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Vaisakha 1, 1891 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

**Seventh Session
(Fourth Lok Sabha)**



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

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LOK SABHA

Monday, April 21, 1969; Vaisakha 1, 1891
(Saka).

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

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Unsold Stock of Zinc Lying at Hindustan Zinc Limited, Udaipur

*1202 SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA :
SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a large stock of Zinc is lying unsold at the Hindustan Zinc Ltd., Udaipur ;

(b) if so, whether this have been due to the preference of industries for imported Zinc on various grounds ; and

(c) if so, the measure taken to prevent industries having collaboration agreements from importing Zinc which is available in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) :
(a) No. Sir.

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

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA :
is true that the stock of zinc accumulated has been cleared now, but is it not a fact that the Hindustan Zinc was closed for

several months due to the stock not being lifted at the initial stage thus leading to a lot of loss ? Was it not due to the high price of zinc, about Rs. 400 per tonne extra and was this, in turn, not due to the higher rates charged for power of 10 paise per unit instead of the 2.5 paise per unit charged elsewhere ? If these facts are correct, why was no protection given to this indigenous industry by levying an import duty on imported zinc which could have avoided all these consequences that flowed from the closure of the mines ?

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : It is a fact that at one time the zinc metal stock got accumulated, but the closure of the mill or reduction in the capacity was not because the metal could not be sold out but because the super-phosphate which is a by-product is not popular with the farmers. Therefore, the production was reduced to 70 per cent of the rated capacity.

Another reason was that there was a large quantity of imported zinc metal under the actual users import licensing scheme under the liberalised import policy. But now matters have been set right. Now the stock is 600 tonnes and orders are on hand for more than the stock available with the unit.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA :
Did the Chairman of Hindustan Zinc Complain that there was a lot of unwillingness on the part of public—and other—enterprises to purchase this zinc on the plea of this zinc not being of the same purity as they wanted ? If so, was an inquiry made into this charge ? What is the information with Government in this respect ?

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : It is true that the imported zinc metal is of much superior quality but the zinc produced at this smelter is good. I know some of the

indenting units have said that they want this type of zinc because they do not want such a fine metal as the imported one. With the import restrictions now imposed, this zinc is now selling like hot cakes.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Rajasthan is an under-developed State. Very few new industrial undertakings come up in that State. It is gratifying that there exists in Rajasthan ore in sufficient quantities which justify the expansion of the smelter at Udaipur but instead Government are thinking of setting up another smelter at Visakhapatnam to be worked either on imported zinc or zinc transported from Rajasthan. Why not expand the capacity of the existing unit at Udaipur so that the deposits could be utilised to the maximum on the spot itself ?

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : The expansion of the smelter from 18,000 tonnes to 30,000 tonnes capacity has been agreed to during the Fourth Plan period, but I would like to point out that the demand in the country by 1973-74 will be to the tune of 1,40,000 tonnes whereas with Udaipur's 36,000 tonnes and Alwaye's 40,000 tonnes, there will be a shortfall of 65,000 tonnes. The unit at Visakhapatnam will be based not on ore from Rajasthan but on imported concentrates which will come much later. I can assure him that the Rajasthan ore will be used up there itself and not an ounce of it will be taken out to be used in any other part of the country.

SHRI JAIPAL SINGH : For the last 30 years, the zinc mines about 22 miles from Jamshedpur have not been working. We hear a lot from the Treasury Benches about substitutes and so forth. Here is a question of a basic material being avail-

able. I want to know why nothing has been done to resuscitate those mines.

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : I will have to ascertain from the GSI whether the deposits mentioned by my hon. friend can be commercially worked.

Production of Non-Ferrous metals

*1203 **SHRI SITARAM KESRI :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to augment the production of non-ferrous metals ;

(b) if so, the schemes under the consideration of Government at present ;

(c) how much foreign exchange is spent annually on the import of non-ferrous metals ; and

(d) the time by which Government are likely to achieve self-sufficiency in non-ferrous metals ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) :
(a). Yes Sir.

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

(b) The following scheme to augment production of non ferrous metals are under the consideration of the Government at present for implementation during the Fourth Five Year Plan Period :—

Statement

S. No.	Scheme	Capacity (Tonnes p. a.)	Remarks
I ALUMINIUM			
(a) <i>Private Sectors</i>			
1.	Belgaum (Mysor) Aluminium Smelter—New	30,000	Work in progress and the project is likely to be commissioned by the end of 1969.
2.	Renukoot (UP) Aluminium smelter expansion by	60,000	Of this only 20,000 tonnes likely to be realised during 1970. The phasing of the balance being yet to be decided.
3.	Mettur (Madras) Aluminium smelter expansion by	12,500	Likely to be realised during the Fourth Plan.
(b) <i>Public Sector</i>			
1.	Korba (MP) Aluminium Project—New	100,000	Project is likely to be ready for commissioning by May 1973 and attain rated capacity during the Fifth Plan.
2.	Koyna (Maharashtra) Aluminium Project—New	50,000	Scheme included in the Fourth Plan. Project likely to be ready for commissioning by the end of the Fourth Plan and attain full production during the Fifth Plan.

Note :—In addition letters of intent have been issued for expansion of the Belgaum (Mysore) Aluminium smelter by 70,000 tonnes p. a. the existing smelter at Asansol (W. Bengal) by 3,800 tonnes p. a. and a new 30,000 tonnes p. a. smelter in Orissa State. The question of phasing of production in respect of these will be considered in due course depending on the progress made by the licensed schemes, the trend in demand etc.

II COPPER

(a) <i>Private Sector</i>			
	Ghatsila (Bihar)—New flash smelter	16,500	Likely to be completed by 1970.
(b) <i>Public Sector</i>			
	Khetri (Rajasthan) Copper smelter—new	31,000	Likely to commence initial production in 1971

III ZINC

<i>Public Sector</i>			
	Udaipur (Rajasthan) Zinc smelter expansion by	18,000	Likely to be realised during the Fourth Plan.

Note :—A proposal received for expansion of the existing Zinc smelter at Alwaye (Kerala) in the private sector by 40,000 tonnes in two stages of 20,000 tonnes each per annum is under consideration. Setting up a new zinc smelter of 30,000 tonnes per annum capacity in the public sector at Vishakhapatnam base on imported concentrates will also be considered.

(c) Foreign exchange spent on import of major non-ferrous metals during the last three years is indicated below :

Year	Foreign Exchange spent (Rs. in crores)
1966-67	79.49
1967-68	86.66
1668-68 (Upto Oct. '68 only)	51.10

It may be added that actual imports in the future will depend on the availability of foreign exchange and the progress made by the new schemes under implementation.

(d) Aluminium is the only non-ferrous metal at present for the development of which adequate ore deposits exist in the country. Self-sufficiency is likely to be reached in respect of this metal by the end of the Fourth Plan. In the case of Zinc, Self-sufficiency may be reached during the Fifth Plan. Steps are also being taken to intensify the search for non-ferrous mineral ores in the country so as to augment their indigenous production to the extent possible.

श्री सीता राम केसरी : स्टेटमेंट से पता चलता है कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर के अन्तर्गत एल्यूमीनियम एक्सपेंशन तकरीबन एक लाख टन का और पब्लिक सेक्टर के अन्तर्गत जो नई स्कीमें हैं उनमें डेढ़ लाख टन का होगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ये जो नान-फेरस डिपॉजिट हमारे देश में हैं विशेषकर बिहार के सिंहभूम जिले में हैं, इनको एक्सप्लायट करने के लिए क्या आपके पास कोई योजना है? इन नान-फेरस मेटल्स के लिए आप तकरीबन 50 करोड़ रुपया फारेन एक्चेंज का खर्च करते हैं। इन डिपॉजिट्स को अगर एक्सप्लायट किया जाए तो हमारे देश का फारेन एक्चेंज बच सकता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि निकट भविष्य में या चौथे प्लान में आपके पास कोई योजना है कि इन डिपॉजिट्स का एक्सप्लायटेशन करके फारेन एक्चेंज को आप बचायें?

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : I may inform the House that the country will be self-sufficient in aluminium by the end of the Fourth Plan. There are units in the private sector, and two units in the public sector are going to be set up during the Fourth Plan. All the available ore deposits are being exploited. There would be no question of import of aluminium beyond the Fourth Plan period.

श्री सीता राम केसरी : स्टेटमेंट को पढ़ने से यह भी पता चलता है कि हमारे प्रदेश में तांबा राखा में अधिक होता है। वहां पर कोई फैक्ट्री बिठाने की आपके पास कोई योजना है? आपके स्टेटमेंट से यह भी साफ भलकता है कि बिहार के राखा और आंध्र-प्रदेश के अग्ररीकुण्डला में तांबे के डिपॉजिट मिले हैं। इन दोनों प्रदेशों में तांबे के एक्सप्लायटेशन के लिए आपके पास कोई योजना है ताकि फैक्ट्री लगा कर तांबे की उत्पत्ति की जा सके और आपको फारेन एक्चेंज भी मिले और देश के उद्योग-वर्धों की तरक्की भी हो?

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : I have already answered this question that we have found very good deposits of copper in Bihar and Andhra Pradesh. The Rakha deposit are very good deposits and we are trying to develop it in the Fourth Plan, so also those in Agrikondla in Andhra Pradesh.

श्री बेनी शंकर शर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, नान-फेरस मेटल में तांबे का देश के औद्योगिक विकास में बहुत एक महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है। क्या माननीय मंत्री जी बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि अब तक कितना तांबा देश में उत्पन्न हो रहा है और कितना वे विदेशों से मंगा रहे हैं?

दूसरी बात यह है कि उन्होंने खेतड़ी के तांबे के प्रोजेक्ट के बारे में कहा है कि 1971 तक इस प्रोजेक्ट में काम शुरू हो जायगा, मैं उनसे केवल यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह ठीक है कि खेतड़ी का यह प्रोजेक्ट 1967

में ही पूरा हो जाना चाहिए था, फिर 1970 में इसकी टारगेट डेट रखी गई और उसके बाद अब 1971 रखा गया है ? क्या वे यह भी जानते हैं कि खेतड़ी कापर प्रोजेक्ट के पूरा होने पर 16 लाख रुपये प्रति दिन की फारेन एक्सचेंज की बचत होगी और वहां जितना तांबा होगा उससे हम आयात में बहुत कुछ कमी कर सकेंगे। क्या वे यह भी जानते हैं इस खेतड़ी कापर प्रोजेक्ट में तांबे के साथ-साथ चांदी प्रतिवर्ष प्रायः 60 हजार औंस प्राप्त होगी और 10 हजार औंस सोना प्राप्त होगा फिर जिस संस्थान से इतनी कीमती चीजों के प्राप्त होने की आशा हो उसे पूरा करने में क्यों देर की जा रही है और उसे जल्दी से जल्दी पूरा क्यों नहीं किया जा रहा है ?

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : The Khetri project will be commissioned in 1971. We have an American firm of consultants for the development of the mines and a French firm of consultants for putting up the machinery and equipment. It is true that there was some delay but to develop a mine it takes 5-6 years and these are deep shaf mines

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Were all these factors not taken into consideration at the time the project report was made ?

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : Our estimates go wrong and these mines take a longer time and there cannot be a hard and fast time limit. There is the anxiety to develop it as fast as possible because copper is in short supply.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : There is a justified feeling in the country that the progress in respect of nonferrous metals was rather slow even if prospecting and working of the mines takes a very long time. Having regard to the shortage of foreign exchange and the large-scale employment potential of these mines, what steps have been taken by the Government to accelerate prospecting and working of those mines ?

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : The working of such mines, as I have already answered, takes longer time. They are deep shaft mines and we have no technical know-how. So, we have to take the collaboration of foreign countries. We have entered into an agreement and we are anxious to see that these come up as early as possible.

SHRI JAIPAL SINGH *rose*

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Gopalan.

SHRI JAIPAL SINGH : It is my area...(Interruptions) I do not know whether to catch your eye or by the ear.

MR. SPEAKER : People who have not asked a supplementary question will catch my eye. You will not catch my eye today even if get up all the time. Though ten persons may get up I normally call only persons who have not asked a question. If you get up on every question, it is not my fault.

SHRI JAIPAL SINGH : I rise on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : There is no point of order during the Question Hour. Shri Gopalan.

SHRI P. GOPALAN : The reply given says that there is a proposal for the expansion of the factory at Alwaye but I understand the major of hurdle in the expansion of this factory arises because of the raw material which are exported from the projects but which are subjected to a customs duty of 27.5% *ad valorem*. The refined material is still further subjected to an excise duty of Rs. 500 per tonne, whereas the same concentrates which are processed from abroad, and are being imported as refined materials are duty-free, the only incidence being an excise duty of Rs. 500 per tonne. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether this particular aspect of the problem was brought to the notice of the Government and how it will affect the indigenous concern and whether it will make the country self-sufficient with regard to this ?

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : The Alway unit has a rated capacity of 20,000 tonnes per year, but it has reached only 10,000 tonnes on the basis of the imported concentrates. The expansion has been agreed to and we hope this expansion will be completed within the Fourth Plan.

Regarding the excise duty, it is a matter which comes within the jurisdiction of the Finance Ministry, and I cannot answer that.

SHRI P. GOPALAN : I seek your protection, Sir. I asked the Minister whether this particular aspect of the matter was brought to his notice and, if so, what action has been taken on it.

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : The position has been known to the industrialist also who open these units, knowing fully well that the excise duty was Rs. 500 per tonne. (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Damani.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : In reply to my question No. 118 dated 25th February the Government had given a detailed statement showing the demand in respect of indigenous production and the imports from 1969-70 to 1973-74. But in that statement it has not been said to what extent the indigenous resources will be exploited or will be utilised. I would like to know, first of all, to what extent our own resources will be utilised till 1973-74.

Secondly, in that statement, it has been said that up to that period, import to the value of Rs. 800 crores will be required to meet the shortage. They have said also that it depends on the availability of foreign exchange. I do not know whether they will be able to import or not keeping it uncertain. In view of all this—

MR. SPEAKER : What is the question? I have not understood a bit of what you said. You are wasting the time of the House.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : The second question is, whether, in order to use the resources, the Government would consi-

der allowing the private sector, as they have allowed it in the case of aluminium so that the country can become self-sufficient.

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : He has raised so many things. The development of non-ferrous metals should primarily be in the public sector; the private sector should not be allowed, because these are scarce metals and we have not got enough deposits. The private sector was allowed much earlier to establish a unit at Alway, and it has been permitted to expand the capacity from 20,000 tonnes per annum to 40,000 tonnes. The Udai-pur unit will be expanded to 36,000 tonnes. Beyond that, I do not know if by the end of the Fourth Plan any expansion would be possible. We have to import.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या यह सच है कि पूरी दुनिया में अलुमिना-धातुओं का अकाल है, कमी है? मुश्किल से हमें बाहर से मिल पाती है और क्या यह भी मन्त्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि आपरेशन हाई राक जो आपने कराया है उसके अन्तर्गत बड़े पैमाने पर अलुमिना धातुओं के खनिज पदार्थ मिले हैं? अगर यह सच है तो फिर आप बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर इतने व्यापक रूप से अलुमिना धातुओं की विकास योजना क्यों नहीं बना रहे हैं कि जिससे देश आत्म-निर्भर होने के साथ-साथ बड़े पैमाने पर निर्यात कर सके जिसकी कि बड़ी भारी मांग है?

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : It is true that the hard rock operation scheme has enabled us to know some deposits all over the country. But after the aerial survey is done, there has to be other examinations on the ground, geophysical tests, and so on. It takes time. It cannot be done overnight.

SHRI MAHARAJ SINGH BHARATI : How much time?

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : I cannot say. It depends on the Geological Survey and the technical experts.

SHRI SHIVAJIRAO S. DESHMUKH: Three large private sector manufacturers of aluminium seem to contrive and manipulate an almost indefinite postponement of the Koyna aluminium factory under the public sector, and two civil servants every now and then seem to succeed in inventing one excuse or the other in seeing to it that the Koyna aluminium factory does not come into being. But Government have been assuring us that there is nothing like that and the factory will come. May I know when the cycle is going to break and the factory will start functioning?

SHRI JAGANATH RAO: There is no scope for such suspicion. The private sector units came into being much earlier. Korba and Koyna units in the public sector are likely to come up by 1970-71. We are having foreign collaboration and they are at it. I can assure him that it will come up in 1971.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI: When the system of investigation under Operation Hard Rock was introduced, it was done with foreign exchange aid from America and certain other countries. At that time, Government of India had decided that they will in times to come train our own Indian technicians and Indianise the entire operations, making use of our own aircraft and instruments. May I know what is the progress of this particular scheme and by what time the Government of India would complete the Indianisation of Operation Hard Rock?

SHRI JAGANATH RAO: I am afraid we have not made much progress yet and we cannot completely dispense with foreign collaboration.

SHRI JAIPAL SINGH: Sir, I have also occupied that Chair long before you occupied it. If I understood you correctly, you said would not allow a second supplementary. Here is a very important question from my area and you will not allow me to put another supplementary. Is that your ruling?

MR. SPEAKER: There are 523 members here. The Speaker calls one by one. He cannot call the same member repeatedly when other members are also interested.

If you are interested in this question, you ought not to have put a supplementary on that question. If you get up on every question and I allow you, what will other members think? Are they not also hon. members? Regarding your having occupied this Chair, I have never seen your name in the list of Speakers. Moreover, if you have occupied the Chair, the fundamental principle is that members must obey the Chair. Since you say you have been occupying the Chair, you must learn that first.

श्री रवि राय : मंत्री महोदय ने जो लिखित जवाब दिया है, उसमें कहा है कि एलुमिनियम के सिलसिले में हम चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में आत्म निर्भर देश बन जायेंगे और जिक के सिलसिले में पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना में आत्म निर्भर बन जायेंगे। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ— (क) आगे चलकर एलुमिनियम की जो भी फैक्टरी बनायेंगे, वह पब्लिक सेक्टर में बनायेंगे—क्या ऐसा आश्वासन आप सदन को देंगे? (ख) आपने लिखित उत्तर में कहा है कि उड़ीसा से 30 हजार टन सालाना का एलुमिनियम पैदा करने की योजना है— मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस समय हिराकुण्ड में जो एलुमिनियम की फैक्टरी है क्या आप उसको बढ़ायेंगे या कोई नई फैक्टरी बनायेंगे जिससे कि आप 30 हजार टन सालाना पैदा कर सकेंगे?

SHRI JAGANATH RAO: I cannot say if there are any applications for expansion of the units. If any such application is made, it will be considered. A letter of intent has been issued to J. K. Industries to open an aluminium plant in Orissa. But so far nothing has been done. The public sector projects at Korba and Koyna are coming up. We are not thinking of giving anything more to the private sector, because by the end of the fourth plan, we will be self-sufficient in aluminium.

दिल्ली में केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य सेवा के

आयुर्वेदिक औषधालय

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*1206. श्री रामस्वरूप बिद्यार्थी :

“ श्री मोलहू प्रसाद :

श्री राम चरण :

क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दिल्ली में अपने कर्मचारियों के लिये चलाये गये आयुर्वेदिक औषधालयों से रोगियों को औषधियाँ प्राप्त करने में बहुत समय लगता है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि छुट्टी पर जाने वाले डाक्टरों/वैद्यों के स्थान पर उन औषधालयों में कोई वैद्य नियुक्त नहीं किये जाते हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) to (c). Difficulty has been felt during the last few months because one Vaidya each from the Gole Market and Kidwai Nagar Ayurvedic Dispensaries had to be withdrawn for service at the two newly opened Ayurvedic Dispensaries. Besides, one lady doctor remained on long leave and no substitute could be provided. The lady physician has since re-joined duty and additional physicians are being appointed.

श्री राम स्वरूप बिद्यार्थी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे सवाल के (क) भाग में मैंने पूछा था—क्या यह सच है, कि केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दिल्ली में अपने कर्मचारियों के लिये चलाये गये आयुर्वेदिक औषधालयों से रोगियों को औषधियाँ प्राप्त करने में बहुत समय लगता है ?” मंत्री महोदय ने अपने उत्तर में

मेरे इस प्रश्न के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप मेरे इस प्रश्न का उत्तर दिलावें।

SHRI B. S. MURTHY : The answer is a clear indication that there was delay and I also have given the reasons for the delay.

श्री राम स्वरूप बिद्यार्थी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, न वहाँ पर दवाइयाँ होती हैं और न वैद्य। क्या मैं यह समझूँ कि मंत्री महोदय जितनी आयुर्वेदिक डिस्पेंसरीज हैं, उनके साथ भेदभाव करना चाहते हैं ? वस्तुस्थिति ऐसी है कि जितनी क्रोनिक डिजीजेज हैं, उनमें जब एलोपैथिक डिस्पेंसरीज से आराम नहीं मिलता, तो फिर कर्मचारी आयुर्वेदिक डिस्पेंसरीज की तरफ जाते हैं। वहाँ पर या तो बहुत पुरानी औषधियाँ होती हैं या ऐसी फर्मा से औषधियाँ ली जाती हैं जो स्टैंडर्ड नहीं हैं, इसके अलावा उन्हें ढंग से नहीं दिया जाता है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि सरकारी कर्मचारियों की अवस्था को ध्यान में रखते हुए जितनी भी आयुर्वेदिक डिस्पेंसरीज हैं, उनको प्रोत्साहन दें, उन्हें ठीक ढंग से चलाने का प्रयास करें।

SHRI B. S. MURTHY : All encouragement is being given to have as many ayurvedic dispensaries as the workers want. As a matter of fact, the hon. Member will know that we started opening ayurvedic dispensaries for the first time in 1963 in Gole Market and immediately after that we established another in Kidwai Nagar. This year—1969—we have opened two more and there is a proposal to open one more. Therefore, we are not making any discrimination. On the other hand, we are encouraging the employees to resort to ayurvedic dispensaries. At these chronic doctors are being treated by ayurvedic doctors. Therefore, it requires a lot of time for examination and giving the medicine. That is why there is delay; otherwise, there is no discrimination at all.

श्री राम स्वरूप बिस्वाथी : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने मूल प्रश्न का जवाब देते हुए कहा था कि कुछ ढिले हो गई है और गोल मार्केट डिस्पेंसरी से वैद्य को निकाल कर वहां भेजना पड़ा। दूसरी तरफ वह यह कहते हैं कि डिस्की-मिनेशन नहीं होता है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि आपने जो दो नई डिस्पेंसरीज खोली हैं, उनमें पूरे वैद्य हैं तथा बाकी जो डिस्पेंसरीज हैं, उनमें भी पूरे वैद्य हैं? क्या आप ऐसी व्यवस्था बनाने जा रहे हैं कि जो भी नई डिस्पेंसरी खोली जाय, जब तक उसमें पूरा स्टाफ न हो, पूरे वैद्य न आ जायें, तब तक उसको न खोला जाय? क्या आपके सामने ऐसी कठिनाई है कि वैद्य नहीं मिलते हैं?

SHRI B. S. MURTHY : Sir, it was decided to open one ayurvedic dispensary in January 1969. Then immediately, we had to get the accommodation from the M. P.s' Club in North Avenue and then again from the Director of Estates. Until and unless we were satisfied with the arrangements we could not recruit.....

श्री का० ना० तिवारी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रश्न कुछ है, जवाब कुछ है। यह क्या जवाब है?

SHRI B. S. MURTHY : We could not recruit the vaidyas before we made all the necessary arrangements to open the dispensary. As soon as the dispensary was ready we had to recruit the staff. This recruitment has to be done by the UPSC. Even if the recruitment had to be made by us we should have the names suggested by the Directorate of Employment Exchange. All these things took time. Therefore, instead of waiting until the recruitment was made we decided that one vaidya from each of these dispensaries may be put there for some time. I can now announce to the House that recruitment has been made and there is no question of dearth of suitable candidates.

श्री मोल्हू प्रसाद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आयुर्वेदिक और होम्योपैथिक दवायें ग्रामीण

क्षेत्रों की आबोहवा के अनुकूल होती हैं इसलिए सरकार का अधिकतर ध्यान उनकी तरफ जाना चाहिए। शहर का वातावरण ऐसा होता है जिसमें आयुर्वेदिक और होम्योपैथिक दवायें परहेज के साथ चल नहीं पाती हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में इन दवायों का अधिक प्रसार करने के लिए क्या सरकार के पास कोई योजना है?

मेरे प्रश्न का दूसरा भाग यह है कि नयी दिल्ली के अस्पतालों की दशा सुधारने के लिए सात प्रमुख डाक्टरों की एक समिति नियुक्त की गई थी—डा० लोहिया की मृत्यु और नयी दिल्ली के अस्पतालों की जांच के सम्बन्ध में वह समिति नियुक्त की गई थी, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ क्या उस समिति ने अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है? यदि हां, तो उस रिपोर्ट की मुख्य-मुख्य बातें क्या हैं?

SHRI B. S. MURTHY : I cannot agree with the contention of the hon. Member that ayurveda is only good for rural people and not for the urban people. It is a system which is useful and efficacious for the people living both in urban and rural areas. As far as the Committee is concerned, the Committee was appointed and they also submitted a report as regards the facilities to be provided for better and effective working of the hospitals. The Ministry is now seized of the task of implementing the recommendations.

श्री मोल्हू प्रसाद : क्या उस समिति ने अपनी रिपोर्ट दी है, यदि दी है, तो उसकी मुख्य-मुख्य बातें क्या हैं, वह बतला दीजिए।

श्री रवि राय : रिकमेंडेशन्स क्या हैं वह बतला दीजिए।

SHRI B. S. MURTHY : A copy of the report is placed in the Library.

श्री राम चरण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज-कल हमारे यहां जो इलाज किया जाता है वह एलोपैथिक ट्रीटमेंट के आधार पर ही

अधिकतर होता है, आयुर्वेदिक पद्धति की ओर कोई ध्यान नहीं है। इसके अलावा जो आफिशल्स हैं, मिनिस्ट्री है या सरकार है वह भी आयुर्वेद के बजाय एलोपैथ पर ही अधिक विश्वास करती है। फिर भी किसी प्रकार से यहां पर कुछ आयुर्वेदिक डिस्पेंसरीज खुलीं, दो तीन डिस्पेंसरीज चल रही हैं जहां पर न तो दवायें हैं और न डाक्टर ही हैं। ऐसी अवस्था में मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मन्त्री महोदय इस बात की व्यवस्था करेंगे कि यदि उन आयुर्वेदिक डिस्पेंसरीज में कोई पेटेन्ट दवायें उपलब्ध न हों और मरीज उन दवाओं को लोकल मार्केट से पचेंज करने के बाद उनके बिल डिस्पेंसरी में पेश करते तो वहां के डाक्टर उस पैसे का पेमेन्ट कर देंगे ?

SHRI B. S. MURTHY : As far as ayurvedic medicines are concerned they are also being supplied to the patients on the basis of allopathic doctors and medicines. As far as his contention that the people are anxious to have only allopathic treatment is concerned, I do not think I can support him because all these dispensaries have been opened because of a pressing demand from the employees.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरबा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सन् 63 के बाद में गोल डाकखाने में जो अस्पताल खुला, वहाँ पर आज 6 सालों के बाद भी जगह की बहुत कमी है—कर्मचारी छूप में खड़े रहते हैं और बारिश में भीगते रहते हैं। सन् 65 में आपातकालीन स्थिति के अन्तर्गत वहाँ पर दवायें बन्द कर दी गई थीं जोकि आज तक खोली नहीं गई हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ क्या मंत्री महोदय को पता है कि उस अस्पताल के लिए, विलिंग्डन अस्पताल का जो नया हिस्सा बना था, उसकी मांग की गई थी ? यदि यह बात सही है तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला और सरकार वहाँ पर जगह की कमी को पूरा करने के लिए क्या करने जा रही है ?

SHRI B. S. MURTHY : Sir, I did not understand the question.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरबा : मैं दोहरा देता हूँ।

MR. SPEAKER : Not necessary. We will go to the next question.

Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd., Pimpri

*1208. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether at any time a general assessment of the working of the Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd. has been done ;

(b) if so, the result thereof ; and

(c) if not, whether Government have any idea of securing the services of any expert in order to find out the drawbacks and to bring about improvements in its working ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) Government keeps a close watch on the work of Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd. as in the case of other public undertakings through periodical reports, the Government representatives on the Board of Directors and above all the audit reports prepared by the company's auditors and the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

(b) No serious irregularities have been found in the working of Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.

(c) Does not arise.

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हिन्दुस्तान बड़ा गरीब मुल्क है। यहां पर एंटीबायोटिक्स की दवाओं की बढ़ी जरूरत है, वह सस्ते भाव पर जनता को उपलब्ध होनी चाहिए। इस सिलसिले में मैं मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि पेंसलीन और स्ट्रेप्टोमाइसिन जो बनाई जा रही है, उसमें इस समय हिन्दुस्तान एंटीबायोटिक्स की कितनी कैपेसिटी है और क्या उस कैपेसिटी के

मुताबिक वहां पर पेंसिलिन और स्ट्रेप्टो-माइसिन बन रही हैं और अगर पूरी कैपेसिटी पर वह बनाई जा रही हैं तो क्या उससे हिन्दुस्तान की पूरी जरूरत पूरी हो रही है? यदि कुल जरूरत पूरी नहीं हो रही है तो क्या सरकार इस बात पर विचार करेगी कि उसकी कैपेसिटी बढ़ाने के लिए उस कारखाने का एक्सटेंशन किया जाये?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : Hindustan Antibiotics Limited, Pimpri, was established some time in 1954. There are a number of plants there. There is the plant for manufacture of penicillin. Then the streptomycin plant is there. Then, there is a pilot plant for the manufacture of certain new antibiotics.

Concerning penicillin, the rated capacity there is nearly 84 MMU and the production during the last three years was 68.33 MMU in 1966-67, 53.07 MMU in 1967-68 and 56 point some MMU in 1968-69.

AN HON. MEMBER : What is MMU ?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : That is the unit.

Therefore though the capacity is 84 MMU, it is not running according to the rated capacity because the demand is slack.

Concerning streptomycin, the capacity is about 80 tonnes and the production during the last three years was 60 tonnes, 66 tonnes and 67 tonnes respectively. The production is low on account of power cuts and other difficulties.

But on the whole the Hindustan Antibiotics Limited has done well. That will be clear if anybody looks to the financial results of the Hindustan Antibiotics Limited which have been mentioned in the report which has been placed on the Table of the House.

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मन्त्री महोदय ने जो अभी फर्माया, मैं उससे सहमत हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान एंटीबायोटिक्स बहुत

अच्छा काम कर रही है लेकिन आई० डी० पी० एल०, श्रुषीकेश का जो कारखाना है उसमें नुकसान हो रहा है और उसमें प्रोडक्शन भी ठीक नहीं है। इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूँ क्या सरकार इस बात पर विचार करेगी कि पिम्परी के हिन्दुस्तान एंटीबायोटिक्स और आई० डी० एल० पी०, श्रुषीकेश इन दोनों कारखानों को एक ही एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के अन्तर्गत चलाया जाये, एक ही इंजीनियर्स के नीचे रखा जाय—क्योंकि तीस करोड़ रुपये उस पर लगा हुआ है और वह ठीक कार्य नहीं कर रहा है। अगर सरकार विचार कर रही है तो उसके डिटेल क्या हैं और अगर विचार नहीं करेगी तो उसके कारण क्या हैं?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : The question about I. D. P. L. is a different question; it does not arise out of this question but since the question has been asked whether I.D.P.L. Rishikesh, and the other two units which are under the Hindustan Pharmaceuticals and Drugs Limited, could be joined together, I would like to say that the one is doing very well and the other is having some teething troubles and difficulties; therefore, no purpose will be served by joining the two together. There is no proposal under the consideration of Government to join the two together.

~~श्री वर्मा~~ करनेवाला : मैं मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ क्या यह सही नहीं है कि पिम्परी का हिन्दुस्तान एंटीबायोटिक्स के पास आज से कई वर्ष पहले विटेमिन-सी तैयार करने का लाइसेंस आया था लेकिन आज तक उन लोगों ने उसका इस्तेमाल नहीं किया है हालांकि यह पब्लिक सेक्टर का कारखाना है। इसके अलावा इस बात में कितना तथ्य है कि साराभाई मर्क, बड़ीदा, जोकि इसी क्षेत्र में मानोपली रखने वाला निजी क्षेत्र का कारखाना है, उस कारखाने के कहने पर—वर्तमान मन्त्री के पहले इस्तीफा दिये हुये मन्त्री जबकि इस पद को सम्भाल रहे थे—उनके साराभाई मर्क के साथ रिश्ता रखने पर, हिन्दुस्तान एंटीबाय-

टिक्स ने पिछले 6 सालों से साराभाई मर्क की मानोपली बनाये रखने के लिए विटैमिन-सी बनाने का निर्णय स्थगित रखा ?

* SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : I repudiate the allegation which has been made by the hon. Member saying that the former Minister had been hand-in-glove with Sarabhai group and that on account of the influence exercised by Sarabhai group the Hindustan Anti-biotics has not established the manufacture of Vit. C. As a matter of fact, the manufacture of Vit. C. is likely to be established in the coming two or three years and it will have a capacity of 125 tonnes... (Interruption)

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : जांच करवा लीजिये ।

श्री रवि राय : जोर से बोलिये ।

श्री आर्जुन करनेन्डीज : विटामिन 'सी' ग्रन्थ महोदय, मुझे आप का प्रोटेक्शन चाहिये ।

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : The proposal is under the consideration of the Government. It will have a capacity of 125 tonnes and the cost of the project will be about Rs. 118 lakhs which will be met out of the funds that will be generated by the Company.

श्री आर्जुन करनेन्डीज : मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया । 6 साल पहले हिन्दुस्तान एंटीबायोटिक्स, पिम्परी को विटामिन 'सी' तैयार करने का लाइसेन्स दिया गया । अब मंत्री महोदय कह रहे हैं कि दो तीन वर्ष में आयेगा, इस दरमियान में साराभाई मर्क करोड़ों रुपया कमा रहा है । मेरा आरोप है कि जो पहले मंत्री थे, जिन्होंने इस्तीफा दिया किसी और मसले को लेकर, उनका जरूर इसमें हाथ है । साराभाई मर्क के साथ जिसको लेकर कारखाने का प्रोडक्शन नहीं शुरू किया ।

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : I repudiate the allegation that has been made.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Not an allegation, that is a fact. (Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order now. The Question Hour should be utilised to elicit information.....

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : No information is forthcoming.

MR. SPEAKER : Not allegations. You cannot hold a court now, whether the allegation is true or not. He has refuted that categorically.....(Interruption). It is all right now.

श्री रवि राय : 6 साल से क्यों विलम्ब हो रहा है ?

श्री आर्जुन करनेन्डीज : 6 वर्ष तक क्यों नहीं भ्रमल में लाया गया ?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : I have categorically stated that this is being established and will be established very soon and no pressure whatsoever from any quarter will be allowed to be exercised.

श्री आर्जुन करनेन्डीज : 6 वर्ष से उसको क्यों नहीं भ्रमल में लाये, यह तो बतायें । 6 वर्ष से क्यों लाइसेंस को दबाकर बैठे हुए हैं । मंत्री जी जो कह रहे हैं वह बिल्कुल गलत है । इसमें सीधे बदमाशी है । करोड़ों रुपया साराभाई मर्क ने कमाया । मैं मा० त्रिगुणा सेन से कहूंगा कि आप कुछ कीजिये । 6 वर्ष और सिर्फ एक करोड़ की योजना । हिन्दुस्तान एंटीबायोटिक्स के पास पैसा है, सब है । साराभाई मर्क के कहने पर आप यह बदमाशी कर रहे हो और उनको बचा रहे हो ।

MR. SPEAKER : Whatever it is, he has answered now. (Interruption)

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : That is too much.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : It is not too much.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : What is this ? It must be expunged. (*Interruption*)

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : Every Member is an hon. Member of the House. He may be a Minister but he is an hon. Member of the House. आप गालियां तो कम-से-कम न दें। चार्ज करें इस सरकार को जितना कर सकते हों।

✓ **श्री जावं करनेवाला :** मैं सारे सबूत दे सकता हूँ। पब्लिक ग्रन्डर टेकिंग कमेटी के सामने इस मामले को सौंप दिया जाय। मैं सबूत पेश करूंगा कि क्या-क्या इसमें गड़गड़ी हो रही है, और क्यों इसको भ्रमल में नहीं लाया गया है। (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : You want to continue like this ? Will you kindly sit down ? Let them finish and then we proceed with the business.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : This is not the way. He is playing to the gallery. यह शराफत की बात है क्या ?

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down. Do not make it worse.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : Do not encourage them, Sir. What is this ?

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : भ्रष्टाचार को सपोर्ट करेंगे।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : वह कह रहे हैं कि "बदमाशी कर रहे हो"। यह साधारण बात है क्या ?

MR. SPEAKER : You are not helping the Minister. The Minister is capable of taking care of himself. He has refuted categorically..... (*Interruptions*) You are not helping the Government in any way.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : We must protect our Minister. इस तरह की बातें करना कोई उचित बात है क्या ?

MR. SPEAKER : Will you kindly sit down ? After all, the Minister has categorically repudiated this. It is on record. He has repudiated categorically. He has said that it is wrong, it is a baseless allegation or something like that. It is on record. By the others shouting, how has the matter improved ? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : I cannot be cowed down like this.

MR. SPEAKER : Allright. You shout. Mr. Banerjee.

SHRI S. M. BNERJEE : I am sorry, much of the time of the House has been taken away in this. The Ministers are capable of defending themselves. They do not need the support of paper tigers. My hon. friend, Mr. Fernandes, put a specific question. His question was whether, because of pressure from a particular company, Sarabhai, this was kept in abeyance for six years. He pointed out that an ex-Minister who was in this particular Ministry and who had resigned on a different cause, was instrumental in getting this delayed for six years. This is a serious charge against a particular Minister.....

MR. SPEAKER : He has answered that already.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : How can he reply on behalf of the ex-Minister. Mr. Asoka Metha has to reply.

MR. SPEAKER : It is from the Government.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : You refer it to the Public Accounts Committee or the Committee on Public Undertakings, whichever you choose. My question is this. There are evidences either with the hon. Member or with other people who have been sending us these things that there is a hand, whether visible or invisible, of the Minister or of Sarabhai. (*Interruptions*)

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : आज घर से लड़कर भाये हैं।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : मेरा सवाल सिर्फ इतना है कि यदि एक चीज साबित हो जाती है एक इन्क्वायरी करने के बाद कि किसी मंत्री महोदय का, जिनके ऊपर यह शक करते हैं, उनका हाथ या कम्पनी का हाथ रहा है इस चीज को डिले करने में, जरूरत से ज्यादा देरी करने में। मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कोई जांच कमीशन इसके बारे में बैठायेंगे? या इस चीज पर राजी हैं कि एक पार्लियामेंट की कमेटी बना दें जिसमें श्री शिव नारायण और श्री रणधीर सिंह, दोनों को रखेंगे।

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): Hon. Members have said that the previous Minister held it up for six years or something like that. The previous Minister was in charge only for a year and a few months. How does it make six years, I do not understand,

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I want to know whether you are going to refer it to any committee.

MR. SPEAKER : The fact itself is questioned. Why a Committee? Mr. Bhandare.

श्री एस० एम० जोशी : छः साल का समय क्यों लगा इसको बतायें?

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : I am not one of those tigers which the hon. Member mentioned. I would say with due respect that they are the tigers under the garb of men. (Interruptions) You are a tiger under the garb of men. After all, questions are asked to get information and not to make allegations. They make all sorts of allegations converting this Question Hour into a debating society. That should not be done. They belong to the Opposition and if they adhere to the rules they will invoke more respect and retain and preserve parliamentary democracy. However, I am not entering into that controversy.

May I know from the hon. Minister whether it was not a fact that the Natio-

nal Chemical Laboratory, Poona which was to give the process for the production of this particular vitamin did not do so till 1965 and this explains part of the delay in the process of producing vitamin C.

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : I say that we shall have to look into the whole matter why it was delayed, if there was any delay.

SHRI HEM BARUA : Is it not a fact that the licence for the manufacture of vitamin C was given by Prof. Humayun Kabir when he was Minister in charge and is it also not a fact that the delay was caused by the failure of the Laboratory at Poona to give the process? May I know if the Minister is not in the know of these things?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : As I said I shall have to look into the reasons for the delay if there was some delay; at what time the licence was given to the company etc.

SHRI HEM BARUA : The trouble arises because of the lack of knowledge of the Ministers.

“एल्कोहल” का उत्पादन, निर्यात तथा आयात

*1209. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या पेट्रोलेियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा चाबु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1966-67, 1967-68 और 1968-69 में देश को “एल्कोहल” का कितनी मात्रा में उत्पादन हुआ, कितनी मात्रा में निर्यात किया गया तथा कितनी मात्रा में आयात किया गया ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि ‘एल्कोहल’ की माँग तेजी से बढ़ रही है जबकि उसका उत्पादन घट रहा है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस स्थिति में सुधार करने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा रहे हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the table of the Lok Sabha.

Statement

(a) The required information is as under :—

Year	Production	Exports (million gallons)	Imports
1966	43	2.795	nil
1967	30	4.115	11.3
1968	30	nil	10.0

(b) Yes, Sir. During the years 1967 and 1968, there was a set back in the production of sugar and consequently of molasses and alcohol. On the other hand, owing to commissioning of new alcohol-based industries, expansion of the existing units and increase in the demand for potable purposes, there has been a steady increase in the demand for alcohol during the last few years.

(c) The measures taken to improve the situation are :

- (1) The exports of alcohol and molasses have been completely banned ;
- (2) Priorities have been recommended to the States for distribution of alcohol to consumers ;
- (3) Inter-State allocations of alcohol and molasses are made by Central Government to ensure releases of these commodities from surplus State to deficit States ;
- (4) Central Molasses Control Order has been extended to cover khandsari molasses also in certain States at the request of their Governments ; and
- (5) Allowing some imports to a few major alcohol consuming industries.

A Study Group for alcohol has been formed by the Government to study and devise measures to improve the situation. Their report is expected shortly.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह इण्डस्ट्रियलाइजेशन बढ़ने के साथ-साथ अलकोहल की खपत बहुत तेजी से बढ़ रही है और आगे और तेजी से बढ़ेगी यह जो स्टेटमेंट रक्खा गया टेबुल पर उस में सन् 66 में जब 43 मिलियन गैलन का उत्पादन हमने किया तो पौने 3 मिलियन गैलन का निर्यात किया और सन 67 में जब सरकार यह जान गयी थी कि चीनी का उत्पादन घटा है और शीरा बहुत कम बना है तब उन्होंने 4 मिलियन गैलन का जो निर्यात है वह क्यों किया जबकि जानते थे, शीरे का पहले में पता चल जाता है और आप भ्रंदाजा लगा सकते थे कि कितना बनने वाला है ? फिर आपने 11 मिलियन का जो आयात किया अगले साल भी आप की हालत खराब रही तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि पहले से इसका हिसाब क्यों नहीं लगाया गया ताकि उद्योगों को दिक्कत न पड़ी होती ?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : Always estimates are made. This year too estimates have been made that the production will be 29 lakh tonnes of sugar. Thirty five per cent of the sugar will be molasses. From molasses industrial alcohol is manufactured... (Interruptions). In 1966 the actual production was 30 million gallons and export was of the order of 4.115 million gallons. An import was made necessary mainly because it was estimated that the production of sugar would be higher. If the production of sugar was higher, the production of molasses would also be higher and molasses are the raw material for the manu-

facture of industrial alcohol. It was estimated that production would be higher and therefore it was exported and when the production fell short of the estimates, it was imported to meet the requirements of the country.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री जी जो जावब दे रहे हैं अब मैं क्या कहूँ ? शुगर का प्रोडक्शन तो मार्च में पूरा पता चल जाता है कि कितना हो गया और उससे बाद जब शुगर का प्रोडक्शन हो चुकता है। उसके बाद मुलौसेज से आप बनाते हैं, आप का एन्टीस्पेशन, आप के कहने से ऐसा लगता है जैसे पूरे साल शुगर भी बनती है और पूरे साल अलकोहल भी बनता है। उसमें दिक्कत नहीं है।

मैं आप से दूसरा सवाल यह करना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सच है कि इतने साल हो गए बाबा आदम के जमाने में जब शीरे का भाव तय किया गया था 66 पैसे क्विंटल के हिसाब से तब से गन्ने का दाम कई गुना गया, चीनी का दाम कई गुना गया। शीरे का दाम इसलिए नहीं बढ़ाया गया है कि पूरे हिन्दुस्तान की चीनी मिलों ने कच्चा उना रखा है चीनी का टैंक। शीरा खराब होता है। पानी छोड़ कर खराब करते हैं क्योंकि बढ़िया शीरा जाता है 66 पैसे और घटिया शीरा जाता है 100 रुपये में। इतना बड़ा फर्क हो जाता है। शीरे की स्थिति बढ़िया रहे कम से कम उसमें अच्छा पैसा उन को मिले ताकि उनको खूब मँटेन करें और बढ़ती हुई अपनी इण्डस्ट्रीज की मांग पूरी हो सके तो इसके लिए सरकार क्या करने जा रही है ?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : The Government has appointed a study team to go into all the aspects connected with the molasses and the manufacture of alcohol etc.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : कितने साल में वह अपनी रिपोर्ट देगी ?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : Within three months

श्री अ. सिंह सहगल : मोलैसैज के बारे में कि हर साल वह कितना होता है इस के तीन साल के आंकड़े क्या आप दे सकते हैं ?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : The production of molasses during the last three years was as follows : 1965-66, about 15.30 lakh tonnes; 1966-67, 8.38 lakh tonnes 1967-68, 9.20 lakh tonnes; and in 1968-69, it is likely to be 12.02 lakh tonnes.

The question was raised by my hon. friend on that side concerning the sugar year. The sugar year actually starts from 1st November and ends in October. It does not end by the end of March.

Report of Investigation Division on Drinking water in Rural Areas of U. P.

*1211. **SHRIMATI SAVITRI SAYAM :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT pleased to state :

(a) whether the special investigation division set up by Government to survey the requirements of drinking water in the rural areas of U. P. has submitted its report ; and

(b) if so, the details of recommendations made and the action taken there on ?

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

(b) No specific recommendations have been made. The report contains an assessment of the rural population suffering from scarcity of water, the number of villages where safe drinking water is either not available at all or, if available, whether the quality is bad and unsafe, and the cost of providing safe drinking water in rural

areas. Detailed project reports, plans and estimates for individual villages are still being prepared by the Special Investigations.

श्रीमती सावित्री श्याम : अध्यक्ष महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश के अन्दर शहरों की संख्या 248 है और देहातों की संख्या 1 लाख और कुछ हजार है। तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में यह लक्ष्य रक्खा गया था कि सारे प्रदेश के रहने वालों को पीने वाला पानी मिल सके लेकिन केन्द्रीय सहायता उसके अनुसार प्राप्त न हो सकी और वह लक्ष्य तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के 2 वर्ष बाद भी पूरा न हो सका। चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में केन्द्रीय सहायता का कुछ लक्ष्य निर्धारित कर दिया गया है जिसमें से एक लक्ष्य यह भी है कि विशेष परिस्थितियों में उसके लिए 310 करोड़ रुपये का आयोजन किया गया है मैं सरकार से जानना चाहती हूँ कि इस पीने के पानी की विशेष परिस्थितियों को लक्ष्य में रख कर 310 करोड़ की योजना में से कम से कम 50 करोड़ की राशि पीने के पानी के लिए उत्तरप्रदेश को प्राप्त हो सके जिसमें कि वाटरवर्क्स की योजना भी हो सके, कुएँ भी बन सकें और अन्य साधनों से भी जिनसे कि पीने का पानी मिल सके वह प्राप्त हो सके ?

SHRI B. S. MURTHI : As I have said already, the investigation has been going on for the last few years. Village by village plans are not yet available, and therefore it is not possible for me to say how much money is needed and how much can be spared for the State Government and what contribution will be there from the Central Government.

श्रीमती सावित्री श्याम : मैं यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि कितने दिनों के बाद यह पता चल जायगा कि यह कुओं के बनाने में और दूसरे साधनों जैसे वाटर वर्क्स आदि बनाने में कितना रुपया खर्च होगा और कितना समय इसमें लगेगा, उत्तरप्रदेश की सरकार यह रिपोर्ट कब तक आपको दे सकेगी ?

SHRI B. S. MURTHY : As far as Uttar Pradesh is concerned, and amount of Rs. 6.11 lakhs has been allowed by the Centre as 100 percent grant for the investigations. Investigations are now going on. I cannot give any date by which it may be finalised.

श्री क० ना० लिबारी : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ड्रिफ्टिंग वाटर के लिए किस-किस प्रान्त को कितनी-कितनी ग्रांट दी गई है और उसका कितना परसेंटेज प्रान्तीय सरकार को खर्च करना पड़ता है ? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो-जो ग्रांट्स विभिन्न प्रान्तीय सरकारों को दी गई थीं, उनमें से उन्होंने कितना कितना खर्च किया है ?

SHRI B. S. MURTHY : I do not have the break-up now, Sir,

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Petro-Chemical Complex in Gujarat

*1201. **SHRI D. R. PARMAR :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a German Democratic Republic delegation arrived in Gujarat State recently to help in the development of petrochemical complex in that State ; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction there to ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (**SHRI D. R. CHAVAN**) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Upgradation of Cities

*1204. **SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that certain districts in India which were not eligible for higher status on the basis of 1961 census have been accorded higher status for

the purpose of grant of house rent and city compensatory allowance to Government employees, on representation received from them by including certain municipal areas, which were not earlier included ;

(b) if so, the names of those districts and the reasons for granting them higher status ;

(c) what was the population of Amritsar along with Chheharta Municipality and Amritsar Cantonment in 1961 and what is the present population of these areas ; and

(d) if these figures are not available, whether Government would find out the population of Amritsar at present ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). Under the present policy for categorising cities and towns as A, B—1, B—2 and C class for purposes of the grant of house rent and compensatory (city) allowances on the basis of population as revealed in the last decennial census, population of the main municipality/corporation and such other municipalities, notified areas and cantonments as are contiguous to the main municipality/corporation, are taken into account, the qualifying limit being 16.84 lakhs and 50,000 respectively. There have been cases where for want of such information some cities and towns which qualified for classification could not be classified. In some cases, municipalities/corporations were formed after 1961 census. In all such cases as and when it came to the notice of Government that the city or town qualified to be classified according to the accepted formula, it was done. Examples of the cities/towns which have been classified by including contiguous municipal, notified and cantonment areas with the main municipality or by formation of new municipalities after the 1961 Census are as under :—

Sangli Miraj	Ferozepur	Utterpara-
		Kotrung
Dhanbad	Tellicherry	Achalpur
Pondicherry	Faridabad	Dinapur
Veraval	Pathankot	Singanallur
Surinderanagar		

(c) and (d). The population of Amritsar along with Chheharta Municipality and Amritsar Cantonment according to 1961 Census was as follows :—

Amritsar Municipal Committee	3,76,295
Chheharta Municipality	13,760
Amritsar Cantonment	7,992

Since Census is conducted decennially, the up-to-date population figures will be available only after 1971 Census.

Need of White Paper in Gujrat

*1205. SHRI R. K. AMIN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state ;

(a) whether it is a fact that widespread need of a White Paper to be issued by the Central Government laying down guidelines on feed stocks, availability of intermediates along with specifications, locations, technology etc. exists among the industrialists of Gujarat State ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). Government have not received any specific representation from any quarter that a white paper be issued covering the points referred to in the question. It is however, within the Government's knowledge that Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation and the Gujarat Industries Department have convened meetings of entrepreneurs interested in petrochemicals to be located as part of the Gujarat Complex and the officers of the Ministry participated in such meeting and provided specific information in regard to raw materials, feedstocks etc.

मानव स्वास्थ्य पर दूधपान के प्रभाव

*1207. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान कुछ विदेशों में किए गये अध्ययन की ओर दिलाया गया है जिससे पता चलता है कि सिगरेट पीने से कैंसर जैसे भयानक रोग हो जाते हैं ;

(ख) लोगों की सिगरेट पीने की बढ़ती हुई आदत को रोकने के लिए और मानव स्वास्थ्य पर धूम्रपान के बुरे प्रभावों से लोगों को अवगत कराने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार सिगरेट के पैकेटों पर यह लिखना अनिवार्य करने का है कि धूम्रपान स्वास्थ्य के लिए हानि-प्रद है जैसा कि अमरीका में किया गया है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) सरकार अपनी स्वास्थ्य शिक्षा विषयक गतिविधियों के एक अंग के रूप में सिगरेट पीने के बुरे प्रभावों का प्रचार करती है । अधिकांश राज्य सरकारों ने सिनेमा घरों, रंगशालाओं तथा श्रोतशालाओं में धूम्रपान करने पर रोक लगाने के लिये कानूनी उपबन्ध भी बनाये हैं ।

(ग) इस समय ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है ।

दिल्ली में 'इंडियन आयल' के पेट्रोल पम्प तथा सर्विस स्टेशन एजेंसियाँ

*1210. श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात का पता है कि दिल्ली में 'इंडियन आयल' के पेट्रोल पम्प तथा सर्विस स्टेशन एजेंसियाँ

देने के सम्बन्ध में कुछ अनियमिततायें की जा रही हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो ये अनियमितताएं क्या हैं ; और

(ग) उनके सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री (डा० त्रिगुणसेन) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग) . प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Irrigation Facilities in Ladakh

*1212. SHRI P. M. SAYEED :
SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :

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

(a) whether the Investigation Division on Ladakh has conducted surveys and prepared project reports for the consideration of the Central Water and Power Commission for providing irrigation facilities in Ladakh ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the estimated cost of the scheme and acreage of land that would be irrigated ;

(d) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, the time by which the report is likely to be prepared and approved ; and

(e) the reason for the delay ?

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

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

Statement

S. No.	Name of the scheme	Estimated cost	Area to be irrigated annually
1.	Stakna Irrigation project, Leh.	Rs. 36.14 lakhs.	3566 acres.
2.	Sasoma Irrigation scheme (Left side canal)	Rs. 20.64 lakhs.	750 „
3.	Malalithang Irrigation project, Nobra.	Rs. 28.81 lakhs.	2400 „
4.	Kharbathang Irrigation project, Kargil.	Rs. 35.13 lakhs.	2850 „

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

Shortage of Anaesthetics

*1213. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is dearth of Anaesthetics in the country ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the steps being taken to make good the deficiency in this respect ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) No. Sir.

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

ग्रामीण तथा नगरीय क्षेत्रों में बच्चों का कुपोषण तथा अपर्याप्त पोषण

*1214 श्री रणजीत सिंह :

श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले :

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

श्री बृज भूषण लाल :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ग्रामीण तथा नगरीय क्षेत्रों में क्रमशः कितने प्रतिशत बच्चों का कुपोषण तथा अपर्याप्त पोषण होता है ; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक क्या उपाय किए गये हैं तथा उसके क्या परिणाम रहे हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (डा. श्रीपति चन्द्रशेखर) : (क) नगर तथा ग्राम क्षेत्रों के बच्चों में कुपोषण के प्रकोप के बारे में अलग-अलग आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। फिर भी देश के विभिन्न भागों में किये गये सर्वेक्षणों के आधार पर यह अनुमान लगाया जाता है कि देश के 50 प्रतिशत बच्चे किसी न किसी रूप में कुपोषण अथवा अल्प पोषण से ग्रस्त रहते हैं।

(ख) एक विवरण संलग्न है।

विवरण

सरकार के विभिन्न विभागों द्वारा कुपोषण सम्बन्धी समस्या को हल करने के लिए समन्वित रूप से प्रयास किया जा रहा है। जिसके अन्तर्गत रोगानुकूल व्यक्तियों को

अनुपूरक खाद्य देने का कार्यक्रम, पोष्टिक खाद्य तैयार करना, और उसका वितरण, हर सम्भव तरीके से खाद्य उत्पादन में वृद्धि करना, पोषण सम्बन्धी शिक्षा देना और उसका विस्तार, व्यावहारिक पोषण कार्यक्रमों तथा कुपोषण के प्रारम्भिक रोगियों का पता लगाना तथा उपचार करना जैसे कार्य सम्मिलित हैं। बच्चों में पोषण के स्तर को सुधारने के लिये नीचे लिखे उपाय बरते जाते हैं :

1. विभिन्न एजेन्सियों की सहायता से चलाए जा रहे नीचे लिखे कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से अनुपूरक खाद्य दिए जाते हैं :

(क) व्यावहारिक पोषण कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत भोजन देना ;

(ख) बाल बाड़ियों के माध्यम से भोजन बाँटना ;

(ग) स्कूल आहार कार्यक्रम ; और

(घ) प्रसूति एवं बाल स्वास्थ्य दुग्धाहार कार्यक्रम।

2. माताओं को पोषण विषयक शिक्षा देना ताकि वे आमतौर पर उपलब्ध सस्ते भोजनों में से अपने बच्चों के लिए पोष्टिक आहार की व्यवस्था कर सकें।

3. प्रसूति एवं बाल स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों द्वारा कुपोषण के प्रारम्भिक रोगियों का उपचार करना।

4. खाद्य विभाग ने बाल आहार, बहुद्देशीय खाद्य (मल्टी-परपज फूड) मां का दूध छुड़ाने वाला खाद्य (वीनिंग फूड) आदि जैसे उच्च प्रोटीन युक्त आहार तैयार करने की परियोजनाएं चलाकर बच्चों तथा अन्य रोगानुकूल वर्गों में प्रोटीन विषयक कुपोषण को रोकने के लिए कदम उठाए हैं।

5. पर्याप्त मात्रा में अच्छी किस्म के खाद्य पदार्थों का यथा सम्भव उत्पादन।

6. जन संख्या के सभी वर्गों को पर्याप्त मात्रा में भोजन मिले यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए वितरण की पर्याप्त मशीनरी की व्यवस्था करना।

7. कुपोषण को हमेशा भड़काने वाले संक्रमण को कम करने के लिए पर्यावरणिक सफाई का नियंत्रण ; और

8. रक्त क्षीणता, गलगण्ड, केरेटो-मेलेशिया आदि जैसी कुपोषण की कतिपय स्थितियों के विरुद्ध विशेष सुधारक उपाय।

पोषण कार्यक्रमों के प्रभावकारी परिणाम प्राप्त होने में काफी समय लग जाता है इसलिए उपर्युक्त कार्यवाही से क्या निष्कर्ष निकले इतनी जल्दी यह बतलाना सम्भव नहीं है।

बैंकों के प्रबन्ध निदेशकों तथा निदेशकों के विरुद्ध शिकायतें

*1215 श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रिजर्व बैंक को गत दो वर्षों में किन-किन बैंकों के तथा उनके किन-किन प्रबन्ध निदेशकों और निदेशकों के विरुद्ध शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई ;

(ख) इन शिकायतों का व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) उन पर रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई ; और

(घ) उक्त अवधि में किन-किन प्रबन्ध निदेशकों तथा निदेशकों को बरखास्त किया गया अथवा त्यागपत्र देने के लिए कहा गया ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) से (ग). रिजर्व बैंक से पता चला है कि इस 1 जनवरी 1967 से लेकर 22 बैंकों के प्रबन्ध-निदेशकों या निदेशकों के

खिलाफ 42 शिकायतें मिलीं। इन शिकायतों का और इनके बारे में रिजर्व बैंक जिन खास नतीजों पर पहुँचा उनका व्यौरा बताना सार्वजनिक हित में नहीं होगा क्योंकि इससे बैंकों के नाम और विभिन्न असामियों के साथ उनके लेन-देनों का विवरण देना पड़ेगा। सभा की मेज पर एक विवरण रखा गया है जिसमें यह बताया गया है कि ये शिकायतें किस किस्म की थीं और उनके बारे में रिजर्व बैंक ने क्या कार्यवाही की।

रिजर्व बैंक को प्राप्त शिकायतें विभिन्न प्रकार की थीं, जैसे कुछ पार्टियों को, जिनमें प्रबन्ध निदेशक / निदेशक को दिलचस्पी है अनुचित रियायतें दिए जाने, ऋणों की वसूली के लिए काफी कदम न उठाए जाने, ऋण देने के कुछ मामलों में सामान्य सावधानी न बरते जाने, प्रबन्ध निदेशकों/निदेशकों द्वारा बैंक के मामलों में अनुचित हस्तक्षेप किये जाने, असामियों से रिश्वत लिए जाने, कर्मचारियों की नियुक्ति/तरक्की में पक्षपात किए जाने और कर्मचारियों और असामियों के साथ दुर्व्यवहार किये जाने आदि के आरोप। जिन मामलों में पहली नजर में ही, जाँच करने का आधार दिखाई दिया, उनकी जाँच की गई। जाँच करने से पता चला कि इनमें से कई आरोपों, खासकर रिश्वत खाने/कर्मचारियों की नियुक्ति/तरक्की में पक्षपात करने और कर्मचारियों के साथ बुरा व्यवहार करने के आरोप बैंक के अभिलेखों (रिकार्ड्स) से सिद्ध नहीं हुए। कुछ पार्टियों को ऋण देने के आरोपों के कई मामलों में जिन तथ्यों का पता चला उनके आधार पर रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा कोई कार्यवाई किए जाने की जरूरत नहीं थी, जहाँ जाँच करने पर कुछ ऐसी अनियमितताओं का पता चला जिनके बारे में कार्रवाई करना जरूरी था, वहाँ सम्बद्ध बैंक से इन अनियमितताओं को दूर करने के लिए कहा गया। लेकिन ऐसे मामले अधिक नहीं हैं। ऐसा कोई मामला सामने नहीं आया जिससे यह पता चलता

हो कि ऋण देने के सम्बन्ध में किसी निदेशक या प्रबन्ध-निदेशक पर व्यक्तिगत हित या किसी बाहरी बात का प्रभाव पड़ा हो।

(घ) रिजर्व बैंक ने प्राप्त शिकायतों के आधार पर किसी प्रबन्ध निदेशक को बरखास्त नहीं किया और न किसी से त्यागपत्र देने के लिए कहा है।

Import of Air-conditioners by UNESCO, New Delhi

*1216 ✓ SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3723 on the 9th December, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the enquiries have since been completed ;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that Shri S. P. Dewan, Administrative Officer, UNESCO, was involved in the import of two air-conditioners from U.S.A. which were certified for official use but were really for the personal use of a former Deputy Chief ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that payments to Messrs G. E., New York and Messrs Jecna and Co., Bombay concerning the two air-conditioners were sent by Shri Dewan ;

(d) whether it is further a fact that Shri Dewan deposited in Mr. Dunningham's account a portion of payment, certifying it as Mr. Dunningham's savings converted into foreign exchange and arranging to send it to Mr. Dunningham in New Zealand in early 1967 ; and

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

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

(b) It has been ascertained that two air-conditioners imported in 1966 and cleared free of duty under cover of an

exemption certificate to the effect that the goods are for the official use of the UNESCO Mission in Delhi, were paid for out of the personal account of Mr. Dunningham, the then Acting Chief of the UNESCO Mission in Delhi. It appears that the said two air-conditioners were intended for the personal use of Mr. Dunningham. A notice has been issued by the Collector of Central Excise, Delhi to Shri Dewan asking him to show cause why a penalty should not be imposed on him under section 112 of the Customs Act 1962 because of his part in this importation. A reply to the said notice has since been received and a date for personal hearing as prayed for by Shri Dewan has been fixed by the Collector of Central Excise, Delhi. Further action will be taken after the hearing has been granted on the 21st April, 1969.

