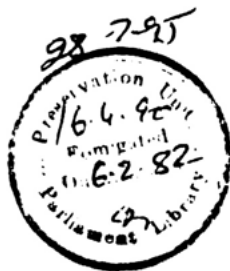


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LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Sixth Session)



(Vol. XXIII contains Nos. 21-31)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA

Monday, December 9, 1968; Agrahayana 18,
1890 (Saka)

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

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Shortage of Furnace oil Experienced by
Industries in Jamnagar (Gujrat)

*601. SHRI R. K. AMIN: Will the
Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMI-
CALS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that industries
in Jamnagar in Gujarat State suffer from
the shortage of furnace oil ; and

(b) if so, the steps which Government
have taken to mitigate the shortage of
furnace oil ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMI-
CALS (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH):

(a) Except in September, 1968, when
the tankers carrying furnace oil to Okha
could not secure timely berthing facilities
at the port, the industries etc. in Jamnagar
have been getting their normal require-
ments of furnace oil from Okha
installation.

(b) The State Government has been
requested to give priority in berthing to
tankers carrying furnace oil etc., to Okha.

SHRI R. K. AMIN : It is a well-known
fact that shortage of furnace oil occurs
from time to time at various places in
India, sometimes in Assam, sometimes in
Orissa, sometimes in Gujarat and some-
times elsewhere. I understand that it is
because of the fact that the Government's
policy is heavily inclined to give capacity

licences to Indian Oil and not to other
private sectors. Every month when the
meeting is held to decide the quota of pro-
duction of furnace oil, it is always given
more and more to Indian Oil and the quota
for the other private sectors is being
reduced. We do not mind from where it is
coming ... (interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: He should put his
question.

SHRI R. K. AMIN: Will the Govern-
ment assure that, in future, whatever capa-
city is available with the private sector will
be fully utilised so that such shortages never
occur ?

MR. SPEAKER: He may answer only
the question.

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: I want
to make it clear that the information given
by my Hon. friend is totally wrong. In
fact, the position is the other way. Ducto
the Suez crisis, there have been greater
demands for furnace oil. In fact, the
Burmah-Shell and the ESSO are reducing
the production of furnace oil and are in-
creasing the production of H.S.D. oil
which is more profitable for them, and we
are trying to persuade them to increase their
quota of furnace oil. This is the picture.

SHRI R. K. AMIN: The answer to
the first question does not come up, Sir. I
asked, is Government's policy heavily
weighed to give more and more quota to
Indian Oil ?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: I have
said, We are willing to encourage anybody
to produce furnace oil. We need it. We
are importing it now. I am prepared to
encourage anybody to produce more and
more furnace oil.

SHRI R. K. AMIN: If it is so, if they
want to encourage everybody to increase
the capacity they should not have any
restrictions on quotas as they have done.

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : It is not we who are asking them to reduce the production of furnace oil. We are not asking them to reduce it. We want them to increase it but because HSD is profitable to them they are decreasing furnace oil and increasing HSD.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : There is an in-built refining capacity in each and every refinery including the public sector refineries. And the programme of marketing and production of each refinery is taken up in Bombay every month. In view of that, would the Government not allow and encourage them to increase the capacity by 5 to 10 per cent, so that these chronic shortages do not come up; so that there won't be shortage of industrial production and resulting in laying off of workers also?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : General increase of or more input of crude will mean output of other things besides furnace oil which may be in surplus. The whole picture has to be taken into account. But in this case we have given additional crude to Caltex so that they may give more furnace oil.

We were willing to give it to Burmah Shell and others, but they were not willing to do so.

Shri N. K. SOMANI : What is the ultimate solution to this? Would the Government apply its mind because these shortages are going on from time to time? What is the solution to this?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : When deficiency is there we have to import until and unless self-sufficiency is reached.

SHRI M.B. RANA : May I know what was the quota allotted to Gujarat and what was the shortfall?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : If he wants for a particular State I do not have the exact figure.

DR. RANEN SEN : Is it not a fact that the refineries of Burmah Shell and ESSO are working beyond their agreed capacity with the Government of India and if so have the Government of India found out any means to see that they do not go beyond their agreed capacity?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : I am not aware, Sir.

Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.

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

(a) when the Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd. was set up and its aims and objects;

(b) whether the targets of setting up units according to project reports and their production and development targets were achieved and if so, when and how and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any foreign collaboration was involved in the setting up of the company and if so, the names of countries which collaborated, the terms of their collaboration and how much foreign exchange as aid was received;

(d) the items the company is at present producing and the extent of production and whether these products are upto international standard;

(e) the figures of production and sale during the last three years and how much of this was exported; and

(f) whether there are any difficulties with which the company is faced at present and how Government propose to remove them?

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

(a) to (f). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd, was established on 31st March, 1954 with the object of setting up a factory in the public sector for the manufacture of antibiotics like Penicillin, Streptomycin etc. and to undertake other activities as enumerated in the Memorandum and Articles of Association of Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.

(b) In the joint plan of operations entered into between the Government of

India, World Health Organisation (WHO), and United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), it was estimated that the equipment provided by UNICEF and the technical assistance given by WHO will produce Penicillin, on a scale which will reach, through successive stages, the target of 750,000 mega units per month. It was tentatively agreed that the plant will start production in December, 1953 and reach full production by the end 1954. There was some delay in commissioning the plant due to late arrival of equipment gifted by UNICEF. The trial production commenced in March, 1955 and the level of full production was reached in the first half of 1956.

(c) Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd. has two major products one Penicillin and the other Streptomycin. The Penicillin plant was established with the financial and technical assistance of UNICEF and WHO. No specific country was involved in

collaboration. UNICEF made foreign exchange available to the extent of U. S. Dollars 850,000 and W. H. O. provided technicians and training to Indian personnel at a cost of U. S. Dollars 300,000. The joint plan of operations envisaged that the foreign exchange made available by UNICEF should be repaid in kind to UNICEF for distribution to expectant mothers and children in India and South East Asian countries. This obligation has since been fully discharged. The Streptomycin plant was set up with the technical collaboration of M/s. Merck & Co. Inc., U. S. A. The terms of collaboration consisted of licensing their patented process and technical know-how in return for a royalty payment on a sliding scale of between 1½% to 2¼% of value of net bulk sales of Streptomycin in India.

(d) and (e). The actual production and sales during the last three years are given below:-

Item	1965—66		1966—67		1967—68	
	Production		Production		Production	
1. Penicillin	61.04	MMU	69.78	MMU	53.17	MMU
2. Streptomycin	66870	Kgs.	64721	Kgs.	66393	Kgs.
3. Chlortetracycline	228	Kgs.	31	Kgs.	24	Kgs.
4. Hamycin	8	Kgs.	7	Kgs.	4	Kgs.
5. Aureofungin	—		733	Kgs.	37	Kgs.
6. Streptocycline	—		6440	Kgs.	3707	Kgs.
7. Vialling	502	lakhs	513	lakhs	663	lakhs

Annual Sales Values

1965—66	Rs. 538.87 lakhs
1966—67	Rs. 716.60 lakhs
1967—68	Rs. 646.62 lakhs

All the products of the Company strictly conform to the pharmacopoeial

requirements. During 1966-67, 3619.94 gms of Hamycin valued at Rs. 72,398.80 were exported to USA.

(f) The Company is periodically facing difficulties in regard to the availability of adequate water during summer and continuous supply of power in adequate quantities. Both these questions have been taken-up with the Maharashtra Government.

श्री प्रेमचन्द वर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस स्टेटमेंट को जो उन्होंने हाउस की टेबुल पर रक्खा है तो उस स्टेटमेंट में (डी) और (ई) के जवाब में प्रोडक्शन के जो आंकड़े दिये गये हैं और उन में टार्गेट्स जो फिक्स किये गये थे उनमें कितना फर्क है ?

दूसरे आइटम 3 की प्रोडक्शन में 80 फीसदी से ज्यादा और आइटम नम्बर 6 में 40 फीसदी से ज्यादा जो कमी हुई है उसका क्या कारण है ?

तीसरी आखिरी पैरा में जो बतलाया गया कि पानी, और बिजली की सप्लाई की कमी है तो यह मसला भारत सरकार के नोटिस में कब लाया गया ? महाराष्ट्र सरकार से कब बातचीत हुई और उस के मुताबिक क्या महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने उस कम्पनी को जरूरत के मुताबिक बिजली और पानी देने के इन्तजामान कर दिये हैं या नहीं और अगर नहीं तो भारत सरकार इस मसले में क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : We have been writing to them on and off for giving us constant and continued supply of power and for providing adequate water.

श्री प्रेमचन्द वर्मा : वह जो टार्गेट्स ही बात मैंने पूछी वह उन्होंने नहीं बताई है। टार्गेट और प्रोडक्शन में जो फर्क है उसे बतलायें कि वह कितना है ?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : So far as penicillin is concerned the target of production was reached as explained in para (b) of the statement with a slight delay of about a year. In regard to streptomycin also the figures are given here. Actually streptomycin was not part of the original programme of production; it was not in the original project. It was taken up subsequently and we are faced with some difficulty and that is why we have written to Maharashtra Government.

श्री प्रेमचन्द वर्मा : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस कम्पनी ने कई लाख रुपये की बोटलें बगैर किसी टेंडर के टी. टी. कृष्णमाचारी एन्ड कम्पनी लिमिटेड से खरीदी हैं; अगर हाँ, तो वे कितनी हैं और उनकी तकलीफ़ क्या है ?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : I am not aware of any such thing, but if my Hon. friend writes to me, I shall find out.

SHRI UMANATH : I understand that the Hindustan Antibiotics are selling penicillin in bulk to Messrs. Sarabhai Chemicals Ltd. at the rate of 30 P. Per vial whereas the latter after bottling and labelling it sells it at about 94 paise per vial, which is three or four times the cost at which they are supplied. That means that the people can get it at a lesser price actually. I would like to know whether this has been brought to the notice of Government several times, and what steps have been taken by Government to see that the people can get it cheaper ? I would like to know the reason why Government have not taken any steps to see that it is sold at a cheaper rate by Messrs. Sarabhai Chemicals.

It is one of the reasons that Messrs. Sarabhai Chemicals are one of the financiers of the Gujarat Congress ? If not, what is the other reason ?

MR. SPEAKER : The Hon. Minister need answer only the first part of the question.

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : This has not been brought to my notice, but since he has mentioned it, I shall look into it.

SHRI UMANATH : This was raised in the House several times. Every time the Minister changes, are we to give fresh notice ?

MR. SPEAKER : The main question is

SHRI UMANATH : The main question is whether one of the reasons is that they are the financiers of the Gujarat Congress.

MR. SPEAKEK : The main question is whether the price can be reduced.

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : I have not got the comparative price structure with me at the moment.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : May I know whether we are importing any quantity of penicillin and streptomycin, and if so, how the prices of the articles produced at the Hindustan Antibiotics compare with those of the ones imported from outside ?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : Only a small quantity of streptomycin is being imported and no penicillin is being imported.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : What about the comparative prices ?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : When we are not importing, how can I compare the prices ?

श्री रवि राय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि स्ट्रेप्टोमाइसिन का लागत खर्च, कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन, कितना है और उपभोक्ताओं, साधारण जनता, को बिक्री किस दाम पर की जाती है।

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : As regards the price of each item, I would like to have notice.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : In respect of the several items for which comparative prices have been given we find that the production had gone down in 1967-68. May I know whether it is due to competition or due to reduction in the production capacity ?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : May be mismanagement also.

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : In the case of penicillin, there is definitely a reduction in the demand. That is one of the major reasons.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : The Hindustan Antibiotics factory was established to

make these drugs available to the common people at reasonable prices. These are life-saving drugs, but the position has been that in respect of penicillin our cost is about ten times the world cost or even the landed cost.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister who is so well informed, the reasons why our cost is so high, apart from what my Hon. friend has mentioned about the profits of Messrs. Sarabhai Chemicals.

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : Speaking very generally, I can say that if there is an increase in our cost it might be due to the fact that we import raw materials, and when the price of raw material goes up, our cost of production also goes up. Further, there has also been the incidence of devaluation.

SHRIMATI TARA SAPRE : Has there been a reduction in the demand for streptomycin also and is that the reason why we are not importing streptomycin ?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : If the Hon. Member would notice, in 1965-66 the figure in regard to streptomycin was 66,870 k. g. and in 1967-68 it was 66,393 k. g. It is comparable.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या यह सच नहीं है कि पेन्सिलिन और स्ट्रेप्टोमाइसिन के दाम इसलिए ज्यादा हैं कि अब सरकार अहरत से ज्यादा मुनाफा कमा रही है; अगर नहीं, तो क्या मंत्री महोदय एक कम्परेटिव रेटमेंट सदन-पटल पर रखेंगे, जिस में लागत-खर्च और बिक्री के दाम बताते जायें ?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : Comparative Statement of what ?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : A Comparative statement of the cost of production and the cost at which it is sold.

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : I shall lay a statement on the Table of the House.

Taming of the Bramhaputra by Pakistan.

*604. **SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY :** Will the MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state.

(a) Whether the Government of Pakistan have sought India's aid assistance or permission for taming the Brahmaputra; and

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

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : It is our experience that initially Pakistan makes a claim and then it is followed by minor demands which are subsequently increased. In the case of Ganges waters, Pakistan had initially asked for about 3500 cusecs of waters for East Pakistan, but now they are demanding 49,000 cusecs of water. In this context, may I know whether our Government would help Pakistan in having the Brahmaputra waters harnessed, if such a request is made by them ?

DR. K. L. RAO: This question has nothing to do with the main question, because this supplementary question relates to the Ganga. Anyway, I would only say that the Government of India are fully aware of the importance of the Ganga to India, and we are not allowing any waters to Pakistan in excess of reasonable requirements. Anyway, to day the Pakistan officers are meeting the Indian officers at the Secretary's level and they will conclude their discussions in the next two or three days.

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will Government help Pakistan if such a request is made hereafter ?

DR. K. L. RAO : Of course not ; that is obvious.

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : May I know the total quantity of water that flows through the Brahmaputra and its proportion to the total water that flows through the Indian rivers, and

whether it can be used for irrigating our lands ?

DR. K. L. RAO : The waters of the Brahmaputra are of the order of 400 million acre-feet ; that is nearly one-third of the total waters of Indian rivers. Unfortunately, it is going in an area where the rainfall is very heavy. It is at a low level also. So, it is rather difficult to utilise much of those waters.

श्री ओमप्रकाश त्यागी : ब्रह्मपुत्र नदी हर वर्ष बाढ़ लाती है और लाखों आदमी बेघर-बार हो जाते हैं। क्या गवर्नमेंट ने ऐसी किसी स्कीम पर विचार किया है, जिसके अन्तर्गत पहाड़ों में ब्रह्मपुत्र नदी को किसी प्रकार से बाधा जाये, ताकि उसके पानी पर नियंत्रण हो और बाढ़ पर कंट्रोल किया जा सके ?

DR. K. L. RAO : It is true that the Brahmaputra causes damage every year, and quite an appreciable amount of damage at that. With regard to the question of the construction of dams on the Brahmaputra, it is not possible, because the first thousand miles of the river are in Tibet. Regarding the question of dams on the tributaries joining the Brahmaputra, it is under investigation.

SHRI R. BARUA : Apart from what Pakistan does or does not do, may I know whether the Central Government have any scheme in hand to see that the Brahmaputra waters are controlled and whether they are going to set up their own organisation to deal with the matter from this year ?

DR. K. L. RAO: Government are very actively pursuing this matter in order to see that the flood damages caused by the Brahmaputra are reduced as much as possible. In fact, at the moment we are considering the question of reorganising the authority so that the work of flood prevention and flood protection may be accelerated ?

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Hem Barua.

SHRI R. BARUA: Will the work be taken up this year ?

MR. SPEAKER : There cannot be sitting supplementaries.

I have called Shri Hem Barua already.

DR. K. L. RAO: The flood protection works are already in hand. We are spending actually Rs. 3 crores this year. The Assam Government have asked for additional funds, and we are trying to get additional funds also and further work will be taken up when the money is available.

SHRI HEM BARUA: In view of the fact that the Brahmaputra gets floods during every monsoon and Assam is destroyed by the Brahmaputra floods, may I know whether the hon. Minister has gained some new light after his recent visit to the USA about harnessing the Brahmaputra? Are there not sufficient schemes available? Have not our expert bodies given schemes to Government to harness the waters of the Brahmaputra? After his visit to the USA, is he of the opinion that the Brahmaputra cannot be harnessed?

DR. K. L. RAO: The question of the Brahmaputra flood control is one of the most major problems of the world. There are quite a large number of factors which make it very difficult. The only river on which an appreciable amount work was done and which is the nearest parallel to this is the Mississippi river of the USA. A very detailed study has been made and we are trying to see in what ways the experience that they have got could be applied in this case.

It is in this connection that I submitted that we are thinking of organising a Brahmaputra River Commission on the lines of the Lower Mississippi Commission.

SHRI HEM BARUA: The Brahmaputra is a male river, it is not *putri*. Whatever that might be this Government has sufficient schemes, so many expert schemes, so many experts have visited the area and made recommendations for the harnessing of the Brahmaputra, because the Brahmaputra creates a lot of devastation in Assam during the floods. May I know whether those schemes already in the hands of the Government are not sufficient and whether

he has to gain the experience of the Mississippi River in order to control the Brahmaputra? Mississippi is not a male river.

DR. R. L. RAO: I regret there are not any schemes on the Brahmaputra, that is our difficulty. They are only dreamy type of ideas. They have only just said that there should be dams on the Manas and Subansari, and not even a site has been selected. We have no scheme whatsoever on the Brahmaputra, that is our chief defect.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: The Minister has been always informing us that so far as taming the Brahmaputra is concerned or even the minor objective of flood control is concerned, it is not possible to do much. At the same time, he has also admitted that it is possible to do something, and in view of that, may I know what stands in the way of the Government implementing its resolve to have retention dams in the upper of reaches of the tributaries of the Brahmaputra?

The Assam Government is not able to have that type of engineering for dam construction and all that and the Centre alone has got it, so there is no question of shirking or shifting the responsibility from the one to the other. I would like the Minister to give a definite reply whether Government would take this over as a Central responsibility, whether at least 20 dams will be built across the Brahmaputra, so that it may retain the water.

DR. K. L. RAO: Regarding construction of the dam, I have already submitted that there is no possibility of any dam on the Brahmaputra river proper. Only on its tributaries like the Manas and Subansari it may be possible, but no investigations have been made so far. We have just been thinking, there is not even a site selected. What we are now trying to do is to set up River Valley Commission so that they can get into things and try to find out what possible sites there are, and if any of those prove useful or economic or possible, then naturally they will be undertaken.

श्री देवेन सेन: पाकिस्तान की सरकार ने हिन्दुस्तान की कौन कौन सी नदियों पर

नियंत्रण की मांग पेश की गई है और हिन्दुस्तान की तरफ से पाकिस्तान की कौन कौन सी नदियों पर नियंत्रण करने की मांग पेश की गई है और क्या भारत की तरफ से कोई मांग पेश की भी गई है या नहीं की गई है ?

DR. K. L. RAO : This is again not a question pertaining to this, but nevertheless I would submit that the two rivers on which they are laying claim are the Ganga and the Teesta.

श्री महाराजसिंह भारती : ब्रह्मपुत्र के जरिये न केवल असम में बल्कि पूर्वी बंगाल में भी जो पाकिस्तान का एक अंग है बड़ी भारी बाढ़ आती है और हमारी स्कीम है कि कलकत्ता को ब्रह्मपुत्र से मिला दिया जाए लेकिन उसके लिए हमारे पास पैसा नहीं है इसलिए वह बनी बनाई स्कीम हमने छोड़ रखी है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या पाकिस्तान सरकार को भारत सरकार ने यह सुझाव दिया है या देने की कृपा करेगी कि वल्ड बैंक के जरिये पैसा लेकर इस ब्रह्मपुत्र की स्कीम को पूरा बना लिया जाए तो फरक्का बैरेज के ऊपर भी हमारे पास पानी बढ़ जाएगी और इसमें पूर्वी पाकिस्तान को भी लाभ होगा। यह जो राजनीतिक उनका प्रापेण्डा है और स्टंट है उसको छोड़कर वह अपने पूर्वी अंचल को बढ़िया करे और हमारा भी अंचल बढ़िया हो जाएगा। क्या यह सुझाव आपने दिया है या देने की आप कृपा करेंगे ?

DR. K. L. RAO : I would like to submit to the hon. member that by the construction of a navigational canal between Farakka on the Ganga and the Brahmaputra it is not possible to divert any amount of water from the Brahmaputra. It will never take away any appreciable amount of water from the Brahmaputra. Actually, the water has to be pumped to a height of 350 feet.

श्री महाराजसिंह भारती : यह लिफ्ट वाली बात आप छोड़ते क्यों हैं ?

DR. K. L. RAO : It is possible to lift only a very small quantity of water. It is not physically possible to take water from the Brahmaputra in large quantities to any other river system.

Agreement entered into by Public undertaking

*607- SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it is a fact that in certain cases, public undertakings relating to his Ministry have entered into agreements covering amounts exceeding a crore of rupees without obtaining the approval of the Law Ministry or the Solicitor and the undertakings have incurred heavy losses on this account owing to serious lacuna in the agreements;

(b) If so, the steps which Government have taken to ensure that in future all such agreements have the concurrence of the Law Ministry or authorised solicitors; and

(c) The steps taken against the officers concerned responsible for such agreements ?

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

(a) Public undertakings have their own legal advisers and are not required to obtain the approval of the Ministry of Law or the Government Solicitor to agreements being entered into by them. One case of alleged loss reported by Audit as having resulted from an apparent lacuna in an agreement entered into by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission is within the knowledge of Government,

(b) Please see the reply to (a) above. The Ministry of Law and the Government Solicitor are not available to render legal advice to public enterprises.

(c) As the Oil & Natural Gas Commission has not accepted the view of Audit in the case under reference, no action has been taken against any officers.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: This appears to be a serious matter. I would suggest to Government that they should provide that all agreements entered into by public undertakings are scrutinised by the Law Ministry. If the Law Ministry needs to have any additional staff for the purpose, that can be provided.

Cases come to notice where due to defects in agreements, public undertakings suffer considerable loss.....

MR. SPEAKER : He has made a good suggestion. But the question ?

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: Will Government provide that the Bureau of Public Enterprises or the Law Ministry undertake to scrutinise all agreements above a crore of rupees entered into by public undertakings ?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: In this case, the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has, I understand, a legal adviser on its own staff. As to whether in the particular case, he was consulted. I have asked for information.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: Have certain cases come to the notice of Government where highly paid officials had shown some favour to private companies and later on, on retirement they were absorbed by those very concerns immediately after retirement or after some period ?

RAGHU RAMAIAH: One of the conditions for giving approval for employment after retirement is that he should not have had any such connection. If there is any case where improper advantage has been taken of such connection and if it is brought to our notice, we shall certainly look into it.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: Have any such cases come to Government's notice ?

MR. SPEAKER : He says if any case is brought to notice, he will look into it.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: We want information from Government.

MR. SPEAKER: He has no information.

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE: The hon. Minister has stated in his reply that they have a legal adviser attached to their own Ministry. May I take it that all these things are arranged, as they should

not be, within the Ministry ? The legal adviser is in the Ministry, the contract-makers are in the Ministry? Who is responsible to Parliament ? Surely, if these things happen, some measures must be taken to see that there is a check. Obviously, that check cannot be from within the Ministry itself.

Secondly, very often reference is made to officers. The officers are not responsible to Parliament. May I suggest to the Minister that in future he takes whatever responsibility devolves upon him to answer Parliament and not accept questions against officers ? One does not know under what circumstances officers have behaved in the way they have.

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : I do not think I have said any thing disowning my responsibility or conferring it on officers. All I said was that the Law Ministry advises various Ministries of Government. But the public undertakings like the ONGC have an in-built legal advisory system within themselves. The Law Ministry does not come into the picture. Certainly in public sector undertakings, officers are responsible, and to the extent we are responsible to Parliament, we share that responsibility.

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM : It is the usual practice, whenever Government or any public undertaking enters into an agreement or contract, for the Law Ministry to scrutinise it and only when that Ministry okays the agreement or contract, it is finalised.

But here the amount involved is very large. It appears that the Law Ministry was bypassed and their opinion was not taken, as a result of which a good deal of complication has arisen. There is some doubt on the honesty of the Department which did not seek the opinion of the Law Ministry. Will the Minister be pleased to investigate such cases where the opinion of the Law Ministry was not obtained and how many cases there are of such a nature and what is the amount of loss involved as a result of the failure to consult the Law Ministry.

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : I am afraid there is a misconception. Let me repeat again. It is not as though the Law

Ministry is bypassed. The Law Ministry has certain functions. The Law Ministry is not a legal adviser to public undertakings. The Law Ministry advises only various Ministries. Every public undertaking of this type is expected to have its own legal adviser. In this case there is a legal adviser. Whether in this case he was consulted or not, as I mentioned to the House, I will inquire into it.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : In part (c) he says that as the audit objection was not accepted by the Oil & Natural Gas Commission, no action was taken against the officer. If the Legal Adviser did not accept the audit objection, would they not send it to the Law Ministry to scrutinise it, and would not responsibility for this defect be filed ?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : I have already called for the report.

दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा भेजी गई योजनायें

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* 608 श्री भारत्सिंह चौहान :

श्री रामसिंह अयरबाल :

श्री टी. पी. शाह :

श्री रामस्वरूप बिद्यार्थी :

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

(क) दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा भेजी गई ऐसी कौनसी योजनायें हैं जो इस समय उनके मंत्रालय में विचाराधीन हैं;

(ख) ये योजनायें कब भेजी गई थीं और अब वे किस अवस्था पर हैं;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि इन योजनाओं को निपटाने में बहुत अधिक समय लगाया जा रहा है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और उनके बारे में अन्तिम निर्णय कब तक लिये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBALSINGH) :
(a) No scheme of the Delhi Admini-

stration is pending with the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply.

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

श्री भारत्सिंह चौहान : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस वक्त में जो योजनाएं विकास के लिए प्रशासन बना रहा है उस संबंध में प्रशासन ने केन्द्र से क्या कुछ सहायता मांगी है ? दिल्ली प्रशासन के विकास के लिए और उनकी कई योजनाएं जो इस तरह की हैं उस के लिए उन लोगों ने धन की सहायता या किसी और सहायता की मांग आप से की है ?

श्री इकबाल सिंह : स्कीम के मुताबिक तो कोई सहायता मांगी नहीं। कोई स्कीम हमारे पास है नहीं। अगर कोई खास बात कहें तो मैं पता लगा करके बता सकता हूँ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : नई दिल्ली की अदालत की जो इमारत खराब है जिसको लेकर वकील साहवान अभी आन्दोलन कर रहे थे क्या यह सच नहीं है कि दिल्ली प्रशासन ने उसके लिए नई इमारत बनाने के सिलसिले में एक योजना आप को भेजी है ? वह योजना क्यों खटाई में पड़ी है और वह इमारत कब तक बनेगी ?

श्री इकबाल सिंह : जहाँ तक नई दिल्ली की अदालतों की इमारत के संबंध में जो वकीलों की बात थी, वह तो खत्म हो गई लेकिन दिल्ली ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन ने अदालतों की इमारतों के लिए कोई स्कीम नहीं भेजी और न उन्होंने कुछ कहा है, अगर वह कहेंगे तो हम उनकी मदद करेंगे। सिर्फ उन्होंने यही कहा था कि चीफ आर्किटेक्ट जो सी० पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० के हैं वह सोचकर बताएं कि कहाँ यह बन सकती है। यह तो आफिसर की मदद का सवाल है। और कोई मदद भेजने का सवाल नहीं है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : वह आपके आफिसर ने मदद दी या नहीं ? आर्किटेक्ट ने क्या सिफारिश की ?

श्री इकबाल सिंह : आफिसर की मदद उन्होंने ली है इसके लिए कि वह इमारत कहीं बननी चाहिए। हम ने आफिसर दे दिया और वह आफिसर उनकी मदद पर है।

Royalties on Crude oil

* 610 SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the name of the parties receiving royalty on crude oil and gas produced by the Oil India Ltd.;

(b) the basis on which the royalty payments are made; and

(c) the amount of royalty paid annually since the company came into existence ?

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

(a) The Government of Assam.

(b) Before 1.11. 1962, the basis was as stipulated in the Petroleum Concession Rules, 1949, viz. 10% of well head value and after the said date, it was based on the Prime Minister's Award of 1962, at a rate of Rs. 7.50 per tonne of oil.

(c)

Year	Amount of Royalty (Rupees)
1959 (18.2.59 to 31.12.59)	23,92,473.60
1960	29,42,641.48
1961	33,24,376.08
1962	60,10,386.71
1963	56,85,700.86
1964	106,73,151.43
1965	132,30,749.74
1966	162,31,762.27
1967	208,71,415.15

श्री जार्ज फर्नेन्डीज: अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस देश के अन्दर जो तेल है उस तेल को जमीन से बाहर लाया जाता है तो किसी सूबे को उस पर यह रायल्टी देने वाला

जो तरीका सरकार ने अपनाया उस का क्या आधार है यह मंत्री महोदय बताएंगे ?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: Originally it was on the basis of the value at the well-head : 10 per cent of that. Now, it is changed. Since the Prime Minister's award, to Rs. 7. 50 per tonne.

श्री जार्ज फर्नेन्डीज: यह मेरा प्रश्न नहीं था, मैं ने पूछा क्या आधार है, किसी बेसिस पर यह तय किया जाता है ? इस मुल्क में तेल जब किसी इलाके से निकालते हैं तो उस सूबे को उस की रायल्टी यह देनी चाहिए यह किस आधार पर आप तय करते हैं ?

MR. SPEAKER: On what basis ?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: It is because oil is found in that state.

श्री जार्ज फर्नेन्डीज: वह रायल्टी किस बेसिस पर दी जाती है ?

श्री रवि राय: क्राइटीरिया क्या है ?

MR. SPEAKER: On fixing the royalty there, what is the criterion ? That is the question.

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: The question can be either of these two: why royalty is paid in this case to Assam, or, what is the criterion, on what basis, whether on tonnage basis or on the well-head value basis.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: What are the principles ?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: I am not aware of any theory about it, but as far as I am aware, wherever oil is found, the state concerned gets the royalty.

MR. SPEAKER: You are giving the royalty to the state, but on what basis: why is it Rs. 7. 50 and all that.

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: I have said that it is now being paid on the basis of the tonnage actually produced; the quantum of oil actually produced; it is now Rs. 7. 50 per tonne. Previously it was on the basis of the value at the well-head. Whatever oil was produced, then 10 per cent of that value, that was the basis.

श्री जार्ज करनेन्डीज : दूसरा मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि यह जो टेन परसेन्ट आफ दि वेल्यू तय करते हैं, यह जो वेल्यू आप ने तय किया है यह अन्तरराष्ट्रीय भाव जो है तेल का उस के मुकाबले में कहां बैठता है और हिन्दुस्तान में आप को जोते ल मिलता है और विदेश से जो तेल हम लोग लाते हैं इन दोनों का दाम समान कैसे चल रहा है ? आप का तेल कम दाम में क्यों नहीं बेचा जाता ?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : So far as O.N.G.C. oil is concerned, even the oil produced in India is now priced on the basis of import parity, that is, the price at which it is imported at any given port. Then the CIF value is taken and the various charges are added to them and the same price is made to apply to indigenous crude also, so that the price is now even between the two.

श्री जार्ज करनेन्डीज : मेरे प्रश्न का पहला हिस्सा जो था उस का उत्तर नहीं आया । जो आप आसाम सरकार को रायल्टी देते हैं वह रायल्टी अन्तरराष्ट्रीय भाव के आधार पर देते हैं या तेल को निकालते वक्त जो लागत खर्च है उस पर देते हैं ?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : The international rate varies from country to country. I have not got a graphic picture before me. There is America and there are the middle eastern countries, the Soviet Union, Mexico and so many other countries which produce oil, and the rate varies. In this case the Prime Minister of India was authorised by both the parties to give an award, and the award has been given.

SHRI R. BARUA : Is the Government aware that the Government of Assam is consistently pressing for increasing the royalty and the matter was referred to the Prime Minister more than a year back and it is not resolved yet ? May I know at what stage the dispute is today ?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : We are expecting the final award of the Prime Minister very soon.

SHRI R. K. AMIN : May I know why the basis was changed from value to

tonnage because the Gujarat Government is being done injustice because of the change ?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : Both the parties agreed to the award and the award has been given.

SHRI BASUMATARI : The price-parity system was prevalent in the British times. May I know what is the difficulty in changing that system after independence ?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : When there is a dispute and the Prime Minister is asked to give an award, that is the best reason for the change.

SHRI BASUMATARI : What was the difficulty in changing that system ? It was prevalent in the British times. After independence, why is it not changed ?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : After independence, the question arose and the matter was referred to the Prime Minister and the Prime Minister has given the award. This award is subject to review again. That is why another reference has been pending with the Prime Minister.

SHRI HEM BARUA : In view of the fact that the Assam Government is demanding a higher royalty on the crude oil found in the State and the State Government is also facing a financial crisis, may I know whether Government propose to revise the award given by the Prime Minister six years back and give a higher royalty to Assam ? The Minister said that the basis fixed is 10 per cent. Why not 15 per cent. ? Is it negotiable or not ?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : Both the parties have agreed and the matter is pending with the Prime Minister for a fresh award.

Irrigation Commission

*611. **SHRI S. C. SAMANTA :**
SHRI ESWARA REDDY :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state when the proposed Irrigation Commission will start their work and what are the tasks being entrusted to them ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : The Irrigation Commission is expected to start

work soon. A copy of the terms of reference is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE IRRIGATION COMMISSION

- (1) To review the development of irrigation in India since 1903 and report on the contribution made by irrigation to increasing the productivity of land and in providing insurance against the vagaries of rainfall.
- (2) To examine in detail the irrigation facilities available in chronically drought affected and food deficit areas and suggest essential and minimum irrigation works to be undertaken promptly in such areas.
- (3) To draw up a broad outline of development of irrigation of all types for achieving self-sufficiency in cereals and for maximising the production of other crops and to make a broad assessment of the funds required for the purpose.
- (4) To examine the adequacy of water supply in major irrigation projects.
- (5) To examine the administrative and organisational set up for the planning, execution and operation of irrigation works, particularly with a view to the speedy completion of projects and reduction of their gestation period.
- (6) To suggest criteria for the sanctioning of irrigation projects; and
- (7) To examine any other matter incidental or related to the development of irrigation in the country and make suitable recommendations.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : May I know what is the composition of the Commission and whether the Chairman is whole-time and the other members also whole-time, because of the exhaustive nature of the task allotted to the commission ?

DR. K. L. RAO : We are trying to get a whole-time Chairman and a few members. If we fail in that, we will be having at least a part-time Chairman and many members who will be whole-time.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : May I know whether any similar commission was set up

during the pre-independence period and if so, whether their recommendations have been implemented or for want of money, they have been shelved ?

DR. K. L. RAO : A commission was set up in 1903. That commission did a very beautiful work and their report is one of the best written on the subject. Many of the suggestions they made have been carried out. Many more remain to be implemented.

SHRI BISHWANATH ROY : In view of the considerable number of rivers, rainfall and underground water in the country, may I know whether the whole matter of water resources in the country would be considered by the commission and whether it would suggest their full utilisation ?

DR. K. L. RAO : Quite so; that is the object of the Commission.

SHRI S. KUNDU : I have looked into the terms of reference of the commission, but I do not find any reference to matters like flood control there. Due to the frequent recurrence of floods, it has become necessary that the Centre should take the major burden of flood control. Flood control and irrigation are inseparable. There is no reference in the terms of reference as to who should execute flood control measures. Always the ministry says that it is a State subject and the centre has nothing to do except to give advice. Therefore, it is necessary that certain constitutional changes have to be made. May I know whether the minister is authorising this commission to suggest if any constitutional amendments are necessary to make this reference more little is wholesome ?

Then, there has been no reference as to how much of electricity would be used for irrigation purposes. There is an opinion held in various parts that large quantity of electricity is being used for industry, which employs less number of people and produces less quantity of goods and very provided for agriculture.

MR. SPEAKER : He is making a speech.

SHRI S. KUNDU : I am not making a speech. Because there is no mention in the terms of reference about the quantum

of electricity to be used for irrigation purposes, I would like to know what the commission is going to do specifically to that end.

DR. K. L. RAO : It is true that flood control is a very important aspect and it has really affected some of the irrigated areas. We appointed a commission some years ago on the various flood control schemes in the country and it submitted a very valuable report. This Irrigation commission is meant to cover only irrigation. It is not possible for that commission to go into the flood aspect, with regard to the question of electricity, it is entirely within its terms of reference and it is hoped that the commission will go into this particular question more fully because, in order to exploit the underground water resources, which is one of the most important sources of irrigation, electricity is required for lifting water. Therefore, it is within the terms of reference of the commission and it will indeed be necessary for the commission to go into it in detail and say what rate should be given for agricultural purposes.

श्री क० ना० तिबारी : इस आयोग पर कितना खर्च होगा और यह काम कब शुरू होगा ?

DR. K. L. RAO : Necessary funds have been provided in the budget. This year over Rs. 3 lakhs have been provided.

श्री रवि राय : क्या मंत्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि इस समय कितने करोड़ एकड़ पर चास होती है और फिलहाल कितने करोड़ एकड़ में सिंचाई देते हैं ? क्या आगे चल कर ऐसी कोई योजना है कि सात साल या आठ साल के अन्दर सारे देश में जिस जमीन में सिंचाई देने जा रहे हैं, इस कमिशन की रिकमेंडेशन के चलते दे पायेंगे ?

DR. K. L. RAO : Out of the total area of 390 million acres that we are cultivating in this country, 90 million acres are under cultivation by irrigation, both minor and major, and it will be of course to the best advantage of the country that as much

water must be given to the land as possible. Otherwise, we can do only dry farm agriculture and it is accepted all over the world that dry farm agriculture does not yield so much as irrigated agriculture. Therefore, it will be our endeavour, subject to the finances that we have, to extend irrigation as much as possible.

SHRI P. G. SEN : Our experience in the kosi belt is that the irrigation canals flood out the extra water through the existing rivers, thus over-flooding the low lying areas and affecting the standing crops there. Will the Irrigation Commission take into consideration the drainage of such water and its utilisation otherwise ?

DR. K. L. RAO : Irrigation in the eastern Kosi canal is a subject that can be attended to by the State Government. At the same time, because drainage is an important question in the matter of irrigation, I would say that the Commission must go into it.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Though it is welcome news that a commission is going to be appointed, may I know whether this Commission will have a majority of irrigation experts, of whom we have got quite a good number in the country, so that this Commission may not go the way most commissions dominated by politicians go ? Secondly, in this country we have a lot of perpetual water, snow-fed water, and therefore certain areas need water much more than other areas. So, may I know whether the Commission would be entrusted with the task of delineating areas which need first priority in this matter so that those areas can be looked after quickly ? Thirdly, while the work of the Commission is going on, will it be ensured that its report will not be delayed and, in case for any reason it is going to be delayed, an interim report will be submitted ?

DR. K. L. RAO : It is quite true that there are a large number of irrigation experts in the country. Therefore, the Commission will consist of irrigation experts from both the north and the south. As regards water, there are certain areas where

only snow melt water is available and is being used for rabi irrigation and the Commission will go into this. We have asked the Commission to go into drought areas where water is deficient. Therefore it must go into the question of delineating economically the utilisation of waters that come in the rabi period. The third question [which the hon. Member asked is about the interim report. Naturally, the Irrigation Commission will take two or three years for its deliberations, and so we will ask it to submit an interim report.

कालागढ़-बिजनौर नहर

*512 श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :

क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री 12 अगस्त, 1968 के अतारांकित प्रश्न सं० 3647 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या परियोजना इन्जीनियर से कहा गया है कि कालागढ़ से बिजनौर तक तथा मुराबाद के कुछ भागों तक बनाये जानेवाली प्रस्तावित नहर के मार्ग की पुनः जाँच की जाए;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या उक्त इन्जीनियर ने मार्ग की पुनः जाँच करने के पश्चात् अपना प्रतिवेदन दे दिया है; और

(ग) क्या इसके परिणामस्वरूप प्रस्तावित मार्ग में कुछ परिवर्तन किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री-श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : (क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) जी, हाँ ।

(ग) यह मामला राज्य सरकार के विचारधीन है ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सत्य है कि पीछे

केन्द्रीय सिंचाई मंत्री से इस नहर से संबंधित, जिस क्षेत्र में होकर यह निकलने वाली है, किसानों का बिष्ट मंडल एक बार नहीं बल्कि कई बार मिला । मंत्री महोदय ने बड़ी सहायुष्मतिपूर्वक उनकी बात को सुना और सुनने के बाद जब इन्जीनियरों को यह कहा कि उसके ऊपर अपना प्रतिवेदन दो । उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए पार्लियामेंट की जो सलाहकार समिति बनी हुई है उसने भी इस प्रकार का अनुरोध किया था कि इस नहर को सीधा निकाला जाये, और कम से कम खेती योग्य भूमि इस नहर में आये, इसकी व्यवस्था की जाये । क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के कुछ इन्जीनियरों ने इसको अपनी प्रतिष्ठा का प्रश्न बनाया हुआ है और केन्द्रीय सिंचाई मंत्री की सलाह के बाद भी अब तक उस नहर को सीधा नहीं किया जा रहा है । अगर ऐसी स्थिति है तो सरकार भविष्य में क्या करने जा रही है ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (Dr. K. L. RAO) : It is true that there is a controversy about the alignment of the canal between 68 kilometre and 78 kilometre of this feeder canal. There have been representations from both the sides. One party wants to have a curved alignment while the other wants a straight alignment. I have myself gone into the question and the various technical details and have preferred the straight alignment. Accordingly, I wrote to authorities in UP, including the Governor, drawing their attention to the necessity of adopting the economic alignment.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मुझे जानकारी है कि केन्द्रीय सिंचाई मंत्री कई बार उनसे अपना अनुरोध इस प्रकार का कर चुके हैं लेकिन उनकी ओर से बराबर कठिनाइयाँ उपस्थित की जा रही हैं पर इस बात को छोड़ते हुए दूसरा प्रश्न मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आपके सामने इस प्रकार का भी सुझाव आया है कि चिन जेन्नों से हो कर यह नहर निकलती है वहाँ किसानों की

आधी जमीन नहर के इस ओर आ जायेगी और आधी जमीन नहर के उस ओर चली जायेगी, तो उन क्षेत्रों में फिर से चकबन्दी करा दी जाये। ताकि एक किसान की जमीन एक ओर ही आ जाये और किसी किसान पर विशेष प्रभाव न पड़े, बल्कि पूरे गांव पर प्रभाव पड़े। क्या इस प्रकार का कोई सुझाव मिला है? और क्या यह भी सुझाव मिला है कि जिस क्षेत्र से होकर नहर निकलनी है वहां लिफ्ट इरीगेशन सिस्टिम से कुछ सिंचाई की सुविधायें दे दी जायें ताकि जो जमीनें नहर के अन्दर जायें उनकी वह क्षति पूति कर सकें? यदि हां तो सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में क्या निर्णय लेने जा रही है?

DR. K. L. RAO : The approved project does not provide for irrigation under the feeder canal. The water from Ram Ganga goes on straight into the Ganga ; it does not irrigate any land at all. There is a 50-mile stretch of this canal. I myself felt that it was not correct and justifiable ; so, I drew the attention of the UP Government to the fact that they must provide some kind of irrigation under this feeder, whether by flow or by lift.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि किसानों की आधी जमीन नहर के एक ओर आ जायेगी। तो क्या चकबन्दी के लिये फिर से आप सुझाव दे रहे हैं उस क्षेत्र की। ताकि किसानों की जमीन एक ओर ही हो, दूसरी जगह जाकर खेती न करनी पड़े?

DR. K. L. RAO : This is a thing where in every case it is not possible to do it in practice because the canal goes into a straight alignment. It has to go in smooth curves and land is very often cut by this. That is, no doubt, true but it is not possible to rectify it in every case. If there is any particular case where it is possible to rectify to some extent, I will be very glad to look into it if the hon. Member brings it to my notice.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपनी बात समाप्त नहीं पा रहा हूँ। मेरा

बड़ा सीधा प्रश्न चकबन्दी के सम्बन्ध में है। एक किसान की जमीन नहर के एक ओर आये।

MR. SPEAKER : He says, he cannot help it and there may be hardship; but if there is a case where it can be rectified it will be rectified.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : In view of the fact that this canal is a must, I would like to know whether it has been taken up with the U.P. Government that they see that the peasants do not suffer either financially or in consolidation or *Chakbandi*, that *chakbandi* should be done in such a manner that they do not lose a bigger portion of their land ; if so, what is the reaction of the U.P. Government.

DR. K. L. RAO : I drew the attention of the U.P. Government to the fact that because the area is not irrigated by the canal they should have the least or the minimum amount of acquisition of land required for it.

Balance of Payments Position

*615. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the present balance of payments position of India ; and

(b) how it compares with the position that existed when he took over as Finance Minister ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b) : The balance of payments position has shown some improvement on the side of trade balance and as reflected in the pressure on reserves. Whereas in 1966-67 the trade deficit was Rs. 921 crores. In 1967-68 it was Rs. 774 crores. The deficit has narrowed further in the first six months of the current financial year to 286 crores as compared with Rs. 445 crores in the corresponding period last year. The improvement has been due both to a reduction in imports and better performance in exports.

Foreign exchange reserves (including gold) which stood at Rs. 478 crores on 31st March, 1967 rose to Rs. 554 crores as on 30th November, 1968. Part of the improvement represents the net drawal on the IMF of Rs. 24 crores during the period.

However, during this period, debt servicing liability has been on the increase, Rs. 59 crores more in 1967-68 than in the preceding year and Rs. 55 crores more in the current year than last year.

Also, aid availability has diminished. As against Rs. 674 crores (\$ 898 million) of non-project assistance available in 1966-67, only Rs. 427 crores (\$ 569 million) was available for 1967-68 and so far in the current year a commitment only for Rs. 245 crores (\$ 326 million) is available.

श्री हरबयाल बेबगुण : श्रीमन ! यह जानकर प्रसन्नता हुई है कि यह भुगतान शेष का घाटा घट रहा है। परन्तु कर्ज की अदायगी और भुगतान शेष का घाटा अभी कायम है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि घाटे को पूर्ण रूप से निशेष करने के लिये और भुगतान शेष की स्थिति, बेलेंस आफ पेमेन्ट की प्रोजेक्शन 1947 से पहले जैसी बनाने के लिये सरकार क्या विशेष पग उठा रही है ? यहां देश की आन्तरिक अर्थव्यवस्था में और बाहर के व्यापार तथा कर्ज के भुगतान के सिलसिले में, जिससे हमारी यह स्थिति सुधर जाये और हम घाटे के बजाय मुनाफे में हो जायें।

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : 1947 से पहले जो स्थिति थी वह स्थिति इसी वजह से थी कि बाहर से हमें कोई खास इम्पोर्ट इतना करना नहीं था क्योंकि इंडस्ट्री खास होती नहीं थी और यहाँ से काफी सामान बार की वजह से गया और हमारे काफी स्टर्लिंग बैलेन्सेज बने थे। उसके बाद हम काफी औद्योगीकरण कर रहे हैं, बेटी को समृद्ध करने के लिये हमें काफी ऐसे उद्योग करने होते हैं जिसकी वजह से बाहर से काफी धन

सामग्री मंगानी पड़ती है और इसी वजह से दोनों के बीच में अन्तर पड़ता है। उसका इलाज यही है कि हम एक्सपोर्ट बढ़ाते जायें और वह बढ़ भी रहा है और इम्पोर्ट को घटाया जाये, इम्पोर्ट घटाने के लिये हम अपने यहां ज्यादा सामग्री पैदा करें, इसके लिये भी कोशिश हो रही है। और इस तरीके से उसको हम बदल सकते हैं और फिर हमें बाहर से लोन न लेना पड़े, ऐसी परिस्थिति में हम आ सकते हैं मगर इसमें आठ, दस साल से कम नहीं लगेगा।

श्री हरबयाल बेबगुण : क्या सरकार अपने देश का निर्यात बढ़ाने के लिये, निर्यात के जो सामान यहाँ से जाते हैं, उसकी क्वालिटी सुधारने के लिये विशेष रूप से कोई पग उठा रही है ? क्योंकि क्वालिटी की वजह से ही निर्यात बढ़ सकता है और देश की आन्तरिक स्थिति सुधारने के लिये विशेष रूप से खाद्यान्न का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये जिस तरह सरकार ने उद्योग में विशेष रूप से सहायता दी है उसी प्रकार खाद्यान्न का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये भी सरकार किसानों को विशेष रूप से सहायता देगी जिससे कि खाद्यान्न के उत्पादन में प्रगति हो ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : खाद्यान्न का उत्पादन बढ़े, इसके लिये हम हर तरीके से किसानों की मदद कर रहे हैं। उनको लोन चाहिए, उसके बारे में ज्यादा बन्दोबस्त हो रहा है। जहाँ तक फर्टिलाइजर्स की बात है, काफी बाहर से भी मंगवाते हैं और यहाँ पर पैदा करने के लिए भी कारखाने लगा रहे हैं, कुछ कारखाने लग चुके हैं और ज्यादा कारखाने लग भी रहे हैं। आशा है शायद तीन या चार साल में, जितना फर्टिलाइजर हमें चाहिए, उतना यहीं पर पैदा कर सकेंगे। बिजली का उत्पादन भी हम बढ़ा रहे हैं और किसानों को ज्यादा बिजली दे रहे हैं। कुर्जों के लिए बिजली पहुँचाई जा रही है। पहले के मुकाबले में आज ज्यादा बिजली

पहुंच रही है।.....(व्यवधान).....ठीक है, आपको नजर नहीं आता, आपको नजर-बन्दी लगती है तो उसके लिए मैं क्या कर सकता हूँ।

SHRI TRIDIB KUMAR CHAUDHURI : One of the major items for which we have to spend large amounts of our foreign exchange reserves is for imports of equipment and know-how for our public sector projects which are often on a turn-key basis. Is there any arrangement to scrutinise all these things at the highest level, so that our expenditure of foreign exchange on these items may be properly screened?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : We are now not importing any equipment on a turn-key basis. We are importing only those parts which we are not manufacturing here. Whatever is manufactured here, we are using all, and what we do not manufacture here, we are getting from outside.

SHRI TRIDIB KUMAR CHAUDHURI : My question was whether there is any arrangement for screening.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : That is being done.

MR. SPEAKER : Short Notice Question. Mr. R. Barua...

SHRI UMANATH : Very many important questions are being refused whereas this question about inland letters has been accepted. This is an agreement between them? (*Interruptions*)

श्री रवि राय : क्या आपस में बात करके कर लिया है ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (Dr. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) :

They do not want that their monopoly should be broken.

MR. SPEAKER : I was myself feeling it. During the Question Hour it looked as though I was taking up only the questions of Opposition members. I am glad that, at least for a change, the Short Notice Question is from that side.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Non Availability Of Inland Letters In Gauhati Post Office

SNQ 10. SHRI R. BARUA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state.

(a) Whether Government are aware that inland letters are not available in Gauhati Post Office for the last few days;

(b) If so, why no steps were taken to make good the non-availability; and

(c) Whether an inquiry will be held to find out the person or persons at fault for creating this situation ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (Dr. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) :

(a) Yes, Sir. Inland letter cards were not available at Gauhati P. O. from 24.11.68 to 29.11.68 and from 2.12.68 to 5.12.1968.

(b) Necessary action to replenish the stock has been taken and there is no shortage at present.

(c) Yes, Sir.

SHRI R. BARUA : This being an important Station, this is one of the many manifestations of the inefficiency of postal services. Money orders are not properly delivered; the letters are also not distributed in time. I think this is because of the fact that the Office of the P.M.G. is not established at Gauhati, and he is insistent on having it at Shillong although the Government's intention was that it should be in Gauhati and there should be a proper supervision. Will the Government, therefore, give an assurance that the PMG's office will be shifted from Shillong to Gauhati ?

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : Actually there is no relationship between this and the PMG's office being established at Gauhati. Whether the PMG's office is in Shillong or Gauhati, it is not going to increase or decrease efficiency. As I have already said, suitable actions have been taken to replenish the stock.

SHRI R. BARUA : May I know whether the Government, at one stage,

wanted the PMG's office to be at Gauhati? Now, a part of it is in Gauhati and another part is in Shillong. How does this add to the efficiency of the services?

Dr. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : Efficiency will be there whether it is Shillong or Gauhati.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : Sir, it is a shame on the department.....

Mr. SPEAKER : It is not a question.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : Sir, I would like the Minister to come and tell us about what he is going to do in the matter. Why should people at these places suffer because these inland letters and other postal articles have not been supplied to them by a certain wing of the Department? Why should they suffer for want of adequate stocking by the Department? What is the *Modus Operandi* of the department? What is it that they are doing? I want to know what steps the Government are taking to replenish the stock? What steps are they going to take against the officer who is concerned with it?

Dr. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : My hon. friend Shri Kandappan is so ignorant that he does not know that there was a terrific flood between Gauhati and this part. These things are sent from Nasik by train or by air, and when he should have known this. It is a shame on his intelligence that he did not know these things. The railway system has been completely broken due to the recent floods and there was no booking from this part of the country or from Nasik to Gauhati and therefore these things took some time. Now the position has improved.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : Why is shortage there in a capital place like Gauhati?

SHRI HEM BARUA : If inland letters and other postal articles are not available in places like Gauhati, which is

an unofficial capital of the state, it only shows how the place is so neglected and it has become a colony of Delhi. What ever it is, these inland letters, postal articles, envelopes etc. are not available not only in the city of Gauhati, but also in Silchar, Agartala and Tripura. May I know whether Government is going to tell the Post-Master-General of the Eastern circle particularly, to see that there is no dearth of these articles or these stocks in any of the post offices in the Eastern India?

Dr. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : It is not a fact that there was dearth of these things at Silchar etc. I had been to Silchar, Agartala and Imphal. I was there at Silchar, Imphal and Agartala and I passed through Gauhati. I myself had been there. It was not brought to my notice by somebody else, because I myself was there and I took action.

SHRI BASUMATARI : I want to know whether it was a fact that the proposal of the Government was to set up a PMG's office at Gauhati, but the then PMG objected on the ground of health and wanted this PMG's office at Shillong. If it is a fact may I know whether you will consider the efficiency of the department or the health of the officer concerned?

Dr. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : Few PMG's are as healthy as the hon. Member.....

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे आपसे एक अनुरोध करना है। इस सदन में आपने रोडेनिया के बारे में अपने विचार प्रकट किए थे, उसके बारे में गवर्न-मेंट ने क्या किया है, वह बतलाया जाना चाहिए। सभी फांसी पर लटकए जा रहे हैं।

Mr. SPEAKER : Please resume your seat.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Tariff Commission's Report on Prices of Drugs

*602. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA
SHRI J. B. SINGH :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3592 on the 12th August, 1968 and state ;

(a) whether Government have since received the report of the Tariff Commission to enquire into the question of prices for important drugs; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government thereon ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. (b) The report is still under consideration of the Government and details can not be divulged at this stage.

हिन्दुस्तान मोटर्स के कर्मचारियों के लिए क्वार्टर

* 605. श्री मधु लिमये :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मैसर्स हिन्दुस्तान मोटर्स के कर्मचारियों के लिये क्वार्टरों का निर्माण करने हेतु बिड़ला बन्धुओं ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से 1963 में 4 करोड़ रुपये उधार लिये थे ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह भी सच है कि उस धन से कर्मचारियों के लिये क्वार्टरों का अभी तक निर्माण नहीं किया गया और केवल 20 लाख अथवा 25 लाख रुपये की लागत से अधिकारियों के लिये कुछ क्वार्टर बनाये गये हैं ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पूति मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

महलनबीस समिति का प्रतिवेदन

* 606. श्री नारायण हवरूप शर्मा :

क्या वित्त मंत्री 22 जुलाई, 1968 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 288 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय आय वितरण सम्बन्धी महलनबीस समिति का अन्तिम प्रतिवेदन इस बीच मिल गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी मुख्य सिफारिशें क्या हैं;

(ग) सरकार ने उन पर क्या निर्णय किया है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री-मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). ये सवाल पैदा नहीं होते ।

(घ) वर्तमान स्थिति यह है कि समिति ने सरकार को सूचित किया है कि उसकी अन्तिम दो बैठकें 9 नवम्बर और 18 नवम्बर 1968 को हुई थीं । अन्तिम रिपोर्ट, सात सदस्यों की सम्मति से स्वीकार की गयी है । समिति ने 12 नवम्बर की बैठक में यह फैसला किया है कि रिपोर्ट उन तीनों सदस्यों के पास भेजी जाय जो उस बैठक में उपस्थित नहीं थे, और वे सदस्य रिपोर्ट प्राप्त होने की तारीख से एक महीने के अन्दर, उस पर टिप्पणी के साथ या टिप्पणी के बिना हस्ताक्षर करके वापस भेज दें । इसलिये सरकार को आशा है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट उसे जल्दी ही मिल जायगी ।

उच्चाधिकारियों के विरुद्ध शिकायतें

* 609. श्री ओंकार सिंह :

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

(क) पिछले चार वर्षों के दौरान उनके मंत्रालय के और उससे सम्बद्ध और उनके अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों के जिन उप सचिवों तथा उच्चाधिकारियों के विरुद्ध पक्षपात के तथा रिश्वत की शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं उनके नाम क्या हैं और वे किन पदों पर हैं;

(ख) उन अधिकारियों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके विरुद्ध सरकार द्वारा जांच की गई थी और जांच के क्या परिणाम निकले हैं; और

(ग) शेष अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध जांच न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पूति मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह): (क) से (ग). सभा-पटल पर एक विवरण रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

मुख्य नियंत्रक, मुद्रण तथा लेखन सामग्री के विरुद्ध एक शिकायत प्राप्त हुई थी जिसमें यह आरोप लगाया गया था कि मुद्रण तथा लेखन सामग्री विभाग के एक कर्मचारी के विरुद्ध अनुशासनिक कार्रवाही में पक्षपातपूर्ण निर्णय करने के लिए वे रिश्वत मांग रहे थे। जांच की गयी तथा यह आरोप निराधार पाया गया।

2 अवर मुख्य इंजीनियर (अब मुख्य इंजीनियर के रूप में पदनामित) के विरुद्ध एक शिकायत प्राप्त हुई थी जिसमें यह आरोप लगाया गया था कि उन्होंने एक हवाई अड्डे पर संक्रमण-विश्रम-कक्ष (ट्रान्सिटालाउन्ज) को सुसज्जित करने के कार्य के लिए ठेका देने में एक विशेष फर्म के साथ अनुचित पक्षपात

किया है। केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग के परामर्श से इन आरोपों की जांच की गयी तथा यह समझा गया कि विभाग के किसी भी अधिकारी के द्वारा अनियमितता नहीं की गयी, तथा उनके द्वारा जो भी कार्यवाही की गयी वह कार्य के हित में थी तथा कदाशयता (मीला फाइड इन्टेन्शन्स) से रहित थी।

3 एक मुख्य इंजीनियर तथा कुछ अन्य अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध एक गुप्तनाम शिकायत प्राप्त हुई थी जिसमें यह आरोप लगाया गया था कि कथित इंजीनियर ने एक हवाई अड्डे के कुछ निर्माण कार्यों में अधिक मात्रा में सीमेंट की स्वीकृति देने में रिश्वत ली थी। केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग के परामर्श से शिकायत की जांच की गयी थी तथा जो दृष्टिकोण अपनाया गया वह यह था कि मुख्य इंजीनियर ने कार्य के हित में, तथा बगैर किसी कदाशय के सीमेंट की अधिक मात्रा के उपयोग को प्राधिकृत किया था।

4 एक अन्य मुख्य इंजीनियर के विरुद्ध एक शिकायत प्राप्त हुई थी जिसमें यह आरोप लगाया गया था कि एक ठेकेदार को दिया गया कार्य गैर कानूनी तौर पर गलत आधार पर तथा कदाशयता से रद्द कर दिया गया था। यह भी कहा गया था कि वह कार्य एक अन्य ठेकेदार को ऊंची दर पर दे दिया गया था। मामले की जांच की गयी तथा यह पता चला कि कथित इंजीनियर ने जो कुछ किया वह सरकार के हित में था उसकी कार्यवाही कदाशय रहित थी।

Kolar Gold Mining Undertakings

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

(a) the reasons for the Central Government agreeing to pay a tax on electricity consumption by the Kolar Gold Mining Undertakings to the Mysore Government in contravention of Article 287 of the Constitution;

(b) the total amount so paid;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Government of Mysore have refunded this amount;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the Central Government reimbursed the amount to the Government of Mysore by way of grant-in-aid; and

(e) if the reply to part (d) above be in the affirmative, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) to (e) : A statement is laid on the table of the House.

Statement

When the Central Government took over the Kolar Gold Mining Undertakings from 1-12-1962, the Government of Mysore raised the question of compensation for loss of tax on electricity and it was agreed, taking note of the price that was fixed for taking over the Mines, that the State Government would be compensated by an annual payment. Certain payments of the amounts billed by the Mysore State Electricity Board had been made under protest, upto October, 1964 by the Managing Director, Kolar Gold Mining Undertakings as they included some amount on account of electricity tax. The manner of compensating the State Government was decided in consultation with the State Government in October/November, 1964 and the amount of Electricity tax paid under protest was adjusted. A Grant-in-Aid equivalent to the tax on the basis of rates prevalent on 1-12-1962 was given. It was felt that the giving of a grant-in-aid did not, in the circumstances of this case, amount to circumvention of the provisions of the Constitution. The total grant thus given for the period upto 31-3-1966 amounted to Rs. 47.52 lakhs, including the amount of Rs. 28.9 lakhs adjusted as aforesaid. From 1-4-1966 this grant-in-aid was stopped, as the Finance Commission had taken this factor into account in fixing the overall Grant-in-Aid.

Supreme Court Judgement on Preparation of I.T.O.s Seniority List

* 614. SHRI SHARDA NAND:

SHRI BANSH NARAIN SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have proposed a new seniority list of Income-tax Officers in accordance with the principles laid down by the Supreme Court in its Judgement given on a writ petition on promotion of Income-tax Officers;

(b) if so, how many persons have been affected by it; and

(c) what will be its implications ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) A fresh seniority list of Income-tax Officers, Class I has been drawn up and issued in compliance with the mandamus of the Supreme Court.

(b) The seniority of 1184 persons has been affected, one way or another,

(c) Of the affected persons, 154 are the junior-most officiating promotees who have not been given any weightage in seniority. They will be adjusted against the vacancies falling in the promotion quota in future years, and seniority given to them as and when they are so adjusted.

आधुनिक रासायनिक उर्वरक कारखाने

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आधुनिक रासायनिक उर्वरक कारखानों के डिजाइन, इंजीनियरिंग तथा स्थापना का काम भारत में हो रहा है। परन्तु इसका निर्माण कार्य भारत में नहीं हो रहा है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप ये तीनों कार्य बेकार में ही किए जा रहे हैं और भारत को अन्य देशों पर निर्भर करना पड़ता है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो देश की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए इन कारखानों

को देश में स्थापित करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री श्री (रघुरमैया) : (क) यह कहना ठीक नहीं है कि देश में विकसित डिजाइन, इंजीनियरिंग और निर्माण विशेषज्ञता बेकार जा रही है। इस समय सरकारी क्षेत्र में कई उर्वरक परि-योजनाएं देशीय डिजाइन, इंजीनियरिंग और निर्माण से कार्यान्वित की जा रही हैं। उर्वरक परियोजनाओं के लिए अधिकांश कम एवं मध्यम दाब अपेक्षित उपकरण, इलेक्ट्रो-कल्स आदि अब देशीय संसाधनों से उपलब्ध हैं, यद्यपि उच्च दाब उपकरण, हैवी छूटी कम्प्रेशर्स आदि अभी देश में तैयार नहीं होते हैं। अन्दाज तौर से आजकल एक आधुनिक उर्वरक संयंत्र की निमित्त लागत लगभग ६० प्रतिशत भारतीय रुपयों में और लगभग ४० प्रतिशत विदेशी मुद्रा में है।

(ख) उच्च दाब उपकरण आदि में कमी को पूरा करने के लिए और हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन, रांची तथा देश में अन्य निर्माण यूनिटों द्वारा विकसित क्षमता की अनुपूर्ति के लिए, विश्वासपातनम् में एक भारी प्लेट्स और वेसलज निर्माण कारखाने की स्थापना के लिए कदम उठाए गए हैं।

मेसर्स डोडसाल (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड

६६१७ श्री हुकमचन्द कछबाय :

श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशाग्र :

क्या बिस्व मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मैसर्स डोडसाल (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड को उसके विदेशी हिस्सेदारों से कोयना जल-विद्युत योजना का ठेका मिला था;

(ख) उक्त योजना को क्रियान्वित के लिए इस कम्पनी ने कितने सामान तथा

मशीनों के पुर्जों का आयात किया था;

(ग) सरकार द्वारा उसके लिए कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा मंजूर की गई; और

(घ) उक्त कम्पनी ने १९६१ से अब तक कितना आय-कर दिया है, इस अवधि में उस पर कितना आय-कर लगाया गया था और अभी उससे कितना आय-कर वसूल किया जाना बाकी है ?

बिस्व मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पन्त) : (क) जी, नहीं। कम्पनी को कोयना जल विद्युत योजना (स्टेज-२) का ठेका महाराष्ट्र राज्य बिजली बोर्ड बम्बई से मिला था।

(ख) योजना को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए कम्पनी ने ४ जेनेरेटर आयात किए थे।

(ग) आयकर आयुक्त बम्बई से यह रिपोर्ट मिली है कि इसमें लगभग ७५ लाख रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा प्रप्त थी।

(घ) मांगे गये व्यौरे इस प्रकार हैं—

(१) कम्पनी द्वारा। अप्रैल १९६१ से अब तक अदा किये गए आयकर की रकम इस प्रकार है :—

वित्तीय वर्ष	अदा किये गये कर रुपये
१९६१-६२	१,१५,०९१
१९६२-६३	४,२८,५८४
१९६३-६४	५१,४७०
१९६४-६५	९,२८,५८४
१९६५-६६	३,६८,०७९
१९६६-६७	४,९६,०२१
१९६७-६८	१,५५,८५९
१-४-६८ से ३०-११-६८ तक कुछ नहीं	

(ii) उपर्युक्त अवधि अर्थात् 1-4-61 से अब तक कम्पनी पर निर्धारित आयकर की रकम इस प्रकार है—

कर-निर्धारण वर्ष,	निर्धारित कर जिससे मांग सम्बन्धित है
1959-60	4,10,628 रुपये
1960-61	कर-निर्धारण रद्द कर दिया गया है— नए सिरे से कर-निर्धारण किया जाना है।
1961-62	2,85,145 रुपये
1962-63	4,81,244 „
1963-64	2,64,635 „

(iii) कम्पनी से वसूल की जाने वाली आय-कर की बकाया :

कर-निर्धारण वर्ष 1959-60 से सम्बन्धित 50,081 रुपये की मांग अपील का फैसला आने तक के लिये स्थगित कर दी गई है।

Family Planning Programme in Jammu and Kashmir State

*618. SHRI B. K. DAS CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING and URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that in Jammu and Kashmir State, the family planning programme has not been implemented in view of the State Government's refusal to hurt the sentiments of the minority community there; and

(b) If so, how it is proposed to be implemented there ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT. (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR): (a) No, Sir. The State Government have taken up various measures to imple-

ment the family planning programme effectively in the State.

(b) Does not arise.

नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका के वित्तीय सलाहकार के बंगले को सजाया जाना

*619 श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले:

श्री ओंकारलाल बेरवा:

श्री यशपालसिंह :

क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगर विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका की धनराशि, नगर पालिका के वित्तीय सलाहकार के बंगले पर अनुचित रूप से खर्च की गई है, जैसा कि 25 सितम्बर, 1968 के "नवभारत टाइम्स" में समाचार प्रकाशित हुआ है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस मामले में केन्द्रीय गुप्तचर विभाग ने जाँच की थी लेकिन उसकी रिपोर्ट को अभी तक दबाया गया है।

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

(घ) उक्त रिपोर्ट के संदर्भ में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्री [श्री सत्यनारायणसिंह] :

(क) दिल्ली प्रशासन ने बतलाया है कि यह बात सत्य नहीं है।

(ख) से (घ) : मार्च, 1967 में केन्द्रीय गुप्तचर विभाग से एक रिपोर्ट मिली थी जिसमें उनको नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका के वित्तीय सलाहकार के सरकारी बंगले में परि-

वर्षन और परिवर्तन कराने में नगर पालिका के धन तथा सामान के दुरुपयोग सम्बन्धी कुछ शिकायतें मिलने के बारे में बतलाया गया था। उनकी रिपोर्ट पर दिल्ली प्रशासन ने विचार किया तथा प्रशासन इस बात से सतुन्ट हो गया कि इस बंगले में हुये परिवर्षन तथा परिवर्तन मकान के किरायेदार ने केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग की आवश्यक अनुमति लेने के बाद निजी तौर पर कराये थे। इसलिए केन्द्रीय गुप्तचर विभाग की प्रारम्भिक रिपोर्ट पर आगे कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई।

विदेशी मुद्रा तथा यात्रा चकों का दुरुपयोग

*620. श्री ओमप्रकाश श्यामी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत में एक ऐसा संगठित गिरोह काम कर रहा है, जो अधिक मूल्य देकर विदेशी पर्यटकों से विदेशी मुद्रा ले लेता है तथा उनके यात्रा चकों का भी दुरुपयोग करता है;

(ख) क्या इस सन्ध में भारत के रिजर्व बैंक ने भी सरकार को कोई शिकायत भेजी है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उक्त गिरोह के लोगों को गिरफ्तार करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(घ) वर्ष 1967 में ऐसे कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये हैं?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्णब्रह्म पंत): (क) सरकारी प्रवर्तन एजेंसियों द्वारा पकड़े गए माल से ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि कुछ व्यक्ति विदेशी मुद्रा विनियम विनियमन अधिनियम, 1947 के उल्लंघन के जाल-बक में घुसते हैं जो विदेशी पर्यटकों से सरकारी विनियम दर से ऊँची दरों पर विदेशी मुद्रा अजित करते हैं। यह पता नहीं कि इन केन-

वनों में यात्री चेकों की भी कोई ख्यामत की गई है अथवा नहीं।

(ख) रिजर्व बैंक आफ इण्डिया से सरकार को इस सम्बन्ध में कोई शिकायत नहीं आई है।

(ग) इस जाल बक को तोड़ने और प्रस्त व्यक्तियों/एजेंसियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करने की दृष्टि से ऊपर (क) में उल्लिखित मामलों को पकड़ने के बाद उनमें सरकार की प्रवर्तन एजेंसियों द्वारा पूरी-पूरी जांच-पड़ताल की जाती है।

(घ) अनधिकृत तौर पर विदेशी मुद्रा रखने के सिलसिले में प्रवर्तन निदेशालय तथा केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो के आधिक अपराध पक्ष द्वारा 1967 में गिरफ्तार किये गये व्यक्तियों की संख्या 26 है।

नेफथा की उपलब्धता

*621. श्री रघुबीरसिंह शास्त्री:
श्री क० प्र० सिंह देव:

वया पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जब उर्वरक कारखाने नेफथा पर आधारित उर्वरकों का उत्पादन आरम्भ कर देंगे तब नेफथा की कमी हो जाने की संभावना है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बात को देखते हुए अपनी वर्तमान उर्वरक नीति में सरकार का क्या परिवर्तन करने का विचार है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो वर्तमान उर्वरक कारखानों में नेफथा की कितनी खपत होती है तथा इसका वर्तमान उत्पादन और खपत कितनी है तथा वर्ष 1970 तक जबकि नये उर्वरक कारखाने उत्पादन आरम्भ कर देंगे, इसका उत्पादन कितना कम हो जाने की संभावना है?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रघुरमैया) : (क) नेफथा इस समय फालतू है । निर्माणाधीन तथा अनुमोदित उर्वरक एवं पेट्रो-रसायन उद्योगों के अपनी जरूरत की मात्रा उठाना आरम्भ करने पर इस फालतू नेफथा में उत्तरोत्तर कमी होगी । 1971 के बाद कमी होने की संभावना है ।

ख) उर्वरक नीति में कोई परिवर्तन निहित नहीं है । एल. एम. एच. एस., कोयला प्राकृतिक गैस और आयातित अमोनिया को

वैकल्पिक कच्चे माल के रूप में प्रयोग किया जायेगा और नेफथा के अधिकतम देशीय उत्पादन के प्रश्न पर जांच की जा रही है ।

(ग) 1968 के दौरान मौजूदा उर्वरक कारखानों में लगभग 220,000 मीटरी टन नेफथा खपत होगा । नेफथा के उत्पादन के अलग आंकड़े नहीं दिये जा सकते क्योंकि नेफथा प्रभाजी हल्के आसुतों का अंग है । 1968 से 1970 के दौरान हल्के आसुतों के उत्पादन और खपत तथा नेफथा की केवल खपत के अनुमान निम्न प्रकार है :—

(मिलियन मीटरी टन)

	हल्के आसुतों का उत्पादन	हल्के आसुतों की खपत	नेफथा की खपत
1968	2.640	1.900	0.456
1969	3.100	2.354	0.878
1970	3.589	3.083	1.514

9 महीनों के आकड़ों पर अनुमान

Aid Prospects from World Bank

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

(a) Whether Government's attention has been drawn to the speech made by the World Bank President, to the Board of Governors of the bank to the effect that the institution would double its loans over the next five years and shift emphasis from South Asia, India and Pakistan to Africa, Latin America and other countries; and

(b) If so, the reaction of Government thereto and the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER & MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) The Government is aware of the proposed change in the allocation of resources to geographic

areas, indicated in the World Bank President's speech as in the extract placed on the Table of the House.

(b) The Government commend the aim of doubling the development lending of the World Bank institutions during the next five years. If, coupled with such doubling, Africa and Latin America are to get some better share than they have been getting hitherto, that need not cause any concern about the adequacy of funds for us.

Statement

Extracts from the "Address to the Board of Governors by Mr. Robert S. McNamara, President, World Bank, on September 30, 1968":

"Our five year prospect calls for considerable changes in the allocation of our resources, both to geographic areas and to

economic sectors, to suit the considerably changed circumstances of today and tomorrow."

"First as to area: in the past the Bank Group has tended to concentrate its effort on the South Asian subcontinent. Much has been achieved—the harnessing of the waters of the Indus River system for power and irrigation for instance—and much remains to be achieved. I believe World Bank lending to Asia should rise substantially over the next five years. But it is not to Asia alone that our new effort will be directed. It is to Latin America and Africa as well, where in the past our activities have been less concentrated, and to some countries in great need of our help, such as Indonesia and the United Arab Republic, where our past activities have been negligible."

"In Latin America, I foresee our investment rate more than doubling in the next five years. But it is in Africa, just coming to the threshold of major investment for development, where the greatest expansion of our activities should take place. There, over the next five years, with effective collaboration from the African countries, we should increase our rate of investment three fold."

Bank Rates and Interest

*623. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2621 on the 5th August, 1968 and state:

(a) The reasons for which the ceiling on interest at 9½ per cent is restricted only to major Indian banks;

(b) The comparative rates of interest scheduled banks in U. K., U. S. and Pakistan;

(c) The average difference between the borrowing and lending rates of Bank, other than major banks at present;

(d) Whether the Reserve Bank of India has examined the structure of expenditure of such banks to justify the difference between the borrowing and lending rates; and

(e) If not, whether Government propose to refer the subject to the National Credit Council?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) A similar restriction in the case of smaller banks may affect their viability, especially as their cost of borrowing is higher compared to the bigger banks.

(d) The comparative rates are 9% in the United Kingdom and 6½% in the United States of America. Information regarding Pakistan is not available.

(c) At the end of April, 1967, the difference between the average deposit and advance rates in the case of India scheduled commercial banks with deposits of less than Rs. 50 crores was 5.11 per cent as against 5.21 per cent in the case of the other major banks.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Construction of Six Dams by West Bengal Government

*624. SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the West Bengal Government propose to construct six dams in order to control floods;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the West Bengal Government have requested for Rs. 13½ crores from Centre to construct these dams; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): (a) The Government of West Bengal have informed that they have at present no proposals for the construction of dams in order to control floods.

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

Weather Warning System in East India

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

(a) Whether it is a fact that much of the damage caused and the loss of lives in East India during the recent floods and landslide could have been prevented if weather warning system had been made up-to-date; and

(b) the steps which are being taken to modernise the system and prevent the recurrence of such calamities in future ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (Dr. K. L. RAO) :

(a) Timely warnings of heavy rainfall were issued by the India Meteorological Department. It is considered that with a scientific flood forecasting system on the various river systems some lives and movable property would have been saved, although this would not have prevented any of the damage to crops, houses, loss of cattle etc.

(b) Necessary steps to improve and modernise the weather warning system are being taken continuously by the India Meteorological Department. A scheme has also been drawn up for establishing a scientific flood forecasting system on the rivers in the country with centres/sub-centres in areas vulnerable to flood damage like Gauhati and Silchar (Assam) Siliguri/ Jalpaiguri (West Bengal); Patna (Bihar); Lucknow (U. P.); Ahmedabad or Surat (Gujarat) and on the east coast with necessary wireless stations and control rooms and some observation stations. The proposal is under consideration.

Interests Subsidy on Export Credit

* 626. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have lately announced a scheme of interest subsidy on export credit;

(b) if so, the details thereof and for which commodities such subsidy will be available and to what extent in each case;

(c) whether there will be any priorities in between the different export items for entitling the goods to the said subsidy; and

(d) if so, the details of such priorities ?

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

(b) Under the scheme, the scheduled commercial banks are eligible for a subsidy at 1½% per annum on both pre-shipment and post shipment finance provided by them in respect of all exports, irrespective of the nature of commodities exported.

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

Oil Prospecting at Badra and Canning

* 627. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :

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

(a) the total outlay and investment upto date on account of Oil prospecting at Bodra and Canning in the District of 24-Parganas, West Bengal;

(b) whether sometime back, a number of officers of the Bodra Project of the oil and Natural Gas Commission sent information to his Ministry that crude oil has been struck at Bodra;

(c) whether, on the basis of this information, the striking of Crude oil at Bodra was given wide publicity by Government;

(d) whether the sample oil collected from the well drilled at Bodra was sent to the Central Laboratory of the oil and Natural Gas Commission, Dehra Dun for examination;

(e) if so, the result thereof;

(f) whether the drill site No. 3 of the Port Canning Project has been of late, declared as abandoned; and

(g) if so, on whose instructions this declaration was made ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM & CHEMICALS (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH):

(a) The total outlay on the Port Canning Project which includes Bodra was Rs. 221 82 lakhs as on 31st March, 1968.

(b) Information regarding indications of gas, fluorescence in cuttings and drilling mud and later of oil was furnished by the Project to the ONGC.

(c) A press release was issued by the ONGC giving the above information.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The sample was found to consist of diesel oil, not crude oil or condensate.

(f) The Bodra Drilling location No. 3 has been kept in abeyance.

(g) A recommendation for keeping the Bodra drilling location No. 3 in abeyance was made by the Technical Committee of the O.N.G.C.

Jobs in Public Sector undertakings

***628. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD:**

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that certain percentage of jobs, in the public sector undertakings for the people of the State in which the undertaking is situated, is made;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the names of the undertakings in which this system has been complied with fully and the recruitment percentage fixed thereof; and

(d) the names of those undertakings where it has not been followed and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) to (d). No percentage of jobs is to be reserved as such by the Public Enter-

prise for the people of the States in which the enterprises are located. However, according to the instructions issued, the Public Enterprises are to recruit their staff against posts carrying a basic salary of less than Rs. 500 p. m. only through the National Employment Service and other sources of recruitment can be tapped only if the Employment Exchanges issue "Non-availability Certificates". In respect of higher posts, the Public Enterprises have to make their recruitment on an all India basis to attract the required type of talent.

Need-Based Minimum Wage

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

(a) whether Computers have been used to arrive at the need-based minimum wage;

(d) if so, the figures arrived at; and

(c) whether Government propose to lay a copy of this analysis on the Table ?

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

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

Staff in the Office of Accountant General Commerce, Works & Miscellaneous, New Delhi.

***630. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it is a fact that in the office of the Accountant General, Commerce, Works and Miscellaneous, New Delhi, there is a large number of class II and III employees who have put in more than three years of service, but have not so far been declared as quasi-permanent contrary to Home Ministry's orders in this regard;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of persons who have completed five to seven years of service but still have not been declared as quasi-permanent; and

(d) the time likely to be taken by which they will be made quasi-permanent ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) : (a) There are no class II employes in the office of the Accountant General, Commerce, Works and Miscellaneous awaiting declaration as quasi-permanent.

There are 99 class III employees as on 23-10-68 with more than three years service who have not yet been declared as quasi-permanent.

(b) Before declaring a Government servant quasi-permanent the appointing authority should be satisfied regarding the quality of the official's work, conduct and character and his suitability for employment in a quasi-permanent capacity under the Government of India. In a majority of cases in which quasi-permanent declarations have not been issued, it has not so far been possible for the Accountant General to assess the suitability of the officials.

(c) 23.

(d) A large majority of the officials who have not been declared quasi-permanent so far are those who took part in the Strike on the 19th September, 1968 and as such their cases can now be considered only after their work and suitability for retention in Government service is reassessed.

Tubewells For Drinking Water In West Bengal

3693. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of tubewells for drinking water purposes in each district of West Bengal up to August, 1947;

(b) the total number of tubewells sunk through Government and other channels separately in each district of West Bengal till date since September, 1947;

(c) the average population in the rural areas of each district covered by each tubewell; and

(d) how many of the tubewells in each district are in working condition at present ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) to (d). The required information is awaited from the Government of West Bengal and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as received.

Block and Thana Health Centres, West Bengal

3694. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) The total number of block and thana Health Centres set up in West Bengal so far since 1950 in each district; and

(b) How many of the present block and thana health centres in each district have maternity beds and average number of maternity beds in the block and thana health centres of each district ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) and (b). A statement containing the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in library See No. L T.-2589/168]

Health Centres located at the block/thana Headquarters are called Primary Health Centres.

Oil And Natural Gas Commission's Building In H. P.

3695. SHRI HEMRAJ : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Oil and Natural Gas Commission's buildings at Jawalamukhi and Sapri in Himachal Pradesh are lying unoccupied; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to hand them over to the Tourist Department of the Central Government or to the Himachal Government for boosting tourism in Himachal Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) A part of the building is lying unoccupied.

(b) It has been decided to hand over the building to a Security Organisation of the Government of India.

Standards of Green and Black Teas

3696. SHRI HEM RAJ: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2506 on the 30th November, 1967 and state:

(a) the final result obtained for the fixation of the Standards of the green and black teas of Kangra and Dehradun Teas;

(b) whether any decision has been taken by the Government in this regard; and

(c) if not, when it is likely to be taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) to (c). On the request of the Central Committee for Food Standards the matter is being further examined by the Indian Standards Institution who are collecting further data on samples of teas from Kangra Valley and Dehradun. The recommendations of the Indian Standards Institution, when available, will be con-

sidered by the Central Committee for Food Standards. A final decision will be taken after taking into account the recommendations of that Committee.

Nanakpur C.G.H.S. Dispensary

3697. SHRI ISHAQ SAMBHALI: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Medical Officers-in-charge of the Central Government Health Scheme dispensaries are required to see children of Government employees only upto 6 years of age, particularly, in the Nanakpur Dispensary;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, why medical officer-in-charge of the Central Government Health Scheme Dispensary at Nanakpur refuses to see children beyond 6 years of age, during normal hours of dispensary, particularly when one of the doctors of Dispensary is on night duty and there is a great rush of patients in the Dispensary during the day?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) to (c). Since children constitute about 40% of the patients attending the Central Government Health Scheme dispensaries arrangements have been made at certain selected dispensaries for a Paediatrician who examines children upto the age of six years. This provides sufficient load of work for a Paediatric Specialist. This arrangement has not been extended to the Nanakpur Dispensary. The data collected at the latter dispensary indicate that the Medical Officer-in-charge examines patients without restriction of age.

Shortage Of Medicines in Nanakpur C.G.H.S. Dispensary

3698. SHRI ISHAQ SAMBHALI: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the medicines prescribed by the C. G. H. S. specialists are not readily available in the C. H. S. dispensaries particularly in the Nanakpur Dispensary with the result that patients go without medicines for a number of days, some-times even for a week resulting in the great deterioration of the patient;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) the steps Government propose to take to ensure that the medicines are always available at the C.G.H.S. dispensaries ; and

(d) if not, why the medicines are not given to patients in time ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) to (d). At times medicines prescribed by specialists are not readily available in the dispensaries for which local indents are made and medicines supplied in a day or two. Where supply of medicines is indicated immediately, the patient is allowed to purchase the same from the open market and the cost is reimbursed to him. If specific cases of delay are brought to notice these will be investigated.

Pathratu Thermal Power Station

3699. SHRI ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Pathratu Thermal Power Station of Bihar State Electricity Board is not working satisfactorily as a result of which power crisis is being experienced in the areas receiving power from it ; and

(b) If so, the steps being taken by Government for its proper working ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) : In Pathratu Thermal Power Station two generating units of 30

MW were under operation. During April, 1968, the turbine rotor of the second unit, unfortunately, got damaged and the generating unit was taken out of commission. In October, 1968, the first unit which was under continuous operation for a long time had to be shut down for maintenance under the advice of the suppliers. Accordingly, for some time during October-November 1968, the Pathratu Thermal Power Station was not generating any power. During this period, the Bihar State Electricity Board was drawing additional bulk power from Damodar Valley Corporation to meet the requirements of South Bihar.

(b) By the middle of November 1968, the third generating unit of 50 MW in the Pathratu Thermal Station was, commissioned. By end of November, 1968 the first generating unit was also placed back into service. Arrangement for purchase of a new turbine rotor from U.S.S.R. has been finalised and that for repair of the damaged turbine rotor is under examination. Efforts are also being made to commission the fourth unit of 50 MW and the fifth and sixth units of 100 MW each in Pathratu Thermal Station expeditiously.

Bihar State Electricity Board

3700. SHRI ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Bihar State Electricity Board is not working satisfactorily due to bad management of the Board, and

(b) if so, the action taken for its working satisfactorily ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). There was deterioration in the financial position of Bihar State Electricity Board during 1967-68, which has not been ascribed to bad management but mainly to non-materialisation of substantial industrial load demands, losses due to extension of rural electrification, increase

in the price of fuel and increase in establishment charges on account of increase in wages paid to workers. In order to improve returns, tariffs have been revised from March/April, 1968. The Board has constituted a high powered Technical Committee to make a systematic study of the nature and causes of power failure and interruptions and to suggest remedial measures. A Committee has also been constituted for examining various suggestions for effecting economy. The State Government are also considering the appointment of a Committee to go into the working of the State Electricity Board and to suggest measures for its further improvement.

**Income-Tax and Wealth-Tax payment
by Shri and Shrimati A. R. Kardar**

3701. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of income-tax and wealth-tax Shri A. R. Kardar and his wife Mrs. Sultana Kardar each owed to the

State as on the 31st March, 1968 for their personal cases and for production concerns owned by them,

(b) the steps taken to recover the arrears of taxes from both ;

(c) whether it is a fact that Shri Kardar has been turned into an informant against actor Dilip Kumar and promised remission in tax arrears ;

(d) if so, to what extent, and

(e) the reasons why Shri Kardar has been shown leniency in tax recovery so far ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). The requisite information regarding Shri A. R. Kardar and his wife Smt. Sultana Kardar is given in the Annexure. Information about the production concerns owned by them is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

ANNEXURE

	Arrears as on 31st March, 1968		Steps taken to recover the arrears
	Income-tax	Wealth-tax	
Shri A. R. Kardar	15,57,784	Income tax	Recovery certificates have been issued to the Collector and are being pursued.
	2,30,440	Excess profit tax	
	17,88,224		
Mrs. Sultana Kardar	71,916.95	—do—	—do—

(c) and (d) In the interest of secrecy of investigation and safety of informers, such information can not be furnished.

(e) Shri Kardar has not been shown any leniency. Necessary steps as provided in law are being taken for recovery of arrears from him.

Under-Invoicing of Exports

3702. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of loss in export duty or foreign exchange caused to the country owing to under-invoicing of exports during the last 5 years by each of the Companies viz. (i) Bird and Co. and allied concerns, (ii) Turner Morrison and Angelo Brothers (iii) Bunge and Co. Ltd., (iv) Louis Dreyfus and Co.

(b) the steps taken in each case and the amount of loss recovered in each case, and

(c) the manner in which each of these companies committed the fraud ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). There are no proved cases of loss in export duty or foreign exchange on account of under-invoicing of exports made by these firms during the years 1963 to 1967, except for M/s. Louis Dreyfus and Co. from whom an amount of Rs. 2,300/- has been recovered as penalty on account of loss of foreign exchange to the extent of Rs. 15,400/-, there was no loss of export duty in this case.

Show Cause notices regarding under invoicing of some exports effected by these firms during the last five years have however, been issued by Calcutta Custom House and the particulars of loss in export duty or foreign exchange as suspected are furnished in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Place in Library. See No. LT-2590 / 68) statement.] Because of the recent judgement of the Supreme Court in the case of M/s. Rai Bahadur Seth Shriram Durgaprasad and others Vs. the

Union of India, it will not be possible for the Custom House to proceed with the adjudications, and the proceedings already drawn up will have to be dropped. Necessary adjudication will now be done by the Director of Enforcement, Foreign Exchange Regulation Act.

(c) The suspected contravention in the case of M/s. Turner Morrison and Angelo Brothers and M/s. Bunge & Co. Limited is that they had not declared the full export value. This is also the suspected contravention in the case of M/s. Louis Dreyfus & Co. who are further suspected to have used different sets of invoices showing different values in respect of the exports involved.

Excise Duty on Aviation Fuel used by I. A. C.

3703. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it is a fact that the Indian Airlines Corporation paid an excise duty of Rs. 244.87 lakhs on the aviation fuel used by it during the year 1966-67;

(b) The amount of excise duty paid during the above period on aviation fuel by Air India; and

(c) if not, the reasons why Air India is not charged excise duty ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) During the year 1966-67 the Indian Airlines Corporation paid an amount of Rs. 244.87 lakhs by way of excise and custom duties on aviation fuel used by them; separate figures of excise and custom duties so paid are not available.

(b) During the same period the Air India paid an amount of Rs. 13.40 lakhs by way of custom and excise duties on aviation fuel; separate figures of custom and excise duties so paid are not available in their case also.

(c) Excise duty or the custom duty, as the case may be, is charged on quantities

of aviation fuel used by Air India on their domestic flights. Neither custom nor excise duty is required to be paid on aviation fuel used by Air India or any other air lines on their international flights.

Out-Of-Turn Allotment of Government Accommodation

3704. SHRI D. N. DEB : Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2675 on the 5th August, 1968 and state :

(a) whether out-of-turn allotment of Government accommodation under the provisions of S. R. 317-B. 9 is governed in each case by the genuineness of the case or at the discretion of the Ministry in certain cases;

(b) whether any distinction is made in consideration of cases where one family member is ill or where two or more are ill;

(c) whether it is a fact that the cases of certain illness which are curable in long run are treated at par with those cases where illness is of a serious nature and incurable in medical science and there is always a danger of life to the patient;

(d) if so, the reasons why preference is not given to those cases which are attendant with immediate risk to life of the patient;

(e) whether any scrutiny has been made in the cases where allotment have already been made or sanctioned with a view to screening whether all have been on genuine grounds; and

(f) if not, reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) to (d). Out - of - turn allotments have generally been made in serious medical cases, of self or dependent members of families of the applicants like T. B., Cancer, Paralysis, Heart diseases,

chronic Asthma and physical disability etc. on the basis of medical certificates produced. While doing so the totality of circumstances in each case is taken into account. In cases where medical certificates do not disclose seriousness of the disease, the allotments on out-of-turn basis have been refused.

(e) and (f). Since the out-of-turn allotments are sanctioned on the basis of authentic records the question of scrutiny of cases where allotments have already been made or sanctioned does not arise.

Production Quota in Public Undertakings

3705. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that as at present no rational quota of production has been laid down for the different categories of persons engaged in production in the public sector undertakings;

(b) whether it is also a fact that at the meeting of the Heads of the Public Sector Undertakings held recently, he had suggested laying down of quota for all cadres from the workman to the manager; and

(c) if so, the steps which have been taken in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Public Enterprises fix their targets of production for each year as well as convenient smaller periods. A number of manufacturing concerns have laid also down, wherever feasible, norms of production for the different categories of employees, or groups of employees.

(b) Presumably the Hon' ble Member is referring to a meeting of the Heads of all Public Enterprises. No such meeting has been convened recently.

(c) Does not arise.

Meeting Of Heads Of Public Undertakings

3706. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a meeting of the Heads of the Public Sector Undertakings was held recently;

(b) If so, whether all the public sector undertakings were represented in the meeting; and

(c) the main points of discussion and the decision taken at the meeting ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). No meeting of the Heads of all public Enterprises has been convened recently.

(d) Does not arise.

मध्य प्रदेश का नगरीय विकास

3707. श्री गं. च. दीक्षित : क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन एवं नगर विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नगरीय विकास के हेतु मध्य प्रदेश के लिये तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में किननी राशि की व्यवस्था की गई है; और

(ख) जिन नगरों तथा कस्बों का विकास किया गया उनके नाम क्या हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ब. सु. धुति) : (क) विकास योजना तैयार करने के लिये 16.50 लाख रुपये ।

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्रीय आर्थिक सहायता योजना के अधीन, (1) भोपाल, (2) जबलपुर, (3) भिलाई शहरी क्षेत्र, जिसमें दुर्ग तथा भिलाई स्टील टाउन भी सम्मिलित हैं और (4) भिलाई क्षेत्रीय परियोजना के विकास को योजनायें तैयार कराने का काम अपने हाथ में ले लिया है ।

मध्य प्रदेश को बिजली की सप्लाई के लिए वित्तीय सहायता

3708. श्री गं. च. दीक्षित : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में कृषि कार्य के लिये सस्ती दरों पर बिजली की सप्लाई में वृद्धि करने के लिये सरकार का विचार इस राज्य को वर्ष 1968-69 में वित्तीय सहायता देने का है ;

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

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) से (ग) . मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीमों के लिये, जिन में कृषि-पंपों/नलकूपों के उर्जन पर विशेष बल दिया जायगा, 1968-69 के दौरान 400 लाख रुपये की पृथग रक्षित केन्द्रीय सहायता स्वीकार की गई है । राज्य सरकारों को केन्द्रीय सहायता रियायती शर्तों पर दी जाती है अर्थात् ब्याज की दर 5½ प्रतिशत होती है, मूल्य राशि और ब्याज को 20 समोक्त वार्षिक किस्तों में वसूल किया जाता है ; पहले पांच वर्षों के दौरान केवल ब्याज देना होता है । मध्य प्रदेश सरकार का विचार है कि 1968-69 में लगभग 1000 सिंचाई पम्पों/नलकूपों को उर्जित किया जाए ।

Architects and Assistant Architects in Directorate General of Health Services

3709. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be placed to state :

(a) the total number of Architects and Assistant Architects and Assistant Archi-

pects in the Directorate General of Health Services.

(b) the number of persons who have left this Department since 1960; and

(c) the reasons therefore ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) There are 5 posts of Architects and 6 posts of Assistant Architects in the Directorate General of Health Services out of which 2 posts of Architects are lying vacant.

(b) Six,

(c) Due to resignation, death and retirement.

Promotion of Architects in D. G. H. S.

3710. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that some architects, who did not have even the prescribed basic qualification, have been promoted in the Directorate General of Health Services during the period from 1960 to 1968, and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) No. According to the Recruitment Rules, the minimum qualifications prescribed for the direct recruits, are not applicable to the departmental promotees. Two candidates who did not possess a degree or diploma in Architecture, which is a basic qualification for a direct recruit, were promoted as Assistant Architects.

(b) Does not arise.

Recruitment Rules for Architects and Assistant Architects in D.G.H.S.

3711. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY

PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the recruitment rules have been framed for the posts of Architects and Assistant Architects in the Directorate General of Health Services ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the time likely to be taken to frame the rules ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) and (b). Yes. The recruitment rules for the posts of Architect and Assistant Architect have already been notified vide the Ministry of Health Notification No. 38-63/60-Estt. (P), dated the 17th October, 1963 and 38-62/60-Estt. (P), Copies of which are laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library Sec. No. L T 2591 / 68*].

(c) Does not arise.

पेय जल को सप्लाई के लिये महाराष्ट्र में किया गया सर्वेक्षण

3712: श्री देवराव पाटिल : क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन एवं नगर विकास मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन क्षेत्रों का पता लगाने की दृष्टि से जहाँ पेय जल की सप्लाई की व्यवस्था नहीं है, महाराष्ट्र के कुछ ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में कोई सर्वेक्षण किया गया है;

(ख) इस कार्य के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार ने महाराष्ट्र राज्य को गत तीन पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं की अवधि में कितनी राशि दी है; और

(ग) उपरोक्त अवधि में महाराष्ट्र में इस संबंध में कितनी प्रगति हुई है तथा बीबी पंचवर्षीय-योजना में क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है ?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ब. वृ. श्रुति) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) विभिन्न राज्य में जाँचों प्रभागों की स्थापना तीसरी योजना के मध्य में की गई थी। महाराष्ट्र में विशेष जाँच प्रभाग की स्थापना सितम्बर, 1963 में की गई थी। इसके लिये केन्द्रीय सहायता अनुदान के रूप में शतप्रतिशत दी जा रही थी। यह राज्य सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है कि वह प्रतिवर्ष वित्तीय-वर्ष के अन्त में वास्तविक खर्च के आधार पर केन्द्रीय सहायता के लिये अनुरोध करें। अब तक राज्य सरकार ने 1965-66 में 3.30 लाख रुपये प्राप्त कर लिये हैं।

(ग) इस प्रभाग ने जब प्रारम्भिक जाँच कार्य पूरा कर लिया है। जहाँ इस जाँच प्रभाग के अन्तर्गत पहले एक प्रभाग तथा छः उपप्रभाग थे वहाँ अब इसका पुनर्गठन करके इसके आठ उप-प्रभाग बना दिये हैं। उप-प्रभाग अब ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में क्रियावन्त किये जाने वाली जल पूर्ति योजनाओं के विस्तृत प्लान तथा प्राक्कलन तैयार करने में व्यस्त हैं। चौथी योजना अवधि में भी ये उप-प्रभाग अनेक विस्तृत परियोजनाएँ तैयार करेंगे। ताकि वे निर्माण कार्यक्रम को शुरू करने से पहले ही उपलब्ध हो सकें।

महाराष्ट्र के गांवों का विद्युतीकरण

3713. श्री देवराव पाटिल : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1968-69 में ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण योजना के अन्तर्गत महाराष्ट्र में कितने गांवों तथा कस्बों में बिजली लगाने का विचार है; और

(ख) गत वर्ष 1967-68 में कितने गांवों तथा कस्बों में बिजली लगाई गई तथा तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री : (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) ग्राम विद्युतीकरण की स्कीमों में पम्पों के उर्जन पर बल दिया गया है। इस कार्यक्रम को क्रियावन्त करते हुए बस्तियों में भी बिजली लगाई जानी है। 1968-69 में, महाराष्ट्र राज्य बिजली बोर्ड 23000 सिंचाई पम्पों को उर्जित करने तथा 5 शहरों और 2300 गांवों में बिजली लगाने का विचार रखता है।

(ख) 1967-68 में 25754 पम्पों को उर्जित किया गया है। इस अवधि में 3 शहरों और 885 गांवों में बिजली लगाई गई है। व्यौरा सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दिया जाता है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT—2592-168]।

Effect of Floods in North Bengal on Business

3714: SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken to rehabilitate trade and business in the flood affected areas of North Bengal and particular in the city of Jalpaiguri and bazar areas like Domohani;

(b) whether banks have been asked on the basis of Government assurance to advance loans to traders and businessmen in these flood affected areas;

(c) whether tea production and marketing has also been affected in this area; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to meet such difficulties ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE. (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). The State Government have reported that they are providing assistance by way of grants and loans for the rehabilitation of trade and business in the flood affected areas of North Bengal including Jalpaiguri and Domohani. In addition, a scheme has been introduced under which Scheduled banks would advance loans in suitable cases on the guarantee of the State Government.

(c) and (d). There have been reports of damage to the tea estates, mainly in Darjeeling district. The State Government and the Tea Board are verifying the extent of losses with a view to remedial measures. The State Government have also reported that arrivals of tea in the Calcutta market were temporarily dislocated as a result of disruption of communications in North Bengal. The situation has since improved.

**Losses of Documents Etc. due to Floods
In North Bengal**

3715 **SHRI SAMAR GUHA :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that banks, Life Insurance Corporation and other insurance companies, Government treasury and the administration lost valuable papers, documents and currency notes as a result of devastating floods in North Bengal;

(b) if so, the details of such losses; and

(c) the steps, which have been taken by Government to restore bank account books, insurance policies, revenue and agricultural documents and other such papers and documents to the affected persons ?

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

Type II Double Storey Quarters At .R.K. Puram, New Delhi

3716, **SHRI RAM CHARAN :** Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in type II double-storey quarters in Rama Krishna Puram, New Delhi, drains, connecting roof and verandah of first floor are ending abruptly at the backyard of the ground floor and, in the absence of an outlet accumulated water turns into a cesspool resulting into constant troubles between the allottees of first floor and ground floor; and

(b) if so, the steps which Government propose to take to alleviate the suffering of Government servants because of faulty construction of Government accommodation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) It is a fact that the down take pipes connecting roof and first floor rear verandah outlets discharge on the ground of the backyards and in some cases water does not flow freely.

(b) Accumulation of water in such cases is not on account of faulty construction but due to the tenants disturbing the ground level in the backyard by digging flower beds, etc. In cases where there is genuine difficulty of water not flowing freely on account of ground configuration, provision of drains is under examination.

T. A. and D. A. to MPs on Governmental Committees/Commissions

3717. **SHRI DEORAO PATIL :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have issued any order or any instructions regarding the Travelling and Daily Allowances to be paid to the Members of Parliament appointed to Committees/Commissions of Enquiry set up by Government; and

(b) whether the instructions contained in his Ministry's Office Memoranda No. F. 6 (26)-EIV/59 dated the 5th September, 1960, are still applicable ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Yes sir, The orders are contained in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Expenditure) Office Memorandum No. F. 9 (4)-EIV (B)/68 dated the 27th May, 1968 and are effective from 1st June, 1968. A Copy of the said orders is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See. No. LT-2593/68]

(b) The instructions contained in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Expenditure) Office Memorandum No. F. 6 (26)-EIV/59 dated the 5.9.1960 in so far as they relate to Members of Parliament, are no longer applicable.

Slabs In Kitchens Of Government Quarters In Delhi

3718. SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received by different C. P. W. D. Enquiry Offices in Delhi for fixing slabs in the kitchens of Government Quarters for standing Chullahas;

(b) the steps being taken to fix the slabs;

(c) whether it is a fact that Rs. 10 per slab is being collected from the Government employees occupying the quarters for fixing the slabs;

(d) whether it is also a fact that second fan has been provided in the quarters without having any charges; and

(e) if so, the reasons for charging the the price for the slabs from the same Government employees ?

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

(a) About 1300 such applications have been received in different C. P. W. D. enquiry offices.

(b) The matter is under examination.

(c) No.

(d) Yes.

(e) Does not arise.

Finance Minister As Karta of Hindu Undivided Family

3719. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Minister is himself a Karta of Hindu undivided family;

(b) if so, the members of his family;

(c) whether he has formally and legally become separated from his son; and

(d) whether as Karta of Hindu Undivided Family, he is a beneficiary of the businesses of his son/daughter-in-law/grandsons ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT):(a) to (d). The Deputy Prime Minister was joint in status with his three brothers till about 25 years ago when they separated. The separation was effected not by deed but by word of mouth as is permissible under law.

2. The Deputy Prime Minister's family at present consists of the Deputy Prime Minister, has wife, son and the son's wife and children. The family has no property of its own after the Deputy Prime Minister gifted away his ancestral house to charity about 20 years ago. On the making of the gift the Deputy Prime Minister orally informed the members of his family that they should not look to him for any property and that whatever property he would leave on his and his wife's death would go to charity.

3. No deed of partition has been effected between the Deputy Prime Minister and the

members of his family as there was no joint family property to be partitioned. To the extent it is possible in law for a Hindu undivided family to be in existence without owning any property whatsoever. Whether movable or immovable, the family can be said to be joint. The family has, however, no property or assets which the Deputy Prime Minister can administer, as Karta nor has he at any time acted or considered, himself as Karta of the family.

4. Assets of the son of the Deputy Prime Minister have not been acquired from or with the aid of any ancestral property but by his individual efforts. Hence, the Deputy Prime Minister has no interest, legal or beneficial, in any income or property accruing to his son and the members of his son's family from business, employment or any other source.

Survey for Nutrition among Children

3720. SHRI ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the nutritional research Laboratories had recently conducted a survey in 17 Villages around Hyderabad to find out the level of nutrition among the children.

(b) if so, the findings thereof,

(c) the suggestions made by the survey team to solve the problem of nutritional deficiency in children; and

(d) Government's decision there on ?

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

(b) Among the 3,116 pre-school children examined it was observed that signs of protein calorie malnutrition, signs of vitamin A deficiency, B-Complex deficiency and anaemia were frequently met with. It was also observed that the average height and weight of many of these children were sub-standard.

(c) The survey team did not make any suggestions, though it stressed the importance of solving the malnutrition problem.

(d) Government are seized of the problem of malnutrition in the country, especially among the vulnerable segments of the population. A coordinated approach is being undertaken by various Ministries and Departments. Large scale supplementary feeding programmes production of nutritious processed foods, nutrition education and extension, Applied Nutrition Programme, and screening and treatment of early cases of malnutrition are some of the measures which are being undertaken by the Government at present.

हिंदी और अंग्रेजी में कार्य करने वाले समान पदों के बेतनमानों में बिभिन्नता

3721. श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि समान पदों, जिनमें में एक पर हिन्दी में तथा दूसरे पर अंग्रेजी में काम होता है सम्बन्धी बेतनमानों में बिभिन्नता है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसका स्वरूप तथा कारण क्या है; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा इस बिभिन्नता को कब तक समाप्त किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) से (ग). मांगी गई सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथासमय सदन की मेज पर रख दी जाएगी ।

U. P. Mayor's Memorandum to U. P. Government

3722. SHRI RANJIT SINGH :
SHRI NARAIN SWARUP SHARMA :
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :
SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI :

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

(a) whether the Mayors of Uttar Pradesh have recently submitted a Memorandum to the Governor of U. P.; and

(b) if so, the demands contained in the Memorandum which have been accepted by Government ?

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

(b) The demands contained in the memorandum are under consideration of the Government of Uttar Pradesh.

Import of Airconditioners by UNESCO, New Delhi.

3723. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 79 on the 22nd July, 1968 concerning UNESCO and state :

(a) whether enquiries have since been completed;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that UNESCO, New Delhi imported six Air-conditioners, all certified for official use, from Messrs. G. E., New York, in early 1966;

(c) whether it is a fact that payments to Messrs. G. E., New York and Messrs. Jeena and Company, Clearing Agents, Bombay, concerning two out of six air-conditioners were sent by Shri Dewan, Administrative Officer, UNESCO, out of personal account of Mr. Dunningham, former Deputy Chief of UNESCO in India;

(d) whether these two air-conditioners were disposed of by Mr. Dunningham in November, 1966 and Shri Dewan deposited in Mr Dunningham's account a portion of payment, certifying as Mr. Dunningham's savings converted into foreign exchange and sent to Mr. Dunningham in New Zealand in early 1967; and

(e) if so, the action taken against Shri Dewan ?

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

(a) No Sir. Some enquiries have still to be completed;

(b) Yes Sir;

(c) and (d) It has been ascertained that payment for two out of six air-conditioners was made out of the personal account of Mr. Dunningham and these two air-conditioners have been disposed of towards the end of 1966. However, no evidence has so far been collected to support the contention that Shri Dewan was in any way concerned with the transactions. There is also so far no evidence to support the contention that sale proceeds of two air-conditioners have been converted into foreign exchange and sent to Mr. Dunningham in New Zealand.

(e) Does not arise.

गैर-सरकारी अस्पतालों के कर्मचारियों पर औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम का लागू होना

3724 श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन एवं नगर विकास मंत्री 19 अगस्त, 1968 के अतारूकित प्रश्न संख्या 4286 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गैर-सरकारी अस्पतालों के प्रबन्धकों के भ्रम्यावेदन के बारे में तथा गैर-सरकारी अस्पतालों के कर्मचारियों पर औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम लागू न करने के बारे में इस बीच कोई निर्णय कर लिया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या ?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास विभाग में छपमशी (बी व० दू० द्रुति) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

बकाया आय-कर

3725. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :
श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल :
श्री राम स्वल्प विद्यार्थी :
श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1967-68 में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने आय-कर की कितनी राशि वसूल की और उपरोक्त वर्ष में आय-कर की कितनी धनराशि बकाया रही; और

(ख) जो धन-राशि अभी तक बकाया है उसे वसूल करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

उपप्रधान मन्त्री तथा वित्त मन्त्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) 1967-68 में वसूल की गई आयकर की रकम : 629.74 करोड़ रुपये (विभागीय आँकड़े) 1967-68 में जारी की गई कर की मांग में से 1-4-68 को आगे ले जाई गई बकाया कर की मांग : 79.91 करोड़ रुपये;

(ख) बकाया रकमों को वसूल करने के लिए प्रत्येक मामले की परिस्थितियों के अनुसार कानून-सम्मत उपाय किये जा रहे हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त कुछ प्रशासनिक उपाय भी किये गये हैं, जो इस प्रकार हैं—

(i) राज्य सरकार के अधिकारियों द्वारा अब तक किये जाने वाले बसूली-कार्य को (केन्द्र में) लेना, जो दिल्ली, आन्ध्र प्रदेश, गुजरात और राजस्थान के आयकर आयुक्तों के कार्यक्षेत्रों में पूरी तरह से लिया गया है; और पश्चिम बंगाल, मद्रास, मैसूर और उत्तर प्रदेश के आय कर

आयुक्तों के कार्यक्षेत्रों में आंशिक रूप से ले लिया गया है।

(ii) निरीक्षी सहायक आयुक्तों के 79 रेजों में कर्तव्यों के अनुसार कार्य-विभाजन की योजना लागू करना। इस योजना के अनुसार बसूली का कार्य, इसी कार्य पर लगे एक या दो आयकर अधिकारियों को पूरी तौर से सौंपा जाता है।

(iii) जिन मामलों में आयकर की बकाया रकम वसूल होनी बाकी है उनमें उचित कार्यवाही करने की जिम्मेदारी विशिष्ट अधिकारियों पर इस प्रकार रखी गई है :—

आयकर अधिकारी 1 लाख रु. से कम की बकाया के मामले। निरीक्षी सहायक आयुक्त 1 लाख रु. से अधिक परन्तु 5 लाख रु. से कम की बकाया के मामले।

आयकर आयुक्त 5 लाख रु. से अधिक की बकाया के मामले।

(iv) 5 लाख रु. से अधिक की बकाया मांग के मामलों की निरीक्षण निदेशक (गवेषणा सांख्यिकी तथा प्रकाशन) द्वारा समीक्षा।

(v) बकाया मांगों की शीघ्र बसूली पर नजर रखने के लिये आयकर आयुक्तों के कार्यक्षेत्रों में विशेष बसूली यूनिटों की स्थापना करना।

सरकारी क्वार्टरों का निर्माण

3726. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :
श्री रामस्वल्प विद्यार्थी :

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

(क) निर्माणाधीन सरकारी क्वार्टरों की कुल संख्या कितनी है और वर्ष

1968-69 में केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के लिए दिल्ली में किन-किन स्थानों पर ये क्वार्टर बनाये जा रहे हैं;

(ख) इन क्वार्टरों का निर्माण-कार्य कब पूरा हो जाएगा और उनकी अनुमानित लागत कितनी होगी; और

(ग) उन ठेकेदारों से सम्बन्धित विवरण क्या है जिन्हें यह कार्य सौंपा गया है और ठेके की शर्तें क्या हैं ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पूति मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : (क) में (ग)

170.84 लाख रुपये (विभागीय प्रभार रहित) की अनुमानित लागत पर स्वीकृत 944 क्वार्टरों का निर्माण चल रहा है अथवा जैसा कि सभा पटल पर रखे गए विवरण में उल्लिखित है, 1968-69 के दौरान आरम्भ किया जाने की सम्भावना है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT-2594 168]

Opening of Medical Colleges in Fourth Plan Period

3727. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA:

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

(a) whether the programme to open Medical Colleges during the Fourth Five Year Plan has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Madras Fertilizers Ltd.

3728 SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) The year in which the Madras Fertilizers Ltd. was floated, who were the members on its Board of Directors and how long the same Board continued; and

(b) The names of the members of the Board of Directors at present and the Chairman or Managing Director of the Company, and when they were appointed and their tenure and terms of employment ?

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

(a) The Madras Fertilizers Ltd. was floated in 1966. The following were the Board of Directors at the time of incorporation:

1. Shri P. R. Nayak
2. Shri P. Govindan Nair
3. Shri B. Sivaraman
4. Shri V. N. Kasturirangan
5. Mr. L. L. Smith
6. Mr. G. R. Helffrich
7. Mr. W. S. Bradley
8. Shri R. A. Shah

These first Directors were appointed in December, 1966. The tenure of the Board is three years in terms of the Articles of Association of the Company unless some changes become necessary when the office of a Director is vacated due to resignation etc.

(b) The present directors of the company and the dates of their appointment are given below:

Name of Director	Date of appointment
(Shri P. R. Nayak Chairman)	14.12.1966
Shri B. Sivaraman	14.12.1966
Shri V. N. Kasturirangan	14.12.1966
Shri Ramaswamy R. Iyer	18.11.1968
Mr. B. T. Alison	29.8.1968
Mr. R. E. Noble/Mr. W. O. Frazier Alternate	29.8.1968
Dr. Easo John	18.11.1968
Mr. J. C. Weaver Jr. (Managing Director)	3.3.1967

The duration of appointment of Directors as per the Articles of Association of

the Company is three years from the date of constitution of the Board.

Excepting Mr. J. C. Weaver Jr. who has been reappointed as Managing Director for a period of two years with effect from 3rd March, 1968 on a salary of Rs. 2,57,385 per annum, all other Directors are part time honorary Director.

Madras Fertilizers Ltd.

3729. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the extent of loss the suffered by Madras Fertilizers Ltd. on account (i) irregularities, (ii) theft, (iii) stock shortage, (iv) fire or any other such causes since its inception;

(b) whether these matters were looked into ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH):

(a) The company has not incurred any loss on account of (i), (iii) and (iv). It incurred a loss of Rs. 295/- on account of the theft of the Company's cycle.

(b) and (c) : The theft was duly reported to the police, but the cycle having remained untraced, it has been written off the books under the orders of the Board of Directors.

Madras Fertilizers Ltd.

3730. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Madras Fertilizers Ltd. has proper rules of staff recruitment for jobs carrying more than Rs. 500 p. m. and for purchase contracts and sales;

(b) If so, what are those rules ?

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

(a) and (b): Not yet, Sir, but these are in the process of being formulated.

Madras Fertilizers Ltd.

3731. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether at any time a general assesment of the working of the Madras Fertilizers Ltd. has been done;

(b) If so, the result thereof; and

(c) If not, whether Government propose to secure the services of any expert in order to find out the draw-backs and to bring improvement in its working ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir. Government have no reason to believe that such an investigation is necessary.

परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम

3732. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले तीन महीनों में परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम में क्या प्रगति हुई है;

(ख) क्या ऐसे कुछ सगठनों के बिना कोई कार्यवाही की गई है जो योजनाबद्ध तरीके से इस कार्यक्रम का विरोध कर रहे हैं; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० जीपति चन्द्रशेखर) :

(क) परिवार

नियोजन कार्यक्रम में जुलाई से सितम्बर 1968 के दौरान किए गए कार्य इस प्रकार हैं :-

1. नसबन्दी आपरेशन 503638

2. पहनाये गये लूप 115538

(ख) देश में परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम के प्रति कोई भी विरोधी संगठन नहीं है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Gauhati and Barauni Refineries

3733. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) The date of commissioning of Gauhati and Barauni Refineries and the expected full throughput of crude oil in these two units;

(b) The actuals taken by them year-wise, upto 1967-68;

(c) The reasons for the low throughputs and how it reflected on the efficiency of the Oil India Limited; and

(d) The steps proposed to work the refineries to their full capacity?

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

(a) Gauhati Refinery was commissioned on 1.1.1962. The first million stage of the Barauni Refinery was reached on 22.7.1964 and the Second million unit was commissioned on 4.2.1966. The rated capacities are 0.75 million tonnes per annum and 2 million tonnes per annum for the Gauhati and Barauni Refineries respectively. The capacity of Barauni Refinery is under expansion to 3 million tonnes per annum.

(b) The actual throughputs of the Gauhati and Barauni Refineries from inception are as under:—

(All figures in tonnes)

Year	Gauhati	Barauni
1961-62	64,700	—
1962-63	282,695	—
1963-64	543,524	—
1964-65	749,164	249,918
1965-66	799,434	744,540
1966-67	742,946	1,113,885
1967-68	811,718	1,629,625

(c) The Gauhati refinery has been operating at about its rated or even higher throughput level during the last four years. In the initial stages, the lower throughputs were due to delay in the commissioning of the coking unit and initial troubles with the compressors in the Kerosene refining Unit. The Crude throughput at the Barauni Refinery has been lower mainly due to the delayed start up of the coking unit and the kerosene refining unit, and the delayed commissioning of the Lube Oil and Bitumen complexes. The delays resulted in lower offtake of Oil India Limited Crude that could otherwise have been produced.

(d) The Barauni Refinery, is at present operating at the capacity of two million tonnes; the Gauhati Refinery has been working at full capacity for some years.

Oil India Limited

3734. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it is a fact that a guaranteed net return of 9 to 13 per cent on the equity capital was stipulated in favour of the Oil India Ltd.;

(b) Whether it is also a fact that Government had to pay a subsidy of over rupees 18 crores upto 1966-67 to ensure this minimum guaranteed dividend; and

(c) The reasons therefor?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The payments made to Oil India Limited up to 1966-67 were not in the nature of a "subsidy" to the Company, but were towards meeting the cost of the crude oil purchased by the Indian Oil Corporation from Oil India Ltd. in terms of the pricing formula stipulated in the Second Supplemental Agreement between Government and B. O. C.

Exploration of Oil in Dum Duma and Ningru

3733. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state the action taken against the Oil India Ltd. for not making serious efforts to explore oil in the new areas of Dum Duma and Ningru?

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

Having regard to the financial resources available to the Company Government consider that the efforts so far made by Oil India Ltd. in their exploration programme are satisfactory. The question of taking any action against the Company does and therefore, arise.

Drilling of Oil or Gas Well

3736. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHURY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) The number of oil or gas wells drilled and meterage of drilling done in the country after the 31st March, 1967;

(b) The result of above drilling and the areas where the drilling was done;

(c) Whether the areas where drilling has not so far been undertaken are oil or gas bearing; and

(d) The reasons for not undertaking drilling in the said areas?

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

(a) From 1.4.1967 to 31.10.1968, a total meterage of 411991 was drilled and 169 wells were completed.

(b) The drilling was carried out as a part of exploration and also development of already discovered fields. The drilling

was done in various areas in Gujarat, Madras, Pondicherry, Assam, West Bengal and Rajasthan. As a result of drilling, oil has been struck in Kadi and Sobhasan areas of Gujarat, and shows of oil have been recorded at Geleki in Assam. Also further exploration/development of oil fields has been made in the Ankleshwar Kosamba, Kathana, Dholka, Nawagam, Kalol, Sanand, Ahmedabad, Bakrol, Rudrasagar and Lakwa areas where oil had been struck earlier.

Drilling was also done at Nahorkatiya, Moran, Dum Duma and Ningru in Assam. On the 21 wells drilled, 16 were oil bearing, 2 gas bearing and 3 proved dry.

(c) It is not possible to say, without drilling and testing of wells, whether any particular area is oil/gas bearing.

(d) Drilling, on a priority basis has been undertaken in those parts of the sedimentary areas where the prospects of oil/gas deposits, on the basis of geological and geophysical surveys, are rated high and the operating conditions are not very difficult. The remaining sedimentary areas will be covered after the prospects in these areas have been tested and exhausted.

Iranian off-Shore Oil Explorations

3737. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHURY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM & CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Iranian off-shore explorations done by India individually or jointly with others after the 31st March, 1967;

(b) the expenditure incurred thereon and results obtained; and

(c) when the oil production from above area is likely to begin?

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

(a) Subsequent to 31-3-67, a total of seven exploration wells has been drilled.

(b) An expenditure of Rs. 655. 38 lakhs has been incurred by the ONG Commission during the period from 1-4-1967 to 30-9-68 on the operations in the Iranian off-shore area. One structure which has been found to be oil-bearing has been declared as commercially exploitable.

(c) Oil production is likely to start in the third quarter of 1969.

Programme for Oil and Natural Gas Exploration.

3738. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the programme of work fixed for 1967-68 for oil or natural gas explorations has been achieved;

(b) if so, the details thereof and extent of achievement;

(c) the amount spent on each scheme; and

(d) the actual increase of oil and gas production as a consequence of above after the 31st March, 1967 and the area responsible for this increase in production ?

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

(b) Apart from the deployment of 16 Geological, 10 Gravity-magnetic and 26 Seismic field exploration parties as per plan, the target of exploratory-cum-developmental drilling was achieved to the extent of 106 % in terms of the number of wells and 99.2% in terms of the meterage drilled, by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission.

Oil India Limited completed the target of completing one exploratory well and drilling another partly with a total meterage equal to 91% of the target.

(c) The Oil and Natural Gas Commission spent an amount of Rs. 295.44

lakhs on exploratory surveys and Rs. 2203.03 lakhs on drilling during the year 1967-68.

Oil India Limited spent Rs. 58 lakhs on Exploratory surveys and Rs. 94 lakhs on exploratory drilling during the period.

(d) As a result of the work completed by the ONGC, the total annual production from the Commission's fields was increased by 0.26 million tonnes of crude oil and the sale of natural gas was increased by 110-66 million cubic meters during the year 1967-68. This increase was mainly due to the stepping up of production from the Gujarat region. In addition, the exploratory drilling resulted in the discovery of an oil field in Gujarat and a possible gas field in Rajasthan.

Oil India's exploratory drilling did not result in the discovery of fresh oil or gas reserves.

Geological and Geophysical Surveys

3739. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the areas of the country where geological or geophysical surveys were carried out after the 31st March 1967;

(b) the findings of these surveys, and

(c) the areas of the country of which geological and geophysical surveys have not been carried out so far and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) The Oil and Natural Gas Commission has carried out geological and geophysical surveys in the sedimentary areas of Gujarat, Rajasthan Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, West Bengal, Assam, Nagaland, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, and Madras.

(b) These surveys helped to study the stratigraphic and structural conditions existing in the respective areas. The surveys also helped to confirm a number of structures, indications of the presence of which had been obtained earlier, and also to the discovery of a number of new structures.

(c) The surveys have not been carried out in the areas in which crystalline basement rocks or metamorphosed sedimentary rocks or volcanic rocks are exposed, as such areas do not have any oil/gas prospects. Such areas are mainly in Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore and parts of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Assam, West Bengal, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Kerala, Rajasthan and Gujarat.

The surveys have not been carried out in the parts of sedimentary areas of Assam and Nagaland where circumstances are not favourable and in parts of Andaman Nicobar Island on account of difficult accessibility.

Upgrading of Surgical Department of Darbhanga Medical College

3740. SHRI BHOGENDEA JHA : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1451 on the 29th July, 1968 and state :

(a) whether any proposal has since been received from the Government of Bihar for the upgrading of the surgical department of the Darbhanga Medical College Hospital;

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

(c) if not, whether inquiries have been made from the Health Department of the State Government and at what stage the proposal stands at present ?

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

(b) and (c) The proposal is under consideration,

Irrigation Schemes Of Orissa For Fourth Plan

3741. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of irrigation schemes which the Orissa Government have included in its Fourth Plan and for which they have asked for allocation of funds;

(b) whether the Manibhadra Barrage scheme on which some lakhs of rupees had already been spent has been included therein; and

(c) the schemes in Banpur, Ranpur, Daspalla and Khandapade areas which have been recommended by the Orissa Government ?

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

(a) The Government of Orissa have proposed inclusion of five major and seventeen medium irrigation schemes in their Fourth Plan and have proposed a total outlay of Rs 3724.95 lakhs. The Fourth Five Year Plan of Orissa has not yet been finalised.

(b) No. Manibhadra barrage scheme has not been proposed for inclusion in the Fourth Plan.

(c) Salia Irrigation Project in the Banpur area and Dahuka Irrigation Project in the Khandapade area have been proposed for inclusion in the Fourth Plan.

अनुसन्धान तथा विकास प्रमाण सिन्दरी

3742. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती: क्या केन्द्रीय और रसायन : मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पिछले ६ महीनों में अनुसन्धान और विकास प्रमाण सिन्दरी की सहायता के

लिये विदेशों से कोई विशेषज्ञ बुलाया गया है;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो क्या उपरोक्त केन्द्र को मिली सफलताएँ शतप्रतिशत भारतीय विशेषज्ञों की हैं;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि गैर-सरकारी रसायनिक कारखाने सरकारी क्षेत्र के अनु-सन्धान केन्द्र की सुविधाओं की और सेवाओं का उपयोग नहीं करना चाहते और वे प्रत्येक मामले में विदेशी मध्ययोग मांगते हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रघुरमैया): (क) जो हां। भारतीय उर्वरक निगम के आयोजन तथा विकास प्रभाग ने निम्न के लिये जानकारी खरीदी है;

1. यूरिया संश्लेषण
2. अमोनिया संश्लेषण
3. सल्फयूरिक अम्ल निर्माण के लिये पाइराइट्स का मंजन

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) कई सरकारी और प्राइवेट कंपनियों ने भारतीय उर्वरक निगम के आयोजन एवं विकास प्रभाग द्वारा विकसित विशेष सेवाओं का प्रयोग किया है।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

रसायन कारखानों के कार्यक्रम में स्वतंत्र अनुसन्धान

3743. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती: क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत में विकासशील बाजार होने के कारण कुछ विदेशी प्राइवेट फर्मों हमारे स्वतंत्र अनुसन्धान में और सरकारी क्षेत्र में रसायनिक कारखानों के कार्य संचालन में अड़चन डाल रही हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रघुरमैया): (क) जी नहीं। कोई सूचना या शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

सिन्दरी उर्वरक कारखाना

3744. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती: क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दस वर्षों में सिन्दरी उर्वरक कारखाने में श्रमिकों, तकनीकी कर्मचारियों तथा गैर-तकनीकी कर्मचारियों की संख्या में कितनी कितनी वृद्धि हुई है; और

(ख) उक्त अवधि में उक्त कारखाने में उत्पादन में कितनी वृद्धि हुई है तथा वास्तविक में उत्पादन कितना हुआ है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रघुरमैया): (क) पिछले दस सालों में सिन्दरी उर्वरक कारखाने में श्रमिकों एवं अश्रमिकों की संख्या में वृद्धि कमी तथा कुल कर्मचारियों की संख्या का एक विवरण पत्र सभा पटल पर रखा है। (पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT-3795/68)

(ख) सिन्दरी की मूल स्थापित क्षमता नाइट्रोजन के रूप में 74,550 मीटरी टन

बी। विस्तार परियोजना के 1959 में पूरा होने से नाइट्रोजन की क्षमता 117,000 मीटरी टन तक बढ़ाई गई।

पिछले दस सालों में नाइट्रोजन के रूप में वास्तविक उत्पादन निम्न प्रकार था :-

	मीटरी टन
1958-59	71,884
1959-60	70,672
1960-61	80,142
1961-62	83,186
1962-63	97,198
1963-64	89,240
1964-65	90,786
1965-66	97,912
1966-67	95,450
1967-68	79,435

सरकारी क्षेत्र के उर्वरक कारखानों द्वारा उर्वरकों की बिक्री

3745. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जब गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र रसायनिक उर्वरक कारखानों को 1 अक्टूबर 1967 के बाद अपने उत्पादन से 50 प्रतिशत उर्वरक खुले बाजार में बेचने की अनुमति दी गई है तो सरकारी क्षेत्र के उर्वरक कारखानों के उत्पादन की बिक्री के लिये क्या व्यवस्था की गई है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि सरकारी क्षेत्र के कारखानों को उतना मूल्य प्राप्त नहीं हो रहा जितना गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र के कारखानों को मिल रहा है; और

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

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रघुरमैया) : (क) सरकारी क्षेत्र के उर्वरक कारखाने भी 1 अक्टूबर, 1967 से अपने उर्वरकों का 50 प्रतिशत खुले बाजार में बेचने के लिये स्वतंत्र थे। 1 अक्टूबर, 1968 से इस सीमा को बढ़ा कर 100 प्रतिशत कर दिया था किन्तु सरकार यदि चाहे तो तय किये गये मूल्यों पर कुल उत्पादन का 30 प्रतिशत खरीद कर सकती है।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

विदेशी ऋणों पर व्याज का भुगतान

3746. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्ष 1965-66 और 1966-67 वित्तीय वर्षों में विदेशी ऋण के भुगतान के रूप में कितनी राशि व्याज के रूप में गयी और सरकार ने व्याज के बदले में कितने मूल्य की वस्तुएँ विदेशों को मलाई की हैं ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : विदेशों से भारत सरकार को मिले ऋणों पर 1965-66 और 1966-67 में भारत सरकार द्वारा दिये गये व्याज का व्योरा इस प्रकार है :-

(करोड़ रुपये में)
1965-66 1966-67

(1) विदेशी मुद्रा में चुकाये जाने वाले ऋण	52.77	79.24
(2) माल के निर्यात द्वारा चुकाये जाने वाले ऋण	6.22	9.83
(3) रुपये में चुकाये जाने वाले ऋण (पी० एम० 480 के रूपया ऋणों सहित)	25.85	35.30

जोड़ 84.84 124.37

टिप्पणी :—उपयुक्त आंकड़े समय-समय पर प्रचलित विनियम दरों पर वास्तव में की गयी अदायगियों के हैं।

जब कि मद संख्या (1) के सम्बन्ध में अदायगियां सीधे विदेशी मुद्रा में और मद संख्या (3) के सम्बन्ध में रुपयों में की जाती है मद संख्या (2) के सम्बन्ध में अदायगियां रुपयों में की जाती हैं जिनका इस्तेमाल सम्बद्ध देश सम्बद्ध व्यापार-आयोजनाओं के उपबन्धों के अनुसार भारत से माल खरीदने के लिए करते हैं। इसलिए उपयुक्त वर्ग (2) की रकम भारत में खरीदे जा सकने वाले अधिक से अधिक माल के मूल्य और भारत द्वारा दिये जाने वाले ब्याज की रकम है।

केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों की हड़ताल

3747. श्री हुकमचन्द काष्ठबाय : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों के महासंघ के आह्वान पर उन के मंत्रालय के कितने कर्मचारियों ने 19 सितम्बर, 1968 को एक दिन के सांकेतिक हड़ताल में भाग लिया था और

(ख) उन कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है, जिन्हें हड़ताल में भाग लेने के कारण मुअत्तिल किया गया है तथा जिन की सेवा में व्यवधान डाल दिया गया है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रघुरामप्पा) : (क) सात [हड़ताल के अवसर पर कैद हुए एक कर्मचारी को छोड़ कर]

(ख) एक कर्मचारी हड़ताल के अवसर पर कैद होने के कारण मुअत्तिल किया गया और ७ कर्मचारियों के हड़ताल में भाग लेने के कारण उनकी सेवा में व्यवधान डाला गया।

मेसर्स डोडसाल प्राइवेट लिमिटेड

3748. श्री हुकमचन्द काष्ठबाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1961 से जुलाई, 1968 तक मेसर्स डोडसाल (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड बम्बई को सरकार द्वारा कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा मंजूर की गई।

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार इस बात की जाँच करने का है कि यह विदेशी मुद्रा किन प्रयोजनों के लिए खर्च की गई, और

(ग) उक्त विदेशी मुद्रा किन शर्तों पर तथा किन परिस्थितियों में मंजूर की गई थी ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) और (ग) : मेसर्स डोडसाल (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड को इस अवधि में निम्नलिखित प्रयोजनों के लिए 1,17,588 रुपये के बराबर की विदेशी मुद्रा दी गई थी:—

(i) 28,600 रुपये

(ii) 30,462 रुपये

(iii) 56,276 रुपये

(iv) 2,250 रुपये

निर्यात व्यापार को बढ़ाव देने के निमित्त यात्राओं के लिए; भारत में कम्पनी द्वारा शुरू की गयी प्रयोजनाओं के सम्बन्ध में विदेशी सहयोगियों के साथ परामर्श करने के निमित्त यात्राओं के लिए;

कम्पनी द्वारा लिये गये या दिये गये विशेष विदेशी ढुंटेन्डरों और ठेकों के सम्बन्ध में परामर्श करने के निमित्त यात्राओं के लिए,

फालतू पुर्जों और उपकरणों की खरीद के सम्बन्ध यात्राओं के लिए।

इसके अलावा, मेसर्स डोडसाल (प्रा०) लिमिटेड को सम्भवतः भारत में सम्मान का आयात करने के लिए भी आयात-लाइसेंस मिले होंगे। ऐसे लाइसेंसों की सूची उपलब्ध नहीं हैं और परिणामों के मुकाबले इसे तैयार करने में अत्याधिक मेहनत करना पड़ेगी और इस पर बहुत समय लगेगा। फिर भी, समय समय पर जारी किये जाने वाले ऐसे सभी लाइसेंसों का ब्योरा औद्योगिक लाइसेंसों के साप्ताहिक बुलेटिन आयात लाइसेंस और निर्यात लाइसेंस में दिया जाता है। इन बुलेटिनों की प्रतियाँ संसद के पुस्तकालय में मिल सकती हैं।

(ख) चूँकि विदेशी मुद्रा की ये मंजूरियाँ विनिष्ट प्रयोजनों के लिए दी गई थीं। इसलिए कोई नयी जाँच करने का विचार नहीं है।

बम्बई सेन्ट्रल से सोना पकड़ा जाना

3749. श्री हुकमचन्द कछबाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बम्बई सेन्ट्रल में केन्द्रीय सीमा शुल्क विभाग के अधिकारियों ने एक कार से 4,000 तोले सोना जिस पर विदेशी चिन्ह अंकित था, पकड़ा था;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उपरोक्त सोना कितने मूल्य का था और इस सम्बन्ध में कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये; और

(ग) उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गयी है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई): (क) से (ग). बम्बई में केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क के अधिकारी 13 सितम्बर 1968 को एक संदिग्ध कार की तलाश में थे, जो बम्बई सेन्ट्रल में एक सिनेमा घर के पास पाई गई, चूँकि उस कार को कोई देखने-भालने वाला न था

और वह बन्द भी पाई गई, इसलिए उसे गवाहों की मौजूदगी में खोला गया। जाँच करने पर उस कार में सोने की बस-बस तोले वजन की विदेशी मार्क की 400 सीलें पायी गयीं। अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय दर से 3.94 लाख रुपये के मूल्य का 4000 तोला सोना तथा लगभग 16,000 रुपये के मूल्य की कार पकड़ी गई। अभी तक कोई गिरफ्तारी नहीं की गई है। मामले की जाँच पड़ताल अभी भी जारी है।

उत्तर प्रदेश में कालागढ़ नहर के जल स्तर को ऊँचा करने की योजना

3750. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :

क्या सिंचाई और बिछुत मन्त्री यह बताने कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कालागढ़ से विजनीर और मोरादाबाद होते हुए बनाई जा रही नहर के जल स्तर को ऊँचा करने का सरकार का विचार है, ताकि उन क्षेत्रों में सिंचाई की सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था की जा सके;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इसकी कोई रूप रेखा तैयार की गई है; और

(ग) इस योजना को कब तक अन्तिम रूप दिया जायेगा ?