(c) Payment to M/s. Jeena & Co, regarding the two air-conditioners in question was made by a cheque from Mr. Dunningham. This cheque was forwarded by Shri Dewan under a covering letter. Payment to the suppliers of the two air-conditioners was made, however, out of the personal account of Mr. Dunningham. No evidence has so far come to light to suggest that this cheque in payment of the two air-conditioners was also forwarded by Shri Dewan.

(d) No evidence has so far come to notice to indicate that the amount deposited by Shri Dewan in Mr. Dunningham's savings account and sent abroad represented the sale proceeds of the two air-conditioners in question.

(e) Proceedings have been drawn up against Shri Dewan under the Customs Act, 1962.

Modelling of New Delhi and Delhi

*1217. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to State :

(a) whether the Urban development includes expenditure involved in modelling, remodelling and re-modelling of

the same place within a month or so in towns like New Delhi and Delhi ;

(b) if not, whether anybody is held responsible for waste of money in the kind of work described above and several others of this nature ; and

(c) whether money for development is given by the Central Government for some specific plans and projects or whether the amount is merely sanctioned ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Wasteful expenditure is usually detected during the course of audit of accounts of the body responsible for incurring the expenditure when appropriate action is taken in the matter.

(c) Central assistance has in the past been given to States according to Specific Scheme and Heads of Development. From the year 1969—70, it will be made available to them in the form of "Block Loans" and "Block grants",

केन्द्रीय उत्पादन-शुल्क विभाग के अधिकारियों द्वारा कानपुर में बल्ब फैक्टरियों के मालिकों को तंग किया जाना

*1218 श्री श्रीकार सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 8 जनवरी, 1969 के दैनिक 'वीर अर्जुन' में प्रकाशित इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि कानपुर की एक दर्जन बल्ब फैक्टरियों के मालिकों ने केन्द्रीय उत्पादन-शुल्क के अधिकारियों द्वारा तंग किये जाने के कारण फैक्टरियों को बन्द कर दिया है ; और

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

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० खं० सेठी) : (क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) इस बात का निश्चित पता लगा लिया गया है कि बिजली के बल्बों के किसी भी निर्माता को तंग नहीं किया गया था। लेकिन टंगस्टन तथा ड्युमेट तार-युक्त फिला-मेंटो के पकड़े जाने से कुछ गलत फहमी अवश्य पैदा हो गयी थी और बल्ब निर्माताओं ने 3 जनवरी, 1969 को एक दिन की हड़ताल कर दी थी। बाद में वे सहायक समाहर्ता से मिले थे जिन्होंने उन्हें स्थिति स्पष्ट कर दी थी और उसके बाद निर्माताओं ने अपना काम फिर से सामान्य रूप से करना शुरू कर दिया है।

Tax Deductions Under Section 194 of Income Tax Act Question

*1219. SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of tax deducted at source and deposited with the treasury on interest under Section 194 of the Income Tax Act, 1961 till December, 1968 ;

(b) whether any representation has been made by the business community against deduction on interest ; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to curb or ease the difficulties experienced in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE, (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : Presumably the question refers to the provisions of section 194-A of the Income-tax Act, 1961, which was introduced by the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1967.

(a) The amount of tax deducted at source and deposited with the Treasury on interest under section 194-A of the Income-tax Act, 1961 from 1st April, 1968 to 31st December, 1968 is Rs. 4.88 crores (figures provisional).

(b) Yes, Sir. Some representations have been received against the provisions of section 194-A relating to deduction of tax on interest.

(c) (1) Provision already exists in Section 194-A itself to mitigate difficulties as under :

(i) Section 194-A (3) (iii) provides for exemption from deduction of tax on interest in respect of certain specified categories and the general clause (f) enables the Government to exempt in suitable cases or class of cases of institutions, associations or bodies.

(ii) Section 194-A also enables assesses to claim exemption from deduction of tax on the basis of their affidavits or statements in writing to be verified by certain categories of responsible persons specified in the Act, such as Members of Parliament, Gazetted Officers etc.

(2) Government also take remedial measures as provided in law whenever difficulties are brought to their notice.

Excavating of Rawli Hills in Bombay

*1220. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that while excavating at Rawli Hills in the city of Bombay, volcanic ash and deep and jagged fissures were found suggesting the existence of a bed of volcano under the city ;

(b) the names of geologists of the Central Government who have visited the site ; and

(c) the salient features of their reports ?

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

**Residence of General Manager of
Trombay Unit of Fertilizer
Corporation of India**

*1221. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the General Manager of the Trombay Unit of the Fertilizers Corporation of India is provided with residential premises in Bombay ;

(b) whether he is paid any house rent allowance ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the present incumbent to the post of General Manager has been using the guest house of the Fertilizer Corporation of India as his residence on payment of Rs. 2.50 per day; and

(d) whether this conduct of the General Manager meets with approval of Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) There is a Bungalow provided for the General Manager of the Trombay Unit. It has, however, been converted into a guest house with the approval of the Managing Director of the Corporation.

(b) No.

(c) Yes, with the permission of the Managing Director, on payment of the usual charges under F. R. 45 (A) and not Rs. 2.50 day.

(d) Does not arise.

L. I. C. Investments

*1222. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that about Rs. 45 crores out of Life Insurance Corporation's total investments of Rs. 150

crores would go to the rural areas in the current financial year ;

(b) if so, the broad details therefor ; and

(c) the break-up of its total investments as on 1st December, 1968 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) : (a) to (c) : The details of L.I.C.'s investments intended for rural areas are as follows :

	1968-69	1-4-68 to 31-12-68 (Rs. in crores)
1. Co-operative Land Mortgage Debentures.	7.99	3.41
2. Loans to Co-operative Sugar Factories.	0.20	—
3. Loans to Industrial Estates.	0.34	0.34
4. Loans to Municipal Committee of small towns for water works and drainage schemes.	4.17	1.68
Total :	12.70	5.43

Note : The amount of loans to State Electricity Boards which are intended for schemes including those for rural electrification is not included in the above Table; the amount of loans to State Electricity Boards for the full year 1968-69 is Rs. 35 crores and that for the period 1-4-1968 to 31-12-1968 is Rs. 7 crores. Figures of loans granted to State Governments for the Village Housing Scheme and Plantation, Labour Housing Schemes are not readily available and hence these are not included in the Table; the amount of such loans is however small.

**Research Project at Safdarjung Hospital
for Studying Weight and Life Span of
Infant**

- *1223. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the United States has agreed to finance a research project at the Safdarjung Hospital to investigate the relationship between the weight of the infant and its life span ;

(b) if so, the total grant authorised by the U. S. Government ; and

(c) how far this project will be helpful in preventing the premature deaths of infants ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 6,84,200.

(c) This study will enable to understand the causes of low birth weight and of incomplete gestation. It will also help in identifying babies of particular weight group and gestation period, who require special attention.

**Lifting of Restrictions on Advancing
Loans to Rice Mills**

*1224 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has recently lifted all restrictions on commercial banks advancing loans to rice mills for purchase of paddy in the open market in West Bengal ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). In view of the better paddy crop and considerable fall in the prices of rice in West Bengal, the Reserve Bank has exempted from margin and ceiling restrictions bank advances to rice mills in West Bengal against paddy and rice.

Allocation for Power Sector for 1969-70

*1225. SHRI G. C. DIXIT : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in the meeting held at Delhi between the Madhya Pradesh Government and the Planning Commission on the 24th December, 1968, the proposed allocation for power sector for 1969-70 was reduced to Rs. 10.95 crores ;

(b) whether Government are aware that on account of this reduction, the rural electrification and lift irrigation works of Madhya Pradesh have been reduced at a level of Rs. 4.50 crores as against the provision of Rs. 5.34 crores for Rural Electrification Scheme and Lift Irrigation Scheme during the current financial year ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : (a) to (c). In the meeting held on 24th December, 1968 in the Planning Commission, the Annual Plan for 1969-70 relating to Power Sector was also discussed. The Annual Plan for the year 1969-70 for the State including the Power Sector is yet to be finalised.

**Policy re long-term and medium-term
financing by Commercial Banks**

*1226. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any arrangement between the various financial institutions for coordinating their operations of rupee and foreign exchange finance ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether Government propose to initiate any measures for coordination of leading operations of commercial banks and these institutions ;

(d) if so, the details thereof ; and

(e) the policy of Government in allowing long-term and medium-term financing by commercial banks ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). So far as foreign exchange finance is concerned two term-lending institutions, *viz.* the Industrial Finance Corporation of India and the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India have got foreign lines of credit. The sub-loans granted by these institutions are intended to finance import of capital equipment, for which the concerns have to obtain the requisite clearance of the Capital Goods Committee and the Import Licence therefor. Normally, it is indicated in the Clearance/Import Licences itself whether the foreign exchange agreed to be released by the Government is against the credits available with the Industrial Finance Corporation of India and/or Industrial credit and Investment Corporation of India. If the name of any one particular institution has been mentioned, the concern approaches that particular institution for assistance ; if names of both the institutions are given, it is open to the concern to approach either one or both the institutions. It is not uncommon to find a case where the foreign exchange requirements of a concern have been met jointly by the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India and the Industrial Finance Corporation of India. In such cases, co-ordination is secured through discussions at the inter-institutional meetings as also by correspondence, exchange of appraisals, inspection reports etc.

As regards rupee finance, the Industrial Development Bank of India plays a co-ordinating role in the term lending activities of other financial institutions, through monthly Inter-Institutional meetings of the Senior Executives of the Industrial Development Bank of India,

Industrial Finance Corporation of India, Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India and Life Insurance Corporation of India. At these meetings which are informal in character, in addition to the consideration of many specific projects, several general issues of common interest are also discussed. Although these meetings are primarily intended to enable speedy consideration of applications for joint assistance, they also assist in devising procedures for quicker disbursal of the assistance sanctioned. In regard to important underwriting operations, though the Unit Trust of India does not form part of the consultation machinery in which the Industrial Development Bank of India, Life Insurance Corporation of India, Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India and Industrial Development Bank of India regularly participate, it maintains informal liaison with the other financial institutions and acts in step with them.

(c) and (d). The term requirements of most of the small and medium sized projects are generally looked after by the regional institutions like the State Financial Corporations, State Industrial Development Corporation and by Commercial Banks. As an apex institution, the Industrial Development Bank of India maintain active liaison with Commercial Banks and State Financial Corporations which take interest in projects requiring Industrial Development Bank of India's assistance. It also encourages State Industrial Development Corporations to bring to such projects as they may like to promote and partly finance. The co-operation of banks is enlisted in the matter of providing loans and guarantees and underwriting of shares in important projects involving large expenditure. Consortia of a number of commercial banks have been organised under the leadership of the Industrial Development Bank of India to participate in the financing of such projects. Many of the medium term industrial loans provided by commercial banks and State Financial Corporations are refinanced by the Industrial Development Bank of India and this enables the Bank to be in touch with the term lending operations of these institutions. The Industrial Development Bank of India also operates a Scheme for the refi-

nancing of medium term credits provided to exporters and bankers and rediscounts bills arising from sales of indigenous machinery on deferred payment basis. As commercial banks are not always in a position to carry the whole risk and provide the entire term finance and guarantee facilities required by exporters even with refinance from the Industrial Development Bank of India, the Industrial Development Bank of India has recently introduced a new Scheme for providing term assistance and guarantee facilities to exporters of capital and engineering goods and services in participation with commercial banks. In the case of State Financial Corporations apart from refinance of industrial loans, the Industrial Development Bank of India also supplements the resources of these institutions through contribution to their share and bonds issues.

(e) There are no restrictions on commercial banks granting medium and long term advances provided they are satisfied about the merits of the relative loan applications. The Reserve Bank of India has already advised the scheduled commercial banks in February, 1969 that it would not wish to limit individual bank's medium and long term loans to any particular percentage of their deposits and that banks should in this matter take account of their own overall position.

Extension of Embankments on River Kamala

*1227. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2320 on the 10th March, 1969 and state :

(a) whether the reports and estimates for the extension of embankments on both sides of river Kamala from Jai Nagar to the Himalayan foothills in the Nepalese territory have since been finalised ;

(b) whether contacts have been made with the Government of Nepal of consent and implementation ; and

(c) if so, the result thereof ?

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

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

Copper Deposits in India

*1228. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether recent surveys have revealed that rich copper deposits are available in many parts of the country ;

(b) if so, the places where the positive indication about the availability of copper has been found ; and

(c) the total quantum of deposits that have been found so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) and (b). Recent surveys have shown copper ore deposits/occurrences at Rakha Roam Sidheswar, Tamapahar, Turamdih, Ramchandrapahar in Singhbhum Copper belt in Bihar ; Kolihan, Madhan-Kudhan Akwali, Satkui, Bhagoni, Kho-Dariba in Rajasthan ; Dhukonda, Nallakonda, Bandalamottu in Agnigundala and Mailaram in Andhra Pradesh ; and Mamandur in South Arcot District in Tamil Nadu.

(c) About 240 million tonnes of copper ore have been estimated by the Geological Survey of India.

Exemption of Industrial Units in U. P. from Octroi and Terminal Taxes

*1229. SHRI MUHAMMED SHE-RIFF : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have exempted all industrial units from payment of octroi and terminal taxes on their machinery and building materials in Uttar Pradesh ;

(b) whether this exemption will be permanent or temporary ; and

(c) whether this exemption will be made available in all the States of industrial growth in the country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) : (a) and (b). The Government of Uttar Pradesh have issued orders in January, 1969 granting exemption to machinery and building materials required for setting up new industrial units and for expanding existing units from payment of octroi and terminal taxes levied by the municipal bodies in the State. These orders will remain in force until the 31st March, 1972.

(c) Under the Constitution, the levy of octroi and terminal taxes on the entry of goods in a local area is a State subject. The question of the Government of India taking any action in the matter does not arise.

चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों के क्वार्टरों में पंखों की व्यवस्था

*1230. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त :

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह :

श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह :

क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों के क्वार्टरों में पंखों की व्यवस्था कर दी गई है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और उन कालोनियों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों के क्वार्टरों में पंखों की अब तक व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है और उन क्वार्टरों की कुल संख्या कितनी है;

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (क) का उत्तर स्वीकारात्मक है तो संसद सदस्यों

को दिये गये नौकरों के क्वार्टरों में पंखे न लगाए जाने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(घ) क्या सरकार विचार इन क्वार्टरों का में भी पंखों की व्यवस्था करने का है; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो उनके क्वार्टरों में कब पंखे लगाये जायेंगे ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० भूति) : (क) और (ख). यद्यपि दिल्ली में चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों के क्वार्टरों में भारम्भ में पंखे लगाने की व्यवस्था नहीं थी किन्तु अप्रैल, 1965 में यह निर्णय किया गया कि इन क्वार्टरों में निधियों की उपलब्धता के अनुसार चरणों (फेज मेनर) में पंखों की व्यवस्था की जाये। इस निर्णय के अनुसरण में लगभग 13,000 क्वार्टरों में छत के पंखे लगा दिये गए हैं। पंखों को अभी 1181 क्वार्टरों में निम्न प्रकार लगाना शेष है :—

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(ग) संसद सदस्यों के निवास स्थान से संलग्न सर्वेट क्वार्टरों को सरकारी चतुर्थ

श्रेणी कर्मचारियों के क्वार्टरों के समान नहीं समझा जाता है।

(घ) सरकार ने निर्णय किया है कि संसद सदस्यों के निवास स्थानों से संलग्न सर्वेन्ट क्वार्टरों में केवल पाइन्ट और पंखे का क्लेम्प ही लगाए जायेंगे।

(ङ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Panna Mines

6942. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether government have any plans to arrange for cutting and polishing of diamonds found in Panna mines in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the details thereof ;

(c) whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh has been consulted in this regard; and

(d) if so, with what result ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) No firm plans have so far been finalised.

(b) The National Mineral Development Corporation which is operating diamond mines in Panna is exploring the possibilities of developing the cutting and polishing industry at Panna.

(c) Yes.

(d) After detailed discussions with representatives of Madhya Pradesh Government, a Committee consisting of the Additional Director of Industries, Madhya Pradesh, the Managing Director of Madhya Pradesh Mining Corporation and the Diamond Valuation Officer, National Mineral Development Corporation has been set up to study problems connected with the diamond cutting and

polishing trade in Bombay, Panna etc., and to submit a report. The report is awaited.

Chambal Irrigation Project

6943. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated cost of Chambal Irrigation Project in Madhya Pradesh and the amount of Central assistance given so far ;

(b) the date by which this project is likely to be completed and the area that would be irrigated; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the allocation for 1968-69 has been drastically cut and if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) The estimated cost of Chambal Project in Madhya Pradesh is expected to be Rs. 62.99 crores (which includes Rs. 47.71 crores on the irrigation side). The total loan assistance given so far to Madhya Pradesh for Chambal Project amounts to Rs. 59.96 crores.

(b) The Gandhisagar Dam was completed in the year 1960. The works of canal system are expected to be completed by the end of June 1970. On full development, the Chambal Canals are designed to irrigate an area of 7 lakh acres in Madhya Pradesh.

(c) No, Sir.

Tawa and Hasdee Irrigation Projects in Madhya Pradesh

6944. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central assistance has been given to the Tawa and Hasdee Irrigation Projects in Madhya Pradesh during 1968-69; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof ;

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). No earmarked Central assistance was given for Tawa and Hasdeo Projects during 1968-69. Both these projects, along with others, were, however, financed through Miscellaneous Development Loans given by the Central Government.

Shortage of Heavy oil in Dhuvaran Power Station, Gujarat

6945. SHRI P. N. SOLANKI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is acute shortage of heavy oil in Dhuvaran Power Station in Gujarat State ;

(b) the annual demand of Dhuvaran Power Station for heavy oil and how much supply is sanctioned by the Refinery in Gujarat ;

(c) whether oil supply is diverted to Maharashtra State to earn higher price than Gujarat is paying at present to the Refinery ;

(d) whether this short supply of heavy oil by the Refinery has forced the Dhuvaran Power Station to use coal instead of oil ; and

(e) whether the Refinery in Gujarat State propose further supply of oil to Dhuvaran Power Station and, if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a). No, Sir.

(b) The requirements of Dhuvaran Power Station are upto the rate of 880 tonnes per day or 3,21,000 tonnes per year, during the first stage of Dhuvaran Operations and at the rate of 1,630 tonnes per day or 595,000 tonnes per annum after Dhuvaran completes its expansion in

second stage. The Indian Oil Corporation is meeting the first stage requirements in full.

(c) No.

(d) The Dhuvaran Power Station is designed to use coal also. Information regarding their coal consumption, if any, is not readily available.

(e) Yes, subject to a reasonable settlement of the price.

Agencies for Distribution of Indian Oil in Gujarat

6946. SHRI S. M. SOLANKI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of co-operative organisations, private individuals or agencies which distribute Indian oil and oil products in Gujarat ; and

(b) the number of applications that were pending for new agencies in Gujarat in 1968 ?

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

Imported Cars in the Ministries

6947. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of imported cars still in use of the Ministries and Departments of the Government of India and the number of imported cars used by the Ministers and Deputy Ministers ;

(b) the makes and brands of these cars and how they were obtained ;

(c) the steps being taken to speedily replace them by Indian made cars ;

(d) whether it is a fact that the Ministers and Officials of Government dislike the Indian cars because of their deteriorating quality ; and

(e) if so, the steps being taken to improve their quality to international standards ?

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

(c) Instructions exist that only Indian built cars should, in future, be purchased as staff cars, except when the requirement is mainly for use of foreign visitors/V.I.Ps. However, each Ministry/each independent Department has been permitted to retain/have, not more than one foreign made post-1960 car as such cars are found useful for quicker transport over longer distances and for ceremonial/protocol purposes. Foreign made post-1960 cars in excess of the number permitted are required to be surrendered to the State Trading Corporation for disposal.

(d) No such instance has come to notice.

(e) Government had been receiving complaints about defects in the quality of cars manufactured in India. Following these complaints, Government had set up a committee of experts to make a thorough investigation into the causes of the deterioration in the quality of cars and to suggest remedial measures. The recommendations of the Committee have been brought to the notice of the manufacturers and statutory directions have been issued to them in respect of the more important of these recommendations to ensure compliance. The matter has also been discussed individually with representatives of the three car manufacturers and they have assured Government that they would implement the various recommendations of the Committee. However, the implementation of these recommendations, by their very nature, would take

time and it is too early to say at this stage whether the quality of cars manufactured in the country has since improved.

In the meantime, in pursuance of one of the recommendations of the Committee, a team of experts has been deputed to visit the plants of the three car manufacturers with a view to assisting and advising the latter in strengthening their internal inspection organisation. The Team will also suggest to Government the kind of external inspection organisation that should be set up to supplement the internal arrangements and how it can be made to function effectively.

Raising Storage Capacity of Ukai Dam

6948. **SHRI DEORAO PATIL :** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any proposal has been received from Gujarat Government to raise the full reservoir level of the Ukai storage of Ukai Dam on Tapti river ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Clearance to Major and Medium Projects

6949. **SHRI DEORAO PATIL :** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) what is the procedure adopted for giving clearance to the Major and Medium projects by the Central Water and Power Commission and Planning Commission at present ; and

(b) the difficulties in regard to giving clearance to such projects which cost between Rs. 15 lakhs and one crore and are within an allocated and earmarked financial ceiling of the State ?

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

(a) . Basic data and project features in respect of projects costing Rs. 15 lakhs to Rs. 3 crores are to be furnished by the State Governments to the Central Water and Power Commission for examination in a proforma prescribed by the Planning Commission. The examination by the Central Water and Power Commission in respect of these projects is limited to the basic planning, inter-State aspects, hydrology and economic feasibility.

Detailed project reports of the projects costing Rs. 3 crores and above are required to be sent to the Central Water and Power Commission by the State Governments. The various technical and economic aspects. e. g. planning, water availability, designs of dams and canals, cropping pattern, water requirements, inter-State aspects, costs and rates analysis, benefit cost ratio and financial return, etc., are examined by the Central Water and Power Commission in case of these projects in consultation with officers of the Ministry of Finance and the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

After examination by the Central Water and Power Commission, all the projects are then put up, along with the comments of the Central Water and Power Commission thereon, to an Advisory Committee appointed by the Planning Commission. Projects found acceptable by this Commission are there considered by the planning commission for inclusion in the Plan and necessary accepted letter issued after considering the resources likely to be available for the execution of the projects.

(b) . There is no difficulty in clearing projects costing between Rs. 15 lakhs and Rs. 3 crores if they are technically and economically acceptable and do not involve any unresolved inter-State aspects and funds are likely to be available to the State Plans for their execution.

पाकिस्तान को चोरी छिपे मांस का भेजा जाना

6950. श्री रमेश चन्द्र व्यास : क्या बिन्दु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पाकिस्तान सीमा के बाड़मेर जिले में 2.50 रुपए प्रति किलो की दर से मांस बेचा जाता है जबकि बाड़मेर जिले से लगे पाकिस्तानी क्षेत्र में यह 11 रुपये प्रति किलो की दर से बेचा जाता है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस जिले से पाकिस्तान को प्रतिदिन बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में चोरी छिपे मांस ले जाया जाता है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस तत्करी को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) यह सच है कि बाड़मेर के पाकिस्तान के साथ लगे इलाकों में मांस 2.50 रु० प्रति किलोग्राम की दर पर बेचा जाता है। उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार पाकिस्तान के सीमावर्ती इलाकों में मांस का विक्रय-मूल्य लगभग 3.50 रुपये प्रति किलोग्राम है।

(ख) जहाँ तक सरकार को पता है ऐसा कोई तत्कर-निर्यात नहीं होता।

(ग) उपर्युक्त (ख) के उत्तर को देखते हुए यह सवाल नहीं उठता।

Lady Doctors in C. G. H. S. Dispensaries

6951. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Lady Doctors who perform regular Morning

and Evening duty at the C. G. H. S. Dispensaries at South Avenue, Vinay Marg, Chanakyapuri etc. have to attend Emergency Duty from 07.00 to 19.00 hours on Sundays and other holidays ;

(b) if so, whether they are given Compensatory Leave or Overtime allowance in lieu thereof ;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that the subordinate staff who perform Emergency Duty along with the Doctors are given Compensatory Leave within a fortnight ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING ; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) On Sundays and holidays one lady doctor remains on day duty at the South Avenue Dispensary by rotation from 7.00 A.M. to 7.30 P.M. in summer and from 8.00 A.M. to 7.30 P.M. in winter.

(b) No.

(c) Gazetted Officers are not entitled to get any compensatory Leave or overtime allowance.

(d) Yes.

Silver and Alloy in different denominations of coins

6952. SHRI P. K. DEO : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of silver and alloy in different denominations of coins in currency in India during the British period and after Independence ; and

(b) the name of the coins containing silver and alloy during that period ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). Only four denominations of coins, viz. Rupee, half rupee, quarter rupee and one eighth rupee current during the British period were in Silver and its alloy. These coins were in standard Silver containing

91.66% Silver and 8.34% Copper. The minting of one-eighth rupee in Silver alloy was discontinued in 1917. During the World War II, the rupee, half rupee and quarter rupee coins were minted in a quaternary alloy containing 50% Silver, 40% Copper, 5% Zinc and 5% Tin. The minting of the quaternary alloy coins was also discontinued in 1946-47, but they continued to be legal tender till March, 1968. No coins in Silver alloy have been minted after Independence.

Manufacture of Cortisone Acetate

6953. SHRI RAMAVTAR SHARMA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Cortisone acetate, a vital medicine for Addison's Disease, is not manufactured in tablet form in the country ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take for the manufacture of this medicine to relieve hardship to patients ?

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

(b) The manufacturer has discontinued manufacture of Cortisone acetate tablets as the off-take of the drug was insignificant. There are other drugs available for the treatment of the disease.

(c) Does not arise.

Unfilled post of the Director of N. B. O.

6954. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the post of Director, National Buildings Organisation has not been filled up by a regular

incumbent since last one and half years or so ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) The post has been vacant since 27th December, 1967.

(b) Necessary action has been initiated and the post is expected to be filled shortly.

Income-Tax Arrears due from Music Directors and Play-Back Singers

6956. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of Music Directors and Play back singers in the Indian Film Industry against whom arrears of Income-tax of Rs. 50 thousand or above are outstanding at present ;

(b) the reasons for non-recovery of tax arrears from them so far ; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to recover the outstanding arrears ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) to (c) . The collection of the required information will involve considerable time and labour as film industry is located in several States in India. If the Hon'ble Member desires to have information about any particular Music Director(s) and Play-back Singer(s), the same would be duly furnished.

नई दिल्ली स्थित सरकारी अस्पतालों में सुविधायें

6957. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन, और निर्माण,

आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत सरकार ने डाक्टर राम मनोहर लोहिया की मृत्यु की जांच और नई दिल्ली के अस्पतालों की दशा के बारे में जांच करने के लिए सात प्रमुख डाक्टरों की एक विशेषज्ञ समिति नियुक्त की थी, जैसा कि 24 जनवरी, 1968 के "टाइम्स आफ इण्डिया" में समाचार प्रकाशित हुआ था, और क्या उक्त समिति ने अपना प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत कर दिया है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त समिति ने सरकार का ध्यान इस तथ्य की ओर दिलाया है कि डाक्टर लोहिया का आपरेशन करने से पूर्व विलिंगडन अस्पताल में विसंक्रमण की सुविधायें, आपरेशन थियेटर का रख-रखाव और अस्पताल प्राधिकारियों द्वारा किये गये पूर्वोपाय अपर्याप्त थे ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है या करने का विचार है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) सरकार द्वारा बनाई गई अस्पताल जांच समिति को चिकित्सा, शल्य-चिकित्सा तथा विशेषज्ञों द्वारा देख रेख की वर्तमान सुविधाओं में सुधार करने के हेतु, नई दिल्ली के सरकारी अस्पतालों के कार्य संचालन की जांच पड़ताल करनी थी तथा उनके विकास के लिए सिफारिशें करनी थीं। इस समिति ने अपनी रिपोर्ट 25 अप्रैल, 1968 को दी थी।

(ख) जी, नहीं। यह इस समिति के निर्देश-पदों के अन्तर्गत नहीं था।

(ग) समिति ने दिल्ली के विभिन्न अस्पतालों में उपलब्ध वर्तमान सुविधाओं

में सुधार करने हेतु 200 से अधिक सिफारिशों की हैं। इन सिफारिशों की जाँच की जा चुकी है तथा सरकार के निर्णय की धीम्र घोषणा कर दी जायेगी।

Production of Toluene and Benzene

6958. SHRI D. R. PARMAR :

SHRI R. K. AMIN :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that production units producing 14,000 tonnes of Toluene and 33,000 tonnes of Benzene per annum will be commissioned this year in Gujarat State ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Udex Unit of Gujarat refinery for the production of Benzene and Toluene was started on 17th December, 1968. After the trial runs and guarantee test, the Unit was shut down on 3rd February, 1969. The production will be resumed on receipt of product acceptability reports from prospective customers.

Aromatic Company in Gujarat

6959. SHRI D. R. PARMAR :

SHRI R. K. AMIN :

SHRI S. M. SOLANKI :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Aromatic Complex involving outlay of about Rs. 22 crores has been planned in the public sector in Gujarat ; and

(b) if so, the present position of the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) :
(a) Yes. The outlay on the Complex will be Rs. 18 crores.

(b) Contracts with M/s. Fried Krupp Chemienlagenbau, West Germany, the collaborators in the project, have already been executed. A wholly owned Government of India undertaking under the name of 'The Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited' has been incorporated under the Companies Act, in the State of Gujarat for implementing the project. It is expected that the project will be completed by 1971-72.

Shri Sreeram Durga Prasad of Nagpur

6960. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA :
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the enquiry being conducted into the affairs of Shri Sreeram Durga Prasad of Nagpur, who was involved in smuggling and other charges involving crores of rupees has been completed ;

(b) if so, the specific charges against him, when the enquiry into his affairs instituted, the amount involved in it and the reasons for delay in completing the enquiry ; and

(c) the date by which the enquiry is likely to be completed ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) to (c). Proceedings were drawn against the firm by the Customs Department under the Customs Act for alleged export of Manganese ore without proper declaration under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act and under-valuation of goods exported. These allegations were made on the basis of enquiries which were instituted by the Customs Department in August, 1963. Under-valuation to the extent of Rs. 352 lakhs had been alleged in 115 show cause notices issued in the matter. Further under-valuation to the tune of Rs. 32

lakhs also came to notice in subsequent investigation but no proceedings in respect thereof could be initiated as the party moved the Madras High Court and the Supreme Court contesting the legality of proceedings instituted by the Customs Department.

It took time to complete the investigations because a very large number of documents seized at various places had to be scrutinised. Further the Courts were moved several times and stay of the proceedings was granted at the party's request. The Supreme Court of India has since decided that the Customs Department does not have any jurisdiction to draw up proceedings on the basis of allegations made in different show cause notices issued in the matter. The question of further enquiry by the Customs Department does not, therefore, arise. Suitable action, however, is being taken by the Directorate of Enforcement in the matter.

Top Ten Income-Tax Payers

6961. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA :
SHRI K. N. PANDEY :
SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADRIA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1028 on the 18th November, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the information regarding the top ten Income-tax payers in India and the arrears due from them has since been collected ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay and the time by which the same will be collected ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Yes, Sir. The required information has since been collected and a statement in implementation of the Assurance is being laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—830/69*].

(b) Details are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—830/69*].

(c) Does not arise.

Aid to St. John Medical College, Bangalore

6962. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Minister of State in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning had promised aid to the St. John Medical College in Bangalore;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the College was set up in the memory of Pope's visit to India ; and

(c) if so, whether in view of 80 per cent of seats being reserved for Catholics there by giving rise to communal tension and being against the Directive Principles of the Constitution the Central Government propose issuing any instructions in this regard so that admission to the college is done on the basis of merit alone ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) The Minister of State who was present at the Ceremony of Dedication of the Medical College held on the 29th September, 1968, did not promise any special Government aid to the institution. However, Central assistance was granted to the institution in the year 1967-68 for adding ten seats to its admission capacity under the scheme for emergency expansion of medical colleges. One of these seats was filled by a Government nominee and the rest were filled on the basis of merit.

(b) The college which is named after the patron saint of Pope John XXIII was started in the year 1963. Pope Paul VI visited India in the year 1964 in connection with the XXXVIII International Eucharistic Congress and blessed the corner stone of the College Project on the 3rd December, 1964.

(c) No. St. John's Medical College is a private institution and has the right to regulate its admissions in consultation with the affiliating University. The Government are not aware of any communal tension caused by such admissions. Under Article 30 of the Constitution of India all minorities, whether based on religion or language, have the right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice.

Hindustan Zinc Ltd.

6963. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the authorised and paid-up capital of the Hindustan Zinc Ltd. at the time of its setting up and as on the 31st March, 1968 ;

(b) the amount of loan which the company owed on the 31st March, 1968 and how much of it was from Central

Government, banks and other parties;

(c) the amount paid as interest the Corporation during the last three years ;

(d) the working results of the last three years ; and

(e) the main causes for the loss and estimates for 1968-69 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO): (a) The Company was incorporated on the 10th January, 1966 with an authorised capital of Rs. 10 crores. There has been no change in the authorised capital since then. The paid up capital of the Company has been increased from time to time. It stood at Rs. 604.50 lakhs as on the 31st March, 1968.

(b) The amount of loan which the Company owed on the 31st March, 1968, was as under :—

(i) Central Government	Rs. 505.25 lakhs
(ii) Rajasthan Government	Rs. 1.50 "
(iii) State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur (Cash Credit).	Rs. 9.18 "
(iv) Foreign suppliers of plants and equipment (deferred payment)	Rs. 108.38 "

(c) The interest charges of the Company during 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69 are as under :—

	1966-67 (from 22-10-65 to 31-3-1967) (Rs. in lakhs)	1967-68 (Rs. in lakhs)	1968-69 (Rs. in lakhs)
(i) To Central Government.	11.90	33.00	38.00
(ii) To bank and others.	23.06	2.00	7.00
(iii) To foreign suppliers of plant & equipment.	23.73	12.00	5.00

(d) Subject to final determination of compensation payable to Metal Corporation of India Limited for acquisition of

its Undertaking, the profit/loss is estimated as follows :

		(Rs. in lakhs)
1966-67	...	2.53 profit
1967-68		3.00 loss
1968-69		2.4 profit
		(The working results for this year are not yet ready ; the figure represents estimates)

(e) The Zinc Smelter, the main production unit of the Company, went into commercial production only from the 1st January, 1968. Due to country wide difficulties in regard to sales of superphosphates which affected Hindustan Zinc Ltd. also, production in the smelter was temporarily suspended for about seven weeks from July, 1968. Production was resumed in September, 1968 and Smelter is being worked at 70 per cent of the capacity pending solution to the problems of outlet for superphosphates. These factors affected the working results of the year referred to.

Investments by Financial Institutions in Certain Groups of Industries

6964. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount invested in the following groups of industries by the financial institutions like Life Insurance Corporation, Unit Trust of India, Industrial Finance Corporation etc. in the form of loans, underwriting of shares and underwriting of debentures as at the end of 1961-62 and as on the 31st March, 1968 or the period for which the figures are available with Government :

(i) Birlas, (ii) Sahu-Jain, (iii) Mafatlal (iv) Larsen Toubro, (v) Martin Burns, (vi) Bird & Co., (vii) Kamani, (viii) J. K. Singhanian, and (ix) Tatas :

(b) the percentage of increase in the amount of loans, etc. in the aforesaid groups of industries, separately, during the above period ; and

(c) the assets of these groups of industries as at the end of 1961-62 and as on the 31st March, 1968, separately, giving the percentage of increase in assets ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b) . The required information as available in respect of the Public Sector financial institutions namely the Life Insurance Corporation of India, Industrial Finance Corporation of India, Industrial Development Bank of India and the Unit Trust of India is given in the Statements laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 831 /69]

(c) No information is available regarding the value of assets of any of the 'Business Groups' referred to in the question as at the end of 31.3.62 and as on the 31.3.68. However, information is available in respect of the Birlas, Tatas and Mafatlal Groups as on 31.3.64 and in 1966-67. Information in respect of Sahu Jain, Martin Burns, Bird & Company (Bird Heilgers), Kamani and J. K. Singhanian Groups is available only as on 31.3.64. No information is available in respect of Larsen & Toubro. Tabulated information

is given below :

Table

Rs. in crores			
Business Groups	*Value of assets as on 31.3.64	Value of assets as in 1966-67	Percent of increase in assets.
<i>Part A</i>			
1. Birlas	292.70	480.00	64
2. Tatas	417.70	547.00	31
3. Mafatlal	45.90	106.00	131
<i>Part B</i>			
4. Sahu Jain	67.70	Not available	—
5. Martin Burns	149.60	do	—
6. Bird & Company (Bird Heilgers)	60.10	do	—
7. Kamani	12.10	do	—
8. J.K. Singhania	59.20	do	—
9. Larsen & Toubro	Not available	do	—

N. B. *As per Monopoly Enquiry Commission's report, 1965.

Installation of Perforated Lights in New Delhi

6965. SHRI M.L. SONDDHI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the N.D.M.C. has spent Rs. 37,380 on the installation of perforated lights without obtaining sanction from its members ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to stop this practice ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) :
(a) An estimate for Rs. 37,380/- for providing garden lights in the N.D.M.C.

parks and gardens was approved by the Committee in its meeting held on 10th January, 1969. No expenditure was incurred without proper sanction.

(b) Does not arise.

मेरठ डिवीजन की चीनी मिलों द्वारा उत्पादन शुल्क की छमायगी

6966. श्री राम स्वर्ण बिद्यार्थी :
श्री मोलू प्रसाद :
श्री राम चरण :

क्या बिहार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार मेरठ डिवीजन की चीनी मिलों में सतर्क रहने का है जिससे यह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि

बे मिलें बाजार में बिना उत्पादन शुल्क की भ्रदायगी के चीनी की बिक्री न कर सकें ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार इस बारे में उत्पादन निरीक्षक और अन्य उत्पादन अधिकारियों के मासिक खर्च की जाँच करने का है जिससे यह पता लग सके कि उनके यह खर्च उनकी भ्राय के अनुरूप हैं ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा विला मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) चीनी सहित उत्पादन-शुल्क लगने योग्य उत्पादों का उत्पादन करने वाले यूनिटों पर पर्याप्त निरोधक निगरानी रखना केन्द्रीय उत्पादन-शुल्क संगठन के लिए एक नियमित बात हो गई है। जब कभी किसी मिल द्वारा उत्पादन-शुल्क की भ्रदायगी किये बिना बाजार में चीनी बेचे जाने सम्बन्धी विशिष्ट सूचना प्राप्त होती है, तो ऐसी स्थिति में सम्बन्धित केन्द्रीय उत्पादन-शुल्क प्राधिकारियों को समुचित जांच-पड़ताल करने और निवारक दृष्टात्मक कार्यवाही करने की पर्याप्त शक्ति प्राप्त है।

(ख) और (ग). जी, नहीं। केन्द्रीय भ्रसैनिक सेवा (भ्राचरण) नियमावली 1964 में जो सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए भ्राचरण-संहिता का निर्धारण करती है, ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है जिसके अनुसार सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए भ्राय तथा व्यय सम्बन्धी विवरण-पत्र प्रस्तुत करना भ्रावश्यक हो। ऐसी व्यवस्था के भ्राभाव में, अन्य सरकारी विभागों में समतुल्य स्थिति एवं ग्रैड के अधिकारियों को छोड़ते हुए, केवल केन्द्रीय उत्पादन-शुल्क के निरीक्षकों को अपनी भ्राय-व्यय सूचना देने के लिए कहना सम्भव नहीं होगा।

विभागाध्यक्षों और क्षेत्र पर्यवेक्षी अधिकारियों को अपने सभी अधीनस्थ कर्मचा-

रियों की गति-विधियों पर नजर रखनी होती है। यदि किसी कर्मचारी का रहन सहन उसके साधनों से बाहर पाया जाय, तो पर्यवेक्षण प्राधिकारी, उसके विरुद्ध भ्राचरण-नियमों के अन्तर्गत उपयुक्त कार्यवाही कर सकता है। ऐसी कार्यवाही तब भी की जा सकती है, जब कर्मचारियों भ्रायवा भ्राम जनता से उनके हस्ताक्षरों के साथ ऐसी शिकायतें प्राप्त हों जिनमें विशिष्ट जानकारी दी हो।

वर्ष 1968-69 में पारी से बाहर क्वार्टरों का विया जाना

6967. श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :
श्री राम स्वरूप विश्वाधी :
श्री भ्राम प्रकाश त्यागी :

क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, भ्राबास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1968-69 में सामान्यतः भ्रावंटित किये जाने वाले क्वार्टरों की तुलना में पारी से बाहर कितने प्रतिशत क्वार्टरों का भ्रावंटन किया गया ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इस समय ऐसे व्यक्तियों की सूची बहुत लम्बी है जिन्हें पारी से बाहर क्वार्टर भ्रावंटित किये जाने हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उपरोक्त सूची में कितने व्यक्तियों के नाम हैं और किस तारीख तक उन्हें क्वार्टर भ्रावंटित किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, भ्राबास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ड० सू० भूति) (क) दिल्ली / नई दिल्ली में 1968-69 के दौरान बगैर बारी के भ्राधार पर भ्रावंटन क्वार्टरों का कुल प्रतिशत लगभग 12 है।

(ख) तथा (ग). 568 मामलों में बगैर बारी के आधार पर आवंटन की स्वीकृति जारी की जा चुकी है तथा सम्बन्धित व्यूक्ति वास्तविक आवंटन की प्रतीक्षा कर रहे हैं। इन व्यक्तियों का आवंटन विभिन्न टाइपों के निवास स्थानों की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करता है तथा मामले की पुनरीक्षा की जा रही है।

उत्तरी बंगाल में बाढ़ों के सम्बन्ध में प्रतिवेदन

6968. श्री ना० स्व० शर्मा :

श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

श्री भोम प्रकाश त्यागी :

क्या सिन्धु तथा बिछुत मन्त्री 24 फरवरी, 1969 के अतारकित प्रश्न संख्या 885 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तरी बंगाल तथा अन्य राज्यों में बाढ़ रोकने पर विचार करने के लिए नियुक्त की गई तकनीकी समिति प्रतिवेदन में की गई सिफारिशों के आधार पर कार्यवाही शुरू करने का सरकार का विचार है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सिन्धु तथा बिछुत मंत्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख). उत्तर बंगाल की बाढ़ समस्याओं की जांच के लिए बनाई गई तकनीकी समिति की रिपोर्ट में विशेषकर उत्तर बंगाल के क्षेत्रों के बारे में ही सिफारिशें हैं। इसलिए रिपोर्ट में की गई इन सिफारिशों के आधार पर अन्य राज्यों में कार्यवाही करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

प्रतिजीवाणु औषधियों, अफीम तथा सलफा औषधियों का मूल्य

6969. श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :

श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

श्री भोलू प्रसाद :

श्री भोम प्रकाश त्यागी :

क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आयात की जाने वाले प्रतिजीवाणु औषधियां अफीम तथा गंधक का मूल्य देश में बनने वाली इन वस्तुओं के मूल्य से कम है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इन औषधियों के मूल्य अधिक होने के कारण ये हैं कि एक तो इन वस्तुओं को बनाने वाले कारखानों को इस एकाधिकार प्राप्त है तथा दूसरे नये कारखाने के आधार पर लाइसेंस नहीं दिये जा रहे हैं कि और कारखाने स्थापित करने की गुंजाइश नहीं है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि नई कम्पनियों की स्थापना से इन औषधियों के मूल्य कम हो जायेंगे क्योंकि पुरानी कम्पनियों को मूल्य प्रतियोगिता का सामना करना पड़ेगा ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या इस क्षेत्र की किसी कम्पनी को लाइसेंस देने का सरकार का विचार है ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दा० रा० चव्हाण) : (क) जी हां। अफीम के मामले में तुलना संभव नहीं है क्योंकि इसका आयात नहीं किया जाता।

(ख) जी नहीं। आमतौर पर, देश में बनने वाली वस्तुओं के अधिक मूल्य होने के कई कारण हैं जिनके अन्तर्गत ड्रग्स एण्ड फार्मास्यूटिकल कारखानों का परिचालन हो रहा है, जैसे कि उपकरण और कच्चे माल

की भारी लागत, उत्पादन की घीमी गति उच्चतर ह्रास प्रभार, यूनियों का अलाभकर भाकार इत्यादि।

(ग) कोई जरूरी नहीं है। इसके विपरीत मौजूदा यूनियों का विस्तार कम लागत पर किया जा सकता है और उन्हें आधिक रूप से योग्य बनाया जायेगा। प्रतिरिक्त क्षमता को लाइसेंस करते समय प्रत्येक यत्न किया जाता है कि यथा संभव प्रतियोगिता की स्थितियाँ बनी रहें।

(घ) और (ङ) : प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

उत्तर प्रदेश में नलकूपों से बिजली की मोटरों की चोरी

6970. श्री राम स्वरूप बिष्टाजी :

श्री मोलू प्रसाद :

श्री राम चरण :

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

(क) जनवरी से 31 दिसम्बर 1968 तक उत्तर प्रदेश में सरकारी नलकूपों से बिजली की कितनी मोटरों की चोरी हुई ;

(ख) उनमें से कितनी बिजली की मोटरों को अब तक बरामद किया जा चुका है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इस बात को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए एक जांच करने का है कि कहीं नलकूप संचालक और अन्य कर्मचारियों का नलकूपों की मोटरों की चोरी में हाथ तो नहीं है ;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि नलकूपों के मामले में उत्तर प्रदेश की तुलना में मद्रास राज्य को प्राथमिकता दी गई है और मद्रास राज्य में सरकारी नलकूपों की संख्या उत्तर प्रदेश की तुलना में कई गुना अधिक है जबकि मद्रास राज्य का क्षेत्र उत्तर प्रदेश की तुलना में बहुत कम है ;

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इस शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश को अतिरिक्त सहायता देने का प्रस्ताव है जिससे उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य भी मद्रास राज्य की भाँति सिंचाई के मामले में आत्मनिर्भर हो सके ; और

(च) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सिंचाई तथा बिद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि 1 जनवरी से 31 दिसम्बर, 1968 की अवधि में सरकारी नलकूपों से बिजली की 21 मोटरें चोरी हो गई थीं।

(ख) अब तक कोई भी मोटर बरामद नहीं हुई है।

(ग) सुचना मिली है कि सभी मामलों की जांच की जा रही है।

(घ) से (च). उत्तर प्रदेश में तमिलनाडु की अपेक्षा अधिक सरकारी नलकूप हैं। 1968-69 के अन्त में उत्तर प्रदेश और तमिलनाडु में सरकारी नलकूपों की संख्या निम्नलिखित थी :—

उत्तर प्रदेश	9502
तमिल नाडु	33

किन्तु उत्तर प्रदेश में 31-12-68 को बिजली से चलने वाले सिंचाई पम्पों/नलकूपों की संख्या 67,152 थी जबकि तमिलनाडु में 3,84,661 थी।

नलकूपों का निर्माण और अर्जन राज्य योजनाओं का एक भाग है किन्तु 1968-69 तक पम्पों/नलकूपों के अर्जन के लिए पृथक रक्षित केन्द्रीय सहायता दी गई थी। 1968-69 के दौरान तमिलनाडु सरकार को 6 करोड़ रुपये की राशी और उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को 8 करोड़ रुपये की राशी केन्द्रीय सहायता के रूप में स्वीकार की गई थी।

चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिए सहायता की पद्धति पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

जीवन बीमा निगम में हिन्दी का प्रयोग

6971. श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :

श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :

क्या बिना मंत्री 16 दिसम्बर 1968 के अतिरिक्तित प्रश्न संख्या 4589 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिन्दी भाषा-भाषी क्षेत्रों के जीवन बीमा निगम के कितने कार्यालय हैं और उन कार्यालयों के प्रत्येक वर्ग के हिन्दी जानने वाले अधिकारी और कर्मचारी कितने-कितने हैं ;

(ख) ऐसे अधिकारी और कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है जो हिन्दी नहीं जानते और उन्हें हिन्दी सिखाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ;

(ग) क्या जीवन बीमा निगम का ध्यान गृह मंत्रालय के 6 जुलाई, 1968 के परिपत्र की ओर दिलाया गया है जिसमें हिन्दी के प्रयोग के बारे में आवश्यक अनुदेशों का उल्लेख है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो हिन्दी में टिप्पण लिखने पर लगाये गये प्रतिबन्ध कहाँ तक उचित हैं ; और

(ङ.) क्या जीवन बीमा निगम के कार्यालयों में हिन्दी के प्रयोग के बारे में तत्काल कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा बिना मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायगी।

(ग) से (ङ). जी, हां। चूंकि जीवन बीमा निगम एक अखिल भारतीय संगठन है और निगम के विभिन्न कार्यालयों में

स्थानान्तरण भी अखिल भारतीय आधार पर किए जाते हैं, इसलिए निगम के हिन्दी न जानने वाले कर्मचारियों को, जिनकी संख्या बहुत अधिक है, पहले हिन्दी का प्रशिक्षण दिए बिना अंग्रेजी के बजाए हिन्दी में नोट लिखना आरम्भ कर देने से बड़ी कठिनाई उपस्थित हो जाएगी। यही नहीं, बीमा एक त्रिशिष्ट उद्योग है जिसमें बड़ी ही प्राविधिक शब्दावली के प्रयोग की आवश्यकता है, जो किसी अन्य उद्योग या व्यापार में प्रयोग में नहीं लाई जाती। अतः हिन्दी प्रशिक्षण की प्रक्रिया कुछ कठिन होगी, जिसके लिए सावधानी पूर्वक योजना बनाई जानी आवश्यक है। यह मामला निगम के विचाराधीन है।

जीवन बीमा निगम में हिन्दी का प्रयोग

6972. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :

श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :

क्या बिना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जीवन बीमा निगम के कितने पारिभाषिक शब्द ऐसे हैं जिनके हिन्दी पर्याय नहीं बनाये गये हैं।

(ख) क्या उस मंत्रालय ने शिक्षा मंत्रालय के केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय के सहयोग से ऐसे पारिभाषिक शब्दों के हिन्दी पर्याय बनाने के लिए अब तक कोई प्रयास किए हैं।

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

(घ) क्या वह कार्यालय पारिभाषिक शब्दों के हिन्दी पर्याय बनाने तथा हिन्दी न जानने वाले कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी पढ़ाने के लिए तुरन्त कार्यवाही करने पर विचार करेगा ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो कब ?

उप प्रधान मन्त्री तथा वित्त मन्त्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) से (ङ). बीमा सम्बन्धी कारोबार में प्रयोग में लाए जाने वाले तकनीकी शब्दों की हिन्दी शब्दावली नियम द्वारा तैयार कर ली गई है और यह शब्दावली शिक्षा मंत्रालय के वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी शब्दावली आयोग द्वारा अनुमोदित भी की जा चुकी है। इस शब्दावली के तकनीकी शब्द अब हिन्दी में छपे फार्मों में इस्तेमाल किए जाते हैं। इस समय, निगम के कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी सिखाने की कोई खास योजना चालू नहीं है फिर भी निगम इस मामले के महत्त्व से परिचित है और प्रशासनिक दृष्टि से सम्भव होते ही वह इस बारे में आवश्यक कार्यवाही करेगा।

दिल्ली में भूगो-भोपड़ी सम्बन्धी अध्ययन दल की शिफारिशें

6973. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :

श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :

क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्री 16 दिसम्बर, 1968 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 4574 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भूगो-भोपड़ी सम्बन्धी अध्ययन दल की पहली शिफारिश पर विचार कर लिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या निर्णय किया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस सम्बन्ध में देरी होने के क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण आवास, तथा नगरीय विकास

मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) से (ग). सरकारी तथा सार्वजनिक भूमि पर प्रथम अनधिकृत को हस्तक्षेप अपराध (कागनीजेबल आफेन्स) बनाने के लिए पब्लिक प्रेमिसेज (एविकशन आफ अन-आथराइज्ड आक्यूपेन्स) एक्ट, 1958 में संशोधन के प्रश्न पर विस्तार के साथ विचार किया गया। किन्तु यह अनुभव किया गया कि बेदखली के संक्षिप्त सिविल उपचार (समरी सिविल रेमेडी आफ एविकशन) के वर्तमान ढांचे तथा भारतीय दण्ड संहिता के उपबन्धों से भी स्थिति में सुधार किया जा सकता है, तथा इस विषय पर विधान बनाने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं थी।

सफदरजंग अस्पताल में मानसिक रोगियों की चिकित्सा करने के लिए गैस का प्रयोग

6974. श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

श्री मोल्लू प्रसाद :

श्री राम चरण :

क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सफदरजंग अस्पताल, नई दिल्ली में मानसिक रोगियों को एक प्रकार की गैस दी जाती थी जो अब नहीं दी जाती है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) मानसिक रोगियों के जो अधिकतर भावुक होते हैं, कष्टों को दूर करने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ;

(घ) क्या वह गैस इतनी मूल्यवान् है कि रोगियों के जीवन और उनके कल्याण का भी ध्यान नहीं रखा जाता है ; और

(ङ) रोगियों के उपचार के लिए यह सुविधा पुनः किस ताराख से उपलब्ध की जायेगी ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) :
(क) जी हां।

(ख) से (ङ) गैस से इलाज मानसिक रोगों का कोई विशिष्ट उपचार नहीं है इस उपचार का प्रयोग सांकेतिक चिकित्सा की अनेक विधियों में से एक विधि के रूप में ही किया जा रहा था।

गैस के उपचार को अब छोड़ दिया गया है क्योंकि अब मनचिकित्सा, ट्रैन्स-लाइजर्स और एण्टी डिप्रेमेंट्स के प्रयोग जैसी उपचार की अधिक परिष्कृत और तर्कसंगत विधियां निकल आई हैं।

दिल्ली में आयुर्वेदिक औषधालयों में दवाइयों की कमी

6975. श्री राम स्वरूप बिष्टार्यों :

श्री मोल्लू प्रसाद :

श्री राम चरण :

क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि उसके द्वारा अपने कर्मचारियों के लिए नई दिल्ली में चलाए जा रहे दो आयुर्वेदिक औषधालयों में दवाइयों की अक्सर कमी रहती है ;

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

(ग) इस कमी को दूर करने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) :
(क) अभी हाल में केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य योजना के आयुर्वेदिक औषधालयों में दवाइयों की कोई कमी नहीं रही है।

(ख) और (ग). ये प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

Allotment of Houses to Central Government Employees Working in Greater Bombay

6976. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons employed in the various Central Government Offices and establishments including the Railways and the various public sector undertakings owned by the Central Government in Greater Bombay with the break-up in each unit ;

(b) the House Rent Allowance paid to these employees ;

(c) the number of employees who are provided with houses by the respective employing agencies, departments or units ;

(d) whether Government would undertake a programme to provide housing facilities to all these employees in the next five years ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) to (e) . The Directorate of Estates controls general pool accommodation at various places and the accommodation constructed departmentally by various Ministries/Departments or Public Sector-Undertakings under them, is not under the control of the Directorate of Estates. No statistical data in regard to the number of persons employed in various Central

Government Offices/Establishment and various Public Sector-Undertakings etc. in Greater Bombay is maintained by the Directorate of Estates.

The general pool accommodation at Bombay is allotted to the Central Government employees working in the eligible offices, in accordance with their dates of priority. As the allotments are made according to dates of priority of employees working in various offices, entitled for a particular type, no statistical data is maintained, office-wise. The potential demand for general pool accommodation at Bombay for types I to type VII is 23, 835, out of which 2,350 employees have been allotted accommodation in various types. In addition, 97 units are in occupation of officers on deputation to non-eligible Offices/Corporations.

The House Rent Allowance is payable to those Government servants who have not been allotted Government accommodation and it is paid to them by their administrative Offices and no statistical data is maintained in the Directorate of Estates about the House Rent Allowance being paid by various Ministries/Departments to their employees.

Keeping in view the financial resources and other factors like availability of land etc., the Government is making every effort to provide as many residential units in the general pool as possible. Sanction has been accorded for construction of 962 residential units in Bombay. Subject to the availability of funds, it is proposed to build 1,500 quarters of various types in Bombay during the Fourth Five Year Plan.

Allocation of Funds for Various Housing Schemes in Gujarat

6977. SHRI R. K. AMIN :
SHRI D. R. PARMAR :

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

(a) the total amount sanctioned by the Central Government for Gujarat

State till date under the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme, Low Income Group Housing Scheme, Middle Income Group Housing Scheme and Rural Housing Scheme ;

(b) the total amount actually disbursed up-to-date under each of these schemes ; and

(c) the number of tenements scheduled to be constructed and actually constructed in Gujarat State under each of these schemes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING ; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) (a), to (c). The information is given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See LT—832/69*]

Appointment of Non-Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes to Reserved Posts

6978. SHRI R. K. AMIN :
SHRI D. R. PARMAR :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that non-Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes persons enrolled as Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes on production of wrong certificates have been appointed on the reserved posts prescribed for the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in the Income-tax Department ;

(b) if so, whether Government have received any complaints in this behalf and representations against such persons working in Bombay Circle ; and

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

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

Exploration of Oil in Gujarat State

6979. SHRI R. K. AMIN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that during prospecting of oil and gas, it has been found that all over Gujarat State except a small portion of Central Saurashtra, there exist deposits of oil ; and

1. Cambay
3. Kalol
5. Kathana
7. Sanand
9. North Kadi
11. Ahmedabad
13. Sobhasan
15. Kosamba

(b) Exploitation of this area was commenced some few years ago and two fields have been put on commercial production. Two other fields have already been put on trial production. In 10 other areas were indications of presence of oil/gas have been obtained, drilling and testing operations are already in progress and will continue until the stage of commercial production is reached. Seismic surveys have also indicated presence of favourable structures in 13 other areas. These structures will be tested by drilling in the coming years.

**Petro-Chemical Research Institute
in Gujarat**

6980. SHRI R. K. AMIN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a suggestion by industrialists has been made to set up a Petro-Chemical Research Institute in Gujarat with a view to develop our technology ; and

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

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to exploit these resources early as possible ?

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

(a) Indications of the presence of oil and/or natural gas have been obtained in the under-mentioned 17 areas within the State of Gujarat :

2. Ankleshwar
4. Nawagam
6. Dholka
8. South Kadi
10. Bakrol
12. Mehsana
14. Wavel
16. Olpad and 17. Vaso.

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

(a) and (b). The Federation of Gujarat Mills & Industries, Baroda had written to this Ministry stating that it is desirable to have a suitable training centre in Gujarat on the lines of the Central Institute of Plastic Engineering and Tools at Madras and several petro-chemical industries are to be set up in Gujarat shortly. A reply was sent to the federation explaining that the requirements of technicians for petro-chemical industries will be met by the Indian Institute of Petroleum, Dehradun, which has organised courses in theoretical and practical training and orientation of graduate engineers and by the training programmes started by a number of chemical industrial units as well as by provision in foreign collaboration agreements of some of the existing concerns for training Indian personnel.

परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम

6981. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण

आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गांवों में परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम को लोकप्रिय बनाने के लिए सरकार ने क्या विशेष उपाय किये हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त कार्यक्रम के लिए निर्धारित अधिकांश धन-राशि का अन्यत्र उपयोग किया जा रहा है ;

(ग) क्या तथ्य का पता लगाने के लिए सरकार ने कोई उच्च स्तरीय जांच की है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो जांच के क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास का नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० श्रीपति चन्द्रशेखर) :

(क) परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रमों को लोक-प्रिय बनाने के लिए सरकार ने जो विशिष्ट उपाय किए उनमें प्रत्येक जिला परिवार नियोजन कार्यालय के लिए की गई सचल-श्रव्य-दृश्य गाड़ी, पोटेंबल प्रदर्शनी सैट और अन्य श्रव्य-दृश्य उपकरणों की व्यवस्था भी शामिल है। छोटे परिवार के आदर्श का प्रचार करने के लिए ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में समाचार पत्रों, फिल्म, रेडियो, दृश्य प्रचार साधनों, जैसे होर्डिंग, बस बोर्ड, भीत्ती चित्रों और धातु की प्लेटों को भी उपयोग में लाया जा रहा है। इसके अलावा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में कार्यक्रम के प्रचार के लिए परम्परागत तथा सांस्कृतिक साधनों जैसे स्थानीय गीत और नाटक दलों, कटपुतली मण्डलियों आदि को भी प्रयोग में लाया जा रहा है।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) और (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

विदेश यात्राओं पर जाने वाले लोगों पर कर

6982. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार विदेश यात्रा पर जाने वाले व्यक्तियों पर कर लगाने का है ;

(ख) इससे प्रति वर्ष कितनी आय होने का अनुमान है ; और

(ग) क्या विदेश यात्राओं को कम करने के उद्देश्य से ऐसी योजना बनाई जा रही है या आय में वृद्धि करने के उद्देश्य से ?

उप-प्रधानमंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) जी, नहीं। लेकिन वायुयान अधिनियम, 1934 (1934 के 22 वें अधिनियम) के अन्तर्गत बनाये गये वायुयान सम्बन्धी नियमों के अनुसार, एक अप्रैल 1969 से प्रति व्यक्ति 15 रुपये के हिसाब से यात्री सेवा-शुल्क लगाया गया है जो कुछ श्रेणियों के यात्रियों को छोड़कर, जिन्हें इस शुल्क से मुक्त किया गया है, ऐसे प्रत्येक यात्री पर लागू होगा जो भारत के चार अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई अड्डों में से किसी अड्डे पर हवाई जहाज पर चढ़ कर विदेश जायगा।

(ख) और (ग). ये सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होते।

Dimba Hydel and Bargi Projects

6983. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD; Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Madhya Pradesh Government have approached the Central Government for the inclusion of the Dimba Hydel Project and Bargi Project in the Fourth Five Year Plan costing Rs. 90 crores with a view to augment irrigational facilities in the area ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that no allocation exclusively for the same has been envisaged by the Planning Commission ;

(c) if so, the reasons therefore; and

(d) the action taken by Government to meet their demands ?

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

(b) The Fourth Plan is yet to be finalised.

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

Effect of Pills

6984. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item published in the *Hindustan Times* of the 28th December, 1968 under the caption 'Pills boomerang on husbands'; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT DR. S. CAANDRA SEKHAR) ; (a) Yes.

(b) The Pilot Projects being run by the Department would certainly take into account the reactions, if any, of the husbands, as these projects are concerned primarily with the use-cum-acceptability of the pills.

Creation of Revolving Fund

6985. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred question No. 819 on the 24th February, 1969 and state :

(a) whether the suggestion of the All India Council of Mayors for the creation

of a revolving fund has since been examined and decision taken; and

(b) if so, the nature of the decision taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) and (b) The Main working Group on Health and Urban Development had proposed an outlay of Rs. 50 crores, to be included in the Fourth Five Year Plan, for giving loan assistance to State Governments for setting up revolving funds for a acquisition and development of land and for urban expansion. The proposal has not been agreed to by the Planning Commission.

पारे से सोना बनाना

6986. श्री रणजीत सिंह :

श्री बृजभूषण लाल :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री राम गोपाल शालबाले :

क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 'ट्रिब्यून' के 12 अगस्त के अंक में छपे भिवानी के श्री पी० डी० गिरिधर के लेख की ओर दिलाया गया है जिसमें यह कहा गया है कि 'पारे' से सोना बनाने के प्रयोग को पहले ही सफलतापूर्वक प्रदर्शित किया जा चुका है ; और

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

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) पारे को सोने में बदलने की संभावनाओं के संकेत देने वाली कोई सूचना सरकार के पास उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

दिल्ली के आस-पास उपनगर

6987. श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बृहद् योजना के अन्तर्गत दिल्ली के आसपास कितने उपनगर बनाए जाने थे तथा अब तक कितने बनाए गए हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली के आसपास के राज्यों की सरकारों ने इस संबंध में पूरा सहयोग नहीं दिया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां तो इस दिशा में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जायेगी ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) दिल्ली के मास्टर प्लान में अन्य बातों के साथ, संघ क्षेत्र दिल्ली के, नरेला, उत्तर प्रदेश के, लोनी तथा गाजियाबाद तथा हरियाणा के फरीदाबाद, बल्लभगढ़, बहादुरगढ़ तथा गुडगांव के वलय नगरों (रिंग टाउन्स) के विकास की सिफारिश है। फरीदाबाद, लोनी तथा गाजियाबाद क्षेत्र में पर्याप्त विकास हो चुका है।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

स्वर्गीय श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू की समाधि के निकट धातु का पाया जाना

6988. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :
श्री हुकम चंद कछवाय :

क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि स्वर्गीय श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू की समाधि के निकट

नाला खोदने वाले मजदूरों को धातु का एक डेला, जिसका वजन 25 पाउण्ड था, मिला था जैसा कि 24 दिसम्बर, 1968 के 'हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स' में छपा है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने विशेषज्ञों के माध्यम से यह पता लगाया है कि यह धातु कितनी पुरानी है ; और

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

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) जी हां। स्वर्गीय जवाहरलाल नेहरू की समाधि के निकट जब खुदाई में मजदूर लगे हुए थे तो उन्हें 23 दिसम्बर, 1968 को एक लोहे के सिलेंडर की तरह की वस्तु मिली।

(ख) तथा (ग). जी नहीं। दरियागंज के पुलिस स्टेशन के स्टेशन हाउस आफिसर को इस मामले की तुरन्त रिपोर्ट कर दी गयी थी, उन्हें इसका जीवित बम्ब होने का सन्देह हुआ तथा उन्होंने सेना के अधिकारियों को सूचित कर दिया जो उस वस्तु की परीक्षा के लिए उसी दिन आ गए। वे उसे मुगल बन्द के निकट एकांत क्षेत्र में ले गए तथा वहां उसका विस्फोट (ब्लास्ट) कर दिया।

States' demand for Larger Funds

6989. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the decision taken on the demands of States for allocation of larger funds to enable them to fulfil their economic obligations ?

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

The Government of India are already providing to the State Governments the maximum possible assistance for their Plan schemes, keeping in view the resources available to the Centre. Allocations of Central assistance to individual States during the Fourth Five Year Plan will be made on the basis of the principles laid down by the National Development Council.

प्रधान मंत्री के अतिरिक्त अन्य मंत्रियों के निवास स्थानों के रखरखाव पर होने वाला व्यय

6990. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि 1967-68 और 1968-69 में प्रधान मन्त्री के अतिरिक्त अन्य मन्त्रियों के निवास स्थानों के रखरखाव तथा साज-सजावट पर कितना धन व्यय किया गया ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) :

1967-68 1968-69

र० र०

अनुरक्षण (रखरखाव) 7,32,371 6,98,904
सज्जा (साज-सजावट) 2,48,276 4,15,117

तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा कुएं खोदना

6991. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा 1967-68 के वर्ष के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार और पंजाब में कितने कुएं खोदे गये ;

(ख) चालू वर्ष में सरकार ने कुओं की खुदाई पर कुल कितनी राशि व्यय की ; और

(ग) अभी कितने कुओं की खुदाई की जा रही है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री दा० रा० चव्हाण) : (क) कुछ नहीं ।

(ख) 1968-69 के दौरान कुछ नहीं ।

(ग) उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार तथा पंजाब में इस समय कोई कुएं नहीं खोदे जा रहे हैं ।

विदेशों को उपहार के रूप में ब्रिटिश शासकों की मूर्तियां

6992. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ब्रिटिश शासकों की ऐसी मूर्तियों की संख्या कितनी है जिन्हें दिल्ली तथा भारत के अन्य भागों से उठा कर विदेशों में उपहार के रूप में भेजा गया है ;

(ख) ऐसी अन्य मूर्तियों की संख्या कितनी है जिन्हें उपहार के रूप में विदेशों में भेजने की मांग पर सरकार इस समय विचार कर रही है ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) :
(क) एक ।

(ख) एक ।

(ग) अनुरोध विचाराधीन है ।

Wells for Drinking Water

6993. SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOU-DHURI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the State-wise break-up of the total number of Tube-wells for drinking water installed and expenditure incurred thereon ; and

(b) the total number of Kacha and Pucca wells provided and expenditure incurred thereon ?

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

Sanitary Arrangements in Rural Areas

6994. SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOU-DHRI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the details of sanitary arrangements made in rural areas together with the number of villages covered and the total expenditure incurred thereon State-wise so far ;

(b) the percentage of share of the Central and State contributions in the total expenditure as a whole on both drinking water supply and sanitary arrangements made ?

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

(a) Provision of sanitary arrangements in rural areas is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. Information regarding the number of villages covered and the total expenditure incurred (State-wise) is not available.

(b) Under the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme, Central assistance to the State Governments is being given as indicated below :—

Upto 31-3-1967

- | | |
|--|------------------|
| 1. Urban Water Supply and Sewerage Schemes | 100% loan |
| 2. Rural Water Supply Schemes | 50% grant-in-aid |

From 1-4-1967 onwards

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Urban Water Supply Schemes | 100% loan |
| 2. Rural Water Supply Schemes | @ 50% grant-in-aid |

*(including areas and small towns having a population upto 20,000 according to 1961 census.)

@ (The balance 50% of cost is either paid in full as grant by the State Government and the beneficiaries).

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------|
| 3. (a) Sewerage Schemes | 75% loan |
| | 25% subsidy |

(Subsidy to be shared equally by the States and the Centre for Sewerage schemes where sewage is used for agricultural purposes),

(b) Where sewage is not so 100% loan utilised

International Currency Racket Unearthed in Bombay

6995, SHRI CHENGALRAYA
NAIDU :

SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Bureau of Investigation have unearthed an international currency racket involving Rs. 50 lakhs at Bombay on the 20th January, 1969 ;

(b) if so, whether any foreigners and Indians were arrested in this connection ; and

(c) is so, the action taken against them ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) The Central Bureau of Investigation are investigating into cases registered in Bombay in connection with the alleged remittances of foreign exchange abroad against forged import licences etc. In this connection attention is also invited to the answer to Unstarred Question No. 3172 by the Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs on the 14th March, 1969.

(b) Four Indians have been arrested in this connection so far.

(c) Investigations are in progress against all the accused persons.

Oil Exploration in N. E. F. A.

6996. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :
SHRI SITARAM KESRI :
SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY :
SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH :
SHRI Y. A. PRASAD :

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

(a) whether plans to accelerate oil exploration in N. E. F. A. have been finalised ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ;

(d) whether any survey in the area has been conducted for exploration of oil on commercial exploitation ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(a) and (b). Two wells have already been drilled and Plans are in hand to drill two more wells.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e). Before undertaking drilling seismic surveys have been carried out.

Rise in Wholesale Price Index

6997. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been any rise in the index of wholesale prices in the month of January, 1969 in the country ; and

(b) if so, to what extent ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) No, Sir. The general index (1952-53=100) of wholesale prices stood at 205.1 on February 1, 1969 as compared with 206.3 on December 28, 1968, and thus declined by 0.6 per cent during that period.

(b) Does not arise.

Increase in rate of Royalty on Iron Ore

6998. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that the rate of royalty on the Bailadila Iron Ore has been increased by 50 paise per tonne ;

(b) the additional benefit which will accrue to the Madhya Pradesh Government as a result thereof ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Government of Madhya Pradesh have demanded allocation of certain percentage of this royalty exclusively for the welfare of tribals living in the area ; and

(d) if so, whether a decision has since been taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLIUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) ;

(a) No, Sir.

* (b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Agreement with World Health Organisation for Malaria Eradication Programme

7000. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND

WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state ;

(a) whether Government have signed any agreement with the World Health Organisation for financial assistance for the Malaria Eradication Programme ;

(b) if so, the amount of financial assistance given by the World Health Organisation ; and

(c) whether any time limit has been fixed for the repayment ?

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

(a) and (b). Yes. The World Health Organisation have agreed to provide assistance for a period of three years from 1967 to 1969 as detailed below :—

Nature of assistance	Amount of assistance (in US Dollars)		
	1967 (Actual)	1968 (Estimated)	1969 (Estimated)
Six Malariologist/Epidemiologists	91,974	89,005	1,18,898
Supplies and Equipment	8,795	9,000	3,000
National Teams (partial payment of salaries to National Staff)	57,300	57,300	57,300
National conferences (Travel costs)	3,000	20,300	20,300
<i>Preconsolidation Assessment</i>			
Short term consultants/Travel cost for malariologists	3,472	5,800	5,400
Training of professional personnel Fellowships	6,450	1,300	5,400
Special Account Supplies and equipments.	—	2,00,000	—
TOTAL :	1,70,991	3,82,705	2,10,298

(c) The assistance is being provided as a grant and the question of repayment does not arise.

Remission of arrears of royalty on Coal

7001. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether colliery owners in Bihar and West Bengal have demanded remission of arrears of royalty on coal ;

(b) if so, the total amount of such arrears and the stand taken by Central and the State Governments in this regard; and

(c) whether the colliery owners promised contribution to the election fund of a certain political party in lieu of remission of royalty ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) :

(a) and (b). A preliminary meeting with the representatives of the State Governments of Bihar and West Bengal and the Coal Industry was held on 19.12.1968 to consider the issues involved in the recovery of arrears of royalty on coal including phasing out the recovery. A final decision on the question is yet to be arrived at. The tentative amount of the arrears of royalty in respect of Bihar is of the order of Rs. 20 to 25 crores and that in respect of West Bengal about Rs. 10 crores.

(c) No such case has come to the notice of this Department,

बांदा (उत्तर प्रदेश) में खनिज

7002. श्री जगेश्वर यादव : क्या पेट्रो-लियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के बांदा जिले में विभिन्न प्रकार की धातु सीमेंट, पत्थर आदि पाये जा सकते हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार ने गत कुछ वर्षों में इस सम्बन्ध में उक्त जिले का कोई सर्वेक्षण किया है और यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ; और

(ग) क्या चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि में उक्त जिले में इन धातुओं पर आधारित कोई उद्योग स्थापित करने का सरकार का विचार है ताकि वहाँ के बेरोज-गार व्यक्तियों को कोई रोजगार दिया जा सके और यदि हाँ, तो उनका व्यौरा क्या है ?

पेट्रो-लियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) : (क) और (ख). जी, हाँ। भारतीय भू-विज्ञान सर्वेक्षण संस्था द्वारा उत्तर प्रदेश के बांदा जिले में किये गये अन्वेषणों के परिणाम-स्वरूप बांदा जिले के भागों में ऐल्यूमिना लैंटेराइट और बाक्साइट, डोलो-माइट, मिट्टी, अल्पमूल्य रत्न (ऐगेट), कांच, रेत, रामरज तथा गेरू, फेल्सपार और स्फटिक के निक्षेपों और प्राप्ति स्थलों का पता लगाया गया है।

(ग) उत्तर प्रदेश के बांदा जिले में इस समय केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत किसी धातुकर्मीय उद्योग की स्थापना की कोई योजना नहीं है।

अफगानिस्तान के एक राष्ट्रिक से भारतीय मुद्रा और घड़ियों का पकड़ा जाना

7003. श्री हुकुम चंद कछबाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत-पाकिस्तान सीमा पर हुसेनीवाला में तैनात सीमा शुल्क अधिकारियों ने 15 फरवरी, 1969 अथवा उसके आसपास अफगानिस्तान के एक राष्ट्रिक के पास से 25 हजार रुपये की भारतीय मुद्रा और कुछ घड़ियाँ पकड़ी थीं और ;

(ख) कितनी घड़ियां पकड़ी गई थीं और गिरफ्तार किये गए व्यक्ति के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) और (ख). 15 फरवरी, 1969 को भारत-पाक सीमा स्थित हुसैनीवाला स्थान पर तैनात सीमा-शुल्क अधिकारियों ने एक अफगान राष्ट्रिक से लगभग 6,300 रुपये मूल्य की 72 हाथ घड़ियों और लगभग 1,000 रुपये मूल्य के केसर के पांच दिनों के अलावा 20,000 रुपए मूल्य की भारतीय मुद्रा बरामद की। सम्बन्धित व्यक्ति को गिरफ्तार किया गया और उसे जमानत पर छोड़ दिया गया। निश्चित तारीखों को न्यायालय में हाजिर नहीं हुआ और ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि वह जमानत पर रहते हुए फरार हो गया है।

Production of Coal

7004. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) The total raising and despatches of coal from 1965-66 to 1968-69, year-wise ;

(b) the total consumption of coal by each category of consumer from 1965-66 to 1968-69, year-wise ;

(c) the estimated future demand of coal by each category of consumers ; and

(d) the target of production set in the Fourth Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) (a) The total raisings and despatches of coal (including lignite) from 1965-66 to 1968-69 have been as under :

	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	In million tonnes) 1968-69 (Estimated)
Raisings	70.299	71.024	71.960	73.870
Despatches	63.177	61.961	64.773	66.680

(b) and (c). The total consumption of coal consumer-wise, from 1965-66 to 1968-69 and estimated demand by 1973-74 are as under :

	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69 (Estimated)	1973-74 (Estimated tentative)
1. Railways	17.30	16.80	16.72	16.23	13.40
2. Thermal Power Station	9.33	9.89	10.55	11.37	21.8
3. Steel plants	11.19	11.19	11.03	12.25	28.82
4. Other consumers	23.61	24.23	26.29	26.76	29.40
Total	61.43	62.11	64.59	66.61	93.50

(d) The estimated target production by the end of Fourth Plan period (1973-74) is 93.5 million tonnes, to match the demand for coal expected to arise by then.

Birth Control Pills

7005. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the total demand and production of birth control pills from 1965-66 to 1968-69 ;

(b) the number of pilot projects as an adjunct to the IUCD programme till date;

(c) whether the programme is being expanded and if so, the extent of expansion ;

(d) the aid in cash and kinds received from each foreign agency to boost this programme ; and

(e) the overall impact of this programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR) : (a) The demand for birth control pills has not been assessed yet as the pilot projects are still in hand to evaluate the use-acceptability and use-effectiveness of the pill. Two private companies have set up factories for production of Oral Pills in India. The actual figures for production are not available.

(b) 222 projects have been commissioned.

(c) There were 121 projects in the beginning. The number of such projects has since increased to 222 which may go up to 332 later on.

(d) Aid consisting of one million cycles of Oral Pills, valued at Rs. 14.41 lakhs and Rs. 2 lakhs to cover overheads

in connection with these projects, has been received from USAID.

(e) According to the analysis of data collected for a period of 15 months in respect of about 9,000 women placed on Oral Pills, the continuation rate is about 60 per cent. Further studies are in progress.

Incidence of Rheumatic Heart Disease

7006. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether, according to a recent study, about 35 percent of the heart patients going in for hospitalization in the country are suffering from the rheumatic heart disease ;

(b) if so, the details of that study ; and

(c) the preventive and curative measures, if any, adopted by Government to eliminate this type of heart ailment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) Yes. The percentage is between 35 and 50.

(b) The study is based on an analysis of statistics of hospital records from all over India, autopsy data, epidemiological surveys, life insurance data and vital statistics over several years.

(c) Facilities for medical treatment of rheumatic heart disease are available at almost all Government hospitals. Facilities for surgical treatment exist in New Delhi, Vellore, Bombay, Calcutta and a few other places.

Business Transacted by LIC

7007. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHE-RIFF : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of new business done by the Life Insurance Corporation during the year 1967-68 ;

(b) the total amount of foreign business done during the year 1967-68 ; and

(c) the total profit made during the same period ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). The new life business done by the Corporation during 1967-68 amounted to Rs. 844.5 crores of which Rs. 835.4 crores was in India and Rs. 9.1 crores out of India.

(c) According to the biennial valuation, Report as at 31.3.1967, the total amount of profits available for distribution was Rs. 74.05 crores. The next valuation will be made as at 31.3.1969.

Appointment of officers in Public Undertakings

7008. SHRI BHOGENDR JHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1084 on the 25th February, 1969 and state :

(a) whether information with regard to the remaining Public Sector undertakings has since been received ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether Government have considered any proposal to regularise the manner and method of appointing officers in these undertakings to remove the grievance that the local talents are neglected ;

(d) if so, the details thereof ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). Information was furnished by the Minister of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs on 25.2.1969 in respect of certain Public Sector Undertakings. Similar information in respect of

25 more Public Sector Undertakings is furnished in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library See No. LT-833/69].

(c), (d) and (e). No percentage of jobs is to be reserved as such by the Public Enterprises 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.

सिचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में हिन्दी अधिकारी की नियुक्ति

7009. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरबा :

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया :

क्या सिचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय में हिन्दी अधिकारी के पद पर नियुक्ति कर दी गई है ;

(ख) क्या उसके लिए आवेदन पत्र मांगे गये थे ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो कितने आवेदन-पत्र प्राप्त हुए थे और इनमें से कितने व्यक्तियों को इन्टरव्यू के लिए बुलाया गया था ; और

(घ) विभिन्न आवेदनकर्ताओं की शैक्षणिक ग्रहंताएं तथा अनुभव क्या था ?

सिचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख). जी, हाँ ।

(ग) 40 व्यक्तियों के आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त हुए थे जिनसे से 17 को इनके अयोग्य पाया गया। 23 योग्य व्यक्तियों के सर्विस रिकार्ड संघ लोक सेवा आयोग को चयनार्थ भेज दिए गये थे। जिस व्यक्ति की संघ लोक सेवा आयोग ने शिफारिश की थी उसे इस संत्रालय में हिन्दी अधिकारी नियुक्त कर लिया गया है।

(घ) इन आवेदकों से सम्बन्धित अपेक्षित जानकारी का विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिए संख्या LT—834 /69]

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मन्त्रालय में हिन्दी कर्मचारियों की पदोन्नति

7010. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरबा : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय में इस समय हिन्दी अधिकारियों, हिन्दी अनुवादकों और हिन्दी सहायकों के पृथक-पृथक कितने पद हैं और 1969-70 में प्रत्येक के कितने पद बनाये जाने की संभावना है ;

(ख) हिन्दी सहायक और अनुवादक कितने वर्षों से अपने पदों पर काम करते रहे हैं ;

(ग) उनकी पदोन्नति के कौन-कौन से अवसर हैं ;

(घ) क्या उनके मन्त्रालय में कुछ ऐसे संवर्ग बाध्य पद हैं जिनके लिए पदोन्नति का कोई अनुपात निर्धारित नहीं किया गया है ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो हिन्दी कर्मचारियों के प्रति भेदभाव किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री ब० सू० भूति) : (क) से (ङ.) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभापटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

मध्य प्रदेश उच्च न्यायालय द्वारा निपटाई गई आयकर सम्बन्धी अपीलें

7011. श्री ग० ख० बीक्षित : क्या बिस्वामंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में मध्य प्रदेश उच्च न्यायालय में आयकर सम्बन्धी कितनी अपीलें निपटाई ; और

(ख) उनमें से स्वीकार की गई, आंशिक रूप से स्वीकार की गई और अस्वीकार की गई अपीलों की संख्या कितनी थी ?

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा बिस्वामंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) तथा (ख). मांगी गई सूचना विवरण में दी गई है :

विवरण

	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
1. निर्णीत अपीलों की कुल संख्या	22	39	12
2. उपर्युक्त (1) में से:—			
(i) स्वीकृत अपीलों की संख्या :—			
(क) विभागीय	...	7	...
(ख) निर्धारितियों की	13	9	3
(ii) आंशिक स्वीकृत अपीलों की संख्या:—			
(ग) विभागीय	...		
(घ) निर्धारितियों की	...		
(iii) अस्वीकृत अपीलों की संख्या:—			
(ङ) विभागीय	2	8	2
(च) निर्धारितियों की	7	15	7

Supply of power from Hirakud Project to Madhya Pradesh

7012. SHRI G. C. DIXIT : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry has suggested a rate of 5 paise per unit for supply of power from Hirakud Project in Orissa ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Madhya Pradesh has contributed to the catchment area of Hirakud and as such commercial rate could not be applicable for the supply of Power to Madhya Pradesh ;

(c) if so, whether the rate will be the cost of generation at Hirakud plus transmission cost ;

(d) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the fact that for want of settlement of rate, supply of power from Hirakud to Madhya Pradesh has not yet commenced ; and

(e) if so, the action Government propose to take thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (e). Orissa Government agreed to supply 5000 KW of power from Hirakud to Madhya Pradesh. It was represented by Madhya Pradesh Government that since Madhya Pradesh Government contributed to the catchment area of Hirakud Project they should get power from Hirakud Dam at the cost of generation plus transmission incidence for this power supply. The two States could not agree on the rate at which this power was to be supplied.

On a request from the Madhya Pradesh Government to intervene in the matter, the Ministry of Irrigation Power took up the matter, with the Government of Orissa and appointed a Committee comprising the representatives of the State Governments and the Centre. The Committee deliberated at length on the matter but was not able to reach an agree-

ment about the rate. Thereafter the Ministry of Irrigation and Power has held discussions with the representatives of the two Governments but so far an agreed rate has not been arrived at. Further efforts in this behalf are being made.

Vacant Posts of Nursing Sisters in Safdarjung Hospital

7013. SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) how many posts of nursing sisters are lying vacant in the Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi, for more than one year ; and

(b) the reasons for not filling up these vacancies by promoting eligible nurses ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) Six.

(b) Assessment of the suitability of the senior nurses eligible for appointment to the vacant posts of nursing sisters has been delayed due to the non-availability of the confidential reports of some of the nurses who are on deputation to other hospitals/departments. Efforts are being made to collect these confidential reports quickly. As soon as the confidential Reports have been received, the posts will be filled up from among the eligible candidates.

यमुना पार खुरेजी खास बास्तियां

7014. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यमुना के पार शकरपुर खुरेजी खास में भूमि के अर्जन के कारण लोगों में व्याप्त असंतोष के बारे में समाचार पत्रों में प्रकाशित हुए समाचारों की और सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली नगर निगम ने खुरेजी खास की अधिकांश बस्तियों को 1962 में ही नियमित कर दिया था ;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकार के 'क्षेत्रीय योजना' के प्रारूप में उक्त स्वीकृत बस्तियों को रिहायशी क्षेत्र दिखाया गया है ;

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उक्त क्षेत्रों के निवासियों को परेशान करने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(च) क्या सरकार का विचार इस मामले में उपचारात्मक कार्यवाही करने का है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री ब० सू० भूति) :
(क) जी, हां ।

(ख) 1962 के वर्ष में दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा नियमित की गई कालोनियों के अनुमोदित भाग में पड़ने वाले रिहायशी प्लॉटों को, दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा इस बारे में निर्धारित शर्तों को पूरा करने और विकास-प्रभारों की अदायगी पर, भूमि अर्जन के आदेश से बाहर रखा जायगा । तथापि, सड़कों, स्कूलों के स्थान, पार्क तथा इस प्रकार की सामुदायिक सुविधाओं के लिए वांछित क्षेत्र/मकान अर्जित किए जाएंगे ।

(ग) खुरेजी खास एक बड़ा क्षेत्र है जिस में कई कालोनियां हैं । इनमें से गौपाल पार्क, गोबिन्दपुरा, न्यू गोबिन्दपुरा, रशीद मार्केट, रामनगर, ज्ञान पार्क, लक्ष्मण पार्क, इन्द्रा पाक अनारकली तथा श्रीराम नगर, जो इस क्षेत्र में पड़ती हैं की कालोनियों को 1962 से नियमित कर दिया गया था ।

(घ) से (च) भाग (ख) के उत्तर में स्पष्ट की गई स्थिति को दृष्टि में रखते हुए अनुमोदित कालोनियों के निवासियों को तंग करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Priority Industries for Export Purposes

7015. **SHRI R. K. BIRLA :** Will the Minister of **FINANCE** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of industries which have been declared by Government as priority industries for export purposes ;

(b) the basis on which the priority has been fixed ;

(c) whether Government are contemplating to bring more industries under the category of priority in the near future ; and

(d) if so, when and the names of the industries so proposed ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) to (d). There is no list of priority industries for export purposes as such. Even the industries outside the list of 59 industries designated as priority industries for purposes of issue of import licences to them for raw materials, components and spares (Appendix I of the Import Trade Control Policy 1969-70 Vol. I) become eligible for the need based Actual User Import Licensing system applicable to the 59 industries, provided their end-products figure as export products for purposes of import replenishment under the Import Policy for Registered Exporters (Import Trade Control Policy 1969-70 Vol. II), and the units concerned have an export performance of 10% or more of their production in the immediately preceding year. On the other hand, in respect of 10 priority industries which has been specified in Appendix 10 of the Import Trade Control Policy 1969-70 Vol. I, it has been provided that even though they belong to the list of 59 industries, the facilities of the need based Actual User Import Licensing system will apply to them only if the concerned units have, to their credit, an export performance of at least 5% of their

production during the immediately preceding year. This requirement, however, does not apply to small scale units in these industries and also to the large scale units if they have not completed 5 years of production. The basis for selecting these industries for a minimum export performance, has been the fact that these industries are sufficiently well established and the end-products specified have a reasonable export potential. The last revision expansion of this list was made as recently as 1-4-1969 and there is no proposal at present to make any further additions to it for the time being.

Production and Import of Soda Ash and Caustic Soda

7016. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the present production of soda ash and caustic soda separately and annually ;

(b) the target fixed for the production of soda ash and caustic soda during the Fourth Plan ;

(a) whether there has been an import of soda ash and soda caustic and if so, the quantity of each imported from each country during the last three years ; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to increase the indigenous capacity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CAEMICALS AND MINES AND MATALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) :
(a) During 1968 the production of soda ash was 396,000 tonnes and of caustic soda 306,000 tonnes,

(b) The Development Council for Inorganic Chemicals have recommended production targets of 550,000 tonnes for soda ash and 500,000 tonnes for caustic soda for the IVth Plan. These, however, have yet to be finalised.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. *Placed in library* [See No. TL-835 169)]

(d) Schemes for additional capacity of 200,000 tonnes of soda ash and 124,000 tonnes of caustic soda have been approved. Some proposals for establishment of further capacity are under consideration.

बिहार में ग्राम्य आवास योजना

7017. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :—

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ग्राम्य आवास योजना की क्रियान्वित के लिए प्रति वर्ष राज्य सरकारों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करती है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो 1967-68 और 1968-69 में पृथक्-पृथक्, बिहार सरकार को कितनी राशि दी गई ;

(ग) क्या बिहार सरकार ने दी गई पूर्ण राशि का उपयोग किया है ;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो बिहार में कितने गाँवों में रिहायशी मकान बनाए गए हैं और निर्मित मकानों की संख्या कितनी है ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और कितने घन का उपयोग नहीं किया गया है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सु० मूर्ति) : (क) से (ग). केन्द्रीय सरकार के द्वारा 1957 में प्रारम्भ की गई ग्रामीण आवास परियोजना स्कीम के अन्तर्गत, योजना को क्रियान्वित करने के लिए, ऋण तथा अनुदान दोनों रूपों में राज्य सरकारों को वित्तीय सहायता दी जाती है। नये मकानों को बनाने तथा वर्तमान मकानों के सुधार के लिए भी ग्रामीणों को ऋण ग्राह्य है। भूमिहीन खेतिहर मजदूरों को मकान का स्थान मुफ्त

देने के लिए तथा जुने हुए गाँवों में स्वच्छता के वातावरण में सुधार के लिए सड़कों और नालियों की व्यवस्था के लिए राज्य सरकारों के द्वारा अनुदान का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।

यह एक राज्य आयोजना स्कीम है तथा इस प्रयोजन के लिए आवश्यक निधियों को राज्य सरकारों को अपनी वार्षिक आयोजना सीमाओं में समायोजित करना होगा। योजना के अन्तर्गत राज्य सरकारों को केन्द्रीय सहायता, राज्य सरकारों के द्वारा रिपोर्ट किए गए पहिली तीन तिमाही के वास्तविक खर्च तथा चौथी तिमाही के अनुमानित खर्च के आधार पर अस्थाई तौर पर प्रत्येक वर्ष दी जाती है। बिहार सरकार के द्वारा 1967-68 तथा 1968-69 के दौरान योजनानुसार निधियों के नियतन की रिपोर्ट नहीं दी गयी है। किन्तु उनके द्वारा रिपोर्ट किए गए खर्च के आधार पर इन्होंने 1967-68 के दौरान 0.25 लाख रुपये तथा 1968-69 के दौरान 0.70 लाख रुपये की केन्द्रीय सहायता ली है।

(घ) बिहार में यह योजना 73 गाँवों में क्रियान्वित की जा रही है तथा अभी तक निर्माण के लिए स्वीकृत हुए 404 मकानों में से 80 मकान तैयार हो चुके हैं।

(ङ) उपर्युक्त माग (क), (ख) तथा (ग) के उत्तर को ध्यान में रखते हुए, प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

भ्रमभौर गन्धक कारखाने का डालमिया नगर से फरीदाबाद को स्थानांतरण

7018. श्री रामाचतार शास्त्री : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार का विचार भ्रमभौर गन्धक कारखाने को डालमिया नगर, बिहार से दिल्ली के निकट फरीदाबाद स्थानान्तरित करने का है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि बिहार के लोग विशेषतः शाहबाद और निकटवर्ती क्षेत्रों के लोग, प्रस्तावित स्थानान्तरण के सख्त खिलाफ हैं, और

(ग) यदि हाँ तो क्या सरकार ने भ्रमभौर कारखाने के स्थानान्तरण सम्बन्धी पहले निर्णय को रद्द कर दिया है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री डा० रा० खन्ना) : (क) से (ग) भ्रमभौर में गन्धक का कोई कारखाना नहीं है किन्तु वहाँ पाइराइट्स की एक खान है अनुमान है कि प्रश्न पाइराइट्स फोस्फेट्स एण्ड कैमिकल्स लिमिटेड के मुख्यालय के बेहरी-भान-सोन से किसी अधिक केन्द्रीय स्थान पर ले जाये जाने से सम्बन्धित है। यदि ऐसा है, तो यह ठीक है कि प्रस्तावित स्थानान्तरण के विरुद्ध कुछ प्रतिवेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं और मामला विचाराधीन है।

Smuggling of Blue Films

7019. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to states :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the smuggling of foreign blue films into India ;

(b) if so, the number of Blue films seized by Government during 1968 and till March 1969 ; and

(c) the names of parties from which the Blue films have been seized ?

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

(b) and (c). During the year 1968 and till March, 1969, five blue films were seized from the following persons :—

(1) Luciano Rodcliffe.

(2) Babulal J. Chopra.

(3) Abdul Aziz Salihal Basali.

(4) Manawani T. Lacharam.

Rural Electrification Scheme in Rajasthan

7020. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

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

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). Central Government do not formulate schemes for Rural Electrification. The State Electricity Board prepares schemes for Rural Electrification in consultation with State Government. A scheme report for Rs. 300.54 lakhs was received from Rajasthan and it was approved by the Planning Commission in May, 1968. The scheme provides for energisation of 5844 irrigation pumpsets and also electrification of 771 villages in the State.

Fall in Foreign Investments

7021. SHRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was a fall in foreign investments during 1967-68 and 1968-69 as compared to previous years ;

(b) whether Government have investigated the reasons for this fall ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) The data on foreign investments are derived from surveys of foreign investments undertaken periodically by the Reserve Bank of India. The latest figures of actual outstanding foreign business investments are available only upto the

end of March, 1965 and are available in the article "India's International Investment Position in 1963-64 and 1964-65", published by the Reserve Bank of India in the January, 1967 issue of their monthly bulletin. Information relating to subsequent years is not yet available. However, approvals accorded by the Government of India for equity investments in these years were as under :—

Year	Amount (Rs. crores)
1965-66	35.4
1966-67	38.6
1967-68	22.1
1968-69	7.0
(April-Dec.)	

The foreign investment approvals for the years 1967-68 and April-December 1968 show a fall as compared to such approvals for the years 1965-66 and 1966-67.

(b) and (c). The fall in the amounts of foreign investments approved during 1967-68 and April-December 1968 may be partly due to the following reasons :

- (i) Recession in the country on account of low economic activity during 1967.
- (ii) Near draught conditions in the country during the past few years.
- (iii) Restrictions imposed by the capital exporting countries like the U. S. A. and the U. K. on the export of their capital abroad.

Tax Evasion by Birla Concerns

7022. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some time ago a special officer had assessed that the Birla group of Companies had evaded taxes etc. worth about twelve crores of rupees ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that after the above assessment, the case was compromised at fifty-six lakhs of rupees ; and

(c) if so, the officers responsible for that compromise and whether any such officer is at present in the employment of the Birlas ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI). (a) The authorised Official of the Income-tax Investigation Commission had estimated a total concealment of Rs. 12.03 crores in the Birla group of cases for the period 1940-41 to 1947-48. He had made no actual assessment but had only reported his estimate to the Commission. Later on, the actual concealment was determined at Rs. 6.13 crores.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**Production and Profit from Industries
in North Bihar**

7023. SHRI BHOGENDRAS JHA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total annual value of industrial production and profit from both the private and public sector industries in Bihar ;

(b) what amount and proportion of the value of the total production and profit from those industries remains in Bihar both with the private citizens and the public institutions ; and

(c) what amount and proportion of the taxes, duties etc. payable to the State by those industrial concerns remains with the Government of Bihar and other States or the Union Government ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Gross profits, before interest and tax, as well as the cost of total output sold, including capital consumption, in respect of public enterprises/units located in Bihar during the year 1967 are tabulated below :

Enterprise/Unit	Cost of manufactures (including depreciation)	Gross Profit(+) Loss (-) (before interest and tax)
	(Rs. in crores)	(Rs. in crores)
1. Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd.	13.74	(-) 9.32
2. National Coal Development Corporation Limited*	27.96	2.04
3. Indian Oil Corporation Limited*	416.33	14.96
4. Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd.	14.70	0.08
5. National Mineral Development Corporation Limited*	13.81	(-) 0.54
6. Hindustan Zinc Ltd*	1.13	0.26
7. Bokaro Steel Ltd.**	—	—
8. Uranium Corporation Ltd.**	—	—
9. Pyrites, Phosphates & Chemicals Ltd.**	—	—
10. Hindustan Steel Ltd.**	—	—

*Includes also the output/profits of units located in other States.

**No manufacture in 1967-68.

Latest available information about the value of industrial production, in both public and private sectors, relates to the year 1966. According to the provisional estimates prepared by the C.S.O., the ex-factory gross value of production, in all factories (other than mines) employing 50 or more workers with power and 100 or more workers without power, was Rs. 492.81 crores during that year.

No State-wise estimates of industrial profits are available.

(b) Information regarding commodity, or profit, outflows from States, including Bihar, is not available.

(c) There are no estimates of Central States' share in taxes on industrial production in particular States, including Bihar.

Non-Realisation of Government dues from shopkeepers of Vegetable Market, Delhi

7024. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any memorandum or representation dated the 3rd December, 1968 has been submitted to the Lt. Governor of Delhi demanding the appointment of high power committee to look into the question of non-realisation of Government dues or rent amounting to Rs. 42 lakhs from the shopkeepers of the Vegetable Market, Delhi ;

(b) if so, the contents of the memorandum; and

(c) the action taken in the matter ?

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

Palatial Buildings in Rajasthan

7025. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that many palatial buildings in the erstwhile princely States in Rajasthan are lying vacant ;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to shift some of the Central Government offices to these places ; and

(c) the details thereof and if there is no scheme, in what way these buildings are proposed to be put to use by the Central Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) We are not aware of any such vacant buildings. No buildings under the charge of the Central Government are, however, lying vacant.

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

White Washing in stair cases of Government Quarters in Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi.

7026. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the walls of stair cases from ground floor to first floor of Type II quarters of Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi have not been white-washed and coloured during the last many years ;

(b) whether the colouring of these walls was started about a year or two ago but the work was discontinued after doing some quarters ;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(d) whether Government propose to complete this work; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) The white-washing of the staircase walls above the painted portion is being done periodically. The painted portions have not, however, been re-painted since 1962.

(b) Yes, Sir, the work was taken in hand in January, 1968 and was discontinued in March, 1968 after 174 staircases had been completed.

(c) The work was stopped on account of certain complaints and also because the Residents Welfare Association did not want the work of re-painting with red oxide finish to continue.

(d) It is now proposed to finish the staircase walls for the remaining quarters with oil paint after carrying out patch repairs.

(e) Does not arise.

बम्बई के सर्जन द्वारा बन्धीकरण के नये तरीकों का प्रदर्शन

7027. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :

श्री बे० कृ० दास चौधरी :

क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि बम्बई के एक सर्जन, डा० पुरंडरे ने स्त्रियों के बन्धीकरण के एक सरल तरीके का आविष्कार किया है ;

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

(ग) उसके प्रति सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० श्रीपति चन्द्रशेखर) :
(क) जी हां ।

(ख) और (ग). नई विधि का सम्पूर्ण व्यंग्र एकत्र किया जा रहा है । तकनीकी व्यौरा प्राप्त होने के बाद ही महिलाओं की नसबन्दी की इस नई विधि को भारत में परिवार नियोजन कार्य के अन्तर्गत अपनाने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जायगा ।

Rajasthan Canal

7028. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether considering the importance that the Rajasthan Canal occupies for the State of Rajasthan, Government have decided to give any grant in addition to that already earmarked under the Fourth Plan allocations ;

(b) if so, the amount likely to be sanctioned ;

(c) if not, the time by which the project is likely to be completed ; and

(d) whether Prolongation of the period would only enhance the cost of construction apart from delaying the results and returns therefrom ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESWAR PRA-SAD) : (a) This will be known only after the Fourth Five Year Plan is finalised.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Subject to the availability of funds, Stage I works will be completed by the end of Fourth Five Year Plan.

(d) Yes.

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के कर्मचारियों की पदोन्नतियाँ

7029. श्री मोलूहू प्रसाद : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय के दिनांक 11 जुलाई 1968 के कार्यालय ज्ञापन संख्या 1/12/67--एस्टेबलिशमेंट (सी०) के अन्तर्गत उनके मंत्रालय में 15 मार्च 1969 तक अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लिए आरक्षित पदों पर इन जातियों के कितने अधिकारियों और अन्य कर्मचारियों को विभागवार, अनुभागवार और वर्गवार की पदोन्नतियाँ की गईं; और

(ख) ऐसे कर्मचारियों के नाम तथा पदनाम क्या हैं और वे किन-किन विभागों में कार्य कर रहे हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० भूति) :
(क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और लोक सभापटल पर रख दी जयेगी ।

अनुसूचित जातिओं और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों को आयकर में रियायत

7030. श्री मोलूहू प्रसाद : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों को आयकर में रियायत देने का उपबन्ध है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि अनुसूचित जातियों/आदिम जातियों का आर्थिक विकास अन्य जातियों की अपेक्षा धीमा रहा है ;

(ग) 1967-68 और 1968-69 में इन जातियों के कितने व्यक्तियों पर आयकर निर्धारण किया गया ;

(घ) क्या उनके आर्थिक शैक्षिक और सामाजिक विकास को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए सरकार का इरादा उन्हें आयकर से छूट देने का है ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) जी, नहीं । आयकर अधिनियम में अनुसूचित जातियों एवं जनजातियों के लोगों को आयकर में कुछ रियायत देने की ऐसी कोई सामान्य व्यवस्था नहीं है : फिर भी, आयकर अधिनियम 1961 [धारा 10 (26)] में एक ऐसी व्यवस्था है जिसके अधीन संविधान के अनुच्छेद 366 के खण्ड (25) में दी गई परिभाषा के अनुसार असम के कतिपय निर्दिष्ट पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों और मणिपुर एवं त्रिपुरा के संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लोग आयकर की अदायगी से इस शर्त पर छूट पाने के हकदार हैं कि वे अधिनियम में इस बारे में दी गई कतिपय शर्तों को पूरा करें ।

(ख) इस मुद्दे का विशेष अध्ययन नहीं किया गया है ।

(ग) यह सूचना देना संभव नहीं है क्योंकि आयकर विभाग कायकर दाताओं के जाति-वार/सम्प्रदाय-वार आंकड़े नहीं रखता ।

(घ) और (ङ). अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लोगों को कानून में कर संबंधी जो रियायतें पहले ही दी जा चुकी हैं उससे अधिक और कोई रियायतें देना सरकार आवश्यक नहीं समझती ।

मुद्रा स्फीति

7031. श्री मोलूहू प्रसाद : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत में योजनाओं की अवधि में मुद्रा स्फीति रही है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) भारत में मार्च 1969 तक परिचालन में कितने नोट तथा सिक्के थे ;

(घ) इस समय परिचालन में कितने मूल्य की मुद्रा है ; और

(ङ) क्या परिचालन में अधिक मुद्रा होने के कारण मूल्यों का सूचक अंक बढ़ रहा है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) चल रहे कुल नोटों में पहली तीन पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं की अवधियों में क्रमशः 15 प्रतिशत, 36.3 प्रतिशत और 45.4 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई। चल रहे नोटों में मार्च, 1966 के अन्त से मार्च-1969 के अन्त तक की अवधि में 22.3 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई।

(ख) चल रहे नोटों में हुई वृद्धि मुद्रा-उपलब्धि में हुई वृद्धि के अंग के रूप में थी। मुद्रा-उपलब्धि में यह वृद्धि होने का एक मुख्य कारण था राष्ट्रीय उत्पादन में वृद्धि होने और अर्थ व्यवस्था के मुद्रीकृत क्षेत्र का विस्तार होने के कारण उत्पन्न हुई मुद्रा सम्बन्धी माँग को पूरा करने की आवश्यकता।

(ग) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है।

(घ) 4 अप्रैल, 1969 को अर्थात् सबसे हाल की उस तारीख को, जिसकी सूचना उपलब्ध है, जनता के पास उपलब्ध मुद्रा का (जिसमें, चल रहे नोट, रुपये के सिक्के और छोटे सिक्के शामिल हैं) कुल मूल्य 3,759 करोड़ रुपये था।

(ङ) मूल्य मुद्रा-उपलब्धि में होने वाली घट-बढ़ और कृषि उत्पादन तथा औद्योगिक उत्पादन के स्तरों में होने वाले परिवर्तन जैसी अनेक बातों का परिणाम होते हैं। मूल्य-सूचक अंक के परिवर्तन का कारण मुद्रा-वृद्धि जैसी कोई एक ही बात नहीं हो सकती।

Return of Fines by Central Board of Revenue in Bird & Co. case

7032. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a prediction in the case of return of fines by the Central Board of Revenue in the Bird & Co. case by an M.P. has come true in the same way as his prediction made as early as in August, 1968 regarding release of aircraft and gold has come true in the B. O. A. C. Gold Seizure Case;

(b) whether any inquiry into the conduct of the Members of the Board of Revenue concerned has since been ordered ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) The Central Board of Excise and Customs is a body constituted in terms of the Central Boards of Revenue Act, 1963, vested *inter alia*, with quasi-judicial appellate powers under the Customs Act, 1962. The Board, in their decision in the appeals against the orders of the adjudicating authority in the cases relating to M/s. Bird & Co., Calcutta, reduced the penalty imposed. In another appeal in the case of seizure of gold from a B.O.A.C. aircraft, the Board—which had a different composition from that in the Bird & Co. case—ordered the release of the gold and the aircraft and refund of the penalties and fines, if paid. The Board must discharge its responsibility according to its best judgment despite expression of views in advance one way or the other by any person on any issue under consideration.

(b) and (c). Government have examined these orders in appeal and have found no material to suggest that the appellate decisions were either motivated or dishonest or that any extraneous influence weighed with the Board in coming to their findings. The question of ordering any enquiry into the conduct of the Board does not, therefore, arise.

किसानों पर कृषि आयकर

7033. श्री क० मि० मधुकर : क्या विस मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने वास्तविक किसानों पर कृषि आय-कर न लगाने का निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार ने प्रत्येक राज्य की वास्तविक स्थिति के आधार पर वास्तविक किसानों और नकली किसानों की परिभाषा निर्धारित की है ;

(ग) बिहार में वास्तविक किसानों की परिभाषा क्या है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इस कर का बिहार के कितने प्रतिशत किसानों पर प्रभाव पड़ेगा ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा विस मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) संविधान के अन्तर्गत कृषि आय पर कर लगाना राज्य का विषय है और संसद को इस प्रकार का कोई कर लगाने का अधिकार नहीं है। अतः, केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा किसानों पर कृषि आय-कर लगाए जाने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ख) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(घ) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Durgapur Coke Oven Project

7034. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a high level probe into the operating conditions of the coke oven of the Durgapur Project was conducted by Government recently;

(b) if so, the result thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government as a result of the findings ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) to (c). The Durgapur Coke Oven Project is an Undertaking of the West Bengal Government and, as such, the subject matter of the question appropriately falls within the administrative sphere of the State Government.

Target for Production of Fertilizers During Third Plan

7035. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI RAMACHANDRA
VEERAPPA :
SHRI R. K. BIRLA :
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Third Plan target for production of fertilizers has not been achieved even during 1968-69 ;

(b) if so, the short fall in production of fertilizers and the reasons therefor ; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto and the steps taken to fill up the gap ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). The Third Plan target for production of nitrogenous fertilizers was 800,000 tonnes in terms of nitrogen. The production in 1968-69 was 543,000 tonnes of nitrogen. The short fall occurred mainly because many of the projects licensed in the private sector during the Third Plan period

did not materialise. There was also some delay in the establishment of fertilizer projects in the public sector.

(c) Steps have been taken to establish additional capacity by setting up new fertilizer factories and expanding some of the existing ones to meet the demand for fertilizer in the Fourth Plan.

Appointment of Enquiry Commission to study structure of public expenditure and taxation.

7036. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI R. BARUA :
SHRI RAMACHANDRA
VEERAPPA :
SHRI HEM RAJ :
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Council of the Institute of Chartered Accountants, of India have urged the Central Government to set up a Commission of Enquiry to conduct a study of the whole structure of public expenditure and taxation at the Centre; and

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

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

(b) There is no proposal at present to set up a Commission of Enquiry to conduct a study of the whole structure of public expenditure and taxation at the Centre.

Faulty Construction of Government Quarters

7037. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 3716 on the 9th December, 1968 and state :

(a) the reasons for which roof and verandah outlet discharges on the ground in type II double storey quarters in Rama Krishnapuram, New Delhi, were not connected to the initially storm water drain by means of a pipe when thousands of rupees have been spent on the construction of a flat; and

(b) the time by which Government propose to take a final decision in providing drains ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) As the roof and verandah outlets were provided for carrying out rain water only, it was not considered necessary to connect them with storm water drains by means of pipes.

(b) A final decision about the provision of drains in cases where there is genuine difficulty on account of water not flowing freely because of ground configuration, is expected to be arrived at shortly.

Seizure of Smuggled Goods in Bihar

7038. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether smuggled goods worth Rs. 4.14 lakhs were seized by the Central Excise and Customs authorities in 698 raids in the border districts of Bihar during the last two months ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the steps taken to check the smuggling in the Bihar State ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI). (a) During February and March, 1969, smuggled goods worth about Rs. 5.7 lakhs were seized by Central Excise and Customs authorities in 817 raids in the border districts of Bihar.

(b) The goods seized are mostly consumer goods such as transistor radios, watches, cameras, mechanical lighter flints, fountain pens, cloves and sugar and radiant yarn.

(c) Measures for the prevention of smuggling of third country goods from Nepal into Bihar have been intensified. Additional staff have been made available and additional mobile preventive parties have been created on this border. The provisions of the Customs (Amendment) Act, 1969, are being utilised to detect smuggled goods and all practicable measures will continue to be taken to put down smuggling on this border.

Construction of Low Cost Houses in India.

7039. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made towards the construction of low-cost houses in the country ;

(b) the details thereof ; and

(c) whether any efforts have been made to solve the housing problem on an national and emergent basis ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) to (c) The housing shortage in the country at the commencement of the Fourth Five Year Plan has been estimated to be 837 lakh units (including Kacha and dilapidated houses requiring replacement). To wipe out this shortage, an investment of more than Rs. 33,000 crores would be necessary. It would obviously be impossible to find resources of this magnitude at Governmental level alone in the foreseeable future, against the competing claims of development programmes having higher priority such as agriculture, irrigation and power, family planning etc. Bulk of the

requirements has necessarily to be met by the private sector.

2. With the limited resources available, the Government have so far concentrated their efforts on the improvement of housing conditions of persons belonging to the lower income groups, and have introduced the following social housing schemes for construction of low-cost houses which have been in operation from the year indicated against each :

- (i) Integrated Subsidised Housing Scheme for Industrial Workers and Economically weaker sections of community (1952) ;
- (ii) Low Income Group Housing Scheme (1954) ;
- (iii) Slum Clearance and Improvement Scheme (1956) ;
- (iv) Subsidised Housing Scheme for Plantation Workers 1956) ;
- (v) Village Housing Projects Scheme (1957) and
- (vi) Jhuggi and Jhonprie Removal Scheme for Delhi (1960).

The bulk of funds for these schemes is provided to the States by the Government of India. The schemes, although formulated by the Central Government, are actually implemented through the Governments of States and Union Territories who are competent to formulate, sanction and execute projects etc.

3. The Schemes are in the State-sector and funds required for the purpose have to be accommodated by the State Governments etc. in their overall annual plan ceilings after taking into account their own priorities. The State Governments draw Central financial assistance every year on the basis of expenditure reported by them. So far, Central assistance amounting to about Rs. 213 crores has been drawn by the States etc. and 4.30 lakh dwelling units (including developed plots) have been provided under these Schemes.

सरकारी क्वार्टरों का आवंटन

7040. श्री बन्ना शेखर सिंह :

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

श्री ना० रा० पाटिल :

क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कितने वर्षों की सेवा के बाद सरकारी कर्मचारियों को वर्गवार निश्चित रूप से क्वार्टरों का आवंटन हो जाता है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उच्च श्रेणी के अधिकारियों को सेवा की बहुत कम अवधि के बाद ही क्वार्टर मिल जाता है जबकि निम्न श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों को 15-20 वर्ष की सेवा के बाद भी क्वार्टर नहीं मिलता ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि उच्च श्रेणी के अधिकारियों को, जिस टाइप के वे अधिकारी हैं उससे निचले टाइप के क्वार्टर आवंटित कर दिए जाते हैं हालांकि निम्न श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों के लिए क्वार्टर आवश्यकता से बहुत कम हैं और बाबजूद इसके कि उच्च श्रेणी के अधिकारी गैर-सरकारी मकानों का किराये देने की अच्छी स्थिति में होते हैं ;

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार उच्च श्रेणी के अधिकारियों को निचले टाइप के क्वार्टरों का आवंटन बन्द करने का है ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० भूति) :
(क) तथा (ख). पात्र सरकारी कर्मचारियों को सामान्य पूल वास का आवंटन अपने-

अपने वास के टाइप के लिए उन की प्राथमिकता की तारीख को दृष्टि में रखते हुए किया जाता है। टाइप I से IV तक की स्थिति में, प्राथमिकता की तारीख केन्द्रीय/राज्य सरकार के अधीन पद पर अधिकारी की नियुक्ति की तारीख से माना जाता है, जबकि टाइप V और इससे ऊपर के वास के पात्र अधिकारियों के लिए, प्राथमिकता उस तारीख से मानी जाती है जब वे टाइप विशेष के लिए उपयुक्त परिलब्धियां प्राप्त करते हैं। प्रत्येक टाइप में, 31 मार्च, 1969 को, जिन तिथियों तक आवंटन किया जा चुका है और प्रत्येक टाइप में परितुष्टि का प्रतिशत इस प्रकार है :—

टाइप	तारीख जहाँ तक (आवंटन) किया जा चुका है	परितुष्टि का प्रतिशत
I	12-10-1955	49
II	3-6-1949	34
III	27-3-1944	31
IV	24-6-1941	49
V	1-5-1958	45
VI	30-4-1954	42
VII	9-12-1959	44
VIII	8-6-1965	27

(ग), (घ) और (ङ). टाइप V और उससे ऊपर के पात्र अधिकारियों को ठीक नीचे की टाइप में वास आवंटित किया जाता है, क्योंकि उन्हें केन्द्र/राज्य सरकार के अधीन सारी सेवा का लाभ, प्राथमिकता की तारीख के लिए नहीं दिया जाता। टाइप III और II के लिए पात्र लोगों के मकानों के लिए मांग की परितुष्टि का प्रतिशत अपेक्षाकृत बहुत कम है और ठीक नीचे की श्रेणी के नियम को अपनाने से, इन दोनों टाइप की स्थिति पात्र लोगों के लिए और भी कठिन हो जाती। इसके अतिरिक्त, टाइप IV और नीचे के टाइप के लिए पात्र

स्टाफ अधिकतर दिल्ली में रहने वाला है, जैसा कि अन्य कुछ स्टाफ, जो कि राज्य सरकारों तथा अन्य काडर से प्रतिनियुक्ति पर आया है, ऐसी स्थिति में नहीं है, अतएव जब तक कुछ विशेष प्रबन्ध उपलब्ध न हो, उपरोक्त को उनके दिल्ली के कार्य काल की अवधि में सरकारी वास प्राप्त करने की सम्भावना कम होगी। टाईप V और उससे ऊपर, परितुष्टि का प्रतिशत भी निचली श्रेणियों की अपेक्षा कोई अधिक अच्छा नहीं है। साधारणतया नए मकान निचली श्रेणियों में उन टाईप की स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए बनाए जा रहे हैं।

Utilisation of Coal as a Fertilizer base

7041. SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA :

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state the progress so far made with regard to the development of technology for the utilization of coal as a fertilizer base ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : The technology for utilisation of coal as feed stock for fertilizers has been well known over several years and one process has since been identified as suitable for adoption in our conditions.

Paediatric Clinic to be named after
Shri G. D. Birla in Addis Ababa.

7042. SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a recent announcement in the Ethiopian Herald that Shri G. D. Birla had "agreed to construct,

equip and handover to the Haile Selassie I Foundation a 40-bed Paediatric Clinic at an estimated cost of 400,000 Ethiopian dollars" which "will be named after Birla when completed";

(b) if so, whether Government have ascertained the source of this donation in foreign exchange and examined the full implications of the position; and

(c) whether the Reserve Bank of India have approved the proposal ?

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

(b) and (c). No application has so far been received by the Reserve Bank. However, further enquiries are being made.

Money Remitted by M/s. Birla Brothers (P) Ltd., Calcutta

7043. SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amounts remitted to India annually by Messers Birla Brothers (P.) Limited, Calcutta, managing agents of Indo-Ethiopian Textiles, Addis-Ababa, in respect of the ten per cent commission due to them on the net profits of the Company and the annual office allowance of 30,000 Ethiopian dollars ; and

(b) the arrangements, if any, made by the Reserve Bank of India to ensure that amounts drawn by the managing agents are correctly accounted for and remitted ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) The following table gives the amount of money remitted to India as Managing Agency Commission and Managing Agency charges separately from 1957-58 to 1966-67 :

	Managing Agency Commission	Managing Agency charges
	(Ethiopian \$)	
1957-58	—	17,982
1958-59	—	30,000
1959-60	99,016	30,000
1960-61	240,569	30,000
1961-62	305,335	30,000
1962-63	267,021	30,000
1963-64	103,417	30,000
1964-65	99,471	30,000
1965-66	79,686	15,000
1966-67	141,631	15,000
Total	13,36,146	257,982

(b) Approvals for joint ventures abroad are given subject to the condition that foreign exchange earned abroad by Indian companies will be repatriated at the end of every year. The Companies are required to report to the Reserve Bank of India the position in this regard and submit suitable documentary evidence.

Foreign Exchange given to Shri G. D. Birla and his party for going to Ethiopia

7044. SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of foreign exchange sanctioned in connection with the recent visit of Shri G. D. Birla and his party to Ethiopia; and

(b) if no such amount was sanctioned who financed the visit ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). Release of foreign exchange had been obtained from the Reserve Bank of India for the visit to Ethiopia. Further details are being ascertained and will later be laid on the Table of the House.

Eradication of T. B.

7045. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken major steps to prevent tuberculosis disease in the country ;

(b) the estimated number of tuberculosis cases in the country and whether Government are thinking of a national policy and integrated T. B. Programme.

(c) whether the present T. B. hospitals are sufficient for the cases ; and

(d) if not, the action taken by Government in the matter.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) and (b). Government have already undertaken a special programme to fight the menace of Tuberculosis throughout the country. The principal feature of the National T. B. Control Programme is the establishment of T. B. Clinics in each District for under-

taking District T. B. Programme under which diagnostic and treatment facilities are provided not only to the urban population but also to the rural population through primary health Centres and rural dispensaries under the supervision of the District T. B. Clinic. B. C. G. Vaccination has also been introduced. The pattern of the campaign is "house to house" method of vaccination and the B. C. G. teams are being gradually integrated with District T. B. Centres.

According to the National T.B. Sample Survey conducted during the years 1955-58, nearly 1.5% of the population is suffering from active tuberculous of which one-fourth is infectious or sputum positive. Thus the number of T. B. cases is estimated to be about 7.5 to 8 million of which nearly 1.8 to 2 million are infections.

(c) and (d). With the discovery of the modern anti T. B. drugs, it has been found by scientifically controlled trials that the majority of T. B. patients can be treated as effectively in their own houses on a domicilliary basis as in a hospital. The existing T. B. beds in various hospitals are, therefore, used only for such patients who are suffering from some complications or need surgical treatment. The establishment of additional T. B. beds has been given low priority in the national T. B. Control Programme. However, 2500 more beds are proposed to be established in the Fourth Five Year Plan period.

Acquisition of Unauthorised Colonies and Buildings by D. D. A. in Delhi

7046. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Development Authority proposes to acquire the unauthorised colonies and buildings in the green belt in Delhi ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to offer alternative land to build houses to the persons whose lands and buildings are acquired ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

Annual Increments to Central Government Employees

7047. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the year in which the annual increments in the pay scales granted to Class IV, Class III and Class II employees of the Central Government were fixed ;

(b) whether it is a fact that these increments, in view of the high cost of living, now fail to serve the object of providing an incentive for efficient work ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not revising the rates of increment with the increase in the cost of living ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) 1959

(b) No, Sir. The rate of increment is not linked to cost of living which is compensated through suitable adjustments in the rate of Dearness Allowance from time to time.

(c) Does not arise.

सिडनी में एशियाई विकास बैंक की बैठक

7048. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या एशियाई विकास बैंक की दूसरी बैठक सिडनी में 10 अप्रैल, से 12 अप्रैल, 1969 तक हुई थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस बैठक में किन-किन विषयों पर चर्चा की थी ; और

(ग) उसके क्या परिणाम निकले ?

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

(ख) और (ग). गवर्नरों के बोर्ड ने संलग्न विवरण में दी गयी विषय-सूची में शामिल मदों पर विचार-विमर्श किया और उनके सम्बन्ध में ये महत्वपूर्ण निर्णय किए :—

1. 1968 के सम्बन्ध में वित्तीय विवरणों और लेखा-परीक्षक की रिपोर्ट की मंजूरी,
2. 1969 में प्रशासनिक बजट की मंजूरी,
3. बैंक की 1968 में साधारण पूंजी साधनों से होने वाली सारी वास्तविक आय को, अर्थात् 3,482,791 डालर को बैंक की साधारण प्रारक्षित निधि में डालने का निश्चय,
4. बैंक की अनपचित (अन-इम्पेयर्ड) चुकता पूंजी की 10 प्रतिशत रकम, अर्थात् 144.6 लाख डालर की रकम उदार शर्तों पर अर्थात् ब्याज की रियायती दरों पर और लम्बी अवधि के लिए ऋण देने के लिए अलग रखने का निश्चय,
5. 1971 से बैंक के निदेशकों की संख्या 10 से बढ़ाकर 12 कर देने के प्रस्ताव की मंजूरी,
6. दो वर्ष के लिए निदेशकों के बोर्ड का चुनाव।

विवरण

विषय-सूची

1. वार्षिक रिपोर्ट

2. वित्तीय विवरण और लेखा परीक्षक की रिपोर्ट,

(क) सामान्य पूंजी साधन

(ख) विशेष निधि

3. प्रशासनिक बजट 1969,

4. वास्तविक आय का निर्धारण,

5. विशेष निधियों के लिए पूंजी अलग करने की कार्यवाही,

6. नियमों और विनियमों पर पुनर्विचार

(क) विशेष निधियों सम्बन्धी नियम और विनियम

(ख) कर्मचारियों की सेवा निवृत्ति की योजना,

(ग) बाण्ड विनियम

7. निदेशकों का बोर्ड : संख्या और गठन

8. निदेशकों के चुनाव की प्रक्रियाएं

9. 1969-70 के लिए अधिकारी और प्रक्रिया सम्बन्धी समिति

10. निदेशकों का चुनाव

11. 1970 की तीसरी वार्षिक बैठक के लिए स्थान, तारीख और अधिकारी।

Amount outstanding against National Coal Development Corporation and National Mineral Development Corporation

7049. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a sum of Rs. 3.80 crores is outstanding against

the two public undertakings—National Coal Development Corporation and National Mineral Development Corporation on account of the work done for them by the Geological Survey of India and the Indian Bureau of Mines ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for non-recovery of the amount ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) and (b). An amount of Rs. 3.80 crores was due from the National Coal Development Corporation and the National Mineral Development Corporation (including Hindustan Copper Ltd.) In December, 1967. The delay in payment of these bills was on account of disputes relating to the basis on which the bills were prepared.

A sum of Rs. 0.96 crores has since been recovered. A claim amounting to Rs. 0.66 crores has been deferred till the project (Dariba Copper Project) for which the work was done by the Geological Survey of India is actually handed over to the exploiting agency and the question of deferring a claim of Rs. 3 lakhs is under consideration. An amount of Rs. 0.48 crores is expected to be paid by the Hindustan Copper Ltd. shortly. Disputes relating to some other claims are under examination.

Report of Committee Re : basis of Billing by Geological Survey of India and Indian Bureau of Mines

7050. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Departmental Committee constituted by Government to go into the disputed basis of the billing by the Geological Survey of India and the Indian Bureau of Mines has not so far submitted its report though it was due in August, 1968 ;

(b) if so, the reasons for not submitting the report ; and

(c) if the report has since been submitted, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) and (b). The Report of the Study Group to examine the schedule of charges to be laid down for recovery of the costs of work done by the Geological Survey of India and the Indian Bureau of Mines for various parties on payment basis has since been received and is under consideration of Government.