सिंचाई तथा बिछुत मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद): (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

मेसर्स ओरियन्टल टिम्बर ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन के अंशधारी

3751. श्री ओंकारसिंह :

श्री शारदा मन्त्र :

क्या वित्त मंत्री 12 अगस्त, 1968 के

अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3699 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस बीच इस बारे में जानकारी प्राप्त कर ली गई है कि श्रीमती कुसुम देवी के मेसर्स ओरियंटल टिम्बर ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन के अतिरिक्त अन्य किन किन कम्पनियों तथा फर्मों में 'शेयर' हैं;

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

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उपप्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) श्रीमती कुसुम देवी किसी फर्म में भागीदार नहीं है। निम्नलिखित तीन कम्पनियों में उसके हिस्से हैं—

- (1) अशोक लेलैंड कम्पनी लिमिटेड, मद्रास
- (2) अवध धगर मिल्स लिमिटेड, बम्बई
- (3) गुड इयर इण्डिया लिमिटेड, कलकत्ता

यह तीनों कंपनियाँ एसिड पब्लिक लिमिटेड कंपनियाँ हैं। इनमें न तो श्रीमती कुसुम देवी के और न ही समग्र रूप से उसके परिवार के सदस्यों के इन कंपनियों में कोई महत्व के शेयर हैं। इसलिये निर्धारित किये गये आय कर तथा उनके द्वारा अदा की गयी आय कर की दर के सम्बन्ध में सूचना नहीं दी गयी।

(ग) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

मेसर्स ओरियंटल टिम्बर ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन के अंशधारी

3572 श्री शारदानन्द :

श्री ओंकार सिंह :

क्या वित्त मंत्री 12 अगस्त, 1968 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3700 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस बीच इस बारे में

जानकारी एकत्र कर ली गई है कि श्री भानुलाल झुनझुनवाला तथा मेसर्स ओरियंटल टिम्बर ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन के अन्य अंशधारियों के शेयर अन्य किन किन फर्मों तथा कम्पनियों में हैं,

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है, और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

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

(ख) श्री बाबूलाल झुनझुनवाला के सम्बन्ध में एक विवरण-पत्र संलग्न है। मेसर्स ओरियंटल टिम्बर ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन के सभी शेयर धारियों के सम्बन्ध में सूचना लोक सभा में 2 दिसम्बर 1968 को पढ़े गये प्रश्न सं० 2858 के उत्तर में दी गयी है। उसकी एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखी है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दी गयी। देखिये संख्या LT-2596/68]

(ग) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

मेसर्स ओरियंटल टिम्बर ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन के अंशधारी

3753 श्री शारदानन्द :

श्री ओंकार सिंह :

क्या वित्त मंत्री मेसर्स ओरियंटल टिम्बर ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन के अंशधारियों के बारे में 12 अगस्त, 1968 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3703 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मांगी गई जानकारी सरकार ने इस बीच इकट्ठी कर ली है,

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है,

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उपप्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) एक विवरण-पत्र सभा पटल पर रखा है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT2597/68]

(ग) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

मेसर्स ओरिएण्टल टिम्बर ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन के अंशधारी

3754. श्री ओंकार सिंह :
श्री शारदा नन्द :

क्या वित्त मंत्री मेसर्स ओरिएण्टल टिम्बर ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन के बारे में 19 अगस्त, 1968 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 4190 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या माँगी गई अपेक्षित जानकारी इस बीच इकट्ठी कर ली गई है ;

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

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री-मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) श्री बनवारीलाल (हिन्दू अविभाजित परिवार) किसी फर्म में भागीदार नहीं हैं। हिन्दू अविभाजित परिवार के निम्न-लिखित कंपनियों में शेयर हैं :—

(1) भारत कामर्स एण्ड इन्डस्ट्री लिमिटेड, कलकत्ता

(2) दी टाटा आयल मिल्स कंपनी लिमिटेड, बम्बई

(3) दी बाम्बे बर्मा ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड, बम्बई

(4) अवध शुगर मिल्स लिमिटेड बम्बई

(5) मोरारजी गोकुलदास स्पिनिंग एण्ड वीविंग कंपनी लिमिटेड, बम्बई

(6) दी कोहिनूर मिल्स कंपनी लिमिटेड, बम्बई

(7) फोनिक्स मिल्स लिमिटेड, बम्बई

श्री बनवारीलाल (हिन्दू अविभाजित परिवार) तथा समग्ररूप से उसके परिवार के सदस्यों की उपयुक्त किसी भी कंपनी में नियंत्रक हित नहीं है।

(ग) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

मेसर्स ओरिएण्टल टिम्बर ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन का अंशधारी

3755 श्री ओंकार सिंह :
श्री शारदा नन्द :

क्या वित्त मंत्री मेसर्स ओरिएण्टल टिम्बर ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन के अंशधारी के बारे में 19 अगस्त 1968 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 4191 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूछी गई जानकारी इस बीच इकट्ठी कर ली गई है ;

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

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसका क्या कारण है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) एक विवरण-पत्र सभा पटल पर रखा है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या L T-2598/68]

(ग) यह सवाल नहीं उठता।

**मेसर्स औरिएटल टिम्बर ट्रेडिंग
कारपोरेशन का अंशधारी**

3756. श्री ओंकार सिंह :
श्री शारदा नम्ब :

क्या बिस्व मंत्री 19 अगस्त 1968 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 4192 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मेसर्स औरिएटल टिम्बर ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन के अंशधारी के बारे में पूछी गई अपेक्षित जानकारी इस बीच एकत्र कर ली गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) उक्त जानकारी कब तक सभा-पटल पर रखी जायेगी ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा बिस्व मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) श्री भगवती प्रसाद झुनझुनवाला के किसी अन्य कंपनी में शेयर नहीं हैं । तथापि, निम्नलिखित दो कंपनियों में वह भागीदार हैं :—

(1) मेसर्स श्रीराम रामनिरंजन

(2) मेसर्स झुनझुनवाला बदर्स

बिस्वीय वर्ष 1967-68 में इन दो फर्मों कोई-कर निर्धारण नहीं किये गये । बिस्वीय वर्ष 1967-68 में इन दो फर्मों ने 3,960 रुपये का सिर्फ अग्रिम कर अदा किया था ।

(ग) और (घ). ये प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

**Appointment Rules in Fertilizers
and Chemicals Travancore, Limited**

3757. SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN :
**Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND
CHEMICALS be pleased to state :**

(a) the rules regarding appointments in the Fertilizers and Chemicals, Travancore Ltd;

(b) the list of officers drawing Rs. 1000/—and above per mensem by way of salary and allowances appointed in the Fertilizers and Chemicals, Travancore Limited, from 1963 up-to-date;

(c) the list of persons who have been appointed in the Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd. after retirement from the service of the Central Government, Karala Government, the Madras Government and Governmental organisations like Central Water and Power Commission, Railways etc., during the last five years; and

(d) the list of officers who were absorbed in the Fertilizers and Chemicals, Travancore Ltd. when they had only less than one year to retire from Government service ?

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

(a) For all non-managerial posts, there is an agreement between the Management of FACT and the Association of FACT employees. The agreement lays down the rules of recruitment, minimum qualifications etc.

For managerial posts, carrying a scale of pay, the maximum of which does not exceed Rs. 1,250/—p. m., selections are made by the Committees appointed by the Managing Director. For higher posts, selection is made by a Committee of the Board of Directors.

Appointments to posts carrying a salary of Rs. 2,250/—p. m. and above, are referred to the Government.

In addition to the above, the Company has a scheme of recruitment to the

Executive Cadre through an annual competitive examination.

Similarly, the Company recruits every year some Engineering Graduates under its Engineering Graduates Apprenticeship Scheme.

(b) A list is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-2599/68]

(c) A list is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-2599/68]

(d) A list is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-2599/68]

औद्योगिक वित्त निगम

3758. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि औद्योगिक वित्त निगम उचित ढंग से काम नहीं कर रहा है और फर्मों द्वारा लौटाये जाने वाली राशि में, जो कि ऋण के रूप में ली है प्रति वर्ष वृद्धि हो रही है;

(ख) उससे कितनी धनराशि किस किस तारीख से वसूल की जानी शेष है;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि निगम द्वारा केवल विकसित राज्यों के उद्योगों को ही ऋण दिया गया है जब कि पिछड़े राज्यों की उपेक्षा की गई है;

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

(ङ) निगम के कार्यसंचालन में सुधार करने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) और (ख).

औद्योगिक वित्त निगम उचित ढंग से काम कर रहा है। 30 जून 1968 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष में निगम को फर्मों की अदायगी के लिए व्यवस्था करने से पूर्व कुल 3.56 करोड़ रुपये का लाभ हुआ जबकि 30 जून, 1967 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष में 3.45 करोड़ रुपये का लाभ हुआ था। 30 जून, 1968 को निगम के पास 9.45 करोड़ रुपये की निधि थी जबकि 30 जून, 1967 को उसके पास 7.98 करोड़ रुपये की निधि थी। यह पहला वर्ष है जब निगम की निधि 8.35 करोड़ रुपये की शुरुआत पर बढ़ गयी है।

लेकिन कई सामान्य बातों, जैसे कुछ उद्योगों, खास कर इंडीयन उद्योगों, में घाटे वाली मंदी, एवं वस्त्र उद्योग में उत्पन्न व्यापार सम्बन्धी प्रतिकूल परिस्थितियों और चीनी उद्योग में उत्पन्न सूखा सम्बन्धी परिस्थितियों के कारण, जिनका निगम के नियंत्रण से बाहर के उद्योगों पर बुरा प्रभाव पड़ा है, ऋणों की रकमों समय पर न चुकाने वाले औद्योगिक संस्थानों की संख्या जो 30 जून 1967 को 36 थी बढ़ कर 30 जून 1968 को 48 हो गयी है।

विभिन्न मामलों में बकाया रकमों जो विभिन्न तारीखों को देय हो गयी थी, अभी तक चुकायी नहीं गयी हैं। लेकिन बहुत से मामलों में अदायगी में शूक करने के मामले पिछले दो से तीन वर्षों में ही पैदा हुए हैं।

30 जून 1968 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष में मूलधन की फिटों की, जो देय तो हो चुकी हैं पर चुकाई नहीं गई, 1.49 करोड़ रुपये की रकम ऋणों और अग्रिमों की बकाया 139.68 करोड़ रुपये की रकम में शामिल हैं और यह कुल बकाया रकम का 1.07 प्रतिशत है जबकि 30 जून 1967 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष में ऋणों और अग्रिमों की 124.55 करोड़ रुपये की बकाया रकम

में मूलधन की ऐसी किस्तों की रकम 0.8 करोड़ रुपया थी जो ऋणों और अग्रिमों की बकाया रकम का 0.64 प्रतिशत थी।

इसी तरह, देय हुए और चुकाये न गए ब्याज की रकम 30 जून 1968 को देय कुल 10.57 करोड़ रुपये के ब्याज के मुकाबले 2.03 करोड़ रुपया थी जो कुल देय ब्याज की रकम का 19 प्रतिशत बैठती है जबकि 1.17 करोड़ रुपये की जो कुल देय ब्याज की रकम का लगभग 13 प्रतिशत थी।

(ग) और (घ). निगम द्वारा वित्त पोषित प्रायोजनाएँ सारे देश में फैली हैं और निगम प्रादेशिक आधार पर अपने कार्यों का काफी मात्रा में विस्तार करने में सफल हुआ। अपने अधिकार-पत्र के अनुसार निगम को उद्योग, वाणिज्य और आम जनता के हितों का उचित ध्यान रखते हुए व्यापारिक सिद्धांतों पर कार्य करना चाहिए इस बात को ध्यान में रख कर निगम कम विकसित राज्यों अथवा क्षेत्रों के उद्योगीकरण पर विशेष रूप से लगातार ध्यान देता रहा है। तृतीय संस्थाएँ पिछड़े हुए राज्यों में स्थित उद्योगों की उस सीमा तक ही सहायता कर सकती हैं जिस सीमा तक उन्हें उद्यमकर्ताओं से उन राज्यों में धन लगाने के सम्बन्ध में प्रस्ताव मिले। इस प्रकार के प्रस्ताव अधिक विकसित राज्यों में धन लगाने के लिए किये जाने वाले प्रस्तावों की तुलना में कम होते हैं। फिर भी, 30 जून 1968 तक निगम द्वारा 443 औद्योगिक प्रायोजनाओं के लिए मंजूर की गई 305.05 करोड़ रुपये की कुल वार्षिक द्वितीय सहायता में से आंध्र प्रदेश, आसाम, बिहार, केरल, उड़ीसा, उत्तर प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश, और राजस्थान के अपेक्षा कृत कम विकसित राज्यों की 143 प्रायोजनाओं के सम्बन्ध में मंजूर की गई वित्तीय सहायता की कुल रकम 112.05 करोड़

रुपया थी, जो निगम द्वारा मंजूर की गयी कुल सहायता का 36.7 प्रतिशत बैठती है।

(ङ) प्रश्न के (क), (ख), (ग) और (घ) भागों के सम्बन्ध में दिये गये उत्तर को देखते हुए सरकार का यह मत है कि कुल मिला कर निगम का काम संतोष जनक रूप से चल रहा है। फिर भी निगम के कार्य में और सुधार करने की दृष्टि से समय समय पर आवश्यकतानुसार उपाय किये जाते रहेंगे।

Central Assistance For Kangsabati Project (West Bengal)

3759. SHRI VISHWA NATH PAN-DEY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have sanctioned financial help to the West Bengal Government for financing expenditure on Kangsabati project recently; and

(b) if so, the total amount sanctioned so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Examined Central assistance is being given for Kangsabati Project from the year 1967-68 onwards.

(b) Rs. 341.00 Lakhs.

विदेशी मुद्रा की स्थिति

3760 श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

श्री रामावतार शर्मा :

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या देश की विदेशी मुद्रा की स्थिति में और सुधार हुआ है;

(ख) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में अविष्य के

लिये कोई और योजना बनाई गई है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसकी मुख्य रूप-रेखा क्या है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) विदेशी मुद्रा प्रारक्षित निधि में अप्रैल-नवम्बर, 1967 में 600 लाख डालर की जो कमी हुई थी, उसके मुकाबले इस वर्ष की उसी अवधि में लगभग 340 लाख डालर की वृद्धि हुई। व्यापार के उपलब्ध आंकड़ों के अनुसार अप्रैल से सितम्बर, 1968 तक की अवधि में हमारा निर्यात, 1967-68 की उसी अवधि के निर्यात की अपेक्षा 17½ प्रतिशत अधिक रहा। दूसरी ओर, उसी अवधि में आयात में लगभग 6 प्रतिशत कम रहा।

(ख) और (ग). सरकार विदेशी मुद्रा की स्थिति पर बराबर नजर रख रही है। विदेशी मुद्रा की स्थिति में सुधार करने की दृष्टि से निर्यात बढ़ाने और आयात की जाने वाली वस्तुओं के स्थान पर देश में पैदा होने वाली वस्तुओं के उपयोग को बढ़ावा देने के लिए समय-समय पर उपाय किये गये हैं।

भारत में आयुर्वेदिक तथा एलोपैथिक अस्पताल

3761. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन एवं नगर विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में एलोपैथिक तथा आयुर्वेदिक अस्पतालों की संख्या इस समय कितनी कितनी है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सा की अपेक्षा एलोपैथिक चिकित्सा को अधिक महत्व दे रही है और

इसके लिये अधिक सहायता देती है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ब० सु० मूर्ति) : (क) तीमरी योजना अवधि के अन्त में 14,600 अस्पताल तथा औषधालय थे। एलोपैथिक और आयुर्वेदिक अस्पतालों की अलग अलग संख्या तुरन्त उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग). स्वास्थ्य राज्य का विषय है। यह सत्य है कि अधिकांश लोग विशेषतः शहरी क्षेत्रों में एलोपैथिक इलाज कराते हैं तथा एलोपैथिक अस्पतालों और औषधालयों का बाहुल्य है फिर भी कुछ राज्य सरकारें आयुर्वेदिक उपचार के हेतु अधिक सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था भी कर रही हैं।

Decisions of Advisory Panel on Engineering Industry

3762. SHRI HIMATSINGKA
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH:

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

(a) Whether the re-constituted Advisory Panel on engineering industry, at its first meeting held in the third week of September, 1968 discussed the question of diversifying production with a view to developing and producing substitutes for items for which India depends on imports;

(b) if so, the decisions taken at the meeting for the purpose; and

(c) the major items for which India is to depend totally on imports ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH):
(a) and (b): The question of maximum possible utilisation of domestic capacity

through import substitution was discussed in a general way and the representatives of the Engineering Industry were urged to diversify their production in fields where there was inadequate indigenous capacity.

(c) A statement indicating the major representative items furnished by the Directorate General of Technical Development for which India has broadly to depend on imports, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-2600 / 68.]

Development Programmes For Calcutta

3763 Shri S. K. TAPURIAH. Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether during her visit to Calcutta in September, 1968, the Prime Minister discussed with the Governor and Officials the development programmes for Calcutta; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof and action taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) and (b): The Governor of West Bengal met the Prime Minister in New Delhi on the 2nd September, 1968. It was decided at this meeting that the Government of India would provide an additional sum of Rs. 2.3 crores for specific schemes of development in the Calcutta Metropolitan area to be settled in consultation with the State Government. During her visit to Calcutta later, in September; the Prime Minister did not have occasion to discuss the development programmes of Calcutta with the Governor and Officials of the West Bengal Government.

आगरा में चाबली वाली नहर का बढ़ाया जाना

3764. श्री शिवचरण लाल : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के आगरा जिले में चाबली वाली छोटी नहर को सेनपान उप-

नदी से बुढ़िया का ताल तक तीन मील और बढ़ाने के बारे में कुछ समय पूर्व सिफारिश की गई थी;

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

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के भूतपूर्व सिंचाई मंत्री ने 1964-65 में उक्त कार्य को पूरा करने का आश्वासन दिया था; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सार्वजनिक हित को ध्यान में रखते हुए छोटी नहर को और बढ़ाने के लिए आवश्यक प्रबन्ध कर लिए गए हैं; यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : (क) से (घ) रामगंगा परियोजना में उपकल्पित चाबली वाली माईनर के लगभग १ मील 6 फुटों के विस्तार-कार्य को, उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार इसके लिए अपेक्षित भूमि के उपलब्ध हो जाने के शीघ्र बाद हाथ में ले लेगी। राज्य सरकार भूमि को अर्जित करने के लिए कार्रवाई कर रही है।

Remittances sent abroad

3765. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) The total amount remitted abroad as (i) profits, (ii) royalties, (iii) fees, (iv) commissions, and (v) interests from India from 1948-49 to 1967-68, year-wise; and

(b) The share of private sector companies in the total remittances from 1948-49 to 1967-68, year-wise ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). A statement showing the remittances made abroad since 1956-57 under various heads

is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [Placed in Library See No. L.T.—2601 68]. Similar information prior to 1956-57 is not available.

Remittance of royalties, technician and other professional fees, technical know-how and management fees and office expenses cover both public and private sectors. Separate figures of remittances by private sector companies giving actuals for 1960-61 to 1963-64 and estimates for 1964-65 to 1966-67 and the coverage of these figures is expected to be available shortly when the Foreign Collaboration Report is finalised.

Demand of Petroleum Products

3766. SHRI JYOTIRAMOY BASU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated current demand of petroleum products in India;

(b) the present installed capacity of the Public and Private sector refineries, separately;

(c) the total value of petroleum products imported from abroad in 1967-68;

(d) the estimated demand of petroleum products at the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan period; and

(e) the installed capacity of the Public and Private sector refineries, separately at the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan period?

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

(a) The total demand for petroleum products during 1968 is likely to be 15.4 million tonnes.

(b) The capacities of Public and Private sector refineries are 9.10 and 8.30 tonnes respectively.

(c) The total value of imports of petroleum products during 1967-68 was about Rs. 38.55 crores.

(d) The total demand for petroleum products during 1974 is estimated as 29.6 million tonnes.

(e) This has to be determined having regard to regional requirements, excess capacities, if any, that could be added at no great cost and availability of crude oil from local sources.

Rural Electrification Programme

3767. SHRI HIMATSINGAKA: SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH:

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

(a) the total proposed lay out of the rural electrifications programme to be included under the Fourth Plan;

(b) the proposed break-up of this lay-out, State-wise and Union territory-wise; and

(c) whether the State-wise allocation is proposed to be made in proportion to the percentage of unelectrified villages in each State and Union Territory?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). The Committee of Members of Parliament on Rural Electrification, in their interim recommendations on the outlay for the Fourth Plan, have suggested that an outlay of Rs. 632 crores should be provided in the Fourth Plan for energisation of 12.5 lakhs pump-sets during the Fourth Plan and for electrification of one lakh villages by 2nd October, 1970, i.e., by the end of Gandhiji's birth centenary year. The Committee have further recommended that special assistance should be given to the States of Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Nagaland, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and West Bengal where the progress of electrification of villages is below the all India average in order that an accelerated programme of rural electrification can be taken up in these nine States. The outlays for each

State and for the Union Territories for rural electrification programmes during the Fourth Plan are being finalised with the Fourth Plan. The interim recommendations of the Committee of Members of Parliament on Rural Electrification on the outlays required during the Fourth Plan for rural electrification are under consideration.

Assistance for Families affected by Floods in Bihar and North Bengal

3768 : SHRI HIMATSINGKA :
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any plan for rehabilitation of people rendered homeless and thrown out of jobs due to flood devastations in Bihar and North Bengal in October, 1968 has been prepared;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the Central assistance given for implementation of the rehabilitation scheme ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE, (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). The Governments of Bihar and West Bengal have reported that house building loans and grants are being provided to people rendered homeless as a result of floods in October, 1968. In addition relief works have been started in the flood affected areas to provide gainful employment to the people. Assistance by way of loans and grants of various other types is also being given to help the rehabilitation of the flood-affected people.

(c) Central assistance to State Governments for natural calamities relief is not provided separately for individual items. The Government of India have so far sanctioned Rs. 4 crores to the Government of West Bengal and Rs. 0.50 crore to the Government of Bihar during the current year for various relief and rehabilitation measures taken up following the floods in October, 1968. The release of further assistance will be regulated in the light of

the progress of expenditure and the reports of the Central Teams of officers which visited the States concerned to assess the requirements.

Kodari Super Thermal Station Near Nagpur

3769. SHRI DEORAO PATIL : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for slow progress on Kodari Super Thermal Station near Nagpur in Maharashtra State; and

(b) the estimated cost of the project and expenditure incurred up to the end of Third Plan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) the slow progress on Kodari Super Thermal Station near Nagpur is mainly due to constraint of financial resources.

(b) According to the revised estimates, the cost of the Project is about Rs. 86 crores. No expenditure was incurred on this Project upto the end of Third Plan.

High Prices of Drugs, Medicines and Instruments Manufactured in Public Sector

3770. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the rates of drugs, medicines and surgical instruments which are manufactured in the Public Sector Pharmaceuticals are higher as compared to private sector;

(b) if so, the differences in prices and reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the sale of drugs, medicines and instruments manufactured in public sector is very much less as compared to the capacity of production; and

(d) If so, the steps taken by Government to reduce the prices of drugs, medicines and instruments produced in the public sector ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : (a) and (b): It is presumed that the question refers to the products of Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd. and Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. As regards the Antibiotics products the prices quoted by H.A.L. and I. D. P. L., are comparable with those quoted by private sector firms. The prices of Synthetic Drugs are however likely to be somewhat higher than the prices of similar imported items as the production in the Synthetic Drugs Project is organised from basic stage and this adds to cost. The Surgical instruments made at the Surgical Instruments project, Madras are of superior quality and their prices cannot therefore be compared simply with the prices of similar instruments manufactured in the private sector.

(c) Yes, because the plants at Rishikesh and Hyderabad have not yet reached their full production capacity. In the case of Surgical Instruments plant, the production has been deliberately restricted to demand.

(d): Every effort is being made to improve processes and technology through research.

High Level Channel Of Tungabhadra Project

3771. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3726 on the 26th August, 1968 and state:

(a) whether on account of the detailed surveys for economising the cost of construction of High level channel of the Tungabhadra Project passing through the villages of Alur Taluk of Guntakal and cross drainage works, the extent of acreage in each of the villages referred to in the above question will be affected;

(b) whether the surveys have been completed and if not, the basis for digging the canal in a place other than the course of the canal proposed in the original project scheme; and

(c) whether Government have approved the deviation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Utilisation of second Czech Credit

3772. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the utilisation of the Second Czech Credit is slow and

(b) if so, the steps which Government have taken to speed up the utilisation ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). Under the Second Czech Credit of Rs. 63 crores, contracts for a total value of Rs. 31.59 crores have so far been placed on the Czechoslovak suppliers. A portion of the unutilised credit will be used for import of components required for the production programme of the projects set up with Czechoslovak assistance and the balance for projects after the Fourth Five Year Plan has been finalised.

Irrigation Schemes in Bihar and U. P.

3773. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of irrigation schemes could not be completed according to their schedule for

want of funds in the States of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar;

(b) If so, the details of such schemes, District-wise; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to get them completed in time ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) The progress of construction of irrigation projects all over the country (including U. P. and Bihar) has been affected due to constraint on resources.

(b) The major schemes affected in and U. P. Bihar are:

(i) Gandak Project to benefit the districts of Purnea and Saharsa in Bihar.

(ii) Eastern Kosi Canal to benefit the districts of Saran, Champaran, Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga in Bihar and the districts of Deoria and Gorakhpur in Uttar Pradesh.

(c) A special assistance of Rs. 8 crores has been sanctioned for Gandak Project during the current financial year. Efforts are being made to provide adequate outlays in the Fourth Plan.

National Economy

3775. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3604 on the 12th August, 1968 and state:

(a) the growth of national economy noticed during the six months from April to September, 1968 and the consumer price index as on the 30th September, 1968;

(b) the extent to which industrial production index has picked up during this period; and

(c) the expectations of agricultural turnover this year and its contribution to the national economy keeping in view the unprecedented floods and drought condition in many States ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Estimates of national income are prepared on an annual basis as figures of agricultural production can be known only after the principal harvests. There are thus no national income estimates for April - September 1968 which can be compared to the previous year's national income figures. The consumer price index is compiled on a monthly basis. The consumer price index (1949=100) was 218 for September, 1968.

(b) Comprehensive figures of industrial production are available only upto the month of July, 1968. The provisional average index of monthly industrial production base 1960=100 during the first seven months was 158.7 as compared to 150.8 in the corresponding period of 1967, which implies a rise of about 5.3 per cent.

(c) No firm estimates of agricultural production are as yet available. However, partial information so far received indicates that agricultural production as a whole in 1968-69 may not be perceptibly lower than in 1967-68.

Uniform Tax

3776. SHRI RAM AVATAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to have a uniform tax year; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

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

(b) Shri S. Bhoothalingam in his Final Report on Nationalisation and Simplifica-

tion of Tax Structure has recommended the adoption of a uniform tax year. This recommendation is under Government's consideration. Details of this recommendation are contained in paragraphs 14.1 to 14.15 of Shri Bhoothalingam's Final Report, copies of which have already been made available to Hon'ble Members.

Creation of Wing for Rural Development in Life Insurance Corporation

3777. SHRI D.N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a Working Group of the Administrative Reforms Commission has suggested change in the investment policy of the Life Insurance Corporation of India for the creation of a Wing for rural development;

(b) i. so, whether the suggestions have been considered; and

(c) if so, the decision taken in this regard ?

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

(b) and (c). The recommendations made by the Working Group set up by the Administrative Reforms Commission are for the Administrative Reforms Commission to consider. The Administrative Reforms Commission has yet to submit its recommendations on the subject to the Government. The question of Government considering the report of the Working Group does not arise.

Sale Proceeds of Australian Wheat

3778. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI N. K. SANGHI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sale proceeds of the Australian wheat which the Government of Australia have recently promised to give on grant basis will be utilised for development projects in India;

(b) if so, whether the details of utilisation have been worked out; and

(c) whether the Australian wheat has started coming to India ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE, (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) The rupee value of the wheat supplied to us would be used on such of India's development projects as may be mutually agreed upon.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The wheat is expected to arrive in India during this month.

Japanese Project Report On Off-Shore Drilling at Cambay

3779. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Japanese Mitsubishi Oil firm has prepared a revised project report for the off-shore drilling at Cambay;

(b) if so, the details of the project report now drawn up by the foreign firm;

(c) whether, according to Mitsubishi circle, if the Central Government approach the Japanese Government, the currently suspended Yen credit may be revised and made available for this project; and

(d) if so, whether any steps have been taken in this direction ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir,

(b) It will not be in the public interest to disclose the details since that may adversely affect other proposals also now under consideration.

(c) ; Mitsubishi have not made any such statement to Government.

(d) This does not arise at present.

Medical Colleges In The Country

3780. SHRI JAGESHWAR YADAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2533 on the 5th August, 1968 and state:

(a) Whether the information regarding Medical Colleges in the country has since been collected; and

(b) If so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) and (b). A Statement showing the information in respect of 85 Medical Colleges is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T.—2602/168]. The requisite information in respect of the rest is being collected.

Male and Female Doctors in India

3781. SHRI JAGESHWAR YADAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3712 on the 12th August, 1968 and state:

(a) Whether the information regarding the number of male and female doctors in the country has since been collected; and

(b) If so, the details thereof?

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

(b) A statement showing the details thereof is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—2603/68].

Aerial Survey of Floods in Midnapore (West Bengal)

3782. SHRI BENISHANKER SHARMA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND

POWER be pleased to state;

(a) Whether it is a fact that large areas in Midnapore District of West Bengal were flooded and Ministers and Officials of the Central Government surveyed the area aerially;

(b) If so, how many Ministers and other high officials made aerial surveys, how many trips were made by them and in what type of aircrafts; and

(c) The cost of these aerial surveys and to which account the cost has been debited?

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

(b) and (c). The Union Minister of Irrigation and Power made an aerial survey of the flood affected areas of Midnapore District and surrounding areas in West Bengal on the 10th August, 1968, accompanied by the Union Minister of State for Railways and the Chairman, Central Water & Power Commission, besides high officials of the Government of West Bengal. The aerial survey was made in an I. S. F. Dakota aircraft and only one trip was made from Calcutta to the site and back. The expenditure for chartering the plane was Rs. 12,622/- which is debitable to the Central Government budget—“Grant No. 39—Cabinet.”

The Prime Minister also carried out an aerial survey of the flood affected areas of Midnapore District on the 8th September 1968, by a special plane of the Indian Air Force. The Prime Minister is entitled to use of service aircraft and no specific payments are required to be made of such flights.

कोसी नदी बांध

3783. श्री गुमानब ठाकुर: क्या सिंचाई और बिद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) कोसी नदी बांध में कितने ब्यूसेक पानी जमा रखा जा सकता है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि यदि इस बांध में इसकी क्षमता से अधिक पानी एकत्र हो जाय तो यह बांध टूट सकता है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या इस बांध की सुरक्षा और भविष्य में बाढ़ों की संभावनाओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार का विचार कोठार बांध और पश्चिमी कोसी नहर योजना को शीघ्र क्रियान्वित करने का है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कब तक, और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) इस बराज का अभिकल्पन 9.5 लाख क्यूसेक की डिजाइन बाढ़ के लिये किया गया है और 10.5 लाख क्यूसेक की सुपर बाढ़ तक सुरक्षा के लिये भी इसकी जांच कर ली गई है।

(ख) बराज में किसी भी प्रत्याशित सुपर बाढ़ के प्रति सुरक्षा का पर्याप्त प्रबंध किया गया है।

(ग) और (घ). अनुसंधानों से पता चला है कि कोठार बांध का स्थल भू-विज्ञान की दृष्टि से उपयुक्त नहीं है। इस लिए कोठार बांध के निर्माण के प्रश्न पर विचार नहीं किया जा रहा है। पश्चिम कोसी नहर के निर्माण के लिए, नेपाल राज्य में अपेक्षित भूमि के लिए, नेपाल सरकार की आज्ञा की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है। किन्तु इस स्कीम से भारी बाढ़ के निस्सार को घटाने पर कोई विशेष प्रभाव नहीं पड़ेगा।

कोसी नदी में बाढ़

3784. श्री गुजानन्द ठाकुर : क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा

करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कोसी नदी की बाढ़ से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में बाढ़ों के बारे में समय पर कोई चेतावनी नहीं दी गई थी ताकि लोग सुरक्षित स्थानों को जा सकें;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि प्राधिकारियों को पहले से मालूम था कि बाढ़ आने वाली है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो संबंधित अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है या किये जाने का विचार है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) से (ग) : राज्य सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि उच्च बाढ़ों की चेतावनी देने के लिये प्रयत्न किये गये थे। परंतु तटबंधों के बीच बसे व्यक्तियों के साथ, विशेषकर रात को जबकि नदी का पानी चढ़ रहा था, संचार-संबंध स्थापित करना स्वभावतः कठिन था। बाढ़ का पानी एकदम चढ़ गया था, इस बात का पता इस तथ्य से लगाया जा सकता है कि बराह क्षेत्र पर जो निस्सार 4-10-1968 को 12 बजे दोपहर 3,25,000 क्यूसेक था, वह 5-10-1968 को प्रातः एक बजे बढ़कर 9,13,000 क्यूसेक हो गया था।

मन्त्रियों के विदेशों के दौर

3785. श्री गुजानन्द ठाकुर :

प० गोपालन :

विश्वनाथ मेनन :

अनिबद्धन :

एम्बोस : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सितम्बर 1967 से अक्टूबर 1968 तक कितने केन्द्रीय मन्त्री विदेशों के दौरों पर गये;

(ख) उनमें प्रत्येक मन्त्री के विदेश के दौरे का प्रयोजन क्या था; और

(ग) सरकार ने इन दौरों पर कितनी धनराशि व्यय की है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) (क) से (ग). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और उपलब्ध होते ही सदन की मेज पर रख दी जाएगी।

U. P. State Electricity Board

3786. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that the Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board has proposed an ambitious project for transmission and transformation works involving a capital expenditure of over Rs. 30 crores;

(b) If so, the main features thereof;

(c) When such project is likely to be completed; and

(d) How many such stations will be established and at what places ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir. The Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board has submitted a project report for transmission and transformation works estimated to cost about Rs. 30 crores.

(b) The project involves construction of about 1230 circuit Kilometers of 66 KV, 132 KV and 220 KV transmission lines scattered over the whole of Uttar Pradesh. Besides, construction of 20 new sub-stations, extension to 32 existing sub-stations, one central load despatch station and five area load despatch stations is also envisaged.

(c) The project is likely to be completed during the Fourth Plan period.

(d) The proposed locations of sub-stations and load despatch stations are

given below:—

(i) Installation of 20 new substations at :—

Lucknow	Baraut	Aurai
Naini	Jahangirabad	Ballia
Allahabad town	Haldwani	Unnao
Dalla	Barabanki	Bazpur
Azamgarh	Karvi	Modinagar
Gazipur	Baharaich	Lalitpur
Gajraula	Deoria	

(ii) Extensions to the 32 existing substations at:—

Kanpur	Bulandshahar	Hathras
Harduaganj	Khatima	Shikohabad
Moradabad	Sirathu	Rampur
Mughalsarai	Gonda	Nirgajni
Allahabad	Kasja	Muzaffarnagar
Gorakhpur	Mirzapur	Shamli
Obra	Basti	Sitapur
Lucknow	Bareilly	Matatila
Mau	Shahjahanpur	Mainpuri
Hapur	Malwan	Roorkee
Muradnagar	Nehtaur	

(iii) Installation of one central load despatch station at:—

Lucknow

(iv) Installation of 5 area load despatch stations at:

Roorkee	Bareilly	Kanpur
Dakpathar	Sahupuri	

Teesta River Project

3787. SHRI DEVEN SEN:
SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR
SHAH :

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

(a) The stage at which the proposal of Government for Teesta Dam Project stands at present and when it will be implemented;

(b) Whether it is a fact that the Government of West Bengal have not approved the Project; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). The proposed Teesta

Dam Project is under investigation by the West Bengal Government. The relevant Project Report is awaited. Government's reaction will be known after the report is received.

Accommodation for Lawyers of Delhi Courts

3788. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH: Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the lawyers of the Delhi Courts went on strike on the 26th November, 1968 in connection with their demand for suitable accommodation;

(b) whether the lawyers have also sent a Memorandum to Government for the provision of suitable accommodation; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken by Government to provide accommodation to the lawyers ?

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

(a) Some lawyers of New Delhi Courts went on strike which has since been given up.

(b) The New Delhi Bar Association held a meeting on 26th November, 1968 and passed a resolution in this behalf, a copy of which has been received by the Government.

(c) The Government are taking steps to see how better accommodation could be provided.

Power Plant at Bikaner

3789. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY : will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that a power plant will be established at Bikaner (Rajasthan) with Yugoslav assistance; and

(b) if so, when?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDHESHWAR, PRASAD): (a) There is no proposal to establish a power plant at Bikaner with Yugoslav assistance.

(b) Does not arise.

Setting up of Six Central Flood Forecasting Units.

3790. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY: will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering to set up Six Central Flood Forecasting Units in the country;

(b) if so, when and at what places; and

(c) the total amount of expenditure involved on this scheme?

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

(a) to (c). A scheme costing about Rs. 6 crores during the Fourth Plan has been drawn up for establishing flood forecasting and flood warning centres at Gauhati with sub-centre at Silchar (Assam), at Asansol with sub-centre at Siliguri/ Jalpaiguri (West Bengal), at Patna (Bihar), at Lucknow (U. P.), at Ahmedabad or Surat (Gujarat) and on the east coast with necessary wireless stations and control rooms and some observation stations for scientific flood forecasting. The proposal is under consideration.

Smuggled goods in 'Jayanti' Ship

3791. SHRI R. K. AMIN : Will the MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that ship "Jayanti" was found recently carrying smuggled goods;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) to (c). Fifty-four packages containing nylon saroes, shirting and watch parts valued at about Rs. 2.9 lakhs on import and Rs. 7.1 lakhs at the Indian market price were seized from a fishing craft M. F. V. "Jayawanti" on 27-10-1968 by the Anti-Corruption and Prohibition Bureau of Greater Bombay. Eleven persons were arrested. They were later released on bail by the Magistrate. Further investigations are in progress.

Enquiry About Lapses In Flood Warning

3792. **SHRI R. K. AMIN :** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that West Bengal Government have decided to ask for explanation of all officials found responsible for lapses following an inquiry into the flood warning system in North Bengal;

(b) whether such an explanation and inquiry will be done in regard to recent floods in Narbada and Tapi rivers;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) to (d). The Government of Madhya Pradesh have reported that timely intimation of flood warnings was sent to Collectors Surat and Jalgaon during 1968 rains. The Government of Gujarat are satisfied that timely action was taken by all concerned officers to transmit the flood messages in accordance with existing system of flood forecasting and warning.

Direct Negotiations by State Governments with World Organisations for Loans

3793. **SHRI D. N. PATODIA :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any State Government can negotiate with any world organisation for loan for the development projects for that State ;

(b) if not, whether all such requests are routed through the Centre and on what basis the requests are considered;

(c) what is Centre's responsibility in the event of delay or failure to repay such loans by the State Governments; and

(d) the number of cases in which State Governments were permitted to negotiate for loans independently ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Under the existing procedure, State Governments are not authorised to undertake direct negotiations with the foreign countries/world organisations for loans for the development projects without prior approval of the Central Government.

(b) All such requests are considered by the Central Government in the Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs, on the basis of the priority of the project, its position in the plan, its technical and economic feasibility and its requirement of external finance, all of which are examined in consultation with other agencies of the Government like the Planning Commission, administrative Ministry/ Department etc.

(c) Even when a loan is intended for a State Government project, the borrowing from abroad is done only by the Government of India. As a borrower, debt servicing is also done by the Government of India.

(d) None.

Electricity from Bhakra Dam to Member States

3794. **DR. KARNI SINGH :** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity in K. W. of electricity allocated to each member State of the

Bhakra Electricity Board from the Bhakra Hydro-electric Power House;

(b) whether it is a fact that Delhi is also provided power from Bhakra and if so, how many K. W. and under what capacity Delhi is provided such an enormous quantity of power;

(c) whether it is also a fact that an appreciable quantity of power produced by the Delhi Thermal Power Station is kept in reserve by the Delhi Administration;

(d) as against the power supplied by Delhi and kept in reserve there, whether the Central Government are aware that Rajasthan does not receive adequate power consequently its backward area is unable to make any appreciable progress both in industry as well as in agriculture and mainly depends on tube wells; and

(e) when Rajasthan is likely to get its full share of power from Bhakra?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The allocation of firm power at 60% load factor to the concerned States and Union Territories produced in the Bhakra-Nangal power stations after meeting the common pool loads of the Nangal Fertilizer Factory, Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking and Jammu and Kashmir is as follows:—

Rajasthan	54 MW
Punjab	161 MW
Haryana	116 MW
Himachal Pradesh	8 MW
Chandigarh	11 MW
Total	350 MW

(b) Yes Sir, Delhi is being provided Electricity in accordance with an agreement between the erstwhile Punjab State Electricity Board and Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking. The agreement provides for supply of 80 MW of power to Delhi.

(c) At present, there is a small surplus in the Delhi system. Accordingly

it has been decided that Delhi would draw less power from the Bhakra system for the time being.

(d) and (e). Rajasthan is not able to draw at present the power allocated to it from the Bhakra-Nangal system owing to transmission limitations. It will be in a position to do so when the 220 KV Ludhiana-Hissar line is completed early next year.

I. O. C.'s Production and Profit Rates

3795, SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Oil Corporation has increased production of its products nearly by two hundred per cent during the last two years;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the profit rates are very high, in spite of the fact that its production has increased considerably; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) to (c). The through put in the Corporation's own refineries increased by about 224% from 1965-66 to 1967-68. The sales of the Corporation increased by about 170 3% during the same period. The profit rates for individual products of an oil company are governed by the recommendations of the Working Group on oil prices. There has been an increase in the profits earned by the Corporation due to increased sales but they are well within the limits recommended by the Working Group.

Foreign Exchange granted to I.O.C.

3796. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state the foreign exchange granted to the Indian Oil Corporation for imports of different Oil compounds during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): The foreign exchange allocations made to the Indian Oil Corporation for the import of different petroleum products during the last two licensing periods were as under :—

	Rs. in lakhs.
1966—67	3262.91
1967—68	2340.39

Residential Quarters to C. G. H. S. Dispensaries

3797. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of residential quarters are being utilised as Central Government Health Services Dispensaries ;

(b) is so, the numbers of such quarters ; and

(c) the reasons as to why Government do not construct buildings for Central Government Health Services Dispensaries on a priority basis and allot the said quarters to the Government employees ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). Out of nearly 40,000 residential units in the general pool, in Delhi only 80 units are being utilised as Central Government Health Services Dispensaries.

(c) The Government have now decided to sponsor the programme of construction of such Dispensary buildings simultaneously with the construction of quarters in Government colonies.

Setting up of Special Courts to deal with Customs Cases.

3798. SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SINGH :
SHRI D. N. PATODIA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Study Team of the Administrative Reforms Commission has suggested the setting up of special courts for dealing with Customs cases ; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE, (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). Reports have appeared in certain newspapers to the effect that a Working group of the Administrative Reforms Commission has suggested to it the establishment of special courts to deal with cases relating to violations of the customs, central excise and foreign exchange laws. But the Government has not yet received any report on this point from the Commission.

Agriculture Refinancing Corporation

3799. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount which has been invested in the Agriculture Refinancing Corporation by the Central Government and its nature of activities ;

(b) the amount lifted by different states from this Corporation ; and

(c) the location of the main offices of the Corporation in India ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) The Central Government has not subscribed to the share capital of the Corporation. It has, however, advanced to the Corporation a total sum of Rs. 12 crores as loans. The Corporation provides refinance facilities to state cooperative banks, land mortgage/development banks and scheduled commercial banks for financing worthwhile agricultural schemes such as land development, soil conservation, minor irrigation, purchase of tractors/power tillers, development of plantations, horticulture, fisheries, dairies and poultryries.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No. LT-2604/68]

(c) The Corporation has offices at Bombay, Calcutta, Coimbatore, Bangalore and Hyderabad.

भाखड़ा नांगल कम्पलेक्स से राजस्थान को बिद्युत् की सप्लाई

3800. श्री भोला नाथ मास्टर : क्या सिंचाई और बिद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भाखड़ा नांगल कम्पलेक्स बिजली की सप्लाई कम हो जाने के परिणाम स्वरूप दिसम्बर, 1968 में राजस्थान की गेहूँ की फसल के लिए प्राप्त होने वाली पानी की मात्रा कम हो जायेगी ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो राजस्थान के लिये आवश्यक पानी की सप्लाई सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

सिंचाई तथा बिद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

National Power Grid

3801. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether power cuts have been announced by states and if so, the nature thereof;

(b) whether these power cuts could have been avoided if a national power grid was created;

(c) if so, whether an estimate has been made of the cost of such a grid;

(d) whether any state has objected to such a grid; and

(e) if so, the nature of objection and Government's reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Power shortage conditions prevail at present in the States of Maharashtra, Gujarat, Punjab and Haryana. A power cut has been notified in Maharashtra and restrictions in power supply enforced in the other States. In Rajasthan, due to limitation in transmission and distribution capacity, there is a restriction on utilisation of power by high-tension consumers. Details are briefly indicated below :—

(i) *Maharashtra*: with effect from 4-11-68, a ceiling on consumption of electrical energy has been imposed as also a power cut of 16% mainly in respect of major consumption of electrical energy for industrial and commercial purposes.

(ii) *Gujarat*: The following restrictions are in force :

(a) Holiday staggering and recess staggering in respect of high-tension consumers.

(b) Holiday staggering in towns and cities for all LT motive power industrial consumers.

(c) LT industrial consumers are not permitted to use power between 6 P. M. and 9 P. M.

(d) Load shedding in respect of agriculture pumps.

(iii) *Haryana* :

(a) Load shedding has been done in Panipat area on account of lack of transmission capacity.

(b) Restrictions on power consumption have been imposed in certain areas like Sirsa, Mohindergarh and Rowari on account of non-availability of requisite transmission/distribution systems.

(iv) Punjab :

(a) Supply to rural feeders is being cut off for two to three days in a week by rotation.

(b) Industrial establishments except those involving continuing processes are not allowed to run during the evening peakload hours between 18 to 21 hours. Off-days of industrial consumers have been staggered over all the week days.

(c) Grant of new industrial and agricultural connection has been stopped.

(v) Rajasthan :

All HT consumers (above 125 KVA maximum demand) have to restrict their maximum demand to a level of 6% during the peak hours from 17 to 20 hours. This restriction does not apply to electro-chemical industries.

(b) to (e). Power shortage can be met by expansion of generation capacities, strengthening and expansion of the transmission and distribution network in the States and construction of inter-State and inter-Regional transmission lines to enable transfer of power from one system to another. As indicated in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2714 on 4th March, 1968 the concept of unifying power systems on a regional basis has been recognised and systematic efforts are being made for evolving a co-ordinated plan of development of Regional Grid systems with the ultimate objective of evolving an All-India Grid System. A sum of about Rs. 15 crores is expected to be spent by March, 1969, towards the construction of inter-State and inter-Regional links. The ultimate cost of inter-State and inter-Regional links is estimated to be Rs. 100 crores. No state has objected to the construction of a National Grid. The National Development Council at its meeting held in May 1968, have indicated that one of the main guidelines for the formulation of the Fourth Five Year Plan is the inter-linking of the various Regional power systems with objective of establishing an All-India Grid System.

Foreign Investment

3802. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total foreign investment in India in 1967 as compared to the amount spent on Government and private imports of plants in 1967 with reference to the statement of the U. S. Ambassador that foreign capital is looked upon as a monster in India ;

(b) whether Government have taken any steps to encourage foreign capital and if so, the nature of steps taken ; and

(c) whether Government propose that the repatriation of its profits may be only in the form of exports of its production ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Government are not aware of any statement by the U. S. Ambassador in India to the effect that foreign capital is looked upon as a monster in India. In the 16th November, 1968 issue of the *American Reporter* he has stated that on a *per capita* basis, India had received by far the smallest amount of foreign private capital investment of any developing nation in the world. He went on to say that even on an absolute basis, foreign private investment in India was far below that invested in many developing which nations had only a tiny fraction of India's importance, population and size. Once privately owned corporations in foreign countries became convinced that they were really wanted in India, the rate of investment could be increased quickly and massively.

The latest available information about the actual foreign business investments in India is as at the end of March, 1965 and was Rs. 935.8 crores. A statement showing the amount of net foreign investment received during the years 1963-64 and 1964-65 and approvals accorded thereafter and the total amounts of foreign exchange spent on import of complete machinery and equipment is laid on the table of the Lok Sabha.

Statement		(Rs. crores)
	Fresh Foreign Investment in India in the private sector	Value of imports of complete machinery and equipment*
1993-64 †	67.9	338.8
1964-65 †	77.7	326.3
1965-66**	35.4	328.6
1966-67**	38.6	301.6
1967-68**	22.3	248.2

*As the import statistics are compiled for the country as a whole and not sector-wise, breakup of figures for Government and private sectors are not available.

†Represents actual investments and are the aggregate of (a) the net foreign liabilities of branches of foreign companies operating in India, (b) foreign held ordinary shares, including the proportionate share in free reserves and foreign held preference shares and debentures of Indian joint stock companies and (c) long term loans for financing fixed capital expenditure obtained by these companies from foreign official institutions.

**Approvals only and represent sanctions given to the issue of ordinary (equity) and preference shares in Indian joint stock companies only.

(b) The existing important facilities to encourage foreign private investment into the country are free repatriation after payment of taxes of dividends and approved capital investments, payment of reasonable and fair compensation in the event of nationalisation, conclusion of investment guarantee agreements with the Governments of U. S. A. and West Germany in respect of private investments of their nationals in India and various tax incentives to foreign investors. In order to avoid undue delays in the disposal of applications for foreign collaboration and in order to streamline the various procedures, Government have rec-

ently decided that there should be a single agency within Government, to be called the Foreign Investment Board; which will in future be responsible for all matters relating to approvals of foreign private investments and collaborations.

(c) No, Sir. According to the existing policy remittances of profits by foreign companies is freely allowed after payment of Indian taxes. Some schemes involving foreign collaboration, are however, approved on the condition that a certain percentage of the production will be exported.

कानपुर के भूतपूर्व आय कर अधिकारी के कार्य की जांच

3803. श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया : क्या वित्त मंत्री 29 जुलाई 1968 के अतारंकित प्रश्न सख्या 1534 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कानपुर के एक भूतपूर्व आयकर अधिकारी के विरुद्ध, जिसने आयकर निर्धारण के मामले में एक बड़ी औद्योगिक फर्म के साथ अनेक वर्षों तक अनुचित पक्षपात किया था और जो तत्पश्चात् आयकर सलाहकार के रूप में उक्त फर्म में शामिल हो गया था, इस बीच जांच पूरी हो गई है ;

(ख) उक्त अधिकारी द्वारा आयकर अधिकारी के पद से त्यागपत्र दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) उक्त अधिकारी की सम्पत्ति तथा उस के द्वारा उपरोक्त औद्योगिक फर्म के आयकर के निर्धारण के मामले में की गई अनियमितताओं के बारे में निर्धारित की गई जांच का स्तर तथा प्रणाली का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार को पता है कि विवरण के आधार पर उक्त अधिकारी को दोषमुक्त करने के प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं और उक्त अधिकारी को उपरोक्त जांच के बारे में भी सूचित कर दिया गया है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) जांच अभी भी पूरी नहीं हुई है। (ख) उस अधिकारी ने अपना इस्तीफा इस आधार पर दिया था कि सहायक आयुक्त के पद पर पदोन्नति के मामले में उस का अधिलंघन किया गया था और उस अधिलंघन के विरुद्ध किया गया उसका अभ्यावेदन नामंजूर कर दिया गया था।

(ग) सरकारी नौकरी में लगे व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध जांच की प्रणाली और स्तर की व्यवस्था केन्द्रीय असैनिक सेवा (आचरण) नियमावली 1964 में दी हुई है। चूंकि सम्बन्धित व्यक्ति ने सरकारी सेवा पहले ही छोड़ दी है, इसलिये उक्त अधिकारी की सम्पत्ति के सम्बन्ध में जांच केवल आय-कर और धन-कर अधिनियमों के अन्तर्गत ही की जा सकती है।

(घ) सरकार को ऐसी कोई सूचना नहीं मिली है।

Transfer of Officers from C.W. & P.C. to Border Road Development Board

3104. **SHRI P. R. THAKUR :** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the particulars of the quasi-permanent officers from the Central Water and Power Commission who went on transfer to the General Reserve Engineer Force of the Border Roads Development Board on selection by the U. P. S. C.;

(b) whether on reversion to their original posts in the Commission, their seniority has been fixed according to the instructions contained in the Home Ministry's O. M. No. 32/2/61—Estt. (A), dated the 2nd June, 1961;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether any specific case was

referred to the Ministry of Home Affairs for approval or clarification;

(e) if so, the action taken thereon by the Home Ministry as well by the concerned Ministry; and

(f) whether it is a fact that orders were actually issued more than a year back for refixation of seniority of the officers concerned but were subsequently withheld; and if so the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDHESHWAR PRASAD),

(a) to (c) A Statement containing the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in library See. No. LT 2605/68] The question of fixation of seniority of the concerned officers is at present under consideration in the Ministry of Home Affairs. Meanwhile they have been allowed seniority as per provisions of the Ministry of Home Affairs O. M. No. 32/2/61—Estt. (A), dated 2.6.1961, read with that Ministry's O. M. No. 9/11/55—RPS, dated 22.12.1959.

(d) to (f). On a reference made to the Home Ministry, they have held that quasi-permanent employees on reversion to the parent department could be allowed to regain their original seniority in the post or grade in which they were declared quasi-permanent. The advice of Home Ministry which was circulated by the Ministry of Irrigation and Power in September, 1967, to its attached and subordinate offices was however, not acted upon as soon there after the Home Ministry intimated that the matter was under further consideration. The Home Ministry is still examining the question in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission.

G.E.C. of India (P) Ltd.

*3805. **SHRI B.K. MODAK :**
SHRI K.M. ABRAHAM :
SHRI P. RAMAMOORTHY :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that G.E.C. of India (P) Ltd. has applied to Govern-

ment for permission to merge with the A. E. I. (India) Ltd;

(b) if so, whether the honorary Chairmanship of the new merged company has been offered to Shri Kantilal Desai; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction to these two proposals ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) No formal application has been received from G. E. C. India for permission to merge A. E. I. Ltd. with itself. However, the company has informed Government that it has applied to the Calcutta High Court for permission for such merger under section 391 of the Companies Act 1956. An intimation from the High Court regarding the scheme of merger is still awaited.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

G. E. C. of India (P) Ltd.

3806. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :
SHRI VISWANATHA MENON :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a further change in Government's policy on the question of foreign equity holding in Indian companies;

(b) if so, what is the new minimum percentage of Indian capital that foreign owned electrical engineering companies must have on conversion as public limited companies;

(c) whether this minimum percentage has been specially relaxed for G. E. C. of India (P) Ltd.; and

(d) the minimum percentage of capital that G. E. C. of India (P) Ltd. will offer to Indian shareholders immediately on its conversion as a public limited company ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). Government's policy with regard to any 100 % foreign owned Indian company in India, engaged in any industrial activity, is to persuade it to associate Indian participation progressively in its capital structure, whenever a capital issue proposal is made to Government either for expansion of the undertaking or for capitalisation of its existing reserves. To start with, the company concerned is asked to associate a minimum of 25% or 26% Indian minority participation in the issued capital of the company, to be increased to a minimum of 40% in a period of about five years. In the case of a foreign owned Indian company engaged in trading or agency activities, the company is persuaded to offer a minimum of 51% of the issued capital to the Indian nationals.

(c) and (d). No special relaxation from the general policy of association of Indian public participation was shown to G.E.C. of India Pvt. Ltd. which had applied to Government for making a bonus issue by capitalisation of its reserves. A consent under the Capital Issues Control Act, 1947 was granted to G.E.C. of India (P) Ltd., on the 26th September, 1963, for capitalising Rs. 225 lakhs from the reserves, for issue of bonus shares with certain conditions. The conditions are :—

(i) the company should be converted into a public limited company immediately after the bonus issue;

(ii) the company could amalgamate another foreign majority company by the name of Associated Electricals (India) Ltd. as desired by it by moving the Calcutta High Court under Section 391 of the Companies Act, 1956, but within six months after the merger, or latest before the end of December, 1969, should make an offer of equity shares to the Indian public through a prospectus, so that the participation by the Indian public shall be at least 26% of the issued equity share capital of the amalgamated company. The Indian participation was to be further increased to 33½% within three years from the date of the public issue and to 40% by December, 1976.

The company appears to have reconsidered its proposals for making the bonus issue as applied for and approved by the Government. The company is at present proceeding ahead only with the merger proposals, through an application made to the Calcutta High Court. As such, the association of Indian public participation in the amalgamated company, if and when the Calcutta High Court sanctions the scheme of amalgamation, stands deferred for the time being.

Western Kosi Canal

3807. SHRI BHOGENDEA JHA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 17 on the 11th November, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the approval of the Government of Nepal with regard to the alignment of the Western Kosi Canal in Nepalese territory has since been obtained ;

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

(c) whether the Government of Nepal want proposed alignment of the Western Kosi Canal to be shifted further North and a higher rate of compensation for the lands to be acquired ;

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

(e) If not, the reasons for the delay and the steps taken to expedite the approval ?

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

(a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) The matter is being continuously and vigorously pursued.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The matter has been taken up at the highest level.

Amendment of Master Plan, Delhi

3808. SHRI BHOGENDEA JHA : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 43 on the 11th November, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the proposal for amending the Master Plan of Delhi has since been received ; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

सीमाशुल्क अधिकारियों द्वारा रेडियों के सामान का पकड़ा जाना

3809. श्री शारदा नन्ध : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सीमा शुल्क अधिकारियों ने अक्टूबर, 1968 में शान्ता-क्रुज हवाई अड्डे पर एक व्यक्ति से लगभग चार लाख रुपये के मूल्य का रेडियो सामान पकड़ा था ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो गिरफ्तार किया गया उपयुक्त व्यक्ति के विरुद्ध सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) अक्टूबर 1968 में सीमा शुल्क अधिकारियों से शान्ताक्रुज हवाई अड्डे पर एक यात्री से ट्रांजिस्टर, अर्थात्, बेतार संग्राही सेटों के कलपुर्जे बरामद किये जिनका मूल्य भारतीय बाजार दर से लगभग 3.6 लाख रुपये था ।

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में जिस व्यक्ति को गिरफ्तार किया गया था उसे मजिस्ट्रेट ने 50,000 रुपये की जमानत पर छोड़ दिया। आगे जांच पड़ताल जारी है।

बाढ़ग्रस्त क्षेत्रों के लिए राजस्थान को केन्द्रीय सहायता

3810. श्री शारदा नन्ध : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान सरकार ने बाढ़ग्रस्त क्षेत्रों के लिए केन्द्र से लगभग छः करोड़ रुपये की तुरन्त सहायता मांगी है ;

(ख) यदि हां. तो क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार मांगी गई पूरी सहायता देने के लिए सहमत हो गई है ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) राजस्थान को और कितनी सहायता दिये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) से (घ) : राजस्थान सरकार ने सहायता और पुनर्वास की उन विभिन्न अवस्थाओं के खर्च के लिए पर्याप्त वित्तीय सहायता देने का अनुरोध किया था जो हाल में आयी बाढ़ों के कारण आवश्यक हुई है। एक केन्द्रीय दल राज्य सरकार के परामर्श से आवश्यकताओं की विस्तृत जांच करने के लिए राजस्थान गया था। दल की सिफारिशों के आधार पर केन्द्रीय सहायता के लिए व्यय की 3.81 करोड़ रुपये की अधिकतम सीमा स्वीकार की गयी है।

सहायता और पुनर्वास की विभिन्न व्यवस्थाओं के लिए राज्या सरकार को अब तक

2 करोड़ रुपये दिया जा चुका है। और अधिक सहायता खर्च की प्रगती को देखकर दी जायगी।

Tax Evasion by Fruit Merchants of Delhi

3811. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5826 on the 26th August, 1968 and state the details of the action taken against the fruit merchants of Delhi who have been involved in cases where tax evasion had been found ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE, (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : The income which was found to have escaped assessment was brought to assessment in the hands of the assesses concerned.

Shifting of Subzi Mandi to Azadpur Site

3812. SHRI K. N. PANDEY: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5827 on the 26th August, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the vegetable Market has since been shifted to Azadpur,

(b) if not, the reasons therefore and the steps being taken to shift the market at an early date to new site in view of the insanitary conditions leading to slum area in the present market; and

(c) whether the arrears of rent and other taxes from the merchants have since been realised ?

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

(a) Not yet.

(b) The area is under development and the services are being provided. As soon as the necessary amenities have been provided, the shifting process would start.

(c) No.

**Applicants for Shops in Azadpur
Site of Subzimandi**

3813. SHRI K. N. PANDEY: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the fruit and vegetable Unions Subzimandi had not paid rent and taxes to Government since 1959;

(b) if so, whether Government are aware that the Delhi Development Authority has accepted the certificates issued to hundreds of applicants for the shops at the new market at Azadpur by charging Rs. 25 per applicant; and

(c) whether Government propose to accept these certificates which have been given to people who have made 10 to 20 applications in different names?

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

(b) and (c). No such certificate issued by the Union has been accepted. Each individual application is being examined on its merit.

**Man Singh Committee's Recommendations
on Flood Control in North Bengal**

3814. SHRI M. L. SONDHU: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government did not act on Man-Singh Committee's recommendations for flood control and soil conservation measures for North Bengal districts; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

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

(a) The Man Singh Committee's terms of reference were confined to the problems

of floods and drainage congestion in Central and Southern districts of West Bengal only. Their report did not cover the North Bengal districts.

(b). Does not arise.

लोक निर्माण विभाग की सड़कों के क्षेत्र में आने वाली भूमि पर गैर-कानूनी तौर से मकानों का बनाया जाना

3815. श्री मोलू प्रसाद: क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ व्यक्तियों ने लोक निर्माण विभाग की सड़कों, जैसे गोरखपुर से बरहालगंज, गोरखपुर से गोला तथा काजनी से बांमगाँव सड़कों के क्षेत्र में आने वाली भूमि पर पक्के मकान, कच्चे मकान दुकाने तथा 'गिमटी' बना ली है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनकी संख्या कितनी कितनी है; और

(ग) उपर्युक्त सड़कों के क्षेत्र की भूमि पर गैर-कानूनी तौर से कब्जा करने वाले व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) (क) से (ग), सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेंगी ।

**Raid on a House in South Extension,
New Delhi.**

3816. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the house of Shri P. L. Sood, living at South Extension, New Delhi was raided on the 21st May, 1968;

(b) if so, the particulars and value of foreign currency, smuggled goods, travellers 'cheques' and other articles found;

(c) whether the articles found have been seized and the steps taken against him; and

(d) the nature of occupation or business of Shri P. L. Sood ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE, (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) The premises of Shri P. L. Sood at South Extension, New Delhi were raided by the officers of the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence on the 5th May, 1968 and not on the 21st May, 1968.

(b) and (c). As a result of the search, the following foreign exchange in the form of currency notes, travellers' cheques, cheques and drafts of a total value of about Rs. 82,000/- was seized from the premises:—

U. S. \$	9723
£ Sterling	295
D. M.	1020
New Francs	1000

In addition, Indian currency amounting to Rs. 97,015/- was seized.

The following goods, believed to be smuggled, were also seized:—

Television Sets:	2
Tape Recorders:	2
Typewriter:	1
Cigarette Lighters:	2
Electric Shavers:	2
Bottles of foreign liquor:	2

As regards the seized foreign exchange referred to above, the Enforcement Directorate have issued to Shri Sood, an opportunity notice as contemplated in Section 23 (3) of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947, asking him to state whether he had the previous general or special permission of the Reserve Bank of

India for buying or otherwise acquiring the said foreign exchange. Further, a showcause notice under sections 4 (1) and 4 (2) of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947, has also been issued to him in respect of *Prima Facie* violations of the provisions of the Act revealed on the scrutiny of the seized documents.

The seized Indian currency has been retained by the Incometax Department under the provisions of section 132 (5) of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1961.

In respect of the seized goods mentioned above, a notice has been issued by the Customs authorities asking him to show cause why these goods should not be confiscated under section 111 (d) and why a personal penalty should not be imposed on him under section 112 of the Customs Act, 1962.

(d) The exact nature of occupation or business of Shri P. L. Sood is not known.

World Bank Loan to Indian Iron and Steel Co. Ltd.

3817. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Iron and Steel Co. Ltd. has recently entered into an agreement for loan for expansion programme with the World Bank;

(b) if so, the role played by Government in bringing about this agreement; and

(c) the terms thereof ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE, (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) On July 7, 1966 M/s. Indian Iron and Steel Company entered into an agreement with the World Bank for a loan of \$ 30 million to finance the foreign exchange cost of their steel expansion scheme and to import certain spares and replacements.

(b) Under the World Bank's Charter, when the member in whose territories the project is located is not itself the borrower,

the member country is required to guarantee the repayment of the principal and the payment of interest and other charges of the loan. Accordingly, the Government of India have guaranteed the loan.

(c) *Interest* :—6% per annum of the amount withdrawn and outstanding from time to time.

Commitment Charges :—3/8 of 1% per annum on the principal amount of the loan not withdrawn from time to time.

Repayments :—In 26 semi-annual instalments beginning from November 15, 1971 and ending on May 15, 1984.

Loss in the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.

3818. **SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI** : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that the three units of the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. located at Rishikesh, Madras and Hyderabad have in total incurred a loss of nearly one crore of rupees last year; and

(b) If so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (**SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH**) : (a) and (b). The loss incurred by the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. during the year ended March, 1968 was Rs. 232.54 lakhs including Rs. 58.49 lakhs towards depreciation and Rs. 84.22 lakhs for interest. The reasons for the loss were :

(i) The element of interest and depreciation amounting to Rs. 142.71 lakhs.

(ii) The low production in Surgical Instruments Plant, Madras as the production was restricted to the demand:

(iii) The year 1967-68 was one of completion of erection, testing, startup, trial production and commissioning for

industrial production in Antibiotics Plant, Rishikesh and Synthetic Drugs Plant, Hyderabad.

Dam On Subarnarekha River

3819. **SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHURY**:
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :

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

(a) whether the Bihar Government have lately submitted a proposal to construct a dam on the Subarnarekha river near Getalsud;

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

(c) Government's reaction thereto ?

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

(a) and (b). The Government of Bihar had submitted in 1965 a proposal to construct a dam across the Subarnarekha river near Getalsud for water supply and power generation. The scheme envisages construction of :—

(i) a dam 116 ft. high, 448 ft. long with earthen flanks at both sides totalling about 7,000 ft. across the Subarnarekha river to provide a gross storage of 0.234 million acre feet.

(ii) a water conductor system of a total length of 38,000 ft.

(iii) four ponds with aggregate pondage capacity of 730 acre ft.

(iv) two power stations with an installed capacity of 60 MW each.

(v) tail race tunnel, 3400 ft. long leading to a channel 2,000 ft. long for discharging the water into the river.

(vi) associated transmission works. The scheme is estimated to cost a total of Rs. 1526.75 lakhs.

(c) The scheme has already been sanctioned for implementation and the works are in progress.