(c) A statement giving the main recommendations of the Study Group is attached Statement.

Statement

In April, 1967, the following elements of costs were included in the determination of the flat rates to be prescribed :

- (1) Pay and allowances of the officers and staff including Dearness Allowance, City Compensatory Allowance, House Rent Allowance, Field Establishment Allowance, Travelling Allowance, and contingencies, etc.
- (2) Leave and pension contribution at the rate of 25% of pay.
- (3) Overhead charges at the rate of 50% of the pay and allowances.
- (4) Depreciation on the cost of equipment, accessories and vehicles at different rates.
- (5) Cost of running the machinery and vehicles including consumable articles and repairs and maintenance.
- (6) Interest at the rate of 5% on equipment at item No. 4.
- (7) Accounts and audit charges at the rate of 1%. The study Team have suggested elimination of certain elements in the cost structure e. g., overheads ; contribution towards leave and pension; audit charges, etc. based on the princi-

ples of 'No-profit no-Loss' The Group have also recommended reduction in the rate of depreciation on equipment and machinery and adoption of certain principles in recovering the charges for investigations carried out for specific purposes at the instance of Departments of Government of India, State Governments etc.

विकास कार्यों के लिए पी० एल० 480 निधि

7051. श्री हुकम खन्द कछवाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि 1968-69 में विकास कार्यों के लिए पी. एल. 480 निधि से अमरीका सरकार द्वारा भारत को कितनी राशि की गई ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : 1968-69 में पी० एल० 480 निधि से कुल 181.90 करोड़ रुपये की रकम मिली जिसमें से 171.40 करोड़ रुपया ऋण के रूप में और 10.50 करोड़ रुपया अनुदान के रूप में मिला ।

Insurance Facilities to Circus Artistes

7053. SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :
SHRI K. RAMANI :
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :
SHRI P. GOPALAN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to to Unstarred Question No. 3677 on the 12th August, 1968 and state ;

(a) whether Government have since considered the proposal to give insurance facilities to all kinds of circus artistes ;

(b) if so, the nature of decision taken; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) to (c). It is for the L. I. C. to consider the rates of extra premium, if any, to be charged on diffe-

rent categories of risks including circus artistes.

The L. I. C.'s practice has been to determine the extra, if any, payable, on a study of all the factors bearing on the case and in the light of insurance practices elsewhere. There is no proposal to change its present practice in this regard.

Retrenchment of Assistant Engineers in P. W. D., Manipur

7054. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the recent move of the Government of Manipur for the retrenchment of a number of Assistant Engineers from the P. W. D., Manipur ;

(b) if so, whether Government have approved of the move ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the number of the engineers involved ?

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

Water supply in Manipur

7055. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the work of water supply in Manipur is still undertaken by the Public Works Department, Manipur ;

(b) whether the water supply position has been caused due to the abolition of the Water Supply Division of the Public Works Department, Manipur ;

(c) if so, the reasons for abolishing it ; and

(d) the steps undertaken by Government to avert the crisis and to improve the supply of water in Manipur ?

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

Accident to Hydro-Electric Department Employees in Manipur

7056. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4688 on 16th December, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the question of payment of compensation for the said deceased work-charged electricians has since been finalised and the compensation paid ;

(b) if so, the amount paid and the names of the recipients ; and

(c) if not, reasons for the delay in payment thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (c). A sum of Rs. 7000 has been sanctioned for payment to the widow of the late M. Babuyaima Singh. The payment will be made soon. No compensation has yet been sanctioned for the deceased R. K. Ibochoubi. His case is still under investigation by Electrical Inspector for Manipur whose report is expected shortly.

Thermal power station of Damodar Valley Corporation

7057. SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the thermal generating units and ancilliary in the Thermal Power Stations of the Damodar Valley Corporation are experiencing occasional break-downs resulting in serious inconveniences viz. switching of power

supply, poor standard of service in the area of operation of the Damodar Valley Corporation ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that besides occasional breakdowns running thermal generating units are operating with reduced output in relation to rated output for one reason or the other and if so, how such conditions have occurred ;

(c) whether the present condition of the thermal power stations of the Damodar Valley Corporation is due to mishandling of the problem at technical and administrative levels of the Corporation ; and

(d) if so, the action taken in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) Occasional failures in some of the thermal generating units of the Damodar Valley Corporation and their ancillaries have taken place during recent months due to various factors which have been rectified as and when they have occurred. However, load shedding has had occasionally to be resorted to during peak hours due mainly to deficiencies in other systems running parallel to the Damodar Valley Corporation's Power system.

(b) Three units of 75 MW each commissioned in 1960 have not been giving trouble free service almost from the beginning due to various defects. Therefore, their output has been kept restricted.

(c) and (d). The reasons for failures are investigated in each case. They are essentially due to unforeseen and sudden mechanical breakdowns.

Appropriation of Development Rebate by South India Viscose Company

7058. SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :
SHRI NAMBIAR :
SHRI K. RAMANI :
SHRI UMANATH :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the South India Viscose Company has appropriated development rebate for the years from 1964 to 1967 ;

(b) if so, the total amount appropriated each year ;

(c) whether the Company did not charge development rebate for the first four years after starting production and charged that amounts in later period;

(d) whether the Company Law Administration has looked into this matter ; and

(e) if so, the findings thereof ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Appropriations towards the Development Rebate Reserve were made in the accounts of the company in the year 1964.

(b) The Development Rebate Reserve created by the company in each of the above years was as follows :—

1964	NIL
1965	Rs. 35,00,000
1966	Rs. 70,00,000
1967	Rs. 32,00,000

(c) In the years 1961 to 1964, the Company did not appropriate any amount to the Development Rebate Reserve account by debits to the Profit and Loss Account. Under the Income Tax Law such appropriation for each year is required to be made to the extent of 75% of the Development Rebate *to be actually allowed in the Income-tax assessment for the relevant year*. The question of allowing a deduction on account of development rebate in the Income-tax assessment in any year can arise *only if there is a profit and the deduction is limited to the quantum of such profit*. As the Company did not have any profits in the years 1961 to 1964, no deduction for development rebate could be allowed and consequently there was no obligation for the Company

to create the Development Rebate reserve in these years.

(d) The Company Law Administration is not concerned with the correctness of the appropriations made by the Company towards Development Rebate Reserve for purposes of Income-tax.

(e) Does not arise.

Income-tax Arrears Due from Cinema Owners in West Bengal

7059. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of cinema owners in the State of West Bengal against whom Income-tax arrears exceed rupees fifty thousand at present ; and

(b) the steps being taken by Government to realise the arrears so far and the time by which the amount of arrears would be recovered in full ?

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

Income-tax Arrears Due from Film Distributors and Film Finance companies

7060. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of film distributors and film finance companies in India against whom Income-tax arrears exceed (i) rupees one lakh and (ii) rupees 10 lakhs ; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to realise the arrears so far and the time by when the amount of arrears would be recovered in full ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). The required information is not available but so

far as the film distributors are concerned, the same is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as early as possible.

So far as the film finance companies are concerned, it is not very clear as to what the Hon'ble Member desires as there are several companies which are doing financing business and film financing is only a part of their activity. The requisite information regarding companies who are wholly or partly doing film financing can be obtained only by a scrutiny of a very large number of assessment records. This will involve considerable time and labour.

Recovery of Income tax Arrears From M/s. Serajuddin and Co. Calcutta

7062. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the steps so far taken by Government to recover the Income-tax dues to the tune of Rs. 6.11 lakhs from M/s. Serajuddin and Company, Calcutta and the result thereof ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : Out of Rs. 6.11 lakhs outstanding against M/s. and Serajuddin and Co., Rs. 4.28 lakhs represent tax and penalty for the assessment years 1960-61 and 1963-64 which are disputed and have been stayed till the disposal of the first appeal before the Appellate Assistant Commissioner. Balance amount of Rs. 1.83 lakhs representing arrears of tax for the assessment year 1962-63 was reduced in appeal by the Appellate Assistant Commissioner. After giving effect to the appellate order and adjusting further payments made by the assessee, the balance amount now outstanding is Rs. 1.06 lakhs. The firm and its partners have been paying Rs. 10,000 per month to wipe off these arrears. Meanwhile the Appellate Assistant Commissioner has set aside certain orders passed by the Income-tax Officer under section 154 for the assessment years 1954-55 to 1959-60 for being remade. Fresh orders are likely to result in refunds which may substantially reduce the arrears pertaining to 1962-63.

Migration of Assessee to Foreign countries whose Assessments have not been completed

7063. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that due to delay in assessments in Income-returns, some assessee have the scope of migrating to foreign countries; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to ensure that such assessee do not leave the country till their assessments have been finalised ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) No, Sir. The scope for migration has no relevance to the delay in the completion of assessments.

(b) Does not arise.

जाली मुद्रा

7064. श्री जगेश्वर यादव : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में इस समय कितनी संख्या में जाली नोट चल रहे हैं ;

(ख) पांच, दस, सौ और हजार रुपये के मूल्य में प्रलग-प्रलग लगभग कितने जाली नोट चल रहे हैं ;

(ग) क्या जाली नोटों की छपाई को रोकने के लिए अब तक कोई स्थायी उपाय नहीं किया गया है ;

(घ) जाली नोटों के चलाये जाने के परिणामस्वरूप होने वाली सम्भावित हानि के लिए किस व्यक्ति को दोषी ठहराया गया है ?

उप-प्रधान मन्त्री तथा वित्त मन्त्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) और (ख) विभिन्न मूल्यों के ऐसे जाली नोटों की संख्या का

अनुमान लगाना सम्भव नहीं है जो चलने में है, क्योंकि इनका पता अभी चलता है जब ये पकड़े जाते हैं।

(ग) और (घ). जाली करेंसी नोट और बैंक नोट बनाना और उन्हें चलाने में भारतीय दण्ड-संहिता के अनुसार अपराध है। भारतीय दण्ड संहिता में ऐसे अपराध करने वाले लोगों को पहले ही इतना कड़ा दण्ड दिये जाने की व्यवस्था है जिससे लोग इस प्रकार का अपराध करने से डरे। जाली नोट और जाली सिक्के बनाने और जाली कागजात तैयार करने के अपराधों के बारे में राज्यों के पुलिस अधिकारी कार्यवाही करते हैं जो इस संबंध में नज़र रखते हैं। गृह मंत्रालय के अधीन केन्द्रीय जांच कार्यालय भी, इस संबंध में अर्पणायें जाने वाले विभिन्न तरीकों का रिकार्ड रख कर और जाली भारतीय मुद्रा के प्रकट होने के बारे में समय समय पर समीक्षा करके भारतीय मुद्रा के जाली तौर पर बनाये जाने की समस्या का लगातार अध्ययन करता रहता है। जाली मुद्रा बनाने के गम्भीर अपराधों की जांच करने के लिए और राज्यों में किये जाने वाले जांच पड़ताल के काम का समन्वय करने के लिए इस कार्यालय ने अर्पणी प्रार्थिक अपराध प्रशाखा में एक "कक्ष" की स्थापना भी की है।

रीवा में चचाई जल प्रपात

7065. श्री जगेश्वर यादव : क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश में रीवा में चचाई जल प्रपात एक बहुत बड़ा जल प्रपात है और वहाँ पर पानी बहुत ऊँचे स्थान से गिरता है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार ने वहाँ पर एक बिजली घर बनाने के लिए जल प्रपात का सर्वेक्षण किया है अथवा करने का विचार है ; और

(ग) यदि ऐसा सर्वेक्षण किया गया है तो उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) जी, हाँ। बिहार नदी, टांस नदी के साथ अर्पण संगम के ऊपर लगभग 3 किलोमीटर दूर चचाई प्रपातों में 113 मीटरों के ज़रिये नीचे गिरती है।

(ख) और (ग). मध्य प्रदेश सरकार की प्रार्थना पर केन्द्रीय जल तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय ने उपर्युक्त स्थल का निरीक्षण किया था, स्कीम रिपोर्ट तैयार की थी और सितम्बर, 1965 में उसे राज्य सरकार को भेज दिया था।

U. S. Help for Financial Development

7066. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the U. S. Government have released two cheques for a total value of Rs. 173.43 crores to help finance development activities for 1968-69 ;

(b) if so, the development projects which have been earmarked for utilisation of these funds by Government ; and

(c) the Central and State Projects, in which major portion of the amount is likely to be spent ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Yes, Sir. These funds were received on 26.3.1969, as loans and grants under PL-480.

(b) and (c). A statement showing the fields of development for which the funds have been received is laid on the Table of the House.

Loans & Grants. Received by the Government of India out of PL-480 Counterpart Funds in March, 1969

	Loans	Grants
	Rs. in crores	
AGRICULTURE :		
Agriculture Production.	19.04	
Minor Irrigation.	39.40	
Forest & Soil Conservation.	4.76	
Flood Control.	6.80	
Rural Electrification.	30.00	
Food grain storage.	—	2.03
	100.00	2.03
TRANSPORTATION :		
Dev. of major ports.	12.79	
	12.79	
LABOUR :		
Rural Works Program.	3.17	
Rural Industrialization.	1.48	
Craftsmen Training.	4.67	
	9.32	
HEALTH & SANITATION :		
Smallpox Eradication.	.76	
Water Supply & Drainage (Urban)	10.69	
Local Dev. Works (Well Construction.)	1.87	
National Water Supply & Drainage (Rural).	2.32	
Malaria Eradication.	2.32	
	17.96	
EDUCATION :		
IIT Kanpur.	1.00	
Higher Technical Education.	13.29	
Elementary Education.	7.04	
	21.33	
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT :		
Community Dev. & National Extension Schemes.	8.00	
Urban Redevelopment & Slum clearance.	2.00	
	10.00	
TOTAL :	171.40	2.03

**Appointment of Production Supervisors
by Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.**

7067. SHRI. BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hindustan Insecticides Limited, New Delhi propose to appoint eleven production supervisors ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that three matriculates without science qualification are proposed to be promoted to these posts to the exclusion of other matriculates and Science Graduates having approximately the same period of experience ;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) if not, the details thereof ?

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

(a) Yes.

(b) to (d). The company have framed "Recruitment and Promotion Rules" in respect of these posts, salient provisions of which are as under :

Qualification and experience

Degree in chemical engineering with 2 years practical experience in a chemical industry or Diploma in Chemical Engineering with 5 years experience.

Mode of Recruitment

First preference to graduate apprentices (Chemical) of the company who have successfully completed the apprenticeship course. Remaining vacancies by direct recruitment from qualified candidates or by promotion by selection from Grade I Operators who have 10 years practical experience in operation in the Company and are at least Matriculates.

Out of the 11 posts, 2 posts have been filled up by Graduates holding Chemical Engineering Degree who have successfully completed the apprenticeship course.

The Departmental Promotion Committee constituted for the purpose of recruitments to the posts has recommended appointment of 3 existing Operators Gr. I at the factory who are B. Sc. and have 10 years experience in the Company and 3 Operators Grade I who have also experience of 10 years operational work in the Company and are Matriculates.

The Selection Committee has further recommended that the remaining 3 posts be advertised and filled by Chemical Engineering Graduates.

**Setting up a Polyester and Nylon
Factory in Punjab**

7068. SHRI R. K. SINHA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Punjab Government has made any proposal for the setting up of a Polyester and Nylon factory in Punjab ; and

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

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

(a) Yes.

(b) The application for nylon yarn received in November, 1967, was rejected as the item was on the banned list except for substantial expansion in existing units and as there was no scope for further licensing of new units. The application for polyester fibre received in November, 1967, is still under consideration of the Government along with other applications received from various parties.

**Demands of Rashtriya Press Kamgar
Union of Nasik**

7069. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received a representation from the Rashtriya Press Kamgar Union of Nasik regarding the exemption of dearness pay from the recovery of house rent and regarding the compensatory city allowance at the rate of "B-2" Class ;

(b) if so, the nature of the representation ; and

(c) the steps taken to concede the demands of the employees ?

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

(b) The two demands made by the Union are :—

- (i) to exempt the recovery of house rent from the 'Dearness Pay' of workers residing in the Government residences in 'C' class cities ;

OR

- (ii) to pay Compensatory (City) Allowance at the rate of 'B-2' class city to the workers in 'C' class cities to compensate the loss of pay on account of excess recovery of house rent.

(c) Both the demands have been examined but it has not been found possible to accept them.

Payment of reward due to Income-tax Informer

7070. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has received a letter dated the 21st March, 1969 from Shri M. K. Jaju, Balibai Building, Block No. 7 Opposite Tipoo Company, Quarry Road, Malad East, Bombay 64 complaining that he has not received the reward due to him as an informer ;

(b) if so, whether there is any substance in this charge ; and

(c) the total amount of Income-tax recovered from parties whose cases were reported by Shri Jaju ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) to (c). In the interests of the safety of the informers and the secrecy and success of the investigations, it will not be desirable to disclose whether any particular informer had given any information to the Department and the action taken on such information. The payment of reward to the informer depends upon the nature of the information given, the gain to revenue directly attributable to such information and various other factors. The payment is made according to the rules in this respect and the decision of the Central Board of Direct Taxes is final.

Irrigation Loans to States

7071. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government have sanctioned irrigation loans to various States and if so, the amount given to each State in 1969-70 :

(b) the amount of loan given to Andhra Pradesh and for which projects the amount will be spent ; and

(c) if no such loan has been given, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESWAR PRASAD) : (a) Loans for specified irrigation projects were sanctioned upto 1968-69. With effect from the current financial year, Central assistance for State Plan schemes will be in the form of block loans and grants. It will no longer to be tied up with individual projects or schemes. The total quantum of Central assistance for any financial year will be determined by the Central Government with reference to the overall outlay approved for the Annual Plans of the States in that year.

(b) and (c). Do not arise

Bungalow No. 10 Janpath, New Delhi

7072. SHRI M. L. SONDDHI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Bungalow No. 10 Janpath, New Delhi which was earmarked for Shastri Museum is now being allotted to the Press Council; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) and (b). Bungalow No. 10, Janpath, New Delhi, was not earmarked for use as Shastri Museum. One of the demands for the bungalow was from the All India Handicrafts Board who wanted to house their Crafts Museum in the bungalow and to name it after late Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri. Various requests received for allotment of this bungalow were examined and the bungalow in question has been allotted to the Press Council of India for use as residence of the Chairman and as office accommodation for the Council.

**Targets for Public Sector Undertakings
in Fourth Plan**

7073. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission have suggested that the public sector industry should make a contribution towards the fulfilment of the Fourth Five Year Plan to a tune of 11 per cent ;

(b) whether the public sector industries would be able to achieve this target ; and

(c) what special measures are proposed to be taken to achieve this objective as during the last plan the contribution of the public sector undertakings was less than six per cent ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Presumably, the hon. Member is referring to the observation made in the (Old) Draft Outline of the Fourth Five Year Plan (1966-71), where the Planning Commission had suggested that the Public Sector Enterprises (excluding electricity undertakings) should be able to obtain a rate of return of not less than 11-12 per cent on capital employed. In the (new) Fourth Five Year Plan (1969-74) now under consideration an even higher rate of return from the Public Enterprises is envisaged.

(b) It is rather difficult to give a categorical assurance, but it is hoped that all possible efforts will be made to move in that direction.

(c) The performance of Public Enterprises is kept under constant review with a view to improving their profitability. The decisions taken by Government on the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission as well as other measures to improve the working and profitability of these undertakings have been outlined in the "Memorandum on Public Enterprises", circulated to the hon. Members along with the Budget documents.

**Construction of Refinery/Fertilizer/
Petrochemical Complex at Haldia**

7074. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the construction of a Refinery, Fertilizer or a Petro-chemical complex at Haldia has been held up ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) The construction of a Refinery at Haldia has not been held up and a proposal for a Fertilizer Plant is under active consi-

deration. There is no proposal to set up a Petro-Chemical Complex.

(b) Does not arise.

Oil Drilling in Eastern Region

7075. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has decided to start drilling in Eastern Region of India as after preliminary prospecting certain regions like Tripura show sign of oil and gas bearing strata; and

(b) if so, when this work is likely to start and in what areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). Drilling has already been undertaken in Rudrasagar, Lakwa, Naginijan, Galeki and Nazira in Assam in Eastern Region. Question of extending the drilling activity to Cachar and Tripura is under the active consideration of the Commission.

Special treatment of Assam, Jammu and Kashmir, Orissa, Nagaland and Rajasthan

7076. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission has suggested for giving special treatment to Rajasthan, Assam, Orissa, Jammu and Kashmir and Nagaland for overcoming their difficulties and shortcomings in respect of the Fourth Plan resources for these States ;

(b) whether Government have considered this suggestion of the Planning Commission ;

(c) if so, the measures which have been finalised for providing assistance to Orissa ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) to (d). In accordance with the recommendations made by the Committee of the National Development Council some time back, it has already been decided that in distributing the Central assistance available for State Plans during the Fourth Five Year Plan period, the requirements of Assam, Jammu and Kashmir and Nagaland would be met first and the balance distributed among other States on the basis of the principles approved by the Committee. These principles already provide for substantial weightage being given for problems of the economically less developed States including Orissa and Rajasthan. Government have also under consideration a scheme for consolidation of loans given to the States by the Centre which may afford some relief to the State Governments.

Methanol Plant of Fertiliser Corporation of India at Trombay

7077. SHRI TULSIDAS DASAPPA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2636 on the 5th August, 1968 and state the steps taken by Government to run the methanol plant of the Fertilizer Corporation of India at Trombay to its full capacity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : The Fertilizer Corporation has been able to obtain about 60 per cent of the daily rated capacity by adopting a suitable catalyst and observing certain operating conditions. It is also proposed to instal some additional equipment, details of which are being worked out.

Stoppage of aid to DMC under National Malaria Eradication Programme

7078. SHRI TULSIDAS DASAPPA :
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS,

HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the aid given to the Delhi Municipal Corporation under the National Malaria Eradication Programme has been stopped ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the mosquito nuisance still continues in many parts of the city ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the stoppage of the aid ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) and (c). Aid under the National Malaria Eradication Programme is admissible for attack and consolidation phases only. Central assistance was being given upto last year to the Delhi Municipal Corporation through the Delhi Administration. In accordance with the recommendation of the Independent Appraisal Team for 1969-70, all the Units in Delhi have entered into maintenance phase for which Central assistance is not admissible under the N.M.E.P. However, for the current year a provision of Rs. 1.48 lakhs has been made for attack measures in the riverine belt and projects sites.

(b) The National Malaria Eradication Programme is not directed against mosquito nuisance as such. However, antilarva-measures such as clearing drains and treating breeding places with larvicidal oil are the normal activities of the Municipal Corporation.

Strike Notice by Reserve Bank Employees

7079. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the All India Reserve Bank Employees Association has served strike notice on its management as a protest against the contemplated extension

of an arbitration award governing the wage structure of Reserve Bank employees ;

(b) if so, whether negotiations for a settlement have started ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) The All India Reserve Bank Employees' Association has given notice of their intention to go on a day's token strike on 30th April, 1969.

(b) and (c). The period of operation of the Award given by Shri T. L. Venkatarama Aiyar, Retired Judge of the Supreme Court governing pay scales and allowances and other service conditions of the workmen staff in Class II & III of the Reserve Bank has been extended by the Government of India for a period of one year with effect from 5th April, 1969 under the second proviso to sub-section (3) of Section 19 of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. The Reserve Bank is, however, always ready to consider any reasonable and practical suggestion of the Association to obviate any special cases of hardship within the framework of the award.

Purchase of Property by Sheikh Abdullah and other Kashmiri Leaders

7080. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :

SHRI BENI SHANKER

SHARMA :

SHRI ONKAR SINGH :

SHRI SHARDA NAND :

SHRI J. B. SINGH :

SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA :

SHRI HUKAM CHAND

KACHWAI :

SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH

SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 661 on the 24th March, 1969 and state :

(a) whether an enquiry about the wealth of Sheikh Abdullah and Mirza

Afzal Beg in their own names and in the names of their wives, sons, daughters and sons-in-law and its source, has since been completed ;

(b) the progress in the inquiry and the details of their wealth ; and

(c) whether any action has been taken by the Department against them ?

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

(b) Notices under the Wealth Tax Act calling for returns of wealth are being issued to them. Details of wealth will be known only after the returns are received and enquiries are completed.

(c) The question of taking action will arise only after the enquiries are completed and a *prima facie* case is made out against them.

Overtime Allowance to Government Employees

7081. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of Government servants are drawing overtime allowance as a regular feature ;

(b) the monthly expenditure on account of overtime and the number of employees getting it during the last one year ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that in spite of instructions issued from time to time, there is laxity in the grant of overtime allowance ; and

(d) if so, the steps which are proposed to be taken to ensure that overtime allowance is not drawn by certain categories of Government servants as a matter of regular feature ?

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

with the scheme of overtime allowance as applicable to office and comparable staff, overtime allowance is not to be allowed as a regular feature since

(i) The work in all offices is to be so organised that it is done during normal office hours and the necessity of doing overtime work should arise only in special circumstances ;

(ii) where in special circumstances it becomes necessary to put some staff on overtime work, it is to be ensured that the work is of such an urgent nature that it cannot be postponed in the public interest till the next working day ;

(iii) where working beyond prescribed hours is a regular feature, the working hours of offices should be so staggered so that the staff attend to work by rotation.

In view of above specific requirement, Government have no reason to think that a large number of Government employees are drawing overtime allowance as a regular feature.

(b) Information regarding the monthly expenditure on account of overtime allowance and the number of employees getting it during the last one year is not readily available. However, information regarding the overtime allowance paid by the various Ministries/Departments to their staff in the Secretariat proper for the period of six months ending May, 1968 is as follows :

		(Rs.)
December	1967	3,87,513
January	1968	3,82,569
February	1968	3,98,793
March	1968	4,24,309
April	1968	4,17,713
May	1968	4,19,867

(The daily hours of work of the staff were reduced by half-an-hour with effect from 1-12-1967).

(c) No, Sir,

(d) Does not arise.

Allotment of plot of land to Educational Society in Jangpura Extension, New Delhi

7082. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a plot of land opposite Eros Cinema, Jangpura Extension, New Delhi was leased to an Educational Society in 1962 ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in plans of the area the land was reserved for a Post Office, Bank and an open Park for the use of the residents and that the Post Office has already paid the price for its plot ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the School Building has not been constructed by the Society in the last seven years period and not even the building plans have been submitted to the Corporation ; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government to terminate the lease and utilise the land for building a Community Hall and Park for the area ?

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

(b) In the revised lay out plan of the colony the site is shown for a primary school. No portion of this site stands allotted to the Post Office at present.

(c) Yes.

(d) Necessary action is being taken against the allottee for non-construction of building on the plot. There is, however, no proposal to utilise the land for a community hall or a park, since it is earmarked for a School.

Wealth Tax paid by Theatre-Owners of Uttar Pradesh

7083. SHRI K. N. PANDEY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of theatre-owners in the State of Uttar Pradesh who are paying Wealth Tax on wealth, ranging between one lakh to five lakhs ; and

(b) the names of theatre-owners in the State of Uttar Pradesh who are paying Wealth Tax on wealth of Rs. 5 lakhs to 10 lakhs ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). The requisite information is not readily available and is being collected. The same will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Fifty Individuals in U. P. paying highest Income-Tax

7084. SHRI K. N. PANDEY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of top fifty individuals who pay the highest income-tax in Uttar Pradesh State with the amount of Income assessed and tax paid in each case during the last three years ;

(b) the arrears due from each of the above as on the 31st March, 1968 ; and

(c) the steps taken to recover the arrears ?

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

**दाम्ने उर्वरक कारखाने के कर्मचारियों द्वारा
हत्या-पत्र**

7085. श्री मृत्युंजय बसव : क्या

पेंडोलियम तथा रसायन और ज्ञान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 2 अप्रैल, 1969 को 'हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स' में प्रकाशित हुए कैमिफों (रसायन निर्माण निगम) के जापान की ओर दिलाया गया है जिसमें कहा गया है कि टाइम्स उर्वरक कारखाने में प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त अनेक कर्मचारियों ने अन्य स्थानों पर नौकरी पाने के लिए त्यागपत्र दे दिया है, जिसके फलस्वरूप उक्त कारखाने की उत्पादन क्षमता बहुत कम हो गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां तो इस बारे में ठीक स्थिति क्या है और गत तीन वर्षों में उत्पादन के आंकड़े क्या हैं; और

(ग) उन कर्मचारियों द्वारा त्यागपत्र दिए जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

पेंडोलियम तथा रसायन और ज्ञान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बा० रा० चव्हाण) : (क) जी हां, 2 अप्रैल, 1969 के हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स में प्रकाशन की ओर सरकार का ध्यान दिलाया गया है ।

(ख) और (ग). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रखी जायेगी ।

परिवार नियोजन केन्द्रों में डाक्टरों की कमी

7086. श्री देवराव पाटिल : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश के 3,000 परिवार नियोजन केन्द्रों में अभी तक डाक्टरों की नियुक्ति नहीं की गई है ;

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

(ग) इस समस्या को हल करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० श्रीमति चन्द्र-शेखर) : (क) जी नहीं । 31-12-68 को समाप्त होने वाली अवधि में खण्डों, प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र और कार्य कर रहे डाक्टरों आदि की संख्या का विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है । [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया । देखिये संख्या LT—836/69] इससे पता चलेगा कि जहाँ डाक्टर नहीं हैं ऐसे केवल 373 प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र हैं और जहाँ एक डाक्टर है ऐसे 3734 केन्द्र हैं और जहाँ दो या दो से अधिक डाक्टर हैं ऐसे 744 केन्द्र हैं । उस प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र में जहाँ केवल एक ही डाक्टर है, वह परिवार नियोजन के कार्य की भी देख-भाल करता है । ऐसे केन्द्रों में जहाँ एक डाक्टर कार्य कर रहा है वहाँ दूसरे डाक्टर को नियुक्त करने के लिए कबम उठाये जा रहे हैं और कार्य के विस्तार को देखते हुए इस अतिरिक्त डाक्टर की नियुक्ति उचित है ।

(ख) 373 प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों में डाक्टरों के न होने के कारण ये हैं :—

(1) सामान्य रूप में डाक्टरों की कमी ।

(2) ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में कार्य करने के लिए डाक्टरों की प्रविष्टि ।

(ग) डाक्टरों की कमी को पूरा करने के लिए जो उपाय किए हैं, उनमें से ये भी हैं :—

1. एक केन्द्रीय परिवार नियोजन दल, जिसमें अधिकतर महिला डाक्टर हैं, उन राज्यों की, जहाँ डाक्टरों की कमी है, आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिए गठित किया है । इस दल के उन डाक्टरों को, जिन्हें ऐसे

राज्यों में कार्य करना पड़ता है, जिनके वे निवासी नहीं हैं, उन्हें 250 रुपये प्रति मास का प्रतिरिक्त भत्ता प्रदान किया जाता है।

2. ग्रचल केन्द्रों या सचल एककों में ग्रंश-काल के लिए चिकित्सा व्यवसायियों की सेवाओं का उचित पारिश्रमिक पर उपयोग करने की दिशा में योजनाएँ तैयार की गई हैं।
3. ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में सेवाएँ और सामग्री प्रदान करने के लिये जिला परिवार नियोजन कार्यालयों में सचल एककों की स्थापना की गई है।
4. अनुमोदित चिकित्सा व्यवसायी ही परिवार नियोजन का कार्य कर सकते हैं और उन्हें लूप पहनाने, पुरुष नसबन्दी और महिला नसबन्दी करने के लिए क्रमशः 11, 30 और 40 रुपये की कुल राशि प्रदान की जाती है बशर्ते कि वे सेवाएँ और बाद की देखभाल मुफ्त करें।
5. 100 रुपये की मासिक छात्रवृत्ति प्रत्येक चिकित्सा छात्रों, अधिकतर छात्राओं को दी जा रही है जो अपनी पढ़ाई पूरी करने के बाद उस अवधि तक परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम में कार्य करने के लिए बाध्य होंगी जिस अवधि तक उन्होंने इन छात्रवृत्तियों का उपयोग किया है। ऐसे कुछ छात्रों ने कार्यक्रम में कार्य करना शुरू कर दिया है।
6. देश के मेडीकल कालेजों में 11000 से अधिक छात्रों के वार्षिक प्रवेशों की वर्तमान दर को देखते हुए यह आशा की जाती है कि निकट भविष्य में इस कार्यक्रम के लिए यहाँ तक कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के लिए भी चिकित्सा कर्मचारियों की

सेवाएँ प्राप्त करने में अधिक कठिनाई नहीं होगी।

Seizure of Foreign Bank Cheques

7087. SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA :
 SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :
 SHRI R. K. SINHA :
 SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA :
 SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI :
 SHRI P. GOPALAN :
 SHRI UMANATH
 SHRI K. RAMANI :
 SHRI B. K. MODAK :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that foreign bank cheques worth Rs. 14 crores were seized by C.I.B. from a businessman on the 31st March, 1966 at Chakghat on U. P. Madhya Pradesh border ;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the names of foreign countries to which the cheques belonged ; and

(c) the action taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) No, Sir. It has been ascertained that no such seizure of foreign bank cheques was made either by the C.I.B. (reference presumably is to the Central Bureau of Investigation) or by the local police.

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

Increase in Prices of Naphthalene

7088. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
 SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the prices of naphthalene, a coal based chemical,

have been raised from Rs. 500 per ton to about Rs. 1,200 per ton over the last 15 months ;

(b) whether the manufacture of this product is monopolised by the public sector ; and

(c) if so, the factors contributing to the said rise in the prices including the increase in the cost of production ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Petroleum Coke Calcination Plant for
Barauni Oil Refinery**

7089. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Engineers India Limited have placed an order for a turn-key job for a petroleum coke calcination plant for the Barauni Refinery with Acc-Vickerl-Badcok Limited, Durgapur ;

(b) if so, the costs and foreign exchange involved, if any, and the terms and conditions on which the job is to be executed ;

(c) whether the Indian Oil Corporation (Refineries Division) or Engineers India Limited invited competitive tenders before assigning the job with Acc-Vickerl-Badcok Limited and if so, the parties from whom offers had been received ;

(d) the names of the suppliers of the process know-how for the said petroleum coke calcination plant and the guarantees in regard to the performance, yield and quality of the plant ; and

(e) the date on which the Indian Oil Corporation applied for the industrial

licence to set up the said petroleum coke calcination plant and the date when it was sanctioned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES & METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) Engineers India Ltd. has placed a sub-contract on Associated Vickers Babcock Limited, for the supply of equipment and for the construction/commissioning of the plant.

Engineers India Limited participates in, receives and approves the process design and detailed engineering of the plant ; expedites/inspects all equipment fabrication ; supervises construction and commissioning at site. Engineers India Ltd. is directly responsible for the plant to Indian Oil Corporation.

(b) The erected cost to Indian Oil Corporation (Refineries Division) comes to Rs. 55.7 lakhs (fixed sum) entirely payable in rupees. Engineers India Ltd. have, however, employed the technical consultancy services of Petrocarb Inc. of U.S.A. at a fee of \$ 15,000. The plant is guaranteed to be commissioned by May, 1970 and is covered by specific process and mechanical guarantee, with provision of payment of liquidated damages, in case of default.

(c) Engineers India Ltd. made enquiries from 11 Indian firms. Quotations from Associated Vickers Babcock Ltd., McNally Bird Engineering Company and Koppers India Ltd. only were received.

(d) Associated Vickers Babcock Ltd. have obtained process design from Fuller Company of U.S.A. Engineers India Ltd. was assisted in its process design by Petrocarb Inc. of U.S.A. who hold a U.S. patent on petroleum coke calcining and have designed/commissioned coke calcination plants in the U.S.A., West Germany and Japan.

The plant is guaranteed for a throughput of 60,000 tonnes of raw coke per annum, with a yield of approximately 70 per cent of the raw coke input with product conforming to given specifications.

Utility consumption figures for the plant have also been guaranteed.

(e) The Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. applied for the industrial licence for this plant on 11.9.1968.

**आदर्श नेत्र अस्पताल, लाजपत नगर,
नई दिल्ली**

7090. श्री शिवचरण लाल : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अखिल भारतीय नेत्र सुधार संघ II एफ, लाजपत नगर, नई दिल्ली में नेत्र अस्पताल चला रहा है ;

(ख) वर्ष 1963 से 1968 तक की अवधि में संघ को इस अस्पताल के लिए दिल्ली प्रशासन, दिल्ली नगर निगम तथा नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका से वर्षवार कितना अनुदान मिला है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस मामले में सरकार क्या कार्रवाई कर रही है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० भूति) :
(क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) और (ग). नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका से प्राप्त अनुदानों का व्यौरा इस प्रकार है :—

वर्ष	राशि
1965-66	कुछ नहीं
1966-67	2,000 रु०
1967-68	1,000 रु०
1968-69	कुछ नहीं

दिल्ली प्रशासन और दिल्ली नगर निगम के सम्बन्ध में इसी प्रकार की सूचना एकत्र

की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

**आदर्श नेत्र अस्पताल, लाजपत नगर,
नई दिल्ली**

7091. श्री शिवचरण लाल : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आदर्श नेत्र अस्पताल, 2 एफ, लाजपत नगर, नई दिल्ली में 12 मार्च, 1963 से 18 मार्च, 1969 तक की अवधि में प्रति दिन कितने रोगियों को प्रवेश दिया गया ;

(ख) इस अस्पताल में काम करने वाले डाक्टरों, कम्पाउण्डरों, नर्सों रोगीकक्ष सेवकों, भण्डारियों आदि के नाम, ग्रहंताएँ, पदनाम तथा वेतनक्रम क्या हैं ;

(ग) क्या इनकी ग्रहंताएँ नर्सिंग होम नियमों के अनुरूप हैं ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इस बारे में सरकार क्या कार्रवाई कर रही है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० भूति) :
(क) से (घ). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

**केन्द्रीय सरकारी स्वास्थ्य योजना के अधीन-
बालबों में लोकुला की सप्ताह**

7092. श्री जगेश्वर यादव :
श्री चन्द्रशेखर सिंह :

क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकारी स्वास्थ्य योजना के औषधालयों में औषधों की 'लोकुला' जैसी औषधियों को मुहरबन्द बोतलों में सप्लाई करना बन्द कर दिया गया है और उसके स्थान पर कम्पा-उण्डरों द्वारा औषधालय में तैयार की गई औषधियों को "लोकुला" के नाम पर दिया जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और ऐसा किस तारीख से किया जा रहा है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि ऐसी औषधियाँ "औषध के विशेषज्ञ" द्वारा लिखे जाने पर ही सप्लाई की जाती है ;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इनकी सप्लाई बन्द किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ङ) क्या इनके परिणाम-स्वरूप रोगियों के असंतोष में वृद्धि नहीं हुई है ; और

(च) क्या सरकार का विचार मुहरबन्द बोतलों में लोकुला औषधि पुनः सप्लाई करने का है और यदि हाँ, तो कब से और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) :
(क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) और (घ). "लोकुला" सोडियम सल्फेसोडामाइड युक्त एक ब्राण्ड औषधि है जो केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य योजना औषधालयों को इसलिए दी जाती है कि वे इसमें डिस्टिल्ड वाटर मिलाकर स्थानीय रूप में एक ताजी औषधि बना लें। ऐसा सितम्बर 1968 से किया जा रहा है ।

(ग) जी हाँ ।

(ङ) इस सम्बन्ध में कोई शिकायत नहीं मिली है ।

(च) सील बन्द बोतलों में "लोकुला" की सप्लाई पुनः शुरू करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है । केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य योजना औषधालयों में स्थानीय रूप में बनने वाला यह औषध का लोशन रासायनिक दृष्टि में लोकुला जैसा ही है और अधिक किफायतसार है ।

Allotment of Bungalows to M.Ps. from General Pool

7093. SHRI B. P. MANDAL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the names of Members of Parliament who have been allotted bungalows from the General Pool and the criteria of allotment in each case;

(b) whether the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs had, in the last session stated certain criteria to be followed in the allotment of bungalows to Members of Parliament;

(c) whether the same criteria has been followed and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether some ex-M.Ps. are still in Bungalows from general pool and if so, their names and the reasons of the occupation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) A statement of 71 bungalows from the 'general pool', which had been allotted to 62 M.Ps., has already been laid on the Table of the House in reply to Unstarred Question No. 2659 on 5th August, 1968.

At present, there are 73 bungalows occupied by 74 M.Ps. The changes are shown in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-837/69].

The criteria for allotment have been indicated in reply to the same question.

(b) and (c). The Minister for Parliamentary Affairs mentioned the same criteria. The Government reviewed the question of making allotment of 'general pool' residences to M.Ps. in October 1968 and decided that (i) an Ex-Minister or Deputy Minister at the Centre who continues to be a Member of Parliament, can be allotted a house from the 'general pool' of one type lower than the one occupied by him as Minister/Deputy Minister, (ii) any new M.P. who had been a Chief Minister of a State for a period of at least one year during the two years preceding his election to the Parliament; can be allotted accommodation from the 'general pool' not above Type-VI, and cases of exception to be considered on merits of each case.

(d) The following six Ex-M.Ps. are still in occupation of general pool bungalows and the action being taken in these cases has been shown against each—

(i) *Shri V. K. Krishna Menon :*

He is in unauthorised occupation of Bungalow No. 19, Teen Murti Marg, and eviction proceedings are in progress.

(ii) *Shri A. M. Tariq :*

He is in unauthorised occupation of No. 5, Lodi Estate, and eviction proceedings against him have matured.

(iii) *Shri S. S. Atwal :*

He is in unauthorised occupation of Bungalow No. 70, Lodi Estate and eviction proceedings against him have matured.

(iv) *Shri J. K. P. N. Singh:*

His eviction from No. 12, Allenby Road, had matured but he has brought 'stay orders' from the Court.

(v) *Late Dr. K.C. Baghel :*

His daughter has requested to retain No. B.10, Wellesley Road upto June, 1969.

(vi) *Shri Manu Bhai Amersey :*

Eviction proceedings from No. 2, Safdarjang Lane are in progress.

Progress of Family Planning Programme

7094. **SHRI B. P. MANDAL :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the progress of family planning under various devices made last year in the various States and Union Territories ;

(b) the amount spent on Family Planning by the Centre and the States during the above period, and

(c) the target for the present year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR): (a) The requisite information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-832/69]

(b) Figures in respect of amount spent are compiled on the basis of audited statements of expenditure which for the year 1968-69 have not yet been received. It may, however, be mentioned that the provision made in the Revised Estimates for the year 1968-69 was Rs. 383.34 lakhs for the Central Sector, 2536.86 lakhs for the States and Union Territories with Legislatures and Rs. 29.35 lakhs in respect of union territories without Legislature.

(c) It is proposed to cover about 9 per thousand of population by various contraceptive methods and devices during the year.

Policy for appointments in Public Undertakings

7095. **SHRI P. GOPALAN :**
SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN :

**SHRIMATI SUSEELA
GOPALAN :**

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :

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

(a) whether Government have any policy for appointments in the Public Undertakings under his Ministry;

(b) if so, the provisions thereof ;

(c) whether the provisions are fully implemented by the Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd., Kerala ;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(e) whether Government propose to implement these provisions in the Fertilizer and Chemicals, Travancore Ltd. in view of the complaints regarding the appointments in this company ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM & CHEMICALS AND MINES & METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). Pursuant to Government's decisions on the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission in their Report on 'Public Sector Undertakings', the powers of appointments to all posts, irrespective of pay, including high technical posts, now vest with the Board of Directors of Public Enterprises, except in the case of appointments to the posts of Chairman, Member of the Board, including the Managing Director, and the General Managers of the constituent units where Government continues to be the appointing authority. Government approval is also necessary for appointments to the higher categories of posts (Rs. 2500-3000 and above) of persons who have attained the age of 58 years whether they be from public or private sector.

(c) Yes.

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

Tours by General Manager of Fertilizer Factory, Gorakhpur

7096. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of days during the last twelve calendar months when the General Manager of the Gorakhpur Fertilizer unit of the Fertilizer Corporation of India was away from Gorakhpur ;

(b) the places he visited, the purpose of the visit and the date of these visits ;

(c) the total amount paid as air fare and train fare to the General Manager during the above period ; and

(d) the total amount of daily allowance and other allowances claimed by him during the above period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Appointment of Directors of Indian Oil Corporation

7097. SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of persons appointed as Directors of the Indian Oil Corporation and the number of terms for which each one of them has served;

(b) the qualifications for the appointment of Directors ; and

(c) whether the representative from Bihar fulfils all the qualifications and whether he is a domiciled Bihari ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) The names of the present Members of the Board of Directors of Indian Oil Corporation Limited and the terms for which each one of them has served are indicated below:—

Name	Appointment	No. of terms served
1. Shri N.N. Kashyap	Chairman	No tenure fixed. Date of appointment as Chairman—31.6.66
2. Shri Kamaljit Singh.	Managing Director, (Marketing Division).	No tenure fixed. Date of appointment as Managing Director (Marketing Division,—31.7.66.
3. Maj. Genl. Sarda Nand Singh	Managing Director, Refineries & Pipelines Division.	Date of appointment—9.8.66. Tenure upto 30.6.70.
4. Shri P.K. Rau	Finance Director	Date of appointment—4.9.68. No tenure fixed.
5. Shri R.S. Gupta	Director (Representing Ministry of Finance).	5
6. Shri M.V. Rajwade	Director (Representing Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals).	3
7. Shri Dharamananda Das	Director (Representing Assam Government).	3
8. Shri F.N. Rana	Director (Representing Gujarat Government).	2
9. Shri K.L.N. Prasad	Director	2
10. Shri E.P.W.da Costa.	Director	4
11. Shri M.Ct. Pethachi.	Director	2
12. Shri S. Ghosh	Director	4
13. Shri Yogendra Mishra	Director	1

(b) No qualifications have been prescribed.

(c) Does not arise.

U.S. Investments in India

7098. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the U. S. Government have reduced the interest equalization tax on the purchase of foreign securities by Americans ;

(b) whether this will lead to more American investments in India ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto ?

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

(b) to (d). Since the legislation relating to Interest Equalisation Tax was not made applicable to developing countries like India the recent reduction in the rate of tax has no particular significance for these countries.

Bijaur Irrigation Project

7099. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4867 on the 31st March, 1969 and state :

(a) whether the Bijapur project has not been started when more than Rs. 7 lakhs have been spent on buildings for staff on the site ;

(b) the reasons for the delay and how it is proposed to overcome the difficulties if any ; and

(c) when a decision in the matter is likely to be taken ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND

POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (c). Information is awaited from the Government of Mysore and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Loans by Commonwealth Development Finance Company to Indian Companies

7100. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Commonwealth Development Finance Company has proposed to Government to allow the Company to give loans to Indian companies which could be used for financing their imports of raw materials and components and to support their working capital ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether Government have agreed to the proposal made by the Commonwealth Development Finance Company ; and

(d) if not the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) (a) and (b). The Commonwealth Development Finance Company recently indicated to Government of India that it would be willing to consider assistance to smaller Indian Companies for providing working capital as well as imports of machinery.

(c) and (d). Government have indicated to the Company that individual proposals of the Company for investment in or lending to Indian firms will be considered on merits in the light of Government's policies in these matters.

Shortage of Kerosene Oil in Tamil Nadu

7101. SHRI KIRUTTINAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that there is an acute shortage of kerosene oil in Tamil Nadu for the last one month

(b) the reasons for shortage of kerosene oil in Tamil Nadu ;

(c) whether Government have taken any steps to despatch more quantity of kerosene oil to Tamil Nadu to meet out the shortage ; and

(d) if so, the quantity of the kerosene oil to be despatched and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN):
(a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Kerosene supplies to Tamil Nadu have been progressively increased as will be noticed from the following figures :

Supplies of Kerosene to Tamil Nadu

March, 1967.	18,308 tonnes.
March, 1968.	22,402 „
March, 1969.	24,270 „

लोगों द्वारा गैर-सरकारी बैंकों में जमा की गई राशि सम्बन्धी नियम

7102. श्री शशि भूषण : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गैर-सरकारी बैंकों में लोगों का जितना धन जमा होता है उक्त बैंकों के परि-समापन की अवस्था में लोगों का धन उनको वापस लौटाने के बारे में सरकार के क्या नियम हैं ;

(ख) क्या लोगों की बैंकों में लाकरों में जमा राशि और आभूषणों आदि की बैंकों के परि-समापन की स्थिति में सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से सरकार ने उक्त बैंकों को यह सलाह दी है कि वे उस जमा राशि और आभूषणों का बीमा करावें ;

(ग) विभिन्न बैंकों द्वारा दिये जाने वाले ऋणों पर व्याज की दरों में एक-रूपता

लाने के बारे में सरकार की क्या राय है ; और

(घ) लघु उद्योगों और किसानों को बैंकों द्वारा दिये जाने वाले ऋण पर व्याज की दरों के सम्बन्धों में सरकार की नीति और निर्णय क्या हैं ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) और (ख). बैंकिंग कम्पनियों के कारोबार को निलम्बित करने और जन्हें समाप्त करने के उपबन्ध बैंक विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949 के भाग III और III-क में दिये गये हैं। बैंक विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949 की धारा 44 (1) के अनुसार कोई भी बैंकिंग कम्पनी स्वेच्छा से तब तक समाप्त नहीं की जा सकती जब तक भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक लिखित रूप में यह प्रमाणित न करे कि कम्पनी अपने लेन-दारों को देय ऋणों की पूरी भ्रदायगी करने में समर्थ है। जमा नियम अधिनियम, 1961 के उपबन्धों के अनुसार 1961 में सांविधिक निगम के रूप में स्थापित जमा बीमा निगम, भारतीय राज्य बैंक और उसके सहायक बैंकों सहित सभी वाणिज्यिक बैंकों में 5000 रुपये तक की सभी जमा रकमों का बीमा करती है पर इसमें किसी विदेशी सरकार, केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्य सरकार या किसी बैंकिंग कम्पनी द्वारा जमा रकमों शामिल नहीं हैं। जमा बीमा निगम अधिनियम की धारा 16 (1) में यह व्यवस्था है कि जब किसी बीमा शुदा बैंक को समाप्त करने या उसके परि-समापन का आदेश दिया जाय तो निगम को, धारा 17 के उपबन्धों के अनुसार, उस बैंक के प्रत्येक जमाकर्ता को, ऐसा आदेश निकाले जाने के समय उस बैंक में जमाकर्ता की जमा रकम के बराबर या 5000 रुपये, जो भी कम हों, देने होंगे। बैंक विनियमन अधिनियम की धारा 43-क की उप-धारा (10) के अनुसार, तरजीही भ्रदायगियां करने या इनके संबंध में पर्याप्त

व्यवस्था कर लेने के बाद, सामान्य लेनदारों को भ्रदायगी के लिए बैंक के पास उपलब्ध बकाया परिसम्पत्तियों का इस्तेमाल परिसमापक द्वारा सामान्य लेनदारों के ऋणों और जमाकर्त्ताओं को देय रकमों की, अनुपात के अनुसार भ्रदायगी करने के लिए किया जाना है।

लाकरों में पड़ी चीजें बैंक की परिसम्पत्ति का हिस्सा नहीं होती और बैंक का परिसमापन होने पर लाकरों के किरायेदारों की अपनी चीजें निकाल लेने की छूट होती है।

(ग) भ्रग्रिमों के व्याज की दरें निश्चित करते समय बैंक सामान्यतः इन विभिन्न बातों का ध्यान रखते हैं जैसे प्रतिभूति का स्वरूप और उसकी विरुद्धता अथवा उससे वसूल हो सकने वाला धन, ऋण लेने वाले व्यक्ति की हैसियत और उसकी वित्तीय सामर्थ्य, भ्रग्रिम की मात्रा, भ्रग्रिम देने और लेखा रखने की लागत। भ्रग्रिम की मात्रा और लेने वाले की हैसियत और लेनदेन सम्बन्धी व्यवहार के अनुसार भी दर में घटबढ़ करदी जाती है। यदि भ्रग्रिम की रकम बड़ी हो और ऋण लेने वाले की साख ऊंची हो और बैंक के साथ उसका लेनदेन बहुत सन्तोषजनक हो तो सामान्यतः व्याज की दर थोड़ी सी कम रखी जाती है विभिन्न आकार वाले बैंकों की दरों में भी अन्तर होता है। अपेक्षाकृत छोटा बैंक सामान्यतः ऊंची दर से व्याज लेगा क्योंकि इसे रकमें प्राप्य करने पर अधिक खर्च करना पड़ता है। 50 करोड़ रुपये या इससे अधिक की कुल मांग-देनदारियों और सावधिक देनदारियों वाले भारतीय अनुसूचित बैंक और भारत से बाहर निगमित सभी बैंक, अपने भ्रग्रिमों/जमा से अधिक निकाली गयी रकमों और मुदती ढुण्डियों के भुताने पर जो व्याज-बट्टा ले सकते हैं उसकी अधिकतम दर रिजर्व बैंक निर्देश के अनुसार

9½ प्रतिशत वार्षिक निश्चित की गई है। निर्देश के अन्तर्गत आने वाले बैंकों को ऊपर लिखी एक या अधिक बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, किसी भी दर पर, जिसे वे उचित समझें व्याज लेने की छूट है पर शर्त यह है कि यह दर 9.05 प्रतिशत प्रतिवर्ष की अधिकतम सीमा से ज्यादा न हो। छोटे बैंकों के मामले में जमा रकमों के संबंध में व्यय अपेक्षाकृत अधिक होता है इसलिए उनकी शुद्ध आय कम होती है और उनकी अन्य समस्याएँ भी होती हैं जैसे ऋण जमा अनुपात का बहुत कम होना, छोटे खातों का अनुपात अधिक होना आदि। इसलिए उनके द्वारा दिये जाने वाले भ्रग्रिमों पर व्याज की अधिकतम दर निर्धारित करने से उनके लाभ में काफी कमी हो सकती है और सम्भवतः कई मामलों में घाटा पड़ सकता है। इन बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए उनके द्वारा लिये जाने वाले व्याज की अधिकतम दर निर्धारित करना आवश्यक नहीं समझा जाता।

(घ) बैंकों द्वारा छोटे पैमाने के उद्योगों और किसानों को दिये जाने वाले ऋणों के व्याज की दर के संबंध में कोई नियम नहीं है और बैंकों को उपर्युक्त बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए व्याज की (50 करोड़ रुपये या इससे अधिक की कुल मांग देनदारियों और सावधिक देनदारियों वाले भारतीय अनुसूचित बैंकों और भारत से बाहर निगमित सभी बैंकों के मामले में 9.5 प्रतिशत वार्षिक की निर्धारित अधिकतम सीमा के अन्दर) कोई भी दर निर्धारित करने की छूट है।

पंजाब एण्ड काश्मीर बैंक का परिसमापन

7103. श्री शशि भूषण : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जिन लोगों ने पंजाब एण्ड काश्मीर बैंक में, जो विभाजन के बाद बन्द

हो गया था और जिसने अब पुनः काम आरम्भ किया है, भारत के विभाजन से पूर्व अपना धन जमा किया था, उन्हें उनका धन वापस दिलाने के बारे में सरकार की क्या नीति है;

(ख) ऐसे बैंकों के परिसमापन के मामले कितने समय तक विचाराधीन पड़े रहते हैं और क्या सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई समय-सीमा निर्धारित की है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बैंक के मामले में अन्तिम निर्णय कब तक किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा बिना मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) और (ग). अगस्त, 1947 में भारत का विभाजन होने के बाद, पंजाब और कश्मीर बैंक लिमिटेड ने भारत के अपने लेनदारों से एक समझौता किया था, जिसकी स्वीकृति भारतीय सम-वाय अधिनियम, 1913 की धारा 153 के अन्तर्गत, शिमला के उच्च न्यायालय ने मई, 1948 में दी थी। समय-समय पर परिवर्तित इस समझौते के एक उपबन्ध के अनुसार पाकिस्तान में स्थित अचल सम्पत्तियों पर बन्धकग्राही के रूप में बैंक को प्राप्त अधि-कारों के सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार से मुआवजा प्राप्त होने की तारीख से छः महीने के भीतर बैंक को जमाकर्ताओं को उनकी जमा रकमों की 25 प्रतिशत रकमों की अदायगी करनी पड़ती है। बैंक को भारत सरकार से मुआवजे की सारी रकम अभी तक नहीं मिली है। बैंक ने भारत में जनवरी, 1953 में नया कारबार शुरू किया। बैंक ने दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय से, अपने निधि सम्बन्धी नये कारबार के अन्तरण के लिए, स्टेट बैंक आफ पटियाला या किसी अनु-सूचित बैंक से बातचीत करने की अनुमति मांगी थी। दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय ने 16 दिसम्बर, 1968 को आवश्यक अनुमति दे दी और बैंक को निदेश दिया कि वह बात-

चीत करे और सुनवाई की अगली तारीख को न्यायालय के विचारार्थ प्रस्ताव पेश करे। यह मामला 28 अप्रैल, 1969 को न्याया-लय के सामने आना है।

(ख) जिन बैंकों का परिसमापन हो रहा है या जो बैंक समझौतों के अनुसार काम कर रहे हैं उनके पास जमा रकमों की वापसी की मंजूरी उच्च न्यायालय समय-समय पर परिसम्पत्ति की वसूली के आधार पर देता है। इस सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार द्वारा कोई समय निर्धारित करने का सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होता।

जीवन बीमा निगम का कारोबार

7104. श्री जगेद्वर दादब : क्या बिना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में कितने लोगों ने जीवन बीमा कराया है ;

(ख) इस अवधि में कितनी पोलिसियां बीच में ही रुक गई ;

(ग) प्रिमियम के भुगतान में कुछ दिनों का विलम्ब होने मात्र से पोलिसियों के समाप्त करने के क्या कारण हैं और पोलिसी धारियों तथा बीमा अभिकर्ताओं द्वारा बार-बार अनुरोध किये जाने पर भी इस मामले में नर्मी न बर्ती जाने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार इस सम्बन्ध में कोई ठोस कार्यवाही करने का है ; और

(ङ) पिछले तीन वर्षों में जीवन बीमा निगम ने कितने बीमा अभिकर्ताओं को उनका कमीशन नहीं दिया है ?

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा बिना मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) 1965-66 से 1967-68 तक जिन व्यक्तियों ने पहली बार जीवन बीमा करवाया, उनके नाम जारी

की गई नई बीमा पालिसियों की संख्या इस प्रकार है :

वर्ष	पालिसियों की संख्या
1965-66	10,94,770
1966-67	9,90,977
1967-68	9,85,155

(ख) 1965-66 से 1967-68 तक के वर्षों में व्यपगत पालिसियों की कुल संख्या (अर्थात् व्यपगत पालिसियों की संख्या में से फिरसे चालू की गई पालिसियों की संख्या घटा कर) सम्बन्धी आंकड़े इस प्रकार हैं :

वर्ष	व्यपगत पालिसियों की कुल संख्या
1965-66	4,96,867
1966-67	4,93,876
1967-68	4,62,508

टिप्पणी : इन आंकड़ों का सम्बन्ध उपर्युक्त

(क) में दिए गए आंकड़ों से नहीं हो सकता क्योंकि इनमें किसी वर्ष विशेष में जारी की गई वे पुरानी और नई दोनों ही बीमा पालिसियाँ शामिल हैं जो व्यपगत हो गई थीं।

(ग) और (घ). बीमे की किस्त की अदायगी में कुछ दिनों की देरी हो जाने के कारण मात्र से ही पालिसियाँ व्यपगत नहीं हो जातीं। निगम, नियत तारीख के बाद भी किस्त की अदायगी के लिए रियायती अवधि (ग्रेस पीरियड) की सहूलियत प्रदान करता है। वार्षिक, अर्द्ध वार्षिक और त्रै-मासिक किस्तों की अदायगी के लिए एक महीने की रियायती अवधि दी जाती है जो 30 दिन से

कम नहीं होती और मासिक किस्तों के लिए 15 दिन की रियायती अवधि दी जाती है इस रियायती-अवधि के अतिरिक्त, निगम बीमा-किस्तों की व्याज सहित अदायगी नियत तारीख से छह महीने तक, अच्छे स्वास्थ्य का प्रमाण पेश किए बिना ही स्वीकार करता है।

(ङ) बीमा एजेंटों को देय वेध कमीशन भी जीवन बीमा निगम द्वारा रोके नहीं जाते। फिर भी, कमीशन की अदायगी में कुछ देरी हो सकती है किन्तु ऐसे मामलों की संख्या कम ही है।

Earnings Made by Foreign Oil Companies out of Invested Capital

7105. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY :
SHRI NATHU RAM AHIRWAR

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 907 on the 7th April, 1969 and state :

(a) the total amount so far sent out by Foreign Oil Companies from their earnings made out of the capital invested by them ;

(b) whether the above profits are proportionate to the capital invested by them ; and

(c) whether any steps are proposed to be taken to check their huge earnings consequent to high remittance abroad ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN TEE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) :
(a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Repudiation of L. I. C. claims

7106. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY :

SHRI NATHU RAM AHIRWAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

• (a) the number of claims repudiated by the Life Insurance Corporation during the years 1966, 1967 and 1968 ; and

(b) in how many of the above cases, the Life Insurance Corporation had ultimately to pay the claims ?

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

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of claims repudiated</i>
1965-66	424
1966-67	369
1967-68	391

(b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Price of Super Phosphate by Manufacturers

7107. **SHRI NITRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY :**

SHRI NATHU RAM AHIRWAR;

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

(a) the State-wise f. o. r. price at which Super-phosphate is being supplied by various manufacturers in the country ; and

(b) when Super-phosphate in the by product at Hindustan Zinc Smelter, Udaipur, why its selling price is more than the same product of other manufacturers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) :

(a) The maximum ex-factory price of

superphosphate (16% P2O5) fixed by the Fertilizer Association of India for the quarter ending 30th June, 1969, is as follows :—

I. Factories served by different ports other than Calcutta.

Price in Rs. per metric ton (100 Kg. packing)

(a) Port Factories Rs. 299.78

(b) Inland Factories

from Rs. 302.42 to Rs. 340.04

II. Factories served by Calcutta port

(a) Port Factories Rs. 320.11

(b) Inland Factories

from Rs. 336.20 to Rs. 354.87

For packing in 50 kg alkathene-lined jute bags, manufacturers are allowed to charge an extra price of Rs. 12/- per metric tonne. The above prices exclude the excise duty leviable from 1st march, 1969.

(b) Superphosphate as such is not a by product at the Zinc Smelter of the Hindustan Zinc Limited. Sulphuric Acid is a by-product which is utilised for manufacture of Single Superphosphate by mixing rock phosphate. Hindustan Zinc Limited have been selling their product in various States of Northern India at an average rate of Rs. 280 per tonne f. o. r. Debari for 100 kg packings, which is less than the price fixed by the Fertilizer Association of India.

Existence of Crude Oil in Bombay High Region

7108. **SHRI P.M. MEHTA :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that it has been geologically established that there

are about 600 million tonnes of crude oil in the so-called Bombay high region ;

(b) whether Government have considered to exploit this rich resource of crude oil ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(a) Crude reserves in an area cannot be determined on the basis of geological surveys alone. This can be done only after drilling is undertaken and the presence of oil established.

(b) and (c). The different methods of approach to drilling on the "Bombay High" structure are under consideration. The proposals for collaboration received in this connection are being examined.

**Appointment of a Committee
Re-refining Capacity of
Crude Oil in Assam**

7109. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI :
SHRI MOHAMMAD SHERIFF :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that an Expert Committee has been appointed to examine the question of creating an additional refining capacity of crude oil in Assam ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) The Committee consists of the following members :

- (1) Shri B. S. Negi, Member (Exploration), Oil & Natural Gas Commission (Convenor)

(2) Dr. Hari Narayan, Director, National Geophysical Research Institute.

(3) Dr. M. G. Krishna, Director, Indian Institute of Petroleum.

(4) Dr. A. K. Ghosh, Economic Adviser, Railway Board.

(5) Shri S. D. Bhambri, General Manager, Indian Oil Corpn. (Marketing Divn.)

The Committee will study and report on crude oil resources of Assam, taking into account utilisation by existing refineries and nature and extent of demand for petroleum products in the State, including a study on techno-economic feasibility and comparative economics of establishing a new refinery or expansion of existing refineries and other relevant factors.

The Committee is to submit its report within a period of three months.

Foreign aid On Long Term Basis

7110. SHRI MANGALATUMADAM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered the suggestions made by the Public Accounts Committee from time to time on the question of getting foreign aids on long term basis ; and

(b) the steps so far taken to get more non-project aids and on long term basis ?

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

(b) In bilateral and multilateral discussions, Government have been emphasising the need for aid in non-project form and on long term basis. The position in this respect in recent years is shown in the enclosed statement.

During	Non-Project loan commit- ments as per- centage of total loans commitments	Percentage amount of loans hav- ing interest rates of 3 percentage or less to total loans amounts	Percentage amount of loans hav- ing repay- ment peri- od of 20 years or more to the total loans amounts
1.	2.	3.	4.
Second Plan	22%	26%	28%
Third Plan Annual Plans 1966-67	41%	60%	66%
to 1968-69	67%	81%	73%

Dividends Paid by Oil India Limited

7111. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Oil India Limited is paying minimum dividends as per guarantee ; and

(b) the steps taken by his Ministry and the Oil and Natural Gas Commission in this regard ?

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

(b) As dividends are declared by Oil India Limited, which is a company set up under the Indian Companies Act, 1956, no steps are required to be taken by the Ministry or Oil and Natural Gas Commission in this regard.

Grant of Loan by Asian Development Bank.

7112. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the President of Asian Development Bank has stated that the Bank would soon start issuing loans from its special funds for the developing Asian countries ;

(b) if so, whether India has also approached Asian Development Bank ;

(c) if so, the total loan which India has asked for and how much has been agreed to by the Bank ; and

(d) how this loan is likely to be utilised ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

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

Vacant Houses Constructed by Government in Urban Areas

7113. SHRI NAGESHWER DWIVEDI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of houses constructed by the Central Government in the urban areas which were lying vacant up to the 31st March, 1969 ;

(b) the reasons therefor and since when they had been lying vacant ;

(c) the number of such houses constructed by the State Governments with the Central aid which were lying vacant upto the 31st March, 1969 ; and

(d) the reasons therefor and since when they had been lying vacant ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) to (d). The required information is not readily available. The time, effort and expenditure involved in collecting and compiling it will not be commensurate with the results that could be achieved.

Housing Requirements

7114. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the total requirement of housing in terms of units in the country at present and the shortfall in housing units ;

(b) the total requirement at the end of the Fourth Plan, the number of units to be built during the Plan period and the likely shortfall at the end of the Plan ;

(c) the total outlay on housing during the Fourth Plan ; and

(d) the proposal to bridge the gap in housing requirements and the shortfall ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS,

HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a)

The present total requirement of housing in the country is estimated to be of the order of 102 million dwelling units, the shortfall against which is about 84 million units (including kutcha and dilapidated houses, which require to be substantially improved or totally replaced).

(b) No assessment of the total requirement or the possible shortfall, at the end of the Fourth Plan has been made. Reliable data in this regard will become available after the 1971-Census. As the Fourth Plan is still to be finalised, it is not possible to indicate the number of houses that may be built during the Plan period.

(c) and (d). As stated above, the Fourth Plan has not yet been finalised. Consequently it is not possible to indicate the total outlay for Housing in the Plan period. According to the current indications, however, the outlay for various social housing schemes, and L.S.G. & Town Planning programmes may be in the neighbourhood of Rs. 99 crores. In that case, the effective outlay for social housing schemes would be less than half the provision made in the Third Plan which was about Rs. 180 crores (including Rs. 60 crores from the L.I.C.). Further, during the Fourth Plan, the Central Assistance for all State Sector Schemes, including the social housing schemes, would be made available to the State Governments in the shape of 'Block Loans' and 'Block Grants'. The amount that might be eventually provided or spent for Housing (as for most other Heads of Development would entirely depend on the discretion of each State Government, in relation to the circumstances prevailing in the State from time to time.

If the existing deficit of 48 million units is to be wiped off, it would call for an investment of the order of Rs. 33,000 crores, without reckoning the cost of planning, laying of roads and streets, sewerage and the innumerable other facilities and amenities. Obviously, it will not be possible for either the Central

Government or the State Governments to muster resources of such enormous magnitude, in the foreseeable future. The answer to the problem only lies in activating the private sector and mobilising private resources for Housing in a progressive manner. In the Fourth Plan, concerted efforts may, therefore, have to be made in this direction.

Transfer of C. G. H. S. Doctors

7115. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a policy has been laid down that doctors working in C. G. H. S. who are over 45 years of age would not be transferred out of Delhi ;

(b) if so, how many doctors of more than 45 years of age have been transferred or are under transfer from the 28th April, 1968 to-date ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that it was stated in the House on the 25th November, 1968 and 29th April, 1968 that doctors over 40 years of age would not be transferred out of Delhi ; and

(d) if so, why transfers are being made ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) and (c). The statement made in the Lok Sabha on the 29th April, 1968 that persons over 40 years of age would not be transferred out of Delhi was modified in the statement in the Sabha on the 25th November, 1968, to the effect that doctors aged 45 years and above would not, as far as possible, be transferred out of Delhi.

(b) One doctor of a little over 45 years of age working in the C.G.H.S. Delhi has been transferred.

(d) Transfers are made to meet administrative requirements in public interest.

घाघरा-ताप्ती-नारायणी परियोजना का निर्माण

7116. श्री भारद्वाज राय : क्या सिंचाई तथा बिछुत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में घाघरा-ताप्ती-नारायणी परियोजना के निर्माण का प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है जिससे इस क्षेत्र की इन नदियों का बहाव बदल कर इस क्षेत्र की बाढ़ से तबाही से रक्षा की जा सके ;

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

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है तथा उस पर कितना व्यय होने का अनुमान है ?

सिंचाई तथा बिछुत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख). राज्य सरकार से ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Drinking Water Supply Schemes of U. P.

7117. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

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

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

(c) the time by which they will be sanctioned ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT : (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) to (c). The information is given in the statements laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—839/69*]

(d) The total expenditure incurred on the schemes upto the end of March, 1969 is indicated below :—

Urban — Rs. 76.23 lakhs

Rural — Rs. 537.31 lakhs.

Aid for Family Planning Operations and Devices to Uttar Pradesh

7118. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of equipment supplied and the amount given to Uttar Pradesh by the Central Government during the last four years for Family Planning operations and devices ; and

(b) the number of equipments and the amount proposed to be given to Uttar Pradesh for this purpose during 1969-70 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING & URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR) : (a) The requisite information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—340/69*]

(b) The allocation of equipments and amounts proposed to be given to Uttar Pradesh during 1969-70 will be finalised shortly.

Shortage of Doctors in U.P. Hospitals

7119. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have enquired from the Uttar Pradesh Government about the number of doctors at present required in the Government hospitals in Uttar Pradesh ;

(b) whether the State Government have requested the Central Government to remove the shortage of doctors in those hospitals ; and

(c) if so, the action proposed to be taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) and (b). No.

(c) Does not arise.

मैजेस्टिक सिनेमा के समीप के निवासियों को वहाँ से हटाना

7120. श्री जशि भूषण : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकार का विचार मैजेस्टिक सिनेमा के समीप के निवासियों तथा अन्य व्यापारिक फर्मों को वहाँ से हटाने का है ताकि वहाँ टैलीफोन एक्सचेंज स्थापित किया जा सके ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकार को सलाह देगी कि सिनेमा के चारों ओर के हजारों निवासियों को हटाने के स्थान पर मैजेस्टिक सिनेमा को वर्तमान स्थान से हटा दिया जाये ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकार को यह सुझाव देने का विचार है कि मैजिस्टिक सिनेमा के आसपास के लोगों को हटाने की बजाय टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज बनाने के लिए टाउन हाल के भवन को प्रयोग में लाया जाये, क्योंकि दिल्ली नगर निगम का कार्यालय इसके लिए राम लीला मैदान के निकट बन रहे नये भवन में स्थानान्तरित हो जायेगा ; और

(घ) इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) :
(क) से (घ). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है तथा यथा समय सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Violation of Income-Tax rules by film people in Tamil Nadu

7121. SHRI K. N. PANDEY :
SHRI JUGAL MONDAL :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of Film people in Tamil Nadu State who have either been prosecuted or convicted for violation of income-tax rules during the last three years ; and

(b) the details thereof and reasons for their prosecution ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER & MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Shri T. S. Baliah.

(b) He had omitted to show in his returns of income the following professional receipts for the various years :—

Years	Rs.
1958-59	33,699
1959-60	23,001
1960-61	42,300
1961-62	17,000

He was prosecuted for furnishing false returns of income. He pleaded guilty before the court and was convicted. Fines aggregating to Rs. 3,250/- were imposed for the above four years. The judgment was pronounced only on 9-4-1969.

पश्चिम निमाड जिला में खरगोद में टी० बी० अस्पताल

7122. श्री शशि भूषण : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि धन की कमी के कारण खरगोद (पश्चिम निमाड जिला) का टी० बी० अस्पताल कई बार बन्द होने लगा था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस अस्पताल को चलाने के लिए सरकार का विचार इसको विशेष सहायता देने का है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ;

(घ) क्या सरकार को यह भी पता है कि यह अस्पताल बहुत ही लाभदायक है, विशेषकर उस क्षेत्र के आदिवासियों तथा हरिजनों के लिए ; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार इस अस्पताल के लिए किसी नई योजना पर, जो उनको भेजी गई है, विचार करेगी ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) :
(क) से (ङ). अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ?

फिल्म कलाकारों को दिया जाने वाला पारिश्रमिक

7123. श्री अर्जुन सिंह भवौरिया : क्या

बिज्ञा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि एक फिल्म में काम करने के लिए फिल्म कलाकारों द्वारा लिया जाने वाला पारिश्रमिक इस प्रकार है :

फिल्म कलाकार का नाम	रुपये (लाख में)
(1) श्री दिलीप कुमार	18.00
(2) श्री देवानन्द	10.00
(3) श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार	15.00
(4) श्री राज कपूर	15.00
(5) श्रीमती माला सिन्हा	8.00
(6) कुमारी वहीदा रहमान	9.00
(7) कुमारी आशा पारेख	8 00
(8) श्रीमती वैजयन्ती माला	9.00
(9) श्री शम्मी कपूर	11.00
(10) श्री महमूद	4.00
(11) श्री सुनील दत्त	8.00
(12) श्री धर्मेन्द्र	8.00
(13) श्री मनोज कुमार	9.00
(14) श्रीमती साधना	8.50
(15) श्रीमती सायरा बानो	9.00;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि ये सभी फिल्म कलाकार प्रति वर्ष तीन चार फिल्मों में काम करते हैं किन्तु ये बहुत ही कम भ्राय-कर देते हैं ;

(ग) क्या इन कलाकारों ने अभी तक भ्राय कर की कुछ बकाया राशि देनी है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो प्रत्येक फिल्म कलाकार पर कितनी बकाया राशि है तथा इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

उप-प्रधान मन्त्री तथा बिज्ञा मन्त्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) दिल्ली के फिल्म-वितरकों ने 17 अप्रैल, 1968 के अपने खुले पत्र में, जिसे संसद सदस्यों में प्रचारित किया

गया था, कुछ फिल्मी सितारों के बारे में इस प्रकार का आरोप लगाया था। सरकार के पास ऐसी कोई निश्चित सूचना नहीं है जिससे यह सिद्ध हो सके कि इन फिल्मी सितारों की एक फिल्म में काम करने के लिए इन दरों पर भ्रादायगी की जाती है।

(ख) प्रमुख फिल्मी सितारों में से कुछ प्रायः एक समय में एक से अधिक फिल्मों में काम करते हैं। इनमें से कुछ सितारे अपनी वार्षिक भ्राय पर काफी बड़ी मात्रा में भ्रायकर भ्रादा करते हैं।

(ग) सर्वश्री राजेन्द्र कुमार, धर्मेन्द्र और मनोज कुमार तथा श्रीमती माला सिन्हा और श्रीमती सायरा बानू को छोड़कर इन सभी सितारों की तरफ भ्रायकर की रकमें बकाया हैं।

(घ) उपर्युक्त सितारों में से प्रत्येक की तरफ बकाया कर की रकमें नीचे दी गई हैं :—

	रु०
श्री दिलीप कुमार	6 00,555
श्री देव भ्रानन्द	99,194
श्री राज कपूर	4,36,805
कुमारी वहीदा रहमान	3,47,540
श्रीमती वैजयन्ती माला	21,900
कुमारी आशा पारेख	16,030
श्री शम्मी कपूर	2,46,868
श्री महमूद	2,83,000
श्री सुनील दत्त	1,08,605
श्रीमती साधना	52,861

कुछ मामलों में, कर की बकाया रकमें किस्तों में भ्रादा करने की छूट दी गई है। अन्य मामलों में कर की वसूली के लिए भ्रावश्यक कार्यवाही की गई है जिसमें वार्षिक कार्यवाही भी शामिल है।

**फिल्म कलाकारों द्वारा आयकर का
अपवंचन**

7124. श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया :
क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि फिल्म कला-
कार श्री और श्रीमती दिलीप कुमार, आशा
पारेख, वहीदा रहमान, राज कपूर, धर्मेन्द्र,
नौशाद, नासिर हुसैन, साधना शिवदशानी
और बी० के० आदर्श फिल्मी कलाकारों
द्वारा आयकर का अपवंचन किये जाने के
बारे में शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार ने उनके
विरुद्ध क्या सख्त कार्यवाही की है और इस
संबंध में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई
है ; और

(ग) क्या गत पांच वर्षों में उन फिल्म
कलाकारों के घरों पर कभी छापा मारा
गया है और यदि हाँ, तो उसके परिणाम-
स्वरूप उनसे कितना लेखा बाह्य धन बरा-
मद हुआ ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री
मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) पिछले दो वर्षों में
श्री दिलीप कुमार द्वारा आय-कर का अप-
वंचन किये जाने की केवल एक सामान्य
शिकायत प्राप्त हुई थी। इस अवधि में
प्रश्न में उल्लिखित अन्य व्यक्तियों के खिलाफ
कर अपवंचन के इस प्रकार के कोई आरोप
नहीं थे।

(ख) श्री दिलीप कुमार के खिलाफ
उपर्युक्त शिकायत के प्राप्त होने से पहले ही
एक अन्य मामले में उनकी तलाशी के फल-
स्वरूप उनके संबंध में अपराध रोपणीय
साक्ष्य विभाग के हाथ लगा था। आय की
झूठी विवरणी देने के लिए दिलीप कुमार
के विरुद्ध एक मुकद्दमा चला दिया गया है।
दण्ड लगाने की कार्यवाही भी आरम्भ कर

दी गयी है। मुकद्दमा तथा दण्ड लगाने का
कार्यवाही विचाराधीन है।

(ग) वहीदा रहमान के लेखा-बाह्य
धन को खोज निकालने के लिये आयकर
विभाग ने 1966 में उसके यहां तलाशी ली
थी, लेकिन यहां से ऐसा कोई लेखा-बाह्य
धन बरामद नहीं हुआ। विदेशी-मुद्रा-विनि-
मय विनियमों के उल्लंघन के लिए श्री राज
कपूर की भी तलाशी ली गयी थी, जिसमें
6.65 लाख रुपये की रकम पकड़ी गयी
थी।

**डा० भगवान दास मैमोरियल ट्रस्ट,
लाजपत नगर, नई दिल्ली**

7125. श्री शिवचरण लाल : क्या
स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण,
आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह
बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वर्ष 1965-
66 और 1966-67 में डा० भगवान दास
मैमोरियल ट्रस्ट, II-एफ, लाजपत नगर,
नई दिल्ली का उनके मन्त्रालय से क्रमशः
12,000 रुपये और 1,000 रुपये के अनुदान
मिले थे ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इस ट्रस्ट
में व्याप्त भ्रष्टाचार के कारण सरकार ने
उसे अनुदान देना बन्द कर दिया है और
उसकी जांच का कार्य दिल्ली पुलिस को
सौंपा गया है ;

(ग) क्या ये अनुदान देते समय ट्रस्ट
से एक बांड लिखाया गया था, जिसमें यह
शर्त थी कि यदि अनुदान का दुरुपयोग किया
गया तो अनुदान की राशि वापिस करनी
पड़ेगी ; और

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

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय द्वारा डा० भगवान-दास मैमोरियल ट्रस्ट, II-एफ, लाजपत नगर, नई दिल्ली को 1963-64 और 1964-65 में क्रमशः 12,000 रुपये और 1,000 रुपये के अनुदान दिये गये।

(ख) जब तक इस ट्रस्ट की भ्रष्टाचार संबंधी शिकायतें गलत सिद्ध नहीं हो जाती तब तक इसे आगे अनुदान न दिये जाने का निश्चय किया जा चुका है।

(ग) इस ट्रस्ट ने बांड नहीं भरा था क्योंकि बांड भरने की शर्त सितम्बर, 1964 में लागू की गई थी। तो भी उन्होंने इस आशय का आश्वासन दिया कि ट्रस्ट ने संस्वीकृति पत्रों में लिखी निबन्धों और शर्तों को स्वीकार कर लिया है। उन शर्तों में से एक शर्त यह भी थी कि यदि विशेष अवधि में जिस उद्देश्य के लिए अनुदान दिया गया था उस उद्देश्य के लिए उसका उपयोग न किया गया तो ट्रस्ट खर्च न हुई राशि को तुरन्त वापिस कर देगा।

(घ) संस्वीकृति पत्रों में लिखित शर्तें पूरी कर दी गई थीं और इन अनुदानों के संबंध में सभी उपयोग-प्रमाण पत्र आडिट को दे दिये गये थे।

Scrapping of C.G.H.S.

7126. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to scrap the Central Government Health Scheme ; and

(b) if so, the arrangements made to provide employment to the employees who would be discharged as a result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) and (b). No proposal to scrap the Central Government Health Scheme has yet been made out. However, informal discussions have been held with the representatives of the Central Health Service regarding improvement of, or modification in the present system.

12 Hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

MISHAP IN DURGAPUR STEEL PLANT

SHRI D. N. PATODIA (Jalore) : Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Steel and Heavy Engineering to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon :—

"The serious mishap in Durgapur Steel Plant resulting in the stoppage of blast furnace and the reported alarming increase in indiscipline among the workers, which may lead to the closure of the steel plant."

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : On 12.4.1969, the Blast Furnace No. II of the Durgapur Steel Plant, which had been commissioned about two months ago after major overhaul, suffered a breakdown. The molten slag was coming out from a region around one of the inlets through which hot air is blown. The furnace was immediately brought down to low blast and the hot metal was taken out. The refractory work around the area from where the slag had issued, was found damaged; similar defects were noticed near a few other inlets. The views expressed by the experts called in from other Steel Plants were that the damage was serious and that a complete relining involving a period of two months may be necessary. However, there was a

[Shri C. M. Poonacha]

possibility of stamping and bricking at the place of the breakout from outside, and blowing in the furnace by closing the tuyeres (inlets) in that area. Measures like water cooling on the outer surface and specified operational precautions to help the formation of build-up over the brick work would have to be taken. The latter course of action has been accepted by the Management and the repair undertaken immediately and the furnace has been blown in on 16.4.69. The furnace is being carefully watched and all precautions are being taken. After about 10-15 days, the assessment will be made as to whether the furnace is capable of normal functioning. A Committee of Enquiry, consisting of experts from both HSL and from other Steel Plants has been constituted to go into this matter.

During the last two months there have been several acts of indiscipline by the unruly workers who have abused, threatened and intimidated officers. When an accident took place in the Skelp mill on the 22nd March, 1969, the officers were gheraoed for several hours. Some property was also damaged. On the 24th March, 1969, there was a violent demonstration by the unruly elements of the Security Staff, who were later joined by other workers as well. Several officers were assaulted and considerable damage to property caused. The men on guard had to open fire in self-defence. Again, on the 10th April, 1969, a few of the officers returning from the Plant were beaten by unruly workers. The position has not returned to normal yet. The indisciplined members of the Security Force are still refusing to take orders from the Chief Security Officer. They continue to man the gates of the Steel Plant. The West Bengal Government issued instructions to their police force to assist the management to take over the gates of the Steel Plant from the unruly elements of the Security Force. It has, however, not been possible for the State police so far to render any effective assistance in this regard. In certain other sections of the Steel Plant also, especially the Roll Shop, the workers allocate their own duties in dis-

regard of the instructions of the officers.

While the Government are prepared to deal sympathetically with all legitimate grievances which the workers may have, they are determined to re-impose the authority of the management without which the Plant cannot function. I have had discussions in this respect with the Chief Minister and the Deputy Chief Minister of West Bengal who are now in Delhi. They have promised full assistance to restore normalcy in the Plant. I welcome this assistance and I hope that the active co-operation of the State Government, normal conditions will be restored soon.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : It is extremely unfortunate that within two months of the major overhaul of the blast furnace after spending crores of rupees it should have broken down again. Although it is unfortunate, it is not surprising it is something which was anticipated. Particularly in the Durgapur steel plant the state repairs was in a terribly bad condition. Even according to Mr. K. T. Chandy, the Chairman of Hindustan Steel Limited, vital repairs were long over due, routine repairs were neglected and this is all that could have been expected. The Minister has again announced the appointment of a committee to solve this problem. I do not know whether it will end—committee after committee without any action whatsoever on the reports of committees. Regarding the acts of indiscipline in West Bengal, particularly in Hindustan Steel Limited, Durgapur, a new situation has arisen after the United Front Government has taken charge of the administration. All these actions are directed towards two things. Firstly, they want to get one particular union recognised, which is supported by the Communists, and the other is that they want to get rid of the Central Reserve Police Force.

SHRI N. SREEKANT NAIR (Quilon) : Sir, on a point of order. Is he asking a question or giving information ?

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : From the 22nd March 1969 many acts of indiscipline started pouring in, started being reported. There was force used and various employees who did not join a

particular union were assaulted and the police in that area refused to take action in spite of the fact that assault had taken place. After 22nd March many actions have been stated by the hon. Minister. The Minister had admitted only one point, namely, that the West Bengal police did not act effectively. But that is not enough. He omitted to say that as a result of strike of 22nd March and 23rd March the West Bengal Government got the Chief Security Officer arrested. He also omitted to say that the West Bengal Government took action against the General Manager of the steel plant. Where was the occasion for this action and how does the government justify it? He has also omitted to say that recently the West Bengal Government has demanded the withdrawal of all suspension orders against those unruly elements which were involved in the strike of 24th March and the incidents that took place later. In view of these circumstances, I have a few pertinent questions to ask of the Minister.

In respect of the break down of the blast furnace, how far is it related to labour unrest and what would be the cost involved in repairing this breakdown of the blast furnace? I would also like to know what action government propose to take to prevent such breakdown in future. In the year 1968-69 out of the total loss incurred by the Durgapur steel plant how much was on account of labour unrest alone? Secondly, is it a fact that the Chief Security Officer was arrested by the West Bengal police and action was taken against the General Manager? If so, what were the circumstances and what justification has been given by the West Bengal Government for taking such action and what action has been taken by the Central Government in this regard? Thirdly, may I know whether it is true that the West Bengal Government has demanded withdrawal of all suspension orders against the unruly elements? If so, what is the attitude of the Central Government in this matter? May I know whether all those points have been specifically discussed with the leaders of the United Front Government who are

presently in Delhi and; if so, what specific assurances or specific replies have been given by the West Bengal leaders to each of the points?

SHRI C. M. POONACHA : As regards the breakdown of the blast furnace No. 2, it is a technical matter about which I cannot volunteer any technical opinion. However, the matter is being examined. But one thing appears to be rather clear to us, namely, that in such a vital installation like a steel plant certain careful handling of the vital sections is absolutely necessary, and that any sudden closure, or sudden cooling or a re-heating process does result in certain thermal shocks. That might be one of the contributory factors. On the point what exactly has happened the matter is being investigated into, and I hope after the technical people have look into it, the position would be more clear. So, I would rather await (a) a report of the technical officer and (b) see how this blast furnace would behave after the initial repairs and the blast furnace having been blown in.

The second question related to loss due to labour unrest at Durgapur out of the total loss for the year 1969. Well, the Durgapur plant has been continuously incurring heavy losses. In the year 1965-66 the Plant returned a small profit of about Rs. 29 lakhs. In 1966-67 the loss was Rs. 13 crores; in 1967-68 it rose to Rs. 18 crores. This year we are likely to close up with an approximate loss of Rs. 21 crores. While this is the order of loss, I cannot say precisely what percentage of it could be attributed to labour unrest.

As regards the arrest of the Chief Security Officer on the 24th of March, it is a matter which has caused great concern to us. However, this officer is under the employment of the Central Government and Central Government will follow the process of law in this regard and take whatever action necessary.

As to the withdrawal of certain suspension cases, these matters were discussed when the plant authorities had a meeting with the West Bengal Ministers

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and other officers and they have asked for a quick review of the suspension cases. That has been done and the report has been sent to the Labour Department of the West Bengal Government. They are examining it and perhaps very soon we would receive their advice on this matter.

SHRI D. N. PTODIA : Sir, my questions have not been fully answered. Two or three important questions have been omitted. My first question was about the estimated cost of repairs of the blast furnace.

MR. SPEAKER : I think he has answered all the important questions. I followed the reply closely because it is a very important matter. After all, a steel plant costs hundreds of crores of rupees and it belongs to all of us. About the blast furnace he said "it is before a technical committee ; I am not able to commit myself". You cannot force him to give a reply. I do not think he will be able to give even a rough estimate. I do not think he is ready with that figure. Everybody would have been happy to have that news but, as he has said, it is not possible for him to supply it now and the matter is before a technical committee.

Regarding the arrest of the officers, the Minister clearly stated that the law will take its own course. The Central Government will do their best according to the law. He is not able to say anything more.

About the suspended people being reinstated, he has said that he had a discussion, the committee which went into it has submitted a report or something to that effect. Whether you are satisfied with the answers or not is a different question, but all the three questions have been answered.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : One point which has not been answered is with regard to the loss incurred by the Durgapur plant on account of labour unrest during the year 1968-69. The Minister said that it is not possible to assess it separately. That is not correct. Accounts

are kept under different heads by the steel plants and it is possible for him to supply those figures. For example, in the report of Hindustan Steel for 1967-68 it was estimated that Rs. 6.35 crores are the losses due to labour trouble alone. So, what difficulty the Minister can have in telling us as to how much of the actual estimated loss of Rs. 21 crores is on account of labour unrest alone ? Let him reply to it.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI (Madurai) : Sir, I protest strongly against the use of the expression 'unruly elements' because they have not been adjudged yet. A man who is suspended is not adjudged guilty. The case has yet to be gone into. Therefore I would like you to see that against workers who have been suspended, against whom cases have not been gone into, no Member of Parliament is allowed to pass judgment on the floor of the House.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : I ignore his objection. Let the hon. Minister reply to my point.

MR. SPEAKER : If the hon. Minister has the figure and is prepared to give it, I am not objecting. But if there is any difficulty and he is not able to give the correct figure there is no use forcing him to give some figure to which again you will call his attention and he will have correct it.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Let him say that he cannot give it.

SHRI C. M. POONACHA : I do not have the figures ready with me but if it is going to be a major shutdown for two months for repairs, the loss in production is likely to be Rs. 50 lakhs a month. This figure I have.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : That is, Rs. 6 crores a year.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR (Sambalpur) : Sir, I want to put a few pointed questions on the happenings of the 23rd March and the 10th April 1969. If the hon. Minister is not ready with the answers, I hope, he will place the information on the Table at a later date.

Now I put my questions. There is a report in the newspapers that on account

of the Bengal Bundh on the 10th April, 1969, the steel plant suffered a loss of Rs. 50 lakhs. How far is that report correct ?

My next question is regarding the attendance of labourers and officers on the 23rd March and the 10th April, 1969. What was the percentage of attendance ?

My third and final question is whether an account of non-attendance of people the blast furnace could not function properly and, therefore, there was a cooling down and breakdown of the plant.

These are the three specific questions. If he can answer them now, he may do so but if he cannot answer them now, he may reply at a later date.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) :
Next session.

SHRI C. M. POONACHA : As regards the loss sustained on the Bengal Bundh day, I cannot give the precise figures but the value of the products produced at Durgapur steel plant per day is over Rs. 27 lakhs and if on that day production had stopped, that much loss is probably obvious.

As regards the number of workmen who came to man the critical sections of the steel plant on the Bengal Bundh day, nearly 500 to 600 men are required to man the critical sections of the steel mill but only 200 turned up and the officers and the supervisory staff had to be pressed into service. They were inside the plant working for 36 hours with rations inside and they did a splendid piece of work in maintaining the vital installations. This is their contribution and I must take this opportunity to pay may tribute to those people who had stood the strain. Such a strain could not be endured often and on; once in a way probably it is possible. But it is too much for me to expect that such a strain could be expected from officers often and on. However, let me not anticipate anything worse.

These are the two points that my hon. friend wanted me to answer.

श्री छ० सि० सहगल (बिलासपुर) : दुर्गापुर स्टील प्लांट में जिन ग्रफसरो के साथ ज्यादाती हुई हैं उनके बारे में प्रान्तीय सरकार ने आपकों अवसान दिया है कि वह उनकी पूरी मदद करने के लिये तैयार हैं। दुर्गापुर का स्टील प्लांट आप देखें कि आपको अंग्रेजों से मिला है। क्या यही वजह नहीं है कि वे इसको यहां चलने नहीं देना चाहते हैं ? मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इसके बारे में आपकी क्या राय है ?

SHRI C. M. POONACHA : I do not think we should come to any conclusion on that basis, that is, since it is a British collaboration, the State Government is not interested to help. After all, the steel plant is located in Bengal for the benefit of the people of India and, more so, for the people of Bengal itself. Therefore, I do not think that the working of the steel plant, its success and its prosperity is ever to be viewed with suspicion of this type.

श्री सत्यनारायण सिंह (वाराणसी)
टाटा और बिरला के एजेंट वहां सेबोटेज कर रहे हैं...

MR. SPEAKER : What is this ? An important subject is going on. Tatas and Birlas don't come into the picture at all. It is a public sector project. It belongs to all, to the country as a whole. What is the use of bringing in Tatas and Birlas all the time ? The House is interested in it. If you do not want to hear, allow others to hear. You have no right to disturb like this.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH (Pali) : In his statement, the Minister has mentioned two things. One is that the security force of the Durgapur Steel Plant has turned rebel and the other is that no effective assistance has been given by the West Bengal Government in terms of police to maintain law and order. For over a week now, all the four major gates of the Plant have been manned by the rebel security force and the Management or the Government is not aware of what is being taken out of the Plant

[Shri S. K. Tapuriah]

and what is being taken in the Plant. If you bear in mind attempts at sabotage made previously in the Plant, they may probably be preparing for that also. The West Bengal Government had asked the Central Government not to use the Central Reserve Police without permission, this time, the management wanted to cooperate and asked the West Bengal Government to provide for police force to maintain law and order. The police force that was sent by the Government was insufficient in numbers. When they came, they were jeered and laughed to by the rebel security force and they went away and never came back. This proves that the West Bengal Government is not interested in maintaining law and order or in assisting the Plant management in maintaining law and order.

May I know, since the property has to be safeguard and the Plant is to be run, what steps the Government contemplate to take over the charge from the rebel security force? Why do they not create the Industrial Security Force on the lines of the Bill that we have already passed. Secondly, since all the Central Government undertakings will have to be run efficiently and at full time and, since in various States the labour laws have been conflicting and coming in the way of proper running of the Plants, will the Government take steps to declare the Central Government as appropriate authority to settle labour disputes pertaining to Central Government undertakings.

SHRI C. M. POONACHA : As regards the manning of the gates, as I had explained in my statement, we have approached the State Government and the State Government did assure us that they will ask the West Bengal police to give us assistance and the assistance that we were expecting has not come to us. I had discussions with the Chief Minister and the Deputy Chief Minister on this point and they have assured me that police assistance will be given. I am sure, that the manning of the gates would be now done through the security officer, through his force and, to that extent, the Bengal police assistance would be forthcoming. Secondly, about the C. R. P., here the C. R. P., point does not arise because it

is a matter where the West Bengal Government themselves will render the required assistance to maintain law and order in the Plant and in the township. We hope fully look forward for their assistance to come forth in this regard.

As regards the question of declaring the Central Government as the appropriate authority in matters of labour legislation and other things, this particular question, I think, is before the National Labour Commission. They are examining this question and very soon their advice would be available to us.

श्री जाजं करेन्दोज (बम्बई-दक्षिण) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कुछ लोगों का तो यह पेशा हो गया है कि जब किसी भी कारखाने में और विशेषकर सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के कारखाने में ऐसी घटना घटती है तब वहाँ के मजदूरों का नाम रखा जाए, इण्डिसिप्लिन का नाम रखा जाय और मजदूर आन्दोलन की बदनामी की जाय और ऐसी घटनाएं अगर किसी गैर-कांग्रेसी राज्य में होती हों जैसे अब की बार पश्चिमी बंगाल में दुर्गापुर में यह घटनाएं घटी हैं तो फिर वह गैर-कांग्रेसी सरकारों की भी बदनामी करना यह, भी चन्द लोगों का तो पेशा बन गया है ; मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान उस अखबार की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ जिस के मालिक जे० आर० वी० टाटा और श्री भरविंद मफतलाल ऐसे उद्योग पति हैं, स्टेट्समैन अखबार, जिसके इण्डस्ट्रियल करेस्पोंडेण्ट ने 16 अप्रैल को यानी पाँच सात दिन के पहले जो दुर्गापुर के सम्बन्ध में एक लम्बा लेख अपने अखबार में लिखा उसमें यहाँ जितने प्रश्न पूछे गये, यह कितने गलत हैं, इसकी सारी सफाई दी है। स्टेट्समैन का इंडस्ट्रियल करेस्पोंडेण्ट कोई मजदूर यूनियन का नेता नहीं हो सकता है, न यह कोई बंगाल की सरकार का प्रतिनिधि हो सकता है। ऐसे लोगों को स्टेट्समैन में नहीं रखा जाता। मैं इसमें से दो या तीन जुमले सदन के सामने इसलिए रखूँगा कि यह जो एक हमेशा की हवा बनाने में आ

जाती है कि इंडिसिप्लिन के कारण करोड़ों रुपये का नुकसान हुआ, यह कितना गलत है। मैं मन्त्री महोदय को याद दिलाऊँ और सदन को भी याद दिलाऊँ कि अभी चन्द दिनों के पहले बंगलौर में मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि हिन्दुस्तान स्टील का कुल नुकसान इस साल 40 करोड़ रुपये का हुआ है जिस की जिम्मेदारी मजदूरों पर नहीं है और इस को पड़ा जाय तो मंत्री महोदय के बयान का खुलासा सामने आ जाता है। मुझे आप क्षमा करेंगे आधा घंटा इस पर हुआ है, अगर मैं दो तीन जुमले पढ़ूँ तो आप मुझे रोकिएगा नहीं :

"The Durgapur Steel Plant carries many legacies of the past. One of them is a complete lack of mutual trust and respect between the management and the major unions, a position that unfortunately seems to have changed very little in spite of the induction of new administrative heads, who admit the union leadership at least if not the rank and file generally, behave in quite a responsible manner. Worse still is an element of bitterness which has characterized recent employer-employee dealings. There are very few channels open for mutual discussion, The elected works committee has been kept defunct for the last two years ; now it cannot function unless fresh elections are held."

"Similarly, the elected canteen committee was never activated properly. There is no proper grievance procedure in force. One difficulty for the management....."

जिस पर सदन पूरा सोचे :

"One difficulty for the management, of course, is the known unrepresentative character of the recognised union and the pendency of the issue of fresh recognition before the State Government since 1966."

आगे अध्यक्ष महोदय,

"The present management, of course, is trying hard to enforce greater discipline on the shop floor. But there are authoritative indications, that highhandedness in this regard may not have been just exceptions."

श्री प्रेमचन्द वर्मा (हमीरपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय यह अस्वभाव हमने पढ़ा हुआ है, यह इस तरह की बातें कर के टाइम वेस्ट कर रहे हैं...(व्यवधान)

श्री जार्ज करेन्डोज : अध्यक्ष महोदय मैंने पहले ही कहा था, आधा घंटा इस पर लगा, मुझे दो मिनट आप इस के लिए देंगे। आगे देखियेगा :

"But there are authoritative indications that highhandedness in this regard may not have been just exceptions. It is such instances that have tended to vitiate otherwise salutary measures being taken by the management. While the Durgapur Steel Plant's security staff are agitated over their future status and employment, the management, it is officially stated, is recruiting 150 more men from north western parts of Uttar Pradesh."

अब अध्यक्ष महोदय, बहुत महत्व पूर्ण है :

Noticing the detection of Rs. 1.2 lakhs from the canteen fund the Central Bureau of Investigation pinpointed blame on a clerk and 2 officers in the Accounts Department and recommended their suspension. Action has been taken since against the clerk but similar orders in respect of the 2 officers are said to have got stuck up in the files. The union leaders know the full details of these developments.

अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह अस्वभाव किसी मजदूर आन्दोलन का नहीं है—जैसा मैंने पहले कहा है। इन स्टील प्लांटों में सुधार की आपसे कोई अपेक्षा नहीं है, क्योंकि एन० सी० डी० सी में हम देखते हैं, हिन्दुस्तान

[श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज]

स्टील में हम देखते हैं, सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के कारखानों को आप किस तरह से चलाते हैं, कितने घपले इन में होते हैं, यह हम देखते हैं। मेरा सीधा प्रश्न यह है कि जो रिपोर्ट और स्टेटमेंट मैंने आपको पढ़ कर सुनाया है, इसमें जिन-जिन बातों को उठाया गया है—ग्रीन्सेज प्रोसीजर के बारे में, यूनियन की मान्यता के बारे में, जिस यूनियन की मैजोरिटी नहीं है, जो अन-रिप्रेजेंटेटिव यूनियन है, उस की मान्यता देकर, मजदूरों पर लादकर इस ढांचे को चलाने के बारे में, केन्टीन कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के बारे में, इन सारी चीजों के बारे में तत्काल जांच करके इसकी बिगड़ी हुई हालत को सुधारने के लिए आप क्या करेंगे ?

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाइन्ट ऑफ़ ऑर्डर है। यूनियन को स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की रिकमैण्डेशन पर रिकग्नाइज किया जाता है, सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की रिकमैण्डेशन पर नहीं किया जाता है ... (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : There is no point of order.

SHRI C. M. POONACHA : My hon. friend Shri Fernandes is entitled to draw his own inferences as regards the publication which he has quoted. I would like to answer the specific point that he has made. The specific point is that a recognised union which is fully representative of the workers has not been recognised and therefore all these troubles arose. Well, I don't want to go into this matter in detail. But, I may say this, that the question of verification has been referred to the State Government in 1967 ; but, for what reasons, I don't know, the verification has not been conducted so far. I understand, again, the plant authorities the Chairman of HSL, the Director in charge of Durgapur, met the Minister. Again they gave it in writing requesting the Government to expedite the verification proceedings and to advise the Plant Authorities as to which Union carries the

majority support of the workers. On receipt of that further action will be taken.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU (Chittoor) : The real facts about the factory have not been revealed by the Minister. Actually, the dismissed employee who is secretary, is managing the whole show there. Orders are being issued by him.

MR. SPEAKER : Your name is not there, unfortunately.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : Two hours may be allotted for discussing this matter.

MR. SPEAKER : You may write to me ; we shall see.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : वक्ता कमेटी के बारेमें, ग्रीन्सेज के प्रोसीजर के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा ... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. SPEAKER : Order please. I am on my legs now. Number of hon. Members made a request. That is why I am getting up.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL (Dabhoi) : Sir, in connection with the fast undertaken by Dr. Sushila Nayar, I want to make a submission.

MR. SPEAKER : Not only you ; there are others also. I know you want to refer to the fast of an hon. Member of this House, Dr. Sushila Nayar. Ten days ago, two Members of this House were fasting outside. Certain hon. Members wanted to raise the subject here I said 'No'.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : Sir, we should see that her health does not deteriorate.

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot discriminate like that. When I did not allow it on that day how can allow it today ? I did not allow anybody to make a speech or mention it here. If I allow it today, will it not mean that when a congress member is fasting it can be allowed ?

Therefore, it is wrong. I cannot discriminate.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : Health condition ; nothing more.

MR. SPEAKER : It is not my business. I cannot allow it at all.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak) : The hon. Members were sitting in *Dharna*; they were not fasting ; she is fasting. (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER : If this begins now, then, there will be no end to it. Those who sit in the Chair shall not discriminate. I cannot allow one hon. Member to raise a matter regarding fast and allow discussion or statement here. I will be very happy if the hon. Minister could give the information to Mr Patel. (*Interruption*) Order, please.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : We express the feelings of the House.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH—*rose*.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Randhir Singh I want your attention. For everything happening in the House you should not shout ; some important things I can understand...

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : I am not shouting.

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down. You are not shouting. You are raising objection. I can put it that way.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : It is only popular wish that I am voicing.

MR. SPEAKER : You are not the only Member. Whichever side of the House is concerned, one Member, any time, should not take up the responsibility of replying, rebutting and shouting I don't want to mention any name ; but for everything that is happening, in this side or that side, one Member should not take the opportunity of championing that cause. That is what I say. That is all. Once in a way, every Member has a right to raise something. But anything happening anywhere cannot be raised here.

I am now going to a second subject. I have received a number of notices. You know, I am in the unfortunate position, of the Speaker and I have to disoblige so many people. Naturally hon. Members will be offended because the Speaker does not allow them to speak ; but at least I will have to...

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : We do not want that the Minister should give a statement. You may please give us the information. That will help us.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : About the brutal lathi charge on Harijans in Kanpur, in which 30 people were injured, we want to raise the issue here. (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER : I have great respect for her. But this is how I have to function. I have to function in a way which satisfies the whole House and all sections of the House. I have great respect for the hon. Member but whether it is right or wrong, I cannot say. I would request the hon. Minister to give information to Mr. Patel. That is all.

Now, I go to a second subject. Regarding the earlier Calling Attention subject some days back Shri Bakulaji made a suggestion that some Members may go to that far off place and look into the situation there. I said, Government may consider it. But now, I have received an adjournment motion today on some statement supposed to have been made by the Chief Minister. It is not necessary now ; it will be difficult.

SHRI HEM BARUA : *rose*.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Hem Barua has written to me about it. About the earlier thing, the House discussed it in my absence, when I went to Vienna. You discussed about the matter about Shri Brahmananda Reddy. It was decided that there is no privilege involved. And this statement is much more milder than the other one. Therefore there cannot be any privilege on this thing. Therefore, I say, there is no privilege involved. Government may consider them and they may discuss with the Chief Minister

among themselves.

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai) : It is a matter of privilege, Sir, You were pleased to make a statement on the floor of the House that day saying that the Government should see that a Parliamentary Delegation should be sent to Ladakh to study the situation there. That is the statement you made. What happened? Before your suggestion was in the air, the Chief Minister, Jammu and Kashmir State issued a statement opposing your suggestion. I say, Sir, this is an infringement of the right of this Sovereign Parliament, sovereign forum of this nation, as also your right. The constitution has guaranteed a sort of all India character to Parliament and by issuing that kind of statement the Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir has violated not only the constitution but the very sanctity of this honourable House. When you allow that Privilege motion against a Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, and you don't allow this Privilege motion against the Government of Jammu and Kashmir, the people might think otherwise, Sir.

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur) : There is a qualitative difference between the two motions. I would not even remotely insinuate that you encouraged the other motion and are against this one. But I would point out that when this point was mentioned regarding what was happening in Ladakh, you are on record as having said that Shri Limaye, Shri Joshi and Nath Pai could go to Hyderabad, but you hastened to point out that so far as Ladakh was concerned, a delegation would have to be organised and Government would have to assist. It is because Chief Ministers are gradually arrogating to themselves the authority to defy and bring into contempt whatever you say that we have brought this motion. I am not concerned whether it is Shri Sadiq or Shri Brahmananda Reddy, but these provincial satraps need to be informed and disciplined a little that they cannot go on making a mockery in this way of the authority of Parliament. It is this point that is important.

MR. SPEAKER : Once the House has taken a decision, the point becomes

clear. Shri Hem Barua said that I admitted the other motion; I was not here at that time.

SHRI NATH PAI : You called Shri Brahmananda Reddy.

MR. SPEAKER : I said, before I left, that I would forward it to the Prime Minister. Later on I was not here at the time it was taken up here. On that the House has taken a decision that there is absolutely no privilege involved. Now I say there is much less case in this. But that does not prevent the Government of India from sending some people. You may not call it a parliamentary delegation. If you go through the records, you will see that this is what I said. I said Government might consider it because it is a far-flung place; sending a delegation or deputation was a matter Government might consider. Even now Government may consider it. That stands. What I said on that day stands.

But as I said, there is no privilege in this case.

12.43 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN DRAFT

MR. SPEAKER : Shrimati Indira Gandhi.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : On a point of order.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज (बम्बई दक्षिण) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस विषय पर मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

MR. SPEAKER : There is no *Vyavasta* now.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahaudi) : There are conflicting reports in the press about the deliberations of the NDC. We want to know the factual position.....

MR. SPEAKER : I will take up one by one. Shri Fernandes.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं

ग्रांडर पेपर को लेकर व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठा रहा हूँ। आप ग्रांडर पेपर को पढ़ें।
 डाइटम नं. 3 में है :

Shrimati Indra Gandhi to lay on the Table a copy of the 'Fourth Five Year Plan 1969-74—Draft.'

फाइव ईयर प्लान का जो ड्राफ्ट है उस-
 पर नेशनल डेवलपमेंट कौंसिल में पिछले
 दो दिनों बहस चली। कल और आज के
 अखबारों में हमने पढ़ा कि तीन राज्यों के
 मुख्य मंत्रियों ने इस पर मिनिट आफ डिसेन्ट
 देने का भी काम किया है.....

MR. SPEAKER : He is going into
 the merits which is not allowed.

श्री जार्ज कारनेन्डीज : मैं मेरिट्स में
 नहीं जा रहा हूँ।

यह जो ग्रांडर पेपर सकुलेट किया गया
 है फोर्थ फाइव ईयर प्लान के ड्राफ्ट पर,
 उसपर कल और परसों बहस हुई, शुक्रवार
 को यह सकुलेट किया गया, इसपर मिनि-
 ट्स आफ डिसेन्ट भी दिये गये हैं, ऐसी दशा
 में ग्रांडर पेपर पर जो लिखा है वह भ्रष्टा है,
 इसमें पूरी बात नहीं बताई गई है, ड्राफ्ट
 के साथ-साथ मिनिट्स आफ डिसेन्ट भी इस
 सदन के सामने आने चाहिए थे क्योंकि
 नेशनल डेवलपमेंट कौंसिल में एक मत से
 इसको पास नहीं किया गया है, केवल
 कन्सेन्सस से ही इसको पास करने का काम
 किया गया है।

SHRI P. K. DEO : In view of con-
 flicting reports appearing in the Press
 regarding the proceedings of the NDC,
 we would like to know if the Draft has
 been endorsed by the NDC in full or
 has been endorsed by the majority (*Inter-
 ruptions*). Also we like the proceedings of
 the NDC to be supplied to us to find
 out what were the opinions expressed.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) :
 My objection is this. It is quite clear
 from the newspapers that at least three

Chief Ministers have sent a note of
 dissent.

MR. SPEAKER ; Everybody knows
 that there is dissent.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Unless
 the draft that is now being placed before
 the House has also that dissenting note
 we do not know the full picture. There
 should be some indication in the Plan
 what consensus was arrived at and what
 particular changes have been suggested
 but were not agreed to, etc.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महो-
 दय, आज के ग्रांडर पेपर पर इस चीज को
 लेकर एक दूसरे विषय के सम्बन्ध में श्री
 तापुरिया का बयान आने वाला है। चौथी
 योजना का जो मसविदा अभी श्रीमती इंदिरा
 गांधी पेश करने जा रही हैं उसका बहुत
 सारा हिस्सा अखबारों में पहले ही आ चुका
 मैं।... (व्यवधान)... पहले पार्लियामेंट के
 सामने आना चाहिए। ... (व्यवधान)...
 चूंकि यह सवाल उठ रहा है इसलिए मैं
 चाहता हूँ कि इसका भी खुलासा किया
 जाये।

MR. SPEAKER : Let the draft be
 placed on the Table and only then we
 shall know whether the notes of dissent
 are there and what it contains. This is
 not the end of the matter ; it will
 be discussed in the House. I have
 given Mr. Fernandes a chance and he
 should not rise again when I am on my
 legs. The draft Plan should be placed on
 the Table of the House and only then you
 may know whether it is upto the mark
 and whether the dissenting notes are
 there or not.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAN
 (Visakhapatnam) : I shall not go into
 merits. This morning when I was coming
 in the train I read the whole Plan printed
 in the *Hindustan Times*. What is it she
 is now going to place before Parliament ?

MR. SPEAKER : The N. D. C.
 meets and so many Chief Ministers and
 other Ministers are there. To say that it

[Mr. Speaker]

will not go to the Press at all is to say the impossible.....(*Interruptions*.) it has been coming bit by bit, so many times. There will also be a discussion on this Plan. So many Members of the Planning Commission, committees and the Sub-committees all met and it has all come in the Press now and then.

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : पहले लोक सभा में आना चाहिए था ।

श्री मधु लिमवे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक बात की ओर ध्यान दिया जाए कि एन० डी० सी० का कोई आफिशल स्टेटस नहीं है ।

MR. SPEAKER : The Prime Minister will lay it on the Table of the House.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : I lay on the Table a copy of the "Fourth Five Year Plan 1969—74—Draft."...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : What about the notes of some Chief Ministers ?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : ...and an attached brief note... [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—823/69. (Interruptions)*]

MR. SPEAKER : I shall allow a discussion.

REPORTS OF THE INDIAN DELEGATION TO THE TWENTY-FIRST WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY HELD AT GENEVA IN MAY, 1968

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR) : On behalf of Shri K. K. Shah I lay on the Table a copy of the Report of the Indian Delegation to the Twenty-first World Health Assembly held at Geneva in May 1968. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—824/69.*]

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डो : अध्यक्ष महोदय

मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है । हेल्थ मिनिस्टर के बयान पर मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है ।

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Fernandes has had his say and must resume his seat. There are other hon. Members who want to participate. Shri Mukerjee.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North-East) : I only wanted to ascertain if it was fair to the House and to say that as soon as ever it was possible to have the chance of discussing it we must do so because of certain reports circulated in the Press.

MR. SPEAKER : He wants only a discussion. We agree to discuss it ; we have always discussed it.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डो ; आइटम 4 पर मैं ने व्यवस्था उठाई थी, आपने मुझे सुना ही नहीं ;

इस व्यवस्था के सम्बन्ध में मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि आप जरा इस आइटम को पढ़ें :

"Shri K. K. Shah to lay on the Table a copy of the Report of the Indian Delegation to the Twenty-first World Health Assembly held at Geneva in May, 1968."

एक साल पहले डब्ल्यू० एच० ओ० के कांस्टीट्यूशन के आधार पर जो वर्ल्ड हेल्थ असेम्बली जेनेवा में हुई इसमें देश का एक प्रतिनिधि मंडल गया था । एक वर्ष के बाद उसकी रिपोर्ट इस सदन के सामने पेश की जा रही है ।

COAL MINES (CONSERVATION AND SAFETY) AMENDMENT RULES

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Coal Mines (Conservation and Safety) Amendment Rules, 1969, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 938 in Gazette of

India dated the 12th April, 1969, under sub-section (4) of section 17 of the Coal Mines (Conservation and Safety) Act, 1952. [Placed in Library See No. LT—825/69].

श्री जार्ज फर्नेन्डिस : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि डब्ल्यू० एच० ग्रो० के कांस्टीट्यूशन में क्या कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था है जिस से उस रिपोर्ट को हर एक मुल्क का प्रतिनिधि मण्डल अपने देश की पार्लियामेंट के सामने तत्काल पेश करे ? यह क्या मजाक हो रहा है कि एक साल के बाद इस रिपोर्ट को यहाँ पेश किया जा रहा है । मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था डब्ल्यू० एच० ग्रो० के कांस्टीट्यूशन में है कि जो प्रतिनिधि मंडल हर एक मुल्क का जाता है उसके लौटने के पश्चात् सम्मेलन की रिपोर्ट को पार्लियामेंट के सामने पेश करना है, या मेहरबानी कर के एक वर्ष के बाद मंत्री जी आज इस सदन में पेश कर रहे हैं ? इस का खुलासा करें ।

DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR : Sir, I am not aware of any rule wherein the World Health Organisation has said that the report of the national delegations ought to be submitted within a particular time.

MR. SPEAKER : Even within one year.

DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR : I am not aware of any such stipulation.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Why is it submitted so late ?

श्री रवि राय : यह देखिये मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि मालूम नहीं है । आप इस से संतुष्ट हैं ?

MR. SPEAKER : You yourself say that it was held in May, 1968.

They had come back. But even after one year, it has not been placed on the Table of the House.

DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR : I am not aware of the reason for the delay. But it happens to be placed here now.

SOME HON. MEMBERS—Rose

MR. SPEAKER : I would ask the hon. Minister to let us know about it.

DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR : I shall let the House know.

ANNUAL REPORT OF DAMODAR VALLEY CORPORATION AND AUDIT REPORT THEREOF FOR 1967-68

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : Sir, on behalf of Dr. K. L. Rao I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report of the Damodar Valley Corporation and Audit Report on the accounts thereof for the year 1967-68 under sub-section (5) of section 45 of the Damodar Valley Corporation Act, 1948. [Placed in Library. see No. LT—826/69]

NOTIFICATION UNDER INCOME-TAX, ETC.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : I beg to lay on the Table—

1. A copy of Notification Na. S. O. 1229 published in Gazette of India dated 25th March, 1969, containing corrigendum to S. O. 624 published in Gazette of India dated the 14th February, 1969, under section 296 of the Income-tax Act, 1961. [Placed in Library See No. LT-827/69]
2. A copy each of Notification No. G. S. R. 920 to 922 published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd April, 1969, issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944, together with an explanatory memorandum. [Placed in Library See No. LT-828/69]
3. A copy each of the following Notifications under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 :—
 - (i) G. S. R. 160 published in Gazette of India dated the 25th January, 1969, together with an explanatory memorandum.

[Shri P. C. Sethi]

(ii) G. S. R. 923 published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd April, 1969, together with an explanatory memorandum.

4. A statement showing reasons for delay in laying the Notification mentioned at (3) (i) above. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—829/69*]

12.51 hrs.

MATTER UNDER RULE ANNOUNCEMENT RE INDUSTRIAL LICENSING POLICY

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH (Pali) : Sir, I am sorry that I have to raise this subject. But I do not know how long this House can continue to be an idle spectator to the cavalier attitude of the Government and its merry trotting by-passing the privileges of this House. This sort of attempt has been made by the Government to by-pass the House and to treat it with contempt in matters of policy and amendments thereto often in the past, and the Speaker, the Chair, on all those occasions has ruled that policy decisions and amendments thereto should first be announced in the House if the Parliament is sitting.

In this connection,—since it relates also to certain important subjects,—I refer to the industrial licensing policy—

MR. SPEAKER : That is excepted by everybody.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Yes, there is reason for my raising it. (*Interruption*) From the working of this Government during the last two years that I have been here, I can say that the Minister in his reply would say that this was not a policy decision but it is a change of rule in the industrial licensing policy. And that is why I wanted to protect myself and I proceed to quote the position in regard to this matter. The *Practice and Procedure of Parliament* by Kaul and Shakhder says :

“In order to keep the House informed about matters of public importance or to state the Government's policy, in regard to a matter of topical interest...”

This industrial licensing policy is also a matter of topical interest—and

“In order that the House may come to know at the earliest opportunity about all serious occurrences, a convention is being followed that Ministers make statements in the House regarding such occurrences *suo motu*.”

In continues to say :

“It has also been held that policy statements should first be made—on the floor of the House, when the House is in session, before releasing them to the Press or the public,”

You were pleased to say a few minutes back that everybody knows this. But during the last two or three months of the working of this Government, you will see that apparently they have not been following this convention. Just now, the Plan was mentioned. We do not know why it was not placed or could not be placed on the Table of the House ; we read that it was being discussed in the National Development Council. We do not know why it could not be placed here before. The NDC had discussed it earlier. Similarly, in the matter of the industrial licensing policy—

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur) : What is the *locus standi* of the NDC ?

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Similarly, we read in the papers sometime back that the Government had taken a decision on cement decontrol and it was only after 10 days of that decision did the Minister place it on the Table of this House. It was a month back, probably, when at the meeting of the Congress Parliamentary Party, Dr. Ram Subhag Singh had announced certain concessions and extensions of amenities while the House on that particular day was discussing the demands of the Railway Ministry. Even this morning, we have sent you a telegramme in which it has been mentioned as to how Dr. Ram Subhag Singh has made certain announcements regarding the railway extension programme in Banaskantha where an election campaign is going on now.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Shame, shame.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : There have instances after instances where such things have been done. (*Interruption*) I now come to the industrial policy announcement.

The newspapers say, "The new industrial licensing policy to be followed up to next year was announced by the Government of India today after a review of the progress in the past one year in different engineering and non-engineering industries" etc.

AN HON. MEMBER : Read the heading.

SHRI S. K. P. TAPURIAH : My indignation will not go away by this. As if it is a gift to the nation during the Gandhi Centenary Year, the heading says "Beer taken off the banned list for licence". The question arises whether this matter is an announcement of policy or not.

I would submit, Sir, that it is a policy matter, as the title of the notification suggests. It is analogous to the Import Control Policy, the rules of which are revised every year and presented to the House first these are one matter of considerable national importance for the industrial development of the country and the House should have the first right to be seized of this matter.

My most serious objection is, why was this announcement made at this particular time ? Could it not have been made a few weeks back, so that the House, while discussing the Demands of the Ministry of Industrial Development, could have discussed it.

Nobody can believe, Sir, not even you, that this Government whose anthem of life is delay and indecision could have formulated the new policy overnight. These things are happening very often and I request you to pull up the Government for its cavalier attitude and for the contempt it shows to Parliament.

MR. SPEAKER : So far as the plan is concerned, this has been the practice

for years. Whether the NDC has any *locus standi* or not, etc. are important matters which can be discussed later. I cannot go into the merits now. (*Interruptions*).

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : ऐन० डी० सी० जरूर डिस्कस करें, इस पर इतराज नहीं है। सवाल यह है कि पहिले सदन के सामने आनी चाहिये।

MR. SPEAKER : In the NDC, the Chief Ministers of various States are present. This practice has been going on. This is not the first time it is done. This is the fourth Plan. We can discuss this matter when we discuss the plan. Don't mix it up with the industrial licensing policy. So far as the industrial licensing is concerned, the Minister can answer it now. But whether the plan can go before the NDC or whether it is to be discussed by Parliament first, whether Chief Ministers should be consulted or not, etc. can be considered during the plan discussions.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : As you have rightly pointed out, today we are concerned with the specific matter which deals with my ministry. It is unfortunate that the hon. member mixed it up with two other matters concerning the Prime Minister and the Railway Minister. I would confine himself to the two issues he has raised with regard to my ministry. I think he has himself given the reply to the question which he has posed. There is no desire on our part to keep anything from Parliament where a matter of policy is concerned. But what has happened is the publication of a list, which is not a policy matter. It only gives the category of certain items which are banned and certain items which are not banned. I will mention two or three items to indicate that no question of policy is involved. For example, the existing entry says, "Internal combustion engines above 50 HP". What we have said now is "Internal combustion engines above 50HP excluding marine engines". We are giving more details, so that people who are applying for licence may not be put to any

[Shri F. A. Ahmed]

difficulty. It is not a question of policy. It is only by way of clarification.

श्री मधु लिमये : इमानदारी से कह देते कि गलती हो गई, आइन्दा नहीं करेंगे।

13 hrs.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : This is only for the purpose of clarification for the entrepreneurs so that they may not be in difficulty when they are filling their application for licences. These lists were periodically published twice a year before 1966 and once a year since 1966. In 1967 they were published and in 1968 also they were published when the House was in session and because they did not concern policy matters we did not place them before the House. We think it is not a matter with which any policy is concerned. It is only for the purpose of giving an indication of those particular items which are banned and those which are not banned that these lists are published.

One of the purposes of publishing these lists is that in respect of those items where we have reached the capacity indigenously if we find that in the course of two or three months we have reached that capacity we put those items in the banned list. If for that purpose for every item we have to come to this House and place the matter before the House it will mean that all those matters which are dealt with in an executive capacity and which have nothing to do with the policy, as these lists are, will come before this House. Therefore, this was not placed before the House. The question of cement was raised. May I say that the earliest opportunity after the Government had taken a decision was availed of to place a statement regarding that policy before this House. If some newspaper got some information somewhere, for that Government is not responsible.

SOME HON. MEMBERS *Rose*—

MR. SPEAKER: We adjourn for lunch now and we will meet again at 14.00 hours when the hon. Minister of Information and Broadcasting, and Communications will reply to the debate on the Demands for Grants relating to his Ministry.

13.03 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till fourteen of the clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at six minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

DEMANDS* FOR GRANTS—*contd.*

(THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING.)

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी आपसे गुजारिश थी कि पिछले दस-ग्यारह दिन से बिहार में शिक्षकों और प्रोफेसरों की हड़ताल चल रही है। इसमें पहली बात तो यह है कि इस तरह की लड़ाई और संघर्ष शुरू हो गया है। दो सौ से अधिक प्रोफेसर जेल जा चुके हैं और उन्होंने कहा है कि हमारा एक-एक आदमी जेल जायेगा। उसके बाद हमारी बीवियां भी जायेंगी और बच्चे भी जायेंगे। मैं मानता हूं कि शिक्षा राज्य के अधीन आती है। लेकिन आप यह जानते हैं कि उच्च शिक्षा हायर एजुकेशन, केवल केन्द्र सरकार के दायरे में आता है जिसके लिए युनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमिशन है। युनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमिशन के द्वारा जो सुझाव दिये गये, जो सिफारिशें की गई हैं, उनके ऊपर राज्य सरकार भ्रमल नहीं कर रही है तो ऐसी हालत में क्या शिक्षा मंत्री डा० बी० के० आर० बी० राव, जो स्वयं एक शिक्षक रह चुके हैं, उनसे आप अपील करेंगे कि वे तत्काल पटना जायें और राज्य सरकार और शिक्षकों के बीच में समझौता कराने की कोशिश करें। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, दो सौ प्रोफेसरों का जेल जाना कोई मामूली बात नहीं है। 40 हजार छात्र इस वक्त पढ़ाई

* Moved with the recommendation of the President.