पोड़ी गढ़वाल का सरकारी अस्पताल

1822. श्री राम चरण :

श्री शिव चरण लाल :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के पोड़ी गढ़वाल सरकारी अस्पताल में रोगियों से एक्स-रे आदि के लिये १६ रुपये ले लिये जाते हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उपर्युक्त अस्पताल में रोगियों का अच्छी तरह से उपचार नहीं किया जाता है तथा उन्हें औषधियाँ आदि बाजार से खरीदने के लिये कहा जाता है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री : (ब० सू० भूति) (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

Purchase of Fertilizers

3821. SHRI UMANATH :
SHRI P. GOPALAN :
SHRI K. RAMANI :

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

(a) whether Government are negotiating with foreign fertilizer firms for the purchase of fertilizers,

(b) if so, the names of firms with which the negotiations are going on,

(c) the details of the negotiations with each firm, and

(d) whether it is a fact that delay in finalising the deals are due to the high prices quoted by the firms?

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

- (b) (i) M/s. Nitrex A, G.
- (ii) M/s. I. C. I., U. K.
- (iii) M/s. German Complex Suppliers.
- (iv) M/s. Seifa, Italy.

(c) and (d). The question of prices and the period in which supplies would be made forms the subject matter of the discussions which are still under way.

Condition of workers in Kolar Gold Mining Undertaking

3822. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the housing and sanitary conditions of the workers of the Kolar Gold Mines Undertakings are deteriorating;

(b) whether Government are also aware that the quarters for Watch and Ward staff of the Kolar Gold Mines Undertakings are not fit for family dwelling and they are forced to live without their families with them; and

(c) if so, the remedial action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) There is no deterioration in the housing and sanitary facilities in the Kolar Gold Mining Undertakings.

(b) Watch and Ward personnel are of two categories-general duty watchmen and special duty watchmen. The general duty watchmen are provided with family accommodation, whereas the special duty watchmen are provided with barrack type of accommodation, free of rent. They are also given a separation allowance.

(c) Does not arise in view of (a) and (b) above. It may, however, be stated that construction of 150 concrete houses has been recently sanctioned by Government, to further improve the housing facilities.

Flood Damage in India

3823. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the country is subjected to huge losses due to floods every year ;

(b) whether any Master Plan is proposed to minimise the havoc caused by the floods; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to appoint a Technical Committee for the same ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A High Level Committee on floods was appointed by the Government of India in 1957 to suggest measures for tackling the flood problem in different parts of the country. This Committee in its report recommended the preparation of integrated plans for flood control and indicated the broad lines on which such plans are to be prepared. The State Governments were requested to prepare the plans accordingly. The draft plans have already been prepared by some States and the other States are preparing these. In the last few years the Government of India have also appointed several Technical Experts Committees for examining the specific problems in different States which require immediate attention. A Committee has also been set up recently to make a study of the flood problems of North Bengal.

Supply of Transistors to States for Propagation of Family Planning Programme

3824. SHRI N. K. SANGHI :
SHRI RAMCHANDRA
VEERAPPA ;

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government have supplied transistors to the Haryana Government for the propagation of Family Planning Programme;

(b) if so, whether Government have supplied transistors to other States also; and

(c) if so, the number of transistors supplied to each States, State-wise, so far ?

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

(a) Yes, these transistors have been supplied to the State Government for use at rural Family Planning Centres / Sub-centres.

(b) Yes.

(c) The number of transistors supplied so far to the various States is as follows:

Haryana	514
Maharashtra	1,821
Punjab	926
Rajasthan	846
Uttar Pradesh	884
Total ...	4,991

All India Tax Executives Conference

3825. SHRI TRIDIB KUMAR CHAUDHURI Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an All-India Tax Executives' Conference was held

in Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi on the 15th and 16th November, 1968 under the auspices of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry in which the Minister of Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India, Chairman and other Members of Central Board of Direct Taxes took part;

(b) how many Income-tax Commissioners, Deputy Income-tax Commissioners from different States and Tax Executives of other categories were represented in this Conference;

(c) the basis of representation of Tax Executives in this Conference and its objectives;

(d) who will pay the travelling expenses and other incidental expenses like daily allowance to the Government officials attending this Conference; and

(e) since how long have the Government permitted its Tax Executives to participate in such Conference organised under the auspices of the representative association, in the Private Sector Business?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) The Third All-India Conference of Tax Executives was held in New Delhi on 15th and 16th November, 1968 under the auspices of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry. This Conference was inaugurated by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance. The Chairman and other Members of the Central Board of Direct Taxes participated in the Conference at the invitation of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry.

(b) No information is available about the number of Tax Executives from different States who attended the Conference. Some Income-tax Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners of Income-tax at Delhi and also a few other officers of the Income-tax Department attended the Conference at the invitation of the F. I. C. C. I.

(c) The representation of Tax Executives in this Conference was determined by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry. The objective of the Conference, as stated by the Federation, was to promote goodwill and better understanding in the Tax Executives and get useful suggestions from them for rationalising the tax laws and improving the tax administration.

(d) The Government officials attending the Conference have not been paid any travelling allowance or daily allowance either by the Government of India or the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry for attending the Conference.

(e) It is not necessary for Government officials to obtain the formal permission of the Government for attending such conferences.

Diversification of Activities of I.O.C.

3826. SHRI R. BARUA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Oil Corporation has any plan to diversify its activities;

(b) if so, whether establishment of udex plant and production of commercial 'food grade' hexane are part of these diversified activities;

(c) whether Assam will be included in extending these activities; and

(d) if not, how Government propose to meet the popular demand in this regard in Assam State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) Yes, Sir, within the scope of the objects laid down in the Memorandum of Association of the Indian Oil Corporation.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Steps are under way to diversify further the production at the Gauhati Refinery.

(d) Does not arise.

Incidence of Corporate Taxation

3827. SHRI R. K. SINHA :

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA
JHA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the present corporate tax rate in India vis-a-vis that of U.S.A., U.K., France and Japan ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the incidence of corporate taxation is the highest in India as claimed in a paper prepared by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry ;

(c) the reasons for such high rate of taxation ; and

(d) whether devices are being evolved to lower the rate of taxation ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) The current rates of tax in India on the business income of domestic companies, and the corresponding rates of tax in U. S. A., U. K., France and Japan, as could be gathered from the material available with the Government, are set forth in the statement laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT—2606/68].

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) The rates of tax on the incomes of corporate and non-corporate tax payers are reviewed every year in the light of the economic needs and the budgatory requirements of the country and the annual taxation proposals of the Government are formulated on the basis of such review.

Quarters on Chitra Gupta Road, New Delhi

3829. SHRI P. ANTONY REDDY :
Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether, it is a fact that all the houses in X. Y. Z. (ground floor, 1st floor and 2nd floor respectively) of Chitra Gupta Road are classified as Type III and standard rent is charged ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the facilities available in each of these blocks are not equal ;

(c) if so, whether this aspect has been kept in view while classifying all the houses as Type III and fixing standard rent ; and

(d) whether any facilities have been provided to the first and second floor occupants for keeping their conveyances ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. The rent is being charged on the basis of pooled standard rent under F. R. 45-A or 10% of the emoluments, whichever is less.

(b) There is a little difference in the facilities available in the flats on ground floor, first floor and 2nd floor.

(c) While reclassifying these flats as type III the Government kept in view standard of amenities available in these flats and other alike factors.

(d) No, Sir.

**केन्द्रीय गृह-निर्माण योजना के अन्तर्गत
मध्य प्रदेश में बनाये गये मकान**

3830. श्री मं. च. दीक्षित : क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले चार वर्षों में विभिन्न केन्द्रीय गृह-निर्माण योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत

मध्य प्रदेश में कितने नये मकान बनाये गये; और

(ख) उससे कितने व्यक्तियों को लाभ हुआ ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पूति मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) :
(क) और (ख). 8550 मकान बनाए गये जिनमें से 8237 मकानों का आवंटन कर दिया गया।

मध्य प्रदेश में नसबन्दी के आपरेशन

3831 श्री गं. च. दीक्षित: क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जनवरी 1968 से अक्टूबर, 1968 तक मध्य प्रदेश में कितने व्यक्तियों ने परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत नसबन्दी के आपरेशन कराये और उनमें, जिलावार; कितने पुरुष तथा महिलायें हैं;

(ख) उक्त अवधि में सरकार ने उस पर कितना व्यय किया;

(ग) ऐसे आपरेशनों के लिये डाक्टरों तथा उन व्यक्तियों को कितनी राशि दी गई; और

(घ) 1967-68 में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को किस प्रकार की तथा कितनी सहायता दी ?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० श्रीपति चन्द्रशेखर) : (क) अब तक प्राप्त सूचनाओं के अनुसार मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में जनवरी से अक्टूबर 1968 के दौरान 79,017 नसबन्दी

आपरेशन किए गए हैं। इन में से अक्टूबर 1968 में किए गये 9,182 नसबन्दी आपरेशनों का राज्यवार और स्त्री-पुरुष सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा उपलब्ध नहीं है। बाकी 69,835 नसबन्दी आपरेशनों के ब्यौरे का विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या L. T.-2607/68]

(ख) और (ग). राज्य सरकारों से सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और प्राप्त होते ही सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

(घ) परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम के लिए राज्य सरकार को 1967-68 के दौरान केन्द्रीय अस्थायी सहायता के रूप में 179.03 लाख रुपये और 2.96 लाख रुपये 1965-66 की बकाया रकम के रूप में दिए गए। इसके अतिरिक्त, राज्य सरकार को 1967-68 के दौरान 88,967 85 रुपये मूल्य के प्रचलित गर्भ निरोधक भी सप्लाई किए गए और यह रकम सहाय्यानुदान के रूप में मान ली गई।

Targets for Chemical Industries

3832. SHRI BASUMATARI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1421 on the 29th July, 1968 and state:

(a) whether the required information regarding targets for chemical industries has since been collected;

b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that actual realisation of the targets fixed under the Third Five Year Plan fell much below the targets and if so, by how much and the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to avoid recurrence of the shortfall between actual realisation and the target fixed for the chemical industries in the Fourth Five Year Plan again ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND
CHEMICALS (SHRI RAGHURAMAIAH):**

(a) No targets for the IV Plan have been fixed yet.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The required information in respect of the important chemical industries is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See. No. LT-2608/68].

(d) Steps suited to the requirements of each industry will be taken in the light of the experience gained.

Price of Imported Sodium Nitrate

3833. SHRI K. N. PANDEY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5741 on the 26th August, 1968 and state:

(a) whether the information regarding the price of imported Sodium Nitrate has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay ?

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

(a) to (c). Some information has been collected. It is being checked further before it is placed on the Table of the House.

Production of Chemicals

3834. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL:
SHRI HIMATSINGHA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 140 on the 22nd July, 1968 and state:

(a) whether the information regarding the production of chemicals has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total production during the last 3 years in these industries and the extent of imports of each of these items allowed during these years indicating the extent of foreign exchange spent;

(d) the various stages of progress of the units in these industries which are already in the process of installation and have not so far gone into production; and

(e) whether there are any plants to manufacture some of these items in the public sector and if so, what is their installed capacity and the names of such units ?

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

(a) to (c). The Annual Plan for 1968-69 was presented to the Parliament on the 31st July, 1968 and some of the information required is available in that document. Complete information to the extent available, is being collected.

**Production of Gas in Oil Wells and
Refineries**

3835. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL:
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 178 on the 22nd July, 1968 and state:

(a) whether the information regarding annual production of Gas in Oil Wells and refineries has since been collected ?

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir,

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-2609/68].

(c) Does not arise.

पोड़ी गढ़वाल में गैंगी छौरा बांध का निर्माण

3836 श्री शिव चरण लाल : क्या सिंचाई और बिद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के पोड़ी गढ़वाल जिले में 'गैंगी छौरा' बांध के निर्माण का कार्य अभी तक पूरा नहीं हुआ है;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उक्त बांध का निर्माण कब तक पूरा होने की सम्भावना है;

(ग) इस बांध से पैदा होने वाली बिजली कहाँ कहाँ दी जायेगी;

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार यह बिजली देलचौदरी में भी, जो कि एक महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है, उपलब्ध कराने का है; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सिंचाई तथा बिद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख) पोड़ी गढ़वाल जिले की गैंगी चौरा लघु पन-बिजली स्कीम के जिसकी प्रतिष्ठापित क्षमता 200 किलोवाट है, मार्च, 1969 तक पूरा हो जाने की सम्भावना है। इस स्कीम में बांध का निर्माण परिकल्पित नहीं है।

(ग) श्रीनगर, कीर्ति नगर, पोड़ी और देव-प्रयाग।

(घ) गैंगी चौरा स्कीम से देलचौदरी को बिजली देने का कोई विचार नहीं है।

(ङ) ऊपर भाग (ग) में बताए गए शहरों के अतिरिक्त अन्य शहरों का बिद्युतीकरण आर्थिक दृष्टि से व्यवहार्य नहीं पाया गया।

Loni and Trans-Hindon Area under Ghaziabad Development Scheme

3837. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that hundreds of people in Delhi, more particularly Central Government employees, have invested their life's saving in purchasing plots in the Loni area and Trans-Hindon area under the Ghaziabad Development Scheme;

(b) whether it is a fact that the dates of original sanction of more than two dozens of these colonies has expired on various dates during the years from 1963 to 1966;

(c) whether the lay-out plans of these colonies have been renewed by the Colonisers and if not, what is the present position; and

(d) whether it is permissible for any plot-holder to build house on his plot of land in such colonies and whether the prescribed authority of the regulated area (Ghaziabad) sanctions the plan of the building?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT - (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) There are 24 private colonies in the Trans-Hindon area and 16 in Loni area; but the private colonisers have not supplied to the Prescribed Authority, Regulated Area, Ghaziabad, any information regarding the number of persons to whom plots of land have been sold by them.

(b) The colonisers were required to complete the developments in their res-

pective colonies within a period of three years from the date of sanction. The sanction of all these colonies except two expired during the years 1963—1966.

(c) Lay-out plans of the private colonies stand approved. Agreement has now been prescribed for renewal. None of the Colonisers has come up for getting the sanctions of their colonies renewed.

(d) The building plans of the plot-holders can be considered for sanction provided they have clear title on the plots of land and these fit into the lay-out plan of the colony, and subject to the condition that the plot-holders pay the requisite development charges, wherever recoverable.

चांदी को चोरी छिपे भारत के बाहर ले जाना

3838. श्री श्रीगोपाल साहू: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों में कितनी चांदी भारत के बाहर चोरी छिपे ले जाते हुए पकड़ी गई;

(ख) यह पकड़ी गई चांदी किस प्रकार बेची गई और क्या सरकार का विचार इस का निर्यात करने का है;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार का विचार यह चांदी देश में बेचने का है ताकि चांदी का मूल्य कम हो जाये; और

(घ) यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये कि चांदी देश से बाहर चोरी छिपे न ले जाई जाये, सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) पिछले तीन फेब्रुअरी वर्षों में सीमा-शुल्क तथा केन्द्रीय उत्पादन-शुल्क अधि कारियों द्वारा पकड़ी गई उस चांदी की कुल मात्रा जिसे देश से बाहर चोरी छिपे ले

जाने की कोशिश की गई वर्षवार इस प्रकार है:—

वर्ष	मात्रा
1965	2,322 किलोग्राम
1966	19,263 किलोग्राम
1967	52,935 किलोग्राम

(ख) और (ग). जन्ती के बाद यह चांदी भारत सरकार की टकसाल में जमा कर दी जाती है। इस चांदी के देश से निर्यात किये जाने विषयक किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार नहीं किया जा रहा है।

(घ) तस्करी आयात-निर्यात को रोकने के लिये, जिसमें देश से बाहर चोरी छिपे भेजी जाने वाली चांदी भी शामिल है, सरकार द्वारा किये गये महत्वपूर्ण उपायों में से कुछ ये हैं:—

मुख्यवस्थित ढंग से गुप्त सूचना इकट्ठी करना तथा उस सूचना के अनुसार सतत ध्यानपूर्वक काम करते रहना, विश्वस्त मुखविरों की नियुक्ति करना तथा तस्करी के विभिन्न गिरोहों पर सतर्क नजर रखना, संदिग्ध जलयानों तथा वायुयानों को तलाशी लेना, भू-सीमाओं तथा समुद्री, तटवर्ती और सुगमता से पार कर सकने योग्य क्षेत्रों में गश्त लगाना, उपयुक्त मामलों में विभागीय न्याय-निर्णय की कार्यवाही के अलावा इस्त-गासे की कार्यवाही करना। सीमाशुल्क अधिनियम में भी उचित संशोधन किए जा रहे हैं तथा इस आशय का एक विधेयक लोक सभा में पेश कर दिया गया है।

Loss due to Customs Procedures

3839. SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH KOTAH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade has pointed out certain slow Customs procedures leading to

heavy losses both to the importers and port revenues; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to remedy the situation ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) The Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, New Delhi, has published a report on "Shipowners, problems at the Port of Bombay" in June, 1968. In their Report the Institute have mentioned in general terms slow customs procedures as one of the causes of unproductive detention of vessels at berths, though they have not identified any particular procedure nor have they suggested any specific remedy.

(b) The Customs Study Team set up by the Government of India in March, 1966 under the Chairmanship of Shri D. N. Tiwary, M. P. has reviewed, *Inter alia*, the Customs clearance procedures and has recommended measures for simplification and rationalization of these procedures. The report of the Study Team has been laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. A number of recommendations of the Study Team have been accepted by the Government and have already been implemented. The remaining recommendations are under consideration and decisions on these are likely to be taken shortly.

माधोपुर राजस्थान में ग्राम्य
पेय जल योजना

3840. श्री मीठालाल मोना: क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन एवं नगर विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार सवाई माधोपुर (राजस्थान) में बामनवास में ग्राम्य पेय जल योजना के अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय सरकार की सहायता से नल खनाने की योजना वर्ष 1962 से विचाराधीन है;

(ख) क्या यह योजना अब मन्जूर कर दी गई है और यदि हां, तो इस योजना की क्रियान्विति में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस योजना के अन्तर्गत उपर्युक्त जिले में नादौती तहसील के ग्रामों आदि में पेय जल संभरण योजना विचाराधीन है;

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है;

(च) यह योजना कब तक क्रियान्वित की जाएगी और कब तक पूरी हो जायेगी; और

(छ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री बंभू० वृत्ति): (क) से (ग). मई 1968 में राजस्थान सरकार ने बामनवास में पानी की व्यवस्था करने के लिए 3.178 लाख रुपये की अनुमानित लागत वाली एक योजना मंजूर कर दी है। राज्य सरकार ने इस योजना को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए चालू वर्ष के कार्यक्रम में सम्मिलित कर लिया है।

(घ) से (छ). सवाई माधोपुर के नादौती तहसील में स्थित सोष, सहर, कुनजाला, बन्डाला, कैमा, नादौती, कैमरी, तेसगाव, रोम्सी तथा केम्ला नामक दस ग्रामों में पानी की व्यवस्था करने के बारे में एक योजना केन्द्रीय लोक स्वास्थ्य इन्जीनियरी संगठन को सर्वप्रथम फरवरी 1965 को मिली थी। इस योजना के व्यौरों की जांच पड़ताल की गई और कुन

1965 में केन्द्रीय लोक स्वास्थ्य इन्जीनियरी संगठन ने राज्य के मुख्य अभियन्ता को तकनीकी टिप्पणियां भेज दी थी। संशोधित प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए और फरवरी 1968 में राज्य के इन्जीनियरों के साथ विचार विमर्श हुआ तथा केन्द्रीय लोक स्वास्थ्य इन्जीनियरी संगठन ने मार्च 1968 में 20.66 लाख रुपये की लागत वाली इस योजना को अन्तिम रूप से मंजूरी दे दी।

राज्य सरकार ने इस योजना का शिष्टान्वयन शुरू कर दिया है अथवा नहीं इस बारे में भारत सरकार को कोई जानकारी नहीं है।

राजस्थान में पेय जल के लिए योजनाएं

3841. श्री भीठालाल भीना : क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन एवं नगर विकास मन्त्री 4 मार्च, 1968 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2534 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या राजस्थान के सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों के लिये पेयजल तथा नलकूपों संबंधी योजना के बारे में इस बीच जानकारी एकत्र कर ली गई है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसका व्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक एकत्र की गई जानकारी का व्यौरा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री ब० सू० श्रुति) : (क) से (घ) . सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था करने के लिये राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा तैयार तथा क्रिया-

न्वित की गई योजनाओं के व्यौरे के बारे में पूरी सूचना अभी तक नहीं मिली है।

राजस्थान सरकार ने केवल इतना बतलाया है कि भारत सरकार (कृषि-विभाग) ने राजस्थान के सात सूखाग्रस्त जिलों में 250 नलकूप लगाने के लिए एक योजना की मंजूरी दे दी है। इस योजना के क्रियान्वयन की अनुमानित लागत 208 लाख रुपये थी। 1967-68 के अन्त तक भारत सरकार, (कृषि विभाग) ने 90.00 लाख रुपये के ऋण की मंजूरी दी थी जबकि वस्तुतः 151.63 लाख रुपये खर्च हुए थे।

Shortfall In Economic Growth Rate

3842. SHRI N. K. SANGHI :

SHRI D. N. PATODIA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to a study conducted by the National Council of Applied Economic Research, there will be shortfall of 5 per cent in the economic growth rate and the target set by the Planning Commission will not be met;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the likely rate of growth during the next two years ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) In a recent study entitled Long Term Projections for Iron and Steel, the National Council of Applied Economic Research have assumed that between 1964-65 and 1970-71 national income will grow at the rate of about 3.1 per cent compound. In the Draft Outline of Fourth Five Year Plan (1966), a growth rate of 5.5 per cent per annum was envisaged for the same period. The Fourth Five Year Plan is, however, not yet finalised, and no target has been set by the Planning Commission for the period referred to. So the

NCAER's assumption cannot be compared with the Planning Commission's target.

(c) Does not arise.

(c) The estimates are not available.

**World Bank President's Consultation
with Indian Industrialists**

3343. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :
SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI DEVEN SEN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government arranged consultations between the President of the World Bank and top industrialists and financiers during his recent visit to India;

(b) if so, the industrialists who were given opportunity to discuss the matter with him; and

(c) the nature of consultations held and the outcome thereof ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) to (c). When Mr. McNamara, President of World Bank visited India recently, he was afforded an opportunity to study and understand various facets of Indian economic development including agricultural development, industrial development, family planning, education, urban development etc. Various meetings were also arranged in this connection and, as regards industrialists and financiers, meetings were arranged with a group of industrialists under the auspices of FICCI in Delhi, with some faculty members and students of the Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta, some industrialists and industrial managers in Calcutta, a group of industrialists in Madras, members of the Board of Directors of ICICI in Bombay and some private industry. A list of industrialists, industrial managers, financiers and others connected with industries or associations, who were

present at various meetings, business or social, is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-2610/68]. These were all in the nature of informal discussions and the question of any outcome does not arise.

**Loans Advanced by Banks to Agriculturists
in Andhra Pradesh**

3844. SHRI D. B. RAJU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the extent of loans by the Reserve Bank of India and other banks to the agriculturists for fertilizers and tractors and for agriculture purposes in Andhra Pradesh during the last three years and the rate of interest charged thereon; and

(b) the steps being taken by Government to ensure that cultivators receive quick and more loans at reasonable rate of interest ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) The Reserve Bank does not lend to agriculturists directly. Separate figures of loans granted to agriculturists by banks for the purchase of fertilisers or tractors, as also information relating to agricultural credit disbursed by commercial banks in Andhra Pradesh, are not available. The short, medium and long term loans disbursed by the primary agricultural credit societies and central land mortgage banks in Andhra Pradesh in the years 1963-64, 1964-65 and 1965-66 amounted to Rs. 29.15; 26.11 and 29.55 crores respectively. The interest charged by banks will vary depending on the duration of the loan, security available and similar other considerations.

(b) The Reserve Bank makes available substantial finance at concessional rate to the cooperative credit structure, which is the primary institutional agency for disbursement of agricultural credit. There is also a proposal to set up agricultural credit corporations in co-operatively weak States. The commercial banks have entered the field of agricultural financing and the National Credit Council

has also recommended that commercial banks should enlarge their credit facilities for agriculture.

Bagmari Syphon Works

3847. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the present progress of the Bagmari Syphon works awarded to a firm at additional cost in preference to the lowest bidder on the ground of reliability and early completion of the same; and

(b) whether the progress made so far conforms to the schedule stipulated at the time of award of this contract ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) Some earthwork excavation and sinking of wells for the foundation of the structure have been done.

(b) the progress of work had conformed to the stipulated schedule at the time of award of the contract; but recently it has been decided to defer the work on this structure by one working season in the interest of the project work as a whole.

Award of Contract for R. C. Regulator across Bhagirathi River

3848. SHRI LATAFAT ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the contract for R. C. Regulator across the Bhagirathi River on the left afflux was awarded to the lowest bidder ;

(b) if so, the previous experience of the firm; and

(c) the reasons as to why the principle followed in this case could not be followed in cases of award of contracts for the Bagmari Syphon and the Jangipur barrage ?

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

(b) The firm carried out various works i. e. Earthwork, Bridge work, Buildings work and other miscellaneous works in connection with doubling of Railway line under South Eastern Railway.

(c) There has been no deviation from the principles followed in the award of work on the Bagmari Syphon and the Jangipur Barrage.

Payment to Bechtel for laying down Haldia-Barauni Pipeline

3849. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Batchel has been paid Rs. 16 lakhs as consultant fee for laying down Haldia-Barauni Pipeline Refinery ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Indian Oil Corporation have paid the full amount of income-tax on this amount to Government without the sanction of Government or Board of Directors ;

(c) whether it is further a fact that this was done at the time when the present Secretary of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals was the Managing Director of the Pipelines Division ; and

(d) the reasons for keeping such things in dark for such a long time ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI RAGHURAMIAH) : (a) Bechtel were paid Rs. 86.37 lakhs as fees and reimbursable costs for supervision of the work of design, engineering and construction of the Haldia-Barauni-Kanpur pipeline project, which was constructed by SNAM of Italy.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) It is a fact that the present Secretary, Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals was the Managing Director of Indian Refineries Ltd., which was in charge of the Pipelines Division, at the time the contract with Bechtel was made.

(d) Does not arise.

केन्द्रीय सरकार की स्वास्थ्य सेवा के औषधालय

3850. श्री रामावतार शर्मा : क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन एवं नगर विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को यह पता है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार की स्वास्थ्य सेवा के अधीन चलाये जा रहे औषधालयों में डाक्टरों से मशवरा लेने तथा औषधियां प्राप्त करने के लिये रोगियों को पांच अथवा छः स्थानों पर लाइन में खड़ा होना पड़ता है और इस सम्बन्ध में उन्हें लम्बे समय तक प्रतीक्षा करनी पड़ती है;

(ख) क्या सरकार को यह भी पता है कि रोगियों को इस प्रकार के पांच या छः स्थानों पर लाइनों में खड़े रहने के कारण मानसिक तथा शारीरिक कष्ट उठाना पड़ता है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है कि किसी रोगी को दस अथवा पन्द्रह मिनट से अधिक प्रतीक्षा न करनी पड़े ?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री :

(श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क). से (ग). केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य योजना औषधालयों में रोगी को (1) चिकित्सा अधिकारी से परामर्श के लिए (2) पंजीकरण के लिए तथा (3) डिस्पेंसिंग काउण्टरों पर लाइन में लगना पड़ता है। यदि रोगी को पट्टी कराने अथवा विशेष औषधियों की आवश्यकता होती है तो उसे

पृथक काउण्टरों पर लाइन में खड़ा होना होता है। अलग-अलग काउण्टर होने से लाइनें अधिक लम्बी नहीं होने पाती और दुरुस्त सेवाएं उपलब्ध हो जाती हैं। औषधालयों में आने वाले रोगियों की संख्या तथा किसी समय विशेष पर भीड़ के होने पर प्रतीक्षा की अवधि का कम या अधिक होना निर्भर करता है।

1964 में किये गये नमूने के तौर पर किये गये सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य योजना औषधालयों में उपचार कराने में किसी रोगी को औसतन तीस मिनट लग जाते हैं। प्रतीक्षा को इतनी अवधि अनुचित नहीं समझी जाती है।

Arrest of Naval Officer for Smuggling Silver

3851. SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Naval Officer, Lt. Mohammad Ali and his accomplice Shri C. T. Kutti, have been arrested for smuggling silver recently;

(b) whether any other accomplice has also been arrested; and

(c) if so, the action taken against them?

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

(b) No other person has been arrested so far.

(c) The two arrested persons have been released on bail of Rs. 50,000 and Rs. 15,000 respectively by the Magistrate. Investigations are still in progress.

Foreign Post Offices in Madras and Cochin

3852. SHRI VISWANATHA MENON: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of postal articles which passed through the Customs in the Foreign Post Offices of Madras and Cochin during the period from 1st April, 1967 to the 30th September, 1968;

(b) the customs revenue realized on the postal articles during the same period at Madras and Cochin; and

(c) the number of customs cases registered and the amount of fine realized on objectionable foreign post transactions at the Foreign Post Offices of Madras and Cochin?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE, (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) The number of imported postal articles which passed through the Customs in the Foreign Post Offices in Madras and Cochin during the period from 1st April, 1967 to the 30th September, 1968, is 1,09,265 and 32,236, respectively.

(b) The Customs revenue realized on the postal articles during the same period at Madras and Cochin is Rs. 61,79,619 and Rs. 5,22,915 respectively.

(c) The number of Customs cases registered during the same period at Madras and Cochin Foreign Post Offices is 5,973 and 671 respectively. The amount of fine and penalty realized at Madras is Rs. 1,10,200 and the amount of fine realized at Cochin is Rs. 18,790.

Machinery of Cochin Oil Refineries Confiscated by Cochin Customs

3853. SHRI VISWANATHA MENON: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total value of erection equipment and machinery imported by Messrs. Pacific Precon for the erection of Cochin Oil refineries have been confiscated and/or taken into custody by the Cochin Customs Department after the completion of erection work of the refinery;

(b) the arrangements which have been made by the Customs Department for

secure custody and guarding of these materials;

(c) whether there have been any complaints of inadequate arrangements of protection and guarding of these materials; and

(d) if so, the action which has been taken to avoid loss to Government by way of theft, rusting, etc.?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) The total value of erection equipment and machinery imported by Messrs. Pacific Precon for erection of Cochin Oil Refineries is approximately Rs. 8.20 lakhs. These goods were allowed duty free on condition that after erection of the Refineries, they would either be re-exported or surrendered to the Customs. The machinery was accordingly surrendered to the Customs.

(b) For guarding the heavy machinery so surrendered the place of storage has been barricaded by barbed wire fencing and guards are also posted round the clock.

(c) There have been no complaints of inadequate arrangements for protection and guarding of these materials,

(d) Does not arise.

Staff in Customs Houses of Major Ports

3854. SHRI VISWANATHA MENON: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) the number of recruitment made in cadres of L.D.C., Sepoys, Lascars, Syringe and Drivers in the Customs Houses of Major Ports during the period from 1965 so far, Port-wise and year-wise;

(b) whether the recruitment are made for filling up of vacancies or newly sanctioned posts;

(c) the position of vacant posts as on this date in each of the Customs Houses and the date on which they fell vacant;

(d) whether there were any complaints about the shortage of staff due to delay of filling up of vacancies, and

(e) if so, the action taken thereon?

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

Enquiry Against Official of D.D.T. Factory, Eloor (Kerala)

3855. SHRI VISWANATHA MENON: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that, an enquiry on corruption charges against the officials of D. D. T. Factory, Eloor, Kerala, was being conducted;

(b) whether the enquiry was conducted by the C. B. I. and the investigation is over; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not launching formal criminal prosecutions against the culprits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) Yes, against some officials of the D. D. T. Factory, Alwaye (Kerala).

(b) No. The complaints were received from the C. B. I. A preliminary investigation reveals that there was no case of corruption.

(c) Does not arise.

*** Customs Houses**

8356. SHRI VISWANATHA MENON: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of disbursement of cash handled by the Customs Treasurers of Cochin, Madras, Goa and Vizagapatnam;

(b) the scale of pay and designation of ministerial non-gazetted officers who are entrusted with the cash disbursement work in the above Customs Houses;

(c) the security furnished by such officers in each Customs House referred to above;

(d) whether there is any disparity in regard to Cochin Customs House as regards the rank and scale of pay and security furnished by such officers; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

Tax evasion in Film Industry.

3857. SHRI BASUMATARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government for stopping tax evasion in the film Industry during the last two years and with what results;

(b) the top 100 tax evaders in the film industry against whom complaints have been received and the action taken against them; and

(c) the total amount of tax evasion involved therein?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE, (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) The following steps have been taken:

(1) Cases suspected of large scale tax evasion have been transferred to Central circles for thorough investigation.

(2) Prosecutions have been launched in cases where tax evasion was established.

(3) Searches have been carried out in cases where circumstances so required.

(4) Law has been amended to provide for disallowance of expenses in excess of Rs. 2,500/—if such payments are not made by crossed cheque.

(5) Payments to tax payers' relatives is liable to be disallowed if it is considered excessive or unreasonable.

(6) A Committee of officers of the Department was appointed to suggest steps to be taken for checking tax evasion by the film industry. Its report has been received and is under examination.

It is too early to assess the results but some persons in the film industry have already surrendered for assessment the income concealed by them.

(b) The top 100 persons in the film industry involved in tax evasion of whom complaints have been received cannot be determined till the assessments are finalised after appeals and the exact concealment is determined. All complaints of tax evasion are enquired into and if found to be correct, action is taken to assess the income which had escaped assessment. Other penal provisions are applied according to the circumstances of each case.

(c) Does not arise.

Fifth Finance Commission's Report

3858. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Fifth Finance Commission has submitted an interim report; and

(b) if so, the reactions of the State Governments to the recommendations contained in the report ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) The Interim Report of the Commission, along with an Explanatory Memorandum as to the action taken thereon, was laid on the Table of the House on the 15th November, 1968.

(b) No formal communication has been received from any State Government indicating their reactions to the recommendations contained in the Report.

Introduction of Pre-Medical Course In Government College Manipur

3859. SHRI M. MAGHACHANDRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state : (a) Whether the Pre-medical course is being introduced in the Government College of Manipur with effect from the Session 1969-70;

(b) whether Government of India are considering the question of setting up of a Medical College on regional basis at Imphal; and

(c) whether the Government of Manipur have approached the Government for the setting up of the said college so that it may start from the year 1970 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) The Gauhati University has not yet agreed to the proposal of the Government of Manipur to start Pre-medical classes in their Science College.

(b) There is no scheme for the opening of regional Medical Colleges at present.

(c) Yes.

New Subzi Mandi at Azadpur Delhi

3860. SHRI K. M. Koushik: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the price at which the land acquired by the Delhi Development Authority for the New Subzimandi at Azadpur, Delhi and the price of developed land proposed to be realised from the shopkeepers to be rehabilitated there; and

(b) the criteria to be adopted for the allotment of shops and loans to be advanced for rehabilitation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT: (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration of the Delhi Development Authority. Final decision has not been taken so far. Information regarding the price of land acquired for the new Subzi Mandi, Azadpur is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Provision of Subzimandi in Delhi Master Plan

3861. **SHRI R. D. BHANDARE:** Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a provision of market in the present site of Subzimandi area of Delhi in the Master Plan of Delhi and there is a vast land around Subzimandi lying vacant which can be converted into a bigger market; and

(b) if so, the reason for shifting the present Subzimandi from the heart of the city to a remote area in Azadpur?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) and (b). According to the Master plan for Delhi, the market for wholesaling of fruits and vegetables may be reconstructed in due course at the present Subzimandi site. The present site and its surroundings are, however, very much congested and wholly unsuitable for the purpose. A serious fire also broke out in the present Subzimandi area in May, 1968, with the result that most of the shops have either been destroyed or declared dangerous by the Municipal authorities. The new site at Azadpur is spacious and well-located. There will be a truck terminal on the eastern side of the new Subzimandi, which will also obviate movement of heavy

vehicles to the heart of the city and the existing traffic hazards caused thereby.

Inundation of 24 Paraganas due to Siltage in the Rivers

3862. **SHRI K. HALDER:** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of that vast tract of 24 Paraganas upto Calcutta City are inundated with heavy rain due to siltage of rivers and canals; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take steps in this matter so that cultivated lands and houses are not damaged?

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

(b) The Government of West Bengal have reported that nine drainage schemes, estimated to cost Rs. 948 lakhs, are under execution. Four other schemes have also been formulated. When all these schemes are completed, the drainage congestion is expected to be substantially removed.

Thermal Power Plant at Palana (Rajasthan)

3863. **DR. KARNI SINGH:** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the up-to-date position of the Thermal Power Plant Project at Palana in Rajasthan and when it is likely to be put into commission; and

(b) its output of power and whether it will be sufficient to meet the requirements for the industrial development of Bikaner and Jodhpur regions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Pending detailed exploration of the lignite reserves at Palana, the

Government of Rajasthan was requested to prepare and submit a scheme report for the installation of one 50 MW unit or alternatively two units of 30 MW each. The scheme report is still awaited.

(b) The details will be known after the scheme report is received.

Contracts for Supply Of Nylon Fabric

3864. SHRI BASUMATARI: Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 66 on the 11th. November, 1968 and state the names of the parties to whom the contracts for supply of light-weight nylon fabric were awarded?

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

The contracts for the supply of light weight nylon fabric 1.1 Oz were placed by the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals during 1965-66, with the following parties:—

1. M/s Pannalal Silk Mills (P) Ltd., Bombay.
2. M/s Kamla Mills Ltd., Bombay.
3. M/s New Oriental Silk Mills (P) Ltd., Bombay.
4. M/s Sadhana Textile Mills (P) Ltd., Bombay.
5. M/s Jaifabs Rayon Industries (P) Ltd., Bombay.

Flood Control Projects in West Bengal

3865. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of West Bengal have submitted a number of projects for permanent flood control measures in West Bengal;

(b) if so, the nature and estimate of expenditure for such flood control measures; and

(c) whether Government have approved these projects and recommended their inclusion in the Fourth Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). The Government of West Bengal have submitted the following flood protection and drainage schemes:

- (i) Dubda Basin Drainage Scheme in Midnapore District estimated to cost Rs. 199.08 lakhs.
- (ii) Contai Basin Drainage Scheme (Phase II) in the Midnapore District estimated to cost Rs. 47.83 lakhs.
- (iii) Scheme for resuscitation of Kaliaghye river and its tributaries in Midnapore District estimated to cost Rs. 199.00 lakhs.
- (iv) Beel-Balli Drainage Scheme in the District of 24 Parganas estimated to cost Rs. 53.27 lakhs.
- (v) Protection of eroded right bank of Bhagirathi at Kalna in the District of Burdwan (Part B) estimated to cost Rs. 27.97 lakhs.

The scheme at (iv) above has been recommended to the Planning Commission for approval. In respect of the remaining schemes, the approval of the State Flood Control Board is still awaited. The schemes would be processed further with the Planning Commission on receipt of the State Flood Control Board.

Pending approval of new schemes by the Planning Commission, the Working Group on Irrigation have recommended a lumpsum provision of Rs. 2050 lakh for new flood control and drainage schemes in West Bengal during the Fourth Plan.

Fixing of Ceilings on Salaries

3866. **SHRI LOBO PRABHU:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the reports that the number of Indians in the salary group of Rs. 5000/—and above have increased from 165 in 1964 to 371 in 1967 and the number of Government employees in the salary group above Rs. 3000/—from 100 to 200, Government have considered the necessity for fixing ceilings on salaries;

(b) whether Government have received reports that their employees in Public Sector enterprises are affected by their opposite numbers in the Private Sector having higher salaries; and

(c) whether Government propose to freeze all further increase of higher salaries till the economy improves and there is increased employment?

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

(b) The Study Team of the Administrative Reforms Commission on "Public Sector Undertakings" in their Report had observed that so far as top executives are concerned, the salaries in the Public Enterprises are much less than those obtaining in private concerns. The Team was of the view that if the wage structure in the Public Sector falls far below what obtains in the Private Sector, it will be difficult for Public Enterprises to compete for scarce managerial talent with their counter-parts in the Private Sector.

(c) There is already a ban on revision of salary structure at any level which is in force upto 30th June, 1969, in so far as Central Government Servants are concerned. A similar ban has been applied in Public Sector Undertakings in respect of top posts and other posts the creation of which or appointments to which require the approval of the President/Central Government.

Subzimandi at Azadpur, Delhi.

3867. **SHRI D. N. DEB:** Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the area of the plot of land, acquired for shifting the present Subzimandi of Delhi to Azadpur site and the dimension of each shop proposed to be constructed;

(b) whether it is a fact that the final plan of the proposed Subzimandi has been got approved by the Fruits and Vegetables Merchants Association; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) About 30 acres of land has been earmarked for the new Subzimandi near Azadpur. It is proposed to carve out shop plots of 12'×53', 10'×18' and 12'×15'. These sizes of shop plots are subject to further revision/adjustment.

(b) and (c). The map of the proposed new Subzimandi near Azadpur has been prepared and approved by the Delhi Development Authority.

Central Assistance to Orissa

3868. **SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Orissa have sought Central assistance to the extent of Rs. 8 crores for relief and rehabilitation in the districts ravaged by cyclone;

(b) if so, whether the Central Government have agreed to give the financial assistance asked for by the Government of Orissa;

(c) if not, the extent to which the Central Government propose to give financial assistance to the State of Orissa for the said purpose; and

(d) the reasons for not giving assistance in full as requested by the Orissa Government?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) to (d). The Government of Orissa had made a request for adequate financial assistance for relief measures necessitated by the recent cyclones. A Central Team visited the State for making a detailed assessment of the situation in consultation with the State Government. In the light of the Team's report, the Government of India have adopted a ceiling of Rs. 5.33 crores on various relief and rehabilitation measures during the current financial year, for purposes of Central assistance. An amount of Rs. 1 crore has already been released to the State Government and further assistance will be provided in the light of the progress of actual expenditure.

Production of Petroleum Coke by Assam Oil Company

3869. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Assam Oil Company has been permitted to change its pattern of production thereby eliminating the production of petroleum coke;

(b) whether it is also a fact that by change of its pattern the Assam Oil Company is going to produce such products which are already surplus in the country;

(c) whether Government are considering the question of asking the Assam Oil Company not to stop production of petroleum coke and continue the production thereof; and

(d) whether the Assam Oil Company has been selling petroleum coke to its labourers as domestic fuel and if so, the steps which Government propose to stop the use of this product ?

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

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

(d) Yes, Sir. The Government have asked Assam Oil Company Limited to examine whether this quantity of raw petroleum coke can be diverted for industrial consumption.

Shortage of Drinking water in Village Garhi Jaria Maria Near Lajpat Nagar New Delhi

3870. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAY NATH : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the inhabitants of the Village Garhi Jaria Maria near Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi are facing a great difficulty due to scarcity of drinking water;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that there are only two public taps in the whole village having a population of more than 10,000 people;

(c) if so, whether it is further a fact that these two taps run only, for two hours in the morning and two hours in the evening;

(d) if so, whether Government propose to provide the facility of drinking water to the inhabitants of this village; and

(e) if so, when ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) to (e). The required information is awaited from the Municipal Corporation, Delhi, and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as received.

Erosion of Ballia Bund by Ganga

3871. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the river Ganga is continuously eroding the Ballia bund in District of U. P.;

(b) if so, the damage caused to the bund so far; and

(c) the steps which Government are taking for the safety of the bund?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No damage caused so far to the bund.

(c) The State Government have been taking temporary protection measures. Model experiments are being carried out by the State Government to evolve permanent protection measures.

Supply of Ammonia by Kuwait Company for Fertilizer Plant in Maharashtra

3873. SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Kuwait Company which is collaborating in the setting up of a Fertilizer Plant in Maharashtra has been demanding a fixed price for the ammonia it would supply; and

(b) whether this stand of the company has affected the finalisation of the Project?

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

(a) and (b) The matter is under negotiation and it would be premature at

present to disclose the details of the issues under negotiation.

Setting of a Pilot Plant to Produce Protein

3874. SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Oil Corporation has decided to set up a pilot plant to produce protein from petroleum at Koyali;

(b) whether any foreign firm is collaborating in the project; and

(c) the estimated cost of the project and the nature of protein to be produced?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) and (b). A Pilot Plant originally set up by the Indian Institute of Petroleum in association with the Institute Francais du Petrole, France, at Dehradun, has now been transferred and located in the premises of the Gujarat Refinery on account of the facility of obtaining the required feedstock.

(c) The estimated cost of the Pilot Plant is not known as it has been gifted to the Indian Institute of Petroleum by the Institute Francais du Petrole. However, the Gujarat Refinery is expected to spend Rs. 92,000/- for providing the utilities and space for the plant.

The essential amino acids in the petroleum-derived proteins are Lysine, Leucine, Valine, Threonine, Methionine, Arginine, Histidine and Phenylalanine.

Raids to Unearth unaccounted Money from Film Artists

3875. SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of raids conducted by the Enforcement Directorate of his Ministry during the last two years on the

premises of the film artists for unearthing unaccounted money;

(b) the total amount unearthed; and

(c) the action taken against the guilty persons?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE, (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) The Enforcement Directorate do not conduct raids with a view to unearthing unaccounted money. The question of their raiding the premises of film artists for this purpose, therefore, does not arise.

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

Assessment of Industrial Situation by World Bank Mission

3876. SHRI R. BARUA: will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a World Bank Mission led by Mr. E. Bevan Waide has recently visited India to assess the industrial situation in the country;

(b) if so, the names of the industries which the said Mission has examined and whether they have submitted any report to Government about their findings; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The purpose of the Mission's visit was to gather statistical and other information on factors affecting recent trends in industrial output, investment and trade as part of continuing bank economic work. The Mission had discussions with the Reserve Bank of India and visited various agencies in the public and private sectors such as Hindustan Machine Tools, Bangalore. Mysore Kirloskars, Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd, Pimpri, Binnie and Partners, Madras, Tata Engineering and Locomotives Company, Bombay, and some small indu-

ustrial estates, etc. The Mission also met representatives of several Companies and Research Institutions in individual and group meetings. The group meetings were arranged mainly by Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry and Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India.

The Mission is expected to submit its report to the President of the World Bank. However, it has not yet submitted its report.

(c) Does not arise.

Birth of Brainless Children

3877. SHRI R. BARUA: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that births of a number of brainless children have been reported from some hospitals in Delhi recently.

(b) if so, whether Government have conducted any study into the causes of such births, and

(c) if so, with what results?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) A certain number of brainless children has been reported but the proportion is not unusually high.

(b) No

(c) Does not arise.

Hydrology of Narmada Basin

3878. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that five-member team of experts has assessed the hydrology of the Narmada Basin; and

(b) if so, what was the object of the survey and the results thereof?

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

(a) and (b). A five member Team has visited the Narmada basin to chalk out a programme of water resources studies, with particular emphasis on ground water so as to make best possible use of the total water resources of the Basin. The report of the team is still awaited.

कर्मचारियों द्वारा आयकर का भुगतान

3879. श्री एस० एम० जोशी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उन

केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों की संख्या क्या है जो आयकर देते हैं और जिनका वेतन क्रमशः (1) 500 रुपये से 1000 रुपये (2) 1000 रुपये से 2000 रुपये (3) 2000 रुपये से 3000 रुपये और (4) 3000 रुपये प्रति-मास से अधिक है?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार 31-3-1966 को विभिन्न वेतन-रेन्जों में असेनिक पदों पर लगे नियमित केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों की संख्या नीचे दिये अनुसार थी:—

वेतन रेन्ज	कर्मचारियों की संख्या
500 रु० से 999 रु० मासिक तक	28,783
1000 रु० से 1999 रु० मासिक तक	6,362
2000 रु० से 2999 रु० मासिक तक	611
3000 रु० मासिक तथा उस से ऊपर	170

इन सभी व्यक्तियों को आयकर देना होता है।

Electric Supply for Tubewells in Dineshpur Nainital

3880. SHRI K. HALDER: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the East Bengal Refugees of Dineshpur, District Nainital are facing trouble due to shortage of water for cultivation;

(b) whether it is a fact that a good number of tube-wells are not working for want of electric supply; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government for the supply of electricity to the tube-wells?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (THE SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (c). In order to provide water facilities to East Bengal Refugees of Dineshpur, District Nainital, the Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board have sanctioned power connections for 65 tube-wells. The terms and conditions for giving supply to tubewells have been finalised with regard to 51 consumers and they have been requested to sign the agreements so that power connections are given as soon as possible. The terms and conditions in respect of power supply to the remaining consumers are under finalisation. Connections to tubewells will be given within two to three months of the agreements by the consumers.

Rules and Regulations Re. Recruitment etc. in O. N. G. C.

3881. SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission passed statutory regulations under the Oil and Natural Gas Commission Act in regard to recruitment, promotion and fixing seniority of their service conditions;

(b) whether Government have approved the regulations and notified them; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The regulations are in the final stages of consideration by the Government.

Chairman of O. N. G. C.

3882. SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the technical qualifications of the Chairman of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission; and

(b) the number of official trips abroad made by him since he took over and the expenditure involved and the purpose and justification for the same?

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

(a) The present Chairman of the ONGC is an administrator belonging to the Indian Civil Service.

(b) He made twenty trips abroad involving a total expenditure of Rs. 1,44,565. Of these 17 trips were performed by him solely in respect of Iranian Offshore drilling as Managing Director of Hydrocarbons India Private Ltd., and Director of Iranian Marine International Oil Company. Two trips were made in connection with discussions with Russian, Rumanian and Czech authorities about problems of supply of equipment personnel and other problems relating to the Commission. One of these two trips included a visit to Milan also in connection with the business of Hydro-Carbons Ltd. One trip was made to Mexico in 1967 as head of the Indian Delegation to the 7th Petroleum Congress.

Retired Army Officers in Directorates and Projects of O. N. G. C.

3883. SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of officials in the Directorates and Projects of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission in managerial position in the scale of Rs. 1300-1600 and above;

(b) the number among them who are retired Army Officers and their technical qualifications, if any, suitable for occupying the posts in the Oil and Natural Gas Commission; and

(c) whether Government are aware that many of these Army Officers have a military approach and are not able to handle civil personnel properly or to assess technical ability?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) 62

(b) There are 12 retired Army Officers working in the ONGC in Managerial and Administrative posts. These officers have no technical qualifications but are suitable for holding the administrative and managerial posts given to them.

(c) Government are of the opinion that, by and large, these officers have discharged their duties satisfactorily.

Rigs Possessed by Oil and Natural Gas Commission

3884. SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of rigs possessed by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission and their capital cost;

(b) the rank which the country occupies among World Oil Organisations in terms of the number of rigs possessed;

(c) the recoverable reserves discovered and proved by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission so far and how the results stand with reference to the number of rigs employed, wells drilled and cost incurred; and

(d) how the discovery rate of reserves compares with that of Persian Gulf Countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) It is presumed that drilling rigs are meant. The number of such rigs in the possession of the O. N. G. C. was 50 in October, 1968. The capital value of these rigs and related equipment, as on 31-3-1947 was Rs. 18.64 crores.

(b) Based on the information available in the July 1958 issue of "World Petroleum" India's position in the world may be said to be the fifth as far as the active rigs are concerned.

(c) Upto the end of October, 1968, the Commission had drilled 630 deep wells with a total hole-depth of 1.28 million metres. A total expenditure of Rs. 106.22 crores had been incurred for 1.13 million metres of drilling upto 31.3.1968. This has resulted in the establishment of recover-

able reserves of the order of 120-130 million tonnes and an annual production capacity of 2.15 million tonnes of crude oil by 1968-69.

(d) The discovery rate of reserves in Persian Gulf countries is much higher than in most countries of the world including India.

Wells Drilled by Oil and Natural Gas Commission

3885. SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of wells drilled by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission so far and the number of dry wells-exploratory and developed separately and their cost;

(b) the results obtained by carrying out test drilling in the sedimentary areas of Cauvery, West Bengal, Bihar, U. P., Punjab and Rajasthan, the total number of exploratory wells drilled and the cost incurred area-wise; and

(c) the number of wells drilled by E.N.I. rigs on contract and the cost incurred in rupee and foreign exchange component and the result thereof?

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

(a) By the end of October, 1968, the ONGC Commission has drilled 630 wells. Of these, 154 wells-147 exploratory and 7 development-proved to be dry. The total expenditure incurred on all the wells is Rs. 106.22 crores and 31.3.1968.

(b) The results of drilling so far under taken in Bihar, U. P. and Punjab were not encouraging. In Rajasthan, presence of gas has been observed at shallow depth, in two wells, while the well at Bodra in West Bengal is still under test. Drilling in Rajasthan, West Bengal and the Cauvery Basin is still continuing. So far, in all, 27 exploratory wells have been drilled in these states

as shown below, with total expenditure indicated against each :—

	No. of wells	Total Expenditure as on 31.3.68 Rs. in lakhs
1. Bihar	2	246.95
2. U. P.	3	429.56
3. Punjab	7	897.45
4. Rajasthan	7	470.41
5. West Bengal	1	176.44
6. Cauvery Basin	7	245.20

(c) The E. N. I. has drilled 4 exploratory wells for the Commission under contract—2 in Punjab, and one each in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. All these wells proved to be dry.

In respect of these four exploratory wells drilled by E. N. I. Rig, the contractual payments are as under :

PUNAJAB :

Hoshlarpur one well	{	Rs. 3,67,66,643 (including foreign exchange)
Jawalamukhi one well		Component equivalent to Rs. 2,92,14,281)
U. P. :		
Mohand one well	{	Rs. 3,67,45,846 (including foreign exchange)
BIHAR :		
Raxaul one well	{	Component equivalent to Rs. 2,99,28,370)

Farakka Barrage

3888. SHRI M. L. SONDIH: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Farakka Barrage is likely to be commissioned by the end of 1971; and

(b) if so, when the rail bridge at Farakka will be commissioned ?

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

(a) As per construction programme the Farakka Barrage has been planned to be completed by 1970-71. Efforts are however, being made to advance the completion date.

(b) The rail bridge over the Barrage is to be constructed by the Railways. The Bridge is expected to be ready synchronising with the commissioning of the Barrage.

Seizure of Smuggled Gold in Delhi

3889 SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL:
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:
SHRI R. BARUA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the smuggled gold worth Rs. 85,000 from two foreigners has been recently seized in Delhi;

(b) if so, the action taken against them;

(c) whether the offenders are connected with the gang of smugglers; and

(d) the steps taken to check this type of smuggling ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). On 20th November, 1968 about 5.283 Kg. of gold with foreign markings valued at Rs. 43,702/ at the international rate was seized from two foreigners near India Gate, New Delhi. Both the foreigners have been arrested and are in judicial custody.

(c) The investigations are in progress.

(d) Collection of intelligence through reliable and specialised sources, surveillance over known smugglers and their associates.

check of suspected vehicles and passengers and their baggage are among the steps taken to check this type of smuggling.

12.09. hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Involvement of Peking authorities in terrorist activities in Kerala

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO (Bobbili): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of External Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The reported seizure of two letters written by the Information Officer of the Chinese Embassy to one Shri P. K. Balakrishnan, a Naxalite of Cananoor district giving the incontrovertible proof of the involvement of Peking authorities in the terrorist activities in Kerala."

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT): Government have seen Press reports in Indian newspapers regarding two letters dated July 23 and August 24, 1968 respectively, alleged to have been written by the Information Officer of the Chinese Embassy, New Delhi to one Shri Balakrishnan in Kerala. Some papers have also published the text of the alleged letters. Immediately on seeing these reports, the concerned authorities were directed to investigate the matter. These investigations are in progress.

The House will appreciate that the facts have to be determined before any action can be taken. If the alleged letters are found to have been forged, action will be taken by Government in accordance with our laws. If, on the other hand, it is established that these letters have in fact been written by the Information Officer of the Chinese Embassy, Government will take appropriate action. It is an accepted principle of diplomatic relations that diplomatic representatives should not interfere in the internal affairs of the country to which they are accredited.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): A very diplomatic answer.

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirappalli): It was subsequently denied by the Kerala Government. Why should the hon. Minister not mention that also?

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO: From the answer given by the hon. Minister it is quite clear that until now Government have not established any proof in regard to the veracity of these letters. I would like to know how these letters had come out and now they had been published in the press and whether Government had traced the origin of those letters,

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: All these matters are under investigation and we are trying to trace the original letters also. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Sitting in the seat and putting questions is not proper. If some hon. Members do not like a particular item this is what they do. That is not proper.

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai): Day in and day out, the Peking regime is encouraging the Mao-worshipping communists in this country with all sorts of propaganda. Now, the Chinese Embassy in Delhi has provided them with the blueprint of the Viet Cong-type of guerilla warfare based on Mao's thoughts. Miss Ajitha, that girl leader of the Naxalites in Kerala has established her own pipeline to Peking with that woman called Mrs. Sarda Sharma. She and her husband are the employees of the Peking Radio, and she has already established her pipeline. Shri E. M. S. Namoodirpad had wanted that Kerala should become the Yenan of China, but unfortunately that Yenan is recoiling on him now; and now he has to go out on tour in armoured vehicles fitted with machine-guns. That is the trouble now. It has also transpired (Interruptions) I have read all these things, and, therefore, I know. I met the Kerala Chief Minister in Delhi also and had a long discussion about all these developments. They were worried about these developments. There is no doubt about it; I had met him in Delhi and had a lot of

[SHRI HEM BARUA]

discussions with him about these developments and I found that he was also worried. The Left Communists and the Right Communists in this country are worried now. It has also transpired that Chinese submarines are delivering arms and ammunition through the open sea border of Kerala to these rebels. Whatever that might be, the fact remains that the Chinese Embassy in Delhi is inciting and organising subversion in this country through their agents operating in this country, and Mao's pictures are distributed widely from Nagaland to Kerala. There is no doubt about it.

In the context of it, may I know whether Government propose to remain a silent spectator as they have been up till now or they propose to take action? Since the Embassy of China in Delhi is involved in these activities and when a certain person from Kerala was found getting money from the Chinese Embassy, Shri E. M. S. Namboodirpad had said that it was perfectly correct, since we had diplomatic relations with China, may I know whether Government are prepared to administer a stern warning to the Chinese Embassy in Delhi that they must not indulge in these subversive activities and if they do they will be rolled up like a sheet of paper from this country? There cannot be any question of that, because the Chinese Embassy in Delhi is engaged in these subversive activities.

About the existence of the letters the hon. Minister has said that it has to be verified whether the letters are forged or real. But he should make it clear whether such letters exist or not, whether they are forged or real. The involvement of China and the Chinese Embassy in Delhi is clear to any damn fool in this country.

AN HON. MEMBER: And particularly to Government.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) चाइनीज हम्बेसी से क्या पूछा था ?

श्री ब. रा. भगत: माननीय सदस्य जब सवाल पूछेंगे तो उन्हें उसका जवाब दिया

जायेगा। अभी तो श्री हेम बरुआ को मुझे जवाब देने दीजिये।

SHRI NAMBIAR: May I know whether the Government of Kerala have denied and said that there are no such letters? Let him explain that also.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: If the Speaker permits I shall answer the hon. Member's question, one after the other.

MR. SPEAKER: The calling-attention-notice is in Parliament now. The hon. Member has asked a question of the hon. Minister and let him answer it now. The Kerala Assembly Member may have asked some question and the Kerala Minister might have said something, but the Central Minister need not repeat what he had said; he can say something else also.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: The hon. Member is very right when he says that the Peking radio and all the propaganda machinery of Peking is directed towards hostile and subversive propaganda. The Peking authorities are indeed indulging in subversive propaganda so far as the Naxalite activities in Kerala are concerned. He is also right when he says that they are also attacking the State Government of Kerala. All these are true. We are not silent spectators. The Home Minister had made an exhaustive statement the other day about the violent activities in Kerala and the steps he was taking. He would take all the steps to prevent all such subversive and violent activities. And we seek the co-operation of the people to support the Government in violating and eliminating such groups of misguided people who are taking inspiration from outside. So far as taking action against the Chinese Embassy is concerned, I have said that we are investigation into the matter and if the fact is established.....

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री: चाइनीज हम्बेसी को आप ने पूछा कि नहीं ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: Beyond doubt that such a letter was sent, we will take action.

AN HON. MEMBER: Was the Chinese Embassy contacted ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: We had called the Charge d'Affaires of the Chinese Embassy, and curiously, he has neither confirmed nor denied. That was the nature of his reply. After the investigation is complete, we shall take whatever action the investigation reveals to be necessary.

SHRI HEM BARUA: May I seek a clarification ? He has said that the Chinese Charge d'affaires had neither confirmed nor denied. How is that done ?

MR. SPEAKER: I do not know; in diplomatic language there is that possibility.

12.16 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

AUDIT REPORT AND APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS (CIVIL)

DELHI SALES TAX (EIGHTH AMENDMENT) RULES

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER
AND THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I beg to lay on
the Table :—

- (1) A copy of the Audit Report (Civil), 1968 (Hindi version, under article 151 (1) of the Constitution read with sub-section 3 (ii) of section 3 of the Official Languages Act, 1963;
- (2) A copy of the Appropriation Accounts (Civil), 1966-67 (Hindi version)

[Placed in Library See No. LT-2597/68]

On behalf of SHRI K. C. PANT I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Delhi Sales Tax (Eighth Amendment) Rules, 1958 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. F. 4 (120)/68-Fih. (G) in Delhi Gazette dated the 15th November, 1968, under sub-section (4) of section 26 of the Bengal Finance (Sales Tax) Act, 1941, as

in force in the Union Territory of Delhi.

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notification.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-2588 / 68.]
12-16½ hrs.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF NAGALAND (CHANGE IN REPRESENTATION BILL)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Surendra Pal Singh

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह (अगरिया) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक व्यवस्था सम्बन्धी प्रश्न है। मेरा निवेदन यह है कि श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह यह जो विधेयक ला रहे हैं इसे गृह मंत्रालय के किसी मंत्री को पेश करना चाहिए। नागालैण्ड कोई विदेश में नहीं है और इसके ऊपर आप अपनी व्यवस्था दीजिये।

Mr. SPEAKER : No, that is not necessary. Any Minister can do it. There is no difficulty.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
(SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):
I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for a change in representation in the Legislative Assembly of Nagaland and for that purpose to make consequential amendments in the State of Nagaland Act, 1962, and the Representation of the people Act, 1950.

Mr. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for a change in representation in the Legislative Assembly of Nagaland and for that purpose to make consequential amendments in the State of Nagaland and Act, 1962 and the Representation of the People Act, 1950."

The motion was adopted.

* Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 9-12-68.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : 1,
introduce the Bill.

12.19 Hors.

INSURANCE (AMENDMENT) Bill Contd.

Clause 6-Contd.

MR. SPEAKER : The house will now take up further clause-by-clause consideration of the Insurance (Amendment) Bill. We have already taken 4 hours on this. There is 1 more hour left. Clause 6 and the amendments thereto are under consideration.

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirappalli) :
The amendments I have moved are Nos. 49, 50 and 51 to Clause 6.

12.19½ hrs.

[Mr Deputy Speaker In the Chair]

Clause 6 is a very vital clause. So we need not be in a hurry to dispose of it. Cl. 6 deals with the matter of deposits dealt with under sec. 7 of the principal Act. Certain general insurance companies have got a very bad history. They are misappropriating the moneys of the public left with them. So Government have to take preventive steps to prevent this happening so that if at all the companies misbehave, the deposit money could be utilised for paying claims. That is the purpose of the clause.

By my first amendment, I seek to raise the amount from Rs. 150,000 to Rs. 500,000 in regard to the second; I seek to limit the extension to one instead of the present two and in my third amendment, I seek to raise the deposit to be made before application for registration from Rs. 10 lakhs to Rs. 50 lakhs. I shall explain them one by one.

Coming to my first amendment No. 49, it is to the proviso to (b) in cl.6, page 4, which says :

"Provided further that in respect of an insurer not having a share capital and carrying on only such insurance business as in the opinion of the Central Government is not carried on ordinarily insurers.....the deposit to be made by

such insurer shall be such amount, being not less than one hundred and fifty thousand rupees, as may be specified in the said order".

I seek to raise this amount to Rs. 5 lakhs. My reason is this. Those insurers who deal with a crore of rupees and above are to make a deposit of Rs. 20 lakhs and those who deal with just a crore are to make a deposit of Rs. 10 lakhs. These insurers are doing miscellaneous types of insurance and we do not know how much claim may accrue. If the insured are placed at a disadvantageous position vis-a-vis the companies, there must be a sufficient amount of money to compensate them. For this purpose, Rs. 1,50,000 is too small, not even sufficient to pay one claim. In order to safeguard their interests, I seek to raise this amount to 5,00,000.

Now I come to my second amendment - this clause runs into 3 pages and is a very vital one. My second amendment is to to the proviso to (1D) in p. 7 where two extensions are provided for in respect of any deposit or instalment of deposit required to be made by an insurer. This must be limited to one extension only, because if you go on giving extension, the money of the insured will be accruing and subsequently when a company goes into liquidation, the insured will suffer and Government will have to come to their rescue.

My third amendment is No. 51. This raises a bigger issue. As I said, this seeks to raise deposit to be made before the application for registration is made from Rs. 10 lakhs, to Rs. 50 lakhs, in page 8, line 2. I shall read out the item:

"(3) Where the deposit is to be made by an insurer not carrying on insurance business in India immediately before the commencement of the Insurance (Amendment) Act, 1968, a deposit of rupees ten lakhs shall be made before the application for registration is made, and the provision of clause (ii) of sub-section (1A) shall apply to such insurer after his registration as they apply to an insurer specified in clause (a) of sub-section (1)".

My amendment is that Rs. 10 lakhs must be made into Rs. 50 lakhs. When

you are registering a new company, it may be a foreign company doing marine business or anything else. We do not know its implications. So, if you have only Rs. 10 lakhs and if one ship is missing or one claim comes in with cargo etc., this Rs. 10 lakhs will be nothing to pay the insured. Therefore, to be on the safe side and to see that the Indian citizens is not put to a disadvantage and also that the Government does not get involved in difficulties, this amount may be increased as suggested by me. After all it is a deposit, it will be deposited with the Reserve Bank, and it will also earn interest. Therefore my amendment may be accepted.

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : After hearing carefully my hon. friend I see no reason to change the provisions made here. In the first instance he says that in clause 6(a) (iii) in the proviso Rs. 150,000 should be substituted by Rs. 5 lakhs. This applies only to an insurer not having a share capital and carrying on only such insurance business as in the opinion of the Central Government is not carried on ordinarily by insurers under separate policies. Therefore, they are special cases and more than Rs. 150,000 is not necessary in my view. Therefore I cannot accept this.

Secondly in page 7 line 28 he wants that instead of two extensions only one should be given. When one extension is given, the second extension also might be necessary. When it is given it will be seen whether the person can pay it or not, and if he is not in a position to pay it, the second extension may be given. I do not think that two extensions are too much.

In the same way, where he wants Rs. 10 lakhs to be changed to Rs. 50 lakhs, I think it is only a jump. I do not consider it reasonable.

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA (Banka) : On Friday I moved an amendment regarding net premium and gross premium and also spoke on it, but the Hon-

ble Minister has not said anything about that.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : That was also discussed in the Select Committee very carefully. I cannot accept it.

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I put all the amendments to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 4 to 7, 32 to 34 and 49 to 51 were put and Negatived

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 6 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 6 was added to the Bill.

Clause 7 — (Substitution of new section for Section 9)

SHRI P. GOPALAN (Tellicherry) : I beg to move

Page 9, line 13,—

after "insurer" insert—

"except those incorporated or domiciled elsewhere than in India but registered in India". (71)

My amendment is a very simple one. I do not think that the Government has the courage to nationalise general insurance in the country. That is why I am moving this amendment. The clause as proposed in the Bill reads :

"Where an insurer has ceased to carry on in India all classes of insurance business, and his liabilities in India in respect of all classes of insurance business have been satisfied or are otherwise provided for, the court may, on the application of the insurer, order the return to the insurer of the deposit made by him under this Act."