के बिना रह रहे हैं। इसके बारे में कुछ न कुछ करना चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The other day when the Education Demands were debated, this point was raised and at that time, I remember... (Interruption.)

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने यह कहा था कि अनीपचारिक रूप से वे कुछ कर रहे हैं, इनफार्मली कुछ कर रहे हैं, तो उसके बारे में कम-से-कम वे बयान दे दें, और बयान देकर सदन को यह बतायें कि समझौता कराने में उनको कहां तक सफलता मिली।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You will appreciate that only a few days back this was raised... (Interruption.)

श्री क० ना० तिवारी (बेतिया) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह ठीक है कि हम सब लोग इस बात से बिचलित हैं और दुखी हैं कि प्रोफेसर लोगों की हड़ताल चल रही है और कोई निराकरण उसका अवश्य होना चाहिए। वहां के चीफ मिनिस्टर ने स्टेटमेंट दी है कि हमने उन लोगों को आश्वासन दिया है और उनकी डिमांड्स को हमने मान लिया है और कहा है कि वे विद-ड्रा कर लें। खैर लिमये साहब की जो यह डिमांड है कि यहां सेंटर से एक स्टेटमेंट होना चाहिए, उचित है और इस प्रस्ताव में हम इनके साथ हैं कि एक स्टेटमेंट जिससे यह मालूम हो जाये कि वहां की परिस्थिति क्या है, राव साहब दें और अगर जरूरी हो तो थोड़ा सा उसमें हाथ डाल करके समस्या को हल करायें। (Interruption.)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, not a word more. There is some limit. Shri Tiwari and Shri Limaye have raised the same matter..... (Interruption.) Nothing will go on record.

SOME HON. MEMBERS *

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Nothing is being recorded.

SOME HON. MEMBERS *

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will not permit any Member to raise the question that was raised by Mr. Madhu Limaye and supported by Mr. K. N. Tiwari. I will not allow any Member. Nothing is being recorded.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : *

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There was no business for the hon. Member to raise this matter because it was disposed of by the Speaker. I am not going to re-open it. So far as teachers are concerned, the other day it was raised and some notice was taken by the Education Minister. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs will convey the feelings expressed here to the Minister concerned. (Interruptions)

Now, the hon. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, let me begin with expressing my grateful thanks to all the hon'ble Members who have participated in the lively Debate on the Demands for Grants of my Ministry. It is but natural that for a Ministry like Information and Broadcasting which affects the masses there should have been both bricks and bouquets. I have a reputation for liking everything that is fragrant. Naturally, bouquets are my first liking.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Bombay South) Where is your rose ?

SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA : But, I must hasten to add that bricks or bitter criticisms are something which I value most especially for the functioning of democracy. Besides, criticism keeps us aware of our short falls and shortcomings defects and deficiencies, so that efforts could be made to eliminate them and effect needed improvements. Critics are our best friends. In the words of philosopher saint Kabir.

"निन्दक नियरे राखिए, आंगन कुटी छवाय।"

[Shri Satya Narayan Sinha]

The Information and Broadcasting Ministry aims at providing accurate and unbiased information in addition to a forum for discussion and education and wholesome entertainment. Ideals and achievements of national integration in the context of unity in diversity and healthy participation of the people in all nation building activities are disseminated through all the media units of this Ministry.

India has a culture which has its roots in the philosophy enshrined in the *Vedas* and the *Upanishads* and the thoughts and preachings of our seers and sages over the centuries. New ideas and thoughts are welcome but, as Jawaharlal ji used to say, we have to have our roots in our history, civilization and culture, while experimenting with science and technology. Our mass media have to have an Indian orientation. We have to reach our people, more especially the youth, whom we will offer what is new, good and assimilable, along with what is old, tried and proven.

I am keen that all the media units of this Ministry, which have contributed to enrichment of our cultural values, should become an effective means of strengthening of national integration while widening our intellectual and cultural horizons and helping in moulding us into a nation of self-respecting, self-reliant and responsible citizens.

My colleague Shri I. K. Gujral has already ably dealt with many points raised by hon. Members. I would try to reply to most of the remaining points.

AN HON. MEMBER : Why not all?

SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA :

Let me see, time permitting.

All our media units have a common approach to these problems, and we try to associate State Governments and other organisations with various stages of our planning and implementation. Within the Ministry also there is a unified approach and to give better shape to this, a Policy Planning Cell will shortly be set up within our existing resources. The Cell

will also deal with training, research and evaluation,—activities which have important long-range benefits.

I would like to refer in particular to the contribution that all the media units of the Ministry are making to achieve the paramount objective of national integration.

Their activities in this sphere will be further intensified in tune with directives that the National Integration Council may give us from time to time.

Now I come to the points raised by hon. members and some of the important cut motions. I start with Shri Inder Malhotra. He stated that the Departmental Promotion Committees for promotion in the Central Information Service from grade II to grade I and also from grade I to the junior administrative grade have not met for several years and *ad hoc* promotions have been made. This was because *Inter se* seniority of the officers who were in service on March 1, 1960, and those who were recruited subsequently through UPSC was under examination in consultation with the Ministries of Law and Home Affairs at the instance of the UPSC. I am glad to inform the House that the matter has now been settled and the DPC's will meet shortly. I hope the hon. member is satisfied.

In regard to Shri Snatak's and Shri Jadhav's comments about the exhibition of films on sex and violence, I appreciate much of what they had said. The Inquiry Committee under the chairmanship of Shri G. D. Khosla, ex-chief Justice of the Punjab High Court, is examining film censorship and improvement of the quality of films in depth. Seven of the 16 members are MPs; their report is expected to be submitted by June 30, 1969. We shall then be in a position to take some effective steps in that direction. The proposed Film Council will also go into improvement of quality. That will give us another authority to make improvements.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA
(Gauhati) : Who are the seven MPs ?

SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA : We have got the names here ; they are from both Houses.

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri mentioned that a loan of Rs. 55 lakhs to PTI and another loan of Rs. 4 lakhs to UNI, two news agencies working in English, were given and said that compared to these substantial loans, only Rs. 50,000 had been given as loan to a Hindi news agency. The facts however are that while Rs. 55 lakhs and Rs. 4 lakhs have been given as loans to PTI and UNI respectively, both the loans are interest bearing while the loan of Rs. 5 lakhs granted to Samachar Bharati is completely free of interest.

SHRI S. M. Joshi (Poona) : What is the rate of interest of the loans ?

SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA : Interest free in the case of Samachar Bharati.

SHRI S. M. Joshi : I am talking of the other two loans.

SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA : Out of this amount, Rs. 1-1/2 lakhs have already been disbursed. Grant of another substantial interest-free loan to Hindustan Samachar, another Hindi news agency, is under Government's active consideration.

There was a comment by Shri Samar Guha that the Children's Film Society is not functioning efficiently and that its administrative expenditure has increased disproportionately. The activities of the Society may be divided into two phases, from 1955-62 and from 1963 to date. In 1962-63, the Society's revenues were Rs. 3 lakhs; in 1968-69, they were about Rs. 5 lakhs. In 1962-63, the censored film footage produced by the Society was 18,000 ft. while in 1968-69, it was about 25,000 ft. The administrative expenditure of the Society this year approximates to only Rs. 10 lakhs as against Rs. 11,40,000 in 1962-63.

SHRI S. M. JOSHI : What about the irregularities ?

SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA :

Thus there has been a decrease in expenditure and increase in output.

Improvement of broadcasting is being done on the technical and professional side. When India became free, we had only 6 radio stations with a limited range. Today we have 66 radio stations with much wider coverage. Our ultimate objective is that the whole country should be covered by first-grade medium wave service so that even poor people can hear our programmes on a low-cost sets. Today such first grade medium service reaches 73 per cent of the population. It is hoped that after the programmes included in the Fourth Plan Draft have been implemented, we shall have extended the coverage of the first-grade medium wave service to about 90 per cent of the population. Several hon. Members have referred to the need for more effective multi-media coverage of the border areas and for strengthening our external services. I entirely agree with them and would like to assure them that such schemes are among our high priority programmes. My friend Shri Malhotra referred to the need for strengthening the Jammu station of the AIR. He will be glad to know that work on this project is already under way and a more powerful transmitter is likely to be commissioned by the end of this year. Similarly a more powerful transmitter will be installed at Srinagar and a new radio station set up at Leh in Ladakh during the Fourth Plan. Among other stations serving border areas I may particularly mention the station at Bhuj which is being strengthened and new stations at Suratgarh and Jodhpur... (Interruptions.)

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : बिहार को प्राप बिल्कुल इग्नोर कर रहे हैं ।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : उस पर भी प्रा रहा हूं । बिहार में भी काम हो रहा है ।

A powerful station has recently been commissioned at Dibrugarh in Assam and a chain of five small stations is being set up in NEFA. Under the scheme of effective coverage of border areas six

[Shri Satya Narayan Sinha]

transmitters have already been set up at Pasighat, Aijal, Teju, Calcutta, Jullundur and Dibrugarh.' During the last three years and work on 16 more transmitters is under way.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : दरभंगा में रेडियो स्टेशन की मांग बहुत दिन से है। वह कब कार्यान्वित किया जायेगा ? भुज हो रहा है, डिब्रुगढ़ हो रहा है ?

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : दरभंगा भी आ रहा है।

Proposal for Darbhanga is also there. Our external service problems are two-fold. First we must have powerful transmitters. Inadequacy of our resources imposes certain restraints here. The second difficulty is about the personnel for manning the foreign language units in the External Services division of the AIR. Our Salary scales are not sufficiently attractive. We are trying to overcome these problems to the best of our ability.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : तन्त्रा बढ़ायेगे ?

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : बढ़ाने की बात तो कहता हूँ, और क्या कहता हूँ ? जैसे जैसे रिसोर्सेज होते जायेंगे, करते जायेंगे और क्या कर सकते हैं ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I may say that it is not fair.

बिहार का क्या हुआ, दरभंगा का क्या हुआ

Let the Minister reply uninterruptedly.

SHRI S. M. JOSHI : What about those who had been recruited and left ?

SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA : In particular we hope to give adequate salaries to foreign language personnel.

As the House is aware work on two super power medium wave transmitters, one at Calcutta and the other at Rajkot is under way. This would enable us to

extend medium wave coverage to South-east Asia and West Asia to a distance of about 2000-2500 kms at night and 400-600 kms during the day time. In addition two powerful short wave transmitters are proposed to be set up at Aligarh...

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Why more during the night ?

SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA : It is very obvious because it is a technical fact and a larger number of people listen; it is the peak hour also. It is common knowledge.

The principal objective of our External Services is to project India's image in foreign countries as a support for our foreign policy. Here AIR functions in close collaboration with the Ministry of External Affairs. The other objective is to reach Indians living in foreign countries. Our main external services are a General Overseas Service in English and services in Urdu and Bengali. In addition, there are services in fourteen languages and four more Indian languages.

We are conscious of our shortcomings in this regard.

Shri S. M. Joshi had referred to the inadequacy of our Chinese service. I agree with him that we are not perhaps doing all that is necessary to broadcast to China. We should also increase the duration of our services to some countries and organise broadcasts to countries like Japan and Russia which are not covered at present. We are working on these lines and we hope that we shall be able to fill these gaps in the not too distant future.

Shri Randhir Singh mentioned that our replies to criticisms and propaganda by our hostile neighbours were not sufficiently strongly worded. The strong man that he is, he would like everything to be strong. It is true that a number of foreign countries continue to broadcast criticism of our country and leaders in abusive and vituperative language. For obvious reasons we cannot stoop to their low level. Our policy is to make objective and accurate

statements forcefully, and we believe this is more effective in the long run.

I welcome the demand for the expansion of television. The Delhi Centre has now a regular service and besides its school programme during the day-time, it televises one and a half hours' programme in the evening. It gives me great pleasure to announce that from the beginning of May, the evening programmes will be increased to two hours. We hope to increase the duration of the programme further as resources permit. Plans for setting up a new mast for the TV centre have been approved. This will extend the service area to 60 to 80 kilometres.

Gurgaon and other places will see television now. A decision to set up a TV station at Srinagar has already been taken and the work is progressing. We hope that this station will be ready by the beginning of 1971.

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA (Jammu) : How much area will be covered ?

SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA : I cannot give the exact figure. In the beginning it will not be very big, but as we started in Delhi...

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA : My question is whether this station will be covering the whole of the valley at least.

SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA : I hope so. In addition, we propose that during the fourth Plan, TV stations should be set up at Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and Kanpur/Lucknow.

Improvement of technical competence of All India Radio may, comparatively speaking, be a simple problem, depending upon availability of resources. The more challenging problem is to improve the quality of programmes. This powerful medium is expected to play a meaningful role in support of nation-building programmes. AIR has been conscious of its responsibilities and whether it was in the field of agricultural development or family planning, youth programmes or

literacy campaigns, promotion of national integration or mobilising effort for implementation of Five Year Plans, it has tried to play this role effectively. There is, however, always scope for doing better, and we welcome suggestions for further improvement.

I thank hon. Members who have spoken appreciatively of our farm and home programmes. There are 20 such units at different stations. This number is proposed to be increased to 46 during the fourth Plan period. The programmes are formulated in consultation with specialists in the Department of Agriculture and in certain areas the Agricultural Universities also play a vital role. These programmes have been very successful. About 85,000 letters were received last year by units of different stations. This will show how much interest our farmers are taking in this programme. These are an indication of the involvement of the people in these programmes. The suggestions for further improvement and enrichment of these programmes which some hon. Members have made are welcome, particularly about introducing items regarding Panchayats, as mentioned by Shri Randhir Singh, and eradication of untouchability. These will be given due consideration.

Encouraged by the success of Farm and Home programmes, we have decided to organise a similar service for small-scale industries. This is another crucial sector of our economy where AIR can play a useful role by providing spoken word support to the development policies of the Government of India and State Governments. It has, therefore, been decided that this programme will be started shortly on a pilot basis from our four Stations of A.I.R.

Special Family Planning Units have been set up at 22 Stations of A.I.R. They devise and produce at least 25.30 programmes a month. At other stations also, where these Units have not been set up, Family Planning items are broadcast regularly.

AIR has always been giving importance to programmes for young people.

[Shri Satya Narayan Sinha]

Special youth programmes have formed a regular feature of programme pattern of AIR Stations. The problems of youth are highlighted so as to attract their attention and give them an increasing sense of participation in the adventure of building our nation. To quote a few examples. AIR Delhi broadcasts a programme entitled 'Under 25'. AIR Calcutta 'Youth Speaks', AIR Calicut 'Yuvashakti' and AIR Trivandrum 'Yuvalokemi', and so on. In addition, information on a wide variety of subjects such as the country's development programmes and schemes under the various Five Year Plans, National Integration, Sports, the Civil administration of the country and the problems facing us in social, economic and cultural fields are discussed in these programmes.

We, however, feel that it is very necessary to diversify these programmes so that the listening needs of the younger generation are more adequately met. With this end in view, a pilot project is expected to be started from Delhi Station in the very near future. Under this scheme, one of the channels of Delhi Station will be utilised for programmes for students and youth in the age group 15-30 years. Details of this scheme are being worked out.

Several hon. Members have spoken about the need for improving the service conditions of AIR employees. We have several categories of employees. There are engineering personnel, programme personnel and staff Artists. The former two categories are regular Government employees, whereas the latter are employed on contract. All these categories of employees have problems relating to their service conditions. They have been receiving sympathetic consideration of Government. Recently, a departmental Study Team has examined the organisational pattern and staffing policies of AIR. Most of the problems of staff artists and programme personnel have been studied by this Team. Its report is under Government's active consideration and we hope to take final decisions in the near future. Those decisions will dispose of most of the demands that staff artists and programme personnel have been making.

श्री जार्ज फरेन्डोज : क्या आप उन से बातचीत करके इसको भ्रमल में लायेंगे ?

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : हम लोगों ने बातचीत शुरू भी कर दी है ।

श्री इत्तहाक सम्भली (भ्रमरोहा) : स्टाफ फ्रॉटिस्टों को जो डी. ए. मिलता है उसका मर्जर क्यों नहीं होगा है ?

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : स्टाफ फ्रॉटिस्टों के साथ जो किया गया है, उसको आप सुन लीजिए और तब मुकाबला कीजिए कि और लोगों के साथ क्या हो रहा है ।

Problems of engineering personnel of All India Radio have also been studied and several decisions to improve the salary, structure and working conditions of certain categories of engineering personnel have been taken.

Matters pertaining to other categories are under Government's consideration. It will not be correct to say that the staff artistes have not been given a fair deal. Their conditions of service have been reviewed and improved from time to time. Originally they used to be—I hope hon. Members will mark this—employed on one year's contract. Thereafter the period of contract given at a time was increased to three years. In 1964 the period of contract was further increased to five years at a time. In June 1968 another significant step was taken whereby the tenure of contract was extended up to 55 years in age with provision for extension up to 60 years in special cases. Thus in the matter of security of service they are now almost on a par with government servants. They have also been made eligible for all allowances which are admissible to regular government servants and other benefits such as leave...

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : Does the Song and Drama Division of the All India Radio come under this ?

SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA : The question about Song and Drama Division was replied here by my colleague the other day.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : May I request the hon. Minister not to yield; otherwise this will go on like this.

श्री एस० एम० जोशी : स्टाफ ग्रांटिस्ट्स का डी० ए० मर्जर भी कर दीजिए.....

एक माननीय सदस्य : ड्रामा डिवीजन के बारे में नहीं बताया... (व्यवधान)

श्री सत्यनारायण सिंह : सांगस एण्ड ड्रामा डिवीजन के बारे में मेरे कुलीग ने उत्तर दे दिया है।

श्री जार्ज करनेन्डीज : स्टाफ ग्रांटिस्ट्स के डी० ए० मर्जर का क्या हुआ ?

श्री सत्यनारायण सिंह : नहीं हो सकता मर्जर। फाइनेन्स ने उस को रिजेक्ट कर दिया और बिल्कुल वाजिब तरीके से किया। वह पेंशन वालों के लिए है।

श्री जार्ज करनेन्डीज : आप फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर से लड़िए, हम आप का साथ देंगे।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : अब इतना कंसेशन उनको मिल रहा है। आप एक बात का फर्क समझ लीजिये कि वे फुल टाइम गवर्नमेंट सर्वेन्ट्स नहीं हैं, फुल टाइम नहीं हैं।

The Government servants are full time servants. These artistes are having all the benefits which the government servants get and at the same time they are not full time Government servants whereby they can have their side business and do any thing they like.

श्री जार्ज करनेन्डीज : नहीं अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बिल्कुल गलत है। स्टाफ ग्रांटिस्ट्स भ्राल इन्डिया रेडियो का पूरे समय का नौकर है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I would request hon. Members not to interrupt like this. Let the Minister reply.

If hon. Members persist in their interruptions I will have to order that nothing will go on record. After the Minister has completed his reply and if there is time with the permission of the Chair hon. Members may put their questions—I am not promising anything now.

श्री जार्ज करनेन्डीज : आप पूरा उत्तर दिलवाइए.....

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : मंत्री बहुत सिम्पैटिक हैं, आप इन को टोकने से रोकिये।

SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA : Sir, I was ~~asking~~ that they are also eligible for all allowances which are admissible to regular government servants and other benefits such as leave, medical aid, travel concessions, advance for purchase of motor cars, scooter, radios etc. As in the case of contract officers they were also made eligible for contributory provident fund in lieu of gratuity which was admissible to them before October, 1964. Their fee scales have also been revised upwards several times—once in May 1947, again in 1949-50, for a third time in 1960 and finally in 1964. In this respect they would appear to have received as fair a deal as government servants in comparative grades if not better in some cases. For instance, to quote a few example, prior to 1964 the minimum and maximum emoluments of an announcer were Rs. 150 and Rs. 430 per month respectively. Today they have been increased to Rs. 410 and Rs. 770 per month respectively. Similarly, in the case of producer the minimum and maximum emoluments prior to 1964 were Rs. 450 and Rs. 800 per month respectively. After 1964 they were increased to Rs. 683 and Rs. 1,075 per month respectively. The chief producers, who received a minimum and maximum of Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 1,100 respectively before 1964, now receive Rs. 1,298 as the minimum and Rs. 1,625 as the maximum. Similar increases have been given in the case of all categories of staff artistes. Time would not permit my giving all the details of revision of fee scales here. Analysis of the information on the sub.

ject would, however, show that substantial increases in fee scales of staff artists have been given during the last eight years.

Several hon. Members have referred to certain aspects of the discussion programme of AIR. As the House is aware, breaking away from the earlier traditions of avoiding controversial subjects, AIR has been regularly organising discussions and talks on controversial subjects. Subject to the observance of the code, AIR has been inviting people of different shades of opinion to discuss matters of current interest freely in its programmes like *Spotlight*, *Current Affairs* etc. In these programmes even opinions critical of government policy have been expressed many a time. Our policy has been that all points of view should be allowed to be expressed.

In this connection, reference was made in the course of the debate to talks broadcast in the series *Spotlight* on 10th and 12th April 1969. The subject-matter of these talks was Bengal *Bandh*. In the talks on the 10th April a point of view critical of the role of the West Bengal Government was expressed. The opposite point of view was expressed in the talk on 12th April. We have received criticism of both these talks from different quarters. We would request critics to take note of both these talks before making up their minds.

I would, however, concede that imbalances do occur from time to time, although every effort is made to correct them whenever they come to our notice. At the same time, we are of the view that free discussion is necessary for the development of democratic institutions in the country and also that All India Radio should play its role in this.

Still, I would not say that the pattern of *Spotlight* is fixed for all time. In the light of criticism and suggestions which we have received we are considering a change. Our thinking is that instead of putting two views on a controversial subject on different days, both viewpoints should be presented in the same programme of the day.

My hon. friend, Shri Prakash Vir Shastri, made a reference to AIR not noticing in its news bulletins the address which the hon. Speaker had given to the Rotary Club. I have looked into the matter. The address of the hon. Speaker was mentioned in Hindi and English news bulletins at 6.33 and 6.40 a.m. on the 14th March. It was also mentioned in the Hindi news bulletin at 8.00 a.m. and in all regional languages bulletins in the morning. It could not, however, be repeated in the 8.15 a.m. English bulletin because of heavy news fall which came from Pakistan that day. I may assure the House that there was no question of anybody having deliberately omitted this item. The contents of a news bulletin depend on the arrival of fresh news, and as this comes in, older items are omitted from subsequent bulletins.

I would take this opportunity to assure you, Sir, and the House that I yield to none in my regard for the Chair. It will continue to be my constant endeavour to ensure that nothing is done by my Ministry, or by anybody working in my Ministry, or in any media unit which may by any stretch of imagination, be construed as disrespectful to the Chair.

Some friends have referred to AIR having played up the Congress Party during elections. This is not so.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : It is so.

SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA : We will agree to differ.

News items about Parliament and State Assembly elections are invariably reported irrespective of the winning or losing party. Elections to local bodies are, however, noticed in the news bulletins of All India Radio according to their news value and the size and importance of the place.

In such matters Government's view has been that editorial discretion should be allowed and upheld as it is done with correspondents of newspapers.

I am glad to note the suggestion for

extension of commercial service of AIR to other centres. This service was started from Bombay, Poona and Nagpur on 1st November, 1967 and from Calcutta on 15th October, 1968. This service has been extended to Delhi and Madras/Tiruchi from the current month. We hope that during the Fourth Plan, we shall be able to extend this service to other major commercial centres in the country. The estimate of annual income from the four Stations where Commercial Service has already been introduced is about Rs. 170 lakhs. This figure will go up when the Commercial Service is extended to other parts of the country. In this connection, it may be relevant to mention that at present there are about 93 lakhs sets in the country and the income accruing from licence fee is of the order of Rs. 13 crores.

श्री सु० कु० तपस्विनी (पाली) : जन-
लाइसेंस कितने हैं ?

SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA:

There may be many. We have not been able to detect all of them. We are trying to detect them as far as possible.

Several Hon'ble Members have, in the course of the debate, referred to the recommendations made by Chanda Committee on Broadcasting and T.V., and particularly those relating to the setting up of two autonomous corporations for sound broadcasting and television.

The Chanda Committee had made, in all, 219 recommendations. Out of these, Government has already taken a final decision on as many as 198 recommendations. These include 156 recommendations which have been accepted, 28 which have been accepted with modifications and 14 which have not been accepted. This leaves us with 21 recommendations, and these relate to the establishment of two autonomous statutory corporations.

I concede that there has been some delay in taking a final decision on this subject. The House will appreciate that these are very important issues particularly in the present context and whatever

decision Government may take will have far-reaching implications. Government will take a final decision having regard to all aspects of the matter.

Some Hon'ble Members have referred to the role of All India Radio in the development of Hindi, our national language. I can say with confidence that AIR is doing a great deal in furtherance of the national policy. There is a *Soochna Aur Parsaran Hindi Salahakar Samiti* attached to the Ministry with which many Members of this House are associated. Shri Ramdhari Singh Dinkar Hindi Adviser to Government of India is also a member of this Committee and his valuable advice and guidance has been very helpful to the Ministry. This Samiti advises the Ministry about the implementation of the language policy of the Government of India by all media, and A.I.R.'s plans and programmes have been prepared having due regard to this advice.

AIR broadcasts in the Home Services Programmes in all national languages mentioned in the Constitution and also in English, Nepali, Tibetan, Bhutanese and Sikkimese. In addition, programmes are broadcast to a limited extent in the various regional dialects and also tribal languages and dialects. The main languages of the stations are the languages of the respective regions in which the Stations are located, but where adequate number of channels are available, they are utilised to cater to the needs of minority languages also.

Stations in Hindi speaking areas broadcast a large variety of programmes in Hindi. Up to 93% of the programmes from these stations are in Hindi. The proportion of programmes in English from these stations is very low and the bulk of this is accounted for by English news.

The stations in the non-Hindi speaking areas also broadcast some Hindi programmes. All Stations of AIR including those in non-Hindi areas relay two main Hindi news bulletins. Teaching of Hindi has also been introduced at some stations in non-Hindi speaking areas

[Shri Satya Narayana Sinha]

and this scheme will be extended to more stations in non-Hindi areas.

The Sookhna Aur Parsaran Hindi Samiti has recommended that lessons in non-Hindi languages should be introduced at Stations situated in the Hindi-speaking areas. This is being done, and some stations in Hindi-speaking regions have already started broadcasting lessons in non-Hindi languages.

SHRI S. XAVIER (Tirunelveli) : You introduce Hindi items in non-Hindi areas and it is a punishment to those people who do not know Hindi.

SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA : That is done with a view to having national integrations.

While we are conscious of our responsibility in the sphere of development of Hindi as our National language, development of other Indian languages is not ignored. Bulk of the programmes from stations in non-Hindi speaking areas is in the regional languages. There proportion goes upto 80 per cent of the programmes of these stations.

Some hon. members have raised a few other points in the course of the debate and I would like to refer to some of them briefly. Shri Snatak suggested that Hindi Correspondents should also be sent along with V.I.P.s when they go abroad. This is already being done. Press parties which accompany the Prime Minister and President on their visits abroad include representatives of Hindi newspapers and also of Hindi news-agencies.

My friend, Shri Prakash Vir Shastri, referred to A.I.R. using English lessons prepared by the B.B.C. My Ministry will look into the matter in detail and see what can be done.

My friend, Shri Samar Guha, gave expression to his apprehension that the records pertaining to Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose's speeches and activities of the Azad Hind Fauj might be destroyed. What we are doing is that the records of the Monitoring Office for the

last 30 years are being examined with a view to weeding out unwanted material. In the course of this examination, all important material which has a bearing on the work of the Azad Hind Fauj and particularly speeches and work of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose will be collected and preserved.

A reference was made to the low-power station of A.I.R., Mathura. It is correct that Mathura is a weak station but Braj language programmes are not broadcast from Mathura alone; they are also broadcast from Delhi both on medium wave and short wave.

A demand for recitation of Ved Mantras on All India Radio was also made. In this connection, I would like to invite the attention of the House to the Vandhana Programme of A.I.R. in which devotional music of all religions and denominations in the country is broadcast regularly. I personally think that this programme is spiritually elevating, and is one of the best items broadcast by the All India Radio.

A point about inviting M.P.'s for giving talks on A.I.R. was also made. I shall look into this matter.

We welcome fresh ideas and I may assure the House that the suggestions that may be received from time to time for injecting new vigour into this organisation will be welcome and will receive our most sympathetic consideration.

We attach great importance to objective research. In our effort to improve the quality of programmes and to keep them attuned to listeners' demands and tastes, we are guided by the work of Listener Research Organisation. This has been in existence for a long time; it was strengthened in the year 1965-66, and is proposed to be strengthened further during the Fourth Plan as part of the Policy Planning Cell. We are also considering proposals for enlisting the support on National Sample Survey for our listener research projects.

I share the concern voiced by some hon. members regarding foreign influences

in information media. I would like to repeat a point I made the other day during Question Hour that the facts should be thoroughly probed preparatory to corrective action. The Home Ministry are already looking into this and we shall fully cooperate with them.

I would like to conclude my speech on a note of cheer. Chaudhuri Randhir Singh and Shri Prem Chand Verma have drawn my attention to the question of reduction of postal tariff for the small newspapers. Though it does not concern directly this Ministry, I would like to inform the House that I have pleaded their case with the Deputy Prime Minister with all earnestness at my command and I hope that he will make a statement while replying to the debate on the Finance Bill which will give satisfaction to all the members and the other persons concerned.

At the end, before I take my seat, I would like to say that, in spite of my best efforts, in the short time at my disposal, it was not possible for me to say what I wanted to with regard to the remarks made by all the members and in many of the Cut Motions. But I can assure the House that we shall look into all of them and whatever is feasible and practical within our limited resources will be given effect to.

Some Hon. Members *rose*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have already said 'no'. The hon. Minister has tried to reply to every point raised. He has also given an assurance to the House that whatever point he could not cover, he would personally look into them.

15.00 Hours.

I will not put all the Cut Motions together to the vote of the House.

All the cut Motions were put and Negatived

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will now put the Demands to the vote of the House.

The question is :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper, be granted to the President, to *complete the sums necessary to defray* the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 62 to 64 and 122 relating to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting".

The Lok Sabha divided.

Division No. 14] AYES [15.03 hrs.

Agadi, Shri S. A.
Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar
Barua, Shri Bedabrata
Basumatari Shri
Besra, Shri S. C.
Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri
Bhargava, Shri B. N.
Chatterji, Shri Krishna Kumar
Chaturvedi, Shri R. L.
Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas
Desai, Shri Morarji
Deshmukh, Shri Shivajirao S.
Digvijai Nath, Shri Mohant
Dixit, Shri G. C.
Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri
Gupta, Shri Lakhan Lal
Jaipal Singh, Shri
Jamir, Shri S. C.
Kamble, Shri
Kasture, Shri A. S.
Katham, Shri B. N.
Kesri, Shri Sitaram
Krishna, Shri M. R.
Kushok Bakula, Shri
Laskar, Shri N. R.
Lutfal Haque, Shri
Maharaj Singh, Shri
Mahida, Shri Narendra Singh
Malhotra, Shri, Inder J.

Marandi, Shri
 Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
 Mrityunjay Prasad, Shri
 Murti, Shri M. S.
 Palchoudhuri Shrimati Ila
 Pandey, Shri K. N.
 Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath
 Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
 Poakai Haokip, Shri
 Partap Singh, Shri
 Parthasarathy, Shri
 Patel, Shri Manubhai
 Patil, Shri Deorao
 Pramanik, Shri J. N.
 Raghu Ramaiah, Shri
 Raj Deo Singh, Shri
 Raju, Shri D. B.
 Ram Sewak, Shri Chowdhary
 Ram Swarup, Shri
 Randhir Singh, Shri
 Rao, Shri Thirumala
 Raut, Shri Bhola
 Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
 Sadhu Ram, Shri
 Saigal, Shri A. S.
 Saleem, Shri M. Yunus
 Sanghi, Shri N. K.
 Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
 Sayeed, Shri P. M.
 Sayyad Ali, Shri
 Sen, Shri Dwaipayan
 Sen, Shri P. G.
 Sethuraman, Shri N.
 Shah, Shri Manabendra
 Shambhu Nath, Shri
 Sharma, Shri Madhura
 Shashi Bhushan Shri
 Sheo Narain, Shri
 Shinde, Shri Annasahib
 Shinkre, Shri
 Shukla, Shri S. N.
 Singh, Shri D. N.
 Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
 Snatak, Shri Nar Deo
 Supakar, Shri Sradhakar
 Swaran Singh, Shri
 Tiwary, Shri K. N.

Uikey, Shri M. G.
 Verma, Shri Prem Chand
 Virbhadra Singh, Shri
 Yadau, Shri Chandar Jeet

NOES

Amat, Shri D.
 Atam Das, Shri
 Banerjee, Shri S. M.
 Behera, Shri Baidhar
 Bhagaban Das, Shri
 Bramhanandji, Shri
 Brij Raj Singh-Kotah, Shri
 Chauhan Shri Bharat Singh
 Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.
 Deb Shri D. N.
 Deb, Shri K. P. Singh
 Deo, Shri R. R. Singh
 Fernandes, Shri George
 Ghosh, Shri Ganesh
 Gopalan, Shri P.
 Gowd, Shri Gadilingana
 Goyal, Shri Shri Chand
 Haldar, Shri K.
 Jai Singh, Shiv
 Jha, Shri Shvai Chandra
 Joshi, Shri S. M.
 Kalita, Shri Dhireswar
 Khan, Shri, Ghayoor Ali
 Khan, Shri Zulfiquar Ali
 Kisku, Shri A. K.
 Kothari, Shri S. S.
 Lobo Prabhu, Shri
 Majhi, Shri Mahendra
 Mangalathumadam, Shri
 Modak, Shri B. K.
 Mohamed Imam, Shri J.
 Naik, Shri G. C.
 Nair, Shri N. Sreekantan
 Nayanar, Shri E. K.
 Nihal Singh, Shri
 Patel, Shri J. H.
 Ray, Shri Rabi
 Saboo, Shri Shri Gopal
 Satya Narain Singh, Shri
 Sharma, Shri Narain Swarup
 Shastri, Shri Ramavatar
 Tapuriah, Shri S. K.
 Xavier, Shri S.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The result* of the division is : Ayes ; 83 : Noes : 43. The motion is carried.

The motion was adopted.

[The Motion of Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok-Sabha, are reproduced below—Ed.]

DEMAND NO. 62—MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 19,82,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1970, in respect of ministry of Information and Broadcasting."

DEMAND NO. 63—BROADCASTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,93,82,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1970, in respect of 'Broadcasting.'

DEMAND NO. 64—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,39,81,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1970, in respect of Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting."

DEMAND NO. 122—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,31,70,000 be granted to the President

to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1970, in respect of Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting."

15.05 hrs.

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 1 to 5 and 103 relating to the Ministry of Defence for which 8 hours have been allocated.

Hon. Members present in the House who are desirous of moving their cut motions may send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move. They will be treated as moved if they are otherwise admissible.

DEMAND NO. 1—MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,47,58,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March. 1970, in respect of 'Ministry of Defence.'"

DEMAND NO. 2—DEFENCE SERVICES EFFECTIVE-ARMY

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved ;

That a Sum not exceeding Rs. 6,45,45,54,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st

*The following Members also recorded their votes :—

AYES : Shri J. K. Choudhury, Dr. D.S. Raju and Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee.

NOES : Sarwashri Samar Guha, Ishaq Sambhali, Mohammed Ismil, Ranjit Singh and Bheri Sanker Sharma.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

day of March, 1970, in respect of Defence Services. Effective—Army.”

DEMAND NO. 3—DEFENCE SERVICES EFFECTIVE—NAVY

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 39,09,79,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970; in respect of ‘Defence Services’ Effective Navy.”

DEMAND NO. 4—DEFENCE SERVICES EFFECTIVE—AIR FORCE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,64,76,33,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of ‘Defence Services, Effective—Air Forces.’”

DEMAND NO. 5—DEFENCE SERVICES NON-EFFECTIVE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moves :

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 27,33,33,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of ‘Defence Services, Non-Effective.’”

DEMAND NO. 103—DEFENCE CAPITAL OUTLAY

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,09,18,33,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st

day of March, 1970, in respect of ‘Defence Capital Outlay.’”

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH (Fali) : I rise to oppose the Demand of the Ministry of Defence. It may sound ritualistic to do so, but the inefficiency and mishandling of our country's affairs by this Government has also been a continuing affair.

Having said this. I wonder what one can really say about the functions of this Ministry because its entire working, so far as this country is concerned, is shrouded in mystery behind the favourite cliché of Government it is not in public interest to give the desired information. We understand the importance of security, this Government does not have the monopoly in patriotism. Information given to the House need not necessarily be more dangerous to security than certain information which they try to contain in themselves. It is not that information is withheld only one vital matters but even such information regarding acts of commission and omission of this Government is also kept back because, if divulged, it could be embarrassing to Government.

We do not know since when public interest demands shielding of inefficiency and mismanagement. Even answers to questions which have no bearing on strategic issues are evaded, delayed or denied by another phrase ‘The information is being collected.’

During the last two or three years, answer to certain questions like drainage at Palam cantonment, idle machinery of the Border Roads Organisation, number of employees in ordinance factories, have all been delayed on the ground that the information is being collected. If Government do not know how many men they employ in ordinance factories. I do not know what they know about what they produce, in what quantities and at what prices. Even follow-up questions arising out of reports of the PAC, Public Undertakings Committee etc. are not answered. Here also the same cliché is used.

I would like to give an example by quoting from the report of the Public

Undertakings Committee. Speaking about inefficiency of Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. the Committee say :

"The Ministry have stated that estimates of the cost of production from sub-assembly, details of raw materials and profitability have not yet been worked out in the case of the three factories of the Mig complex. These estimates had also not been included in the project reports."

I ask, is it not the height of inefficiency, and sheer callous indifference to public funds that they embark on projects without even going into the preliminary question of working out the cost ? It is this sort of thing which makes us wonder whether it is not their own inefficiency that they are seeking to hide by non-disclosure. Is it not for this reason that they are trying to deny us information ?

I asked a question after this report was published whether they had since worked out the cost and the answer given to was that it 'could not be answered for reasons of security.' When we know that they had not worked it out, why should they try to hide it ? Only when comparisons could be made, one can say whether there had been improvement latter on or not..... (Interruptions) Let alone people who are the ultimate masters of the funds so recklessly spent by these persons, even the elected Financial Committees, such as the Public Accounts Committee and the Public Undertakings Committee are denied insight into the working of this ministry and the factories handled by them.

15.11 hrs.

[SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD *in the Chair*]

The PAC says that the reply of the HAL shows that the complexities of producing sophisticated aircraft HF 24 had not been properly visualised by the German engineers of the HAR and says further that "the Committee are unable to understand as to what were the factors that contributed to the formulation of

such unrealistic targets". This shows what they have been trying to hide. It is high time that the hon. Minister Shri Swaran Singh substituted the cliché 'it is not in public interest' by another saying, 'it is not in the interest of this Government's desire to continue in power'. It will cover all their mistakes and we shall also resign ourselves to their inefficiency and not say a word about that. I know that the HAL have a good infrastructure and also the capacity to develop further. The mistake they have committed is that they have gone into too many types and have been changing them too often. Probably they have not trained up from the beginning stages engineers, from the drawing board stage. The capacity in machinery exists and if they decide on one or two or three types of planes and start from scratch in the next ten years, I am sure good aircraft can be produced and they can assist the defence of the country. While on this subject, I should like to know what has happened to the report submitted by Mr. Subramaniam on Aeronautics. Will this report ever see the light of the day or will it also be denied to the public on strategic grounds ?

While on this subject of sharing information, I do say that it is all the more necessary now because if we all know the subject and if we all share information we can probably avoid mistakes and errors. Anybody can make errors of judgment—even the hon. Minister. Does he deny that his was the long voice of opposition in the Cabinet during the Indo-Pakistan conflict in 1965 which opposed the opening of a second front on the ground that this might harm our image abroad ?

This matter is only an error of judgment; I do not deny. That is exactly the reason why we want to know more so that we can avoid those errors. To err is human. Does he not make mistakes ? Then let him admit that he is not human.

I also oppose these demands because the Government has failed to prepare the country fully to defend itself by its own resources and production in the face of a concerted attack. It has failed to economise in its expenditure and failed

[Shri S. K. Tapuriah]

to control wastage of our scarce resources and it has been wrong in setting up priorities. The demands presented here do not impart any new dimensions to our defence strategy. I plead for economy in defence expenditure. When I speak of economy, it should not be mixed up with curtailment of expenditure but stoppage of wastage and getting 100 paise worth of material, goods and services for every rupee spent, and not forty or 60 paise worth as we seem to be getting now. We pleaded for this economy in the past.

But always our plea was twisted because the Minister has always the last say during the debate to say that we want curtailment in expenditure. We never meant that. Our point for economy was vindicated, as the recent report of the PAC says, that in the last year alone, Rs. 52 crores were saved. That saving could be made in one year, in this budget of Rs. 100 crores, and I know the methods of working of this Government, and we would still urge that there is much scope for economising and seeing that with the limited resources that we have, the Government should give its first priority to save what we can save and to what better use we can put that money.

Examples of wastage can be given, as many as you want. I need not here present all the gems contained in the report of the Public Accounts Committee and the Public Undertakings Committee, but I would like to mention the point about gliders. The PUC Report says :

"The target of gliders had to be curtailed to 105 gliders against 300 in December, 1965. Till that date, HAL manufactured only 55 gliders and out of those only 37 were delivered. The Committee cannot escape the conclusion that the then management at the Kanpur division made no serious efforts to keep up the schedule of delivery. It is regrettable that even after three successive revisions, the estimate of cost of glider were unrealistic."

They never have heard what costing is, and they never bother about it. The report continues ;

"Equally disappointing is the fact that the machinery, tools and stores worth Rs. 26.30 lakhs had to become surplus to the requirement of HAL consequent to the reduction of demand from 300 to 105 gliders only."

Similarly, we can give the example of Shaktiman trucks; They never reached the target which they set for themselves. Even when they scaled down the target, they could not achieve it. These trucks cost more ; though the trucks manufactured in the public and the private sectors are not exactly the same; they are somewhat similar and they cost more than what the collaborators have agreed to.

I can give one more example of the indifference to the public funds. Take the manufacture of weapons and the related ammunition. The report says :

"A project to manufacture a weapon and the related ammunition was sanctioned in April, 1959. With a mistaken deference to security considerations—"

They do not tell us what the weapons were, but circumstantial evidence offered should make it fairly easy for venturing a guess on it. The report says that the total investment of Rs. 8 crores has been made in three instalments, but the results achieved so far suggest that production is five years behind schedule. The first order of 60 units was completed in August, 1967, as against the original stipulation of April, 1962. The hope of turning out four per month as planned in the beginning is expected to materialise only in the current year. This will involve, however importing 'all' sub-assemblies, since the project is not evidently in a position to produce even now. Mean-while, the short fall in supplies had to be made good by imports, costing another Rs. 5 crores.

There is as much delay and difficulty over the ammunition for this weapon. The problem is this. The propellant is not available in adequate quantities while a satisfactory fuse has still to be developed. The result is that India is producing only

5,000 rounds a month, half the targeted rate, and that too with an imported fuse. Will the Government tell us who tripped and where ?

Wastage occurs also due to the delay in purchases which are made through the DGSD. In our defence establishments in the manufacturing programme, sometimes, you have to go out for components or the raw materials, and they have to be purchased where time is of the essence and the consideration is not just money only. The DGSD gets bogged down by its rules and red-tape. It lets you down at that stage, and we have to suffer. I ask, could we not evolve a policy on defence requirements, that the defence requirements are purchased directly and not through the DGSD ? This system exists the United Kingdom also, where excepting for aircraft all other purchases are left to the concerned Ministry to purchase them directly at the price which they consider best. What I am pleading for is only that for all defence requirements, the Ministry of Defence should be allowed to purchase them directly. If we ask the Defence Minister what should be given topmost priority, I am sure he would evidently say security of our country. We all share that view.

But we get worried when we see around us people working in the manner they do and when we see national security becoming the play thing of political warlords. How otherwise could they explain the splitting up of the MIG factory into two units, situated more than 1,000 KMs. apart from each other ? Why was Koraput chosen ?

Was it not done under pressure from the then Congress ministry in Orissa ? Is it not true that no survey was made of the location ? Is it not true that no minister visited the site before it was approved, This division having its two units at different ends of the country adds to the cost, leads to wastage and is more time-censuring,

Coming to planning for defence. I want to ask whether we are really self-sufficient to defend ourselves ? in the eventuality of a prolonged war all by our-

selvas ? I would agree that improvements have taken place since the days of Mr. Krishna Menon's lamp-shades and stoves manufacturing ordnance factions, and we are now making arms and ammunitions in our factories. But are our factories working at full capacity ? Are they producing at optimum cost ? Do we have the wherewithal to sustain a major military conflict ?

We have go only two known enemies. Before we discuss our strength, let us have a quick look at our enemies' strength. One is Pakistan, about which the Report says—I do not know whether we should quote this report ; it starts with an Errata—I do not know how far it is true. It says :

"It has doubled the strength of its army and considerably increased the size and striking power of its Air Force. Its Navy has also been significantly expand. It is in fact obvious that this force cannot be maintained within its announced defence budget of Rs 245 crores."

We also know from other sources that since 1965, when US stopped direct arms aid, Pakistan has acquired military equipment valued at well over 700 million dollars from various countries.

Regarding China, our second aggressor, I quote a paper from the Institute of Defence Studies and Analyses :

"It will take a significant time interval to close the gap in the sense of India reaching an appropriate deterrent equation with China."

China's annual defence expenditure is estimated to be Rs. 5625 crores, which is about $5\frac{1}{2}$ times more than what we spend. Even if I possibly rule Pakistan out seeing its one difficulties at present, I am not ruling China out, which is a nuclear power and which is spending $5\frac{1}{2}$ times what we spend. Are we fully prepared and can we face an attack ? Are we self-sufficient ?

40 per cent of our defence outlay is spent on salaries etc. of the forces. I am

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not grudging that. But only men cannot fight. They have to be provided with materials. The production in our public sector factories of the Defence Ministry is Rs. 175 crores. It is an improvement from 1963-64, when it was only 119 crores. But is this production of Rs. 175 crores enough? Inputs in our factories are maintained at steady levels, but capital expenditure is coming down. That is what is worrying me. The capital expenditure has come down from Rs. 31.07 crores in 1967-68 to Rs 30.07 crores in 1968-69 and it is estimated to be Rs 26.07 crores in 1969-70. This means that production capacity worth only about Rs. 4 to 5 crores is added every year. The gap in our requirements is so big that if we add to the production capacity, we cannot be self-sufficient by ourselves. Our resources position being what it is, the Government has to do two things : Firstly it should declare a war on waste, cut down expenditure and economise. Secondly, set proper priorities of what you would make yourself and what you would allow others to make. While we talk of this question of production we have also to bear in mind that we cannot fight, a modern war with old weapons. Strategy changes, methods of war change and what used to be our national barriers, our friends and defenders are no more there. We have been reading in history what they used to say of Himalayas as our national barrir on the north and the three oceans we have to safeguard us. But in modern warfare they have no meaning at all. Modern war means sophisticated weapons and they are really very expensive.

If I can give an idea of how expensive a war can be, I would like to take the House back to the days of Second World War when during the Peak days of war United Kingdom used to spend an amount equivalent to Rs. 6500 crores and United States of America at that time, fighting a war 3000 miles away from her, used to spend an amount equivalent to Rs. 45,500 crores. If you make an allowance for how the prices have gone up and multiply it by five it will come to 30,000 for U. K. and 200,000 for USA and the sum of Rs. 1100 crores we are spending

a year is too small and we will not be able to sustain ourselves. I do not think we can defend ourselves for more than a week. Whatever production capacity we may have and whatever may be our stockpile, we have a capacity to sustain ourselves only for a week, in the case of a concerted war.

In that case if we want to divert or change-over all our civil factories to make defence equipments in case of an emergency, can we hold our own? I would say, no, because in our country today we have only about 1,00,000 machine tools. What can 1,00,000 machine tools do? The production capacity of the entire engineering industry in our country working at full capacity is only worth about Rs. 5000 crores. How much of that production will be to fight with (*Interruption*). My hon. friend here probably does not understand this. These princes, they are so far away from people that they do not know the strateg required and the ammunicions required to fight war. Only by men we cannot fight. Nor can they fight with the fists or bamboo sticks. If paisa was dirty Sir, I am sure they would not have continued their fight for their privy purses. In any event, if we take all the resources available and the capacity in our country and put it to use still we cannot manufacture goods and equipments to last us for more than a couple of months.

Sir, I do not want to give an impression that we are not prepared. Improvement, as the Minister said, has been made, but improvement and self-sefficiency are two different things. In a school there are four examinations in a year. In the quarterly examination a student may get one mark, in the half-yearly examination he may get three marks, in the three-quarterly he may get seven marks and in the final he may get twelve marks. He has improved a lot but still he fails and he is not promoted because he has not got the minimum required marks. The same is the case here. Our production has gone up. You have improved because instead of lamp-shades we are trying to make tanks and other things. But you have not improved enough to make our country strong enough.

If it is carried a little further, how for with our old tanks can we continue during the war when we have been making up to now only 20 to 25 tanks. If you take the case of ammunitions, with an army of eight lakhs even if fifty rounds are fired by each soldier you require 40 million bullets daily. Do we have the capacity to make that? We do not. During the last war our housewives were good enough to keep the morale of the country up by knitting sweaters, but I am sure spite of their best intentions they would not be able to help us by making bullets in their houses. This means we will have to take help probably from other sources. We have done on the past. How do we carry on now? This involves also the External Affairs Ministry and last time the Minister said that we should not mix it up. I would not like to go into the details of that but could we ask one question? It is not a fact that after our conflict with Pakistan all of a sudden USA stopped arms aid? Now we are putting all our eggs in one basket that is Soviet Union. Could it possibly not happen again?

Now we have not been able to prevent Soviet Russia from giving arms to Pakistan, how will we be able to persuade them if, God forbid, another conflict takes place, to continue their assistance to us?

The Minister may again tell us while replying that this is what we have been manufacturing. Well, you may have very strong teeth. But it is a question of stocks so that the pipeline can be fed. You may have strong teeth today but your paws are weak, you have strong muscles but blood does not flow through your veins. In that connection I would like to ask, if he can take us into confidence, what steps he will take for securing foreign aid, what steps he would take to make reasonably sure that again, in case of difficulty, we are not to be blackmailed by one country or two countries. Why do we not shop all around the world for good which we can pick up from any place we want so that in times of emergency we need not depend on one or the other?

I would also request them to change their pattern of management. Defence does not necessarily mean only taking strategic decisions in times of war. It is not a war Ministry; it is a Ministry of Defence. It means defence production. When they are holding charge of so many factories, so many institutions where production goes on, why don't they employ management experts, those who know that production is, those who know what production control is, what raw material control is and what management technique is and not merely the political system. I may possibly agree with a political man being the Minister, and here I am not making any insinuation against Shri L. N. Mishra or Shri M. R. Krishna, but why not have your second tier or third tier, when you have a three-tier system of administration, someone who knows the job, who has very good background and experience of production control and raw material control, who is not just politicking but doing the job for which the people of India are paying?

We have seen how in the United States experts have been brought in as Defence Secretary, what economies they have brought in and how they have been hailed all over. When I say this it is not my view alone: it is also shared by the Government of India, because the Government have sent to the United States a team of experts from the Defence Ministry and ordnance factories to study the methods of production controlling expenditure, bringing in economies etc. I would like to know what were the recommendations given by them which came back after their studies and training course. Have you implemented any of their recommendations? And how are you going to modernise your system of computers to bring in better methods and to discard older red-tape that might be continuing?

While on the subject, I would like to mention one word about research. Though we have been spending a huge amount of money, I am sorry that the report mentions only Rs. 13 crores for research. It is high time that we stepped it up. If we have to double our own

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needs, if we have to cut down collaborations if this country of 53 crores of people have to make our own goods with our own designs by our own people then we must have more and more outlay on research.

Since 40 per cent of our expenditure relates to salaries, amenities etc. it means that every year even if we keep the same number of people in the army, navy and air force, the expenditure will be going on. This is something which we cannot curtail. In that case, to make us more effective, cannot we possibly have a smaller army with better mobility, with better equipment so that instead of all your money every year being eroded into paying this you keep only a part of it which can defend you with better equipment ?

Lastly, why do you not confine yourself to production of strategic goods and why do you not decide the priorities in which you would like to make your investments ? I can possibly understand a little bit of your hesitation in trying to give orders to private firms at large but for things which are not of strategic importance—say, trucks, tractors, earthmoving equipment—why should you go on spending your scarce resources instead of trying to farm them out to private firms?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Bombay South) : The cat is out of the bag.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : There is no cat ; it is only in your mind.

You make the strategic goods yourself ; that you probably cannot give to outsiders. This gentleman here is afraid and says that we cannot trust others. Who gave him the certificate that he is the only patriot around ? Nobody has given him that certificate yet. Just because there are a few people who have a fear in the mind that given to the private sector it might be abused, then probably next they will start pleading that we should stop all education because once a child is taught to read and write he may start writing abuses !

Orders given to the private sector were only worth Rs. 24 crores. That is for you to decide. As I said, during the last two emergencies you tried to switch on to the private sector to get your requirements. The Minister after looking after the ordnance factories, knows that tooling, preparations, equipment take time and you cannot turn these overnight. So, why do you not give a small percentage—it might be as minute as you want—to the private sector factories for your components and spare parts, the idea being that they have the tooling right with them so that in the case of an emergency they do not go out hunting for drawings to prepare the toolings and overnight they can switch over to manufacture what you want ?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Nothing will be given to the private sector.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar) : If you do not give contracts to the private sector, he may commit suicide.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : I do not have an abusive mind ; I wish well to everybody, including you.

I will make one request to the Defence Minister. He should assert himself more. I do not know why the Minister of such an important thing like defence allows himself to be relegated to the position of number four or number five in the Cabinet or if it goes alphabetically, as I hear it is done sometimes, God knows where in the tail he is. But it is such an important matter which concerns all other matters and I request him that he should assert himself more. He should be more vocal and more intervening because what infrastructure we build in our country, whatever industries we allow what licences we give, ultimately they should with our limited resources have a bearing on our defence strategy and defence requirements should such a time arise. This is my request to him.

I would hope that he replies to some of these points, specially about the criti

cism that has been made in the three Committees' reports, and takes us into confidence and tells us something more about it. Probably that way we will also have more confidence and trust in him and we can work better in building ourselves strong.

श्री इसहाक सम्भली : महोदय, यहां डिफेंस पर डिस्कसन हो रहा है और कांग्रेस बेंचेज बिलकुल खाली पड़ी हुई हैं।.....
(अवधान)

श्री रणधीर सिंह : एक एक सवा लाख का बैठा है।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Hon. Member may now move their cut motions.

SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH (Gorakhpur) : I beg to move.

That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure on the part of the Government in not deciding to promote the next junior Officers in place of the three retiring Chiefs of Defence Forces. (2)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1

[Failure on the part of the Government for not setting up a Defence Board on the lines of Railway Board. (3)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure on the part of the Government in not creating a post of C-in-C and field Marshal. (4)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1.

[Discrimination between Territorial and Regular Army. (5)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Rs. 1.

[Failure on the part of the Government for not giving any preference to N. C. C. Cadets at the time of selection to Commissioned ranks. (6)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1.

[No provision for flight training for N. C. C. (7)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1.

[Poor Defence Intelligence Service. (8)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure on the part of the Government in not equipping the Defence Intelligence Service with latest instruments. (9)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure on the part of the Government to check the Pakistan spy ring in Defence Departments and factories. (10)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure on the part of the Government to check the Chinese spy ring in Defence Departments and factories. (11)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to check the rebel Nagas from crossing the eastern border. (12)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to produce Nuclear weapons. (13)]

[Shri Mahan Digvijai Nath]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure in production of Hydrogen bomb and its anti bomb. (14)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure on the part of the Government in not following a tooth for a tooth and a nail for a nail policy towards the enemies. (15)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1.

[Dependence on foreign arms aid. (16)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure on the part of the Government for not setting up more ordnance factories in the country. (17)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure on the part of the Government in not taking proper and due action against the Chines for constructing Lhasa-Kathmandu military road. (18)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure on the part of the Government for not connecting the national highways in North and Eastern Zones with Defence headquarters. (19)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1.

[Poor conditions of military hospitals. (20)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure in setting up of military hospitals, fully equipped with latest instruments and X-Ray plants, at

all the district headquarters in the country. (21)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1

[Need the promotion of Military doctors at par with other ranks. (22)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure on the part of the Government in not providing equivalent posts to all the released Emergency Commissioned Officers. (23)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1.

[Prevailing corruption and favouritism in the matter of promotion of J. C. Os. (24)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to make proper arrangements for imparting training to each and every recruit in the Army, Navy and Air Force. (25)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to give compulsory parachute training to all the defence personnel. (26)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1.

[Disparity in pay and allowances and other concessions between Territorial and Regular Army. (27)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1.

[Poor maintenance of Defence colleges in the country (28)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to exempt the children of

defence personnel studying in schools and colleges from tuition fee. (29)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1.

[Misuse of national Defence Fund. (30)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to uproot corruption prevailing in the Soldiers, Sailors and Airmen's Boards in the country. (31)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1.

[Need to curtail expenditure on officers' messes. (32)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1.

[Poor maintenance of military farms in the country (33)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1.

[Mal-administration in military farms. (34)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to establish more shipyards in the country. (35)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to build more warships in the country (36)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to build submarines and torpedoes in the country. (37)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1.

[Need to increase the number of fleets in Indian Navy (38)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1

[Dependence on countries for purchasing of ships and warships. (39)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1.

[High expenditure in U. K. (40)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1.

[Need for the expansion of H.A.L. Kanpur. (41)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1.

[Need for the expansion of H. A. L. Bangalore. (42)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1.

[Need to manufacture all types of aircraft required for the Air Force, in the country. (43)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1.

[Manufacture of Migs in the country. (44)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1.

[Need for conducting more Defence exhibition in the country. (45)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1.

[Manufacturing of more power radars in the country. (46)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1.

[Need for provision of better equipment and facilities to the personnel posted in forward areas. (47)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1.

[Shri Mahant Digvija Nath]

[Need to raise the mountain army to face the Chinese challenge. (48)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1.

[Need to raise Guerilla Army. (49)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1.

[Need for use of dogs in the army to locate the enemy positions. (50)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to check and uproot the Pakistan spy ring in ordnance factories (51)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to check Chinese spy ring in ordnance factories in the country. (52)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1.

[Need to bring about improvements in the manufacture of Gnat fighter aircrafts. (53)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re.1.

[Manufacture of Jet and Supersonic engines in the country. (54)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re.1.

[Need to bring about more improvements in Vijayanta Tanks and to make it more powerful. (55)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re.1.

[Manufacture of helicopters in the country. (56)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re.1.

[Nationalisation of all the seven public undertakings manufacturing arms and ammunitions for the army. (57)

That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re.1.

[Poor production of tanks. (58)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re.1.

[Need to construct all the airforce aerodromes underground (59)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re.1.

[Poor show of military strength on Republic Day Parades. (60)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re.1.

[Favouritism in the matter of promotion to higher ranks. (61)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re.1.

[Equal pay for equivalent ranks in all the three Wings of Defence Forces. (62)]

SHRI GANESH GHOSH : (Calcutta South) I beg to move :—

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1-."

[Profiteering by big business houses in India from defence orders. (63)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1-."

[Undemocratic and anti-people policy in the matter of defence of the country. (64)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Lack of precaution against leaking out army secrets to foreign agencies by certain officials. (65)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1 -."

[Use of Territorial Army against democratic movements (66)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1 -."

[Favouritism prevailing in the N.C.C (67)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1 -."

[Demobilisation of qualified personnel of the Emergency Commission without providing alternative suitable jobs. (68)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1 -."

[Ban imposed on circulation of several progressive journals and publications in the Army, Navy and Air Force. (69)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1 -."

[Failure to abolish contract system in Defence Establishments. (71)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1 -."

[Failure to reduce disparity between the facilities and benefits given to jawans and the army officials. (72)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1 -."

[Failure to take steps against defence officials keeping contact with the C.I.A. (73)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1/—."

[Victimisation of defence employees* for participating in the one day token strike on 19th September, 1968. (74)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1/—"

[Failure to curtail defence expenditure which is affecting the economic development of the country. (75)]

"That the demand under the head ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1/—."

[Failure to publish Henderson Committee's Report regarding the NEFA debacle despite repeated public demand (76)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1/—."

[Discrimination shown by the Defence Department in providing jobs to people of different States in the defence department. (77)].

SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH :
I beg to move:—

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100/—."

[Lack of proper arrangements in Military Hospitals. (92)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100/—."

[Supply of poor diet to the patients in Military Hospitals. (93)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100/—."

[Unsatisfactory and not upto the Marking working and training of

[Shri Mahant Digvijai Nath]

mountaineering Institute, Darjeeling. (94)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100/—."

[Poor performance and training at Mountaineering Institute, Uttar Kashi (95)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100/—."

[Need to establish a Mountaineering Institute at Gorakhpur. (96)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100/—."

[Posting of military by rotation in forward areas particularly in North-Eastern regions. (97)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100/—."

[Need for more Naval exercises with the help of friendly countries. (98)].

"That the demand under the head ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100/—."

[Need to have more exercises of the Air Force. (99)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100/—."

[Need to provide more military exercises for the Army. (100)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100/—."

[Failure on the part of the Government for not giving preference to martial races at the time of selection in defence forces (101)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100/—."

[Need to take steps to maintain high moral of military. (102)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100/—."

[Manufacture of conventional weapons in the country. (103)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100/—."

[Failure in manufacturing powerful ground-to-air guided missiles. (104)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100/—."

[Need to manufacture powerful air-to air guided missiles. (105)].

That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to manufacture powerful air-to-ground guided missiles (106)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to manufacture underground missiles (107)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100

[Need to have own air umbrella against any foreign attack (108)]

SHRI GHNESH GAOSH : I beg to move :

That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to increase benefits for the retired Army Jawans and disabled persons (109)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to increase travelling allowances for jawans (110)]

That the demand under the head ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Inadequacy of family quarters in the Army, Navy and Air Force establishments for the jawans and lower cadres in the Defence forces (111)]

That demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to improve medical facilities in the Army Hospitals (112)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Secret relations maintained by Army officials with reactionary political parties (113)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need for appointment of Pay Commission for fixing higher salaries for jawans and lower cadres in the Defence Departments (114)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Bureaucratism prevailing in the Defence Department (115)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to mark India self-reliant in the matter of defence production (116)]

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udiki) : bag to I move :

That the demand under the head Defence Services, Effective- Army be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Expenditure of Rs. 0. 84 lakhs on monorail in Ordnance factory since 1955, which has not been brought so far into use (125)]

That the demand under the head Defence Services, Effective- Army be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Expenditure on expansion of Ordnance Factory to manufacture tail units in a capacity of 4800 units, the production was 240 in 1964-65 and 967 in 1968-67 (126)]

That the demand under the head Defence Services, Effective-Army be reduced by Rs. 100

[Manufacture of same stores in two different factories, in one of which there was an extra cost of Rs. 6. 6 lakhs in 1965 (127)]

That the demand under the head Defence Services, Effective-Army be reduced by Rs. 100

[Manufacture of certain stores in Ordnance factories which according to audit were available in the market at Rs. 8.78 lakhs less (128)]

That the demand under the head Defence Services, Effective-Army be reduced by Rs. 100

[Avoidable rejection which totalled Rs. 42. 45 lakhs in five Ordnance factories (129)]

That the demand under the head Defence Services, Effective-Army be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Backlog of incomplete orders which totalled Rs. 25.4 crores in 1965-66, involving cancellation costing Rs. 1.50 crores due to absence check on feasibility of production (130)]

[Shri Labho Prabhu]

That the demand under head Defence Services, Effective-Army be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Rs. 6.5 lakhs spent on mooring gear which is lying idle since 1964 as the mooring berth was given up (131)]

That the demand under the head Defence Services, Effective-Army be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Rs. 1.52 lakhs spent on line of type replacement for aircraft, which was found unnecessary leading to cancellation of the contract with compensation (132)]

That the demand under the head Defence Services, Effective-Army be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Rs. O. 59 lakhs spent on Hit indicators by the Army even after they had been found unsuitable by the Navy and Air Force (133)]

That the demand under the head Defence Services, Effective-Arm be reduced by Rs. 100

[Rs. 37.25 lakhs value of stores landed in respect of which on claim was made (134)]

That the demand under the head Defence Services, Effective-Army be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Rs. 1.08 lakhs cost of helicopter and Rs. 2.19 lakhs cost of two aero engines rendered unusable without proper storage (135)]

That the demand under the head Defence Services, Effective-Army be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Rs. 63.26 crores worth of stores condemned as obsolete in 1966 of which only Rs. 4. 68 crores have been sold (136)]

That the demand under the head Defence-Services, Effective-Army be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Excessive purchase of new vehicles when 617 one ton trucks, 4066 jeeps and 1,650 motor-cycles are held beyond authorisation (137)]

That the demand under the head Defence-Services, Effective-Army be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Rs. 11.19 lacks spent on 8 overhead reservoirs for which there is no use (138)]

That the demand under the head Defence-Services, Effective-Army be reduced by Rs. 100

[Rs. 101 lakhs spent on a subsidiary Ammunition depot since 1963 without it being still ready while the ammunition is lying under tents (139)]

That the demand under the head Defence-Services, Effective-Army be reduced by Rs. 100

[Rs. 11 lakhs paid to surplus drivers while private transport of Rs. 19.05 lakhs was employed from failure of assigning vehicles (140)]

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Jainagar) :
I beg to move :

That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Rs. 1

[Failure to make arrangements for a common mess for Jawans and officers (153)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1

[failure to appoint representatives of Jawans on Court Martial (154)]

That that the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1

[Failure to make the country completely self-reliant in the matter of armaments (155)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to reserve the quota of promotion for Jawans as Officers at a minimum of fifty per cent. (156)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to increase suitably the pensions of retired army personnel. (157)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to provide proper education to the children of Jawans. (158)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to make provision for democratic, social and secular education for the Jawans and Officers. (159)]

That the demand under the head ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to give preference to the people having belief in democracy, socialism and secularism in the direct recruitment of Jawans and Officers. (160)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to effect the necessary increase in the pay and allowances of Jawans. (161)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to amend the discriminatory rules of discipline and punishment in

respect of the same type of offences committed by the Jawans and Officers. (162)]

SHRI SHINKRE (Panjim) : I beg to move :—

That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to check growing partiality and provincialism in the recruitment of army personnel. (163)]

that the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1.

[Need to make proper use of natural resources and geographical conditions in the country for the training of all the three wings of the defence forces. (164)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to start a Military Academy in Goa taking into consideration the climate and geographical features there. (165)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to transform Goa into a Centre for the training of Army, Navy and Air Force. (166)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to establish one Naval Dockyard for the construction of ships for the Navy. (167)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to expand and provide the port of Mormugao with all the modern sophisticated apparatus. (168)]

[Shri Shinkre]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to transfer the Naval Base from Bombay to Goa. (169)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to transfer the Air Base from Santa Cruz Bombay to Goa in view of the vulnerability of the former base, from Pakistan. (170)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to establish an Ordnance Factory in Goa. (171)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to expand the Naval Station "I. N. S. Hansa" and transform it into Naval Base of the Western Fleet. (172)]

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) :
I beg to Move:—

That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Question of reaching a state of self-sufficiency in the matter of Defence Production. (173)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Stepping up of production in Ordnance Factories. (174)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Oil loading of some work-load in farm of private sector. (175)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Working of H.A.L. at Bangalore and other places. (176)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Working of Garden Reach Workshop and Mazgaon Dock. (177)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Adverse effect of Government orders, merger of D.A. in pay on categories of employees with particular reference to employees working in Defence Establishment in Ichapore (West Bengal). (178)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure of the Government to reinstate those employees who were discharged or suspended on account of taking part in 19th September, 1968 strike (179)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure of the Government to reinstate workers discharged under Presidential orders. (180)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100.

Failure of the Government to reinstate victimised employees discharged for Trade Union activities. (181)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure of the Government to provide equivalent jobs to discharged

Emergency Commissioned Officers.
(182)]

That the demand under the head
Ministry of Defence be reduced by
Rs. 100.

[Shortage of work-load in clothing
factories. (183)]

That the demand under the head
Ministry of Defence be reduced by
Rs. 100.

[Fall in wages of piece workers in
Ordnance Factories. (184)]

That the demand under the head
Ministry of Defence be reduced by
Rs. 100.

[Failure of the Government to con-
struct adequate number of quarters
for other ranks and civilian employees
in Defence establishments. (185)]

That the demand under the head
Ministry of Defence be reduced by
Rs. 100.

[Introduction of Bonus Act for
Defence workers. (186)]

That the demand under the head
Ministry of Defence be reduced by
Rs. 100.

[Shifting of Equipment unit under
D.G.O.F. from Calcutta to Kanpur.
(187)]

That the demand under the head
Ministry of Defence be reduced by
Rs. 100.

[Appointment of Wage Board for
the civilian employees in Defence
establishments. 188)]

That the demand under the head
Ministry of Defence be reduced by
Rs. 100.

[Failure of Government to treat
the canteen employees as Government
employees. (189)]

That the demand under the head
Ministry of Defence be reduced by
Rs. 100.

[Brutal firing by D.S.C. Sepoys in
Gun and Shell Factory in Cossipore.
(190)]

SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI
(Moradabad) : I beg to move :—

That the demand under the head
Ministry of Defence be reduced by
Rs. 100.

[Failure to take back the Indian
territory grabbed by Chinese and
Pakistan. (197)]

That the demand under the head
Ministry of Defence be reduced by
Rs. 100.

[Failure to check the entry of Pakis-
tani infiltrators into Kashmir. (198)]

That the demand under the head
Ministry of Defence be reduced by
Rs. 100.

[Failure to set up defence posts on
all Indian Islands. (199)]

That the demand under the head
Ministry of Defence be reduced by
Rs. 100.

[Failure to strengthen Navy in view
of possible foreign danger. (200)]

That the demand under the head
Ministry of Defence be reduced by
Rs. 100.

[Failure to manufacture Atom Bomb
in view of the danger of an Atomic
attack from China. (201)]

That the demand under the head
Ministry of Defence be reduced by
Rs. 100.

[Failure to fill the vacuum caused as
a result of withdrawal of British
military bases from Singapore. (202)]

[Shri Om Prakash Tyagi]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to impart compulsory military training to our young men and women in view of the hostile postures of Pakistan and China and their collusion and military strength. (203)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to check the entry of Chinese trained and armed hostile Nagas into Nagaland. (204)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to end dependence on foreign know-how in respect of military hardware. (205)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to make the country self-dependent in Arms and Armaments. (206)]

That the demand under the head Defence Services, Effective-Army be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to provide adequate pay and diet to Jawans. (207)]

That the demand under the head Defence Services, Effective-Army be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to provide sufficiently nutritious diet to vegetarian Jawans and Officers. (208)]

That the demand under the head Defence Services, Effective-Army be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to provide special facilities to Army personnel posted on the borders (209)]

That the demand under the head Defence Services, Effective-Army be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to check corruption and pilferage in stores. (210)]

That the demand under the head Defence Services, Effective-Army be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to make intelligence department in Armed Forces effective. (211)]

That the demand under the head Defence Service, Effective-Navy be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Lack of a strong Naval base in Andaman Nicobar. (212)]

That the demand under the head Defence Services, Effective-Air Force be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Laxity in manufacturing aircraft engines. (213)]

That the demand under the head Defence Services, Effective-Air Force be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to achieve self-sufficiency in manufacturing aeroplanes. (214)]

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I beg to move :—

That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Off loading of some work-load in favour of private sector. (231)]

MR. CHAIRMAN : The cut motions are also before the House.

DR. D. S. RAJU (Rajahmundry) : Mr. Chairman, while I rise to support the Demands of the Defence Ministry I would like to make a few observations and a few suggestions for the serious consideration of the Ministry.

Defence is very complicated subject and to contribute in a substantial and

important way to defence, we should think of our foreign policy also; otherwise, it will be unrealistic.

The essence and aim of our foreign policy is to make friends wherever possible; to promote our interests, trade and otherwise and to see that no foreign country makes any aggression on us. If our foreign policy had succeeded, naturally there would not be any difficulty and any necessity for making defence budgets because we would not have any enemies then. But we did not succeed and perhaps no country ever succeed in making friends with everybody in the world.

This naturally takes us to the subject of pacts. We made pacts with many countries, particularly with China and Pakistan. Our experience has been very disappointing. The Panch Sheel which we made with China had lulled us into a false sense of security and that was the reason why we were unprepared in the year 1962 when China committed aggression. The Chinese aggression has been a blessing in disguise, and it has many political and military consequences. Politically, we were unprepared for it; we did not expect it; we put too much trust in the Panch Sheel agreement, and that was the lesson for us to learn. Militarily also, our troops were not equipped, were not ready; there were so many deficiencies, and that was the reason for the debacle. As I have said, there were many lessons for us to learn, and if we could benefit by them, it would be a great blessing. Indeed, we did benefit from this debacle. If this had not happened, perhaps, we would not have fared well as we did when Pakistan attacked us in the year 1965. I would even go to the extent of saying that if we did not profit by the experience of Chinese aggression, there would have been difficulties for us, and I would not have been surprised if Gen. Ayub Khan had pushed us from Delhi and sat in Delhi even temporarily. Fortunately, we had an able Defence Minister at that time, Shri Y. B. Chavan. He did take full advantage of the Chinese debacle and rectified many of the defects, plugged many of the loopholes and improved the organisation and equipment of the army. The result was that we

were able to deal with the Pakistan aggression in the year 1965. After that, our present Defence Minister, Shri Swaran Singh, an equally able person, has further improved the defence strength of the army.

The strength of the defence of the country depends not only on the armed Forces—Army, Navy and Air Force—but also, in the present context upon the whole nation. The whole nation forms the base of the pyramid. We can say that the armed forces form the apex, the warhead, of it.

Effective defence depends not only upon the armed forces but also upon our industrial resources, our agricultural resources, the spirit of the nation, and the philosophy of the nation. All these factors come into operation. There are certain priorities. The defence budget is put down at 3.46 per cent of the gross national output. I must confess that this is inadequate for the reasons which I am going to mention a bit later. We have got a big coastal line extending to some thousands of miles and the two immediate neighbours Pakistan and China, have not ceased their aggressive attitude for the last 20 years. They are in the same frame of mind as they were 20 years ago.

As my hon. friend has just now said and as our Defence Minister has also mentioned in the report, Pakistan is making frantic efforts to buy equipment from almost all the countries in the world. Their fighting power has improved and their armed forces also have improved. Apart from this, the Chinese postures are also the same. China, we must remember, is potentially a great country with about 750 million people; culturally and racially they are one country, they have one philosophy, *i. e.*, Communism, one religion, *i. e.*, communism. They may burst on their seams on any day, if not today; a few years later perhaps, mostly towards South East Asia. Now they are engrossed in their own internal situation—the Russian border incidents and also their Cultural Revolution, which have diverted their minds, as soon as the issues are settled, they may turn towards India.

[Dr. D. S. Raju]

Sir, now coming to the Army, as I have said our army in the present conditions, in the present set-up of things, I feel it is inadequate. How can we garrison this big coastline in addition to guarding our frontiers? I do understand that the modern trends are to have more sophisticated equipment and less of the Armed forces. That is true. But are we adequate in our equipment, sophisticated equipment and latest equipment? I do not think we are quite sufficient in that respect. Are we very good in the transport system? I do not think even that is perfect. The modern trend is improved transportation. There is a great revolution in combat mobility, as they call it.

Foot soldiers, animal transport and even mechanical transport are getting obsolete. Now the trend in the whole transport system is air-lifting, the troops from place to place. In a big country like ours air-lifting is very important and it is very economical also in the long run. If you can lift a battalion at a particular point of time to the front line, it is equal to lifting a Brigade later on. Tactically and strategically it is a very important step. You can dispense away with all this cumbersome wheel and motor transportation. Even trains, bridges, railway lines and tracks may be destroyed by enemy bombing in which case air transport is the most important avenue for support. Besides it was an experience in 1947 when one battalion which was lifted to Srinagar could save the whole situation. This is a very important lesson. Even in the last War in the Malayan jungles all bridges and animal transport were completely destroyed. It was the air transport that could supply food, equipment and material. Apart from that, I would like to mention about the helicopters which are a very important element in airlifting. So far they were derided as only sitting ducks. But now the experts are Changing their opinion. This has become a multi-purpose instrument. They could throw bombs and fire rockets, and they can lift and carry troops weighing upto 25 tons and they are very good. They can land on an airstrip in jungle clearing.

Now you will be surprised to know that the casualties. In the recent War which is going on in Vietnam are very low. Out of 10,000 sorties only one helicopter was lost in spite of heavy ground fire. They are very good for transporting casualties right from the front line to the base hospitals. Now if you read the statistics of World War I, about 10% of the wounded people died. In the Second World War the number of casualties went down to 5.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur) : Let him speak. He is speaking well. Once in a way we hear such speeches from that side.

15.49 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the chair]

DR. D. S. RAJU : In Korea the casualty rate was brought down to 2.5%. In Vietnam war, where these helicopters were used, the casualties rate has been brought down to 1%. That is the importance of helicopters. They are very essential for our air force and the patients can be immediately transferred from the front line to the base hospitals. No casualty clearing stations are necessary except the front line First Aid stations.

Then I wish to say something about the Navy. Battle-ships, cruisers, and destroyers are getting obsolete. They are sitting ducks. They are out-dated. Once they were thought to be masters of the sea. But our policy is that we are not going to be aggressive. We are not going to attack any other country. I hope we don't do that in the future.

We can defend our borders with the midget submarines and torpedo boats. We can manufacture them with much less cost. They are cheap and economical and have better manoeuvrability also. In respect of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbour only 9 midget submarines completely crippled the eastern American fleet stationed at Pearl Harbour. Our coast-line can be defended by these midget submarines and torpedo boats. It takes years to build the battle ship, cruisers

and destroyers. Crores and crores of rupees have to be spent and it takes also years and years to build them. So, these midget submarines and torpedo boats can be built.

I am happy that my hon. friend who spoke before me spoke about research and said that not even 1 per cent of the Defence Budget is spent on research. Research is very important.

In foreign countries like America or England, they are spending much more for research in respect of Defence. It is a question of life and death struggle for them. But for us, it is a pastime; we don't take a serious view of these things.

India has got very eminent scientists like Narlikar's and Khorana's and if only we could give enough encouragement and enough resources, I am sure, we will be in a better position compared to foreign countries.

I am happy that when our Minister while releasing a plane in Bangalore said that our defence policy is to make our country self-sufficient. How can you fight a major war with borrowed equipments? It has got inherent difficulties; a number of complications will come in. If a certain part is not available the whole machinery cannot be used. If a screw is missing the whole machinery will be rendered useless.

There is one other point which I wish to submit. It is the weapons which have changed the course of history. During the last war the atom bombs brought the war to a successful end. If these bombs were not used, Japan would have fought the war 2 or 3 years more. They had got a land army of 4 millions yet. Therefore, weapons are very important.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, डिफेन्स पर वादविवाद हो रहा है और सदन में कोरम का यह हाल है। इस पर हम 1,000 करोड़ रु० खर्च करते हैं। सदन में कोरम तो होना चाहिये।

MR. SPEAKER : The bell is being rung...

Now there is quorum, He may continue.

DR. D. S. RAJU : Hare I would like to quote what the late Churchill had told parliament that if only Hittler had prepared enough V1 and V2 rockets and started the war, he would have won it in six days instead of waging it for 6 years and losing it. This speaks of the importance of modern weapons.

I could quote so many instances from military history which highlight the importance of weapons. At the time of Napoleon, one Robert Fulton had constructed a steamship and presented it to Napoleon. But Napoleon ignored it. If had accepted it and made use of the new invention, perhaps he would have destroyed the British Navy which stood between him and world conquest. If that had happened, the history of England would have been different; there would have been no British Empire perhaps.

The most important question which is worrying the country is that of the manufacture of the atom bomb. It is a very complicated subject. Much can be said for and against—no doubt about it. The whole Parliament should assess the situation and think about it carefully.

I would like to say one thing. One Theodore Taylor, who first produced the atom bomb, has made a statement which appeared in the papers that the scientific and technical know-how is now common knowledge and everybody knows about it; with 10,000 dollars for the materials required, one could make a bomb in any basement workshop. These materials are available all over the world, uranium 235 and plutonium.

This is a very serious situation. Our leaders should take note of it. As to whether it is necessary or not is a different thing. That should be thought out. But it is very cheap to make and many countries could make the bomb.

Lastly about civil defence, which is a very important thing. If you do not make the bomb, at least let full advantage

[Dr. D. S. Raju]

be taken of the knowledge available on civil defence to preserve and protect our country. We have now palatial buildings all over the place. Has it been considered that there should be at least one concrete underground cellar which could protect the occupants from falling bombs and so on.

Then what about fire fighting services? These are not being made available.

I would also suggest that there should be an alternate seat of Government. Delhi is very close to the frontier. We cannot put all our eggs in one basket. It is only 250 miles from the border. I would therefore request Government to take serious note of this and consider having another seat of government somewhere in Central India, Madhya Pradesh or some suitable place.

Now China is preparing for an atomic war. This is evident to most people who know. For the last ten years, they are burrowing into hills and valleys to hide their essential equipment in case of need. They are trying to keep their essential things, documents and so on in underground cellars so that they may be safe against atomic bombing.

These are some important points Government should consider.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY (Nominated-Anglo-Indians) : The Defence Ministry's Report this year has given us more information than it has been the practice to give us in the past. But I say this—and I have said it before—that there is still a dangerous convention in this house that is hardening into a rule of keeping this House essentially ignorant of the basic reorganisation requirements in defence. And the unfortunate part is that by keeping this House ignorant, we only delude ourselves. Pakistan knows, the Americans, with their sophisticated intelligence, know the strength of our forces, their deployment, our weaponry and so forth.

16 hrs.

I remember a very senior General telling me that on one occasion he was

playing golf with the American military attache and the latter gave information about the strength of our armed forces, their disposition, the weapons they were using, the rate at which we were producing and not producing, the lack of standardisation and so on. He was amazed.

From that American, that senior General received more information than he had ever been aware of. We persist in behaving—I say this with respect—more or less like adolescents in the matter of security. Unfortunately as the hon. lady Member along side of me just mentioned there has been a tradition in India of the civilians, including the legislators, not taking on intelligent, an informed interest in matters of defence. Before Independence there was the convention—it was understandable—on the part of the Government to keep its subject people ignorant of defence preparations. I should say this that during the second world war the National Defence Council of which I was a Member was given more information than our present National Defence Council today of which also I am a Member. I say this with regret that there is no meaningful discussion in our National Defence Council. The proceedings are superficial; the information given is equally superficial.

I am sorry that so few Members are here today. This house has betrayed the trust which it owes to the country. We are final custodians of the security of India but we have been more and more prepared to surrender our minimum duty to the professionals. I do not say anything against professionals; they are good soldiers and they are paid to be good soldiers. But they tend to be conservative; they tend to have their professions if not mental arteries hardened along conventional lines. As someone rightly remarked, war is too dangerous a business to be left to the Generals. Over and over again we have seen how events have overtaken us; in 1962, in Kutch and almost in the Indo-Pakistan conflict, but for the gallantry of our jawans, our young officers and our incomparable pilots what would have happened? And the less said about our so called intelligence section

the better because there has been not only a shoddy failure but a shameful failure.

I feel that the time is long over due when the Members of this House must insist on greater participation in matters relating to defence. We want to know something about what the reorganisation, if any, is on the top, what in fact are we producing and whether we are standardising our equipment and how we are moving toward self sufficiency. We want to know whether their is any defence strategy. These are the kinds of things we want to know. I sincerely ask Members to support my request; if we cannot have a Commission let us have a high powered Committee consisting of some knowledgeable Members of this House. It is a vital matter, because of complacency with regard to defence there is the usual cliché of security which is used as a cloak for dangerous secrecy. What happened in the sixties? Jawaharlal Nehru castigated me violently one day when I said that we were utterly unprepared. When I read from the American Papers showing that the Chinese were preparing to attack in Nefah he accused me of being a neurotic. There were the same anodyne remark, the same complacency that every thing in the defence garden was perfect. We should now know how utterly unprepared we were militarily then; our soldiers lacked training and equipment and even ordinary clothing. We know what happened. Units taken from Poona and Goa were sent; they did not have sufficient number of 303 rifles: they had ordinary canvas shoes.

We are almost in the same position today so far as secrecy is concerned. I concede that we have improved vastly; that was why our showing was so much better in the Indo-Pakistan conflict, I am commenting on the attitude of the Defence Ministry. Even today they will not release Henderson Brook's report which let them down lightly. It was not deep; it was not incisive. Even then they are afraid to release it.

And that is why I feel this House must say to the Defence Minister: this secrecy, this complacency, these anodyne

remarks, we are not prepared to put up with these any longer. It is the strength of an open society to bring its mistakes out into the open. I do not say there is not a certain security element so far as defence is concerned, but we must bring our basic mistakes out into the open and we must face them and, above all, we must learn from them. Do not let us continue to behave like an immature nation, lacking self-confidence. As soon as somebody said this has happened in defence, you say, "Oh, it affects the morale of the country, "as if the morale of the country consists in painting an ultra roseate picture. It does not.

What is happening in America today? The PEUBLO incidents—you know about it—it is being discussed in full view of the public. At one time, I use to defend practically every army officer who was facing a courtmartial. Now, I have not got the time; I am too busy in other legal matters. But today also, when defence personnel are in trouble, they come to me. As it happened, practically in every case, at the appeal stage, the cases of officers who were removed or dismissed went through my hands, including, in the appeal stage, the only senior officer who was sentenced to imprisonment for cowardice during the Indo-Pakistan conflict.

I recieved information which perhaps no Member of this House has ever seen—some of it was good and some of it was bad: and this is what I want the House to know. We did extremely well; but also we mind our mistake. I want to know this: who is going to look at and who has looked at our mistakes? If you have read Russel Brines he has told us in his book on the Indo-Pakistan conflict that Ayub Khan, after the conflict, retired 11 Generals and 39 Colonels from the Pakistan army because they failed. As far as I could make out from the records I have gone through in my professional capacity, we retired three Major-Generals, about 10 Brigadiers and about 25 Lt. Cols. It requires an investigation—not for the purpose of witch-hunting, I want to know why. I want to know why, for instance, so many of our Brigadiers were found wanting. Yes, I can understand in times of battle people with good

records are found wanting even in the best regulated armies. But why were so many of those Brigadiers found wanting and removed from command? Some had very good records: they had been Brigadiers General (staff)—a crucial appointment. They had been through staff college; they have attended the National Defence College. Some of them undoubtedly were properly removed, but I cannot help feeling that some of them were made scapegoats. They were made scapegoats, not only the Brigadiers but the Lt. Cols. because of the incompetence of the Divisional Commanders, of the Generals at the top. Why was it that 11-Corps did not do as well as they should have done? From the records I have seen, they could have and should have done better than they did. Five out of 11 Brigadiers in 11-Corps were found wanting.

I am open to correction: from the records I would say that no less than nine of our battalions—in 11-Corps—broke, I agree that in the best armies, regiments break including the British Army, when a lot of them broke and ran in Burma, Gallipoli and places like that. But in one case that I went through, they broke not because the men were really wanting—it was a battalion with a fine records—but the recruits were new. They had received no collective training; they had not even been trained to use their 30-Brownings. They had not even seen our own tanks! Under those conditions, any regiment anywhere in the world would have broken. When the Pattons came at them, with their 1800-yard guns, they broke. I want to have a Committee, with Members of this House associated, to look into this: why some of our regiments broke and why so many of our Brigadiers were found wanting.

From what I can see, many of our Generals were incompetent; they had no capacity to co-ordinate; they lacked resilience. They had no capacity to plan tactics, and, like Krishna Menon, they started interfering with the local commanders, with the result that many of the local commanders failed, and they were made scapegoats. As I said, we made these mistakes.

Then while some of the Brigadiers were undoubtedly made scapegoats, others who were palpable failures because they knew the Generals above them were decorated. In one case that I went into, the conflict was between the senior officer who was court-martialled for cowardice and the Brigadier, and the reply of the senior officer was, "If I am a coward, then this Brigadier is the greatest coward that the Indian Army has ever produced." Two of the three battalions under him broke only because he panicked. That gentleman was mentioned in despatches. I won't mention the names. I am mentioning this to show how unfairly decorations were given, and how people who were failures, were decorated, and how people who did not fail were made scapegoats. I may mention one name in this brigade; you may know it: the third battalion—the Jats with their commanding officer, Lt.-Col. Desmond Hayde inscribed in blood and valour—the epic of Dograi. He is an Anglo-Indian; I have never seen him. But as a senior General told me, here was probably the greatest epic of the conflict; here was a gallant battalion, with 33 per cent casualties, led by this gallant officer. But he did not get a decoration for Dograi. Who gets the decoration? That is the irony of it. The Divisional Commander who was sitting 25 miles away in the Khasa distillery—I do not say he was participating in the amenities of the Khasa distillery—he got the Mahavir Chakra for being 25 miles away. But the Battalion Commander who lead his men through a hail of fire and of death got no decoration. He got the Mahavir Chakra for gallantry in a previous action.

What I am afraid of is this. During the war, I quite understand you cannot advertise these things, because it may demoralise our people. But we are far away enough now to take a hard, objective look, at what happened during the Indo-Pak war. Many of the Generals you decorated undoubtedly deserved it, but the army knows that several of your Generals who were completely incompetent. We got a glimpse in NEFA not only of the incompetence, but worse of some of our senior Commanders. That was the time when Krishna Menon was filling the army with his favourites at the

top. But in the Indo-Pak conflict also several of our Generals fail. I want to know why they failed, why our Brigadiers failed and why so many of our regiments made a poor show. Ayub Khan was at least a soldier. He took a hard look and removed 11 Generals. But who is there in India to take a hard look? The Defence Minister will probably say, "You are casting aspersions on the army." Is he going to get the Generals to take a hard look? I cannot give information of cases which I am conducting in the higher courts at the moment. But as one judge remarked, did you expect this from Generals? Are you going to expect some of these Generals to take a hard look? They have wasted interest in white-washing their own incompetence—some of them, not all. The time is long overdue and we must have some kind of committee consisting of members of this House to go into this matter.

There is need for minimum reorganisation. I agree that conditions in India are such that we are not able to organise our forces on the Canadian pattern. They have not got an army, Navy and Air Force. They have got a single armed force. In India, we have inherited the British tradition of different arms with an almost jealous resistance on their separate identities. Even in Britain, there has been a minimum of re-organisation.

The Defence Minister will say, we have got the Chiefs of Staff Committee. It is a nominal committee. There is nothing like what they have got in Britain or America.

It is all right if your chief of Army Staff is good. We are continuing the tradition of the British Commander-in-Chief and we repose in his person absolute and uninhibited authority. But he has no command. The Defence Minister will say, he is assisted by the Vice-Chief of Staff and Principal Staff Officers. I am open to correction. He writes confidentially. How are they going to act as equals so far as he is concerned? As far as I am aware, in Britain and America, the person who corresponds to our Chief of Army Staff is a senior among equals. If we have an inept Chief of Staff, as we had

when Krishna Menon was appointing his favourites, we face disaster. We have no in-built protection, as the British and American systems provide. If we have an inept Chief of Army staff, there is nobody to set it right. But if we have the system that you have in Britain and America you will have the other senior general in that Committee asserting themselves and preventing a disaster overtaking the country.

It is bad—I am not pointing a finger at any; I think the new Chief of Army Staff comes to it with a first-class outstanding record, but I am talking in terms of principle—to allow the Chief of Army Staff to have the tremendous authority of Commander-in-Chief because it leads to arbitrariness on the one hand and at least the possibility of nepotism on the other. If he is weak, as the Chief of Army Staff was weak at a certain time then he becomes a creature of the Defence Minister and you get a Defence Minister like Krishna Menon interfering right down to Lieutenant Colonel level. I do not want the Defence Minister to raise his hands in horror and say, why are you making these allegations. I cannot even tell him. I addressed, not so long ago, a whole set of senior officers. They told me frankly that there is a considerable amount of resentment about the way promotions are done in the services. I am not talking only of army but also of the Air Force. Increasing complaints from the Air Force have been received of people who were condemned as junior officers but have now got senior post. Many of their appointments smack obviously of communalism. These are things that are being talked about by the service people themselves. I would ask the Defence Minister to have a close look at this.

Khera—those of us who have read his book will remember, said in his book that there is no matrix of integration in the Indian Army; there is compartmentalisation and proliferation of Agencies with the result of increasing proliferation of expenditure. I am not against the career prospects of the officers being improved. You may have more Lieutenant Generals if you like, but what I object to is this definite opera-

tion of Parkinson's lay in our army. We have a weakness in our country for empire-building. They demand linguistic States so that there could be more Chief Ministers with their courts of Ministers. Now you have the demand for Telengana. The whole process is due to the weakness for empire-building. In the army today we have this growing weakness of growing private empires established, especially in the ancillary services like the EME and Ordnance establishments and also the Signals. They immediately acquire vested interest in swelling their strength so that they can have more officers of higher rank. I do not want to be misunderstood. I only say that this has to be looked into. I do not want any of the career prospects to be interfered with.

Take the case of the EME, Senior generals in the Indo-Pakistan fight told me, why have an EME unit attached to each brigade, why don't you have a short of an EME base and you know where they will be needed. It would immediately eliminate huge unnecessary expenditure and also cut down expenditure. It would also increase the fighting effectiveness of our forces.

Sir, one of the first priorities for re-organisation is a so called intelligence system. I know the defence Minister will say that there is a certain amount of coordination. It is only a ritual. As far as I hear—again I am open to correction—each arm has its own intelligence section—Army, Navy and Air Force—and I think they are presided over by a person more or less of the rank of a Joint Secretary. But there is no coordination and we know there is no real integration. We know how objectly the failed in NEFA. They did not even know that the maps issued to the army showed routes which were non-existent. What happened in Ichhogil Canal in the Lahore Sector? We did not even know that Ichhogil Canal was a tremendous fortification and the whole area there was virtually a Maginot line. That is another matter. Were our casualties of about 400 officers and 10,000 jawans justified? All this has to be gone into. I say that we paid dearly because of our abject failure so far as intelligence was concerned in the Lahore Sector.

I agree that it was not. Pakistan talks and applies the function to its soul that Lahore was our objective and we failed objectly. I know that Lahore was not our objective. I was one of the members of Shastriji's Committee which was meeting constantly and he had immediately made it clear that Lahore was not an objective because politically, militarily it was not worthwhile. But I cannot help saying this that while Lahore was not the objective, on the Lahore front we certainly did not achieve even the limited objective that we had set before ourselves.

I want to say this. I know that my suggestion for re-organisation, the appointment of a committee for having a hard look at the various defence facts, will be resisted by his Generals, it is to be resisted by them. But I do not want the Defence Minister to take his cue from his Generals. All the re-organisation that is taking place in the democratic countries—and we can only look to them for certain examples—that has been done at the instance of well informed civilians, the legislators. The Generals have never been primarily responsible for re-organisation in the armed forces. I would ask the House to join with me in asking for the appointment of such a committee.

We have nothing now. Our National Defence Council is, as I said, extremely perfunctory. The Consultative Committee is even more perfunctory. I think it is a duty which we owe to the country and to ourselves. Let us have a look at the many facts. It will take me fifteen minutes to enumerate them. For want of time, I am not able to do so. As Khera has underlined in his book, there is no cost consciousness in the army; nor is there any financial discipline. He put it at a conservative estimate that at least ten per cent of the present expenditure could be saved without affecting the security of the country or defence potential. That ten per cent comes to Rs. 110 crores and I am sure every hon. Member will agree That Rs. 110 crores are no mean saving.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH (Khalilabad) : Sir, I agree with most of what Shri Frank Anthony said just now. Our defence is in a bad state and the shift in the Soviet policy

has further jeopardised our defence system and at the moment we are placed in such a dangerous situation *vis-à-vis* our enemies, especially Pakistan, that we must take a second look at the entire defence set up of our country. Just at the moment let us compare ourselves with Pakistan. What do we have and what do they have? So far as the strength of the armed forces is concerned, in, 1965 we had a definite edge over them in infantry almost an edge over them in armoured corps and definitely an edge rather a superiority of 2 : 1 in the air force. Now they have doubled their army and they have vastly increased their air force. What is the situation as of today? Pakistan has more divisions that we could put up against them even after thinking out our lines from our eastern and northern defences. Now where is the superiority that we are maintaining which the Defence Minister talks of? and tank for tank they have got more although they have the same number of regiments as we have got now, because their regiments have more tanks than we have.

The situation being what it is, let us take a look at what we are doing about all these things. So far as our defence production is concerned, something has been brought out already in the report of the Public Accounts Committee. But there are other things that alarm us. For instance, take our production programme of tanks, Vijayanta. It may not be in the national interest to give the figures; So, I will give the percentage. We are 35 per cent behind the schedule, which is a very alarming rate of retardation. So far as our weaponry system is concerned. I have pointed out in this House previously also that we are tied down to Russian weapons with the result that in time of war we will not have ammunition.

Our Defence Minister some time back had spoken about stock-piling. Stock-piling involves a tremendous effort. Does the Defence Minister know that for one week's war we will require a million shells for all the Russian tanks and the Russian guns that we have. For a two months' war we will have to stock-pile for two full years. Having tied ourselves down to this weaponry, it is

imperative that we get out of this snare now because it is closing tighter and tighter every day and in the event of a conflict with Pakistan it will be in Soviet Russia's hand to decide as to who should win. If they switch our tap off we are lost and if they switch off Pakistan's tap they are gone. Let us now take a firm decision to stand on our own legs. It is our own choosing that we have got into this snare.

In 1965 when we had broken Pakistan armoured might and almost destroyed half of their Army and their morale fully our Defence experts and our Generals assessed that Pakistan will take three to four years before they can recoup and get ready for a second round against us. We had three, four years at our disposal to become self-sufficient. Instead of putting all our efforts behind Vijayanta, which is a far superior tank as compared to the tanks which the Russians have given us, we started purchasing from Soviet Russia, because the Defence Ministry and our Government had political reasons to purchase those weapons. They did not have military experts' advice in regard to the purchase of those weapons. We are now in that snare and we should soon get out of that and make a final effort to stand on our own legs.

Our friend, Mr. Frank Anthony pointed out the alarming state of affairs regarding our defence preparedness. What is the basic cause for all these things? Primarily, I would say that the basic cause is the lack of defence knowledge and utter lack of defence consciousness amongst our leaders and a sample of that is just over there before you. We have reached a state, as Mr. Frank Anthony pointed out, when it is too dangerous to leave defence entirely in the hands of Generals alone, but at the same time, defence is too complicated a matter to be left in the hands of unknowledgeable Ministers and politicians. Therefore, let us strike a balance and that is why a Committee is necessary. A Committee is necessary because defence is to complicated a matter to be handled by one man especially a man who is to perform so many other duties

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apart from looking to the Country's defence needs. The time when the Congress booking window opens for distributing tickets, for two or three months the Defence Minister cannot just be seen in the Ministry of Defence ; he is very busy sorting out people to whom he is going to give tickets for elections. Even now, he is to keep running for the Punjab politics, for Haryana politics, etc. and in almost all these politics he has got a finger in every pie, just as he is capable of having something to do with every Ministry now and then. It is not his fault that he has not got the time. It is the political set up of the country that no Minister can or has got time for his job. That is the whole tragedy of this country. Therefore, I will request that the Minister in his own interest for helping him, in the interest of the country and in the interest of the country's defence should accept the proposal for at least a Commission on Defence, if not a standing committee which he has previously rejected when we moved for it. Such a Commission could go into all the aspects of Defence preparedness, including our strategic thinking, including tactical failings, and including also our different organisations and our weaponry system, because the state of our defence is really appalling.

Take the question of unit by unit strength. We are supposed to have six RCLs, the best of the infantry anti-tank weapons, Sir, an RCL is the weapon with which Abdul Hamid knocked down three Patton tanks. These RCL weapons are being used by most advanced countries even as their best and most effective anti-tank infantry weapons. We are supposed to have six of them per infantry battalion but the All India average today is $2\frac{1}{2}$. Is this not an alarming state of affairs that we have so far as equipment is concerned ? Mr. Frank Anthony pointed this out and at that time I could see the Minister shaking his head. I have never understood what his shaking of the head means—'yes' or 'no'. He was possibly contradicting Mr. Anthony's statement and was meaning that we were no longer short of personnel equipment like boots, belts and things like that.

But the alarming fact is that we are still short of these things, not because the country is not capable of producing, but because the organisation is so topsy-turvy that things do not reach their destination in time.

Another alarming state exists in our Air Force. We have got 40 per cent serviceability of our aircraft except the latest purchases. Can an Air Force stand in a battle with such a high percentage of un-serviceability ?

Then, let us look at the turn-around time. Turn-around time is the time taken by the aircraft when it returns to the base, refuels and reloads and goes back. This time is known as turn-around time. In advanced countries the turn-around time is 10 minutes. In Israel it is eight minutes, in Sweden it is five minutes. And what is our turn-around time ? It is an hour and a half. Why is it $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours ? This is not because our pilots are not efficient, our airmen are not efficient, but the thinking is very retarded somewhere in the set-up from the top to the bottom. The greatest retarding factor about turn-around time is the lack of tractors, ordinary agricultural tractors. We are supposed to have them at the rate of 15 per squadron, but our average comes to $1\frac{1}{2}$ per squadron. I do not know how we can go on like this ? (Interruptions) They think that when they have given 2½ per squadron, that is enough. (Interruptions) We are producing these tractors in our country. It is just a bottleneck in our thinking, in the consciousness of the whole affair, that is retarding our defence preparedness.

Take, for instance, our Navy. Recently they held an exercise and they invited a great many people ; I think, all the military advisers from different nations went there to see the performance of our INS, Mysore. What happened ? The target had been indicated and the order to fire had also been given. The safety checks had also been gone through. And they kept on waiting for the shot to come out. Five minutes had passed. Within five seconds the shot should have come out. Everybody was wondering what was happening, whether it was a count down for a guided missile that was

taking place. Eventually, after full five minutes, the guns boomed. Why did this happen? It was because there was a defect in the gunnary system, there was a defect in the guns, there was a defect in the whole ship. And with these ships, we are supposed to fight? We are supposed to guard our coastal line? The Defence Minister has often spoken that there is no vacuum in the Indian Ocean. I can say that there is a great vacuum in our defence which certainly the thin body of our Defence Ministry cannot fill.

I must come to certain points which Mr. Anthony has raised, because he has seen things from a detached angle, and I have seen them by getting into them.

MR. SPEAKER : You must give some time for Mr. Jai Singh also.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH : I have taken only ten minutes.

MR. SPEAKER : No ; you have taken thirteen minutes.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH : We know that, in your benign way, you will give him 20 minutes. (Interruptions)

I must say that no enemy could destroy our Armed Forces in the way we ourselves are destroying them. (Interruption) I stress that no enemy could destroy our Armed Forces in the way we ourselves have tried to destroy.

Now, take the four-year rule. They have brought a rule that the officers from Col. to Major General, after they have completed four years, will go out into the Civvy Street if they have completed 48 years of age, 48 years of age is not an old age, Sir. You know what you were at 48 years of age, a young handsome and energetic person. That means we shall lose almost all our experienced officers. A hundred are going out—one hundred of them, this year. We, shall lose almost all our officers who had the experience of the Second World War and who had experience of Kashmir and who had commanded upto brigades and battalions in 1965. This is an alarming state of affairs. Who is going to give experience to the rest of the Army? These people are being wasted out. All this is due to the fact, as our friend Mr. Anthony pointed

out, that our Defence Ministry is not adopting a hard objective line. They are permitting a few vested interests to do what-ever they like. This is again due to lack of defence thinking. How can you have defence thinking? Recently the post of Secretary for Defence Production fell vacant. Whom did they select? The Secretary for Health. Now he has still to learn as to what is meant by EME. what is the difference between an electrical engineer and a mechanical engineer, what is the difference between gun and rifle. However in this dark picture we do have a silver lining and the silver lining is that for once somehow our Defence Ministry has woken up to the fact that there is need to put in more effort for indigenous defence production. They are hindered by vested interests. Take one case. For Instance, in 1962 we decided to build up our aircraft production programme. We wanted to assemble the Gnats. Because we did not have the types of aluminium sheets that we wanted for the fusillade we gave licences and crores of rupees worth of foreign exchange to the private sector companies—one is the House of Birlas and the other is J. K. Juggilal Kamlapat to import the machinery and in stall it—for the purpose of manufacturing these sheets and supply them to the Kanpur Aircraft manufacturing unit. They have installed the machinery but there was no agreement with them. They are not supplying to the Defence Ministry. They are supplying to the black market. These vested interests stand in the way of defence preparedness.

At the same time I would add another thing. We considered whether we should bring it in the House. If we do not bring it in the House the House will be in the dark. Corruption in the Armed Forces is increasing at an alarming rate and the basic reason for that is that proper types of commanders are not being selected. What in the criterion for selecting commanding officers. We are haranguing at the time of selection of the Chief of Army Staff. We say this man is good and that man is bad from the time we select a man to command a battalion he should become fit to act as chief of Army Staff if only one more thing is put in. That is additional experience. So, our selection system is faulty. That is why

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we are facing all these difficulties. That is why there is corruption and our commanders demand to be pleased by the inferior commanders and the inferior commanders are always engaged in the game of "Please they the bosses". That is why this entire system is crumbling and that is why we plead with you again, we plead with the Defence Minister to let us have a Commission. I know you will not agree to the Committee because the committee will impinge upon your private domain. Let us have a commission to go into all aspects of our defence preparedness.

Lastly our foreign policy requires definitely a military backing. Let the commission tell us as to how much military backing the foreign policy requires and let us have that military backing by all means ensuring only one thing. Let us have it at the minimum cost.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar) : Defence of the motherland, and defence of its territorial integrity, is the foremost task of our Government. It is really inspiring and encouraging that the Defence Minister has clearly put before the House in this year's report the awareness of the problems of defence that the country faces today.

The Defence Minister in his report has also stated that they are aware of the urgency of building up a strong, modernised and well equipped Indian army to face any eventuality in two fronts. What is the new strategy of war ? What is the new strategy which the Indian army is expected to face in the coming year ? From our little experience which we have gained during last two conflicts (and the present state of international changes which are taking place, keeping in view the changes in Soviet Union, China and Pakistan) we can safely say that the country needs to prepare for limited wars. In this new strategy of limited wars we have to see whether the army is being well equipped and whether the army is being modernised. We shall have to look into this aspect.

Sir, due to the grace of this House or maybe, of you, Sir, I had occasion to visit some of the Establishments of Defence and also I had occasion to meet many of

those people who are in the Army. I had got an insight into the ways the Army is working. I am not going into the details. That is not necessary here.

But I would like to say something on the question of modernising and equipping the army. The Defence Minister has said in his report that we are now converting ourselves to post-1960 equipments. But, Sir, we are now reaching the year 1970. Therefore, it is necessary to look ahead. It is good that from 1952 we have gone to post-1960. That is true. But we have to remember that the weaponry with the nations of the world is changing very fast. We should not satisfy ourselves merely with post-1960 equipments but should also think ahead of 1970 and 1975 as well. We must be looking ahead and in this connection I would like to suggest some improvements.

I have talked to a number of army men. To have the atomic bomb itself is not such a great thing as people are discussing. From the army point of view, from the army morale point of view, from the point of view of nation's confidence, I would plead with the Minister whether atomic weapons (not Bombs, I say, but atomic weapons) can be used in limited quantities. This can be used in the form of land mines. The cost of the delivery system is more not of the atomic bomb itself. But, in the present situation, as it is, we can expect any atomic war from China. Therefore the delivery system is not so much necessary. I am all in favour of atomic weapons in limited quantities which can be used without delivery system but in the form of land mines etc. to safeguard our frontiers like the Himalayan frontiers. I hope that will be taken into consideration.

Three or four years ago the Army Headquarters were much ahead in their thoughts regarding the defence needs of the country. Then the Defence Ministry was lagging behind. But now we find a new situation. Today the Defence Ministry is very much aware of the immediate necessity of modernising and equipping the army and going ahead with the five-year plans for increasing combat preparedness but what has happen to Army headquarters, I don't know. The Army headquarters as it is today is lagging

behind and the Defence Ministry is going ahead. I think there is something wrong in the Army headquarters which needs to be looked into immediately. I do not want to go into what things are happening there. It requires examination. It must be gone into.

How can we proceed ahead with the immediate and long-term defence needs of our country? The Minister has said that they are going over to the post-1960 equipments and all kinds of things. But I would like to bring one point before the hon. Minister. In the Half-an-Hour discussion he said that Soviet Union has pledged to give more and more weapons to Pakistan.

This is a matter of grave concern to us. Four years ago, the Pakistan army had its weapons from Britain, U.S.A. and some other countries including China. We were depending on the Soviet Union. Today, for the first time, both India and Pakistan have built up their defence with Russian equipment. This is a matter which needs to be seriously considered. When we are going to face both China and Pakistan and when, as the Defence Minister has admitted, Pakistan has doubled its army, at this point of time is it desirable for us to depend only on one source of supply, a source which is common to both India and Pakistan?

During the three years since we achieved that great victory in the conflict with Pakistan, we could have multiplied our armaments production to make us independent of all foreign sources of supply. Whatever answer may be given the fact remains that we have lagged behind in this respect. We thought that Pakistan had lost the battle and it would take her at least five or ten years to make up for the losses and we could sleep a little. I wish we had done more than we have done in this respect.

We must also learn the lessons from the course of the war in Vietnam. Here is a small nation which for the last three or four years has been fighting the American military might. Latest reports say that they have downed 3,000 planes so far. Should we not take a lesson from the defence strategy and the fighting

spirit displayed by these brave people against the foreign aggressors? I hope our army commanders and Defence authorities will draw necessary lessons from this. What is real could do in six or eight hours against another power should also provide us necessary lessons in respect of offensive strategy.

With regard to the navy, there also we need much more improvement. Many of our warships are obsolete. The naval arm should be equipped with long-distance aircraft capable of spotting out and destroying hostile intruders in the surrounding ocean. The importance of the navy in guarding the surrounding oceans increasing as things are changing. Therefore, we cannot be complacent so far as the navy is concerned.

Coming to defence production, the potential must be geared up to cope with the ever-changing requirements consequent upon scientific discoveries. Every day new weapons are being forged. Even in respect of conventional weapons of which we are proud—we are preparing only to fight with conventional weapons—we shall have to modernise more and more, keeping our armed forces equipped with the latest and most up-to-date weaponry.

I have visited some of the establishments. But I have found there a class barrier which is not conducive to the morale of the army. There is a barrier between the aristocratic officer class and the common jawans of the army. This must be looked into and remedied. This is causing resentment among the jawans. I have met and talked to them. We are facing two enemies, the Pakistanis and Chinese. We went to the border at Nathu La. The spirit of comradeship fighting for a common cause has to be engendered. We shall have to change the whole atmosphere. The psychology of comradeship should be there between the officer and the jawan; they should have the feeling that both are fighting to safeguard the integrity and honour of the country in an equal measure. In this great task, everybody's sacrifice is of equal importance.

What have we done to improve the effectiveness of the Indian Army as a

striking force ? When an enemy attacks our frontier is it possible that we can strike the enemy back within hours ? I know that so far as the methods of our army are concerned they have not yet developed as an effective army with immediate striking power. There is again the question of mobility. I feel we must have a separate air borne division. You cannot depend upon trucks and mechanised transport only. The terrain in Nathula and some other places is such that more and more helicopters are necessary. for increasing the mobility of the Indian Army. So separate air-borne divisions are necessary. The whole civilian industries should be so scientifically organised so that they can in a short time change their peace time production to war time production of things such as armaments, etc. If I can cite an instance during the second world war in Germany the lip-stick industry could immediately be switched on to produce some kinds of armaments; the tube industry could help in the production of shells. I think that we cannot stock-pile weapons for long years. Suppose you want three million shells. You cannot stock-pile them because they will become less effective if they are stored for long. In Pakistan, during the Indo-Pakistan conflict 30% of their shells were found to be defective because they were all stock-piled. During our conflict with China and Pakistan also we had to use armaments which were stock-piled. That is why I say whenever we face a conflict our entire national economy should be so arranged as to be geared up to face the challenge immediately even if it is in two or three fronts. That has not yet been tested.

We must have a long range programme for the production of weapons and equipment spread over five or six years. The hon. Minister hinted at the Five Year Plan.

I shall be concluding in one or two minutes. We find in some countries for instance the Soviet Union, civilian air-craft are designed in such a way that in peace time they are used for passenger traffic but are immediately convertible for war service when such a need arises. We must keep in view all these things. Our

air lifting capability is weak and it needs improvement. In conclusion I may say that I am reminded of a nursery rhyme which runs as follows : for want of a nail the shoe was lost; for want of a shoe the horse was lost; for want of a horse the rider was lost; for want of a rider the battle was lost. We have improved our position compared to 1965. The morale has improved. We are producing some of our equipment and our factories are working well. But we have to make more efforts. For instance we wanted to produce 9,000 Shaktiman trucks. We produced 7,000 in 1967-68 and only 921 were produced in the ordinance factories. A lot of unutilised capacity remain to be used. Similarly in other ordinance factories also the full capacity is not used. I now turn to the sophisticated equipment. Unless the army is trained to use them it is no use. Pakistan had modern sophisticated equipment but they did not know how to utilise that. Therefore they failed. It is no use simply importing mechanical things and sophisticated arms. Therefore, the Defence Ministry should take steps to train these people in these items.

Last, I take the case of the ex-servicemen. Their conditions are very pitiable. This must be looked into. I will again express my gratitude to the hon. Minister that he has been kind enough to give the benefit to Chilka. I was fighting for the last so many years to have a naval training centre at Chilka. I can only say that he has realised that it is a good place, and he has agreed to my request. I feel that the Defence Ministry, whatever it has done, is going ahead. It must look into the future programmes also.

With these words, I fully support the Demands for Grants of the Defence Ministry.

SHRI JAI SINGH (Hoshiarpur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I shall be a little more deliberate and constructive in my criticism. Therefore, I appeal to you to be a little more indulgent towards me and allow me little more time.

MR. SPEAKER : It depends on the points you make.

17 hrs.

SHRI JAI SINGH : The constituency which I have the honour to represent is part of an area which was declared backward a long time ago. There is no indication of a conscious effort having been made to improve the lot of the people in the area during the last 22 years. There are still many villages where human beings and cattle still continue to depend upon the unlined village pond as their only source of drinking water. For this reason the population of these villages continues to be in a state of perpetual ill health.

Except for a small urban population living in a few small towns, of which Hoshiarpur with a population of about 50000 is the largest, the rest of the population lives in the villages. The land holdings are small and the chief means of livelihood are agriculture and service. An appreciable number of servicemen and ex-servicemen belong to the constituency.

A large number of promising youngmen from the area used to join the armed forces with great enthusiasm, as service in the armed forces had almost become a tradition with them. This is now no longer so because of three basic reasons :

(a) Progressive decrease in security and recognition while in service, and facilities and assistance to ex-servicemen for resettlement in civil life. It is no exaggeration to state that on return to civil life many ex-servicemen have been forced to adopt questionable methods just to make both ends meet. They have become a law and order problem.

(b) Discrimination by the Government in pension increments to junior commissioned officers and other ranks, increments being determined more by the dates on which they left the service than the prevailing cost of living. Ex-servicemen of this category who left the service several years ago, are finding it extremely difficult to keep body and soul together in these days of rising prices, and their miserable plight is a distressing sight. They are in need of immediate help.

(c) Government not restoring to the INA personnel pay and allowances as promised on the floor of this House.

The conditions prevailing in the area should be well known to the Prime Minister, the Deputy Prime Minister, the Defence Minister, the Minister of Health and Family Planning, and Works, Housing and Urban Development and the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation, who toured the area canvassing support for the Congress candidates during the recent election. I hope they have all realised that the administration has been less than fair to their fellow countrymen living in this area, and would soon take some determined steps to better their lot.

This kind of treatment is poor advertisement for the armed forces. It has certainly not helped in the maintenance of discipline, morale, and leadership at the usually high level, on which so much will always depend during active operations. Man is the most important munition of war. If the Defence Minister would carefully examine what I have just stated, he should not fail to detect the basic cause of many incidents of a very grave nature during the active operations in 1962 and 1965, which it would be foolish to deny and dangerous to ignore. I reinforce my argument by stating that there was not the slightest suggestion of any such occurrence during the active operations in 1947-48 in the State of Jammu and Kashmir and elsewhere. I should also remind the Defence Minister that at that time the armed forces had just been partitioned and shortages in personnel, arms, equipment and so on were equally serious if not worse.

I shall take this opportunity to state that the responsibility for the debacle in 1962 was not that of the armed forces alone. I emphasize that unless youngmen are convinced that service in the armed forces gives them adequate security and recognition while in service, and adequate facilities and assistance for settlement in civil life, when they leave the service, quality shall continue to suffer.

Considering that over 50000 servicemen leave the service every year,

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the resettlement directorate as at present organised, is unable to tackle the problem with a reasonable hope of success. It is little use taking shelter behind the argument that re-settlement of ex-servicemen is chiefly the responsibility of the State Governments. For a correct assessment of the problem and the resources available a conference of all the State Governments should be called periodically under the auspices of the Defence Ministry. The Central Government should then make a determined effort to first resettle as many ex-servicemen as possible in the central services in a planned manner. I think to start with a Deputy Minister in the Defence Ministry should be placed in charge of the Resettlement Directorate.

The State Governments should also be encouraged to give adequate facilities and assistance to ex-servicemen. Take the case of the Punjab, which makes a substantial contribution in man-power to the armed forces. Even though the state has made a serious effort in this respect, its resources are but small. According to the Industries Minister of the Punjab, out of about 4000 crores invested in the public sector upto date, the share of the Punjab has not exceeded 5%. If the Punjab is given its due share of heavy industries, additional opportunities will have become available to ex-servicemen also.

As regards the officers, I recommend that in future the minimum educational qualification for direct entry candidates for combatant status officers in the armed forces should be raised to graduate of a recognised university. This is calculated to better the officer's chances of resettlement in civil life after leaving the service.

Before I pass on to the next part I would like to state that being disciplined ex-servicemen do realise that even peaceful demonstrations by ex-servicemen at this critical juncture are not desirable. But, their patience should not be considered to be inexhaustible.

I will now deal with the Army, Navy and Air Force. The role of the Armed Forces is to defend the territorial integrity

of India and to give aid to the civil power when such aid is requisitioned.

India has a land frontier of about 15,168 KMs. I am aware of the reorganisation which has taken place in our Armed Forces. I would like to make a few suggestions for their more efficient functioning.

Although the Army has expanded considerably, and is now extensively deployed, the duties of the Chief of the Army Staff remain unaltered. I submit that his burden has become too heavy. This could be best lightened by the introduction of the Army Council system, same as in the United Kingdom. This will enable the Chief of the Army Staff to devote more time to the operational fitness of the Army, and the Defence Minister will have greater opportunities of discussing all important matters direct with the members of the Council. The system is also calculated to considerably reduce patronage and favouritism at all levels, and thus serve public interests better. I do hope that the civil officers of the Ministry of Defence and the Chief of Army Staff do not oppose this progressive step on the ground that it tends to diminish the authority and stature they enjoy at present.

Additional obstacles have sprung up on the Indo-Pak border in the States of Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir in the plains. This seems to have given rise to a feeling that in future no major operations are likely to take place in these areas. This view has no validity. My information is that there has been very considerable increase in the number of armoured and artillery units in the Pakistan Army. For this reason and also because some of our Mountain Divisions may also have to operate in the plains at short notice, it is essential that we are at least equally strong in armoured and artillery units.

Some of our armoured fighting vehicles have now been in service for quite some years. We have also imported arms and equipment. To ensure that all imported arms and equipment in service are maintained at a satisfactory level, it is

necessary that adequate replacements and spares, and special lubricants are held in stock at all times. Urgent steps must also be taken to stockpile all imported ammunition for a minimum of 90 days at contract rates, in addition to a plentiful supply for training. It has to be conceded that unless we begin to manufacture the imported items in India, we would be dependent for these on the country of origin for their normal life, which would be between 10-12 years. Lastly, promises of flying these arms, spares, equipment and so on at short notice in case of necessity should not be taken at their face value.

We are the only major army in the world today without its own air component. Even the Pakistan Army is ahead of us in this regard. Although the performance of our Air Force in 1965 was good, there was a feeling that our Air Force did not excel the Pakistan Air Force in its secondary role of immediate direct support to the Army. Air support was not available for a whole day when we crossed the Wagah border. I am aware that the Air Force was not at all blameworthy for this, and the reason was some wishful thinking on the part of the Government, same as in 1962. All the same, the absence of air support on that day did lead to quite a few avoidable casualties, and no one can afford to ignore unnecessary casualties.

For immediate direct support, air component for the Army manned, operated, maintained and commanded by its own personnel is long overdue. Generally speaking the duties of this air component would be immediate close fire support, air spotting for artillery, evacuation of seriously sick and wounded and communication. Aircraft for this role would have to be comparatively lighter, slower and capable of flying at low and medium heights only. In addition, this type of air craft must be able to operate from hastily improvised air strips in the field. For close fire support, aircraft armed with rockets should be quite suitable. The initial cost, maintenance and the training of pilots for this type of aircraft would be much cheaper than the high speed sophisticated aircraft nece-

ssary for the primary role of the air force.

Then I come to the Indian Navy. The coastline of India is about 5,689 kilometre. The role of the Navy can be security of our coastline, security of our island possessions of Andamans, Nicobar and Laccadives and free and uninterrupted flow of trade across the Indian Ocean. With the present complement of ships, facilities and equipment, the navy may be relied upon to provide reasonable security to our coastline and some protection to our island possessions. According to the present indications, in about ten years, by when the navy shall have received additional craft, facilities and equipment, it should be able to discharge the two roles with greater efficiency. However, I doubt if in the foreseeable future the navy can, by itself, ensure the freedom of the seas at all times for our merchant fleet. The active co-operation of powerful allies will be necessary for this role.

The recent statement of the Deputy Chief of the USSR Navy that a powerful Pakistan navy would be a good pre-condition for peace in the Indian Ocean demands careful consideration. It is quite possible that Pakistan will receive from the USSR some naval craft, including submarines, in return for certain facilities for the USSR Navy operating in the area of the Indian Ocean.

The Defence Department of USA has estimated that by 1975 the People's Republic of China should have 12 to 15 nuclear submarines.

It would be in our best interests to keep the Indian Ocean free from tension. But the hard reality is that we do not possess the strength to ensure this. The navies of USA and USSR are competing with each other for world domination. Geographically speaking, USA is better placed in this regard. In addition, USA already possesses several facilities in East and South East Asia.

In 1971 the British withdrawal from South East Asia will throw additional responsibilities on the navy. We shall be guilty of disregarding the lessons of history if we allow ourselves to forget the

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role of the Imperial Japanese Navy during the second world war at the threat which haunted us from this area in 1965.

Now I come to the air force. The air force has two roles at present. The primary role is achievement and maintenance of air superiority, strategic bombing, tactical bombing of large enemy concentrations, defence of the homeland and special missions. The secondary role is that of close support to the army and the navy.

At present the equipment of the air force is too varied and causes serious difficulties in training, maintenance, provisioning of stores and so on. The steps indicated in the report for reducing the types of aircraft in the service are welcome.

I have already put forward certain arguments in favour of the army having its own air component and the air force confining itself mainly to the primary role. For its primary role it requires very expensive and highly sophisticated aircraft capable of flying at great speed and at great heights. In addition, it takes a long time to train pilots for this type of aircraft. These aircrafts are costly to maintain and consume large quantities of fuel at lower heights. For these reasons, aircrafts eminently suited for the primary role are unsuitable and uneconomical for the secondary role.

Now I come to the Defence policy. The defence policy of a country has to be synchronised with its foreign policy for the simple reason that when freedom is threatened help from friendly countries becomes necessary. Help is always on reciprocal basis, and no war can be brought to a successful conclusion without allies. No country can go it alone these days.

The policy of Panchsheel and non-alignment, which we followed till 1962, failed us. Today large areas of our sacred soil are in the illegal possession of hostile countries and we stand humiliated.

What is the precise meaning of our present policy of non-alignment? If it means that at present we do not consider

it necessary to make treaties for armed assistance, but wish to remain free to take all measures necessary for our security and the advancement of our national interests, adopting a steady course of equal friendship with all countries whose help we are likely to need in time of serious difficulties, then, at this juncture I have no serious difference with non-alignment. I realise that a sudden change in this policy at this juncture is liable to cause grave dislocation and confusion in many spheres. But, when this yardstick is applied to the non-alignment which we seem to be practising, it becomes difficult to understand why we have allowed ourselves to move so far away from the western democracies, creating an impression that we are almost anti-west. These countries gave us substantial help in 1962, and have about the same system of Government as ourselves. Besides, in these countries, there is hardly any power struggle likely to result in unpredictable changes and sudden reversal of policies. It becomes difficult to understand why we continue to depend so much upon the U. S. S. R. and its associate countries of Eastern Europe, when none of these countries gave us any substantial help in 1962, and when the U. S. S. R. is now openly encouraging Pakistan, and continues to supply her arms far in excess of her defensive needs, in spite of our pleadings. The U. S. S. R. is also interfering in our internal affairs. Why have we not yet fully realised the possible consequences of the U. S. S. R. becoming so increasingly friendly towards Pakistan?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member should conclude now.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH : This is his maiden speech. Please give him ten minutes more and he will conclude.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am very generous. He has to conclude now. He is a born disciplinarian.