My amendment seeks that this class of insurers has to be exempted from the

[S. L. P. GOPALAN]

benefit. This class of insurers are those who are incorporated or domiciled elsewhere but registered in India. The reason why I am moving this amendment is very clear. You know how these foreign insurers are operating in this country by employing legal as well as illegal methods. They were earning huge profits from our country. That is why I want these insurers whether incorporated or domiciled elsewhere than India to be exempted from this benefit. That means that the deposit they have made under the Act will not go to them, in case they wind up the business in India. I hope this amendment will be accepted by the hon. Minister.

SHRI NAMBIAR : I support this amendment I tried my best to see that the hon. Minister would at least agree to my amendment. The point here is once having deposited, if these elements wind up their show and go away, there is the risk of our insured not getting the amount, I suggest he will accept the amendment. At least repatriation of the amount to the foreign insurer will be stopped. At least to that extent, it will give relief to the persons affected. After all what we are discussing is against the foreign insurer. We are not discussing general insurance of America or any other country. It is Indian insurance. You must accept the amendments which will be helpful to the Indian citizens and the Indian Government. What objection should there be to this ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: My hon. friend has been correct in his assessment when he said that it is only to safeguard the Indian insureds and not others. I would have certainly accepted it, but I do not see any reason why there should be these fears. These are prejudices which are making him say this. There is absolutely no danger to the Indian insureds and the Government have sufficient power and methods to see that they are properly safeguarded. There is no danger to their interests. I can assure him about it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will now put amendment No. 71 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 71 Was put and Negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"that clause 7 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted, Clause 7 was added to the Bill

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There are no amendments to clauses 8 to 10. I will put them to the House.

The question is :

"That clauses 8 to 10 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted Clauses 8 to 10 were added to the Bill

Clause 11— (Insertion of new section 27B.)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is one amendment by Shri Kothari.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI (Mandsaur) : I beg to move:

Page 11,

after line 21, insert—

"(ii) preference and equity shares of any industrial company which has been newly formed and approved by the Controller." (94)

I submit that certain insurance companies underwrite industrial equities of new industrial undertakings. If this clause placing restriction on investment under Sec. 227 (b) is put through, the effect would be that these companies would not be able to underwrite those shares because these new shares will not qualify according to the provisions laid down. The consequence would be that the money flowing from the insurance companies to these new undertakings would cease. The point is that the balance amount of 25% of the assets which are investible in unapproved securities are already taken up by the existing investment. I would submit to the Deputy Prime Minister to consider investment in

new shares as approved investments, subject to the sanction of the Controller. Let the Controller sanction the investment.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Sir, what he wants is that these companies should invest also in newly-started industrial companies. It is not certain what dividend they will give. How are the interests of the insurance companies to be safeguarded if they invest in those companies? I do not think it is necessary to go on extending investments to all kinds of industrial concerns.

Moreover, the insurance companies are not rolling in money so that they can invest it everywhere. It is best that they invest in those companies which are provided already in the Act,

I oppose the amendment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put the amendment to the vote.

Amendment No 94 was put and negatived

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is :

"That clause 11 to stand part of the Bill";

The motion was adopted.

Clause 11 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are no amendments to clauses 12 to 15.

The question is:

"That clauses 12 to 15 stand part of the Bill.

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 12 to 15 were added to the Bill.

Clause 16:—(Insertion of new sections 33A, 34, 34A, 34B, 34C, 34D, 34E, 34F, 34G and 34H

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: (Udipi) I am not moving my amendment,

SHRI N. K. SOMANI: (Nagaur) I move:

Page 24, line 2, for "to" substitute "after obtaining an order from a competent court of law to (45)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Digvijai Nath—absent.

Then, Shri K. Narayana Rao.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO (Bobbili) I move:

Page 22, line 15,—

for "treaty" substitute "agreement" (95)

Page 22, line 18,—

for "treaty" substitute—"agreement" (96)

Page 22, line 21,—

for "treaty" substitute—"agreement"(97)

Page 22, line 26,—

for "treaties" substitute - "agreements" (98)

Page 22, line 29,—

for "treaty" substitute "agreement" (99)

Page 22, line 30,—

for "treaty" substitute "agreement" (100)

Page 23, line 4,—

for "direct" substitute "order" (101)

Page 23, line 9,—

add at the end-

"and any transaction by the insurer from the date specified in such order shall be deemed to be invalid." (102)

SHRI N. K. SOMANI: My basic objection is that if this section to which this clause relates is passed, as it is in toto, in addition the power that the Controller's office has, his office would also be vested with unlimited power and authority under the guise that somebody is likely to misuse this. One part of it is very strange. I can understand if you take action of seizure and search and any other legal action if a misdeed has been committed, but if you go through the section, you will find that "any illegal rebate or commission has been paid or is likely to be paid by an insurer" are the words that have been put in. Which officer or which authority can with any amount of certainty say that

[SHRI N.K. SOMANI]

an event is likely to take place and therefore, the action is to be taken. I am not going to justify such an action. This whole clause has been drafted in such a way that it gives tremendous powers to the Controller's office without much justification.

As I said, in the beginning, if an event takes place which involves fraud or misappropriation or misuse of money, you can certainly impound upon the company with any authority that you have, but to justify a Controller's action in this regard stating that an event is likely to take place, I think, is getting too far. Even then we are prepared to arm the Controller's office with this power provided he goes to a court of law and produces *Prime Facie* evidence that such and such an act is likely to be committed. Therefore, in respect of seizure or search or any other action by the Government, if the court is satisfied, then, the Controller is entitled to take action.

In sub-section (e) of Section 34H, it has been mentioned thus : "any claim which is due to be settled by an insurer..." I have no objection to that. But when you say "...or is likely to be settled at a figure higher than a reasonable amount, or," it is very vague; it arms the Controller with disproportionate powers, saying that it is "likely". Therefore these powers are likely to be tremendously misused. So, my amendment is to the effect that action could be taken after a court's order has been obtained.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : My amendments are technical. There is reference to the expression "treaty" or "treaties" in the context of the reinsurance with other countries. Normally, treaties are concluded with sovereign States or between countries in the international world. In the case of companies, "agreement" or 'arrangement' would be a better expression. It should be "arrangement", rather than "treaty" or "treaties". My amendments therefore are to the effect that the word "agreement" should be put in, in the place of the word "treaty" or "treaties" as the case may be.

MR. DEPUTY Speaker-Shri Morarji Desai.

SHRI NAMBIAR : Sir, this is an important clause. We must be allowed to speak on it.

MR. DEPUTY--SPEAKER : It would be difficult; I must avoid the repetition of speeches. It has to be guillotined.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : The hon. Member has said that the Controller has been armed with very large powers. The Controller cannot be immune to supervision by Government. He is always under the supervision of Government. Therefore, he cannot exercise any of these powers arbitrarily.

If he does so, Government has enough powers to see that it is checked. But it is necessary to prevent some actions from taking place rather than take action after they have taken place. Therefore, I cannot accept this amendment.

As regards 'treaty' and 'agreement'. I do not see why there should be any change, in insurance parlance, the word used is 'treaty' and not 'agreement'. Therefore, the word 'treaty' has been kept here.

MR. DEPUTY--SPEAKER : I will now put all the amendments to vote.

Amendments Nos. 45 and 95 to 102 were put and negatived

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 16 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 16 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We have to dispose of more than a hundred amendments. May I know whether Government is thinking of accepting any amendment?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: No, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Then, I would request hon. members to indicate some important clauses where speeches are necessary and amendments need to be pressed. On those clauses I will stop and

permit speeches. Instead of guillotining all the clauses, I can make these adjustments.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Clause 17.

SHRI NAMBIAR : Clauses 17, 29, 37 and 40.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: Clause 22.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: In this way, you are more or less covering all the clauses.

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: Clause 18.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All right. No other hon. member wants to press for discussion on the other clauses.

श्री देवेनसेन (आसनसोल) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन में कोरम नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The bell is being rung.

Now there is quorum.

Clause 17—(Insertion of new section 37A)

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: I beg to move: Page 29, line 4,-

after "may" insert

"after considering any representation made by the insurer or transfer insurer". (29).

SHRI NAMBIAR: I beg to move: Page 26,-

omit lines "13 to 15". (52)

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: We are fortunate that the Finance Minister and Deputy Prime Minister is himself present here to pilot the Bill. I would like to take up only certain points which have not been touched in this House earlier. I am concerned, just as the Finance Minister is concerned, with social control of insurance. I would like to know from him how certain provisions of this Bill help that social control.

The Bill proposes to reduce the commission of one class of insurance agents from 15 to 5 per cent. It is, therefore, going to favour not a small class like the insurance agents but insurance companies. This difference between 5 and 15 is going to the insurance companies. I want to ask the Finance Minister if this favouring of insurance companies is any kind of socialisation. If, for instance, that saving between 15 percent and 5 per cent had been passed on to the public by a reduction of the premium then there would have been some socialisation.

Now I take the next point. What is this Act going to cost? According to the Financial Memorandum it is going to cost Rs. 25 lakhs annually and it may cost Rs. 30 crores in case all insurance companies are nationalised. From whom is this Rs. 25 lakhs going to be recovered? Rs. 10 lakhs are going to be recovered from the same agents whose commission has been reduced. Is this social control? Is it socialism that a class from whom you have already cut down their share is asked to pay something more for supporting the staff maintained by the Government? The remaining Rs. 15 lakhs are going to be recovered from the insurance companies.

Now my third point is this. Where are the insurance companies going to get the finances for this and for other purposes? The Finance Minister has reduced their discretion to make their investments from 100 percent to 25 percent. Now they have to invest their resources in securities which have a very low rate of interest. What is going to be the result? The premium is going to be raised. Is this socialism? This is bad enough. So, what I would say to the Finance Minister is this. He has done something which may be of advantage to the country when he has brought insurance under control. But he could have brought insurance under the control of the Companies Act. He has not agreed to that. Even so, let this Bill not go down as an anti-social Bill. This what I am going to emphasize, because the Finance Minister is favouring the big insurance companies against the small agents.

Now I come to my amendment which relates to a small matter of the scheme

[Shri Lobo Prabhu]

for amalgamation. When the scheme comes to government from the Controller, he will have his consultative committee, but there is no provision for the parties concerned to represent their case before government. Now, in the amended section 110, there is a provision for appeal against any order of the Controller, but there is no provision for appeal or representation when the scheme comes up to the government. I would like the Deputy Prime Minister to concede that before he passes the order, the insurers concerned, those who are going to be transferred or those who are transferors they should have the right to make their representation on the totality of the recommendations because, no doubt earlier they can object to the Controller, but once the Controller makes his scheme, then there is no provision for their representation to the government. So I would like the Finance Minister to concede this small amendment that before passing orders Government gives the parties concerned an opportunity to represent and submit their objections.

SHRI NAMBIAR: I have got a little different opinion from that of Shri Lobo Prabhu, with all my respect to him. He is, of course, very, very earnest in his desire but, unfortunately, his desire does not coincide with the desire of the people.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Of the Communists.

SHRI NAMBIAR: Clause 17 is an amendment to section 37 of the original Act and, as the short title of it will show, the scheme is about the power of the Controller to prepare schemes of amalgamation. Amalgamation is required because one company is very bad and has to be either liquidated or put an end to. The Controller, after studying all the pros and cons, may in his wisdom come to the conclusion that it can be done by amalgamation rather than liquidating it. Shri Lobo Prabhu does not want to have amalgamation at all.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: No, no.

SHRI NAMBIAR: He wants to have amalgamation subject to appeals and other things.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please come to your amendment.

SHRI NAMBIAR: My amendment, No. 52, seeks to omit lines 13 to 15 on page 26. There is a proviso in this clause which is a very dangerous thing. When it is a question of amalgamation it must be amalgamation of one company with another company. But here the proviso says:-

"Provided that no such scheme shall be prepared unless the other insurer has given his written consent to the proposal for such amalgamation."

Here the question of amalgamation is completely taboo because, if this proviso is accepted, the other insurer will not accept amalgamation. The two may collude and it will not come to an end; amalgamation will come into being. When you think of amalgamation, you do it. Why do you make it a condition precedent, written in letter that it cannot be done without the written consent? Nobody will come forward for amalgamation.

AN HON. MEMBER: It is a marriage.

SHRI NAMBIAR: Even in the case of marriage, there is no forcible marriage. Nothing can be done forcibly. Even here, without this proviso being there, it will be found necessary to get the opinion of the other side. That is natural justice and it goes without saying. But by putting in this condition, it will become impossible. The whole scheme of amalgamation will be jeopardised by accepting this proviso. Therefore my submission is that this proviso be deleted. At the time of amalgamation, when the Controller decides he can pick and choose with which company amalgamation may be possible. He can enter into negotiations with that company and persuade that company. On merits that company will accept. Otherwise, it will become impossible and the provision will become infructuous.

The hon. Finance Minister is busy talking to the Prime Minister to which I cannot object. I can understand that the Deputy Prime Minister and the Prime Minister will have to discuss various matters, but at least he must apply his mind to the subject and agree to the deletion of the proviso whereby amalgamation will become possible; otherwise it will become impossible.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: May I say that amalgamations, if they are forced against the desires of the companies themselves, can create a lot of difficulties? This was discussed very much in the Joint Committee and as a result of the discussion this proviso was accepted. I do not see why there should be any forcible amalgamation. If it is in the interest of the company, it will certainly agree. If a company is doing something wrong and Government wants to amalgamate it, the company with which it is to be amalgamated can also be a Government company. There are Government companies which will immediately say, 'Yes'. Why should private companies also not agree to it? There are ways and ways of doing this. Ultimately if they do not carry out things properly and do not work under the Act, they can also be taken over. There are all those provisions and my hon. friend need not be worried and afraid about it.

SHRI NAMBIAR: Even without the proviso it can be done. Consultation can be done.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Consultation is always done.

SHRI NAMBIAR: Then what is your objection?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Consultation is different from an agreement to amalgamate. Consultation will always be done; there will be nothing done without consultation or asking for their objections. Even here, if it is seen, if a scheme is made, the objections or suggestions will be invited from the insurer....

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Not at Government level.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Afterwards, they will be before Government. They will always be free to send their suggestions and objections, whatever it is, and I do not think it is necessary to put it in here. Therefore, I do not accept it. But I do not understand the argument which my hon. friend put that this will be an anti-social thing. I do not know how he made a difference between a small company and a big company in the matter of commissions. The commissions will be the same for all companies. It is not a question of a big company or a small company. The commission for certain classes will be different. One will be 5 per cent and another will be 10 per cent..

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: But the commission agents lose the difference between 5 and 15 per cent and the companies benefit. That is the point.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: They should not get it.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Normally, they would have 15 per cent; now, they have only 5 per cent.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Formerly they were benefiting to the persons insured and the commissions were being utilised for it. I do not think agents kept more than 5 per cent. Therefore, we have reduced it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now I put amendments Nos. 29 and 52 to the vote of the House.

*Amendments Nos. 29 and 52
Were Put and Negatived*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 17 stand part of the:

*The motion was adopted
Clause 17 was added to the Bill*

Clause 18—(Amendment of Section 40A)

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: I beg to move:

*Page 30, Line 24,
after "policy" insert*

"where the premium exceeds rupees fifty thousand" (8)

[Shri Beni Shankar Sharma]

Page 30, line 25,—

add at the end—

"ten per cent for marine and 15 per cent for fire where the premium is below rupees fifty thousand" (9)

Page 30, line 28,—

for "ten" substitute "fifteen" (10)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, in moving these amendments, my only intention is to maintain the *status quo*. I want to retain the provisions more or less as in the original amending Bill. This is one of the Sections which affects the people, I mean the "people" according to the definition of Mr. Nambiar. Now Sir, according to the Insurance Year Book, 1967, there were 3,28,786 agents who were earning their livelihood working as agents and bringing business for insurance companies. Out of these 3,28,786 agents, about 3 lakh agents have been earning to the extent of Rs. 10,000 or so. If we reduce their commission to 5 per cent, that will tell heavily on them. This will throw out of employment lakhs and lakhs of people. I beg to draw the attention of the Deputy Prime Minister that it will not only affect only 3 lakh and odd agents but, taking the average of 6 or 7 members in a family, it will affect about 20 to 25 lakhs of people. I would, therefore, earnestly request the Deputy Prime Minister to take into consideration the amendments which I have tabled and which, in fact, was originally given by me at the time of the original amending Bill.

Sir, it is very easy to rob a hundred persons of their livelihood but it is very difficult to give bread to one. We have seen the effect of the Gold Control Order, Lakhs of people were thrown out of employment. We could not give alternative employment to even a fraction of them. Similarly, if we reduce the commission of these Insurance agents to 5 per cent, that will lead to depriving the agents who are working in this business of their most-needed bread. Of course, this will add to the coffers of the insurance companies and

a portion may go to the shareholders by way of dividend, and others by way of taxes, to the Government.

13 hours.

Let me give a short example. If a person gets an insurance business worth a lakh of rupees, he brings on an average, about Rs. 200 as premium. On that premium of Rs. 200, he gets a commission of about Rs. 8 to Rs. 10. In order to earn Rs. 10,000, he has got to bring premium of about Rs. 2 lakhs, on a business of Rs. 10 crores. This is very difficult in the case of small agents. We know, there are many people who cannot secure that much business. The only thing which we discussed in the Select Committee, was as to how to check the malpractice of evading. I would, therefore, request the hon. Minister to take into consideration this small amendment and restore the *status quo*.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : This is the main provision that has been made in order to remove the chief illegal practice. The chief illegal practice was that the commission agents gave away a part of their commission, a large part of their commission, to the insureds, and this was never shown either in the accounts or anywhere else. Even foreign companies were doing like that. This created a lot of unaccounted money. That is why we wanted to reduce this. I do not think, the commission agents ever retained more than 5 or 10 per cent of the commission that they got. Therefore, this has been made more realistic, and I do not want to change it now.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I Shall now put amendments 8, 9 and 10 of Shri Beni Shankar Sharma to the vote of the House.

(Amendment 8, 9 and 10 were put and) negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 18 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 18 was added to the Bill.

Clause 19 was added to the Bill.

Class 20 - (Amendment of section 42)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Is Mr. Somani moving his amendment ?

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : Yes,
I beg to move :

Page 31, line 19.—

add at the end—

and the following shall be added at the end of clause (a) of the first proviso to sub-section (1), namely :—

“he possesses from an appointed date which shall not be later than 31st December, 1970, qualifications of general insurance business and minimum insurance education as may be prescribed”. (46)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We shall take it up after Lunch. The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2.00 P.M.

13.02 hours.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Six Minute Past Fourteen of the Clock.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER IN THE CHAIR]

Re-Development in Haryana

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपको इजाजत से मैं एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय की ओर आपका ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूँ। मैं चाहूंगा कि गृह मंत्री महोदय हरियाणा की स्थिति के बारे में कल सदन में वक्तव्य दें। अभी-अभी खबर मिली है कि हरियाणा की विधान सभा में कांग्रेस का बहुमत समाप्त हो गया है। ... (व्यवधान) ... श्री भगवत दयाल शर्मा अपने 16 साधियों के साथ कांग्रेस से त्याग-

पत्र दे चुके हैं और विरोधी दलों से मिलकर उन्होंने संयुक्त दल बनाया है। 41 सदस्य राज्यपाल से मिलने गए थे और यह मांग की कि मुख्य मंत्री श्री बंशीलाल का त्याग-पत्र मांग लिया जाए और अगर वे त्याग-पत्र न दें तो उनको बर्खास्त कर दिया जाए। लेकिन वहाँ पर यह धमकी दी जा रही है कि हरियाणा में दूसरी सरकार नहीं बनने पायेगी, हम राज्यपाल के पद का दुरुपयोग करके विधान सभा को भंग करवा देंगे। तो मेरा निवेदन यह है कि जब दूसरी सरकार काम सम्हालने के लिए तैयार है, उसका बहुमत भी है तो फिर विधान सभा को भंग करने का कोई औचित्य नहीं है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

इसलिए मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि आप गृह मंत्री से कहें कि वे हरियाणा के मामले में यहाँ पर एक वक्तव्य दें। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री एस० एम० जोशी (पूना) : लोगों को यह बतलाया गया है कि कांग्रेस स्टेबिल गवर्नमेंट दे सकती है लेकिन वह स्टेबिलिटी कहाँ है? अभी तो यह बात चल रही है कि राष्ट्रपति की हुकूमत होगी। इस तरह से जो लोगों को ठगा जा रहा है उसके बारे में यहाँ पर कोई बयान होना चाहिए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Cabinet is a very elusive thing. It is difficult for anyone to say anything about it. Anyhow, I am not going into it. Now, let us proceed with the Insurance (Amendment) Bill.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) : We want this assurance that President's rule will not be clamped there...

श्री बाल रज मधोक (दक्कन) : आप गृह मंत्री से कहिए कि यहाँ पर बयान दें। हमें यह आश्वासन चाहिए कि वहाँ पर राष्ट्रपति का शासन नहीं लाया जावेगा।

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : There is a stable group which can have a majority in the House and which can form a Ministry. So, we want a categorical and clear assurance from Government that that group will be allowed to form a Ministry and President's rule will not be clamped there to adopt back-door methods.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He wants an assurance regarding the stability of Government or of the Ministry ? For, that is the main thing. I am sure that the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has taken note of all this.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA (Barmer): Those defectors must be made to resign from the Assembly first.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : आपने पहले इसको क्यों स्वीकार किया था ? अब हम भी स्वीकार करने के लिए तैयार हैं ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We are not having a general debate on this now.

SHRI TRIDIB KUMAR CHAUDHURI (Berhampore) : I only want to say that there must be some statement from Government on the development in Haryana, because this may lead to far-reaching consequences. I am not holding out any threat. Similar development elsewhere have led to a mini-general election. We are having a general election in three states, and now in Haryana, all the A.V. Rams have become Gaya Rams. That has created a situation on which Government should make a statement in response to this request made on behalf of all the opposition parties. There have been such precedents here before. When such important developments take place Government have been asked, and they have made such statements. So, a statement should be made by Government on this.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : We had given calling-attention-notice in the morning, and Government can make a statement on that notice.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No motion can be admitted in anticipation of certain

events. How is that possible ? No body can admit on hypothetical considerations. It was in anticipation.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, संविधान के अनुसार राज्यपाल को अपनी रिपोर्ट राष्ट्रपति को देनी है । केन्द्र स्वयं राज्यपाल से रिपोर्ट मांग सकता है और अगर राज्यपाल यह रिपोर्ट करते हैं कि राज्य-विधान सभा भंग कर दी जाए तो केन्द्र उस रिपोर्ट को वापिस कर सकता है ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is all hypothetical.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : इसलिए हम चाहते हैं कि गृह मन्त्री महोदय या तो आज शाम को हाउस में वक्तव्य दे या कल सबेरे दें ।

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी (मुरादाबाद) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सिर्फ चेतवनी है...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If I have followed Shri S. M. Joshi aright, I think the House should feel concerned about the stability of any government anywhere at the political level. That is what he has said. We should feel concerned at the political level, without party considerations. The Hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, I am sure, has taken note of it.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS

(DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : As you have said, it is totally hypothetical. It is strange that anyone here should expect that any State Government could be constituted by expressing our sentiments here. Everywhere, the Constitution is in force. We cannot force the Governor to send any report, because the Governor is the holder of a very responsible office and it is within his power and within his competence to do anything he likes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, let us proceed with the Bill.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : संसदीय कार्य मंत्री ने क्या कहा ? क्या हरियाणा की घटनाओं पर केन्द्रीय गृह मंत्री वक्तव्य नहीं दगे ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : मैंने यह कहा है कि जो माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है वह हाईपोथिटिकल है ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Minister has taken note of it and has said what he wanted to say. What else can he say ? On behalf of the Home Minister, he could not give an assurance. No, that is not possible.

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirappalli) : This is a clear case of the failure of the Home Minister. So, the Home Minister must resign.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI (Nagaur) : It is not a hypothetical matter.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Constitution is in force everywhere. And this House is the custodian of the Constitution.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : What they did in Rajasthan they must not be allowed to do in Haryana.

SHRI NAMBIAR : There is a failure of the machinery there in Haryana. The whole thing was mismanaged. It is the failure of the Government, and so, the Home Minister must resign. If he does not resign, he must be dismissed. Either he must be dismissed or he must resign very honourably.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, hon. Members have exhausted their time on the amendments. Those who have participated in this discussion will not get any time on the amendments. They have forfeited their time on amendments. I shall not be calling them.

14.12 hrs.

INSURANCE (AMENDMENT) BILL—contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We shall now take up further clause-by-clause con-

sideration of the Insurance (Amendment) Bill. We were on clause 20. I think Shri N. K. Somani has exhausted his time already.....

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : How am I responsible for it if something urgent comes up before the House ?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAEYEE : (Balrampur) : It is beyond our control .

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : We are not deciding the issues in Haryana. How can we do ?

Before speaking on the amendment to clause 20, I would like to be assured through you that the continuity of these discussions would be maintained. It is somehow felt that there is an alternating current of presence between the Deputy Prime Minister and Shri K. C. Pant as far as this Bill is concerned. We have nothing against Shri K. C. Pant as a person. But we would like to be assured that while all these discussions are taking place, the continuity will be maintained. How does Shri K. C. Pant know what has happened and what the background of the discussions was before lunch ? This is not the way that the House should be treated on an enactment like this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I must say that Shri K. C. Pant is most accommodating.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : If he is more accommodating, we welcome him.

Regarding clause 20, I would submit that the insurance agent is supposed to do one signal service to his clients, and that is in the matter of the provision of expert service. I am sure that Government have realised that insurance is a very a highly professional, legal and technical matter. When a large number of my own amendments had been approved at the joint Committee stage, I had thought and taken it for granted that this innocuous and eminently suitable amendment would also be accepted.

There are two points of view. One is that we require professionally qualified,

[Shri N. K. Somani] competent people as insurance agents so that they can serve as a useful link between the insurance companies and the client, because actuarial calculation, accountancy, engineering and legal things are involved. It is not like a broker in the share market when any one can function as a broker or a dala].

The second thing is that there is considerable rumour that most of these BENAMI transactions involving black money take place because any Tom, Dick and Harry is allowed to act as an insurance agent, including housewives and even minors. I see no reason why Government should have turned down this useful suggestion from me that if you want to become an insurance agent, you must qualify. One has to aspire to be a qualified insurance agent. If some of the trade malpractices including avoidance of income tax have got to be curbed, I would appeal to Government that they should make it compulsory in future, at a certain future date I do not say from midnight tonight—for people to qualify in an insurance examination and course of study.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT) : First of all, may I say that the only reason why I had to absent myself in the morning from the consideration clause by clause of this Bill was because I had something else in the other House? In any case, someone better than I substituted for me. Therefore, there can be no objection.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI: We welcome him.

SHRI K. C. PANT: As for this amendment, I fully appreciate the purpose behind it. But even LIC agents who are far more in number are not required to be qualified.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI: That is no argument.

SHRI K. C. PANT: Therefore, we feel this should not be done by law.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI: Two wrongs do not make one right.

SHRI K. C. PANT: It should be left to insurers to take steps to see that this purpose is achieved. So we cannot accept the amendment.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI: Then why social control?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment No. 46 to vote.

Amendment No. 46 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is.

"That clause 20 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted

Clause 20 was added to the Bill.

Clause 21 was added to the Bill.

Clause 22— (Insertion of new section 52I, 52J, 52K, 52L, 52M, and 52N.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will allow only SHRI KOTHARI to move his amendment. I was going to guillotine all amendments. At the request of those present, particularly Shri Nambiar, some importance amendments were allowed to be moved.

Shri Fernandes can speak later. I had asked Government whether keeping in view the importance of it, they were prepared to accommodate. But it was not possible.

• SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: I beg to move:

Page 32.—after line 19, Insert— "Provided further that notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, no undertaking of an insurer shall be acquired by the Central Government unless the express sanction of the Central Government has been obtained and the Central Government shall take such action as may be necessary for obtaining such sanction". (103)

When accepting social control, the Deputy Prime Minister stated that nationalisation would not be desirable in the interest of the country. But by this clause it is provided that insurers may be acquired by Government under certain circumstances. My submission is that there should be no back-door nationalisation; if any undertaking is to be acquired by Government, the latter must come before Parliament for its Sanction. Then the acquisition may take place. I think this is a perfectly reasonable proposition and in accordance with the policy enunciated by the Deputy Prime Minister himself.

I appreciate Government may have a little difficulty in coming before Parliament with the necessary legislation framed for the purpose. But then we are in a democracy. How could Government nationalise an undertaking without the express sanction of Parliament? Therefore, I press for acceptance of my amendment.

SHRI K. C. PANT: This sec. 52H empowers the Central Government to take over an undertaking of an insurer in case it is grossly mismanaged, or it is required in public interest etc., circumstances which Shri Kothari spelt out; it is only in those circumstances we are going to acquire it. To come forward to Parliament everytime we want to acquire an undertaking is tantamount to deleting this particular clause. Hence I cannot accept it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall put Amendment No. 103 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 103 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is :

"That Clause 22 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 22 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is :

"That Clauses 23 to 28 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 23 to 28 were added to the Bill

Clause 29—(Insertion of new Parts IIB and IIC)

SHRI NAMBIAR: I beg to move:
Page 39,—

for lines 27 to 31 substitute—

"(d) not more than four representatives of Parliament of India and two representatives from among the employees of the Insurance Company." (53)

Mine is a very simple amendment and I think the hon. Minister will be pleased to accept it. I agree to his proposals of a Tariff Advisory Committee etc. It is good that he is bringing a certain amount of control in the absence of nationalisation, that is the compromise which he wants us to agree to. He is forming an Advisory Committee consisting of the Controller who is the Chairman, a Vice-Chairman, ten representatives of Indian insurers and four representatives of foreign insurers. I suggest that instead of these four representatives of foreign insurers there should be four Members of Parliament to represent various groups in Parliament.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI: Four is enough?

SHRI NAMBIAR: There can be one from the Congress and three from the Opposition because after all the controller is there and he has got all the powers, and this is only an advisory body. My objection to the foreigners is this and I made it quite clear in my opening speech. Foreign insurance business in India is mostly in marine insurance which has got a very bad reputation because of various malpractices. These foreign representatives in our advisory body will be there to safeguard only their own interest. We do not do marine business abroad. Therefore, instead of these four foreign representatives I suggest there should be four Members of Parliament who know something about insurance and also two representatives from the employees of the insurance company.

In his reply to me earlier he asked why there should be representatives of employees. He says that the representatives should have actuarial and other technical knowledge and since the employees of the company do not have this knowledge they should not be there. My submission is that the employees concerned with general insurance know every detail of its working. It is they who do the actual business. After all in these insurance companies the top management are not the people who do the whole work, it is the underdogs who do it and these people know how it should be done. Therefore there should be at least two of them in this committee to

[Shri Nambiar] give the other side of the picture because, after all the picture given by the management is known.

Therefore, my plea with him is that he would not treat it with contempt saying that the employees do not know anything about it. Kindly accept these proposals.

SHRI N.K. SOMANI: We are discussing about the composition and the terms of reference of the Tariff Advisory Committee. As the whole House knows the controller has been clothed with disproportionate and sometimes demonic powers that he can hold to ransom any insurance company or subject under his control. We find here that the Advisory Committee will have its Chairman, the Controller of Insurance and then the Government want its Vice-Chairman also to be an officer of the same Department. The Government would want that the Secretary should also be out of the officers of the office of the Controller. Then the Controller can also veto the decision in terms of tariff and also other important decisions of this Advisory Committee. My purpose in moving this amendment is simple. If you would like a representative body whose consultative and curative counsel should prevail not only on the Government but also upon the insurance companies, then this innocuous office of Vice-Chairman should go to some person other than the Government officials. There may be matters where the controller may veto a unanimous recommendation of this Committee. I would, therefore, recommend that at least as far as the Vice-Chairman is concerned, he should be somebody elected from the insurance companies.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: You would appreciate that it is provided in the Bill that the surveyors must have worked for 7 years if they are to have their licences renewed. I would submit, let not the Government deprive the people of their livelihood. I have given my amendment No. 104. I have suggested that those surveyors who are practising at present should be given licences. Their licences should be renewed. Let us not repeat the case of goldsmiths here. I think it is a reasonable amendment and I would submit

to the hon. Minister that he must at least accept this one amendment. Otherwise, what is the use of our giving amendments. Is there anyone in this House who is against this amendment?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have taken the sense of the House and I was about to guillotine the amendments. But some hon. Members represented that they had certain specific amendments which they want to move. All the others are not to be moved. If I admit yours I have to admit several others and later on I will guillotine all the other amendments. This is the final thing. If you want to press for it, I will guillotine all the other amendments.

SHRI HIMATSINGKA (Godda): I have suggested that in place of "(a) has been in practice as a surveyor or loss assessor for a period of not less than seven years immediately preceding the commencement of the Insurance (Amendment) Act, 1968, or", the following "(a) has been in practice as a surveyor or loss assessor on the 26th day of October, 1968, or" may be substituted. I think the Minister will accept it perhaps. It is very unfair that those who are practising and who are doing that business, should be deprived.

I beg to move:

Page 49,—

for lines 26 to 29, substitute—

"(a) has been in practice as a surveyor or loss assessor on the 26th day of October, 1968, or" (87)

श्री जार्ज फर्नेबीज : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी दो तरमीमें हैं। 84 नम्बर की तरमीम में मैंने यह प्रार्थना की है कि जो बोर्ड है उस में पालियामेंट के सदस्यों के अलावा दो कर्मचारियों के प्रतिनिधि भी होने चाहिये। मंत्री महोदय की इस बारे में राय कुछ भी हो, फिर भी मैं उनसे प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वह इस सुझाव को स्वीकार कर लें। इस सुझाव का सभी माननीय सदस्यों ने समर्थन किया है।

मेरा अगला संशोधन 86 नम्बर का है। यह मैंने पेज 46 पर जो एक्सप्लेनेशन है उसके बाद जोड़ने के लिए दिया है। आप देखेंगे कि 64 यू.एच., 1 और 2 में जो टैरिफ कमेटी के और रिजर्नल काउंसिल के कर्मचारी हैं उनका जब सरकार इस नए कानून के अन्तर्गत समावेश करेगी तब उनके जो वेतन हैं उनको कैसे तय किया जाए। इनके बारे में लिखा गया है।

मैंने यह संशोधन पेश किया है कि अगर सब कर्मचारियों के वेतन समान करने की प्रक्रिया में कुछ कर्मचारियों के वेतन में कोई कमी की जाती है, तो उन्हें उस मामले को इंडस्ट्रियल डिस्पूट के रूप में उठाने का हक होना चाहिए और अगर वह मामला कानसिलियेशन मशीनरी के द्वारा ऊचित रूप से हल नहीं होता है, तो उसको एडजुडिकेशन के लिए ट्रिब्यूनल के सुपुर्द कर दिया जाये। मैं सरकार पर कोई जिम्मेदारी नहीं डाल रहा हूँ। मैं यही चाहता हूँ कि कर्मचारियों को अपने वेतन सम्बन्धी मामले को त्रिपक्षीय कमेटी के सामने पेश करने का अधिकार दिया जाये।

I beg to move. :

page 46,—

after line 23, insert—

"Explanation No. 2 -In case the remuneration of the employees are reduced or the terms and conditions of service of the employees or of a section of employees are altered to their detriment, it would be open to such of the employees who are affected adversely by such reduction in emoluments or alteration in service conditions to raise an industrial dispute as to the justification of such reduction or alterations and in case the dispute is not settled amicably or through the conciliation machinery, the same shall be referred to a Tribunal for adjudication."

(86)

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : I beg to move :

Page 49, line 27,—

for "seven years" substitute "three years or he has assessed and surveyed not less than five hundred cases" (36)

Page 50,—

after line 8, interest—

"(EE) The Controller shall take immediate steps to institute and conduct periodical qualifying examinations for assessors and surveyors." (38)

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : I beg to move :

Page 39, line 22,—

Omit "who shall be the Vice-Chairman." (47)

Page 39,

after line 31, interest -

"(c) The Advisory Committee shall appoint its own Vice-Chairman out of the representatives of Indian insurers." (48)

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : I beg to move
Page 49, lines 27 and 28,—

for "for a period of not less than seven years immediately preceding"

substitute—

"at the time of" (104)

SHRI K. C. PANT : Sir, so far as Shri Nambiar's amendment is concerned, I would only say that I would not like to take the time of the House by repeating all that I had said in reply to the debate. I had gone in to this question at great length and I had explained the purpose of this Committee. It is only to fix the rates and it is a technical function. It should be left to the technical men. There is certainly no question of having any contempt for the employees. Since the function is such that it requires technical knowledge and expertise, we want to leave it to the technical men. That is what I had said.

(SHRI K. C. PANT

I had also explained why foreign insurers were represented in proportion to their business in the country. I cannot accept the amendment.

Regarding licence to the surveyors, I shall take up the amendments of Shri Himatsingka and Shri Kothari together. So far as Shri Somani's amendment goes, it is a matter of administrative convenience. If the Chairman cannot attend a meeting, the Vice-Chairman presides at the meeting. Therefore, we want the Vice-Chairman also to be a person from the Controllers office.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : Have a co-Vice-Chairman.

SHRI K. C. PANT : There is no amendment for a co-Vice-Chairman, and therefore I cannot possibly consider it at this stage. I cannot possibly go on embroidering the bill at this stage when an amendment is not before me.

So far as Shri George Fernandes' amendment goes, when the LIC was nationalised there were as many as 243 insurers and yet it was never said that any action was taken to the detriment of the employees. Why does he not have more faith in the Government? I do not think I can accept his amendment.

SHRI NAMBIAR : The LIC dispute is still hanging fire.

SHRI K. C. PANT : The Government will perhaps never be honest in his eyes, but so long as he is sceptical about it, it is on safe grounds. Now, I accept the amendment of Shri Himatsingka.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : That is because he is a Congress Member : it is very clear.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I think he is entitled to a reply. His amendment and Shri Himatsingka's amendment are very similar to each other. The only difference is that Shri Himatsingka's amendment has a particular date, and the significance of that date is that it was the date on which this matter came up before the Joint Committee. We feel that from the Joint Committee the surveyors and loss assessors may have

got some idea that the Government may accept such an amendment, and therefore some new people may have come up after that date to take advantage. Therefore, we accept his amendment. I accept the spirit of what Shri S. S. Kothari says. I think he is much happier than what he is showing to be. I have gone far beyond what Shri C. C. Desai wanted himself, and there is no question of the hon. Member feeling aggrieved.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will first put amendment No. 87 of Shri Himatsingka which has been accepted by Government.

The question is :

Page 49, for lines 26 to 29, substitute

"(a) has been in practice as a surveyor or loss assessor on the 26th day of October, 1968, or" (87)

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will now put all the other amendments to vote.

Amendments Nos. 53, 86, 36, 38, 47, 48 and 104 were put and negatived

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 29, as amended, stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 29, as amended, was added to the Bill

Clause 30 to 36 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Is the Government thinking of accepting any amendment to the other clauses?

SHRI K. C. PANT : There is a Government amendment to clause 40.

MR. Nambiar is keen on that point and I have accommodated him there.

SHRI NAMBIAR : So far as clause 40 is concerned, when the taking over takes place, the condition in the Bill is

that compensation must be paid at the market rate or face value, whichever is higher. I want it to be "whichever is lower". But now the minister is accepting an amendment saying that it shall be market value. He has removed the words "face value" and also "whichever is higher". I am satisfied. I am not pressing my amendments to clause 40.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : All right. Now, we are on clause 37.

Clause 37—(Insertion of new sections 110D, 110E, 110F, 110G, and 110H.

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : I beg to move;

Page 60, lines 12 and 13,—

omit "(who shall be the Chairman thereof)" (11)

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : I beg to move: Page 60,—

for lines 11 to 15, substitute—

"110G. (1) The Central Government shall constitute an Advisory Board of Insurance consisting of the Controller and not more than four other members having special knowledge and experience of the business of insurance, provided that a member other than the Controller shall be nominated by the Central Government to be the Chairman of the Board." (39)

SHRI NAMBIAR : I beg to move:

Page 60, line 15,—

add at the end—

"but having no direct or indirect financial interest in the said business." (54)

My amendment is very simple. The clause in the Bill says :

"The Central Government shall constitute a Consultative Committee consisting of the Controller (who shall be the Chairman thereof) and not more than four other members having special knowledge and experience of the business of insurance."

Here I want to add,

"but having no direct or indirect financial interest in the said business."

Otherwise, my fear is, through the backdoor, in the name of the consultative committee, those who are representing the interests of the business will come in. I want a ban on such entry. I hope he will accept this amendment.

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : I have a very important question to ask, namely, whether the Government is competent to change the recommendations which we make in the Select or Joint Committee. So far as I remember, in the Joint Committee, it was only agreed that there will be a consultative committee or advisory committee and there was no talk of any Chairman.

Now I find that after the words 'after the Controller' the words 'who shall be the Chairman thereof' have been added. is my first question.

My amendment therefore is this.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You are suggesting that what was not agreed to in the Joint Committee has been put in.

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Yes Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He will take note of it.

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA
It was not discussed in the Joint Committee as to who shall be the Chairman. And so, I want that the words 'who shall be the Chairman. thereof should be deleted. In the Joint Committee we said that the Controller should be controlled by the Consultative Committee or the Advisory Committee. But, here, we find that the Advisory Committee is going to be controlled by the Controller himself. That is very curious.

So, the Chairman should not be the Controller who is to be advised and who should be controlled for his injudicious acts. That is the only amendment that I have suggested. My

suggestion is that 'any other member other than the Controller should be the Chairman'.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: I would submit that instead of the Consultative Committee, there should be an Advisory Board of Insurance. If the Controller is to be the Chairman, it would be difficult. It means he will dominate the Committee and the Committee will endorse what he considers necessary. He will do what he wants to do. In my opinion, the Chairman should not be the Controller but anyone other than the Controller should be the Chairman of the Advisory Board. And it should be known as the Advisory Board of Insurance. I do not know what they will lose by giving a decent name and giving adequate powers so that it can function properly. Secondly, there is the question of appeals to the Central Government. I would say that the appeal should be to the Appellate Tribunal. The functions of the executive and the judiciary should not be combined. This is a very important point. There should be an independent appeal against the decision of the Controller. There should be an Appellate Tribunal as in the case of Income tax there is an Appellate Tribunal for appeals.

SHRI K. C. PANT : So far as Mr. Nambiar's amendment goes, I would like to tell him that the Government is aware of this aspect of it. He referred to the procedures to be followed. I have given him an assurance that I shall keep this aspect in mind and I hope he will not press for the amendments, as it will create difficulties. I have asked the law people to look into it. If there are certain difficulties. But, we shall keep this aspect in mind.

SHRI NAMBIAR: Then I would withdraw this amendment.

SHRI K. C. PANT: So far as Shri Sharma's amendment goes, I had gone into this matter at great length. The function of the Board is to give a second opinion to the Controller. It is not a Board of Appeal. Appeal is provided for separately to the Central Government. In case of a difference of opinion between the Controller and the Board Members, all this will go to the Central Government.

Therefore, there is no question of having an Appellate Tribunal.

SHRI S. S. Kothari: At least the Minister should accept the name 'Board of insurance'.

SHRI K. C. PANT: What is there in the name? It is the functions that are important.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: Why should not the Committee go by the name—Board of Insurance.

SHRI K. C. PANT: I know that you are anxious to go into the functions rather than the name. Name is not important. The main thing is that once the second opinion is obtained by the Controller, he will be assisted by this in discharging his functions. This will be placed upon his shoulders and nobody can deny at least his responsibility in this regard. So, I think I have covered this.

श्री जार्ज करनेन्डीज : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इनका जो प्रश्न था कि कमेटी ने बिल जिस प्रकार से रैफर किया था उसमें बुनियादी परिवर्तन है, उसका जवाब नहीं आया। यह मामूली परिवर्तन नहीं हैं। हम तो इस पर व्यवस्था चाहेंगे।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is a different matter. Here it is a fact. I want to know.

SHRI K. C. PANT: The draft of the amendments was circulated to the Members. I cannot say anything more than that.

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: At that time there was no decision that 'We shall be the Chairman'. The Joint Committee had said that there should be a Consultative Committee consisting of five members including the Controller. It was never decided that the Controller shall be the Chairman.

SHRI K. C. PANT: I was not present.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There was no discussion and no decision. The Minutes were circulated prior to the submission of the report and so, I don't think there is any serious mistake.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: You must give your cogent arguments for not having an Appellate Tribunal.

SHRI NAMBIAR: In view of the assurance of the hon. Minister, I would like to withdraw my amendment No. 54.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Has the hon. Member the leave of the House to withdraw his amendment?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

Amendment No. 54 was, by leave, withdrawn

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will now put amendment Nos. 11 and 39 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 11 & 39 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 37 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 37 was added to the Bill

Clause 38 and 39 were added to the Bill

Clause 40th Insertion of (Eighth Schedule)

Amendment made.

Page 61,—

omit lines 35 to 40 (92)

Page 62,—

for lines 6 and 7 substitute—

"encashable value as on the appointed day" (93)

(Shri K. C. Pant)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 40, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 40, as amended, was added to the Bill

Clause 41 was added to the Bill

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill

SHRI K. C. PANT: I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed"

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

श्री काजं करलेखीज: यहाँ मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है 93(2) में।

मुझे इतना ही कहना है कि व्यवस्था बिलकुल साफ है। अभी पिछले हफ्ते में एक दूसरा विधेयक भी सदन में आया था तो उस पर भी मैंने यही प्रश्न उठाया था और आप ने जो व्यवस्था दी थी वह बिलकुल ठीक दी थी। मैं चाहता हूँ कि नियमों का पालन हो और 93(2) के मुताबिक इस पर बहस आज स्थगित हो।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I would request you to read it for the benefit of the House.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I will first read rule 93(1) and then 93 (2).

"93. (1) When a motion that a Bill be taken into consideration has been carried and no amendment of the Bill is made, the member in charge may at once move that the Bill be passed.

(2) Where a Bill has undergone amendments the motion that the Bill as amended be passed shall not be moved on the same day on which the consideration of the Bill is concluded, unless the Speaker allows the motion to be made."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That last portion is very important.

श्री काजं करलेखीज: अद्यत्त महोदय, इस मामले में कुछ परम्पराएँ हैं। यह परम्पराएँ इस सदन में पिछले १७ वर्षों से चली आ रही हैं और अब तक यह नियम

(श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज)

रहा। पिछले हफ्ते में मैंने यह प्रश्न रखा था कि जब विधेयक में कोई भी परिवर्तन हो जाता है तो परिवर्तन होने के बाद उसी दिन उस विधेयक को नहीं लिया जाता। मैं मानता हूँ कि यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बिल है। इसीलिए हम लोगों में से कई एक ने इसमें तरमीमें पेश की हैं और काफी सेलेक्ट कमेटी में भी और यहां भी जो कुछ कहना था वह कहा है। लेकिन अगर वह यह कहें कि यह आज शाम तक पास नहीं होता तो कल बीमा धन्धे में बड़ी गड़बड़ी हो जायगी तो यह मैं स्वीकार करने को तैयार नहीं हूँ। इसीलिए मेरा अनुरोध है कि जो नियम है उसका पालन हो और ऐसी कोई वजह नहीं है कि जिसको लेकर यह जो आपका अधिकार है अनलेस दि स्पीकर एलाऊज दि मोशन टु बी मेड, इस अधिकार का इस्तेमाल करने की आवश्यकता पड़ती हो, ऐसी कोई परिस्थिति नहीं है। इसलिए आप नियमों को भंग न होने दें और मंत्री महोदय को यह प्रस्ताव कल आप पेश करने की इजाजत दें, यह मेरा अनुरोध है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे मित्र श्री फरनेन्डीज ने जो आपत्ति की है वह ठीक है। मगर उसका एक पहलू है। वह यह है कि मंत्री महोदय ने संशोधन स्वीकार किया। कहीं ऐसा न हो कि भविष्य में बिल को जल्दी पास कराने की चिन्ता में वह संशोधन न स्वीकार किया करें।

श्री कुब्जा चन्द्र पंत: हो सकता है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए। आप विचार विनिमय कर लें। अगर जल्दी होती तो मैं प्रस्ताव रखता कि जिस नियम का हवाला श्री फरनेन्डीज दे रहे हैं उसको स्पष्ट कर दिया जाय लेकिन विधेयक को पास करने की कोई जल्दी नहीं है तो कस तक के लिए स्पष्ट किया जा सकता है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have patiently heard what Shri Fernandes said on the other occasion and today. There is a basic difference. This measure has come after scrutiny by the Joint Committee. That makes a fundamental difference in the Chair's approach to any measure. In this case Members had one opportunity of going through and deliberating upon almost everything in the Joint Committee. When the other measure had come up before the House there were a number of amendments and the House was interested in further scrutiny. So I thought that it would be proper for me not to exercise the power which is with the Chair. On this occasion even Shri Vajpayee is not clear in his mind whether for the sake of procedural reasons it should be postponed. Therefore I overrule the point of order.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: You should say that you are overruling your own ruling.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, I am not over-ruling myself. You are making a mistake. There is discretion left to the Chair. That day I readily agreed. But that was a different occasion when the Bill needed further scrutiny.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सिलेक्ट कमेटी को गया या नहीं गया, इस नियम पर विचार करते समय इस को विचार नहीं किया जा सकता। आप अनुमति दें या न दें यह दूसरी बात है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Member will appreciate that this rule is there to see that we do not hurry and hustle anything and the House should scrutinise every measure very quietly. There should be an ample opportunity for a reasonable debate according to this procedure. If a reasonable debate and opportunity for scrutiny are there, I do not think hon. Member, Shri Vajpayee, is right in saying that. I am not doing anything that would detract from what I said.

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस इन्शोरेंस बिल के मुतालिक बहुत तरह की बातें आई हैं और वे बातें उसी तरह की हैं जो बैंकिंग अमेंडमेंट बिल के मुतालिक थीं। समाज का और देश का तकाजा है कि जिस तरह से बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण हो, उसी तरह से जैनरल इन्शोरेंस का भी राष्ट्रीयकरण होना चाहिये। इस सरकार ने पहले भी वायदा किया था, कांग्रेस बैंकिंग कमेटी ने भी पास किया था कि यदि इन्शोरेंस का बिजनेस ठीक से नहीं चलेगा तो आखिर में इसका राष्ट्रीयकरण करेंगे। राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन के जमाने से यह बात आ रही थी और इधर हाल में परिस्थितियां ऐसी हुई कि खुद कांग्रेस कमेटी को इस तरह का फैसला करना पड़ा तथा समाज में आज इसका तकाजा है कि जैनरल इन्शोरेंस का राष्ट्रीयकरण हो। यह जो टिकरिंग बिजनेस चल रहा है, मंत्री महोदय जो पैचिंग-वर्क चला रहे हैं—कभी यहाँ तोड़ते हैं, कभी वहाँ तोड़ते हैं—इससे काम नहीं चलेगा। जो कंसल्टेटिव कमेटी आप बनाने जा रहे हैं, कन्ट्रोलर की जो पावर्स दी गई है—हकीकत में सब पावर्स कन्ट्रोलर के हाथ में चली जाएंगी और जिन मेलप्रैक्टिसिज को दूर करने के बारे में आप सोच रहे हैं, वे इस ब्यवस्था से दूर नहीं होंगी, वे खराबियां फिर भी कायम रहेंगी।

जिस रूप में आज इस बिल को हमारे सामने गया लाया है—इसको ये सोशल कंट्रोल कहते हैं, लेकिन हकीकत में यह सोशल कंट्रोल नहीं है। जिस तरह से आप बैंकिंग में सोशल कंट्रोल लाये हैं, फिर भी वहाँ पर बैस्टेड ईटरेस्ट का कंट्रोल कायम रहेगा, उसी तरह से यहाँ पर भी वह कायम रहेगा। हमारा आदर्श सोशललिस्टिक पैटर्न आफ सोसायटी है, उसको देखते हुए आपको रेडिकल कदम उठाना चाहिये, इस किस्म का टिकरिंग-वर्क का पैचिंग-वर्क छोड़ देना चाहिये, बर्ब ब्यवस्था को सीधे रास्ते पर

लाने के लिये आपको क्रांतिकारी कदम उठाने चाहिये।

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : This morning, I tried to impress upon the Finance Minister that this Bill fails to implement the purpose of social control. He replied to only one point which I made that in reducing commission from 15 to 5 per cent, he was not injuring the agents but was preventing them from having black-market transactions with the insurance companies. So, it means that he wants the insurance companies to have the whole amount of difference between 5 to 15 per cent to themselves. That is not a socialistic measure. I would like to make the point to Government that this bill does not serve the purpose of social control but will be suspected to serve the purpose of Congress control. It is the control over Rs. 80 crores, through the Controller who is unfettered. That is not regarded as a social control but party control, control for the purpose of donations and control for the purpose of elections.

I would urge upon the hon. Minister even at this stage to accept one single amendment and that amendment is in respect of Section 110F which permits an appeal to Government. Instead of 'Government', I would support the proposal of my learned friend, Shri S. S. Kothari, that these should be an appellate tribunal. That will create confidence in the minds of the people that this Bill is not inspired by any partisan motives but for the good of the country.

श्री मृषुंजय प्रसाद (महाराजगंज) :

उपाध्यक्ष जी, यहाँ पर कई ऐसे क्रिटिसिज्म हुए हैं, जिनके बारे में कहना पड़ता है कि बिना कागज पढ़े, बिना समझे उन बातों को कह दिया गया है। उनमें से बहुत सी बातों का जवाब हमारे पंतजी ने दिया है, इसलिए उन सब को दोहराने की जरूरत नहीं है, मैं सिर्फ दो-तीन बातों की तरफ ही आपका ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूँ, जिनसे कि बात स्पष्ट हो जाय या यों कहिये कि आपका रिकार्ड सीधा हो जाय।

सबसे पहली चोट तो नैशनलाइजेशन को लेकर हुई है। हमें नैशनलाइजेशन करना

श्री (मृत्युंजय प्रसाद)

चाहिये या नहीं करना चाहिये—यह अलग बात है, लेकिन पहली चोट विरोधी पक्ष के मित्रों की ओर से यही हुई कि हमने कांग्रेस की नीति को ही नहीं माना है। मैं आपको याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि 8 अप्रैल 1968 को यही बात श्री बनर्जी ने कही थी, उसके जवाब में श्री मोरारजी ने कहा था—

“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 the Government is not carrying out the policy of the All-India Congress Committee, it is for the All-India Congress Committee to tell us and not the hon. Member to tell us.”

श्री जाजं फरनेन्डोज: यह कोई तर्क है ?

श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद : आप ए० आइ० सी० सी० की बात मत कहिये। चूँकि आप ए० आइ० सी० सी० का नाम लेते हैं, इस लिये कह रहा हूँ।

“This Bill has been approved by the A. I. C. C. 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. Therefore, our courage and conviction will never appeal to him.”

अब मैं आन—मैरिट्स की बातों पर आने की कोशिश करूँगा। एल० आइ० सी० का नेशनलाइजेशन हुआ—मैं बहुत कड़वी बात कह रहा हूँ, लेकिन पूरे अनुभव और जिम्मेदारी के साथ कह रहा हूँ—वहाँ का स्टाफ, कर्मचारियों का स्तर, खराब नहीं था, लेकिन आप लोगों की कृपा हुई और अब कोई भी बतला दे कि वहाँ के किसी भी डिवीजन का काम जैसा होना चाहिये, बँसा हो रहा है ? क्या एक भी डिवीजन के पॉलिसी-होल्डरों, एजेंटों की सेवा ठीक तौर से हो रही है और उन्हें सन्तोष मिल रहा है ? ऐसी हालत में श्री विक्रम चन्द महाजन ने बिलकुल सही कहा है—जब तक हम अपना

स्टाफ न सुधारें, कर्मचारियों की मनोवृत्ति न बदलें, नेशनलाइजेशन झंझट का घर हो जायगा।

दूसरी बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि लाइफ इंशुरेन्स और जनरल इंशुरेन्स में बहुत बड़ा अन्तर है। वह अन्तर यह है कि लाइफ इंशुरेन्स लांग-टर्म कांट्रैक्ट है, इस लिए लाइफ इंशुरेन्स में प्रोग्रेसिव इंटरेस्ट और प्रोग्रेसिव राइट्स पालिसी होल्डर्स का भी आ जाता है जब कि जनरल इंशुरेन्स में यह बात नहीं है।

कोई भी किसी तारीख का आप हिसाब लगाइये, किसी जनरल इन्श्योरेंस कम्पनी का, तो उस तारीख से 12 महीने के भीतर उसकी सभी पोलिसीज पूरी हो जाती हैं और उन 12 महीनों के भीतर ही क्लेम होना चाहिये, उसके बाद क्लेम का कोई सवाल नहीं रह जाता है। इसलिये इन 12 महीनों का क्लेम देकर तथा और सभी खर्च की मदें पूरी करने के बाद जो कुछ अतिरिक्त धन बचता है वह दूसरे खर्च में चला जाता है। वह पोलिसी होल्डर्स का धन नहीं रहता है। हाँ कम्पनी का धन रहता है और कम्पनी उसको आगे के लिये अपने रिजर्व्स को बढ़ाने के लिये जमा करती है।

15 hrs.

एक बात और भी कही गई है कि कंपनियों को जितना मुनाफा या प्रॉफिट होता है वह बहुत ज्यादा होता है, यह राशि बहुत बड़ी लूट है। यह लूट नहीं है असली लूट कहां है वह हम जानते हैं, आप नहीं जानते। और जहां लूट नहीं है उसको आप लूट कह रहे हैं। (व्यवधान) मैं बतला रहा हूँ आप सुनिये। हाई प्राफिटेबिलिटी में लूट नहीं है, वह कोई ऐसी चीज नहीं है जिसके लिये हमको शर्म हो और सर झुकाना पड़े। वह तो एक हद तक तारीफ की बात है। मगर साथ-साथ हाई प्रॉफिट्स में से लेकर बहुत ज्यादा रुपया सेयर होल्डर्स को दे देना यह लूट की बात है।

'The bulk of the surplus money should go to the strengthening of the reserves ; only a reasonable amount out of it should go to the shareholders.'

लूट की जगह है कौल्यूसिव क्लेम आफ पौलिसीज । उसका जिक्र तो आपने किया नहीं । इस प्रकार की लूट को कतई बंद करने के लिए इस कानून में क्लेम्स को बहुत कुछ सम्हालने का उपाय किया गया है । आज तक जितने आपके क्लेम अमेसर्स और सर्वेयर्स थे बिना किसी क्वालिफिकेशन के थे । माननीय जार्ज फरनेन्डीज के सामने सर्वेयर्स के प्रतिनिधियों ने सेलेक्ट कमेटी में स्वीकार किया था कि सर्वेयर बनने के लिये क्वालिफिकेशन की कोई जरूरत नहीं थी, कोई एक्सपीरियेन्स की जरूरत नहीं थी । आज तो हम आगे के लिये सर्वेयर्स के लिये क्वालिफिकेशन बना रहे हैं और यह बड़ाई कर रहे हैं कि अगर कोई सर्वेयर गलत सर्वे करे तो आगे के लिये उनके लाइसेंस कंसिल हो जाये तथा 20 हजार से ऊपर का एक क्लेम भी बिना सर्वे के न रह जाये । इसके अलावा कन्ट्रोलर को यह अधिकार दिया गया है कि वह क्लेम की जांच शुरू में तो करे ही और जहां तक शुबहा हो जरूरत समझे, दावा भुगतान के बाद में भी उसका रीओपिन कर सकता है ।

अभी प्रोफिटबिलिटी की बात हो रही थी तो मैं देख रहा था कि प्रोफिट चाहे जितना हो मगर सभी भारतीय बीमा कंपनियों का नेट प्रीमियम इन्कम 76 करोड़ होने पर भी डिवीडेन्ड 1966 में 37 लाख 88 हजार दिया गया, जो पेड-अप कैपिटल 11 करोड़ 65 लाख रुपये पर 3 परसेन्ट से थोड़ा ही ज्यादा पड़ा है । बहुत सी कंपनियों को घाटा हुआ है इसलिए कई कंपनियों को 3 परसेन्ट से जरूर ही अच्छा डिवीडेन्ड मिला है ।

माननीय श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज और श्री राम अच्युतर शास्त्री कमेटी में बैठकर

स्टाफ की भलाई के लिये ऐसे सुझाव दे सकते थे जिसकी कुछ गुंजाइश थी और उनके लिये कुछ किया जा सकता था तथा उनके लिये मनेजमेन्ट पार्टीसिपेशन का कोई रास्ता बनता । सो तो उन्होंने किया नहीं । जहां मनेजमेन्ट से कोई वास्ता नहीं है, जहां केवल टेरिफ, अपील, कम्पेसेशन देना है, वहां आप कहते हैं कि स्टाफ को भी मेम्बर बनाओ इससे काम नहीं होगा सिवाय इसके कि आप प्लेइंग टु दि गैलरी दुनिया को दिखाने के लिए कर रहे हैं कि आप को ही स्टाफ की चिन्ता है और किसी को नहीं है । मगर वहां सुझाव देना चाहिए था जहां थुप रह गये ।

आपने एक बात कही जो मुझे अच्छी लगी और मैं उसकी तारीफ करूंगा कि जहां दो कंपनियों का एमेलगेमेशन हो, वहाँ जिन कर्मचारियों का ऊँचा वेतन दर हो उसके लिए एडजुडिकेशन भी गुंजाइश रहे । लेकिन यहाँ एक बड़ी कठिनाई आ जाती है । कंपनी खराब होती क्यों है, जिसके लिए कम्पलसरी एमेलगेमेशन का सवाल उठ सकता है, क्योंकि उसका मनेजमेन्ट खराब है और हाई एक्सपेन्सेज होते हैं । तो एक कंपनी जिसका वेतन दर बहुत ज्यादा है, और जिसके साथ एमेलगेमेट कराना चाहते हैं, उसके स्टाफ का स्केल कम है तो नतीजा यह होगा कि 100 का मुणाहरा बढ़ेगा 10 के लिये या 10 का घटेगा 100 के लिये । यह झगड़ा है और इसका नतीजा होगा कि एमेलगेमेशन सहज नहीं होगा । कंपनी को टेक अप करना होगा और उसके लिए सरकार के पास आना होगा ।

मेरे पास ज्यादा समय नहीं है लेकिन एक अपील करूंगा कि इस बिजनेस को बढ़ाने के लिए जो सबसे बड़ी चीज है वह एजेन्ट्स हैं । उनको आपने एक तरह से खरम कर दिया । 5 परसेन्ट कमीशन करने से गरीब एजेन्ट्स मारे गये । मैं मानता हूँ कि रिबेटिव-

श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद
 खूब चलता है मगर वह फायर इन्श्योरेंस में चलता है क्योंकि वहां पर बैंकों, कारखानों के मैनेजर्स की ओर से डमी एन्जिनी होती हैं और प्रिमियम की रकम भी बढ़ी होती है, तथा कमीशन की राशि भी अच्छी निकलती है। कमेटी में भी कहा गया और मैं भी याद दिलाऊँ कि मोटर इन्श्योरेंस में 100, 150, 200, 400 रुपये की प्रिमियम के ऊपर 15 परसेंट के हिसाब से 60 रुपये तक रिबेटिंग होता था लेकिन अब होगा 15, 20 रुपये ही। पहले जो फायर इन्श्योरेंस पर कमीशन रिबेटिंग होता था उसको कम्पनियों के मैनेजिंग एजेंट्स खाते थे। इसलिए अगर आपने फायर इन्श्योरेंस में उसको कम किया है तो ठीक ही किया है। मगर सभी में और खासकर मोटर, प सनल ऐक्सीडेंट इत्यादि में 5 परसेंट तक कमीशन घटा देना ठीक नहीं है। इसको अगर आप अभी नहीं सुधार सकते, तो दो चार महीने की वक़्त देखकर आप इसमें फिर से सुधार कर सकते हैं।

SHRI N. K. SOMANI: Even at this late stage I would like to remind the Government of India that there is a certain move to arm the office of the controller of Insurance with an over-abundant supply of power and authority. I suspect, this is sought to be given because probably the Minister here is thinking in terms of individuals. Granted we may have a very competent and nice controller of insurance today, a very nice Minister or DPM, but we cannot build our case around individuals. I dare say that not even the Reserve Bank Governor or any parallel institution anywhere in the world has got any such power as is sought to be given by this Bill. In respect of senior officers or managing directors, if somebody comes to recognise that he cannot be removed, he cannot be penalised, he cannot be questioned by the management he knows that with the passing of the Bill as in Clause 34A nothing can be done to these senior officers—then, nobody can question them if they are incompetent or inefficient or proceed against them.

You would see that the powers sought to be given to him are so ? disproportionately out of tune with the requirements of the situation that in many cases the persons who are affected have been denied the opportunity of going to a court of law. I do not know how then several provisions will stand the test of law when taken to a court. But this is something which I think is a retrograde step that whether in the matter of removal or in the matter of appointments etc. a person can only appeal to the Central Government. I for one do not wish to arm the Central Government with such superior, mature status of judgment which other courts of law are denied. A person may be declared afterwards by a court of law to be guilty of anything, but as far as the executive arm of Government is concerned, it is not its business to uphold finally to withhold the sanction that a person can go to a court of law in any matter what so ever under any circumstances.

So, I would appeal that there may be some moderation as far as this is concerned, and all legal arms and facility should be given to anybody who is affected in this matter.

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: Some Members have expressed their disgust and displeasure at the way horses are being changed in mid-stream. I join them. We spent five days, five laborious days at the Joint Committee stage, and Shri Morarji Desai was all along sitting with us from 10 a. m. to 7 p. m. and herking assiduously. I wanted to thank him but he is not here to receive my thanks. I find Shri K. C. Pant instead.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Methur): He can convey his thanks through the Chief Whip Shri K. C. Pant.

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: I wish Shri Morarji Desai were here. I want to draw your attention to the fact and I feel a little sore about it that there was no discussion whatsoever about the controller being made the chairman of the consultation Committee and he has been brought in through the back-door in this legislation. If Government had any such intention, they should have brought it to

our notice by a special letter or by some other manner. The Minister of State in the Ministry of finance has taken shelter under the technicalities of the thing. But I would request you in future to see that some rules are made whereby such important things cannot be pushed through the back-door at the Government's and by way of an amendment in this manner.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : Back-door is the normal door in our country today.

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Now, the controller has been made the chairman of the advisory committee. At the stage of discussion in the Joint Committee we wanted that the powers of the controller should be curbed, and after a lot of discussion, his powers were watered down a little. But again, we find that he has been armed with greater powers.

I am reminded of a story. There was a faqir in a locality, and his desire was that he should ride a horse. So, every day he used to pray to God, saying 'Ya Allah, Ek Ghora de, Ya Allah Ek Ghora De', that is, 'Oh Merciful God, give me a horse'. Just then, a nawab was passing that side, and his mare gave birth to a colt. The colt could not walk and the nawab looked round and he found the faqir. So, he called him and asked him to carry the colt on his back. The faqir was very happy that Allah Tala was very merciful and he had heard his prayers and given a horse. But then he reclaimed God is very merciful but sometimes He acts in a reverse way. I wanted a horse to ride upon but now the horse is riding on me. Sir, we wanted the controller to be controlled, but we find that again the controller is controlling the whole thing.

So far as the controller was concerned, originally he had such wide powers of which even a Tughlak would have been ashamed but at the Joint Committee stage, thanks to the sense of understanding displayed by Shri Morarji Desai, many of the powers were watered down. But again, we find that what we had done has been undone by the officials or the bureaucratic machinery.

In regard to agency commission, much has been made out that the rebate is being given to the big business tycoons. I have got the figures with me here. There are about 3,28,786 insurance agents in India. All of them cannot afford to give rebates to the insurers. They have got to earn their livelihood and they have got to carry on. The number of people who earn about Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 10,000 only is very large, and is about 3 Lakhs.

Those persons about whom our Deputy Prime Minister has talked and said that they were indulging in rebating will be hardly 4,000 to 5,000. I know here are wives, daughters and daughters-in-law of big businessmen and even of Ministers who are acting as agents. If the measure is to prevent such malpractices, I am one with the hon. Minister. But we should not take the bread out of the mouth of those people who depend on this for their bread. We should not throw them into the streets and take away their bread from them. I still expect some good sense to dawn on Government.

In the garb of stopping rebating, the Deputy Prime Minister will be putting on the verge of starvation 20-25 lakh people. The same fate which overtook the goldsmiths will overtake them. Let this be taken as a warning. The whole insurance business will collapse. It seems the intention of Government is again to help the bigger industrialists, the bigger companies, whom they are accusing of monopoly. Instead of helping the medium-size and small industries, they are indirectly helping the bigger industries. If they retain 15 or 10 per cent as commission to agents, I think the medium-size companies will be saved and the whole industry will not pass into the hands of a few big people, about whom our friends have been saying so many things.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : My hon. friend, Shri Mrityunjaya Prasad, mentioned that Shri Morarji Desai, once replied in this House to a question of mine that I should not have mentioned the AICC and the promises made there about nationalisation of banks or general insurance. After all, this Government at the Centre is run by the AICC. So naturally

whenever any decision is taken by the AICC, right from Avadi where the socialist pattern of society was adopted for our polity, then to Jabalpur, we expect it to be implemented faithfully.

I was told that when a decision regarding nationalisation of banks and general insurance was about to be taken, folders were distributed to members of the AICC by the general insurance magnates urging that nationalisation of general insurance will be suicidal. I have no grouse against the ruling party. But let them not talk to the people like this. They should not have given so much assurance to the country that they are going to nationalise banks and general insurance.

From nationalisation, it has come to social control. I do not know whether this will work. But I have a right to say that they have not kept their word. I would like to ask Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad and the other so-called Young Turks. They were pleading here for nationalisation. Where are they today when the funeral procession of nationalisation is going from this House.

I am opposed to this Bill only because it is no nationalisation. If they had nationalised banks and general insurance, that would have been the beginning of socialism in this country. But they are not prepared to do that. It really reflects their character. From nationalisation they have come down to social control. It shows that in reality they are still wedded to those business houses and are attached to them.

I oppose the Bill.

SHRI NAMBIAR : I tried my best to persuade the hon. Minister to improve upon a very bad case.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have partially succeeded.

SHRI NAMBIAR : After all, we wanted nationalisation and they have given us what is known as social control, and it is reduced to this that the entire power of control is given to the Controller. My hon. friends on the right are very much

apprehensive that this Controller may not be able to discharge his duties properly, but I have my own fears not of this particular Controller but because I know the bureaucracy of this country. It is a thing that the Britishers handed over to us and we are preserving it. One day we will have to break it, otherwise there will be no hope for India.

AN. HON. MEMBER : Who will break it ?

SHRI NAMBIAR : We will, the people of India.

Anyhow, power is now being given to the Controller. Let us hope that the new Controller will behave well. It is only a pious wish and hope.

The small mercy that he has shown is not all enough. Even if he feels that there is not much money to be brought out of this general insurance for the purpose of the common good, there is a lot of malpractice going on in this industry which has to be brought to an end. My friends on the other side were talking about profitability, dividends and all that. After all in the present day world profitability of the capitalists is exploitation. From where does this profitability come ? I enter into a business and I get a profit to the tune of Rs. 10 lakhs and people say I am very efficient. But where am I getting it from ? I sit in my office and do business on paper and I accumulate wealth. That is exactly what is known as exploitation. They are practicing this exploitation and it is legalised by our putting a seal on it. Therefore, this so called profitability, dividend being paid, good business etc., are only a misnomer to fool the guillible.

So my submission is this that nothing short of nationalisation will solve the problem. Though it may not bring forth as much money as we want for the purpose of the common good, at least it will put an end to the malpractices in the industry. That is why even at this late hour I appeal to the Government to reconsider this.

श्री लिङ्करे (पंजिम) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे खेद के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है कि

विधेयक जिस रूप में पास हो रहा है उससे मेरी अपेक्षा भंग हो गई है। मैं तो अपेक्षा करता था कि इस विधेयक का स्वरूप सम्पूर्ण बीम के राष्ट्रीयकरण का होगा।

मैंने इस बिल पर बहस के पहले ही दिन देखा कि सत्तार पार्टी के श्री सी० सी० देसाई ने इस विधेयक पर एकदम गोलाबारी की। लेकिन आज मैं इसके विपरीत देख रहा हूँ कि सदन में मियाँ, बीबी सभी तो इस पर राजी हैं। अभी मेरे जैसा निर्दलीय काजी क्या करेगा? जैसा मैंने कहा हम तो बिल के मौजूदा स्वरूप के विरोध में हैं लेकिन बाकी सभी क्षेत्रों से उनका समर्थन हो रहा है। मैं पुनः इस बात को कहूँगा और इसकी अपेक्षा करूँगा कि आज नहीं तो कम से कम 6 महीने के अंदर एक विधेयक गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से आ जायगा जिससे कि यह इन्श्योरेंस का राष्ट्रीयकरण हो जायगा।

इस विधेयक पर बहस के दौरान बीमे के राष्ट्रीयकरण का जो विरोध किया गया था वह इस बिना पर लिया गया था कि हमारी जो भी पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग्स हैं वह सब अनसक्ससफुल हों गयी हैं लेकिन मेरा कहना है कि अगर वह नाकामयाब हुई है तो आगे के लिये उन्हें ठीक करना होगा, आवश्यक उनमें सुधार करना होगा और इस दिशा में पिछले अनुभव से हमें लाभ उठाना होगा ताकि राष्ट्रीय क्षेत्र में जो हमारे नये नये उद्योग धन्धे व कारपोरेशन आदि हैं वह कान्याब हो सकें। लेकिन यह कारपोरेशन की अवस्था ऐसी न हो जो कि एल० आई० सी० की हुई।

एल० आई० सी० की कारपोरेशन बन गयी, पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग हो गई और करोड़ों रुपये के फंड्स जमा हुये, लेकिन उन फंड्स का बहुत बड़ा भाग प्राइवेट फर्म को दिया गया। मैं चाहूँगा कि एल० आई० सी० या अलग कारपोरेशन के फंड हमारी पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं की सफलता प्राप्त हो।

एल० आई० सी० के करोड़ों रुपये प्राइवेट प्रोजेक्ट्स दिये को गये। तो मैं चाहूँगा कि एल० आई० सी० जैसे संस्थाएँ या जो कारपोरेशन हों वह हमारा जो फोर्न इयर प्लान है उनके लिये वह फंड दे सकें। मैं चाहूँगा कि कारपोरेशन ऐसी हो जोकि हमारे राष्ट्रीय उद्योगों के लिये फंड्स देने वाली हो और जाहिर है कि यह तभी संभव हो सकता है जब इस बीमा व्यवसाय का सम्पूर्ण राष्ट्रीयकरण हो जायगा।

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस इन्श्योरेंस (अमेंडमेंट) बिल पर जब वह ज्वाएंट कमेटी में गया था तब भी मैंने इस सम्बन्ध में कई संशोधन दिये थे व सुझाव प्रस्तुत किये थे लेकिन हमारे उन सब संशोधनों व सुझावों को अस्वीकार कर दिया गया खास तौर पर ऐसे संशोधन जिनमें कम्पनियों को आप किसी हालत में अपनी तरफ लाना चाहेंगे तो उनके कर्मचारियों के बारे में पहले से कोई व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये। जो बोर्ड आप बनाने जा रहे हैं उसमें कर्मचारियों को प्रतिनिधित्व देना और कर्मचारियों की जो भी शिकायतें हों उन्हें ठीक ढंग से सुलझाने के लिये एक आरबिट्रेशन की व्यवस्था इस विधेयक के अन्तर करनी चाहिये। यह बिलकुल ही बुनियादी बात थी लेकिन मेरे सुझावों को सरकार ने मानने से इकार किया और ऐसी हालत में हमारे लिये इस विधेयक का समर्थन करना बिलकुल असंभव हो जाता है।

मैं आपके सामने जब यह बिल ज्वाएंट कमेटी में डिस्कस हो रहा था तो उसकी प्रोसीडिग्स में से एक अपने एक सवाल और जो उसका जबाब दिया गया था वह मैं यहां पर पढ़ कर अपनी तकरीर को खत्म कर दूँगा। उससे यह बात साबित हो जायगी कि जो लोगों की मांग थी कि इन्श्योरेंस का राष्ट्रीयकरण हो और जिस मांग को खुद आल इन्डिया काँग्रेस कमेटी ने भी उठाया था उस मांग को

[श्री जार्ज फर्नेन्डीज]

सरकार ठुकरा कर यह एक नकली विधेयक यहां पर ला रही है और जाहिर है कि ऐसा वह हिन्दुस्तान की बड़ी बीमा कंपनियों के दबाव पर कर रही है . . .

SHRI NAMBIAR: On a point of order, Sir. The hon. Minister cannot read newspapers in the House.

Several hon. Members rose.

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH): My hon. friend can see. This is a bout criticism on Loksatta and Janasatta.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: As far as possible such things should be avoided.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: He can get Information but not Broadcasting.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You are now broadcasting his reading.

श्री जार्ज फर्नेन्डीज : मुझे यह बात खेद के साथ कहनी पड़ती है कि जिस मांग को हम पिछले कई सालों से करते रहे हैं और जिसको कि आल इण्डिया कांग्रेस कमेटी ने भी उठाया कि बीमे का राष्ट्रीयकरण हो उस मांग को जैसा मैंने कहा सरकार ने बीमा कंपनियों के मालिकों के दबाव में आकर कैसे खत्म किया उसका एक सबूत रख कर मैं अपनी तकरीर को खत्म कर दूंगा।

ज्वाइंट कमेटी में जो एविडेंस दी गई उस पुस्तिका के पेज 19 से मैं अपने पूछे गये सवाल और श्री पटेल ने जो उनके उत्तर दिये उन्हें मैं कोट कर रहा हूं ताकि सदन के सामने यह बात साफ हो जाय कि इस विधेयक की कहीं शुरुवात हुई और कहीं आज इसका ख़ात्मा हो रहा है। पेज 91 से मैं पढ़ रहा हूं।

“SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: You are the Chairman of the special committee on general insurance.

SHRI PATEL: Yes.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Under what circumstances was this committee set up?

SHRI PATEL: The committee was set up in the Indian Merchants 'Chamber Hall after the Congress Working Committee had passed a certain resolution. One of the ten recommendations was the possible nationalisation of general insurance business. At that time the insurers got together and appointed this committee.'

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: The objective of the committee was to campaign against nationalisation.

SHRI PATEL: I will not put it like that. The objective was to give a clear picture to the entire public of the role the insurance has to play."

“SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Do you think that the objective has been served to a great measure?

SHRI PATEL: So far as I am aware government has decided to have this Bill instead of nationalisation."

जिस मकसद को हासिल करने के लिये वे लोग खड़े हुये थे उनके उस मकसद को आपने पूरा कर दिया है। हिन्दुस्तान के पूंजीपतियों ने आपको दबाया और आप उनके दबाव में आ गये और तमाम उन बेईमानियों को जो आज तक वे करते आ रहे हैं, उनको करते रहने के उद्देश्य से आप इस विधेयक को यहां ले आये। इसलिये मैं इस विधेयक का पूरा-पूरा विरोध करता हूं।

SHRI K. C. PANT: My hon. friend SHRI NAMBIAR has paid me a lefthanded compliment for having shown little mercies, but I wish I could say the same for my hon. friend SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES. He never shows any mercy, and once again he has raised this point of order, of deferring consideration of the Bill to the next day, because I have accepted some amendments; he did it last time also. But I think it is going to continue

until one day I accept his amendment; that alone will change his frame of mind, I think. But the only trouble is, suppose, I agree with him and accept an amendment; then he will read out from the proceedings and say *dabav me a gayi*, because whenever we do something according to our lights and we agree with somebody else, he presumes that it is under pressure. Therefore it is very difficult even to agree with him. He will presume that it is under pressure that I have agreed!

My hon. friend Shri Beni Shanker Sharma has given me a thorough drubbing, because he has said something has been included which was not discussed in the Joint Committee. Here is a Minute of Dissent by Shri Humayun Kabir which says:

"In clause 37 of the Bill....it is proposed to constitute a Consultative Committee with the Controller as the Chairman."

Obviously, if Shri Humayun Kabir has mentioned it in the Minute of Dissent, it must have been before him, but what is far more interesting is that in the Minute of Dissent, Shri Beni Shanker Sharma himself has made the following observation:

"But what sort of advice and guidance a Consultative Committee could give to the Controller, who himself happens to be its Chairman."

I am rather amazed. I thought that my hon. friend Shri Srinibas Misra specialised in springing up with traps but I find that Shri Beni Shanker Sharma has taken this thing from him (*Interruption*)

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA (Cutback): You are not paying a compliment. I do not make such false remarks.

SHRI K. C. PANT: There have been a couple of occasions to which I would not refer here. Anyway, If Shri Beni Shanker Sharma, being a senior Member, takes a leaf out of his book, he should feel complimented.

So far as the other arguments are concerned, let me only say this. About the argument in regard to nationalisation, we have gone into it at great length, and

I need not repeat it here. There is this question whether to accept an appellate tribunal instead of an appeal to the Government. I had explained that this would delay the whole process so much that it would defeat the very purpose we had in mind. I could not accept it.

I am grateful to Shri Mrityunjay Prasad for his short but very significant speech. (*Interruption*) I hoped and wished that he had got more time in the first reading, because he displayed a deep understanding of the subject. I may not agree with all that he said but at least he has a thorough understanding of the subject.

So far as the Controller's powers go, once again we have had two opinions expressed in the House; some Members said that the powers are too drastic; some others said that in spite of these powers the Controller would not be able to do much. Therefore, these two arguments which we heard all along in the debate cancel each other out.

So far as the contribution of Shri S.M. Benerjee is concerned, he has sought to divide us on this question, very clever as he always is. But I can tell him that after having had differences of opinion, we ultimately arrive at some compromise or some decision and then we come here and place the views here. And after that, at any rate, he should not try to divide us. That is my request to him.

SHRI S. M. BENERJEE: Birds of the same feather,

SHRI K. C. PANT: I think I have done with all the other comments. So far as Mr. Nambiar is concerned, my reply is this. When he refers to profitability, he must agree that given a certain system of functioning, a person who is more efficient and who adds to the profitability is to be preferred to one who does not. He may disagree with the system, but he must agree that within the system, this difference is legitimate. It is this difference which Shri Mrityunjay Prasad sought to make out.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed"

The Lok Sabha Divided.

Division No. 23

AYES

15.40 hrs.

Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar	Master, Shri Bhola Nath
Barua, Shri Bedabrata	Mishra, Shri G. S.
Bhakt Darshan Shri	Mrityunjay Prasad, Shri
Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.	Oraon, Shri kartik
Chandrika Prasad, Shri	Pahadia, Shri Jagannath
Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh	Palchoudhari, Shrimati Ill
Deoghare, Shri N. R.	Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath
Desai, Shri Morarji	Pant, Shri K. C.
Deshmukh, Shri B. D.	Parthasarathy, Shri
Dhillon, Shri G. S.	Patil Shri Deorao
Dixit, Shri G. C.	Raj Deo Singh, Shri
Ering Shri D.	Ram Dhani Das, Shri
Gajraj Singh, Rao, Shri	Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira	Ram Swarup, Shri
Girja Kumari Shrimati	Rane, Shri
Gupta, Shri Lakhan Lal	Rao, Shri K. Narayana
Himatsingka, Shri	Rao, Shri J. Ramapathi
Kamble, Shri	Rao, Shri Thirumala
Kamala Kumari, Kumari	Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Kasture Shri A. S.	Saha, Dr. S. K.
Kripalani, Shrimati Sucheta	Sapre, Shrimati Tara
Kushok Bakula Shri	Sen, Shri Dwaipayan
Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati	Shambhu Nath, Shri
Lutfal Haque, Shri	Shinde, Shri Annasahib
Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.	Siddheshwar Prasad Shri
Mahajan, Shri Vikram Chand	Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad	Vvas, Shri Ramesh Chandra

NOES

Abraham, Shri K. M.

Banerjee, Shri S. M.

Chakrapani, Shri C. K.

Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.

Devgun, Shri Hardayal

Gowd, Shri Gadilingana

Jha, Shri Shiva Chandra

Joshi, Shri S. M.

Kandappan, Shri S.

Khan, Shri Ghayoor Ali

Kothari, Shri S. S.

Lobo Prabhu, Shri

Madhukar, Shri K. M.

Mangalathumadam, Shri

Meghachandra, Shri M.

Misra, Shri Srinibas

Molahu Prasad, Shri

Mukerjee, Shri H. N.

Nair, Shri N. Sreekantan

Nambiar, Shri

Pate, Shri J. H.

Patil, Shri N. R.

Saboo, Shri Shri Gopal

Santosham, Dr. M.

Sen, Shri Deven

Sharma, Shri Beni Shanker

Shastri, Shri Sheopujan

Singh, Shri J. B.

Somani, Shri N. K.

Sondhi, Shri M. L.

Tyagi, Shri O. P.

Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari

Viswambharan, Shri P.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The result*
of the Division is: Ayes: 54; Noes: 33.

The motion was Adopted.

SHRI DHIRSWAR KALITA (Gauhati): My vote is not recorded.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It makes no material difference to the result. That will be corrected.

15.40 hrs.

FOOD CORPORATIONS (AMENDMENT) BILL.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, we

shall take up the Food Corporations (Amendment) Bill.

We have two hours for this. I shall give one hour for general discussion and one hour for Clause by Clause discussion.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): One hour is not sufficient.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You should have gone to the Business Advisory Committee for this. Let the hon. Minister begin.

*The following Members also recorded their votes:—

AYES: Shri Mahant Digvijai Nath

NOES: Sarvasbri S. M. Krishna, K. Ramani, K. Anirudhan, Dhirsvar Kalita, K. Halder and S. A. Dange.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : I move that the Bill to amend the Food Corporations Act, 1964 and to declare the Central Government as the appropriate Government under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 in relation to the Food Corporation of India, be taken into consideration.

I think that this is the least controversial Bill and therefore, all sides of the House would support the provisions of the Bill.

Sir, as the hon. Members are aware that a number of times, they have raised the question on the floor of this House regarding the future of the employees of the Food Department whose services were to be transferred to the Food Corporation. It was explained a number of times that the legitimate interests of the employees of the Food Department whose services would be transferred to the Food Corporation would be protected. But, even then, dissatisfaction was expressed by various sections and also by the Association of the employees. Government took some troubles to examine the implications of it and they thought that it would be worthwhile if statutory provision is provided for transferring the services of the employees.

This Bill has, therefore, been brought forward with a view to provide statutory provision for the transfer of the services of the employees of the Food Department and in this, the Clause says :

"Where the Central Government has ceased or ceases to perform any functions which under section 13 are functions of the Corporation, it shall be lawful for the Central Government to transfer, by order and with effect from such date or dates (which may be either retrospective to any date not earlier than the 1st January, 1965, or prospective) as may be specified in the order, to the Corporation any of the officers or employees serving in the Department of the Central Government dealing with food or any of its subordinate or attached offices and engaged in the performance of those functions."

So, the main provision is to have statutory protection for the transfer of services which has been provided for in the Bill. I may now explain the principles on the basis of which this piece of legislation has been brought forward.

Then, Sir, a point was raised whether the employees will have the option with regard to pay scales applicable to posts held by them under the Government immediately before the date of the transfer or to scales of pay applicable to posts under Corporation to which they are transferred or to other terminal benefits admissible to the employees of the Corporation under this Act. It has been under (4) (b) as follows :-

"(4) (b) by the retirement or other terminal benefits admissible to employees of the Central Government in accordance with the rules and orders of the Central Government as amended from time to time or the provident fund or other terminal benefits admissible to the employees of the Corporation under the regulations made by the Corporation under this Act."

So, every officer or other employee transferred by an order made under sub-section (1) shall, within six months from the date of transfer, exercise his option in writing.

In regard to the points enumerated above and a little earlier, this Bill also provides for statutory protection to the employees of the Food Department. A point was raised that normally a government servant is entitled to protection under Article 311 of the Constitution and if the services of the employees of the Food Department are transferred to Food Corporation, then perhaps this protection may not be available. Government then went into this problem and again decided in favour of the employees.

Now, as per the provisions, opportunity is being taken to declare the Central Government as the 'appropriate Government' under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, in relation to the Food Corporation of India.

15.41 HRS.

[SHRI GADILANGANA GOWD
in the Chair.]

Then, Sir, there is another important provision according to which whenever any employee of the Food Corporation is to be dismissed or removed from service or any disciplinary action is to be taken against him, more or less the same procedure which is provided for in Article 311 would be applicable to the employees of the Food Corporation.

So, by and large, these terms and conditions and the retirement benefits, pension and provident fund should satisfy the employees and I am sure this will receive wide support from all sections of the House. I would not like to take much time of the House at this stage because it will be clear from the Bill which has already been circulated to all the hon. Members that the intention of the government is to give protection to these employees. It is a very salutary measure and I wish hon. Members belonging to the various parties will support this legislation. With these observations, I move :

"That the Bill to amend the Food Corporations Act, 1964 and to declare the Central Government as the appropriate Government under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 in relation to the Food Corporation of India be taken into consideration."

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That the Bill to amend the Food Corporations Act, 1964 and to declare the Central Government as the appropriate Government under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 in relation to the Food Corporation of India, be taken into consideration."

SHRI DEVEN SEN (Asansol) : I beg to move :

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 15th February, 1969." (15)

SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY
(Salempur) : I beg to move :

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 31st January, 1969." (26)

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi) : Mr. Chairman, the hon. Minister is subjecting himself to self-deception in assuming that this Bill will receive support from all parties in this House. I have known no Bill which has caused so much discontent among the different sections of the employees than this Bill and it will be clarified at different stages by various Members of the opposition parties.

At this stage I would like to say this, that having been associated with the food administration since 1939, in government and outside, I have come to this conclusion that the Food Corporation is a monument of the mistakes of government. In 1964, when this Corporation was formed, the government tried to siphon its responsibility to an organisation which.....

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : It was formed only in 1965. Only the Bill was passed in 1964.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I accept that amendment, if it is of any importance. Now, in this year of grace 1968, they are trying to siphon the staff and the chaos that has arisen in the food problem on to the Food Corporation. We cannot dismiss the food problem by assuming that it does not exist. It is a problem of the creation of Food Ministry. The Food Ministry has discounted ordinary reason; the Food Ministry has discounted facts in pursuing its policy.

SHRI ANNA SAHIB SHINDE : Sir, the hon. Member should confine himself to the provisions of the Bill. He is going much beyond them, because he is very allergic to any public sector organisation.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : May I request the hon. Minister to allow me to have my say uninterrupted, as he had his ? I would make it clear to him that if there is no food problem then there is no need for a Food Corporation and there is no need for a Bill of this type. If it is clear

[Shri Lobo Prabhu

to him, let him hold his peace till I conclude.

Now, what are the policies of this government? One is food procurement. What is food procurement? Even in Bihar, even in areas where there is scarcity, this government goes and procures food. What does it succeed in doing? It succeeds in raising prices at a place where people somehow could have lived before with what they had. In surplus areas they prevent the prices from falling by assuring a support price. They created a food problem by having so many zones. What do the zones do? They create three, four or five levels of prices because of which smugglers, blackmarketeers and, no doubt, corrupt officials have their fill, have their day. Lastly, and this is an irony which the hon. Minister must explain to the House and to the country, when this country according to their own statistics had the capacity to supply 18 ounces of food per person last year, what did this government do? It allotted six ounces and even less in Kerala in statutory rationed areas.... (interruptions) Yes, only four ounces in some areas. Where did this food go? This is the irony. They talked of a food policy which assures everybody 18 ounces a day. The Food Corporation is not for assuring food supplies to the people, it is for denying the supplies. That is the position today.

Now the question is: How long can this unreal—I should say, almost criminal—state of things continue? It is criminal because the Government does not exercise the slightest intelligence on this problem. Take the question of procurement. They procure food at practically half the market price in most areas. Having procured it, they sell it at about 40 per cent above their own price. I asked for a break-up of this difference and I was furnished with various details which do not seem to agree with the simple fact that they procured rice in 1966-67 at prices between Rs. 72 and Rs. 95 a quintal and their issues prices were Rs. 95 to Rs. 135 a quintal—a difference of 40 per cent which the Minister did not explain. That is what he has to explain, namely, how this Government can keep a margin of 40 per cent over their procurement prices. They are unfair, therefore,

on the one hand, to the producers who get half the market price and, on the other, they are unfair to the consumers who have to pay 40 per cent to the Government which is a proportion far higher than any grain dealer, the most extortionist grain dealer, has charged. So this is the meaning of food procurement.

Now we come to the Food Corporation. What was the necessity for this Food Corporation? It was given the same functions which the various regional directorates had. It was a brainchild, I suppose, of a Food Minister who had come from the Steel Ministry. Perhaps, his mind had hardened from that transit and he wanted a Food Corporation to do exactly the same kind of thing which was done by the regional directorates. He wanted the Food Corporation—I do not want to be uncharitable because this has been suggested—to accommodate the various relations of ministers and secretaries in this Ministry. Names are given of ministers and of secretaries. But what I am suggesting is that when recruitment was made, not according to Government rules but by mere advertisement and interview, there was room for a great deal of favouritism. Many people have got in, specially at the officer level, who had no right to be there. There have been cases where someone drawing Rs. 300 a month was appointed to a job on which he now draws Rs. 1,100 a month.

What I suggest is that before any question of making this staff permanent is considered, the Public Service Commission must be made to examine these appointments, at least in the higher scales, because it is a firm belief that the Food Corporation simply suited the Minister, the first Chairman and those who wanted to profit out of the difficulties of the people and out of an imaginary situation of food scarcity created by Government for which, in addition to their own organisation, they wanted another where the control was not theirs and the blame, therefore, was not theirs.

Now I come to the question of staff with which this Bill is concerned. This question has been oversimplified by the Minister by saying that it is nothing at all. May I remind him that there are

three classes of staff involved? First of all, there are 3,000 members of the Food Corporation directly recruited by the methods I have mentioned. Then there are 18,000 employees of Government who are going to be added, of whom probably 11,000 have already been transferred. Thirdly, there are the Secretariat staff who are not being provided in the Bill at all and who, presumably, will revert to their own departments.

The 3,000 direct employees are concerned that they will be swamped when the 18,000 people from the Food Ministry are imposed on them. The rule "First come, first go" will be applied and in the circumstances, that the Food Corporation and the Food Ministry will shrink from an improvement in the food position, they think that their loss of employment is almost certain. This much cannot be denied that when the two organisations are amalgamated, the duplication that exists will have to be removed. When this is removed, a proportion of those in employment in the new Food Corporation will have to go. I was shown certain orders where such retrenchment has already taken place. So, the employees of the Food Corporation are worried.

The employees transferred are also worried because they are afraid of their pensionary rights and because many of them are comparatively in a less favoured position than employees of the Food Corporation who were confirmed after one year.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member may conclude now. He should cooperate with me and adhere to time limit.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I am co-operating with you. But I have to co-operate with my country and my party also. I have to make out a case. I am concluding.

Now, they are concerned that once they join the Food Corporation, their right to go back to the Home Ministry will be affected. They are also concerned that because their functions will be duplicated, many of the posts which were available

to them in the original Food Departments will be lost. Lastly, they are concerned about their pensionary rights, specially in respect of those who are not permanent.

About the secretariat staff, it is rather strange that when the transfer of work is made, they are left alone. I would like the House to consider why the transfer be made. This transfer is not going to affect the country at all. I have obtained a statement from the Food Ministry itself which shows that if the transferees are paid at higher scales of pay, it may cost the country something like between Rs. 3 to 4 crores more. Is it necessary to do this? Is it necessary to put further tax of Rs. 3 to 4 crores on the people? If the Minister has any doubt, I can lay the statement on the Table of the House.

Then, all these employees will become eligible to bonus, not only 4 per cent on the existing salary, this year at the rate of 20 per cent because the Food Corporation has done profiteering and made a profit of Rs. 3 to 4 lakhs last year. This is another tax on the people.

So, my request, first of all, is that this Bill is complicated and it should go to the Select Committee. We cannot, here and now, specially in 2 hours, dispose of it. Failing that, I would suggest to Government to stop this whole thing. They can treat the employees of the Food Department as on deputation with the Food Corporation as they were so far—it makes no difference—and if and when, they become surplus, they have the right to revert to the Home Ministry's pool. That is a simple suggestion. I hope the Minister will accept it because he is making the change on the wrong presumption that the food problem which they have created, which they alone have created, is going to last for ever. It is not going to last for ever. So, why sacrifice public finance, why sacrifice the employees' legitimate interests and why sacrifice even our time in Parliament.

श्री विश्वनाथ पटेल (सलेमपुर) : सभा-
पति महोदय, राश्व मंत्री महोदय ने मंत्री
को विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया है उसके द्वारा लाख

[श्री विश्वनाथ पान्डेय]

निगम अधिनियम, 1964 में संशोधन करने तथा भारत सरकार के खाद्य निगम के संबंध में केन्द्रीय सरकार को औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 के अधीन समुचित सरकार घोषित करने का प्रस्ताव है। मैं सदन को स्मरण दिलाना चाहता हूं कि 1964 कानून के द्वारा खाद्य निगम की स्थापना हुई। उसमें यह विचार था, उसको यह अधिकार दिया गया था कि खाद्य के सम्बन्ध में वितरण, जमा करना, खरीद करना, एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान पर भेजना और उस की बिक्री करना इत्यादि। लेकिन मैं आप के माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जिस उद्देश्य से इस निगम की स्थापना की गई थी, उस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति नहीं हुई। उत्तर प्रदेश का उदाहरण मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं। जब अन्न की खरीद हुई तो चाहे वह पूर्वांचल में हो, चाहे पश्चिमी इलाके में हो, उसमें कई तरह की गड़बड़ियाँ हुई और उन गड़बड़ियों को यह मिटा नहीं सका। जहाँ पर खाद्य रखा जाता है, जो स्टोरेज है, गोदाम है, उसमें बहुत सा गल्ला सड़ जाता है, गल जाता है, उसका भी समुचित प्रबन्ध नहीं किया है जिस से उसकी रक्षा हो सके। आप जानते हैं खाद्यान्न के मामले में भारत आत्म निर्भर नहीं है। विदेशों से अरबों रुपये का अन्न मंगाया जाता है और यहां के लोगों को दिया जाता है। इस लिए आवश्यक है कि खाद्य निगम जो 1964 में बना है, उस को जो कमियाँ थीं, उनकी पूर्ति होनी चाहिए। उसी के अन्तर्गत यह विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया गया है। इस विधेयक के अन्दर दो-तीन बातें मुख्य हैं—एक तो यह जो सरकारी कर्मचारी खाद्य विभाग से खाद्य निगम में आए हैं, उन की तनख्वाहें, उनकी नौकरी, उनकी सुब-सुविधाओं के लिए संरक्षण दिया जाय। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस में किसी को आपत्ति नहीं है, इस अंश को तो सभी लोग पसन्द करेंगे, लेकिन इस विभाग के अन्तर्गत कूष्ठ और भी

सरकारी कर्मचारी हैं जो प्रत्यक्ष रूप से खाद्य निगम द्वारा नियुक्त किए गए थे, वे अल्पमत में हैं, निःसहाय हैं, गरीब हैं, उन की आवाज़ न इस सदन में और न मंत्री महोदय के पास है—उनकी नौकरी के बारे में, उनकी तनख्वाह के बारे में, उनकी उन्नति के बारे में इस बिल में कुछ भी नहीं कहा गया है, उन को बिलकुल छोड़ दिया गया है। जिन लोगों का खाद्य विभाग से निगम में हस्त-तरण किया गया है, उनकी संख्या 18 हजार है, इन 18 हजार लोगों के संरक्षण की आपने व्यवस्था की है, लेकिन वे मुलाजिम जो प्रत्यक्ष रूप से खाद्य निगम ने नियुक्त किए थे, जिनकी संख्या 3000 है, उन के संरक्षण का आपने इस में कोई समावेश नहीं किया है। इस लिए यह आवश्यक है कि उन के ऊपर भी आप विचार करें। यदि ऐसा नहीं करते हैं तो मैं समझता हूँ कि आप एक अनुचित कार्य कर रहे हैं, अन्याय कर रहे हैं। आपने खाद्य निगम का भारतवर्ष के कोने-कोने में जाल बिछा दिया है, लोगों को नौकरियाँ भी दी हैं, आपकी संरक्षण देने की भावना भी है, लेकिन उन लोगों को भी संरक्षण दीजिए जो डायरेक्ट—प्रत्यक्ष रूप से उस में नौकर हैं और जो पहले से काम कर रहे हैं।

16 hrs.

मैं इस विवाद में नहीं जाना चाहता कि निगम ने उत्तम काम किया है या गलत काम किया है। इस का उद्देश्य तो उत्तम था ही, जिसमें देश खाद्य के मामले में आत्म-निर्भर हो सके, खाद्य का संचय हो और सही तरीके से एक तरफ से दूसरी तरफ जाय। लेकिन निगम को देखते हुए यह आवश्यक मालूम होता है कि खाद्य नीति में आपको आमूल-परिवर्तन करना चाहिए, क्योंकि देश की परिस्थितियों के अनुसार, देश की आवश्यकता के अनुसार, लोगों की मांगों के अनुसार, जब कि देश के अन्दर अकाल पड़ता है, कई जगहों पर दुर्भिक्ष है, कई जगहों पर अन्न का पूर्ण अभाव है, आज आवश्यकता इस

बात की है कि आप इन सब को दृष्टि में रख कर अपनी खाद्य नीति में आमूल परिवर्तन करें। यदि परिवर्तन करेंगे तो मैं समझता हूँ कि इस का जो विचार है, जो इस का ध्येय है, उस ध्येय की पूर्ति हो जायेगी।

इसी दृष्टि से बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने इस में संशोधन दिए हैं, जब संशोधनों का समय आयेगा, तब उन के सम्बन्ध में मैं अपना विचार प्रकट करूँगा लेकिन जहाँ तक निगम के अपने कर्मचारियों का सम्बन्ध है, उन को संरक्षण अवश्य दिया जाय, उन को सविस्तर की गारन्टी दें, सिविलीटी दें, पेंशन दें और वे सब सुविधायें उन को मिलें जो दूसरों को मिलने वाली हैं। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्पण करता हूँ।

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur) : The Food Corporation was established in 1965 by an enactment of Parliament. As Mr. Lobo Prabhu was pointing out, there is definitely a bungling on the part of the Government; within three years of its working, it seems to have accumulated a lot of anomalies; this is so even with regard to its location. We presume that when Government brings a Bill and puts it on the Statute Book, it takes sufficient care to analyse and find out the pros and cons as to how they are going to work it, what is the purpose for which it is established, where it should be located and all that. As per the Act, section 4 (1), the headquarters of the Corporation were to be located at Madras. But I am sorry to say that I now find that, for all purposes they have shifted the headquarters to Delhi, and virtually the Corporation has been functioning from Delhi for the past so many months. I would like to know what prompted the Government within the shortest possible time to shift the headquarters from Madras to Delhi. When this matter was mooted we have been opposing it on the floor of this House and we were given to understand that there was only a proposal from the then Chairman. Mr. Chandy was, I think, the Chairman then and he made the proposal to shift it, but we were told that Government was not taking a final decision on

that. But subsequently they have made that decision and, probably, keeping in view the provisions that are provided in this Bill, they might have notified the matter in the gazette. I do not know whether they notified it. Anyway, we were not taken into confidence. And, I do not know whether even the State Government were taken into confidence. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what are the real causes which have impeded the work of this Food Corporation that was functioning at Madras and therefore it was really difficult for them to perform their functions from Madras. What are the real reasons why they have thought it fit to select some other location now? It is only three years since it has been functioning at Madras. Why should they adopt this sort of light-heartedness and casual approach to serious problems, I would like to know. Because, after all, when this matter was first discussed in this House, I remember very well, some people objected to its location at Madras. The then Food Minister answered those points and various reasons were given. I think Government is a continuous process. Ministers may come and Ministers may go but the congress party remains there, and as long as we are going to allow them, they are going to remain there. I am sure their policy has not changed along with the change of ministers. So, Sir, it is for the hon. Minister to give us the reasons as to why they have shifted it and also why they should shift it within such a short time since it started functioning. In a light-hearted way and within a short time, such corporations are being set up and shifted and it shows that they are treating this matter in a light-hearted way, without any seriousness and, I am afraid, this only shows that the Government does not know its business. I am sorry to say this, but this is exactly what has happened in this case. As my previous speaker has pointed out, after all, the Food Corporation has got some definite functions to perform. The hon. Minister while initiating the discussion, said as if there is nothing very controversial in this Bill. But, let me draw his attention to the Statement of Objects and Reasons, in which, the first paragraph, last sentence, reads like this :

"In doing so, care has been taken to ensure that the pay, pension and other

[Shri S. Kandappan]

conditions of service are not, as far as possible, adversely affected on account of such transfer."

Sir, these words 'as far as possible' are ample proof that there is going to be some trouble. That is what is happening, if the representations that we are receiving in the past few days is any indication. I think it has already started.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I wish to draw his attention to the provision where the option is given. The option is provided that if a particular employee wants to opt for pension, retirement benefits, etc. he can exercise that option.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : I will come to that. I have gone through the Bill many a time. This Bill reads very innocuous on the face of it. I also on the first reading thought that it is a good Bill. Afterwards when we probed into it and when we went into the root of the matter, I thought that there is going to be lot of complaint. Even before the passing of this Bill, here is a telegram which I received from Thanjavoor where the Food Corporation of India's personnel are functioning. The telegram reads :

"Twenty-four Direct recruits, Category IV, with more than one year's service under orders of ousting. Take immediate action. Wired Management."

This is the telegram which has been received by me. If the ousting has already started even before the passing of this Bill, I am afraid, how many more are going to follow in the wake of this Bill. There are 18,000 employees in the Food - wing who are going to be amalgamated with this Food Corporation. Under the Food Corporation there are 3,000 employees also, I am told. The Food Corporation has got its own grades, its own rules and regulations governing the employees and their remuneration, their promotion and all that. After all, as per this Bill, they are going to bring everything under the Industrial Disputes Act. Now, the position is this. The Food Corporation was thought to be an autonomous and commercial corporation. Everybody thought there is ample scope for efficiency and as far as I know, Sir,

there were many people who left their jobs elsewhere and competed, and on a competitive basis, got into this Corporation. There are many qualified people, B.A., B. Scs., M. A., M. Scs. and so on who are working in this Corporation. By virtue of the seniority of the food wing people who are going to be amalgamated here, if these people are going to be driven away or if their seniority is going to be affected, I am sure it is not going to be a healthy set-up for the administration of the Corporation in the future. What is the protection given to these employees who are already employed in the Corporation? While reading the Bill, I thought, after all, the Food Corporation is not going to be wound up, it is there, the people who were employed formerly in the food wing of the Central Government are going to be added to it, and it is in the fitness of things that provision is made for them. But here we find that so many people are retrenched or are under order of retrenchment.

I am afraid there is some lacuna in this. Sufficient protection was not given to these employees already there. This is a very important point the Minister should attend to and while answering allay the fears of those people who are already employed in the Corporation.

There is another thing. I am told even in the food wing, about 60-70 per cent of the employees are kept as temporary. I do not know what their fate is going to be. If there is going to be shrinkage by all indications, it seems there is going to be a shrinkage in many cadres—I do not know how many people are going to be affected. This is a very serious matter, and I hope the hon. Minister would allay the fears of the employees who are already there in the Corporation and also the employees who are going to be added to it.

Another very important thing is concerning the functions of this Corporation. If I remember aright, when the parent Bill was originally under discussion, we were told that it was going to be a commercial corporation and they were going to enter the market, compete with businessmen and bring the monopoly of the grain buyers, hoarders and so on to a stop and bring the

prices down to a considerable extent, without giving a monopoly to the Corporation and all that. But our past experience does not prove that Government have acted in that way. I would personally welcome a corporation of this type operating in the public sector. So long as there is scarcity, so long as we do not have a corporation of this type, there is no hope of preventing the hoarders and grain traders from indulging in malpractices. In that sense, this is a welcome move. But unless you have an effective organisation, unless you have effective working of the organisation, I am afraid it is not going to prove a success. In various places, it has already failed. In some places, they have succeeded. I concede that to the Corporation.

But I am sorry to have to say something about the way they are handling the top post in the organisation. They first put in Shri Pai as chairman that was very much welcomed. He did a good job. But somehow differences or disagreements developed between him and the Minister or Government, and he left. Then there was someone else. The present occupant of the post, Shri Shahnawaz Khan, is, I am sorry to say, a once-defeated Congressman.

AN HON. MEMBER : Had to be provided for.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : This is the notorious path the Congress has already been following.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA (Mandya) : Otherwise, where will he go?

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : Government can create another berth for him. But this is a vital public sector concern. I have nothing against him personally. But to put a defeated Congressman and a politician in charge of such a big organisation which is going to operate on an all-India basis, an organisation which is going to compete with many big business concerns in the country, where we should put some better person in charge, betrays an attitude which has to be condemned.

I am sorry to say that the attitude itself shows that the Government is not serious about its business. They are just

trying to find berths for their own men who have been thrown out. This mentality the Government should get rid of. At least in this Corporation I hope they will try to eschew this kind of attitude and find a man who is suitable for the job.

I hope the hon. Minister will take all the points very seriously and in the course of his reply allay the fears of the workers of the Food Corporation as well as those of the Food Wing of the Government.

श्री भोलानाथ मास्टर (अलवर) : चेयरमेन महोदय, यह जो बिल लाया गया है वास्तव में इसकी बड़ी आवश्यकता थी और यह करीब एक साल के बाद फिर हमारे सामने आया है जबकि इसको पहले ही जा जाना चाहिए था क्योंकि जब फूड डिपार्टमेंट को हम फूड कारपोरेशन से अमलगमेट करना चाहते थे और उनकी सेवाओं को फूड कारपोरेशन में ट्रांसफर करना चाहते थे उससे पहले ही यह कार्यवाही हो जानी चाहिये थी। लेकिन देर आयद दुस्त आयद। अब जल्दी में इस कानून को पास करने की आवश्यकता महसूस हो रही है कि जो फूड डिपार्टमेंट के कर्मचारी हैं उन को जल्दी से जल्दी कारपोरेशन को दे दिया जाये। और यह आवश्यक भी है कि अगर उनकी दिया जाता है तो उनकी सेवाओं का आधार भारत सरकार की सेवाओं के कानून के मुताबिक या उसी के मुताबिक चलने दिया जाय। इसलिये इस बिल में जो प्राविधान किये गये हैं वे वास्तव में बहुत उपयोगी हैं और जो सेवाएँ उधर कारपोरेशन को दी जा रही हैं उन के लिए वह बहुत उपयोगी है और वे सेवाएँ वहाँ जाने पर संतुष्ट होंगी।

हमारे माननीय लोको प्रभू इस बात की चर्चा कर रहे थे तो उन्होंने दोनों तरफ की बातें कहीं। पहले उन्होंने कारपोरेशन के खिलाफ कहा, फूड डिपार्टमेंट की नीति के वह बिच्छ हैं। लेकिन साथ ही यह वह भी कहते हैं कि फूड डिपार्टमेंट के जो आदमी उधर कारपोरेशन में जायेंगे वे बोनास का फायदा उठा-

[श्री भोलैनाथ मास्टर]

येंगे। तो फायदा उनको पहुंचने वाला है और कंपलसरी बोनस उनको चार परसेंट मिलने वाला है। ऐसी स्थिति में उनके लिये तो वह अच्छी चीज है। लेकिन फिर भी वह उसकी बुराई करते हैं।

कारपोरेशन के बारे में अलग-अलग राय हो सकती है, वैसे वह विरोध करते हैं कारपोरेशन का बुनियादी तरीके से। लेकिन हमारे यहाँ हाउस में कई बार चर्चायें होती हैं जब आल इंडिया रेडियो के बारे में कहा जाता है कि यह गवर्नमेंट का एक डिपार्टमेंट है इसको एक कारपोरेशन बना दिया जाय, जैसे बी० बी० सी० है। लेकिन अब कारपोरेशन बनता है तो उसकी मुसालिफत की जाती है। प्रारम्भ में जब कारपोरेशन बनाया गया तो उसका कार्यक्रम कम था। इसमें कोई शक नहीं कि अब वह कार्यक्रम धीरे-धीरे ज्यादा-से-ज्यादा बढ़ाया जा रहा है। फूड डिपार्टमेंट के जितने 18 हजार कर्मचारी आज ऊपर जाने वाले हैं उनके जाने से जो तीन हजार कर्मचारी पहले से रेक्यूट किये गये हैं उनको एक अनिश्चित हालत में नहीं छोड़ना चाहिये। क्योंकि आज हम देखते हैं कि जैसे काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज का एम्पोरियम जो कि कारपोरेशन है वहाँ पर हड़ताल चल रही है और वह झगड़ा सिर्फ प्रोमोशनस का है। आगे कैसे तरक्की दी जाय इसका सवाल है। कारपोरेशन में जाने के बाद सरकार तो बराबर तस्वीर में रहने वाली है ही, वह हटने वाली नहीं है। यदि उन कर्मचारियों के प्रोमोशन में कोई सही तरीके से डायरेक्शन नहीं दिया गया तो आगे दिक्कतें पैदा होने वाली हैं और जो तीन हजार कर्मचारी ऊपर हैं वह किस प्रकार सफिट इन होंगे, क्योंकि फूड डिपार्टमेंट के कर्मचारियों की सीनियारिटी वास्तव में पहले से चली आ रही है उनमें किस प्रकार से तीन हजार की फिट इन किया जायगा, सैप आफ सविस के हिसाब से किया जायगा या कैसे किया जायगा यह एक लम्बा प्रोसेस

होगा और इसमें हमको बोर्ड प्रोविजन करना चाहिये जिससे कि तीन हजार कर्मचारियों में असंतोष न फैले और फूड कारपोरेशन का काम सही तरीके से चले। वरना यह डर मालूम होता है कि तीन हजार कर्मचारी, 18 हजार कर्मचारियों के आने के बाद, जो कि पहले से और सुविधायें पाते हैं, ये तीन हजार कर्मचारी जो डायरेक्ट रेक्यूट हुए हैं, उनके साथ किस प्रकार से व्यवहार होगा। उनकी सीनियारिटी कैसे फिक्स होगी, इसके लिये भी इस बिल में कोई प्रोविजन रखा जाना चाहिये था। मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि मंत्री महोदय इसके बारे में जरूर स्पष्टीकरण करें।

फूड कारपोरेशन का दफ्तर यहाँ दिल्ली में आने में कुछ मद्रास के मित्रों को नाराजगी हो सकती है लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ फूड कारपोरेशन यहीं पर होना चाहिए था। पंजाब, हरियाणा, राजस्थान, यू. पी. इत्यादि जो उत्तरी प्रदेश हैं उन्हीं में कारपोरेशन ज्यादा से ज्यादा प्रोक्योरमेंट करता है और उसका सही नियंत्रण आवश्यक रहता है। कारपोरेशन द्वारा की गई पब्लिक कं सम्बंध में बहुत सी कम्प्लेंट्स भी आती रहती हैं। मैंने भी इस आशय का एक पत्र लिखा है कि कारपोरेशन को मार्केटिंग सोसायटीज, कोआपरेटिव सोसायटीज के जरिए से ही अनाज का प्रोक्योरमेंट करना चाहिए, इन संस्थाओं को ही उसे अपना एजेंट मुकर्रर करना चाहिए। इसमें कई प्रकार की दिक्कतें पेश आती हैं और मार्केटिंग सोसायटीज को जो प्रेफरेंस देना चाहिए वह भी नहीं दिया जाता है। तो इस प्रकार की बहुत सी शिकायतें आती रहती हैं जिनको सही तौर से इन नजदीक के प्रांतों में रहकर ही अटेण्ड किया जा सकता है जहाँ से कि ज्यादातर ये शिकायतें आती हैं। इस सुविधा को ध्यान में रखकर ही दिल्ली में दफ्तर रखा गया है। इसमें बुराई की कोई बात नहीं है

मैं अधिक समय नहीं लेना चाहता। मैं यह मानता हूँ कि अभी कारपोरेशन की आवश्यकता है लेकिन जैसा कि सरकार का टागेट है कि सन् 1972 तक हम अन्न के मामले में सेल्फ सफ़ीशियन्ट हो जायेंगे और फिर बाहर से अनाज इम्पोर्ट करने की आवश्यकता नहीं रहेगी तो इस बात का संकेत कब शुरू होगा और कब कम स्टाफ की आवश्यकता रहेगी उन सब बातों का भी इसमें समावेश होना चाहिए था। सन् 1972 में हम सेल्फ सफ़ीशियन्ट हो जायेंगे लेकिन फिर भी बफर स्टॉक रखने के लिए और किसी इमरजेन्सी को मीट करने के लिए इसकी आवश्यकता रहेगी। इसके साथ-साथ हम यह भी कल्पना करते हैं कि धीरे-धीरे यह व्यवस्था भी खत्म हो जायेगी। यदि ऐसा हुआ तो फिर हमारे सामने 21,000 कर्मचारियों की समस्या आयेगी। इसलिए अभी से इस चीज को भी हमें मद्दे-नज़र रखना है। इस कानून के मातहत जो 18,000 कर्मचारी ट्रान्सफर होंगे उनके लिए कोई ऐसा प्राविजन करना चाहिए कि एक सर्टेन पर्सन्टेज में उनको भी एंजॉब किया जायेगा ताकि एक समन्वय स्थापित हो सके और इस कारपोरेशन का काम भी ठीक से चल सके। वे कर्मचारी भी सही ढंग से अपने काम को अन्जाम दे सकें। बस इतना ही मेरा निवेदन है।

एक माननीय सदस्य: कुछ चेयरमैन के बारे में भी कहिए।

श्री भोलानाथ मांस्टर: चेयरमैन के बारे में भी मैं एक बात कह देना चाहता हूँ। जनरल शाह निवाज खां ने आई. एन. ए. के द्वारा इस देश को आज़ाद कराने में हर तरह से प्रोक्वोरमेंट का काम किया था। जो व्यक्ति देश के आज़ाद कराने में सहायक हुआ उस व्यक्ति से बढ़कर, इस देश में अनाज को प्रोक्वोर कराने के लिए और कौन मिल सकता है? जो व्यक्ति देश की आज़ादी के फ़न्ट पर सड़ा था वह अगर इस अनाज के

काम के लिए भी मुकर्रर किया जाता है तो वह इस खाद्य के फ़न्ट पर भी अच्छी तरह से लड़ सकता है। ऐसे आदमी को रखकर एक ठीक काम ही किया गया है।

श्री प्रकाशचौर शास्त्री (हापुड): यह तो पिछला इतिहास है, आपको वर्तमान भी बतलाना था कि उनका मेरठ का इतिहास क्या है?

श्री बेवेन सेन (आसनसोल): मैं बुनियादि तौर पर इस विधेयक का विरोध करता हूँ। साथ ही साथ कई पहलुओं पर हम मंत्री महोदय से स्पष्टीकरण चाहते हैं और तभी हम अपनी कोई आखिरी राय दे सकेंगे। मंत्री महोदय ने शुरुआत में कहा कि इस बिल पर शायद ही कोई विरोध किया जाए। मैं सबसे पहले यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जब कारपोरेशन का प्रधान ध्येय यह था कि केन्द्रीय खाद्य विभाग के कर्मचारियों को लिया जाएगा तब फिर बाहर से तीन हजार आदमियों को क्यों लिया गया? इसका अर्थ यह न समझा जाए कि जो बाहर से कर्मचारी रखे गए हैं मैं उनके खिलाफ हूँ, तो उनकी भी सुरक्षा चाहता हूँ लेकिन मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि बाहर से तीन हजार आदमी क्यों लिए गए? मैं तो ऐसा समझता हूँ कि ये तीन हजार आदमी जो बाहर से लाये गये उनके लिए, जैसेकि रिजर्व फारेस्ट होता है, यह रिजर्व डिपार्टमेंट बनाया गया, काँग्रसी लोगों और मत्रियों के रिस्तेदारों के लिए यह बनाया गया है। इस सिलसिले में मैं आपको कुछ मिसालें भी देना चाहता हूँ यद्यपि तीन हजार आदमियों की मिसाल देना तो मुश्किल है। एक कोई प्रेमवती हैं जिनको कि श्री एस० के० पाटिल० की सिफारिश पर बिठाया गया है। उनकी क्वालिफिकेशनस कोई नहीं जानता लेकिन उनकी पोस्ट है असिस्टेंट मैनेजर की। एक हैं बी० एन० राव जो कि स्टेट हेल्थ मिनिस्टर के लड़के हैं। वे पहले कस्टम्स में तीन सौ रुपए पर काम करते थे और अब यहाँ पर उनकी तनक्वाह एक हजार से ऊपर है और वे डिप्टी मैनेजर

[श्री डेवेन सेन]

के पद पर हैं। एक श्री गुन्डू राव हैं जोकि आंध्र के ला सेक्रटरी के दामाद हैं, उनकी भी तनस्वाह एक हजार रुपए है। इसी तरह से एक मि० प्रसाद हैं जिनके पिताजी ने एलेक्शन में 36 हजार रुपए दिए थे। उसी के कम्पेन्सेशन के रूप में उनके पुत्र को डिस्ट्रिक्ट मॅनेजर, पटना की पोस्ट मिली है और उनकी तनस्वाह है 1200-1800। तो जिस प्रकार से रिजर्व फारेस्ट होता है जिसमें जानवरों को रखा जाता है उसी प्रकार से इन सब लोगों को रखने के लिए यह रिजर्व डिपार्टमेंट बनाया गया है। इसीलिए मैं यह प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय खाद्य विभाग के कर्मचारियों के बजाए बाहर से क्यों रेक्यूटमेंट किया गया ? मेरा दूसरा प्वाइन्ट यह है कि कर्मचारियों की हिफाजत के लिए सर्विस कन्डीशन्स का इस बिल में कई जगह पर तो जिक्र आया है लेकिन कई जगहों पर जिक्र नहीं आया है। पेज २ पर सेक्शन (3) में कहा गया है :

"As respects remuneration and other conditions of service, including pension, leave and provident fund"

लेकिन मैंने देखा कि कन्टिनुइटी आफ सर्विस का कहीं जिक्र नहीं किया गया है। जो कर्मचारी खाद्य विभाग से कारपोरेशन में आयेंगे उनकी सर्विस कब से गिनी जायेगी ? जिस दिन वे केन्द्रीय खाद्य विभाग में भर्ती हुए थे उस दिन से या फिर कब से ? इस बात का उसमें कोई स्पष्टीकरण नहीं किया गया है। अगर इसका स्पष्टीकरण नहीं होता है तो फिर खाद्य विभाग के कर्मचारी कारपोरेशन में आना ही क्यों चाहेंगे ?

इसके अतिरिक्त इसमें जितनी बड़ी-बड़ी पोस्ट्स हैं सब नए रेकूट्स को दी गई हैं यानी जैसा मैंने पहले कहा, रिजर्व डिपार्टमेंट के लोगों को दी गई हैं।... (स्यवधान)..... खाद्य विभाग में सबसे ऊँची तलब साढ़े चार सौ रुपए है लेकिन कारपोरेशन में 700 और 900 है। लेकिन खाद्य विभाग से जो कर्मचारी ट्रांसफर होंगे उनके लिए यह 700 या

900 की नौकरी पाने का कोई रास्ता नहीं रखा गया है। ऐसी हालत में उन लोगों के लिए वहाँ पर आने का क्या लालच होगा ? अगर ऊँची तलब दूसरे लोगों को दे दी जायेगी तो फिर वे क्यों आयेंगे ? इसमें सारा काम नये लड़कों के मातहात ही कर दिया गया है और फिर ऊँची पोस्ट्स पर वे प्रमोशन भी नहीं पायेंगे। इस चीज का स्पष्टीकरण यहाँ पर होना चाहिए।

कई एक प्वाएंट्स पर मंत्री महोदय ने कर्मचारियों के साथ एग्रीमेंट किया था लेकिन वह एग्रीमेंट माना नहीं गया। उदाहरण के लिए मैं आपको बतलाऊँ कि इस फूड कारपोरेशंस (अमेन्डमेंट) बिल के पेज 2 पर क्लॉज 2 के पार्ट 3 में लाइन 19 पर यह लिखा हुआ है :

shall cease to be an employee of the Government

कर्मचारियों ने कहा कि यह चीज उनके हक के खिलाफ जायेगी। हम गवर्नमेंट के नौकर हैं और गवर्नमेंट की जितनी सुविधाएँ हैं वह हमें मिलनी चाहिए और जो गवर्नमेंट के मुलाजिम होते हैं उनके बच्चों को जैसे स्टाइपेन्ड मिलता है वह सब सुविधाएँ हमें मिलनी चाहिए। अब यदि हम कारपोरेशन में जायेंगे तो हमको वह तमाम स्टाइपेन्ड आदि की सुविधाएँ मिलेंगी या नहीं इसलिए मैं चाहूँगा कि मंत्री महोदय को इन सब बातों का स्पष्टीकरण कर देना चाहिए।

इसके अलावा यह बात भी देखनी है कि कब से वह ट्रांसफर्ड समझे जायेंगे ? मंत्री महोदय ने मान लिया था और यह उन्होंने उस समय कहा था :

The minister mentioned that he would be prepared to consider 31-12-68 as the date from which all the employees of the Food Department would be notionally deemed to have been transferred.

कर्मचारियों ने यह नेशनल डेट 1-1-65 की प्रैस की थी और मंत्री महोदय इसे एग्जामिन कराने के लिए ऐसी भी हो गये थे

लेकिन बिल में उसका भी कोई जिक्र नहीं है।

डाइरेक्ट रिक्रूटमेंट के बारे में भी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा था कि हम लोग डाइरेक्ट रिक्रूटमेंट करेंगे टोटल इंटेग्रेशन के लिए तैयार हो जायेंगे लेकिन अभी यहाँ पर टोटल इंटेग्रेशन का कोई जिक्र नहीं है बल्कि बिल में यह दिया हुआ है: "ऐनी वन ऑफ दी एम्प्लॉईज" "आल दी एम्प्लॉईज" करके कहीं नहीं है इसलिए इसको लेकर भी कर्मचारियों के दिल में एक शंका है।

अगर शिक्रेज हो या वाइडिंग अप हो तो कर्मचारियों की सिक्वोरिटी आफ सविस् रहेगी और उसके लिए मंत्री महोदय ने मान लिया था कि ऐसे सरप्लस एम्प्लॉईज के ऐबसोर्बेशन के लिए वह गवर्नमेंट का एक्जीक्यूटिव आर्डर इश्यू करायेंगे। उन्होंने यह कहा था :

The minister agreed that he would have no objection to the executive orders of the Government regarding absorption of surplus employees being suitably incorporated in the regulations to be framed.

लेकिन इस चीज का भी बिल के अंदर कोई जिक्र नहीं है। जो असली व पुराना बिल है उसकी धारा 45 में यह कहा गया है कि सरकार जब चाहे उनकी सविस् कंडिशन को बदल सकती है तो मेरा कहना है कि अगर सरकार के पास इस हद तक कानूनी अधिकार रहेगा तो अभी फूड डिपार्टमेंट के जो कर्मचारी फूड कारपोरेशन में हैं उनकी हिफाजत कैसे होगी? मैं उनकी हिफाजत के ही बारे में नहीं कहता बल्कि जो 18,000 हैं उनकी हिफाजत के बारे में मैं ज्यादा जोर देता हूँ। यह कारपोरेशन उनके लिए ही बना था इसलिए मैं उनका जिक्र करता हूँ लेकिन जो नया रिक्रूटमेंट हुआ उनकी भी हिफाजत के मैं खिलाफ नहीं हूँ। मैं तो चाहता हूँ कि समान कर्मचारियों की सिक्वोरिटी आफ

सविस् रहे। लेकिन मुझे खेद के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है कि सरकार के पास उनके बास्ते कोई प्लान नहीं है और सरकार के दिल में कर्मचारियों के लिए कोई दर्द नहीं है और हो यह रहा है कि सरकार कभी किसी को लेती और कभी किसी को निहाल देती है। कोई एक निश्चित इसके लिए प्लान बना कर वह काम नहीं करती है। इसलिए मंत्री महोदय द्वारा जब तक इन तमाम बातों का स्पष्टीकरण न हो तब तक हम लोगों का बिल को मान लेना मुश्किल है। बस इतना कह कर मैं समाप्त करता हूँ।

SHRI HIMATSINGKA (Godda) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have not been able to follow the criticisms which have been levelled by Shri Sen as regards the difficulties that he has pointed out. Sub-clause (iv) of Clause (2) clearly gives the option to the employees as to whether he would like to have the same conditions to be continued immediately before the date of transfer or whether he would like to be governed by the scales of pay applicable to the posts held by him under the Government immediately before his transfer or by the scale of pay applicable under the Corporation to which he is transferred. It is the option that has been given to him and this option can be exercised by him within six months of his transfer.

Then again, as regards the benefits also, the option is given to him. Therefore, I have not been able to follow what objection can there be to the provisions of the Bill. So far as other things are concerned, I think the present Bill deals only with the question of the services of the persons who will be transferred from the Government Departments to the Food Corporation and I feel that the Bill, so far as it goes, has tried to protect the conditions of service and other things of the employees who are to be so transferred.

While on this subject I would like to invite the attention of the hon. Minister to certain matters of anomaly which are causing a lot of difficulties in the country. The Prevention of Food Adulteration Act is an act with a very good intention and no

[Shri Himatsingka]

one will support any kind of adulteration that may take place. In fact, there is a lot of adulteration that is going on things like oil and other things. But, so far as the definitions of certain articles are concerned, I feel that the hon. Minister must give some attention and consideration to the point to which I am drawing his attention. If in a quintal of wheat there is one kilogram of gram, it becomes 'adulterated' that comes under the purview of Food Adulteration Act, and it is very natural. As a matter of fact, in the countryside, the gram is mixed with wheat and it is eaten. But, according to the definition under Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, if a certain quantity of gram is mixed with wheat, it becomes an adulteration. I think it is a very absurd to say so. What is happening is that a lot of corruption is going on because any inspector or any health who goes inspector to inspect things naturally says that this is mixed in the field and that it is not done deliberately. Similarly, there is no definition for dal. It is covered by the word 'bean' and the classification has been laid down is such that it cannot be that complied with easily.

If the dal is affected by weevil, which is very natural in this country, because a certain portion of it is always eaten by weevil, under the Act it becomes 'adulterated' and a person who deals in that dal becomes liable for prosecution and imprisonment up to a minimum period of six months and more, if the offence is repeated again. I want to draw the attention of the Minister to these things.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sir, how are they relevant to the discussion of this Bill? I am asking this question because when Shri Lobo Prabhu wanted to discuss certain aspects of the working of the Food Corporation, he was asked by the hon. Minister to confine himself to the provisions of the Bill.

SHRI HIMATSINGKA : I know the scope of the discussion. I am inviting the attention of the hon. Minister to the difficulties that are being created by certain of the rules framed under the Food Corporation Act.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He may kindly confine himself to the clauses of the Bill.

SHRI HIMATSINGKA : We cannot really discuss the Bill unless we are permitted to point out the difficulties which have been created by the working of the Act.

For example, take the levy, of paddy. As soon as an order for giving a certain quantity of paddy or rice or wheat is served on the cultivator, he cannot use even for his own purpose. If he does so, he is liable to prosecution. He is not supposed to touch it. Certainly, that gives a handle to corrupt officials to extort money from him. These are small matters which are giving opportunities for corruption, which we want to put down. So, I want to invite the attention of the Minister to this fact.

Then, Shri Lobo Prabhu referred to the increase in cost. Now, what is happening is that the Food Corporation serves a notice on the cultivator that he has to supply so much of wheat or paddy at a particular place, generally the Office of the BDO. From there it is transported to the district headquarters and from there to the godown. All this add enormously to the cost and the government does not gain anything either. The result is that the consumers have to pay a much higher price without any benefit to the cultivator or government. So, some method should be devised by which the cultivator supplies it direct to the godown from where it is distributed or to the mills. Of course, these are small matters, but they are causing hardship to the cultivators and loss to the country and scope for corruption to some officials. I hope these things will be looked into. With these words, I support the provisions of the Bill, which are good so far as they go.

16.44 HOURS

[MR. SPEAKERS *In the Chair*]

श्री हरबयाल देबगुन (पूर्व दिल्ली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह विधेयक कुछ कर्मचारियों की सेवा शर्तों का प्रावधान करने के लिए लाया गया है। अच्छा होता कि कारपोरेशन की सेवाओं का भी कुछ संरक्षण करने का विधान भी इस विधेयक में किया जाता और उन सेवाओं की चर्चा

करने और बहस करने का इस सदन को अवसर दिया जाता।

बड़े दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि यहां पर खाद्यान्नों का अभाव है और इस अभाव को दूर करने के लिए सरकार को अपने जिस दायित्व का निर्वाह करना चाहिये था उसका वह निर्वाह नहीं कर सकी है। इस के लिए उसको फूड कारपोरेशन बनाना पड़ा है। चाहिए तो यह था कि आर्थिक शक्तियां स्वयं इसका इन्तजाम करती कि इस देश में खाने पीने की चीजों का अभाव न होता और लोगों को सुगमता से और सस्ते दामों पर खाने पीने की चीजें मिल जातीं, उत्पादन बढ़ता और कीमतें भी इस प्रकार की होतीं जिन को लोग सहन कर सकते। परन्तु सरकार की आर्थिक नीतियों का यह फल है कि दोनों बातें नहीं हो सकी हैं। न खाने पीने की चीजें सुलभ हो सकी हैं और न ही वे उचित मूल्य पर उपलब्ध हो सकी हैं। इसकी व्यवस्था सरकार को करनी चाहिए थी। ऐसा करने के बजाय उसने यह दायित्व फूड कारपोरेशन पर बाल दिया।

फूड कारपोरेशन का भी यह मकसद बताया गया था कि वह एक कम्पटीटर के तौर पर मार्केट में आएगी और किसानों को उचित मूल्य देने का इन्तजाम करेगी और प्राइसिस का स्टेबलाइज करेगी। लेकिन ये दोनों बातें भी वह नहीं कर सकी। विशेष रूप से कीमतों पर कोई नियन्त्रण फूड कारपोरेशन के कारण नहीं हो पाया है बाकी भी जो इन्तजाम उसने किया है वह हमारे सामने है। उसे कई बार इस सदन में लाया गया है। किस प्रकार से कारपोरेशन की गफलत से, उसकी लापरवाही से गला सड़ा अनाज लोगों को दिया गया, किस प्रकार से अनाज भण्डारों में खराब हुआ और वही खराब अनाज लोगों में बांटा गया, किस प्रकार यह

दिल्ली में ही मैदे के वितरण में घोटाला हुआ। इस दो साल के अल्पकाल में इस प्रकार की बातें इस सदन में उठाई गई हैं और उनको प्रकाश में लाया गया है। इसलिए यह उचित होता कि आज इस विधेयक के साथ ही इन तमाम बातों पर भी अर्थात् कारपोरेशन की सेवाओं पर भी विचार किया जाता। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए कि जिस उद्देश्य से इस कारपोरेशन को बनाया गया था वह उद्देश्य ही पूरा न हो और इस को एक सकेद हाथी के रूप में देश की अर्थव्यवस्था पर रखा जाए।

इस कारपोरेशन पर हम बहुत ज्यादा खर्च कर रहे हैं। दिल्ली में ही इसका जो कार्यालय है उसका किराया हम पचास हजार रुपया महीना दे रहे हैं। इसी तरह से दूसरे स्थानों पर भी इस प्रकार से हम इसके अधिकारियों, मैनेजर तथा दूसरे लोगों पर खर्च कर रहे हैं। उनका सिलैबशन किस तरह से किया गया है वह चीज भी हमारे सामने आ चुकी है। जो ऊपर के अधिकारी चुने गए हैं वे किस आधार पर और किन शर्तों पर चुने गए हैं, इस पर भी विचार होना चाहिए जो आरोप लगाए गए हैं उनको दृष्टि में रखते हुए मैं माँग करता हूँ कि जितने भी उच्च अधिकारी हैं उनका दुबारा स्क्रीनिंग पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन के द्वारा होना चाहिए। इसके बारे में माँग भी की गई है और मैं उस माँग का समर्थन करता हूँ। भाई भतीजावाद को पूरा करने के लिए यदि किसी को पद दिया गया है तो वह बात नहीं होनी चाहिए थी। केवल योग्य व्यक्तियों को ही पद मिलने चाहिए। यह भी बड़े दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि सत्ताकण्ड दल ने अपने ही स्वार्थों को सामने रख कर बेयरमैन और दूसरे लोगों की नियुक्ति की है। अपनी पार्टी के हितों को सामने रखते हुए अपने एक आदमी को उसने उच्च स्थान प्रदान किया है। यह कारपोरेशन एक व्यापारिक संस्था है। इसका देश की बर्त

[श्री हरदयाल देवगुण]

व्यवस्था के साथ बहुत गहरा सम्बन्ध है। इसलिए कोई अनुभवी व्यक्ति ही, कोई अर्थशास्त्री ही और कोई विशेषज्ञ ही इसका अध्यक्ष और मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर होना चाहिए था। लेकिन केवल अपने लोगों को ही जगह देने के लिए इस कारपोरेशन का अगर इस्तेमाल किया गया तो इसके भविष्य के बारे में किसी को भी कोई आशा नहीं हो सकती है। आज जिस प्रकार से पदों का वितरण किया जा रहा है, जिस प्रकार से नियुक्तियाँ की जा रही हैं उससे इसके भविष्य के बारे में संशय होता है। यही कारण है यह संस्था जिसका उद्देश्य कीमतों को स्थिर रखना होना चाहिये जिन भावों पर अन्न या दूसरी चीजें खरीदती है, उनमें यह पचास परसेंट ज्यादा पर वस्तुओं को मार्केट में जा कर बेचती है। इसने डोढ़े भावों पर वस्तुओं को मार्केट में जाकर बेचा है। खाद्य निगम के यहाँ खरीद वगैरह पर बहुत ज्यादा ओवर हैड एक्सपेन्डीचर होता है।

मैं समझता हूँ कि इस संस्था को केवल लाभ के उद्देश्य से ही काम नहीं करना चाहिए। इस संस्था का उद्देश्य यह भी होना चाहिए कि वह सरकार की इस जिम्मेदारी को पूरा करे कि उसने लोगों को खाने के लिए देना है और उचित दर पर देना है। अगर मंहगाई होती है, तो वह उसको कम करने की कोशिश करे, न कि खुद अनुचित रूप से मंहगाई करे और रुपया कमाये। इस संस्था को दोनों बातें अपने सामने रखनी चाहिए।

खाद्य निगम में तीन प्रकार के कर्मचारी हैं। एक तो उसके द्वारा सीधे भर्ती किये गये कर्मचारी हैं। सीधे भर्ती किये गये कर्मचारियों में भी दो प्रकार के हैं। जिन को सिफारिश के आधार पर रखा गया है और योग्यता से अधिक तनक्वाह दी गई है, उनकी स्क्रीनिंग पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन या किसी

उचित निष्पक्ष निकाय द्वारा होनी चाहिए। जिन नीचे के लोगों को सीधे भर्ती किया गया है, उनकी सेवा-शर्तों की ठीक व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए।

इस विधेयक का गहरा अध्ययन करने से मालूम होता है कि खाद्य विभाग से आये हुए सरकारी कर्मचारियों के प्रेजेन्ट पेस्केल के बारे में प्रावधान किया गया है, लेकिन इस विधेयक के द्वारा उनकी पहले की सेवा-शर्तों को लागू नहीं किया गया है, जो उनकी केन्द्रीय सरकार के कार्यालयों में थे। उनको यह आश्वासन दिया गया है कि वे सरकारी कर्मचारी रहें या फूड कारपोरेशन के कर्मचारी रहें। लेकिन उन लोगों की पहले की सब सेवा-शर्तें पूरी की पूरी सुरक्षित कर दी गई हैं, इस विधेयक में यह व्यवस्था नहीं है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस विधेयक में यह भी प्रावधान करना चाहिए कि उन लोगों की सविस सुरक्षित होगी और अगर इस संस्था में शिक्रेज होगा, या काम कम होगा, या इसको वाइड अप अर्थात् बन्द करना पड़ेगा, तो उनका भविष्य सुरक्षित रहेगा।

सीधे भर्ती किये गये तीन हजार कर्मचारियों की सेवा शर्तों का भी विशेष रूप से ध्यान रखना चाहिए। वास्तव में वे ही कारपोरेशन के मूल कर्मचारी हैं। उन को अस्थायी समझकर उन्हें किसी भी प्रकार से डिसएडवाण्टेज में नहीं डालना चाहिए। अन्य कर्मचारियों की तरह उनकी सेवा-शर्तों को सुरक्षित करने का भी प्रावधान होना चाहिए। उनको स्थायी माना जाना चाहिए और अगर इस संस्था में शिक्रेज होता है, तो उन्हें कहीं न कहीं सरकारी कार्यालयों में खपाने का आश्वासन देना चाहिए, ताकि अपने भविष्य के बारे में उन्हें कोई आशंका न रहे।

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR (Quilon) : Mr. Speaker, Sir this is one of the unique occasions during the session of Parliament when progressive sections of

the Opposition are in a position to welcome the Bill which is brought forward by Government. I do welcome the general outlines of the Bill. But there are two or three aspects of the Bill which I want to bring to the notice of the House.

Firstly, we find that an inquiry officer becomes the prosecutor, the judge, the appellate authority and the hangman, all combined into one, and that is unfair. I suggest that the Secretary of the Department may be the appellate authority so that an officer who has got a complaint may appeal to him. That may be considered.

Secondly, there is the question of counting previous service. What would be the fate of 10 or 15 years temporary service? Will that service be also taken into consideration for the purpose of pension? When they go over to the Food Department, 10 or 15 years temporary service should be credited to them and it should also be taken for the purpose of pension. That is an important aspect which should not be forgotten.

Thirdly, there is one anomalous question. These are Central Government employees and they have got accommodation in respective cities. They have already been given notice to vacate their houses or quarters because they are not longer Central Government employees. This is a very serious question. Where will they go? Can they find another house? Can they pay for it? So, these people who are already having the quarters should not be asked to vacate their quarters. You may not extend the benefit any further. Let the Corporation build their own accommodation in future. But it will take 7 or 8 years or so. These employees who are already occupying these quarters should not be affected. The Minister should move with Housing Ministry to see that they are allowed to keep their quarters, wherever they enjoy the benefit now.

Lastly, staff recruitments have been going on both in the Department and in the Corporation; during the last three years there have been about 2,000 employees who have been recruited by the Corporation and almost the same number, or rather 1,500, have been recruited by the Govern-

ment. There may be some surplus. In computing the service of all these people, the date of recruitment, the seniority as from that date, may be considered so that no section may find fault with the Government for any favouritism.

श्री मृसुंजय प्रसाद (महाराज गंज) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो विधेयक हमारे सामने है, उसके सम्बन्ध में बहुत कुछ अलग से कहने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। सरकार ने यह बहुत अच्छा किया है कि इन कर्मचारियों की सेवा-शर्तों के बारे में कुछ नियम बनाये हैं। उन नियमों में आगे भी सुधार की गुंजायश रहेगी और आवश्यकता पड़ने पर समय समय पर सुधार करना चाहिए। श्रीकान्त नायर ने यह ठीक कहा है कि रिटायरमेंट के समय जो टर्मिनल बेनिफिट्स मिलते हैं, उन के लिए गवर्नमेंट को कांफोरिशन के पास फंडज जमा करने होंगे। अगर वे लोग गवर्नमेंट के पास रहते, तो गवर्नमेंट को उन्हें देना पड़ता। इसलिए अब गवर्नमेंट को प्रोपार्शनेट फंडज कांफोरिशन के पास जमा करने होंगे, वना कांफोरिशन नहीं दे सकेगी।

यह कोई नई बात नहीं हुई है कि गवर्नमेंट के कर्मचारी किसी कांफोरिशन में गए हैं और वहाँ के नियमों से बंध कर रहे हैं। कंट्रोलर ऑफ इनशोरेन्स के दफ्तर से कई आफिसर लाइफ इनशोरेन्स कांफोरिशन में गए हैं और वे ऊँचे ऊँचे पदों पर पहुँचे हैं। लेकिन प्रश्न यह है कि जिन कर्मचारियों को कांफोरिशन खुद ले रही है और जो सरकारी विभागों से आए हैं, उन दोनों के बीच का इन्टेग्रेशन किस प्रकार से किया जाए, ताकि उन के दिलों में जलन, कोई सन्देह या असन्तोष न रहे और सीनियारिटी का संज्ञक कम से कम रहे। ये सारी बातें योग्यता के आधार पर होनी चाहिए। पुरानी सविस की पूरी कीमत देते हुए भी ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए कि नए योग्य से योग्य व्यक्ति के लिए आगे कोई ठिकाना न रहे। दोनों के बीच का एक मध्यम रास्ता निकाला जाए, जिस से सभी के साथ न्याय हो सके।

[श्री मृत्युञ्जय प्रसाद]

यह बहुत अच्छा अवसर मिला है कि खाद्य निगम के काम के बारे में हम कुछ चर्चा करें, गो कि इस कानून से उस का सीधा सम्बन्ध नहीं है। मैं दो तीन बातों की ओर मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

यह खाद्य निगम दो दृष्टियों से बनाया गया है—या बनाया जाना चाहिए था : एक तो व्यापारिक दृष्टि से घाटा न हो, दूसरे, सेवा की दृष्टि से उसमें घाटा भी न हो, मुनाफा भी न हो और निगम अधिक से अधिक सेवा कर सके। लेकिन होता क्या है ? व्यापारिक दृष्टि रखने के लिए व्यापारियों की अच्छी बातों की तरफ ध्यान देना आवश्यक है। उदाहरण के लिए निगम को व्यापारियों से यह सीखना होगा कि वे लोग किस प्रकार महीनों, और कभी कभी साल भर, सम्भाल कर अन्न का भण्डार रखते हैं। उन के यहाँ गल्ला कम खराब होता है, जब कि निगम के यहाँ ज्यादा खराब हो रहा है।

17 Hours

व्यापारियों से यह भी सीखना होगा कि बाजार में फसल आने के बाद ही यह तय न किया जाए, बल्कि फसल तैयार होने से पहले ही तय किया जाए कि निगम ने कितना माल कहा से लेना है। ऐसा करने पर निगम को नयी फसल से गाँव गाँव से काफी मात्रा में माल मिल जाएगा और वह सस्ता भी मिलेगा। उस सस्ते का ख्याल न कर के हम दो पैसे बेसी दे देंगे तो प्रोक्योरमेंट के लिए कठिनाई नहीं होगी। माल सहज में मिलेगा। किन्तु साथ साथ ऐसे एक्स्पर्ट तरीके से, सावधानी से माल लेना होगा कि कहीं ऐसा न हो कि जैसा पिछले साल हुआ कि अन्न सूखने न पाया, खलिहान से आया और खलिहान से ही मण्डी में आया, वहीं से आप के पास आ गया। जैसा सूखना चाहिए वैसा सूख नहीं पाया और कम सूखा हुआ अन्न फफूँदी लगने से खराब हुआ, सड़ा।

इस से बचने के लिए जो व्यवस्था आप करेंगे उस के साथ एक व्यवस्था और करनी है कीड़ों से और चूहों से बचाने के लिए। वैसे आप पेस्टिसाइड्स लगाइए लेकिन उस की सीमा ऐसी होनी चाहिए कि कहीं वह आदमी के लिए खतरनाक न हो जाय। क्योंकि बार बार पेस्टिसाइड्स देने से क्यूमुलेटिव एफेक्ट होगा, वह जमा होता जायगा उसी में और खर्च नहीं होगा। पीछे जाकर वह आदमियों के लिए खतरे की बात हो जायगी। इसी के साथ एक बात और आती है कि आप के यहाँ खर्च इसलिए बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ रहा है कि जहाँ बाजार में 5 आदमियों से काम होता है वहाँ वैसे ही और उतने ही काम के लिए आप के यहाँ दस आदमी रहते हैं, और उन दसों के साथ भी आप पूरा काम किस ढंग से ले पाते हैं, यह सन्देह की बात बनी रह जाती है। इसलिए आपको न सिर्फ उन के साथ यही तय करना है कि किस तरह से उन को क्या देंगे बल्कि यह भी तय करना है कि उन से कर्मचारी हर एक से कितना काम और कैसे लेंगे ? अगर यह न कीजिएगा और एकतरफा बात कीजिएगा तो अब तक जैसे घाटे में आप रहते आए हैं वैसे ही रहेंगे और उस घाटे की पूर्ति के लिए अगर आप बहुत ज्यादा दाम बढ़ा देते हैं तो उस में जनता का नुकसान होता है।

दूसरी तरफ यह कि भण्डार कम से कम दिनों के लिए रहे। उस के भूवर्धन बराबर चालू रहना चाहिए और इस तरह से रहना चाहिए कि जहाँ से लें वहीं से माल सीधे बिक्री केन्द्रों को चला जाय, डिस्ट्रीब्यूट हो जाय तो सब से अच्छा है।

एक आखिरी बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। वह सीधे आपका फंक्शन है या नहीं, यह मैं नहीं जानता। किन्तु यदि आप उस का ध्यान रखें तो बहुत काम होगा। वह यह कि अगर आप अच्छी कीमत देते हैं किसान के हाथ में, अच्छे पैसे देने को राजी

हो जाते हैं तो जिस समय फसल तैयार होती है उस समय प्रोक्वोरमेंट में दस विवन्टल आप हम से मांगते हैं तो हम 15 विवन्टल भी देने को तैयार हो जाएंगे क्योंकि कीमत हमें अच्छी मिलती है। मगर यह भी तो हम कह सकते हैं कि साहब, दस विवन्टल तो आप ले लीजिए, और फाजिल 5 हमारा भण्डार कर के रख दीजिए हमारे खाते में, हम से भाड़ा ले लीजिए क्योंकि आप के पास स्टोरेज का बन्दोबस्त अच्छा है और जब बाजार का रेट बढ़ेगा दो चार महीने बाद तब हम बेचेंगे। वैसी हालत में आप के द्वारा किसान के लिए ऐग्रीकल्चरल क्रेडिट का भी बन्दोबस्त हो सकता है आपके ही मार्फत और उन से भाड़ा भी आप वसूल कर सकते हो। इस का इंडीपेंडेन्ट बन्दोबस्त करना वैसे जरा मुश्किल हो जायगा लेकिन वह करना ही होगा। यह करने से आप किसान के धन्यवाद के पात्र होंगे और किसान की जेब में दो पैसे ज्यादा जाएंगे और फिर भी उपभोक्ताओं को सस्ता गला आप दे सकोगे।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I am not going to say anything about the Food Corporation or about its function because the Bill is confined to the condition of the Government employees who were transferred from the Food Department to the Food Corporation of India. I wish the Food Corporation all success. When there was food in the country there was no Corporation and there is Corporation now but no food. Naturally, Sir, I do not want to say much.

I wish to congratulate, the leaders of the Central Government Food Employees Association. After the formation of the Food Corporation this Association had to agitate to bring this legislation. Today, on the whole, generally they are satisfied with the main features of the Bill. For this I welcome this Bill. But there have been certain assurances which were given by hon. Ministers to which I wish to make reference. Mr. C. Subramaniam the then

Minister of Food and Agriculture, said on 14th May, 1966 as follows :

"It is our intention to see that the employees get full satisfaction with regard to the terms under which they are transferred to the Food Corporation of India and thus, the intention being, that none of the present benefits which the employees are having should be lost to them."

That was the solemn assurance given to this House by Mr. C. Subramaniam. Then, after that, assurances were given by Shri Shinde and Shri Jagjivan Ram. But today, I have received a telegram from Shri Asru Bose, the General Secretary, All-India Central Government Food Employees Association which says :

"Food Corporation Amending Bill this week. Stop. Settlement reached which Shri Jagjivan Ram March last for deleting 'cease to be an employee of the Central Government' under Section 12-A. Sub-section 3, not being honoured."

If a solemn assurance was given by Shri Jagjivan Ram to the members of this particular Association, that should be honoured. Assurances given in this House are solemn, this being an august House, and I say that those assurances should be translated into action.

After the Food Corporation of India started work in 1965, the Central food department employees found that there was no provision with regard to their years of continuous Central Government service in the Food Corporation Act, 1964. Then an agitation started. When the Bill was introduced, even at the introduction stage we asked what has happened to the conditions of service of those employees, whether they would be fully protected, would they enjoy the same benefits as Central Government employees and so on. Then we were assured that every possible step would be taken to see that those conditions were embodied in the particular legislation.

Now there are certain things which need change. Transfer of service from the Central Food department of employees

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]
to the Food Corporation should be with the continuity of service of these employees intact. Under sub-section (3) of the new section 12A, the words 'cease to be employees of the Central Government' should be deleted, as it is apprehended that the employees transferred to the Corporation would lose the benefits of continuity of service which they so long enjoyed. This should be done, with particular reference to the assurance given by Shri C. Shubramaniam in 1965.

With the lawful transfer of these employees to the Corporation, they will become Corporation employees, so long as they are in the Corporation. That is already provided in the same sub-section. Benefits such as emoluments at the existing rates, allocation of government quarters, housing benefits, as pointed out by Shri Sreekantan Nair, reimbursement of expenses incurred for children's education, then hospital beds, medical expenses, reimbursement of advances, widow pension etc., should be protected with the transfer of the Central Government employees concerned to the Corporation under sub-section 4 of sec. 12A. We want that this should be incorporated in the regulations to be made by the Food Corporation under sec. 45 of the original Act. This should be done in such a way that they are in no way, in no manner and at no time put in a less favourable position than that enjoyed by the Central Government servants under their conditions of service. This requires a modification of sec. 45 of the original Act, which is not proposed in this Bill. So we submit that this matter should be taken care of so as to protect the 20,000 employees who have come under the Corporation. Now, for all practical purposes, they will be employees of the Corporation. Their service conditions should in no way be less advantageous or less lucrative than the conditions of service of Central Government employees or what they enjoyed when they were in the Food Department.

All employees of the Food Department should be confirmed before they are transferred to the Corporation. We want a solemn assurance from Shri Shinde on this score, because we do not know what will happen if the Corporation is

abolished. We do not know the food policy of Government; nobody knows—at least after 12 years here, I do not know. What will happen is known only to the astrologer or God, whoever is nearer to them. We are apprehensive that the Food Corporation may be abolished. They may bring forward another legislation or when Parliament is not in session promulgate an Ordinance and do it. Then we do not know what will happen to these employees. I want an assurance that rules protecting these interests of the employees will be framed and placed before the House.

Coming to the application of article 311 of the Constitution in the matter of disciplinary proceedings, he says that the spirit has been accommodated in this Bill. When we take up the clause-by-clause consideration I would like to mention certain things. Clause 2 (5) reads :

"No officer or other employee transferred by an order made under sub-section (1),—

(a) shall be dismissed or removed by an authority subordinate to that competent to make a similar or equivalent appointment under the Corporation as may be perscribed;"

In this connection we want a specific answer from the hon. Minister whether in the matter of disciplinary proceedings article 311 will be made applicable or whether the Control and Appeal Rules which are in conformity with article 311 will be made applicable to them as in the case of other Government employees.

Coming to the direct recruits. I feel that their interests also should be protected. Although the first preference goes to those employees who have spent 17 or 18 years of service in a particular department and are now transferred to the Food Corporation, under no circumstances should these direct recruits who were recruited after proper examination etc., be retrenched. We want some immunity against retrenchment of these employees.

The interests of the Secretariat employees who have gone over to the Food Corporation should also be safeguarded.

In the end I welcome this Bill and request the hon. Minister to say whether there is any scope for accepting further amendments. In that case some of the amendments moved by my hon. friend Shri Deven Sen should be accepted. If they have made it a final thing it is all right but some sort of assurance must be given as to what will happen to the employees in case the Corporation is abolished. That should be made very clear.

SHRI SHIVAJIRAO S. DESHMUKH (Parbhani): I rise to congratulate the Minister for once coming up with what may be described as a progressive measure. It is certainly true that it seeks to give statutory form to a solemn affirmation and promise given by the hon. Food Minister to this august House. In that respect I am one with several hon. members in welcoming certain provisions in the Bill which guarantee certain minimum conditions of service to the Central Government employees who are transferred from the Food Department.

In this context it will be worthwhile to note that the erstwhile Food Department is the successor of the Civil Supplies Department which came into existence during the Second War. It was the practice then to describe all sub-standard goods as war quality goods. So the Department which was started as a war quality department, which was to be a temporary department started just for getting over temporary difficulties during the war ultimately came to be a permanent department with permanent employees with the respectable name of Food Department, and after the failure on the food front of the Food Department the baby is passed on to the Food Corporation of India. In this process it is true that the employees have suffered several injustices. Many of them might have suffered in silence, but at last the Government has come to their rescue to guarantee certain minimum service conditions and in that respect I certainly agree that the Government deserves congratulations.

When the Food Corporation was created we on this side of the House were jubilant

that once and for all there would be State Trading in foodgrains, that the middle man would be got over and the cultivators would get what the consumer pay for the foodgrains. But it is the most unfortunate experience of us all that in spite of the creation of the Food Corporation, in spite of the Food Corporation taking over the purchase and distribution of foodgrains, the consumer continues to pay much higher rates and the cultivators continue to receive the lowest prices for his foodgrains. So, while moving for the consideration of this Bill I think the hon. Minister morally owes us the courtesy to assure us that the expenditure that would be incurred on this so called white elephant of the Food Corporation would be kept to the minimum and that he would see to it that the margin that accrues towards cost of distribution will not be taken by the Food Corporation alone but that the cultivators will also get some share of it. Therefore, I think that it will be proper to urge on the hon. Minister that the expenditure on the Food Corporation is kept in check. So far there has not been any information given to this House whether there had been any work-load study, what work the Food Corporation employee is doing, how many workers do what type of work and whether such a type of work was done in the private place with the help of almost skeleton or fraction of the staff. Government have to see that a scientific workload study is made and it should see that the number of employees is kept to the minimum and the Food Corporation should not be used as a receptacle by transferring all the food department employees with this guarantee as a carrot before them that their services would be protected. I think the intention behind the Government moving this Bill is not to assure continuity of service to the Food Corporation employees and it is not passing the baby from the Food Department to the Food Corporation. I think the Government will explain this. Further if the Department employees are transferred, there are two classes or categories of employees of the Food Corporation. The Corporation is supposed to have recruited its own employees. They are about a thousand. Now the same Food Corporation is supposed to take over a large number of employees of the Food Department. I have been told that many

[Shri Shivajirao S. Deshmukh

of the employees, so-called direct recruits, are more qualified and young men coming to the Food Corporation with certain promise of making a career in the Food Corporation. The Government seems to have decided that only the Food Department employees will have certain surety conditions of service and certain guarantees against ill treatment in the event of dismissal from service, while the direct recruits who have been recruited by the Food Corporation as the sole employer, will be again in the streets. I think Government will do something to assure that no injustice is done to the so-called direct recruits of the Corporation. If there has to be equality of service and if there has to be an equality of opportunity and if there has to be merger of seniority, let them be equally magnanimous even in the case of direct recruits of the Food Corporation. So I have no objection in giving the conditions of surety of service to the erstwhile employees of the Food Department but the Food Corporation direct employees should get the same sort of terms which in effect they are getting to-day. I would urge upon the Minister to suitably amend the Bill if he thinks it necessary in the interests of direct employees of the Food Corporation.

SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM (Kottayam) : The bill does not show the benevolence of the Government. After a long round struggle of the employees of the Food Corporation and on account of the pressure brought by the Opposition on the floor of this House, Government was forced to bring such a measure.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : Now you will welcome it.

SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM : I do welcome the Bill, but it is inadequate. Even the interest of the employees of the former Food Department have not been safeguarded in this Bill. Their continuity of service and their seniority also must be guaranteed. They must continue to enjoy all the facilities even though they are now employees of the Food Corporation. They must continue to enjoy all the facilities which

they were enjoying while they were in the Food Department. Their emoluments should also be protected. I am not in favour of throwing out the direct recruits who were recruited on merits. I am against the favouritism shown by the FCI authorities and their anti-labour policy, by perpetuating the quarrel between the former Food Department employees and the direct recruits. The interests of the direct recruits should also be safeguarded.

About favouritism in the FCI, the least said, the better, sons and relatives of former Ministers and high officials are getting the topmost offices in the Food Corporation, and an enquiry into this affair must be conducted, and this must be highlighted. The FCI is more known not as the Food Corporation of India but as the 'Favorite Corporation of India.' That name must be removed immediately by conducting an enquiry.

I next come to the working of the FCI. Let me quote a few observations from a leading paper in Calcutta-*Capital*. It says :

"The Corporation has not yet been able to get into its stride and tackle the chief problem—food—particularly in relation to the procurement of food grains, creating buffer-stocks, holding the priceline, and ensuring even distribution to various areas of the country and the lack of co-operation from various State Governments, the surplus ones frowning upon the Corporation's procurement and storage measures, and the deficit ones expressing dissatisfaction with its performance. Even District Collectors in certain States have reported to have shown off their superior power in dealing with the Corporation, and the latter has been able to expedite things in the interior areas."

Unless you change the existing chaotic policy in the FCI, unless the entire food-grain trade is taken by the Corporation, the middlemen and the traders will continue to fleece the society and they will charge higher prices for our foodgrains. But why is the Government not doing so? Because the middlemen and the traders, or the profiteers,—shall I say—are the main financiers of this Congress party who are

the main sabouters of the FCI. If you are very serious about safeguarding the interests of the employees and if you are serious about giving food to the people, you must take stringent steps, so that these anti-social elements may be checked.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO (Bobbili): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this Bill really depicts a difficult situation which the Ministry itself got into after the creation of the Food Corporation. The Food Corporation was created with a view to devolve certain of the functions which hitherto the Ministry has been doing. Naturally, the persons who have been hitherto employed in the Food Ministry must be accommodated and the best way to accommodate them is to lend their services to the Food Corporation. The Government has the power under the law to terminate the services; it will be a hard step, and therefore, the Ministry has taken a rather lenient view in this regard and they have absorbed them into the Food Corporation.

The next problem is, was this function allotted to the Food Corporation? Certainly they cannot forget the fact that they are the civil servants of the Government. Now, this anomalous situation cannot be continued for a long time. Therefore, the Government must obviously determine the status, but where do they stand? They had been recruited originally as civil servants, but they are now to be accommodated in the public undertaking, and in the usual course, their conditions differ. There are quite a large number of privileges like rights under article 311, seniority, promotion, medical facilities, housing facilities, etc., which civil servants get. Is it possible to extend all these facilities *en masse* to both the types of employees? However much the ministry wants to do it, it is extremely difficult.

It does not stop at that. It has also been pointed out here that the employees who were recruited directly by the corporation now resent the differential treatment. Taking into consideration all these things, the Bill purports to cover a few areas and accommodate them. I know that both the types of employees will still have certain grievances after this Bill is passed. In respect of disciplinary rights under article 311, scale

of pay and terminal and retirement benefits, the Bill gives option to the employees who have been transferred from the Central Government. In all other respects, both types of employees are going to be treated on a par under the regulations contemplated by the act. I feel this is the best that can be done in the circumstances.

Certain apprehensions are there particularly about the future of the corporation. Many people are afraid that one fine morning, it may be wound up. But I do not look at it in that dismal fashion. After all, the corporation has been created to discharge certain functions hitherto discharged by the Food Ministry. If a situation arises in future in which the corporation is to be wound up, the functions will revert back to the Food Ministry and in that case, they can be re-employed.

I would only submit that in framing the regulations in regard to the new direct recruits, care must be taken to see that parity is maintained. The service conditions of the two types of employees should be brought as near to each other as possible, so that there may not be any cause for complaint.

With these words, I support the Bill.

17.28 HRS.

Re-DEVELOPMENTS IN HARYANA—
(Contd.).

श्री मधु सिन्घे (बुधेर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, पहले हरियाणा के बारे में कोई बयान नहीं आया ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हरियाणा के बारे में मुझे कैसे मालूम हो सकता है ?

श्री मधु सिन्घे : सरकार से पता लगाया जाए ।

श्री बटल बिहारी बाजपेयी (बलरामपुर)
अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप सरकार से कहिये कि कल बयान आना चाहिए । हरियाणा में जो कर्फेस खत्म हो गई है अब राज्यपाल पर दबाव डाला जा रहा है कि बिरोधी दल को सरकार बनाने के लिए न बुलाया जाए । इसको बढ़ाई नहीं किया जावेगा ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : सरकार के उतार चढ़ाव जिन राज्यों में आते हैं...

MR. SPEAKER : We are reading in the papers that something is going on there. How are we seized of it now ?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : We have given notice of a calling attention motion.

MR. SPEAKER : I have seen it. The State Government is there. The Assembly is still there. I do not know ; I have no information. Things are appearing to be normal now, but I do not know what will happen tomorrow morning. Something is happening there.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : संविधान में व्यवस्था है कि यदि किसी राज्य की प्रशासन व्यवस्था ठप्प हो जाए, वहाँ का प्रशासन न चल रहा हो तो फिर केन्द्रीय सरकार का कर्तव्य आ जाता है। (व्यवधान)---

Mr. SPEAKER : But that stage not has been reached.

एक माननीय सदस्य : मध्यप्रदेश के बारे में भी है, मेरे पास यह अखबार है... (व्यवधान ...)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : जब मिश्राजी वहाँ पर मुख्य मंत्री थे, वह तब का अखबार होगा।

MR. SPEAKER : We are not seized of this matter. So, I do not think we should discuss that now. Let us see what the Governor sends.

The Food Corporations Bill discussion will continue tomorrow. We will take up the half-an hour discussion now.

17.30 HRS

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION CENTRAL ASSISTANCE TO STATES

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara) : Sir, you will remember

that when this question came up the other day, the Minister could not satisfy the House and the reply he gave was very disappointing. I had never imagined that after 20 years of experience of planning, either the Planning Commission, or the Ministry, or the Government.....

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettuer) : Not experience, only experiment in planning.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : I want to know whether efforts were made to remove regional imbalances and eliminate concentration of economic power and whether these things are ever taken into consideration while deciding the policies.

In this context, I want to refer specifically to the assistance given by the Centre to the States. This is a moot point from the point of view of development of the entire country. If you want to create in this country a feeling that we are one country, one people, everyone is interested in the development of every section of the population and every region of this country, then the policy should be such as would really benefit all sections. But I have to say with regret that we are still following the old colonial policy of some favoured States and some neglected States, some martial and some non-martial States.

The minister was telling us the other day that a sub-Committee of the National Development Council went into this question and has fixed the criteria and the Chief Minister have agreed to that. I do not know whether the Chief Minister belonging to backward or under-developed States have agreed to such a scheme. If so, I would say that such Chief Ministers are unfit to occupy their positions, because they do not know the problems of their own State and their own people.

Now, if you take into consideration the per capita income, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Orissa are the States which have the lowest level of income. There is no popular Ministry in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. Perhaps, if popular Ministries were in office in those States, they would not have accepted such a proposition. I notice that Assam, Nagaland and Jammu and Kashmir

have been put on a special category. I want to know whether it is from the defence point of view. If so, I have nothing to say about it. In the case of these three States it has been stated that their full requirements will be met. So far as the other 14 States are concerned, the criteria has been fixed. 60 per cent will be according to population. If population is taken into consideration, what happens? But here I will invite your attention to the Interim Report of the Finance Commission. According to their figures, Maharashtra has the highest *per capita* income in the country today. But you will find from the interim Finance Commission report, under article 275, Maharashtra is being given almost the same amount or even more—they are given Rs. 57 crores as against Rs. 48 crores to Bihar, Rs. 48 crores to Orissa and Rs. 83 crores to UP has a bigger population...*(Interruption)*.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT): You are talking of the Finance Commission.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: I am referring to the interim Finance Commission Report. According to them also, from the allocations they have made, one would find that the prosperous States are even now getting more than what the neglected or undeveloped States should get.

All the Plans have mentioned that the undeveloped regions should be given special consideration whenever any plans are formulated and even in the Approach—we will have an opportunity to discuss that—they say:—

“The backward regions and States suffer from relative paucity of financial resources”—

that they admit.

“The handicap would be corrected in some measure through special programmes and allocation of funds.”

What is the special programme and allocation of funds which they are going to make while distributing Central assistance to these States?

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: They are waiting for a reply from Mr. McNamara.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: Whether McNamara gives us anything or not, whatever resources are available in the country should be properly distributed. That is my point. We know, what is the fate of the Plan. There is no Plan, nothing of the kind.

In one of the categories that they have fixed they have said, “Raising of resources by the States themselves”. What is the capacity of some of the States, I would like to know. Is it not a fact that some of the States have reached almost the saturation point? They just cannot augment their resources; there are no sources with them.

Very often the question is raised about agricultural income-tax etc. That applies to all over the country. Is there any resource left in these neglected regions? Will they actually be in a position to compete with the other developed States? Even taking population into consideration, what about States like Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Bihar where there is a sizable population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes? I think, in Orissa it is about 40 per cent. How can you expect any savings or resources or taxation or money from this section of the people? Rather, you should have considered that as a special case to provide more money for new schemes and special programmes in these regions. That is not being done.

So far as I know—the Minister will correct me if I am mistaken—even when these allocations were made in the past some consideration was being given to the growth potential of the State concerned. As an example I will cite the State of Orissa where there is immense possibility for developing mineral resources which can probably feed not only our country in terms of iron ore and other things for hundred years but I think Japan can be fed only by the Orissa mines. The growth potential is there. So also in Madhya Pradesh.

There was also a consideration, so far as I know, with the Government tofeh

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedy]
capacity of the State to finance its development plans from its own resources. If they have no capacity, who is going to provide them with money specially for this purpose so that they can develop themselves ? As against that, as has been borne out by facts, all the States are indebted to the Centre. They have taken large amounts of Central loans. I think, the total loan amount today is to the tune of Rs. 900-and-odd crores of which only Rs. 200 crores or so have been repaid and the States have to pay interest on these debts to the Central Government. The Orissa Government which does not have a budget even of Rs. 100 crores will be paying Rs. 20 crores as interest to the Central Government every year for the loans that they have taken.

When such is the state of affairs in some of the States, what are the criteria laid down ? How is it going to benefit them ? This is an arbitrary fixation as was being done previously by the British powers.

There is no integrated outlook. I warn this Government. We are talking of national integration; we are talking of national unity. Leave alone language problem; leave alone other things. If this neglect continues even after 20 years, I am afraid, there will be no unity in this country. The disintegration process will start. Nobody will believe that there is the Central authority or they have anything to do with them if they themselves do not consider this aspect of the question.

Sir, this problem has to be tackled from a very broad point of view. I think, it is time to tackle it. Twenty years have already passed away. May I tell you another thing ? I hope Mr. Vajpayee will excuse me. He also raised the question about Delhi. As regards Delhi, the *per capita* income is Rs. 1000. In Maharashtra, West Bengal, Rajasthan, Punjab and Gujarat, it is about Rs. 500. There are six States in the country which, I think, will take hundred years, at this rate, to reach this level and they cannot even come at par with these developed States. I want to know whether these criteria are going to satisfy them. I do not envy the States which have already developed. There may be historical reasons. They can develop further. There is nothing

against them. But have they any Plan to see that the backward States come at par with developed States within a certain period of time ? How are they planning that ? Is there any Plan ? Is there any programme ? Is there any planned thinking about it ? Even with the resources at our disposal, I do not like that on matters like this which is so important and which has such a relevance to the present political and other situations in the country, only because some Sub-Committee of the National Development Council has agreed to certain things, they should carry them out. On this matter, the parliament should have been consulted. They should consult the Parliament. They should come forward with a programme and let the Parliament express its views on it. The Parliament represents the country as a whole and will give support if there is a programme by which the Central assistance is evenly distributed so that, at a given period of time, in the shortest possible time, the backward regions of the country are developed at par with other developed regions of the country. That is what I want to know from the Minister, I want to know whether the policy which they say they have accepted before implementing it will come before Parliament for its approval.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : राज्यों को केन्द्रीय सहायता देने के सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने जो मापदण्ड निर्धारित किया है पिछले 20 वर्षों में राज्यों की ओर से केन्द्रीय सरकार को बराबर इस बात की शिकायत मिलती रही है कि उसमें कुछ बड़े राज्यों का अनुपात बहुत कम रहा है। आगे जो आप इसके लिए मापदण्ड निर्धारित करने जा रहे हैं और जो राज्य केन्द्रीय सहायता की दृष्टि से बहुत पिछड़े रह गए उदाहरण के लिए जैसे उत्तर प्रदेश है उनके लिए क्या आपने कोई एक विशेष फ़ाइटेरिया निर्धारित किया है यदि हां तो वह क्या है ?

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : जो माप दण्ड राज्य सरकारों को मदद करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अस्त्यार किया है उस से हुआ यह है कि पिछले 20 साल में

विकसित राज्य और अधिक विकसित हुए हैं और जो अविकसित थे व पिछड़े हुए थे वह और भी अधिक अविकसित व पिछड़े हो गए हैं। यह जो एक इम्बेलेस बड़ा है उसको खत्म करने के लिए सरकार क्या करने जा रही है ? पर केप्टा इनकम की बेसिस पर जिन राज्यों का नेशनल एग्ज डेवलपमेंट नीचे है उनको उस नेशनल एग्ज की लेवल पर उपर लाने के लिए क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ऐसे अविकसित व पिछड़े राज्यों को क्या कोई खास मदद देने जा रही है ताकि वह भी दूसरे राज्यों के मुकाबले में आगे दौड़ सकें ?

जिन राज्यों में खासतौर से स्ट्रेटिजिक ग मैटीरियल है उनका रा मैटीरियल आज दूसरे राज्यों में इस्तेमाल करने के लिए ले जाया जाता है जबकि इन्साफ यह कहता है कि जिस राज्य का रा मैटीरियल हो वह उसी राज्य में इस्तेमाल में आना चाहिए क्योंकि वैसे होने से एक तो वहाँ की जनता को काम मिलता है और साथ ही उस राज्य का औद्योगिक विकास भी होता है।

उदाहरण के लिए मैं आपको बतलाऊँ कि बिहार राज्य में न्युक्लियर रा मैटीरियल उपलब्ध है लेकिन उसका उपयोग दूसरे राज्यों में होता है। मेरा कहना है कि ऐसे जो राज्य हैं उनके विकास के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि उनके वहाँ पैदा होने वाला रा मैटीरियल उन राज्यों में ही उपयोग में लाया जाय। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस दिशा में उनको कोई खास मदद देगी या नहीं देगी ?

श्री शिन्करे (पंजिम) : जब इस सदन में कुछ हफ्ते पहले और आज भी इस सवाल को लेकर प्रश्न पूछे गये थे तो मंत्री महोदय की ओर से यह उत्तर दिया गया था कि जहाँ आवश्यकता प्रतीत होती है वहाँ के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार मदद करती है। लेकिन चेद के साथ मुझे यह चीज सदन के नोटिस में

लाभी पड़ती है कि यूनियन टैरीटरीज की जो आवश्यकताएँ हैं उनके बारे में जिम्मेदार लोग गहराई में नहीं जाते हैं और परिणाम-स्वरूप वहाँ की आम जनता सफर करती है।

यहाँ कहा गया है कि परकेपिटा इनकम स्टेट्स के लोगों की या यूनियन टैरीटरीज के लोगों की देख करके ही केन्द्रीय सरकार उन्हें मदद करती है। लेकिन वह परकेपिटा इनकम दरअसल एक सही पिक्चर नहीं बतलाती है क्योंकि गोवा में हम देखते हैं कि ऐसे-ऐसे कंस्ट्रिक्ट माइनमोनस हैं जिनका आय व्यय करोड़ों रुपया रहता है वहाँ दूसरी तरफ ऐसे भी लोग हैं जिनकी कि संख्या उनके मुकाबले बहुत ज्यादा होती है, उनके पास खाने के लिए एक रोटी भी नहीं है। हालत यह है कि एक तो बिडला टाटा हैं और अधिकतर भिकोबा हैं और उस तरह से अपर केपिटा इनकम निकालना और उसके बाद कहना कि हम मदद करने के लिए तैयार हैं तो वह कोई एक उचित व तर्कसंगत बात नहीं है। इसलिए मैं कहूँगा कि खास तौर पर जब यूनियन टैरीटरीज को केन्द्रीय सहायता देने का प्रश्न आये तो केन्द्रीय सरकार उनको अधिक मदद प्रदान करे। गोवा का केंस मैं आपके सामने रखूँगा। गोवा को स्वतंत्र हुए साढ़े सात साल हो गये। गोवा केन्द्रीय सरकार को हर साल 40 करोड़ रुपये का फौरन एक्सचेंज देता है लेकिन केन्द्र से गोवा को जितनी मदद मिलनी चाहिए वह उसे अभी तक नहीं मिल रही है। जैसा मैंने पहले कहा कि यूनियन टैरीटरीज को केन्द्रीय सरकार को ज्यादा मदद देने की तैयारी करनी चाहिए वहाँ खास तौर से गोवा और पांडिचेरी की विशेष हालत को और पिछली तीन पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में वहाँ विशेष कुछ किया नहीं गया यह ध्यान में रखते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उन्हें अधिक मदद प्रदान करे।

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore): This is a very important problem, and it is good that this problem is being discussed in this House because for the last 20 years there was no occasion to discuss this on account of the fact that throughout India there was one type of Government which has resulted in regional imbalance and disparity in development has increased in a large proportion between the various States and Union Territories. Therefore, unless we look into it in a different perspective, I think, there will be a crisis created in the Constitution. Why I say that there will be a crisis created in the Constitution is because the devolution of resources or disbursement of resources to States is also a Constitutional matter. The Minister will say that they have appointed a Finance Commission to look into it. But may I tell him that the Finance Commission disburses a very small amount of resources; the Finance Commission disburses the expenditures on items under non-Plan account. But the revenue grants and expenditures under Plan items are disbursed by this Government through the Planning Commission. In regard to the disbursement through the Planning Commission, if you look at the interim report submitted by them, you will find that they have not taken into consideration the backwardness of the States. I will give you two examples. In this Interim report this Finance Commission has given a disbursement of the revenue amounting to Rs. 16 crores of the Railways and also the Estate duty. They have distributed on a population basis as it was distributed by the 2nd Finance Commission. And the Finance Commission which is largely appointed by this Government dare not think against its Government. This will not solve the problem. And then, another thing is this. The criteria formulated by the National Development Council does not take into account the disparity within these years between the *per capita* income, say, for instance, in Orissa in 1951-52 and the national *per capita* income. The disparity then was about Rs. 100 but now the disparity has grown into Rs. 200. That is what has happened in these years. During these 15 years though Orissa has come up to a better place from the bottom but the disparity in *per capita* income of Orissa as compared to National *per capita* income

has widened. Unless we meet the various bodies and discuss these with the economists, how are we going to solve these problems permanently? I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether he is thinking of having a commission which will go into the entire matter, including the Centre-State relations and also suggest constitutional changes and also make suggestions as to how this policy which has been formulated by the NDC could be implemented so that the backward States get the due preference?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT): The hon. Member is right in saying that the reply from the Government side has not satisfied them. I think he will bear testimony to the fact that both he and I have been discussing this very question in the House since 1951. I have been here and the hon. Member has been here all the time. Everytime when this question arose, the reply has not satisfied them, for the simple reason that the resources are scarce, that the demands are big. And, therefore, it is a permanent, perpetual question of distributing in too many hands the scarce resources that the whole country has. In the First Plan it was done on an *ad hoc* basis. In the 2nd and 3rd plan, taking into account the Central Resources and the States' resources and their needs, it was done on certain basis, but then it was done on year-to-year basis. And when this Fourth plan was drawn up, the various Chief Ministers were consulted. The hon. Member says, let the Parliament evolve the criteria. I would have been glad if that could have been done. In the 20 years if Parliament could have evolved any suitable criteria which would have been accepted by the whole House this problem would have been solved. (interruption) I agree with the hon. Member that we have been grappling with this problem for the last twenty years. There are various States which have very large problems and there are many backward areas and they do not have the resources. The question of distribution of Central assistance to States is open to question or debates. Every Member from the different States, whether it is UP or Orissa or Maharashtra, all of them have been dissatisfied, the most vociferous being the

Members from Kerala. (*Interruption*) Therefore, in this context what has emerged is that, for the first time there was a sub-committee which consisted of all the Chief Ministers. There are, of course, certain States where President's rule is in force; so it could not be helped. The Chief Ministers and the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission, for the first time in the last 18 years of the Plan, agreed unanimously on a set of criteria, and although they may not be satisfactory from every State point of view, the consensus that has emerged is the best that could be achieved and considered as the best from the national point of view. So when these came to us, we adopted them. Although the hon. Member has studied the problem, he himself has not put forward any criteria which would be acceptable.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY :

Let us have a discussion. I am not supposed to do it now.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : I know, I am only saying that it is difficult, it is impossible, to do it.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY :

It is not impossible.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : In 20 years Parliament could not do it. If a Committee of Parliament could go into it and evolve some criteria acceptable to the whole House, there cannot be anything better. Failing that, these are the criteria arrived at.

I need not go into each item. But these criteria evolved concerning the distribution of Central resources to States meets the requirements of most of the States.

Let us come to some basic issues raised. He asked : what is to happen to Orissa ? It has to pay Rs. 20 crores by way of interest charges? and who will look after it ? I think there has been some mixing up of the Finance Commission and Central assistance.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY :

I gave it as an instance.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : There are two things. The Finance Commission under a constitutional provision looks after assistance to meet non-plan expenditure; the revenue side of the budget. Interest charges from part of the revenue or non-plan side. So when they make recommendations about any State, they look into the revenue budget of the State which includes items like that and accordingly recommend. It may be that although Maharashtra may raise much more resources or may be comparatively richer, they may have in the revenue budget a bigger gap, and therefore, the allocation made by the Commission may be large or may be equal to that of some other States. That is quite possible.

This is an entirely separate problem. This is under art. 282, Central assistance for plan purposes, for developmental purposes on the recommendation of the Planning Commission.

I squarely agree with the hon. Member that regional imbalances cannot be corrected merely by providing larger Central assistance. I also agree that merely by larger Central assistance, the problems of the backward areas or the problems which particular States may face, like unemployment or by reason of special areas, cannot be solved.

What is the experience of the last 18 years ? I do not put much faith in that, but if that is any guide, let us see what it is. Take the *per capita* resources of the States and *per capita* Central assistance. Take the example of Orissa—I begin with the hon. Member's State. Orissa's *per capita* expenditure in the period 1951-69 is Rs. 309 and *per capita* Central assistance is Rs. 213. Take the all States average. The *per capita* outlay is Rs. 252 and the Central assistance is Rs. 146. So, Orissa is far above the other States in both respects. U. P. has not fared well, nor has the State from which I come. If you take U. P. it is less than the national average. As against Rs. 252 for all States the *per capita* outlay in U. P. is only Rs. 189. As against Central assistance of Rs. 146 for all States U. P. got only Rs. 111. Bihar is even worse. *Per capita* outlay in Bihar is Rs. 180 and Central assistance Rs. 108.

18.00 HOURS

The hon. Member asked how U. P. would fare with this criterion. U. P. would fare far better because firstly U. P. and Bihar are large States from the point of view of population. Secondly both are below the national average. Ten per cent of the total Central resources will be distributed only in six States. So that takes care of the States which have lagged behind and to the extent Central assistance can play a role in picking up the States, it has been done.

Central assistance is one of the instruments for stimulating growth in a particular State, but the real effort has to come from the State itself. If the experience of Maharashtra or Punjab or Tamil Nadu or any other State is any guide, it is that the States which have done well are those which are administered well which have political stability. The administration is good and they are able to raise resources and step up the growth. Unless we do that, the problem of regional imbalances will remain. The problem of the backward areas has to be looked at from that perspective, but I can assure the House that the new arrangement of distribution is the best so far evolved. If there is a better formula, certainly it will commend itself to Government and Parliament. I know that any answer will not satisfy anybody because the problem is such. All States want more, the Central kitty is small, and therefore the distribution cannot be such as to satisfy all the States.

18.03 HOURS

DISCUSSION RE-SUGAR POLICY

MR. SPEAKER : We will take up this sugar discussion now. We have already taken one day. A number of members have yet to speak. I think they must be careful about the time.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा सुझाव यह है कि बजाय इसके कि आप इस विषय पर लंबे लंबे भाषणों की अनुमति दें, आप कुछ महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्नों को पूछने की अनुमति दे दीजिए, ताकि मंत्री महोदय उनका उत्तर दे दें ।

MR. SPEAKER : That is why I am saying that in another half an hour or 45 minutes we will have to finish. Otherwise we will have to hear only our own speeches. We should be careful. Not more than 5 minutes for each member. There are two or three Opposition parties which want to participate.

श्री डा० ना० तिवारी (गोपालगंज) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी जो बहस समाप्त हुई है, उसके बाद इस बहस का खास महत्व है । अभी आपने सुना कि बिहार में रिज-नल इम्बेलेन्स ज्यादा है वहाँ पर-केपिटा एक्सपेन्डीचर और पर-केपिटा सेन्ट्रल एसिस्टेंस सब से लोएस्ट है ।

108 सेन्ट्रल एसिस्टेंस है और 175 या 180 पर-केपिटा एक्सपेन्डीचर है—इस स्थिति में बिहार और यू. पी. के लिए—और खासकर नार्थ बिहार के लिए चीनी उद्योग और गन्ने के मूल्य का निर्धारण बहुत महत्व रखता है ।

कुछ दोस्तों ने कहा है कि शूगर को डीकंट्रोल कर दिया जाये । शायद उनको मालूम नहीं है कि एक जमाने में शूगर डीकंट्रोल था और उसकी वजह से किसानों को अपने खेतों में गन्ने को आग लगा कर जला देना पड़ा, क्योंकि गन्ना इतना हो गया था कि मिलें उसे पेर नहीं सकीं और किसान का सब खर्चा और मेहनत बर्बाद हो गया । इस लिए 1937 में बिहार और यू. पी. में शूगर कंट्रोल एक्ट बना, जिससे गन्ना बोने वालों को राहत मिली । आज यह सुझाव देना कि शूगर को डीकंट्रोल कर दिया जाए, किसान को चाहे जितना शूगरकेन बोने दिया जाए और चाहे जितनी प्राइस लेने दी जाए इस इन्डस्ट्री के सम्बन्ध में अज्ञानता का सूचक है ।

शूगर से सम्बन्धित चार महत्वपूर्ण बर्ग हैं । एक तो किसान है, जो शूगरकेन पैदा

करते हैं। दूसरे, मिल वाले हैं, जो शूगरकेन को पेरते हैं। तिसरे और चौथे दो तरह के कनज्यूमर हैं : साधारण कनज्यूमर, जिन के लिए कोई मूल्य निर्धारित नहीं है, जो चाहे जितनी चीनी मिल वालों से ले लें और चाहे जितनी बाजार से ले लें और वे लोग, जिन को लेवी की शूगर कार्ड या परमिट से मिलती है।

गन्ने और चीनी का दाम क्या होना चाहिए, यह एक बहुत सीधा सवाल है, यह कोई बहुत टेढ़ा सवाल नहीं है। किसान गन्ना उपजाने में जो खर्च करता है, उस लागत खर्च और कुछ नफे के आधार पर गन्ने का दाम निर्धारित किया जाना चाहिए। इसी प्रकार शूगर को पैदा करने में जो खर्च होता है, उस के साथ ज्यादा नहीं, कुछ आठ दस परसेन्ट मुनाफा जोड़ कर शूगर का दाम निश्चित किया जाना चाहिए।

पिछले साल और इस साल भी शूगर के दो तरह के दाम चल रहे हैं। एक तो लेवी शूगर है, जो 1.70, 1.72 रुपये किलो के हिसाब से मिलती है और दूसरी शूगर वह है, जो साधारण लोगों को मिलती है। आज क्या होता है ? वोकल सेक्शन आफ पापुलेशन को सैटिसफाई करने के लिए सरकार घूस के रूप में उस को कास्ट आफ प्राइवक्शन से भी कम दाम पर शूगर देने की व्यवस्था करती है, ताकि वे लोग हल्ला न कर सकें। इसी को कहते हैं : राब पाल टु पे पीटर। जो लोग अधिक दाम देने की स्थिति में हैं, उन्हें कंट्रोल्ड रेट पर शूगर दी जाती है और देहात में रहने वाले गरीब लोगों को अधिक दाम पर मिलती है।

गवर्नमेंट जो लेवी लगाती है, उस से इतनी शूगर नहीं मिलती है कि हर एक आदमी के मिनिमम रेक्वायरमेंट्स को पूरा किया जा सके; उससे सिर्फ कुछ लोगों को शूगर दी जा सकती है। मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूं कि वह अपनी मिलिटरी,

पुलिस और अपने नौकरों के लिए शूगर ले ले और बकिया को फ्री छोड़ दे। अगर वह अधिक लेना चाहती है, तो वह उन लोगों के लिए ले, जो अधिक पैसा नहीं दे सकते हैं। वह मेरे लिए और श्री बाजपेयी के लिए क्यों लेती है ? हम तो ज्यादा दाम दे सकते हैं। गरीब तो ज्यादा दाम नहीं दे सकते हैं। उन के लिए सरकार लेवी से शूगर ले ले और उन्हें कम दाम पर दे। अगर उन्हें कम दाम पर नहीं देना है, तो शूगर को प्राइवक्शन के कास्ट पर बेचा जाए।

अभी प्रोडक्शन का कास्ट जोड़ने पर मालूम हुआ कि 195 रुपये पर क्विन्टल आता है और उतने ही दाम पर बिकना चाहिए। लेकिन लेवी शूगर का दाम होता है 156 रुपये और जो 40 रुपये घाटा उस में होता है वह गरीबों को देना पड़ता है क्यों कि उनको तो कंट्रोल से या परमिट से चीनी नहीं मिलती। इसलिए मैं कहूंगा कि ईस का दाम कम से कम 4 रुपये मन या साढ़े दस रुपये क्विन्टल होना चाहिए और शूगर का दाम कंट्रोल मार्केट में या लेवी वाला जो शूगर है उस का दाम पौने दो रुपये होना चाहिए और बकिये का सवा दो रुपये होना चाहिए। आप ऐसा नहीं करिएगा तो गरीबों को और अधिक दाम देना पड़ेगा। या यह कीजिए कि अपनी सर्विसेज के रिक्वायरमेंट के लिए लेवी लगा लीजिए बाकी छोड़ दीजिए तब उन लोगों को दो सवा दो रुपये में चीनी मिल जायगी। आज हम मानते हैं कि गन्ना ज्यादा है और इसलिए सब लोग कहते हैं कि शूगर को डी-कंट्रोल करो लेकिन जब केन प्रोअर को कम दाम मिलेगा तो अगले साल इतना कम गन्ना बोया जायगा कि आप शूगर मिलों को चला नहीं पाएंगे। नार्थ बिहार में शूगर के अलावा और कोई इन्डस्ट्री नहीं है न और कोई केश काप होता है सिवाय गन्ने के। तो वहां के किसानों की क्या हाशत हो जायगी ? वहां तो किसान मर जायगा.....

MR SPEAKER : There are half a dozen Members in the Opposition and half a dozen on the Congress side yet to speak. When I ring the bell, it has absolutely no effect at all. If each Member takes 15 minutes, I am afraid we will have to sit till midnight. I will have to put some body else in the Chair, possibly, Shri D.N. Tiwari himself. There should be a limit, and repetition should not be there. At least the second bell must be respected if not the first one. Please conclude now.

एक ही बात और कह कर मैं समाप्त करता हूँ। आप जब शूगर एक्सपोर्ट करते हैं तो सब्सिडी देते हैं। करोड़ों का घाटा देते हैं। यदि बोकल सेक्शन को घूस देकर सेटिस्फाई करना है, उनको कम दाम पर देना है तो आप सब्सिडी दीजिये लेकिन गरीबों को अधिक दाम पर शूगर मत दीजिये और शूगर केन का दाम चार रुपये मन रखिये।

श्री एस० एम० जोशी (पूना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, किसान के हितों की रक्षा के लिए गन्ने के दाम निर्धारित किये जाते हैं और किये जाने चाहिए। यू० पी० बिहार इत्यादि इलाकों में जो मिले खलती हैं और जो किसान का कंश क्राप है उसको बचाने के लिए दाम निर्धारित करना जरूरी हो जाता है। मैं उससे इत्तफाक करता हूँ। मगर मेरी समझ में यह नहीं आता कि यह दाम हमारे महाराष्ट्र में या आन्ध्र में निर्धारित करने की क्या जरूरत है ? इससे एक दिक्कत मेरे लिए ख़ास कर के पैदा हो गई है क्योंकि वहां महाराष्ट्र में जब यह सीलिंग का कानून बना तो शूगर फैक्ट्रीज की तरफ से जो जमीन करीब करीब 80 हजार एकड़ सरप्लस थी उसका एक स्टेट फार्मिंग कारपोरेशन बन गया है।

18.13 Hours

SHRI GADILINGAU GOWD [in the Chair]

उसमें सौभाग्य से मैं भी एक डायरेक्टर हूँ मजदूरों के हित की रक्षा करने के लिये।

मजदूरों के हित की रक्षा करनी है। इसमें हमारे यहां एक बड़ी दिक्कत यह हो रही है कि जो हमारा कानून बना है उसमें यह कहा है कि यह स्टेट फार्मिंग कारपोरेशन पर लाजिमी होगा कि हम फैक्ट्री वालों को अपना गन्ना बेचें और वह फेयर प्राइस पर बेचें। मगर हुकूमत ने उनके साथ जो समझौता किया है उसमें फेयर प्राइस शब्द नहीं इस्तेमाल किया है। उसमें कहा है कि दि प्राइस विल बी गवर्नड बाइ दि प्राइस फिक्स्ड बाइ दि सेक्टर। जो दाम आज आप निर्धारित करते हैं उसी से गवर्न होगी। अब गवर्न शब्द को लेकर झगड़ा होता है। उनका कहना है कि यहाँ साढ़े सात रुपये कहा है तो साढ़े सात रुपये हमको देना है। उसका मतलब होता है कि बाजार में 150 रुपये तक कीमत जाती है तब हमको 80, 85, 90, या 100 तक लोगों को देनी पड़ती है। उस के लिए बाध्य हो जाना पड़ता है और जो एक सार्वजनिक मामला है पब्लिक सेक्टर का उसको बदनाम किया जाता है। इससे हमारे लिए यह जो नॉशनल प्राइस है उसका कोई मतलब नहीं है। इसलिए मैं अनुरोध करूंगा मंत्री महोदय से कि यह यू० पी० और जो पिछड़े इलाके हैं उनमें जो किसान हैं उनकी रक्षा करने के लिए दाम निर्धारित करते हैं तो जरूर करें। लेकिन हमारे यहां शूगर को लेकर इसको निर्धारित करने की जरूरत नहीं ताकि उसका फायदा स्टेट फार्मिंग कारपोरेशन को मिल जायगा और फिर हम उनके साथ निगोशिएट कर सकेंगे कि तुमको कितना दाम देना चाहिए और फेयर प्राइस क्या होना चाहिए।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ, बाजपेयी जी का भाषण मैं बड़े गौर से सुन रहा था। बाजपेयी जी ने यह कहा कि जो पिछड़े इलाके हैं वहाँ की फैक्ट्रीज अगर खत्म हो जाएंगी तो जो मजदूर हैं वह कहाँ जाएंगे ? मैं उनसे मुत्तफिक हूँ। मगर उन्होंने जो दूसरा सुझाव रखा है कि जो फैक्ट्रियाँ आउट-

मोडेड मशीनरी वाली हैं, एफिशियेंट नहीं है उनकी एफिशियेंसी को बढ़ाने के लिए प्रयत्न करना चाहिए। मैं तो यह कहूंगा कि किसानों को जो उनकी मांग है वह दाम दिए जाएं। चार रुपये नहीं देते हैं तो साढ़े तीन जो भी देते हैं दीजिए लेकिन आज जो कीमत गन्ने की है यह हमको कुछ उचित नहीं लगती है क्योंकि उसमें किसान को कुछ नहीं मिलता है। बात तो यह है कि किसान को कम दिया जाता है और जो मालिक है उसको ज्यादा मुनाफा दिया जाता है। यह क्यों दिया जाता है उनके साथ में यह क्यों नहीं फिक्स किया जाता जो 12 परसेन्ट या 10 परसेन्ट की बात आपने बतायी कि उससे ज्यादा मुनाफा उन को नहीं दिया जाना चाहिए। मगर वह तो सब मुनाफा ले जाते हैं और किसान को कुछ मिलता नहीं। यहां इंटरेस्ट एक तो मालिक का है, एक किसान का है और एक कन्ज्यूमर का है। तो ऐसी हालत में यह भी देखना चाहिए कि शूगर जब हम खरीदते हैं तो उनको कितना दाम देना चाहिए? यह भी एक समस्या इस देश में है। जैसे एक जोन न होने के कारण पंजाब में जब 50 रुपये में गेहूं बिकता है तो बम्बई में वह 90 रुपये पड़ता है और यह जो आपकी पालिसी चल रही है उससे यह होता है कि यू० पी० में 150 रुपये दे देंगे शक्कर के लिए तो महाराष्ट्र में 100 देते हैं। तो यह कहां की यूनिफार्मिटी है? मैं जानता हूं कि एक साथ हम कर नहीं सकेंगे क्योंकि यहां की समस्याएं अलग-अलग हैं और जो विकास हुआ है वह विषम विकास हुआ है मगर यह भी तो सोचना चाहिए कि जो कैपिटलिस्ट हैं उनको कितना मुनाफा देना चाहिए। आप किसान की रक्षा के लिए दाम निर्धारित करते हैं या कैपिटलिस्ट लोगों की रक्षा के लिए? यह तो कैपिटलिस्ट लोगों की रक्षा हो रही है। किसानों की रक्षा नहीं हो रही है। इसलिए मैं तो यह चाहूंगा कि जैसा कि मैंने कहा यह आप करेंगे तो हमारे लिए मुश्किल नहीं होगी अगर आप इस तरह से हम लोगों को छोड़ दें। यह जो नोशनल प्राइस है

आखिर यह नोशनल प्राइस ही है, हमारे यहां उसका कोई अर्थ ही नहीं लगता है। सिर्फ हमारे लिए जो स्टेट फार्मिंग कारपोरेशन है उसके लिये यह लागू होता है और जो प्राइवेट सेक्टर वाले हैं वह रोजाना गाली देते हैं कि हमारा कोई मुनाफे पर नहीं चलता। हमको जब मुनाफा होने वाला था, गत वर्ष 6 करोड़ रुपये का फायदा मिलने वाला था तो वह हाईकोर्ट में चले गये। हमे फायदा नहीं मिल सका। जब घाटा था घाटे में रहे। जब मुनाफे का समय आया है तो यह जो गर्बनिंग वाली बात है, सेन्टर की तरफ से जो प्राइस तय होती है उससे हम गबन होते हैं और उसका नतीजा यह होगा कि फिर हम घाटे में रहेंगे। तो यह आपके सोचने की बात है। मैं समझता हूं कि यह मुश्किल काम तो है क्यों कि तीनों के हित की रक्षा करनी है। कन्ज्यूमर के हित की रक्षा करनी है और कन्ज्यूमर सिर्फ शहरी लोग ही नहीं हैं। शहरी लोगों को लेवी शुगर मिलती है लेकिन किसानों को कहां मिलती है? उसके लिए भी हमें सोचना पड़ेगा। जैसे कई लोगों ने कहा कि जो बता सकते हैं उनको दे दो। तो यह तो पूरा लेसी फेयर हम कर नहीं सकते हैं, इस चीज को मैं मानता हूं। हमारे देश में उसके लिये प्लानिंग की आवश्यकता होगी। मगर साथ में बैठकर कोई बेलेंस, कोई संतुलन तो निकालना ही पड़ेगा जिससे कि तीनों के हितों की रक्षा हो। इस दृष्टि से आप सोचेंगे तो तीनों के हितों की रक्षा होगी।

श्री विश्वनाथ राय (देवरिया) : सभा-पति महोदय, आज हम ऐसे विषय पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं जिसके लिए समय तो बहुत कम मिला है और देखने में बात मामूली सी जान पड़ती है। लेकिन वह एक ऐसी समस्या है जिससे लगभग दो करोड़ किसानों और दो लाख भजूरों का सम्बन्ध है। यहाँ खवाल यह है कि उन दो करोड़ किसानों के और उससे भी बढ़ कर जो उपभोक्ता के नाम पर महंगी चीनी की बात कही

[श्री विश्वनाथ राय]

जाती है उस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की वर्तमान नीति सफल रही है या असफल रही है। मुख्य प्रश्न इस समय यही है। जहाँ तक कि प्रस्तावकर्ता की बात है, उनके भाषण से तो ऐसा जान पड़ा कि वर्तमान नीति असफल रही है या गलत—सी है। मैं जोरदार शब्दों में कहता हूँ कि यह पहली बार है—35 वर्षों के अन्दर जबकि किसान के हितों का पूरा ध्यान सरकार ने दिया है अर्थात् चीनी सम्बन्धी नीति इस तरह की निर्धारित की है जिससे मिल-मालिकों को खुशी से या विवश होकर किसानों को ज्यादा पैसा देना पड़ा है। एक वह समय था जब विदेशी चीनी के कारण हमारे जो ग्रामीण चीनी उद्योग थे, वे विफल हुए थे और उस समय चीनी उद्योग को विदेशी सरकार ने संरक्षण दिया था। 1933-34 से लेकर अब तक लगातार चीनी उद्योग को बराबर संरक्षण मिला और इसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि जिसकी एक चीनी मिल थी 10-12 वर्षों में उसकी दो तीन मिलें हो गईं। यह मैं देवरिया जिले की बात कहता हूँ जहाँ इस समय 14 मिलें हैं और सारे उत्तर प्रदेश में 71 मिलें हैं।

तिवारी जी ने चर्चा करते हुए कहा कि अगर इस तरफ नियन्त्रण नहीं होता है हमको गन्ने को खपाने में दिक्कत होगी बल्कि उसको जलाना पड़ सकता है। मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि एक वक्त था जब 1937 में कांग्रेस सरकार नहीं आई थी और उस समय इस पर कन्ट्रोल नहीं था, दो आना मन गन्ना बिका था, गन्ने को खेतों में जलाया पड़ा था। लेकिन उस समय जब पहली बार कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट आई तब उसने उस समय ऐसी नीति का श्रीगणेश किया जिसमें किसानों के हितों का ध्यान दिया गया और चीनी मिल-मालिकों को इस बात के लिए मजबूर किया कि सरकार द्वारा जो उचित

दाम निश्चित हों, वह किसानों को बे साथ ही साथ जो गन्ना हो उसको पेरे। उस समय इण्डस्ट्री को जो संरक्षण मिला उससे इतना लाभ हुआ कि शायद ही किसी मिल को अपनी दुर्ब्यवस्था या मशीन की खराबी के कारण नुकसान हुआ हो अन्यथा कोई मिल ऐसी नहीं थी जिसको नुकसान हुआ हो। यदि इन मिलों की बेलेंस शीट को देखा जाय तो आपको विदित होगा कि ये मिलें करोड़ों रुपयों का लाभ उठा चुकी हैं। लेकिन इनके मुकाबले में गन्ना उत्पादकों को उतना लाभ नहीं हुआ। खासकर ऐसे समय में जबकि धन्न के भाव ऊँचे गए हैं, खाद्यान्न के भाव बढ़े हैं, गन्ने का भाव बहुत कम रहा है। यही सोचकर मैं सरकार को धन्यवाद देता हूँ और विशेषकर हमारे वर्तमान खाद्य मन्त्री को धन्यवाद देता हूँ जिन्होंने उस नीति में थोड़ा सा परिवर्तन किया और वह परिवर्तन यह किया कि जिस चीनी उद्योग को 35 वर्षों से संरक्षण मिला है, जिसने उस संरक्षण का लाभ उठा कर इतना पैसा कमाया है, वह भी थोड़ा सा अन्न-उत्पादकों के मुकाबले में आवे और किसान को थोड़ा ठीक भाव मिले। इस नीति से यह सफलता मिली कि जहाँ दो आना या एक आना भी भाव नहीं बढ़ता था, वहाँ उत्तर प्रदेश में 12 रु० से 17 रु० विवन्टल तक का भाव गन्ना उत्पादकों को मिला। न केवल उत्तर प्रदेश में बल्कि अन्य प्रदेशों में भी गन्ने का भाव अच्छा रहा है। महाराष्ट्र के बारे में कुछ लोग कहते हैं कि वहाँ भाव कम दिया गया। वहाँ 10 रु० का ही भाव मिला, लेकिन वहाँ पर परिस्थिति बूसरी थी। यहाँ के किसान को अपरेटिव शूगर फैक्टरियाँ चलाते हैं। उन्होंने उन फैक्टरियों के मुनाफे का लाभ उठाया।

अब जहाँ तक कन्ज्यूमर की बात की जाती है, मैं खाद्य मन्त्री जी से यह अनुरोध

कहेंगे कि वे उन उपभोक्ताओं की लिस्ट तैयार करवायें, जिन्हें कन्ट्रोल रेट पर चीनी मिलती है और यह भी देखें कि कितना गुड़ खाने वाले और रस पीने वाले लोग हैं। आप देखेंगे कि गुड़ खाने वालों की सख्या देश में कहीं ज्यादा है। ऐसी स्थिति में इन थोड़े से लोगों के नाम पर गन्ने के भाव कम करने की बात करना उचित नहीं है। करोड़ों लोगों के मुकाबले इन थोड़े से लोगों के लिए जो भाई यह कहते हैं कि 10 रु. क्विंटल गन्ने का भाव कर दिया जाय और भाव के बारे में चीनी उत्पादन 40 प्रतिशत के लिए छूट दे दी जाय। यह वही बात है जो हिन्दुस्तान के मिल मालिक चाहते हैं। उन्होंने इसी बात को अपने मैगजीन "इन्डियन शुगर" के अक्टूबर अंक में सजेस्ट किया है।

"In these circumstances the Indian Sugar Mills' Association have suggested the adoption of the following steps:—

- (1) Raising of the statutory minimum cane price to Rs. 10 per quintal linked to the base recovery of 9.4 per cent.
- (2) Fixation of free sale quota at 40 per cent of their total production at this stage."

इसका मतलब स्पष्ट है। जो लोग चाहे स्वतंत्र दल के रंगा साहब हों या इस साइड के लोग हों—यह चाहते हैं कि गन्ने का भाव 10 रु. क्विंटल हो और चीनी उत्पादन के 40 परसेंट की छूट हो वे वही बात कहते हैं जो बड़े बड़े मिल मालिक भी चाहते हैं। वे चाहते हैं कि या तो पूरा नियन्त्रण हो या विनियन्त्रण हो। उनकी पालिसी ऐसी है कि दोनों को मिलाकर उनका लाभ सुरक्षित रहे और पिछले 35 वर्षों में जो लाभ उन्होंने उठाया है, उसमें कमी न हो या पूर्ण विनियन्त्रण हो जिससे दो आना मन गन्ना बिकने की जो परिस्थिति सन 1937 के पहले हो गई थी, वैसी ही परिस्थिति पैदा हो जाय। ऐसी परिस्थिति में मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार की जो नीति है वह किसानों के हितकोण

से उत्पादकों के हितकोण से सफल रही है। जहाँ यह डर था कि 16 लाख टन चीनी का उत्पादन होगा, वहाँ इस नीति के कारण 22.5 लाख टन चीनी का उत्पादन हुआ। चाहे चीनी के उत्पादन की बात हो, या गन्ने के उत्पादन की बात हो यह नीति हर तरह से सफल रही है। आज हर प्रकार की सुविधायें यह सरकार उत्पादकों को दे रही है। गल्ले के भाव को देखते हुये किसान देख रहा है कि हम को गन्ने की खेती से कितना लाभ होगा और अन्न के उत्पादन से कितना लाभ होगा। इन दोनों की तुलना को दृष्टि में रखते हुये गन्ने को शुगर इण्डस्ट्री को बेचना है। इस लिये कम से कम 12 रुपये क्विंटल का भाव गन्ने का होना चाहिए, जैसा कि उत्तर प्रदेश में पहले था।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Sarjoo Pandey.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): In place of Shri Sarjoo Pandey Shri Madhukar will speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Krishna.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: We have sent Shri Madhukar's name. Please correct the name in the list.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA (Mandya): Sir, there is a growing suspicion in the country that the sugar policy of the Government of India has been largely tailored to suit the needs of the millowners. The sugar industry occupies a very important place in the economy of the country. There are about 25 million cultivators and their dependents and about a lakh and a quarter of workers in various sugar mills in the country.

The sugar policy of the Government in the last 15 years has been to subserve the following interests. Firstly, to assure a fair price for the cultivator; secondly, to regulate the sugar industry and its development; thirdly, to ensure adequate cane supplies to various sugar factories in the country; and, fourthly, to protect the interest of the consumers. I am afraid, on all these counts the Government has bungled and bungled miserably. There is the pathetic sight of so many sugar factories in Uttar Pradesh closed down because of the resistance of the cultivators who have been held to ransom in the last 20 years.

[Shri S. M. Krishna]

When the hon. Minister, Shri Jagjiwan Ram, visited my constituency some five or six months back, he saw me leading an agitation of the sugar-cane growers. It was not the fixation of a reasonable price that was the subject matter of the agitation but it was the question of the sugar-factory owners trying to give the cultivator the price in three instalments lasting up to five years. The cultivator resented that policy of the sugar factories.

In my own constituency, there are two sugar factories, one run under the co-operatives and the other one run by a joint stock company in which 51 per cent of the shares are owned by the Government of Mysore. The Government owned joint stock company are paying Rs. 100 per tonne whereas the cooperative sugar factory which is not even 8 miles away is paying Rs. 175. At a distance of only 7 or 8 miles, there is a disparity of Rs. 75. As a cultivator who supplies sugarcane to the Mandia Sugar Company, managed by the Government of Mysore, I have to supply cane at Rs. 100. In Mysore State, there is one other sugar mill up in the north which pays Rs. 210 per tonne of sugarcane. There must be some method, some rationale, behind it. There is this much disparity in Mysore State. It has been pointed out that there is a great disparity in Kerala, Madras, Uttar Pradesh and north Bihar. I plead, on two counts, there must be a minimum reasonable price for the sugarcane and, secondly, there must be a certain semblance of uniformity throughout the country. After all, the cost of cultivation is, by and large, the same throughout the country. Even if there is some disparity, it must not be so glaring, as we find today.

When I plead for the cultivator, I would be failing in my duty if I forget the consumer. The consumers' interest has also to be safeguarded. Today, in the rural areas, sugar has become a rarity. Sugar is not freely available in the rural areas at the controlled price. If a person in the rural area has to buy sugar, he goes to the co-operative society. Sugar is not available there because in most of the co-operatives, sugar has taken the root of black-market. The people in the rural areas go to the free market and they will have to pay double or treble the controlled price.

I may also plead for the cause of the sweetmeat vendors, the sweetmeat manufacturers, the small hotel-keepers and these *halwais*. Their demands also have to be accommodated. I am not minimising the complication of this problem. It is rather a difficult problem. The hon. Minister in-charge of Food and Agriculture in the Government of India is in an unenviable position. This portfolio has become some sort of a sugar-coated bitter pill for him. But none-the-less, with the experience which he has gained and the seniority he commands in the party and the Government, the cultivator and the consumer feel that under Mr. Jagjiwan Ram, their interests would be safeguarded.

Then, Prof. Ranga and Mr. Vajpayee, both these leaders, have made the plea that if the cultivator is not given a fair deal, if the interest of the cultivator is going to be sacrificed at the altar of the sugar-mill owners, then the only alternative before the cultivators is to organise themselves and to wage a struggle, an agitation, to safeguard their interests.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी (बतिया) :

सभापति महोदय, पाण्डेय जी ने यहां पर जो यह प्रस्ताव रखा है, उसका दायरा बहुत महदूद है। आज हालत यह है कि बहुत सी मिलें, नाथं बिहार, बिहार, यू० पी० और दूसरे स्थानों पर बन्द हैं, उनको केन नहीं मिल रहा है। किसानों की तरफ से बहुत जबरदस्त स्ट्राइक है कि जब उनको उचित मूल्य मिलेगा तभी वे मिलों को केन सप्साई करेंगे। बहुत दिनों के बाद गत साल सरकार ने यह पालिसी अख्तियार की थी कि 60 परसेन्ट चीनी कंट्रोल में रहेगी और 40 परसेन्ट चीनी की छूट मिल मालिकों को रहेगी। उसी पालिसी के कारण गत वर्ष मिल वालों ने 22.5 लाख टन चीनी की पैदावार की थी। मैं समय की कमी के कारण उन आकड़ों में नहीं जाना चाहता लेकिन बीज, बुलाई, कटाई, खाद, जोताई, गड़नी इन सारी चीजों के बाद—यूँ कि मैं स्वयं एक कास्तकार हूँ इसलिए जानता हूँ—करीब-करीब 2373 रुपये बाकर लूनी पड़ता है और अब इसमें मालगुजारी बगैरह भी जोड़ दी

बाए तो यह करीब 3283 रुपये पड़ जाता है। अब अगर चार रुपये का भी भाव हो, तो भी किसान को एक एकड़ में 383 रुपये का घाटा पड़ता है, अगर किसान की पैदावार 500 मन भी है। इसमें उसको नफा नहीं होता है। ऐसी दशा में किसानों की जो यह श्रांग है कि उनको गन्ने का उचित मूल्य मिले, कम से कम 10.72 रु० पर-क्वॉन्टल, तो वह बिल्कुल जायज चीज है। अगर यह नहीं होता है तो फिर उसका नतीजा यह होगा कि किसान गन्ने की बुवाई छोड़ देंगे, और फिर हमारे सामने एक क्राइसिस आ जाएगी। लास्ट ईयर चूँकि गन्ने की कीमत ज्यादा थी इसलिए 27-28 लाख टन चीनी की पैदावार हो गई थी। इसमें से आप एक लाख टन चीनी एक्सपोर्ट करते हैं और तीन लाख टन का वफर स्टॉक बनाएंगे। अब अगर 28 लाख टन का भी प्रोडक्शन हो तो उसमें से चार लाख टन तो यह निकल गया, बचा 24 लाख टन जिसमें कंट्रोल भी है और डी-कंट्रोल भी है। अब आपने इसका रेशियो 70 और 30 परसेंट का रखा है। ये चीनी मार्केट में आएगी लेकिन अपने देश का इनर कन्जम्शन 29 लाख टन का है। ऐसी अवस्था में मार्केट में चीनी के दाम कम नहीं रहेंगे। ब्याह-शादी और ऐसे दूसरे अवसरों पर लोगों को चीनी खरीदनी हो पड़नी है। आप शहर वालों को तो खिला देंगे और उस तरफ हमारे जो भाई बैठे हुए हैं वे मजदूरों के लिए हल्ला मचाएंगे तो उनको भी आप देंगे लेकिन जो बेचारे किसान हैं उनको जब उचित दाम नहीं मिलेगा तो फिर वे गन्ना नहीं बोएंगे। इस तरह से अगले साल फिर आपके सामने यह क्राइसिस आएगी। इसलिए मेरा सरकार को यह सुझाव है कि जिस तरीके से पिछले साल आपने 60 और 40 का परसेन्टेज रखा था, उसी को आप फिर से कायम कीजिए और अगर 60 और 40 नहीं कर सकते हैं तो फिर आपने जो 70 और 30 रखा है उसको जहाँ तक अधिक से अधिक हो सकता है, बढ़ाएं। इसके साथ

साथ आप मिल वालों से कहें कि वे कम से कम चार रुपए मन के हिसाब से किसानों को गन्ने का दाम दें। इस प्रकार के निर्देश आप दें और ऐसी पालिसी एनाउन्स करें।

एक बात मुझे यह कहनी है कि गोरऊ मिल को गवर्नमेंट टेक-ओवर करले। वहाँ पर हजारों मजदूर बेकार हैं और किसानों की ईख जा नहीं रही है। उसकी वजह से उस एग्गिया की हालत बड़ी खराब हो रही है। ऐसी हालत में गवर्नमेंट को चाहिए कि उस मिल को टेक-ओवर कर ले और उसके बाद अपने आप चलावे।

मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आज गवर्नमेंट की यह आदत हो गई है कि जब आग लगे तभी कुआँ खोदती है। गवर्नमेंट को पहले ही फोर-सी करना चाहिए था और अफसरों को यह एडवाइस मिनिस्टर को देनी चाहिए थी कि 70 और 30 परसेंट का रेशियो तय करने से पहले मिल मालिकों से बात कर लेनी चाहिए कि मिल को चलाने में कोई दिक्कत तो नहीं होगी और जो केन झोजस के रिप्रजेन्टेटिव थे उनसे भी बात कर लेनी चाहिए थी। अब हालत यह है कि दिसम्बर का महीना आया है। मिलें अक्तूबर के लास्ट वीक से चलती थी, हर साल। आप 28 लाख टन चीनी पैदा करेंगे। अप्रैल या मई के फर्स्ट वीक में गर्मी शुरू हो जायेगी और ईख सूखने लगेगी जिसके कारण किसान को नुकसान उठाना पड़ेगा। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि आप जो भी पालिसी अस्तियार करें उसको एनाउन्स करके शीघ्र अमल में लायें।

श्री क० मि० मधुकर (केमरिया): सभापति महोदय, पहले इसके कि मैं अपना भाषण शुरू करूँ, मंत्री महोदय ने अपने एक भाषण के दौरान जो इस सम्बन्ध में कहा है उसका एक अंश मैं सदन के सामने पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ :

"There is another point which merits consideration. The farmer should get an

adequate price for his produce and the consumer should not be called upon to pay an exorbitant price for it."

मन्त्री महोदय ने किसानों और उपभोक्ताओं के लिए जो यह बात कही है वह केन्द्रीय सरकार की इस बारे में घोषित नीति से मेल खाती है लेकिन हमारी शिकायत यह है कि दरअसल इस नीति पर अमल नहीं हो रहा है और यह महज बोलने तक ही सीमित है। हो यह रहा है कि जहाँ भी बोलने की जरूरत पड़ी मन्त्री महोदय इस तरह से बोल दिया करते हैं लेकिन फिर उसके बाद कोई ठीकाना नहीं रहता है कि जो उन्होंने अपना उद्देश्य रखा है और जो वह कहते हैं उसे अमल में लाते हैं या नहीं।

सरकार कहने को तो समाजवादी समाज की स्थापना करना चाहती है लेकिन मेरी शिकायत यह है कि सरकार समाजवाद का महज झूठा स्वाँग रचती है। समाजवाद की स्थापना तब तक नहीं हो सकती है जब तक कि किसानों की हालत में सुधार नहीं होगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि चीनी के सम्बन्ध में जो सरकारी नीति है वह मन्त्री महोदय की ओर से जो कहा गया है उसमें कोई मेल नहीं खाती है। इन लोगों के दिमाग में पूँजीपति वर्ग के लिए चिन्ता रहती है और दुःख का विषय है कि उनको ध्यान में रख कर चीनी नीति सरकार बनाने की फिक्र में रहती है। मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि चूँकि बहुत से प्रांतों में चुनाव लड़ने के लिए फंड्स मिलने चाहिए और बड़े बड़े पूँजीपतियों से फंड्स मिलते ही हैं और इस लिहाज से सरकार पूँजीपतियों को केवल चिन्ता करके अपनी चीनी नीति बना रही है। दूसरी ओर किसानों की ओर सरकारी उपेक्षा साफ दिखाई दे रही है। ऐसा कोई इधर के विपक्ष के सदस्य ही कह रहे हों सो बात नहीं है बल्कि स्वयं सरकारी पक्ष की तरफ बैठने वाले कई सदस्यों ने भी इसी बात को कहा है कि किसानों को गन्ना पैदा करने में जो

सर्चा आता है उसके हिसाब से उसे उसकी प्रोड्यूस की उचित कीमत नहीं मिलती है उसे रेम्युनेरेटिव प्राइस शुगरकेन की नहीं मिलती है साथ ही चीनी के जो उपभोक्ता लोग हैं उनको भी अधिक भाव पर चीनी मिलती है। मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार को किसानों के गन्ने की मिनिमम प्राइस ४ रुपये प्रति मन निश्चित कर देनी चाहिए, साथ ही कन्ज्यूमर्स को भी मुनासिब दाम पर चीनी दिलाने की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। आज हालत यह हो रही है किसान ब्लाकों में और दूसरे अफसरों के यहाँ चीनी के लिए दौड़ता रहता है। घर में लड़की की शादी है या लड़के का जनेऊ है अथवा और कोई दूसरे ढंग का काज है लेकिन उसे उन के लिए चीनी नहीं मिल पाती है। खुले मार्केट में भी चीनी मिलने में कठिनाई होती है और दाम भी बहुत अधिक होते हैं। गाँवों में चीनी की बड़ी कठिनाई है और कन्ज्यूमर्स को चीनी देने की कोई माकूल व्यवस्था नहीं हो पाई है।

बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश चीनी के उत्पादन में देश में भर में सबसे बड़ा हिस्सा अदा करते हैं। अब वहाँ की स्थिति यह है कि बिहार में ९ चीनी मिलें पहले से बन्द हैं और अधिक के बन्द हो जाने की सम्भावना है। जैसा कि कल के "नवभारत टाइम्स" तथा "पेट्रियाट" में खबरे छपा है यू० पी० में भी ७ई मिलें बन्द हो गयी हैं और हरियाणा और दूसरी जगहों में भी कई मिलें बन्द होने जा रही हैं। किसानों में इस को लेकर भयंकर असन्तोष है और हरियाणा, यू० पी० तथा बिहार में इस नीति के विरुद्ध आन्दोलन खड़ा हो गया है। यह चीज समझ में नहीं आती है कि आज जो चीनी पैदा करते हैं उन को ही चीनी इतनी महंगी दर पर खरीदनी पड़े। इसलिए जरूरत इस बात की है कि जो गन्ना पैदा करते हैं उन्हें गन्ना पैदा करने में जो सर्चा आज आता है उसके हिसाब से उन्हें गन्ने की उचित कीमत मिलनी चाहिए

जिससे कि वह गन्ना बोने के लिए प्रोत्साहित हों। पूरे बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश, पंजाब और दूसरे प्रान्तों में किसानों की यह माँग बन गयी है कि सरकार को मिल मालिकों को इस बात के लिए मजबूर कर देना चाहिए कि वह किसानों को उनके गन्ने के उचित दाम दें और जैसा मैंने कहा किसानों को 4 रुपये प्रति मन के हिसाब से कम से कम दाम मिल सकें।

मेरी शिकायत यह है कि सरकार ने शुगरकेन इंडस्ट्री में जो करीब 2 लाख मजदूर लगे हुए हैं उनके हितों पर भी ध्यान नहीं दिया है। आज स्थिति यह है कि गन्ने की पिराई का काम अक्टूबर-नवम्बर में शुरू हो जाया करता है लेकिन अब के वह पिराई का काम शुरू नहीं हुआ है और बहुत देर में इस बार हो रहा है।

मिलों को गन्ने की सप्लाई बहुत कम हो रही है और इस कारण बहुत कम समय में ही चीनी मिलें बन्द हो जाती हैं और बहुत सी चीनी मिलें बन्द भी हो रही हैं जिससे कि लोगों को काम नहीं मिल सकेगा और परिणामतः वहाँ के मजदूरों की हालत बुरी हो रही है। अब कभी कभी कंज्युमर्स की बात तो चल भी जाती है और सरकार को उँग सुनना पड़ता है लेकिन मजदूरों की आवाज उन तक नहीं पहुँचती है। इसलिए सरकार को चाहिए कि चीनी सम्बन्धी नीति निर्धारित करते समय ईख उत्पादकों, मजदूरों, उपभोक्ताओं तथा गन्ना उद्योग के विकास की ओर ध्यान दे। सरकार की इस बारे में ऐसी नीति होनी चाहिए जिससे कि प्रोड्यूसर्स, कंज्युमर्स और जो उस इण्डस्ट्री में मजदूर लगे हुए हैं सबके हितों की हिफाजत हो सके।

बिहार में ही ऐसे मिल मालिक हैं जिनके पास लाखों लाख रुपया केनट्रोअर्स का बकाया है। उनको दिलवाने के लिए सरकार

की ओर से कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की जा रही है। मैं चाहूँगा कि जिन मिल मालिकों के पास से किसानों के पिछले बकाया का आज तक भुगतान नहीं हो पाया है उसे भुगतान कराया जाय।

जैसा कि स्वयं अपनी रिपोर्ट में बतलाया गया है सहयोगी समितियों के अन्दर चलने वाली मिलों में उत्पादन, सहकारी नियमों के पालन तथा व्यवस्था में अधिक श्रेष्ठता दिखलाई है। इसलिए आज जरूरत इस बात की हो गई है कि इस चीनी उद्योग को सरकार पूर्णतः अपने नियन्त्रण में लावे क्योंकि प्राइवेट मिलें व्यवस्था को ठीक नहीं रख पाती हैं। उसको नेशनलाइज करने की जरूरत है। अगर इस धंधे को नेशनलाइज नहीं किया जायगा तो इस देश में पूँजीपतियों की जो लूट चल रही है उसे और भी छूट मिल जायगी और उसके चलते किसानों और मजदूरों की बुरी अवस्था होगी। साथ ही साथ आम जनता को जो कि चीनी का इस्तेमाल करती है उसे भी बहुत कठिनाई पैदा हो जायगी। इसलिए जैसा श्री वाजपेयी ने कहा है हमें पूरी समस्या को दृष्टि में रखकर व्यवस्था करनी होगी। मिल मालिकों के पास किसानों की बकाया है उसका भुगतान कराया जाय। मिल मालिकों के पास सरकार का काफी सेंस का टेक्स बकाया है जोकि उनसे वसूल नहीं हो पा रहा है। सरकार को इस बकाया टेक्स को भी उनसे वसूल करने की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। रोना इस बात का है कि सरकार के दिल में मिल मालिकों के लिए एक सॉफ्ट कोरनर है लेकिन किसान, मजदूर और कंज्युमर्स की उसे कोई चिन्ता नहीं है। इसलिए सरकार को जो सेंस बकाया है वह उनसे वसूल करना चाहिए। गन्ने की न्यूनतम कीमत 10 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल से कम नहीं होनी चाहिए और वह कीमत उन्हें दिलबानी चाहिए ताकि वह गन्ना बोने के लिए प्रोत्साहित हों बरना आने वाल बर्षों में किसान गन्ना बोना कम करते जायेंगे। इस बात की

भी जरूरत है कि इस शुगर इण्डस्ट्री को नेशनलाइज किया जाय। किसानों के गन्ने का न्यूनतम दाम फिक्स कर दिया जाय और गन्ने के भाव के साथ साथ चीनी का भी न्यूनतम दाम तय कर देना चाहिए।

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI (Gonda): At this late hour, I do not wish to take up too much time of the House, nor do I want to go into details. But I would highlight a few points.

I represent a State where our only industry is sugar. We have got over 70 mills and these are passing through a very grave crisis. Usually, we start the factories in October or at the latest in the first week of November. But now we are nearly half-way through December and have not yet started.

Who stands to lose? The cultivator of course loses because his cane is drying in the field. He is not only losing but—I have seen it for myself—he will not be able to clear the field on time and plant the next crop.

Secondly, labour loses. The seasonal labour loses if they work for only 3 months. In one year, they did work for only 3 months. So they get pay for a few months, and for the rest of the period they get nothing. Even the permanent labour gets only half the salary for these months. So this is a serious loss for labour.

The factory-owners also lose. As you know, last year in UP, they paid Rs. 15-17 for cane. Now the cultivators naturally want a higher price. I am very glad that the UP factory-owners on their own have decided to pay Rs. 9.50 in the western districts and Rs. 9 in the eastern districts. But it is true that they are not getting the cane even at that price. Therefore, something more has to be done. Their demand is that the price should be pushed up at least to Rs. 12; only then will they be able to get sugarcane for the factories. It is for the Government to examine whether they can do it, that is raise it up to Rs. 12.

If the price is raised to Rs. 12, it is natural that the factory owners would want some

kind of compensation. Last year, an incentive was given to the factory owners that if they crushed sugar beyond the target, then for the quantity crushed beyond the target, they would get a concession in excise. That was a very good incentive and they were able to crush more. I would like Government to consider this device.

Last year the levy ratio was 60 and 40. Now it has been changed to 70 and 30. If the price is raised, Government may consider whether they could not restore the ratio to that of last year. Or there is another method, to increase the levy price a little and with that compensate the factories. Otherwise, they may not be able to pay the higher price.

We have to take all things into consideration. I do know that sometimes factory owners do play tricks and deliberately delay starting of factories. Having once been in the State Government, I know. But in that case, we have to persuade them, and pressurise them, if necessary, to start the factories.

This year, the situation is peculiar. I am not inclined to blame the factory-owners alone. The situation is such that you have to think of the interests of the cultivators as well as those of the factory-owners.

I understand that the sugar stocks are also running very low. Within a short while I think we will be short of sugar. Therefore, this matter cannot be played with any more. It should be given the highest priority, and with the utmost urgency some settlement must be made.

Then, Sir, why should we not take a long-range view? Even when I was in U. P. I was asking the Central Government again and again that we should do so since the sugar industry is a fairly important industry of our country. Why do we want fluctuation in price every year? Why do we want uncertainty every year? Why can we not fix the price both for sugarcane and sugar for a period of three or four years so that it can be reviewed later again? Let it not be one year arrangement, let it not be ten years. Let it be for a substantial number of years so that both the cane-growers and the factory owners can achieve some balance,

can go ahead and plan, can know what the position is. Only then will the sugar industry get some stability. The manner in which the sugar industry has been running in this country is most deplorable and this should not continue.

SHRI K. RAMANI (Coimbatore) : The Government's sugar policy is in a complete crisis. To show this I can give some illustrations. The total area under cane production has gone down. The total production of cane has also gone down. The total production of sugar has also gone down.

The farmers who are growing and supplying sugarcane have now started struggling. In U. P. as they themselves said here, more than 20 lakhs of sugarcane growers are refusing to supply sugarcane to the millowners. In Tamil Nadu also the millowners have started reducing the price of cane, and so sugarcane growers are going to organise themselves and struggle to obtain the correct price for sugarcane. Why are all these things happening? Let the Government think about.

When they introduced partial decontrol, they told the people of this country that they would take care of production, that a portion of the sugar would be distributed to the people at a fair price and the other portion would be given to the millowners for free sale in the open market so that they would also get some advantage. What is the position now?

In Tamil Nadu, there is one sugar-factory of the Parry group at Pettavatalai. In the year previous to decontrol its profit was Rs. 14 lakhs, in the post-decontrol year its profit is Rs. 45 lakhs after setting apart funds for meeting all their expenditure. Like that, the 200 millowners in the country, 71 in U. P., 34 in Maharashtra, 15 in Tamil Nadu etc., are actually amassing wealth because of this policy of the Government. Is it not true? Let them explain.

Today, the consumer is at the mercy of the millowner, and he has to go to the black market. Even for rationed sugar, in the cities of Coimbatore and Madras, people have to pay Rs. 1.80 or Rs. 1.90. The Madras Government caught hold of the millowners and made some arrangement to

sell the remaining quantity in the open market at a reasonable price, at a price agreed between them, but that price itself comes to Rs. 3.50 per kilo, and even at that price people are not getting sugar. In the village side they have to pay Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 per kilo.

The workers are not getting their demands. In Tamil Nadu more than 20,000 workers are working in the sugar industry. They did not get their minimum demand. Now, next year in the month of January after 10th or 15th they are going to stage a strike to achieve their demand. Take the farmers who are the suppliers of the raw material, the sugarcane. In Tamil Nadu all the mill-owners joined together and they have decided to reduce the price by Rs. 10 per ton. Formerly the farmers were getting Rs. 90 per ton. In U.P. I saw in the newspapers that they wanted to reduce the cane price by Rs. 8 or 9. Last year it was between Rs. 13 and Rs. 17. Similarly, in Tamil Nadu also the mill-owners have joined together and they have reduced the price from Rs. 90 to Rs. 80 per ton. This thing is not an ordinary one. The crisis has resulted on account of the policy of the Government which is pro-employer and pro-sugar mill-owner. The consumers, the workers and the farmers are all suffering now. I have heard some of the hon. Members from the Congress benches as well as Swatantra Party saying that the only remedy for this thing is a complete decontrol. Complete decontrol means that you are going to throw the entire people of this country, the consumers, the cane-growers as well as the workers, to the mercy of the profiteering mill-owners. When the sugar production is less and it is not sufficient for distribution, then partial or complete decontrol is no remedy. They will have to take the entire production under their control until there is sufficient production. They must take the entire production and try to see that the entire people in this country get sugar at a reasonable price and there is no sugar crisis. There are the Excise Department officials who are supposed to look after that no sugar is going out of their control. But in spite of all these things hundreds of bags of sugar even from the co-operative mills are going out and sold in the black

market. Now the mill-owners are trying to pressurise the Government to see that there must be an artificial scarcity in the country. Then alone they can increase the price also. They pressurise the Government to export the sugar saying that they can earn valuable foreign exchange. If the Government is going to succumb to these pressures, certainly they are going to see that several millions of peasants and also the factory workers join together and fight against their policy and ultimately see that they cannot implement this policy which is pro-employer.

श्री विष्णुति मिश्र (मोतीहारी) : मैं एक बात जगजीवन राम जी से जानना चाहता हूँ। आज तक जो मिलें नहीं चली हैं, इससे किसानों को कितना घाटा हुआ है, इसका अन्दाजा लगा कर वह हमें बतायें। आप देखें कि घूसी मिट्टी में जो खूटी ऊँख होती है वह सूख रही है और इससे किसानों को घाटा हो रहा है। दूसरा घाटा सरकार को हो रहा है। खूटी ऊँख लोग पहले दे दिया करते थे जिलों में और उसके बाद गेहूँ बोना शुरू कर देते थे। अब नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि वे गेहूँ नहीं बो पा रहे हैं और खूटी ऊँख सूख रही है, इसका नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि चीनी भी नहीं बन पा रही है। इस तरह से मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार की जो नीति है वह ठीक नहीं है। सरकार को चाहिए कि अगर मिल वाले मिलों को नहीं चलाते हैं तो वह मिल वालों को मजबूर करती। आर्डिनेंस निकाल कर मिलों को चलवाने का प्रयत्न करती। सरकारी नौकरों ने जब हड़ताल की तो उसको रोकने के लिए हमने आर्डिनेंस निकाला। क्या इसी तरह का आर्डिनेंस मिल वालों के खिलाफ नहीं निकाला जा सकता था और क्या इसके जरिये उनको मजबूर नहीं किया जा सकता था कि वे मिलें चलायें। यह सरकार की गलती है कि आज तक इसने जो गन्ना सूख रहा है और जो नुकसान हो रहा है, उसकी तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया। अगर भगवान भी गन्ने के खेत से निकल जाये तो वह भी उसको तोड़ कर खा लेगा, इतनी भीठी यह

चीज है। आदमी के अलावा जीव जन्तु भी इसको खा लेते हैं।

मैं आप्रह करूंगा कि आज और इसी वक्ता जगजीवन राम जी तार दें मिल वालों को कि वे मिलों को चलायें। जहां तक कीमत की बात का सम्बन्ध है वह दस-रोज बाद भी तय हो सकती है। लेकिन मिले चलनी चाहिये।

जहां तक गन्ने की कीमत का सम्बन्ध है, मेरी मांग यह है कि हम लोगों को बारह रुपया प्रति क्विंटल मिलनी चाहिये। इसका कारण यह है कि इससे कम में हमारा जो खर्चा है, वह पूरा नहीं होता है...

श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : क्या यह गैलरी के लिए है ?

श्री विष्णुति मिश्र : यह गैलरी के लिए नहीं है। सभापति महोदय, आप देखें कि तिवारी जी जिस क्षेत्र से आते हैं जहां गन्ना नहीं होता है।

हमारे यहां कहावत है कि जिसके पैर में बिवाई नहीं है, वह दूसरों के दुःख और पीड़ा को नहीं जान सकता है। इनके खेत में गन्ना नहीं पैदा होता है। हम गन्ना पैदा करते हैं। वह हमारी समस्याओं को कैसे जान सकते हैं ?

19 Hrs.

श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : मेरे क्षेत्र में फैक्टरियां हैं।

श्री विष्णुति मिश्र : इसका अर्थ यह है कि यह दूसरों को एक्सप्लायट करते हैं।

पिछले साल यह स्थिति थी कि हमने 15, 16 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल के हिसाब से बीज खरोदा। तब बीज मिला नहीं रहा था। 40 परसेंट फ्री और 60 परसेंट कन्ट्रोल्ड शुगर की रेशो रखी गई थी। इस अवस्था में सब लोगों ने अपना गन्ना मिलों को देने का विचार किया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप खुद किसान हैं और आप समझ सकते हैं कि आज क्या हालत है। बीज के अलावा फर्टिलाइजर की कीमत बढ़ गई है। मजदूरी की दर भी बढ़ गयी है। जिस जमीन पर किसान गन्ना लगाता है, वह 8,000 और 10,000 रुपये प्रति एकड़ के हिसाब से बिक रही है। हम लोग जो गन्ना पैदा करते हैं, उससे शहर वालों को खिलाने के लिए चीनी बनती है। आप देखिये कि सिनेमा में कितनी भीड़ होती है। लेकिन अगर चीनी का दाम दो चार आने बढ़ जाये, तो हल्ला होने लगता है कि हाउस बाइफ को तकलीफ होगी। लेकिन हाउस बाइफ के लड़के सिनेमा में खूब पंसा खर्च करते हैं। वहां पर पंसा खर्च करने में किसी को तकलीफ नहीं होती है।

अगर कृषि मंत्री कोई एनाउन्समेंट करने से पहले किसानों, फैक्टरीज और गवर्नमेंट के रिप्रेजेन्टेटिव्स की एक मीटिंग बुलाते और वे सब बैठ कर कीमत तय करते, तो यह हायत न होती। इस बारे में देर करने से हम लोगों की बदनामी हो रही है। सरकार की नीति के कारण लोगों में असन्तोष है। समझ में नहीं आता है कि सरकार के मन में क्या है। आज तक सरकार ने फैक्टरियों को चलवाने में अपनी असमर्थता प्रकट की है। सरकार को फैक्टरियों को चलवाने की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। कीमत का मामला दो चार रोज बाद में तय हो सकता है। इसमें बहुत देरी हो गई है।

मेरे जिले में नवम्बर के तीसरे सप्ताह में क्रशिंग शुरू होता था। उस समय रीकवरी कम होती थी और सरकार कुछ लोगों को सहूलियत देती थी। वह भी बन्द हो गया है। आज सरकार के पास चीनी नहीं है। चीनी का दाम चालीस, पचास रुपये बढ़ गया है। चीनी का दाम ज्यादा होने से लोगों को दिक्कत हो रही है।

मन्त्री महोदय खुद किसान हैं। वह जानते हैं कि किसानों को क्या तकलीफें हैं। इसके बावजूद आज तक उन्होंने कोई स्टेप नहीं लिया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि हम लोगों को बारह रुपये प्रति-क्विंटल मिलना चाहिए। हमारे यहां उत्तर बिहार में शूगर फैक्टरीज की वजह से लोगों की आर्थिक हालत में सुधार हुआ है। मेरे जिले में नौ शूगर फैक्टरियां हैं। पहले मेरे जिले में दस बारह मील पर शायद एक पक्का मकान दिखाई देता था, लेकिन आज हर एक गाँव में कई पक्के मकान बन गए हैं, क्योंकि शूगर इण्डस्ट्री के लोगों की इकोनॉमिक हालत अच्छी हो गई है। बिहार के शूगरकेन का पचास फीसदी मेरे जिले चंपारन में पैदा होता है।

अन्त में मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ कि वह जल्दी दाम एनाउंस करके शूगर फैक्टरियों को चलवायें।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (हापुड़): सभापति महोदय, मैं अपनी बात किसी लम्बे भाषण के रूप में न कह कर कुछ महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दों के रूप में कहना चाहता हूँ।

दुर्भाग्य से उत्तर प्रदेश में इस बार ईल की फसल को कई प्रकार की कठिनाइयों में से निकलना पड़ा है। इस बार उत्तर प्रदेश के किसान को और वर्षों की अपेक्षा सिंचाई और खाद पर अधिक व्यय करना पड़ा है। लेकिन जैसा कि कृषि मंत्री महोदय स्वयं परिचित हैं, सबसे अधिक दुर्भाग्य की बात यह है कि पायरिला नामक कीड़ा लग जाने से उत्तर प्रदेश में ईल की फसल एक-तिहाई रह गई है। विशेष रूप से उसका ऊपर का हिस्सा, जो पशुओं को खिलाने के काम में आता है, बिल्कुल बेकार हो गया है। इस स्थिति में यद्यपि किसान को अधिक खर्च करना पड़ा है, लेकिन उसको अपनी उपज का मूल्य कम मिलेगा।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि कृषि मंत्री मिल-मालिकों के सामने यह सुझाव रखें कि जहाँ तक इस समस्या का सम्बन्ध है, इसमें किसान और मिल-मालिक दोनों समान साक्षीदार हैं। अगर इस बार मिल-मालिक कुछ कठिनाई उठा कर भी किसानों को सन्तुष्ट कर सकें, तो किसानों में अगले वर्षों के लिए प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा और गन्ने के तथा चीनी के उत्पादन का सन्तुलन बराबर बना रहेगा। मैं यह नहीं चाहता कि सरकार मिल-मालिकों को इतना दबावे कि अगले साल से वे मिलों ही न चलायें। लेकिन मैं इतना अवश्य चाहता हूँ कि चूंकि इस साल किसानों को अधिक व्यय करना पड़ा है, इसलिए मिल-मालिक थोड़ा-बहुत नुकसान उठा कर भी मूल्य के सम्बन्ध में किसानों को विशेष रियायत दें।

ईख के दाम हर साल नये सिरे से तय करने के बजाय इस सम्बन्ध में सामान्य सिद्धांत तय किए जाने चाहिए, जिससे उत्पादन में सन्तुलन रखा जा सके। हमारे प्रांत की स्थिति यह है कि जिस साल ईख का दाम अच्छे मिल जायें, उस साल ईख ज्यादा हो जाता है और जिस साल गले के दाम अच्छे मिल जायें, उस साल गल्ला ज्यादा हो जाता है। इस सम्बन्ध में सन्तुलन बनाए रखने के लिए मैं एक सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। मान लीजिये कि मिल-मालिक कह चुका है कि वह साढ़े नौ रुपए दे सकता है और इस सदन में साढ़े दस रुपए, ग्यारह रुपए और बारह रुपए की मांग रखी गई है। मंत्री महोदय मिल-मालिकों से पूछ लें कि वे अधिक से अधिक क्या दे सकते हैं। उतना तो किसान को इस समय दिला दिया जाए। इसके बाद बाजार में चीनी जिस भाव पर बिके, उसका प्रतिशत किसान को मिलना चाहिए। मद्रास में इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था की गई है। श्री शिन्डे परिचित होंगे कि महाराष्ट्र में कुछ को-ऑपरेटिव केन्द्रियों ने भी यह व्यवस्था की हुई है। मैं समझता हूँ कि न तो किसानों को

और न मिल-मालिकों को इस व्यवस्था पर कोई आपत्ति होगी। अगर खाद्य और कृषि मंत्री इस सुझाव को व्यावहारिक पायें, तो वह इसको कार्य रूप में परिणत करें।

आज स्थिति यह है कि किसान जो गन्ना पैदा करता है, वह मिलों को दे देता है, लेकिन अपनी आवश्यकता के लिए चीनी प्राप्त करने के लिए वह एप्लीकेशन लिए हुए तहसीलदार के सामने खड़ा रहता है। मेरा सुझाव यह है कि किसान को गन्ने का जो मूल्य दिया जाए, उसका कुछ प्रतिशत उसको चीनी की शक्ल में अवश्य मिलना चाहिए। कम से कम अपनी आवश्यकता की चीनी प्राप्त करने के लिए उसे सरकारी दफ्तरों में न झोंकना पड़े।

जहाँ तक चीनी के निर्यात का सम्बन्ध है, श्री पाटिल ने विदेशों में चीनी का बाजार खोजने की आवश्यकता तब महसूस की, जब कि एक बार देश में हमारी खपत में अधिक चीनी पैदा हुई। लेकिन दुर्भाग्य से उसके बाद कभी भी इतनी चीनी पैदा नहीं हुई, जो कि हमारी अपनी खपत के लिए भी पर्याप्त हो। इसके बावजूद हम केवल विदेशी बाजार बनाए रखने की दृष्टि से चीनी के निर्यात को सबसिद्धांज कर के हर साल करोड़ों रुपय का घाटा उठा रहे हैं। मेरा अनुमान है कि अगर यह अस्थिर नीति चलती रही, तो अगले कई वर्षों तक भी देश में चीनी का उत्पादन बढ़ने वाला नहीं है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि देश में चीनी के अभाव की स्थिति और उसके निर्यात पर करोड़ों रुपए के घाटे की दृष्टि में रख कर मंत्री महोदय इस नीति पर पुनर्विचार करें कि क्या इतना घाटा उठा कर हमें विदेशी बाजार बनाए रखने की आवश्यकता है।

मारिशस और जावा आदि जिन देशों में गन्ना ज्यादा पैदा होता है, वहाँ पर मिल एक किसान का का पूरा गन्ना एक साथ पेर देती है। उससे पता चल जाता है कि उस

गन्ने की रिकवरी क्या है। हमारे देश में यह होता है कि सौ मन गन्ना एक किसान का, सौ मन गन्ना दूसरे किसान का, इस प्रकार कई किसानों का गन्ना एक साथ पेर दिया जाता है। इसका परिणाम यह हुआ है कि किसान को अपने गन्ने की क्वालिटी सुधारने के सम्बंध में कोई उत्साह नहीं रहा। वह जानता है कि सब किसानों के गन्ने का जो परसेन्टेज आएगा, उसी के आधार पर उसे पैसा मिलने वाला है और इस लिए वह अपने गन्ने की नस्ल सुधारने के लिए प्रयत्नशील नहीं है। तो मेरा कहना यह है कि एक किसान का गन्ना अगर पूरा एक साथ मिलें पेर दें और उसकी रिकवरी के आधार पर उसको पैसा मिले तो अगले वर्ष के लिए उसको अच्छी नस्ल पैदा करने के लिए प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा। इस बात पर भी कृषि मंत्री को विचार करना चाहिए।

श्री कांबले (लातूर) : सभापति जी, गन्ने तथा चीनी के सम्बंध में मैं इतना ही कहूंगा कि देश में इस प्रकार का कोई फर्क न हो। एक जगह पर एक भाव दिया जाता है और दूसरी जगह पर दूसरा भाव। मैं कहूंगा कि महाराष्ट्र में सौ रुपये भाव दिया जाता है और अन्य जगहों में 155 रुपये का भाव दिया जाता है। तो यह फर्क क्यों किया जाता है? किसानों में इस बात पर जब चर्चा होती है तो एक असंतोष सा उनके मन में फैल जाता है। मैं कहूंगा कि देश की एक नीति बननी चाहिए। जहाँ भी जो उत्पादन होता है वहाँ उसको प्रोत्साहित करना चाहिए। गन्ना कोई ऐसी चीज नहीं है कि जहाँ भी चाहें वहाँ हो जाय। जहाँ पानी हो, जहाँ खाद हो और जहाँ किसान अपने खून का पसीना बना कर गन्ना उगाता है वहाँ यह होता है। तो जहाँ का उत्पादन बढ़ता है वहाँ उसको प्रोत्साहन मिलना चाहिए। मैं तो कहूंगा कि जहाँ जितनी फैक्ट्रियां खुली हुई हैं वहाँ उनको प्रोत्साहन दिया जाना चाहिए। क्योंकि हर जगह हर

चीज देश भर में पैदा नहीं होती। पंजाब में गेहूं पैदा होता है, बिहार और आन्ध्र में चावल पैदा होता है। तो यह चीज ऐसी है कि जहाँ पर जो चीज बनती है वहाँ उसको प्रोत्साहित करना चाहिए। एक माननीय सदस्य कल कह रहे थे कि कुछ कारखानों के लाइसेंस रोक देने चाहिए..... (व्यवधान) ठीक है, मैं तो कहूंगा कि जहाँ जो चीज बनती है वहाँ उसको प्रोत्साहित करना चाहिए। उसको रोकना नहीं जाना चाहिए। कहीं का लाइसेंस रोक कर कहीं पर फैक्ट्री बनाई जाय यह ठीक नहीं है। वाजपेयी जी फिर विचार कर लेंगे कि उनको प्रोत्साहन देना चाहिए या नहीं जहाँ जो चीज बनती है। लेकिन जब हम यह चीज करने जाते हैं तो हमको हर जगह फर्क नजर आता है। जहाँ के लोग अपने कारखाने ज्यादा दिन चलाते हैं, ज्यादा गन्ना पैदा करते हैं उनके लिए फर्क किया जाता है। मेरे पास शुगर एम्बवायरी कमीशन की रिपोर्ट है। इसके पेज 178 पर यह दिया है। इसमें चार पाँच जोन हैं। उनकी कीमत अलग-अलग दी हुई है और इसका साथ-साथ जो कारखाने 110 दिन चलते हैं वहाँ तो 33.49 परसेंट कीमत ठहराई हुई है और जो कारखाने 155 दिन चलते हैं उसके लिए 27.88 परसेंट कीमत ठहराई है। यह फर्क क्यों किया जाता है? जो लोग ज्यादा दिन कारखाने चलाते हैं, मजदूरों को ज्यादा काम देते हैं और उत्पादन ज्यादा करते हैं उनके लिए फर्क किया जाता है। इसी तरह से दूसरी बात मैं कहूंगा कि जिनका परसेन्टेज ज्यादा है रिकवरी का उनको भी आपने कम कर दिया है। इसी रिपोर्ट में अगले पेज पर बताया है, पेज 190 पर पाँच जोन्स का हिसाब दिया है, जोन नम्बर 1 में जहाँ पर 11.45 परसेंट रिकवरी है और जो कारखाना 156 दिन चलता है वहाँ 23.85 परसेंट देते हैं और जहाँ गन्ने की रिकवरी 8.23 परसेंट है और जो कारखाना 170 दिन चलता है उसके लिए आप 31.35 परसेंट देते हैं। इसका मतलब तो यह हो

[श्री कांबळे]

गया कि जो लोग ज्यादा मेहनत करते हैं, कारखाना ज्यादा दिन चलाते हैं, जिनको रिकवरी ज्यादा है उनके लिए कम कर दिया और जो लोग कम चलाते हैं, जिनकी रिकवरी कम है उनके लिए ज्यादा कर दिया। तो यह जो फर्क है और यह जो असमानता है, यह असंतुलन नहीं रहना चाहिए। इससे एक प्रकार का असंतोष फैलता है। मैं तो कहूंगा कि जो लोग कारखाने में या खेती में उत्पादन बढ़ाते हैं उनको तो गवर्नमेंट की ओर से बरणीस मिलती है। जैसे अनाज है, जिस खेत में 4 किबटल के बजाय 10 किबटल किसान पैदा करता है उसको बरणीस देते हैं ताकि उत्पादन हमारा बढ़ जाय। लेकिन यहाँ तो यह देखा जाता है कि जो कारखाना ज्यादा दिन चलाते हैं, जिनकी रिकवरी का परसेंटेज ज्यादा है, ज्यादा जिन लोगों को काम देते हैं उनका परसेंटेज कम कर दिया है। यह असंतुलन ठीक नहीं है। इसी प्रकार उनके मुनाफे को भी कम कर दिया है। पेज 191 पर यह बताया है। उसमें दिया है कि फर्स्ट जोन में जिसका रिकवरी का परसेंटेज 11.45 है उसका रिटर्न 8.59 बताया है और जिनको रिकवरी 8.32 परसेंट है जो थर्ड जोन में आता है जिसके लिए आपने थर्ड जोन में 31.35 परसेंट जिसका दिया है उसका रिटर्न 10.04 दिया है। इस प्रकार से यह फर्क ठीक नहीं माफूम पड़ता है।

मैं एक चीज और कहूंगा। महाराष्ट्र के बारे में एक चीज ऐसी है कि वहाँ बहुत कम लोग ऐसे हैं जो अपनी फैक्ट्री चलाते हैं। ज्यादातर को-ऑपरेटिव बेसिस पर वहाँ फैक्ट्रियाँ चलती हैं और यह भी बात आपको ध्यान में रखनी चाहिए कि वहाँ का किसान ज्यादा मेहनत करके ज्यादा खाद डाल कर ज्यादा गन्ना पैदा करता है और वहाँ गन्ने के तैय्यार होने में 18 महीने लगते हैं जबकि दूसरी जगह 12 महीने में ही गन्ना तैय्यार होता है। तो यहाँ पर उस से डेढ़ गुना समय

लगता है। उसका हिसाब भी ध्यान में रखना चाहिए। इसके साथ-साथ वहाँ पर जो सेस है वह 400 रुपये एकड़ देना पड़ता है जबकि दूसरी जगह तकरीबन 30 परसेंट होता है। तो यह भी फर्क आपको ध्यान में रखना चाहिए। जहाँ लोग उत्पादन ज्यादा बढ़ाते हैं, जहाँ मेहनत ज्यादा करते हैं और जहाँ गन्ना ज्यादा देर में तैय्यार होता है, गन्ने के उत्पादन में देरी लगती है ऐसी जगहों का ख्याल आपको जरूर करना चाहिए और एक नीति होनी चाहिए। इस समय हर बात में हर जगह अलग-अलग नीति है। धान्य की नीति में अलग-अलग भाव बन रहे हैं। तो जहाँ पर सारे देश की एकता रखनी है और भावनात्मक ऐक्य की बात करते हैं वहाँ कम में कम किसान में भावनात्मक ऐक्य लाना है तो आपको यह करना होगा कि देश में इन सारी चीजों को ध्यान में रखकर, सारी पोजीशन को ध्यान में रखकर सारी कीमत को एक-सा करना होगा ताकि किसानों को दाम मिल सकें, कारखाने चल सकें और उनके अन्दर संतोष फैल सके।

श्री महंत बिग्विजय नाथ (गोरखपुर) : सभापति जी, मैं ऐसे अंचल में आता हूँ जिसे जावा आफ इण्डिया कहा जाता है। केवल गोरखपुर और देवरिया में 27 चीनी की मिलें हैं और वहाँ की समस्या इतनी कठिन हो रही है कि जिसका ठिकाना नहीं। उसके बारे में मैं थोड़ा सा बता देना चाहता हूँ। अभी तक मूल्य निर्धारित न करने के कारण यह सौदा किया जा रहा है। मिल मालिक चाहता है कि किसानों को कम से कम दे और अधिक से अधिक लाभ वह उठाए। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि कुछ हमारी प्लानिंग जो है ऐग्रीकल्चर की वह डिफेक्टिव है दूसरे देशों के मुकाबले में। वहाँ पर यह है कि कितनी हमको शक्कर पैदा करनी है, कितना गेहूँ पैदा करना है, कितना चावल पैदा करना है, इसका अनुमान वह बना लेते हैं और उधे के अनुसार उसकी कीमत एट पार रखते हैं।

जितनी जरूरत होती है, गवर्नमेंट डिक्लेट करती है कि इतना गन्ना बोओ, इतना चावल, इतना गेहूं। यहां यह असमानता होने के कारण किसी साल तो आप गन्ने की कीमत ज्यादा दे देते हैं जिससे वह चावल और गेहूं कम पैदा करते हैं और किसी साल इसका उलटा हो जाता है। मैं आपको यह बता देना चाहता हूं पार साल फायदा इतना हुआ कि किसानों को उन्होंने प्रोत्साहन दिया कि 5 रुपये चार आने एक मन की कीमत हम अगले साल देंगे। लेकिन आज जब सोदा किया जा रहा है तो कहा जा रहा है कि हम 9 रुपये, 8 रुपये बिटल से ज्यादा नहीं देंगे। इसकी वजह से आज किसान हतोत्साह हो रहा है। किसान यह समझता है कि यदि यही कीमत रही तो दूसरे साल निश्चित नहीं है कि हम गन्ना बोयें या न बोयें। तो उससे एक केमिन हो जायगी, शुगर की केमिन शुरू हो जायगी। आप अपना पहले यह तय कर लें कि कितना आपको शुगर कैन बोना है, कितने धान की आपको जरूरत है, तो शायद मूल्य में कोई ऐसा फर्क नहीं पड़ेगा। दूसरे देशों में गवर्नमेंट मन्सिडी देकर बराबर कीमत को ऐट पार रखती है, चाहे गेहूं बोइये, चाहे धान बोइये, चाहे गन्ना बोइये हर एक की कीमत आपको मिलेगी। पार साल मिल मालिकों ने बादा किया सवा पांच रुपये मन देने का तो उन्होंने अधिक गन्ना पैदा किया। खाद उनको महंगी देना पड़ी। जल जो बिजली से लेते हैं उसकी कीमत ज्यादा देनी पड़ी। ऐसी मूरत में उनको कम कीमत दी जायगी तो नतीजा यह होगा कि अभी तक मिलें नहीं चली हैं और मिलें अभी तक न चलने के कारण जो जो नुकसान होगा, उसमें एक चीज जो आम लोगों ने भूल की अपने कहने में वह मैं बता देना चाहता हूं कि ज्यादा सूख जाने की बात तो हो रही है लेकिन उसके अलावा गर्मियों के दिनों में जो रस निकलता है उसमें बाने नहीं पड़ते। मिल मालिक को भी फायदा नहीं होता और किसान को भी नहीं होता। पतला रस होता

है। इसलिये जितनी जल्दी पेराई शुरू करेंगे उतनी ही शक्कर ज्यादा पड़ेगी। बाद में यह परसेन्टेज कम हो जाती है जिसकी वजह से मिल मालिक को भी नुकसान होता है और किसान को भी होता है। इन सब बातों को देखते हुये आप निश्चित करें ताकि जल्दी से जल्दी मिलें चल सकें। अगर आप जल्दी अपनी नीति नहीं निर्धारित करते हैं तो नतीजा यह होगा कि किसान अलग नुकसान उठा रहा है, मिल मालिक अलग नुकसान उठा रहा है। इस तरह दुविधा में जो पड़े हुये हैं यह उचित नहीं है। मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूं कि वह अपनी नीति तत्काल घोषित करे। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपका आभारी हूं कि आपने मुझे समय दिया।

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO (Bobbili):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, recently, a great concern has been expressed by Andhra Pradesh Government because of the adamant attitude adopted by some of the private mill-owners not agreeing to the price fixed by the Government of Andhra Pradesh. Andhra Pradesh Government has fixed the price at Rs. 100 per tonne throughout Andhra Pradesh. Out of 19 mills, only 9 mills are cooperative mills and they have agreed to Rs. 100 per tonne. Out of private mills, only one, the Chalapalli Mills, has accepted it. The rest of the private mills have not started crushing at all.

Just now, hon. Member, Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani, clearly stated what are the various hardships and difficulties that will be experienced by farmers because of delayed crushing. I do not want to add anything on that. I wish to point out to the House and, particularly, the Government that they should also consider the amount of money, the excise duty, that they are also losing because of the delaying tactics, adopted by the private mills. In the context of these things, there are certain legal lacunae. A certain amount of helplessness is also experienced by the Government of Andhra Pradesh. If what I hear from the newspaper reports is correct, the Andhra Pradesh Government has sent a telegram and also a letter to the Central

[Shri K. Narayana Rao]

Government proposing either control or decontrol. They have also suggested to the Central Government to come to the rescue of the farmer and also to regulate the conduct of the Mill-owners or, alternatively, empower the State Government to take whatever power is necessary under the Essential Commodities Act. I do not know whether the Government has decided anything on this matter. But this is causing a considerable difficulty to the people. So far as my constituency is concerned, there are two private mills and the people have been writing to me about the uncertainty of their fate.

SHRI K. N. TIWARY : In Andhra Pradesh, are the cooperatives running?

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : Yes, they are working. They have agreed to Rs. 100 per tonne except these 9 private mills. These private mills are prepared to pay Rs. 80 per tonne whereas the Central Government levy price is Rs. 78.70 p. per tonne. Here, I would like the Minister to think over it. The other day, when he was speaking on this issue, the hon. Minister said that this price is a notional price. But it is not a mere notional price. It is in the content of price of sugarcane because the so-called notional price has been fixed in the light of the levy price of sugarcane. In the context of at what price the levy-product is to be sold in the market, the price of sugarcane has been fixed. But actually, there is only 70 per cent that is going into the levy sale and 30 per cent to free market. Apart from all these mathematical calculations, I know this will not make any difference, it is 70 per cent and 30 per cent. Actually, they mix so much in the actual market that it is very difficult to identify the levy product from the open product. It finds free way into the open market. What I suggest is that you try to raise this minimum price so that there is inducement.

Then, Sir, the concern about the consumer is shown so frequently in the House and that has been rebutted by my hon. friend, Shri K. N. Pandey. I have come from certain rural areas I know how many people are really getting sugar at controlled price. To get sugar at a controlled price is a rarity. To the rural areas, the people

find it difficult to get sugar at controlled price.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member may conclude now.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : One more submission and I have done. When we are fixing the sugarcane price, we are taking only the returns of sugar into consideration. I would like to plead with the hon. Minister why exclude molasses out of the calculation. After all, the molasses are the byproduct of the sugarcane. What you are doing is that you are controlling the molasses at a price which is stupidly low. The controlled price of the molasses should be fixed at a reasonably high rate. The other day, the hon. Minister stated in the House that for a quintal of molasses, as against the controlled price of 65 p., the Punjab Government purchased at the rate about Rs. 160. That is the nature of disparity.

Therefore, we have to think of the price of molasses also ; we have also to see the right prices are fixed, so that in the determination of the price of sugarcane, this price is also taken into consideration.

I would, therefore, request the hon. Minister to take immediate steps so that the private factories in Andhra Pradesh could start crushing immediately.

SHRI HIMATSINGKA (Godda) : Mrs. Sucheta Kripalani explained that everybody was suffering, but she forgot to mention the consumers. They are also suffering; in October and in the beginning of November, the price of free sale sugar had gone down to Rs. 220/- per quintal, i.e., Rs. 2.20 per kilo, but now it has gone up to Rs. 3.70 per kilo because sugar is not being produced. In Kanpur, there are only about 70 quintals of sugarcane whereas there used to be 20,000 quintals there. The result is that the delay is causing loss to everybody... (Interruption).

AN. HON. MEMBER : It is a gain to the millowners.

SHRI HIMATSINGKA : It is not a gain to the millowners also. Mill-owners would like to use the machinery and produce more sugar.

The position is this. The minimum price has been fixed at Rs. 7.75 per quintal, and the levy price is being calculated on that basis. If you take 70 per cent of the sugar that is being produced on the basis of the cost calculated at Rs. 3.75....

AN. HON. MEMBER : Rs. 2/-.

SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Whatever is the price that has been fixed, if you calculate the price on that basis and leave only 30 per cent for free sale, then the loss that is being incurred on the high price that is being paid for sugarcane has got to be recovered from that 30 per cent. Last year, the millowners had been given concession in excise. They were also allowed free sale upto 40 per cent and they got a high price on the 40 per cent that they sold in the free market. Last year, the production was 22 lakh tonnes and Government took about 13 lakh tonnes as levy. There were about 8 lakh tonnes for free sale. On these 8 lakh tonnes they could make up the loss which was being incurred on the levy sugar. This year the production will be 29 lakh tonnes and Government will get, on the basis of 70 per cent, 20 lakh tonnes. Therefore, the Consumers will get at controlled price 7 lakh tonnes more. Therefore, there will be very little scope for free sale of sugar and, therefore, the price cannot go up. The quantity that will be left for free sale will be only 8 lakh tonnes. Therefore, on those 8 lakh tonnes they will have to recover whatever amount they lose on the levy sugar. It is a matter of pure arithmetic. Let the Government calculate... (Interruption). The consumers will get much more than what they got last year and, therefore, the pressure on the free market will be much less, the demand will be much less. Therefore, the price cannot go up.... (Interruptions) Because there was shortage, the price shot up. This year it is not likely to happen. Therefore, what I suggest is that the Government should calculate the price on the total quantity of sugar that will be produced and distribute it on the price that they pay for the levy sugar and leave it to be made up on the free sale.

Therefore, I suggest, either they stick to last year's formula of 60-40 or they

stick to minimum price of sugarcane and thereby the levy price will be a little more and that will minimise the losses in the free sale or allow at least last year's proportion of 60:40. These are the three of four suggestions and the Government can consider what is possible for them to accept. The trouble is this. The town people are vocal and therefore the Government is not prepared to increase the cost of the price of sugar that is being taken on the levy so that the town people may remain quiet. These are the three or four suggestions which I have made. Let Government consider and accept the price on that basis. The millowners are suffering for not being able to produce. They have to pay for the labour that are there permanently and they certainly want to produce as much more as they can and make some profits.

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGJIWAN, RAM) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to the hon. Members for this discussion on sugar policy. I took over this Ministry at a time when the sugar production in the country was at the lowest level, and that was due to the factors already known to the House, namely, the severe drought conditions in Bihar, and in that portion of eastern Uttar Pradesh which produces the largest quantity of sugar. The deficiency of rain affected the acreage.

Many hon. Members have argued that, because the prices were low, therefore, the acreage went down. But the real fact was that even with the development of sugar industry in Maharashtra and Andhra, Uttar Pradesh continues to be the largest producer of sugar.

If the hon. Members will care to look into the figure of production they will find that it was due to the deficient rain in these two States that the sugar acreage went down. And then we thought what device to apply so that the farmer could be ensured a good remunerative price and the consumer a minimum of sugar at a controlled price. And those who have compunction to purchase in black market will not have that conscientious objection if the sugar was available at higher price in the open market.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : (Peermade)
Black market will be legalised.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : Of course it was legalised, if you are pleased on the use of that word. If that pleases your ideology I have no objection. It is an achievement. If one has eyes to see one will find that the sugarcane growers in the country had never received that price in the history of the sugar industry. Those who have eyes can read it; those who have senses can understand. I am never apologetic about it. The policy that I introduced last year has benefited the farmers of this country and the farmers are very glad. There is no doubt about that. Of course the mill owners made a profit on 40 per cent. It was meant for that. These will cover the losses on the 60 per cent. They will make good the loss on the 40 per cent. And the whole basic idea of the policy that was enunciated last year was to see that the sugar production was increased.

Experts were apprehensive that in any dispensation of full control the sugar production would not have exceeded 15 to 16 lakh tons. Under this revised policy we could achieve more than 22 lakh tonnes or so. Now, this year also we considered the question of sugar policy at service places, with Members of Parliament, with the Chief Ministers, etc, and the opinions gravitated between these views.

Some were of the view that there should be full control, some were of the opinion that there should be full decontrol and the third opinion was that it should be partial decontrol. Even in the Chief Minister's conference, opinions were divided. Some were very strongly for complete control, a few were strongly for complete control, but the consensus was to continue this policy of partial decontrol, and it was decided with the variation that the levy percentage was to be increased from 60 to 70.

There was a purpose behind it. The purpose was to see whether I could create some stocks with me. Today I am in a position where I have no carryover from last year. So I thought if I could increase the quantum of levy sugar and if I could

have some carryover, then some new policy on sugar could be considered. That was the whole idea. Therefore, the percentages of levy was increased.

There are certain special features of the sugar industry. Members have complained about the arrears of sugarcane prices. I know at one stage as much as Rs. 35 crores were pending with the factory-owners. This is one industry where the raw material is supplied to the factories, the factories crush the cane, produce sugar, sell it and then make payment for the price of sugarcane to the grower.

AN HON. MEMBER : Without paying any interest.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :
(Bairampur) : Self-interest.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : This is a special feature of this industry. I am not happy over it. Sometimes it so happens that the factory does not make profit and the growers suffer, because for five, six or seven years the growers are not paid the price. The alternative is to prosecute the factories for non-payment. I am not disclosing a secret when I say that I have been writing to the State Governments.

SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA : The Garaul factory has not yet paid the price to my Champaran growers.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : Garaul may be one of the few with large arrears.

We decided this policy on various calculations. Resistance to pay higher cane price came from factory-owners out of a misapprehension. The misapprehension was that the open market price of free sugar was going to fall so much that they could not afford to pay a price higher than Rs. 9 or Rs. 9.50. I have been making my own calculations, discussing with the factory owners and with my own experts. I do not agree with the mill-owners on this point.

Shri Kamble raised questions of recovery, duration and all those things. These are the figures worked out by experts.

I do not claim to be an expert. Perhaps we can very well say that if the duration of the crushing is longer, the overhead comes down. The labour cost will be there, but the overheads will come down. Similarly, if recovery is higher, it is quite understandable that other costs will be there, but the overheads will come down.

Let it not be forgotten that in fixing the cane price, we have given weightage for higher recovery. The price has been linked to recovery of 9.4 per cent and for every point per cent increase, an added price has to be given. That is provided. So, in areas where there is higher recovery, they get a higher price. That is quite understandable, that should be, that will be an incentive to the grower to increase the quality of his sugarcane and increase the sucrose content.

Shastriji has made a very good suggestion. I myself have been concerned about that, that when the factory crushes sugarcane, the average of all the farmers is taken, whether it is 9.4 or 9.5 or 10. One does not know whether his field produced 10.2. Even if it produced 10.2, the price will be linked to the average recovery which may be 10 only. What is the solution? The solution is very difficult because what Shastriji has suggested will be workable only in the case of big farmers who produce as much as will be adequate for at least one day's crushing, but how many farmers do we have like that? Especially in Eastern U.P. and Bihar the holdings are so small that even 200 or 500 cultivators may not provide cane adequate for one day's crushing. I have been myself exercised over this, but as yet I have not been able to find any solution by which incentive could be given to individual farmers so that they can increase their sucrose content, but if members suggest something I will be always prepared to examine it because I am myself very much exercised over this. As a matter of fact, I asked my experts whether in calculating this recovery we have got some method to check it. We have some rough and ready method. We know the quantity of cane that has been supplied and the quantity of sugar that has been produced, and on that we can work out, but how far it is scientific it is very difficult for me to say.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : That is a long-term policy. What is your short term policy? Are you going to increase the minimum price?

SHRI JAGJWAN RAM : I am coming to that. I am saying all these things because all these points have been raised, and they are very relevant. I seek the assistance of the members in solving these problems because I am also concerned with that. That is why I was saying this.

Many suggestions have been made, but as I have said, on the basis of the present formula I personally feel, and I agree with the members who have made the suggestion, that nowhere should the cane price be paid less than Rs. 10 per quintal. I may assure the industry—I can say nothing more than that—that it is never the intention of the Government to destroy the industry. If by paying this price it is found at a later stage that the prevailing market price of sugar is such that the sugar factories are likely to lose heavily, certainly it will be open at that stage to find out some method by which the sugar industry can be saved. I can assure the House that I will take up this matter with the sugar factories, and I am sure that if they want that the sugar industry should exist, they will not hesitate to pay such a price as will not inhibit sugar cultivation this year. That will be in the interests of the sugar industry and the areas concerned.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : The minimum price will be not less than Rs. 10 ?

SHRI JAGJWAN RAM : I am not talking of the statutory minimum. That should be understood.

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी (मुरादाबाद) :
जो माननीय प्रधान मंत्री ने बार बार उत्तर प्रदेस में कहा जो उन्होंने आश्वासन दिया है कि हम कास्तकारों के डिमांड पर विचार करेंगे क्या उसका भी ध्यान करके आपने इस प्रकार का निश्चय किया है या फिर दुबारा विचार करेंगे।

श्री जगजीवन राम : उसका ध्यान करके और सदन में माननीय सदस्यों ने जो कहा है उसे भी दृष्टि में रखते हुए मैंने यह कहा है।

19.45 Hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, December 10, 1968, Agrahayana 19, 1890 (Saka).