SHRI JAI SINGH : Why have we failed to correctly assess the factor of sea power by not readily grasping the hand of friendship offered by Japan, and the countries of South East Asia. The Defence Secretary of the U. S. A. has repea-

ted to the Senata Foreign Relations Committee that the People's Republic of China is likely to test an intercontinental ballistic missile within 18 months and also have a stockpile of 20-30 of these missiles by 1975.

We have not been successful in our attempt to obtain a nuclear umbrella for ourselves. The People's Republic of China is well on its way to becoming a super power. There are sufficient indications that Pakistan has acquired sufficient knowledge regarding the manufacture of nuclear weapons. In the circumstances, the possession of nuclear weapons by us as a deterrent has become a sheer necessity. There is no question of an arms race or competition. It is simply facing hard realities and keeping up with the times. Less costly methods of manufacturing nuclear weapons have been discovered and our own scientists should not find it too difficult to discover these methods for themselves. In any case, no price is too great for the preservation of freedom.

Over dependence on the U.N. O., too much idealism and excessive attachment to sentiments have not been helpful in maintaining our security or advancing our national interests. The U. S. S. R. on whom we have been relying so much can no longer be relied upon to the same extent. The shifting necessities of time must be recognised and a change in our foreign policy is now called for. We should re-establish cordial relations with the western democracies and remove the impression that we are anti-west; improve our relations with all countries of South East Asia, Japan, Australia and New Zealand; take all steps to become self-sufficient in all equipment and stores for our defence requirements and until this is achieved, take speedy measures to ensure adequate stocks of all imported defence equipment and stores; and without further delay take in hand the manufacture of nuclear weapons with a built-in delivery system.

I now conclude by stating that we are likely to come up against difficult situations demanding sacrifices and exertions on our part. The Ministry of Defence has a great responsibility in this re-

gard. If the Defence Minister makes a promise to speedily (a) re-build the country's moral and martial vigour, including nuclear capability for the Armed Forces; (b) provide sufficient means and adequate facilities to servicemen, ex-servicemen and the civilian employees to improve their lot; and (c) exercise greater control over the use of public funds and better care of public property, then, I recommend that the demands of the Ministry of Defence be passed in full.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) ;
At the outset I must congratulate our jawans who are doing an excellent job for the country; apart from doing their own job, they have come to the rescue of the civilians in situations like floods and drought.

I am one of those who seriously believe that we should not effect economy at the cost of our national security. Naturally I want to support the Demands of this particular Ministry. But, at the same time, extravagance should be avoided. As a member of the Public Accounts Committee, who has gone through the various audit paras..., I have come to the conclusion that there is a good amount of extravagance in the Defence Ministry, and if the several reports of the PAC and the Audit are considered seriously and objectively, I am sure this Ministry can save nearly Rs. 100 crores without having any retrenchment in the defence establishment or without reducing the size of the army. I would request the hon. Minister to give a serious thought to this and see that extravagance is avoided, if not stopped.

Then, I would like to mention another instance. As the members know, the Office of the Director-General, Ordnance Factories, is in Calcutta. Since long ago when Mr. C. C. Desai, presently an hon. Member of this House, was the Director-General, Munitions Production, the ordnance factories were being managed either by the D. G., M. P., or by the Director-General, Ordnance Factories. During the time of Second World War, in 1941-42 there was a Directorate by the name of Directorate of Leather Manufactures. Suddenly the Defence Ministry has taken a decision to bifurcate the DGOF

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organisation. At present it is bifurcated into two. That is the Equipment Unit having leather and clothing factories under it and it is being shifted from Calcutta to Kanpur. I would have welcomed this because formation of any unit in Kanpur will give employment potential to my people in Kanpur. Still I oppose it. I oppose the bifurcation because it is not in the interests of economy or in the interests of the efficient working of the DGOF organization. Because some officers wanted to be promoted to DGOF or any other higher post they suggested this bifurcation. In all humility and sincerity I suggest that the shifting is wrong. Recently the DGOF Organization thought that all departments cannot possibly get accommodation in the building 6, Esplanade East Calcutta, a huge five-storeyed building which they have taken. a big house in Park St. at Rs. 45,000 per month. I speak subject to correction. It may be Rs. 46,000 even. That organisation known as Equipment Unit is having its office there. Now suddenly paying Rs. 45,000 per month for that particular office and then again spending Rs. 30 to 40 lakhs for constructing new buildings in Kanpur, is it economy? I would like to put this question to Shri Morarji Desai when he talks of economy and tightening of belt and talks of freezing of wages. I would like to ask a question of the Finance Minister through you whether in the interest of economy this is essential or not. I would like to request the hon. Minister for Defence Production. I am happy he is well. I wish him all good health. He should apply his mind, he should call a meeting of the various officers and experts whether it is necessary or not. An agitation is going on in Calcutta. They squatted before this office—500 employees who are going to be uprooted completely from Calcutta. There are no houses in Kanpur, not a soul can get a quarter. No building is there in Kanpur. At present one of the officers who has been made ADG is having his office in his own quarter. That is the state of affairs. I do not know why this Equipment Unit is being shifted to Kanpur.

Much has been said about our danger from our neighbouring countries like

Pakistan and China. We are overestimating Pakistan all the time. I am surprised whenever our members speak in this House they give a feeling to the country that we are the weakest country in the world. That is surprising. Why should they feel this inferiority? Did we not defeat Pakistan in 1965? Some hon. Member said that we had ammunition only for 7 days. Somebody said it is 15 days. I have seen myself after the cease-fire how we have defeated Pakistan hollow and they were on their heels. Now a crisis is going in Pakistan. Certain misguided missiles of West Pakistan are facing the guided missiles of East Pakistan. Politically misguided missiles or guided missiles—they are all in a soup. They are facing Mujibur Rahman and other leaders who want the Pakistan Government change its attitude. Do we not find a great change in East Pakistan? Have we lost confidence in the people? We see there is a will for unity, a goodwill for Indian people from a section of Pakistan. Why should we always create a war psychosis and say we should always be prepared for war? China is unpredictable. We cannot say what China will do. But about Pakistan we should be firm about it and we should find out ways and means to have negotiations with Pakistan and settle our disputes without talking of war. War psychosis can be created in a country. Can we afford to have that luxury? America can do it. One of the war psychoses was the manufacture of huge arms and ammunition. They have to find a Vietnam or a North Korea or any other place to dump their arms and to sell their arms.

Have we reached that stage? I am happy that in India the ordnance factories have reached a particular stage of development. I must congratulate the workers of the ordnance factories for achieving a state of self-sufficiency in the matter of the conventional weapons. I am now talking of conventional weapons. We have reached a stage of self-sufficiency in these conventional weapons but the question is: Is that enough? That is certainly not enough.

My hon. friend Shri Tapuria has said that some of the items can be manu-

factured in the private sector. But what was our experience during the year 1962 after the Chinese aggression? What was our experience in 1965 after we started our conflict with Pakistan? It was our sad experience that the contractors did not give us the good materials. Even the quilt which has been given to our army-men has not been filled with cotton but with something else. They played with the lives of the people of the nation, with the lives of the jawans who lost their lives in Ladakh and NEFA where they were fighting the Chinese soldiers. They were manufacturing such quilts and other things with some type of sub-standard materials. This is the sad history of the contractors in our country.

In foreign countries like USA it is only the private sector that is doing it. But what happened in England? In Royal Ordnance Factories they manufacture things intended for civilian consumption in such ordnance factories.

I listened to the speech of my hon. friend Shri Frank Anthony. Generally he is frank, but today he was not so. He criticised the ex-Defence Minister Mr. Krishna Menon. He may have any amount of grouse with Mr. Krishna Menon but the country will never forget Mr. Krishna Menon because he had laid the foundation-stone of a solid defence production in our country. In the Defence Ministry who started the programme of the manufacture of Shaktiman trucks? Whose plan was that? Shaktiman trucks were produced in thousands. The Tatas and Walchands were saying that Shaktiman trucks could not be used on the road. But during the Chinese aggression and during the Pakistan aggression it was the Shaktiman trucks which were used, the Shaktiman trucks and Nishan trucks which were used on the road, and which helped us a lot.

The ordnance factories can manufacture everything. There is no doubt about it. The value of production of ordnance factories has gone up to Rs. 170 crores. But it is not enough. We have to produce more in ordnance factories. We are giving 10,032 items to the private sector, which can be manufactured in

the ordnance factories. It is said that the Railway people are giving some work to the private sector. But, why should not they give it to the ordnance factories? At the moment there is no work for the clothing factories. Why should they not place their orders with the ordnance factories, instead of with the contractors? There are various such factories which are on the verge of closure. Why cannot the Railway authorities give such work to ordnance factories? They will give it to the contractors so that they may have a share of certain things.

I see no reason in it. I would request the hon. Minister to put his foot down and see that no work is given to the private sector at the cost of the ordnance factories. He should take up this matter in the Cabinet and ensure that departmental requirements are met this way. Ordnance factories first, private sector after-wards—that should be the policy. No ordnance factory should suffer at hands of the private sector.

Then I am somewhat disappointed by the performance of four ordnance factories, at Chanda, Bhandara, Trichi and Ambajhari. I have seen all these. Unfortunately, it seems at Ambajhari there is chaotic wastage of public money. I who have faith in the Defence Ministry's efficiency am forced to say this.

Then at Chanda, what did we aim at and what is going on now? Huge machinery which was supplied wrongly, taken wrongly, is now rotting to rust. This is not fair to the country. A committee should be appointed to probe into this and see that this factory starts production at the earliest.

The factory at Trichi is very important. We have sent very good technicians there from the Small Arms factory at Kanpur, because there they are to manufacture sophisticated small arms. The buildings have come up, hostels are ready, workers have been properly trained, but unfortunately, there is no work, no production, today. I say every paisa should be utilised, every man-hour should be used and work

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should proceed as planned, specially when we have trouble from both sides, Pakistan and China.

SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI (Krishnagar) : What about trouble in the ordnance factories ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : There is no trouble there.

I congratulate the Defence Minister on the performance of the Avadi tank factory in a very efficient manner. Some people may criticise our tank. I have seen the ordnance factory. Although we should do more and produce more, I must say that we have done a nice work there.

Then there should be proper co-ordination between the DGOF, DME and DOS. We should also convert the army workshops, base repair workshops into manufacturing units. They are not meant only for repairs and they should not be doing the repair work only indefinitely. There should be co-ordination between these organisations to ensure the maximum output by conversion of these repair workshops into production units.

I am happy that HAL has turned out 1000 aircraft. They are doing very well in Bangalore. But what about the Kanpur plant ? I am sorry to say that the Avro 748 was a scandal. Now they are giving some Avros to IAC. Previously the Government of Indonesia wanted it. But we could not manufacture it. Ultimately, when we manufactured, it weighed 10,000 lbs. more. Does it put on flesh more than that planned in the specification ? This requires a thorough probe.

I would also request the Minister to see that the service conditions are also changed. There is trouble there. 24 boys are sacked. Whatever orders apply to the Defence Ministry should automatically be applied to them. This is necessary to avoid any conflict with the working class.

Coming to industrial relationship, generally it has been good. But when

I came to know about the brutal Cossipore firing, I could not believe it. Why should our defence officers behave in this fashion ? We have an industrial council ; we discuss things there. We make every effort to preserve amicable relationship.

For every matter we go to the Secretary, Joint Secretary and even to the Defence Minister and the Minister of Defence Production. So I was shocked that this brutal firing was resorted to by the DSC under instructions from some officers of the factory, not army officers. This was highly irregular. Now that he has ordered an inquiry, I hope the truth will come out.

The rule regarding these people being on active service cannot be quoted in support of the firing. He quoted that rule which was there in 1962 after the Chinese aggression.

"In exercise of the powers conferred by section (9) of the Army Act, 1950 (46 of 1950), the Central Government hereby declares that all persons subject to that Act, who are not on active service under clause (i) of section 3 thereof, shall, wherever they may be serving, be deemed to be on active service within the meaning of that Act for the purpose of the said Act and of any other law for the time being in force".

After the withdrawal of the Emergency those orders were changed. I request the hon. Minister to lay on the Table of the House those instructions which were issued subsequently after the withdrawal of the Emergency. Those three sepoys should be handed over so that justice can be meted out to them in a court of law. I must congratulate the people's Government of West Bengal for showing before the entire country that an officer, even if he is class I, who gets the other employees shot, will also be handcuffed and brought in the street as any other criminal. This will avoid further clashes. In the same factory the General Secretary of the Union was dismissed under the President's Powers. Extraordinary steps had been taken. I

request the hon. Minister to see that he is reinstated. I also request him to see whether the orders issued by the Home Ministry had been implemented or not. Till today several men of the Cordite factory at Aravankadu, the small arms factory Kanpur, the H & S factory Kanpur, the Ishapur Rifles Factory, the Dehradun and Cossipore Factories and the units of MES and *COD in Delhi have not been reemployed. The P & T have taken practically all their employees back. We do not know what has happened to the Defence Ministry. The employees went on strike because of the call given by the J.C.A. They followed their Federation. The Defence employees acted under the leadership of the All India Defence Employees Federation and my respected friend Mr. Joshi is its Vice-President and we fight only in self-defence. We say that these employees should be taken back as early as possible. Let there be no bitterness left; let there be no Cossipore incidents. Even the incidents arose because people were not taken back and they were agitated; that was one of the main reasons.

Shri Shukla gave two assurances in the House. It is really a sad commentary that he had to yield before the executive, the bureau ultimately and has to come and make a statement in the House. I am happy that the Speaker has kindly referred the matter to the Assurances Committee and I hope the Committee will go into the matter carefully.

I am happy that the hon. Defence Minister had not withdrawn the recognition from the unions but show-cause notices have been issued to them. If there is no J. C. M. and no permanent negotiating machinery before us what shall we do? Does he think that people should function as underground Nagas have done and create trouble so that he can call them all and say: come on Chief Kughato, or whatever name it is. I and Mr. Joshi do not behave as Naga hostiles. We want to talk with them. He talks to me as Mr. Banerjee Member of Parliament. But who made me a Member of Parliament? It is those

defence employees. I was dismissed from service in 1956. Within one year they elected me as a Member of Lok Sabha; they did it thrice. Am I to forget those people?

About apprentices I have to say that there are thousands of apprentices and they are all loitering in the street. Those young boys who have come from the industrial and the technical institutes should be suitably graded according to their qualifications. That has not been done.

Then, the merger of dearness allowance is there. It has affected many of them. Many of the employees in the Defence Department have been adversely affected. I would request the hon. Minister to take up this matter with the Ministry of Finance.

Coming to the Emergency Commissioned Officers, let me say this. These people fought the Pakistan battle. They fought against Pakistan, but they are rotting on the streets today. Ambition was raised in their hearts but what is their position now? I request the Minister to see that all of them are reinstated.

Then, about the assurances given to the INA personnel, I may just read out the letter written to me by the General Secretary of the Azad Hind Fauj Association, Delhi—Capt. L. C. Talwar—in which he says:

"I am sending herewith a copy of the statement released in a Press Conference on the 26th March, 1969, on the issue of storation of forfeited pay and allowanrees due to the INA personnel which care long outstanding.

Although assurance was given by the Defence Minister in the Parliament in 1967, yet the Government has not fully implemented its commitment. The Government is offering only fractional amount and that too partly in cash and partly in the shape of 10 years National Savings Certificates, which many of the INA personnel have refused to accept."

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

This is shameful. I would request the Government to see, if they have any respect for Netaji, if they have any respect to his sacred memory, to that great soul at least they implement these assurances.

During the emergency, some colleges were taken over in Assam by the Defence Ministry. Some Principals were taken in and the Cotton College especially was taken over. Some houses were acquired in Assam, but the people do not get even the rent for them. This should not be done.

Lastly, I would request the hon. Minister to see that the defence employees as such should be given the benefit of these councils; let the entire machinery be revived. Let the JCM be revived; let the negotiating machinery be revived. If that is not done, it will become difficult for him. These employees support the Defence Minister in all these matters, but whenever there is firing and lathi charge, if such things continue, we shall fight without the least consideration that we are serving in these departments, and whenever we fight we shall fight in self-defence and not with a view to tarnishing the face of the entire country or the defence forces.

With these words, I give my conditional support for the Demands, conditional in the sense that after the Cossipore incident, I wanted the Defence Minister to resign, but it has not been done. I request him to go to Calcutta and see the conditions now in Cossipore. I request him to have talks with the Chief Minister and the Deputy Chief Minister of West Bengal and know how firing took place. Let him go there at least now. I request him kindly to see that the reinstatement order is issued at the earliest. That is my submission.

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, कुछ साथियों ने हमसे कहा कि रक्षा मंत्रालय में हिन्दी की अवहेलना होती है, आपको हिन्दी में बोलना चाहिए। इसलिए मैं हिन्दी में ही बोलना चाहूंगा।

मुख्य विषय जिसकी यहां पर चर्चा हुई है, उसका उत्तर तो रक्षा मंत्री जी देंगे— मैं तो दो-चार बातों की ही चर्चा करना चाहता हूँ। जैसे कि आर्डनेन्स फैक्ट्रीज, डिफेन्स प्रोडक्शन, पब्लिक सेक्टर ग्रैंड-टेकिंग, डिफेन्स स्प्लाइज तथा इंडस्ट्रियल रिलेशन्स। इन्हीं तीन चार बातों के ऊपर मैं कुछ कहना चाहूंगा।

जहां तक डिफेन्स प्रोडक्शन का सवाल है, रक्षा उत्पादन का सवाल है, मुझे कहते हुए खुशी होती है कि इस साल जो उत्पादन हुआ है वह पिछले साल से ज्यादा हुआ है बहुत सी चीजों में, लेकिन कुछ चीजों में हम पीछे भी रहे हैं। उनके कारण मैं बाद में बतलाऊंगा। लेकिन कुल मिलाकर पारसाल के मुकाबले में हमारा प्रोडक्शन बढ़ा है। हमने नयी-नयी चीजें भी बनाई हैं। आर्डनेन्स फैक्ट्रीज में पहले नेवी और एयर फोर्स की चीजें नहीं बनती थीं लेकिन हम लोगों ने उनको भी बनाना शुरू किया है और बनाया भी है। आप जानते होंगे कि आर्डनेन्स फैक्ट्री में जो मान्डेटेन-गन बनाई गई है वह कितनी अच्छी है—वह मिनटों में खोली जा सकती है और काम में लाई जा सकती है। इसके अतिरिक्त वहां पर फोल्ड गन भी बनाई गई है जिसको कि हाल में ही हम प्रोडक्शन में लाना चाहते हैं। एक बहुत पावरफुल, मजबूत और काम की वह तोप बनने जा रही है। इसी तरह से आर्डनेन्स फैक्ट्रीज के काम का जहां तक सवाल है, उसका विस्तार हुआ है, नये-नये कारखाने लगे हैं और मोडर्नाइजेशन भी हुआ है और नये ढंग से बनाये गये। लेकिन जैसा माननीय बनर्जी तथा अन्य सदस्यों ने भी कहा, मैं मानता हूँ कि आर्डनेन्स फैक्ट्रीज, डी० जी० ओ० एफ० आर्गनाइजेशन बहुत बढ़ा हो गया है और एक आदमी के सिर पर 29, 30 कारखानों का भार रहता है जिस से वह काम के साथ पूरा न्याय करना भी चाहे तो भी नहीं कर सकता है।

इसलिये हम डी० जी० ओ० एफ० आर्गो-नाइजेशन को रीआर्गोनाइज करने की सोच रहे हैं। अब यह काम रीजनल बेसिस पर हो या फंक्शनल बेसिस पर हो इस बारे में अभी कोई अन्तिम निर्णय नहीं ले सके हैं इसलिए मैं अभी इस बारे में कुछ भी निश्चित कहने की स्थिति में नहीं हूँ।

श्री० स० मो० बनर्जी : डिफेंस प्रोडक्शन बोर्ड बनायेंगे ?

श्री० ल० ना० मिश्र : जी नहीं। उस को रीआर्गोनाइज हम करना चाहते हैं। मेरी राय में रीजनल बेसिस पर अच्छा हो सकता है, पूना में, कानपुर, जबलपुर और कलकत्ता में हो। कलकत्ता पर से भी भार उतारना चाहते हैं। माननीय सदस्य को इस बारे में एतराज है कि जनरल स्टोर की चीजें उठाकर कानपुर में लायें। आर्गोनाइजेशन के लोगों को कलकत्ता से कानपुर लायेंगे। चूंकि कलकत्ता पर बहुत भार है इसलिये वहां काम ठीक नहीं हो सकता इसलिये कानपुर में लायेंगे जिससे डीसेन्ट्रलाइजेशन हो डी० जी० ओ० एफ० का। इस तमाम डीसेन्ट्रलाइजेशन के पीछे एक ही भावना है कि काम ठीक से चले। इसलिये मैं माननीय सदस्य एस० एम० बनर्जी की मदद चाहूंगा इस चीज में हमारा साथ दें जब हम री-आर्गोनाइजेशन करना चाहें डी० जी० ओ० एफ० का। यह काम आशा है दो, तीन महीने के अन्दर कर डालेंगे ताकि आर्डिनेंस फ़ैक्ट्रीज ठीक से चलें।

अब मैं थोड़ा सा पब्लिक अन्डर टेकिंग्स के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। माननीय तपूरिया जी ने एच० ए० एल० की भर्त्सना की और कहा कि काम ठीक नहीं हो रहा है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि उस का काम बहुत उत्तम रहा है। इस साल में जितने इन्होंने टारगट फिक्स किये थे, वे सभी लक्ष्य एच० ए० एल० बंगलौर ने पूरे किये हैं, सिर्फ एक

आध जहाज को छोड़ कर के। पारसाल मैंने कहा था कि एच० ए० एल० से मुझे संतोष नहीं है। लेकिन आज हालत यह है कि उस को स्ट्रीम-लाइन किया गया है, उसका पुनर्संगठन किया है। एक बनाया है मिग डिवीजन, एक कानपुर में एवरो का और तीसरा बंगलौर का। तीनों में अलग अलग मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर दे कर, कानपुर में मैनेजर दे कर बोर्ड को स्ट्रीमलाइन किया है, डीसेन्ट्रलाइज किया है ताकि जो लोकल अफसर हों उनमें काम करने का इन्सेन्टिव हो। इस के अलावा एच० ए० एल० ने और प्रगति की है। जैसा माननीय बनर्जी साहब ने कहा हजारवां जहाज माननीय रक्षा मंत्री जी ने उड़ाया। इस के अलावा ऐक्सेसरीज, स्पेयर पार्ट्स आदि की हालत आज पहले से बहुत अच्छी है। मैं आप की अनुमति से श्री पी० सी० लाल, जो चेयरमैन हैं और जो एयर चीफ होकर आ रहे हैं उन को भी धन्यवाद देता हूँ चूंकि उन्होंने हिन्दुस्तान एरोनाटिक्स में क्रान्तिकारी परिवर्तन लाया है। कहा गया है कि एच० एफ० 24 बनाया कि नहीं, हमने जितने कहे उतने बनाये कि नहीं, जितने मिग बनाने थे उतने बनाये कि नहीं, इस बारे में मैं इतना ही कह सकता हूँ कि हम लक्ष्य से कम सिर्फ एक मिग 31 मार्च तक नहीं बना सके। लेकिन पहली या दूसरी अप्रैल को जो अन्तिम लक्ष्य था उसको भी पूरा कर दिया है। इस के लिये हम को कर्मचारियों को बधाई देनी चाहिये, आलोचना नहीं करनी चाहिये। जो अधिकारी और मजदूर इन कारखानों में काम करते हैं उनकी हमें हिम्मत बढ़ानी चाहिये।

दूसरी बात पब्लिक सैक्टर अन्डरटेकिंग में भारत इलैक्ट्रानिक लिमिटेड की आती है। इस साल उन की प्रगति अच्छी हुई है। वह नये ढंग से राडार बना रहे हैं, ट्रांस रिसीविंग सैट्स बना रहे हैं, और भी भिन्न भिन्न प्रकार के राडार बनाना चाहते हैं ताकि

[श्री ल० ना मिश्र]

राडार के मामले में हम स्वतंत्र हो सकें।

स्वतंत्र पार्टी के सदस्य कह रहे थे कि पब्लिक सैक्टर ग्रन्डर टेकिंग्स में हम घाटा उठाते हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि ज़रा आप रिपोर्ट को देखें। सात हमारी पब्लिक सैक्टर ग्रन्डर टेकिंग्स हैं। छः में मुनाफा हो रहा है, और किसी साल 43 परसेंट, किसी साल 40 परसेंट, इस साल 39 परसेंट एक्सपेंशन हुआ है। इसलिये हरगिज घाटा नहीं है और किसी भी प्राइवेट फ़ैक्ट्री से आप मुकाबला कर लीजिये। आप देखिये कि किस तरह से चीजें होती हैं। इतना राज होते हुए भी स्वतंत्र दल के लोग कह डालते हैं कि घाटा हो रहा है, अच्छी चीज भी उनको बुरी नजर जाती है।

प्रागा टूल है, जो दूसरे का बच्चा हमने लिया यह जितना अच्छा होना चाहिये था उतना नहीं हो सका, यह ठीक है कि यह पुरानी बीमारी है और उस में जितनी प्रगति होनी चाहिए उतनी प्रगति नहीं हुई।

अब आप मरुगांव डाक्स लिमिटेड को लीजिए। मरुगांव डाक्स पब्लिक सैक्टर ग्रन्डर टेकिंग है। हमने एक फ़िगेट बनाया है और इस तरह के तीन फ़िगेट बना रहे हैं। जो हमने फ़िगेट बनाया है उसमें सवा करोड़ रुपये के हमने देशी पुर्जें लगाए हैं। दूसरा फ़िगेट जो हम बनाने जा रहे हैं उसमें देशी सामान की लागत लगभग 5 करोड़ रुपये की होगी। इसके अलावा मरुगांव डाक्स में समुद्र में जाने वाले जो जहाज हैं जोकि अंडमान की तरफ जाते हैं, उसके भी आर्डर मिले हैं। ऐसा एक जहाज हमने बना लिया है और एक और जहाज बनाने का आर्डर मिला है। शिपिंग कार्पोरेशन से भी हमको जहाज बनाने का आर्डर मिला है।

इसी तरह से गार्डन रीच वर्कशाप के नाम को भी अगर आप देखें तो उसमें कोई

घाटा नहीं है, कोई नुकसान नहीं है। गार्डन रीच का बड़ा भारी कम्पीटीशन प्राइवेट सैक्टर के साथ है। उस हालत में सी गार्डन रीच आगे बढ़ रहा है और वहाँ पर ट्रेजर बनाए जा रहे हैं और दूसरे सामान बनाए जाते हैं जो कि दूसरी दूसरी इंडस्ट्रीज में काम आते हैं। इस तरह से उसको वह सपोर्ट करता है। हमारी डिफेंस इंडस्ट्री है गार्डन रीच की वह अच्छी हालत में है और मरुगांव डाक्स की भी अच्छी हालत है।

गोम्रा शिपयार्ड अभी हाल में लिया है। उसकी अच्छी हालत उतनी दूर तक नहीं आई है क्योंकि अभी साल डेढ़ साल से उसको हमने लिया है। हम आशा करते हैं कि एक दो वर्ष में गोम्रा शिपयार्ड भी दूसरों के मामले में आ जाएगा। इसलिए जो आर्डनेन्स फ़ैक्ट्रीज है या पब्लिक ग्रन्डर-टेकिंग्स है, इम लोग पीछे नहीं रहे हैं।

एक बात और है जिसके विषय में चिन्ता होनी चाहिए और वह है रिसर्च और डेवलपमेंट की। रिसर्च और डेवलपमेंट पर यहां पर चर्चा हुई और रिसर्च और डेवलपमेंट के बारे में कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा कि अनुसंधान पर खर्च करना चाहिए, विकास पर खर्च करना चाहिए। हम लोग भी इसको जगह देते हैं और अनुसंधान और विकास के लिए हमने काफी धन दिया और इन 10 वर्षों की अवधि में आप जानते होंगे कि रक्षा मंत्रालय ने रिसर्च और डेवलपमेंट पर क्या काम किया है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : एटम बम पर भी अनुसंधान हुआ है ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : एटम बम नहीं बनाया है। रिसर्च और डेवलपमेंट की रिपोर्ट आप पढ़ें। आपके नौजवान लोग हैं, पढ़ें लिखें लोग हैं, होशियार लोग हैं, उन्होंने कुछ चीजें बनाई हैं। उनको मैं पढ़ना

चाहता हूँ ताकि आपको तसल्ली हो। इन नीजवानों और अफसरों और साईंटिस्टों ने कितना अच्छा काम किया है। 18, 20 चीजें बनाई हैं। मैं सुनाना चाहता हूँ। इसके बजट प्रोवीजन को आप देखें, इस साल 15 करोड़ रुपये हैं। पहले पांच करोड़ का था। तो वे चीजें हैं :

Mountain gun and its ammunition, semi-automatic rifle, anti-tank grenade, anti-tank mine, air burst anti-personnel mine, mine clearing device, a rocket for use by aircraft with high explosive war-head various types of escape aid and power jettisoning cartridge for the Air Force, signal cartridges and drill mines for the Navy, various types of propellants and explosives and a large number of instruments which are used in conjunction with weapons.

Our R. & D. Organisation has also developed propellant charges to meet the requirements of the Equatorial Rocket Launching Station at Thumba. In the field of electronics, the important examples are the field artillery radar and its simulator, a local warning radar system, an improved version of trans-receiver for field communication, a repeater field telephone, a channel doubling unit and so on.

इस तरह से 29, 30 चीजें ऐसी बनाई गई हैं। अगर वे लोग न होते तो बाहर पर हमें भरोसा करना पड़ता और इम्पोर्ट करने पर चीजें मिलती भी या नहीं, यह कहना भी कठिन है।

रिसर्च पर हमने पारसाल कहा था कि मिसाइल बनाने के लिए हम खोज कर रहे हैं और सदन को यह जानकर खुशी होगी कि इस बात में भी हम लोग आगे आ गये हैं और एक विदेशी कम्पनी के साथ हम समझौता कर रहे हैं और एक मिसाइल का कारखाना पब्लिक सैक्टर में खोलेंगे। एक फोरेन कम्पनी के साथ हम लाइसेन्स के आधार पर मिसाइल का कारखाना खोलना

चाहते हैं। यह रिसर्च की बात मैंने आपको बतलाई थी।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : वह फोरेन कन्ट्री कौन सा है ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : इसको छोड़ दीजिए।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : अमरिका ? (व्यवधान)।

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : इसको छोड़ दीजिये। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक समझौता न हो जाए, तब तक यह पब्लिक इन्ट्रेसट में नहीं है कि उसका नाम यहाँ बताया जाए। समझौता होने दीजिए।

एक बात और है। डिफेन्स सप्लाइज की चर्चा श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी ने की और कहा कि प्राइवेट सैक्टर में यह काम न दें। इनके साथ मैं एकदम सहमत हूँ कि यह काम पब्लिक सैक्टर अन्डरटेकिंग में हो, चाहे वह डिफेन्स में हो या सिविल में। लेकिन हम कुछ आगे जाएँगे और जो चीजें हम आर्डर्नेस फैक्ट्रीज या पब्लिक अन्डरटेकिंग्स में नहीं बना सकते हैं, उनको प्राइवेट सैक्टर से लेंगे। आज हालात ऐसे हो गए हैं कि सारी चीजें हम इन आर्डर्नेस फैक्ट्रीज या पब्लिक सैक्टर अन्डरटेकिंग्स में नहीं बना सकते हैं।

18 hrs.

इसलिए हम चाहते हैं कि प्राइवेट सैक्टर से हम सिर्फ वही मदद लें जहाँ पर कि हम को इम्पोर्ट की जरूरत हो। इम्पोर्ट सब्सटीट्यूशन में हम प्राइवेट सैक्टर को सिर्फ उस हालत में लेना चाहते हैं जब कि आर्डर्नेस फैक्ट्रीज वाले जो हमारे कारखाने हैं वह उसको नहीं बना सकें या तो उन की क्षमता नहीं होगी या उनकी शक्ति नहीं होगी तब ही हम प्राइवेट सैक्टर में जाना चाहेंगे। आप जानते हैं कि सन् 1962 में

[श्री ल० न० मिश्रा]

जब चीन की लड़ाई हुई और हमारी हालत खराब हुई उसके बाद वह डिपार्टमेंट उन्होंने लगाया। यह इस लिए लगाया गया कि इस की जरूरत समझी गई कि देश में जो शक्ति है, क्षमता है उस का लेखा जोखा होना चाहिये लड़ाई के वक्त में और जरूरत पड़े तो प्राइवेट सैक्टर या पबलिक सैक्टर में उस सामान को बनवा सकें। यह बात सही है कि ब्राडिनेस फैक्टरीज या कुछ अपनी यूनिट की कौस्ट पर इसे नहीं देना चाहते हैं लेकिन हम उन्हें बनवाना चाहते हैं मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जहां भी इस देश के इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स हमारी मदद कर सकें इस चीज में मैं उनका स्वागत करता हूँ। उन को मदद करूंगा इस चीज में अगर वह हमारा काम कर दें। उन को मैं एकोनामिक आइडर्स दूंगा। रिपीट आइडर्स दूंगा। हम चाहते हैं कि इस देश में 20-25 घर बन जायें इंडस्ट्रियल हाउसैज बन जायें जो कि हमारे डिफेंस में मदद करें। उन पर हमारा क्वालिटी कंट्रोल रहेगा। उन को हम आगे आने देना चाहते हैं उन्हें रुकावट नहीं होगी। हम अपनी क्षमता को जानते हैं और अपनी ब्राडिनेस फैक्टरीज में जिस चीज को हम नहीं बना सकते हैं उस चीज को हम प्राइवेट सैक्टर में बनाने के लिए देंगे। आज क्या होता है? अगर प्राइवेट सैक्टर में उसे नहीं देंगे तो वह चीज यूरोप से खरीदनी होगी। अब जापान, युगोस्लाविया आदि देशों में हमें एक चीज जिसकी कि जरूरत होती है तीन, चार लाख की हर साल हम बाहर से मंगवाते हैं और जाहिर है कि अगर हम उसे इस देश में बना सकें या बनवा सकें तो यह देश के लिए अच्छा होगा और उस से विदेशी मुद्रा की भी बचत होगी और उतनी ही दूर तक हम अपनी डिफेंस सप्लाइज को बढ़ावा देना चाहते हैं। जहां पहले डिफेंस 5-6 करोड़ के आइडर्स प्लेस करता था यहां उस ने 14-15 करोड़ के

आइडर्स प्लेस किए हैं इस शर्त पर कि वह हमारे साथ कम्पीट नहीं करेंगे। हमारे साथ उनकी कोई प्रतियोगिता नहीं होगी। जो चीज हम नहीं बना सकें, जिस चीज को हम इम्पोर्ट करते हैं, प्योरली इम्पोर्ट सन्सटी-ट्यूशन के नाम पर हम डिफेंस सप्लाय को बढ़ावा देना चाहते हैं।

अन्त में मैं बनर्जी साहब ने जो वहां पर काम करने वाले मजदूरों की हालत की चर्चा की उस पर आना चाहता हूँ। मजदूरों के साथ हमारी हमदर्दी है मैं जानता हूँ कि जो मजदूर वहां पर काम करते हैं आज वह परेशान हैं और उनकी तकलीफें हैं। यह ठीक है कि मजदूरों की हालत में सुधार होना चाहिये। लेकिन मैं बनर्जी साहब से कहना चाहूंगा कि उन्होंने वेज रिपोर्ट देखी होगी और जो उस वेज रिपोर्ट ने सिफारिश की है उससे हम ज्यादा वेज अपने कुछ मजदूरों को दे रहे हैं। जो एच ए एल है या मैजगोन डीक है और वह जो ब्राडिनेस फैक्टरीज हैं उन में वेज बोर्ड ने जो सिफारिश की है उस से हम उन में अपने मजदूरों को ज्यादा वेजेज देते हैं। कहीं कहीं तो हम 50 परसेंट से ज्यादा देते हैं। लेकिन उस मजदूरी से भी मुझे संतोष नहीं है और मैं उनकी मजदूरी अगर हो सके तो और भी बढ़ाना चाहता हूँ। मैं श्री बनर्जी से आग्रह करूंगा कि वह वहां पर शान्ति बनाये रखने में मेरी मदद करें। एक शान्ति-मय ढंग से मजदूरों के साथ हमारा व्यवहार हो और शान्ति से वहां के काम को चलाया जाय तो ठीक होगा।

काशीपुर में जो कुछ हुआ उस से हम सब को तकलीफ पहुंची है लेकिन वह चीज फिर नहीं होने देनी चाहिए, ऐसी घटनाओं को रोकिये। इंडस्ट्रियल रिलेशंस अगर हम ठीक तरीके से बनाये रखेंगे तो हमारा सब काम ठीक से चलेगा और कोई शिकायत नहीं होगी। मैं तो बनर्जी साहब, श्री मेलकोटे और जोशी साहब से कहूंगा कि हम जो चीजों

को इंट्रोड्यूस करना चाहते हैं, एक तो हम पेपमेंट और आउटपुट वेसिस करना चाहते हैं। आप जानते होंगे कि जितने भी प्रगतिशील देश हैं, रूस हो यूगोस्लाविया हो, सब जगह एक मिनिमम वेज फिक्स हो जाती है उस के बाद आउटपुट पर पेमेंट होता है। वही चीज हम करना चाहते हैं।

दूसरी बात मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं और हमारी यह गवर्नमेंट की पालिसी है, योजना है कि हम वर्कर्स पार्टिसिपेशन इन मैनेजमेंट को लाना चाहते हैं और उस में हम आपका साथ चाहते हैं। आप एक कंस्ट्रक्टिव ढंग से उस में हमारी मदद कीजिये ताकि वर्कर्स उस में हिस्सेदार बन सकें और अभी उन में और मैनेजमेंट में जो वसीय दायरा है उस को हम कम कर सकें।

मैं और ज्यादा न कह कर सिर्फ इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि यह दो, तीन साल हमारे पीरियड आफ स्टैबलाइजेशन होने वाले हैं। इस में हम अपने को एक्सपैंड करना चाहते हैं, अपनी क्षमता को बढ़ाना चाहते हैं जो क्षमता हमारे पास है जो कंपैसिटी हमारे पास है उस से हम पूरा फायदा भी उठाना चाहते हैं। और नये नये हथियार हम बनाते जा रहे हैं। ट्रेडिशनल हथियार हम बना चुके हैं। हम उसमें सेल्फ-सल्लिफेशन हो चुके, अब बाकी चीजों में हम सेल्फ-रिलायंट होना चाहते हैं। अब सौफिस्टिकेटेड वेपन्स बनाना चाहते हैं, आधुनिकतम हथियार बनाना चाहते हैं। इसमें हमको दो तीन साल लगेगे। हम परम्परागत हथियारों को ज्यादा एक्सपेंशन न करें, लेकिन हम जितना काम पूरा कर चुके हैं, जितने हथियार बना चुके हैं, कम

से कम उन से पूरा काम लें, यह हमारी कोशिश है।

श्री अ० सि० सहगल (बिलासपुर) : सबमैरीन्स के मामले में कितना काम हुआ है, क्या इसका कोई लेखा जोखा है ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : वह कल बतला दिया जायेगा।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I wanted to know one thing. We said something about the employees who have lost their employment in 1968 strike.

उन के लिये क्या किया है ?

The letter that has gone from the Ministry is to be implemented.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He has intervened. I am sure all the other points that are left out will be dealt with by the Defence Minister.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : मंत्री महोदय ने लेबर पार्टिसिपेशन इन मैनेजमेंट का जिक्र किया। इस पर दस-बारह वर्षों से बहस चल ही है। क्या आपके पास कोई योजना है इस पर अमल करने के लिये ? आप कहते हैं, कि यह करना चाहते हैं, वह करना चाहते हैं।

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : हम इसको अब लाना चाहते हैं। 10-12 वर्षों से बहस नहीं चल रही है, और पहले से चल रही है।

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : सन् 1958 से चल रही है।

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : फर्स्ट फाइव इअर प्लान से चल रही है। लेबर वालिसी में ही लेबर-पार्टिसिपेशन की बात थी। अभी तक ऐसा नहीं किया जा सका, लेकिन अब हम करना चाहते हैं।

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : सन् 1952 से चल रही है...

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Does he want that destruction should take place ? That is not a problem.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Banerjee, I am surprised to hear this. He has yielded when I called him in order to meet some of the points that were raised by hon. members. Some of them at least a major portion of the points—he has dealt with. As you know, a comprehensive reply will be given by the hon. Defence Minister tomorrow. You may not be here. Whatever points were raised have been practically covered in the reply given by the hon. Minister. So, no more questions please.

श्री बाजं करनेन्दीब : अगर बाद में पूछा जायेगा तब आप ही कह देंगे कि जब चर्चा हो तब पूछिये । काशीपुर वाला मामला भी इसी कारण हो गया ।

श्री एस०एम० जोशी (पूना) : रिप्लाई आने के पहले ही हम सूचित करना चाहते हैं कि मंत्री महोदय ने इसके बारे में आश्वासन भी दिलाया था, जहाँ तक मेरी जानकारी है ऐश्वोरेंस कमेटी में यह आश्वासन अब डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री उस को पूरा करेगी या नहीं ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It will be done. Now, Mr. Inder J. Malhotra.

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA (Jammu) : Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, up till now in the Defence debates many hon. friends have brought in various technical aspects—the re-organisation of the Armed Forces and some other general suggestions for their better deployment.

There have also been some suggestions regarding the manufacture of nuclear weapons. In that respect, I would only like to comment that I am not aware whether our country has got sufficient resources to manufacture in large quantities the nuclear weapons and in good quality as also their proper utilisation. I would request the hon. Defence Minister to say whether all these things are these or not. He should clarify these

in order to remove this misunderstanding which is being created in this country as to why, in spite of the fact that our country has got all the resources at its disposal for manufacture of nuclear weapons, they are not doing anything. I would request him to clarify all these things.

18.10 hrs.

[**SHRI GADILINGANA GOOD in the Chair**]

I would now come to the aspect of general defence policy or defence preparedness of the country, about which very little has been said today. I would start from the report which the Ministry has presented this year, where the very first sentence says:

“India's defence policy is principally directed towards safeguarding its sovereignty and territorial integrity.”

There can never be two opinions about this, not only in this country but in any other country also. What I am concerned most is, whether it was a confrontation with the Chinese or a confrontation with Pakistan in 1965, after the Tashkent Agreement, how our foreign policy and defence policy have been implemented to the best advantage of this country. This is my concern.

In this very report, the Defence Minister admits that there has been a complete failure in the implementation of the Tashkent Agreement because Pakistan never made any efforts to implement it sincerely and honestly. Sardar Swaran Singh has been associated not only with this Tashkent Agreement but also with the other negotiations regarding the problems which are existing between India and Pakistan. He has, therefore, got the full background. I would very much like him, when he gives the reply, to say categorically where and when Pakistan did not implement the Tashkent Agreement and if this going to be the attitude of Pakistan, what is going to be our policy in the future as far as Tashkent Agreement is concerned.

In my opinion, under those circumstances, probably we acted in a big haste. We relied too much on the role which the Soviet Union could play after the agreement was signed in getting it implemented. But, unfortunately, the role and the attitude of the Soviet Union changed absolutely after this Tashkent Agreement. It was not proper at all on the part of the Soviet Union, which played a very significant role in bringing India and Pakistan together to the negotiation table and in having this Tashkent Agreement, to come out and give arms aid to Pakistan.

What is the situation today ? After 1965, Pakistan has increased its armed strength and Pakistan has been going all around the world to buy arms from and part of the world, wherever they can get. In the past, Pakistan was getting arms from western nations and from China. Now, the Soviet Union has also come forward to give arms aid to Pakistan.

It is a well known facts—and I am sure the hon. Minister knows more than what I know—that, after the 1965 aggression by Pakistan, Pakistan has never rested for a day. It is in my knowledge that, in the Sialkot Sector, a canal has been built just like the Ichhogil Canal in the Amritsar Sector; pillboxes have been built in the Sialkot Sector also. I do not know how far you can rely upon the statement now made by the new President of Pakistan, Gen. Yahya Khan, that he wants to have a peaceful settlement with India of all the existing problems. Whenever any Pakistani leader speaks about the problems existing between India and Pakistan, the number one problem in their mind is always Jammu & Kashmir. With a heavy heart I have to point out that, during the last 20 years, unfortunately the foreign policy and the defence policy of the Government of India has not been positively helpful in consolidating the Jammu and Kashmir State and in solving that problem with Pakistan. I would like to ask a very straightforward question. When you say that our defence policy is only to defend our borders, have you defined our borders ? Where are our borders ? Do you mean

to tell me that the Aksai-Chin area or the area which is now being occupied by China is not as Indian border ? Or the area now occupied by Pakistan, part of Jammu and Kashmir State, is it not the Indian border ? If by Indian border you mean the present ceasefire line existing between India and Pakistan and the present ceasefire line existing between Indian and China, then you come out boldly and make a goodwill gesture to Pakistan. You say, 'Let us sit at the negotiating table. We are prepared to solve this problem at the present ceasefire line'. Why do not you say that if you have got this in mind ?

We, the people of Jammu & Kashmir State have suffered and have made sacrifices for the last 20 years. Not only the people of Jammu and Kashmir State but the people of India want to know 'Today what is your categorical policy towards Pakistan and what is your categorical policy towards China ?' If as we always say, we also want a peaceful solution of the existing problems between India and Pakistan and there is an offer from the new President of Pakistan, then invite him, sit on a table and decide whatever your policy is. If your policy is otherwise, if you still claim as this Government has been claiming for the last 20 years that every inch of the area occupied by Pakistan is Indian territory and we will get it back some day and every inch of the area occupied by China is Indian territory and we will get it back some day, when will this some day come ? That is what the people of this country want to ask this Government to-day.

I will be failing in my duty if I do not pay my tributes to the Jawans and Officers who have been defending this country in very difficult conditions starting from Ladakh to Nagaland. I am happy to point out that as far as the relations between the people living at the border in Jammu and Kashmir State and the Army officers and army jawans are concerned, they are excellent. They are exemplary. There are so many examples. As the Kashmir border villages where the civil authorities, the State Government, have failed to provide proper medical facilities or special facilities to the

[Shri Inder J. Malhotra]

people who are living right on the border, Army officers and jawans have always come forward to help them and provide them not only medical facilities but other facilities also. Whenever people have suffered during the floods, the army has come forward for helping the people. If there had been some difficulty in getting food rations right on the border, to my knowledge, not only once but so many times the Army officers and Jawans have come forward to give rations to these people from their own rations. This is a very happy situation which is prevailing at our borders because unless this kind of atmosphere prevails on the border, it becomes very difficult not only for the Army to function and to defend our borders properly. (Interruption) I quite agree with Mr Panigrahi that this kind of atmosphere should not only continue but there should be improvement in this.

Now another problem towards which I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Defence Minister. The people of Chamb and Jaurian area suffered the heaviest losses during the 1965 conflict. They were put in the refugee camps. Afterwards they were given financial help and other help and they were asked to resettle in that very area. They have got certain problems. By and large the people's morale is very high. Each and every family has gone back to that area to settle there. I would only like to point out to the Defence Minister that we are satisfied about the defence arrangements in that area. I would still like to impress upon him that efforts should be made to tighten our security because even to-day cases of cattle lifting and border incidents are there. If such instances continue to frequently naturally the people's morale goes down. I would say therefore that more attention should be given to such areas where the people were fighting with the Pakistanis during the 1965 struggle and where now the people have been asked to go back and settle.

In Rajouri-Poonch sector the compensation cases are pending for the last 7 or 10 years and I would draw attention to this particular aspect and I would like to recall that the hon. Minister himself visited this area before and certain

representations were made before him that compensation in such cases should be expeditiously decided.

There is another problem also to which I wish to refer to. This is the problem of interrogation centres. It is true, people from both sides of the border cross the border and they go across to the Pakistani-occupied territory; then again they come back to Rajouri area. From the security point of view every individual who crosses the border must be properly interrogated after he comes back. If he is undesirable and he is unauthorised and he is entering our territory he should be sent back. The interrogating centres should not become centres of vindictiveness. If there is some local dispute between two parties they go either to the army authorities or to the Intelligence people and that man is hauled up that Intelligence people and that man is hauled up for that interrogation. What I suggest is, the senior officers should be instructed to see about the working of these interrogation centres, so that these centres should not become centres of harassment to the people.

Now, I would plead with the hon. Minister for giving better emoluments as far as our lower ranks and jawans are concerned. I can appreciate and I quite agree that some senior officers are posted at the borders and when they are in such active areas, certainly orderlies or other assistants must be provided for them. But I certainly fail to understand why when an officer is posted to Delhi in the Army Headquarters, even after 20 years of independence, our jawans are attached with these officers as orderlies. They are forced to do such jobs as cooking, the children to the school, taking the children for play etc. This kind of practice should stop. The officers are in a position to engage their own private servants. They should not therefore be given these jawans to work as orderlies.

With these words I support the Demands.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE (Kolaba) : We are discussing the defence needs of our country. Our Defence Mini-

ster has time and again told us of our preparedness to meet any aggression at any time. If one looks at our eastern borders, the position is this. I am not talking of the mainland now. But if we look into the position which we face in the 240 islands in the Andaman/Nicobar islands, it will be seen that what he has stated will be completely a myth. There are not even ordinary roads there; there are no means of communication, no means of transport, from one island to another. Not only that. Till recently, the local government had to depend on a private contractor who has been making a lot of money out of private trade at the cost of the local people. As I said, there are no roads and no ports.

We must remember that Great Nicobar, the southernmost island of the group of islands is only 85-100 miles from Sumatra as against a distance of 800 miles from that island to either Calcutta or Madras. What are the arrangements made there for protection in case there is any attack?

In the short time, the Japanese had occupied those islands, they made better arrangements than we have been able to make during the last 20 years of occupation of these islands. We must be really thankful that the British allowed us to have these islands because they were not part of the old India, but had been occupied by the British.

In these circumstances, when one hears talk of our preparedness and sees conditions as they exist in these islands, one would really come to the conclusion that either Defence Minister does not know what is the lie of our defence or he is living in a paradise different from our ordinary people.

Again in these eastern waters, we have to find out whether we have sufficient naval strength or not. We are being told that something is being done in the Nantori islands in the near future. What that 'near future' is has not yet been defined. Though there is a very good natural harbour there which is large enough to accommodate not only our navy but

the whole of the British Navy, we are not doing anything there.

There is another thing. We have trouble on our northern border. We have the Border Roads Organisation. What is it doing? They give us good reports, big reports, saying that this is being done and that is being done. But what did we find? When the great floods came on the Teesta in October, till January the Bailey bridge was not constructed. Putting up the bridge is a matter of 48 hours. It only means that the material could not be transported for a period of three months from the bases to the place where it was to be constructed.

Then in this organisation, the boys who work in it do not get woollen clothing. The food they get is mainly vegetarian and the pay they get is very paltry. Do you want these boys to work at high altitudes, 10,000, 12,000 and 14,000 ft. in biting cold when the temperature even during daytime in some places is minus 3 degrees, under such conditions. They are working there, not doubt. But what do you expect from them if you do not feed them and look after them properly?

Then there is considerable machinery with this organisation which is in great disarray. First of all, there are only two bases where repairs can take place, one at Tezpur and the other at Pathankot. A large amount of machinery is lying idle, unutilised. Many of them are cannibalised and therefore not available for use at all.

On top of this, after crores of rupees have been invested, they do not have even an inventory of all this machinery. If this is the state of our Boarder Roads Organisation, how could one claim seriously that we are prepared for any eventuality?

There is another thing. In these border areas, we have stationed our army units and are asking our jawans and officers to be away from their families. But we are never trying to make any attempts to integrate ourselves with these border roads areas and those people there.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He may resume his speech tomorrow. We will take up the half an hour discussion now.

18-30 hrs.

**HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION
REVISION OF PENSION RULES**

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Sondhi.

SHRI SITARAM KESRI (Katihar) : Before he rises to initiate the discussion, I want to say one thing. I do not raise the issue of quorum now, but there was a gentleman's agreement between different parties that quorum would not be questioned after 5.30 P.M. I think Shri Sondhi remembers what happened last Monday when there was a half-an hour discussion in my name,

Because some Members of the Jan Sangh raised that question on that day, there was no quorum and I was deprived of the opportunity of putting question as the debate had to be adjourned. I want this condition to be fulfilled by Mr. Sondhi; from next time onwards he must control his party so that this question will not be raised.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI (New Delhi) : The hon. Member has been my neighbour and the saying is : treat thy neighbour as thyself. I shall say only that to him.

The purpose of this half-an-hour is to urge government to agree to a detailed consideration of the measures which must be taken to modernise the pension system in our country because this country and this government in particular aspires to make us a welfare state.

I feel free to confess that the subject matter of pension has not received the attention which it deserves by all sections of this House and also the various unions of government employees. The Government of India and the state Governments have shirked their responsibility and have ignored those who retired from public service. Today their plight is most pitiable.

The Committee on Petitions of the Lok Sabha deserved our congratu-

lations for the excellent manner in which they have highlighted the injustice to pensioners who are unable to press their demand with anything resembling militancy.

The House should make its views clear to the Finance Minister and to the Government and ask the Finance Ministry to give high priority to pensions in their programme. First, I think we are right in asking for a pensions Commission which should review the law on the subject and enquire into the conditions of pensioners in the country and should outline and social measures for a Modern Pensions Scheme. As you know, the present Act is coming from the last century and was based on a very out dated British Law. The Minister in his reply may say, as he did on an earlier occasions also, that they have medified the system. I dispute this because the system is an antiquated system. Secondly we should ask the Government to take steps to implement the recommendations on the Committee on Petitions. Thirdly, the government should accept the civilised principle of regular periodic revision of pension scales. Fourthly, the Government must evolve a machinery for consultation with pensioners whose representatives should receive the most careful attention from them because they are a section of our population, a minority, who are perhaps the weakest minority in this country and therefore special protection of this weak minority is an obligation of this Government if it prefers to call itself a civilised Government. Otherwise it is a satanic government to use Gandhi Ji's phrase.

I seek the compassion of all Members of this House for the lowest paid category of pensioners who are today living in a condition which can be described only as that of living death.

The Minister of Finance takes shelter under the plea of lack of resources. Is this on argument which can be sustained if one refers to the large and unproductive schemes which this government has embarked on for political reasons or for reasons of prestige. Political mismanagement of our country has made it possible for people to destroy public property and

the losses are in crores of rupees. One has only to see, as my friend Mr. Fernandes mentioned the other day, at the conspicuous expenditure on wasteful items in the capital such as the colossal expenditure on those glaring lights on the Republic Day. Why is this Government which claims to be following Gandhi Ji's principle is spending money on these illuminations in the most garish manner possible for forgetting the aesthetic beauty of the gentle radiance one can see on the face of free people which is the best celebration in a free country? What do they do? In our traditional culture elderly people of our land are entitled to respect for their social cooperation.

I invite the attention of the Finance Minister here to the glaring injustice, cruelty, which society is heaping upon our aged members who have served this Government. The high rise in the cost of living has made it impossible for them to make both ends meet. We know that the Government yields to pressure on various occasions. Can these pensioners be expected to come here in large numbers and hold militant demonstrations? They cannot.

Therefore, what is the significance of the subject-matter of pensions to the Government and to this House? I think there are three main points. Firstly, pensions are deferred pay and not charity. Mr. Morarji Desai is in the habit of development always an attitude which is very condescending. We do not ask for charity. We ask for justice. It is deferred pay which has to be given to them. Secondly, pensions in a modern country affect the conditions of service today, because, the Government employees of today are the pensioners of tomorrow. Government are ignoring this. Therefore, I want to know—I do not know if they are serious about the improvement of the administration of this country. Thirdly, Government, as I said earlier, must protect the minority. We talk of communal minority. That is out-of-date today. These pensioners are the real minority, who are to be protected, and as a matter of fact, there should be a statutory commission for pensioners, if you have one for the backward classes and for

other categories also. Because, in the words of one of our newspapers, I quote :

“They should not be made to feel that they are a neglected and forgotten body of men who have been written off merely because the Government considers that they have outlived their usefulness to it.”

There are many other considerations which have been suggested. The Minister, in the course of his reply in this House, said that he was considering this matter; the report which was made by the Committee on Petitions which suggested an *ad hoc* relief of about 10 per cent, and they suggested that the pension should be 50 per cent of the emoluments last drawn. They also suggested raising the minimum to Rs. 50 per mensem. Are these unreasonable demands? Where is that cry of social justice which they used to raise earlier? If they cannot work on this priority, let them realise what they have said here : because, this very Minister gave an assurance in this House that he is considering the matter. What other matter he is considering? Is it group politics in the party? What other matter is he considering? This should be a priority item because so many pensioners are literally starving today. Let the Government bring a comprehensive Bill and take this House into confidence today. Does not the Government know the facts relating to the miserable conditions of these pensioners? What is a monthly pension of Rs. 15 today, with the soaring prices in most cities and most towns? People who retired a decade ago receive a certain amount of pension and today that amount is a fictional amount. There is nothing real in it, and that continues to be their pension today. These semi-starving people point a finger at this Government which brings this country into disrepute because we cannot go abroad and tell them these conditions. The conditions in the advanced, developed countries are being pointed out. Brazil is a developing country. It gives a pension which is near about the full value of the pay drawn. There are other countries which are supposed to be developing and they have a modernised pension system, but here.

[Shri M. L. Sondhi]

the requirements of the old are not recognised by the Indian law. This antiquated Indian law continues and this Government shows indifference. I appeal to the Government, let indifference give way to innovation.

There is a former Parliamentarian who has continued to voice the feelings of the pensioners. I allude to Mr. B. Shiva Rao, because I think his words should carry much weight in these matters. He says :

"A new Act is necessary in India to replace the country-old measure on the Statute-Book, with changes which a welfare State (which we claim to be) owes to those who spent the best years of their lives in the service of the State."

The Pensioners Act of 1871 was framed, as I said earlier, on the basis of the Pensions Act in vogue in Britain. This Government talks of the Commonwealth; sticks to the Union Jack and sticks to all these alien symbols. They also stick to this old Act which an imperial power had followed. Do they not have a sense of self-respect in these matters? If they do not want to bring a new law, they copy an old law; they do not have any originality. Let them have a sense of national self-respect. Even the Conservative Party in Britain is bringing a change; it is rejecting the plea of resources shortage. But this social-Walfarist State, the Avadi socialists, are more conservative than the Conservatives of Britain. I dare say that the Minister will get up and make a plea of resources shortage.

I challenge him to show his originality and face the music when he meets Mr. Morarji Desai.

The pensioners submitted a memorial to the Prime minister signed by 20,000 pensioners. That was presumably thrown in the waste paper basket. They went to meet Mr. Morarji Desai, I would not like to repeat the words in which the pensioners described the humiliation they felt after meeting Mr. Morarji Desai. What is wanted is a modest increase and

an understanding of the difficulties of these who are in the evening of their life. Some times we rise to pay tributes to the memory of those who have left us. Is that not a moment to remember that these aged citizens in the evening of their life—should they not continue to be useful citizens?

On the one hand, this Government claims that life expectancy is going up. Naturally, we will have more aged people. They want family planning. It means, the proportion of aged people will rise towards the end of the century. They say, there are so many other people in impoverishment. Is there not a difference? These people who have served you well, to whom you gave a certain pension when they retired, have become impoverished due to no fault of their own but due to no fault of their own but due to the mismanagement of the finances of this country. Other people may be impoverished on account of various other reasons. They must provide some money for this purpose. If this Government harnesses science and technology, if it undertakes wise political management, if it is imbued with a social purpose and with a sense of social justice, if it understands the aspirations of youth in the country, it would not neglect the basic needs of this country in the name of economy. The cry of pensioners today is an anguished cry for justice. Let the ministers rise to the occasion. Let this minister, who looks to be a younger man, assert his sense of youthfulness and show that he can rise to the occasion and if discipline means enslavement, let him break the bonds of slavery and declare that he will give priority to the pensioners and, if he fails, he is prepared to quit office.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
P. C. SETHI): Sir, part (a) of the
original question put by the hon. member
in the House was :

"whether it is a fact that the existing
Pension Rules are as old as 100
years ago."

In answer to it, factual information was
given. It is true that the Pension Act
is as old as 80 years. Part (b) was :

"If so, whether Government propose to revise these rules to meet the grievances of Government employees"

I now find that what the hon. member had in mind was not Government employees but pensioners. Our answer was based on the question he had asked. May be the hon. member was not satisfied with the answer. Now it is clear that he had in mind not employees, but pensioners.

Regarding the Act being old, there are many old Acts in this country like the Indian Penal Code of 1860 and the Cr. P. C. of 1898. It is not a question of revising the Acts. There is a provision in the Constitution—article 309—under which from time to time Government have been amending the CSPRs. According to that, the position of the pensions admissible to the retiring Government servants has been improving from time to time. Till 1949 there was no family pension, and no terminal gratuity to temporary employees. The DCR gratuity was not available. In the year 1950 the gratuity scheme was introduced. Similarly, in 1950 we started with a landmark. The family pension scheme was started in 1950. It was never in existence before. It was available for five years up to a maximum of Rs. 150. Now it is available to the widow till her life time, to the minor children till they become majors or to the daughters till they are married. The gratuity scheme also came in 1950 and the pensioners started getting gratuity. This family pension scheme was revised in 1957 and instead of allowing it for five years it was raised to ten years. Now, according to the 1964 revision, it is allowed till the life-time of the widow and till the minor sons become major. This was a great change as far as emoluments concerned. The gratuity system also changed.

Previously pension was allowed only on the basis of permanent service and temporary service was not taken into account. In 1949 quasi permanent service was also included. In the year 1950 half temporary service and full quasi-permanent service was included.

In 1960 there came a complete change by which full temporary service followed by permanent service was taken into account and benefit of six months period was allowed.

Therefore, it is not correct to say that the position of retiring Government servants has not improved from time to time.

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirappalli) : The question is about the quantum now that the prices have gone up.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : Quantum is related to the conditions in the country and the emoluments that the pensioners were getting when they retired.

The First Pay Commission's recommendations were considered, their effect was measured and it came in the form of decisions of the Government in regard to pensioners. It was only after measuring the effect of the recommendations of the Second Pay Commission in 1959 that the Government came forward with measures in 1960 and the position was revised. In both the cases of merger of dearness allowance the benefit has accrued to the pensioners. Therefore, since 1964 there is no pensioner who is getting less than Rs. 25 and it is not correct to say that pensioners are getting Rs. 10 and Rs. 15.

SHRI M. N. REDDY (Nizamabad) : is Rs. 25 a big sum ?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : (Bombay South) : Member of Parliament are getting Rs. 31 a day as allowance.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : The Parliamentary Committee has recommended the minimum of Rs. 50. Let the Minister take this opportunity to announce it.

SHRI NAMBIAR : There are many who get less than Rs. 25. May I take it as a promise that in those cases their pension will be brought up to Rs. 25 ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : As far as the year 1969-70 is concerned the total budget

[Shri P. C. Sethi]

estimates for pension is Rs. 5.82 crores for civil, Rs. 32.46 crores for defence and Rs. 6.35 crores for Railway making a total of Rs. 44.63 crores. So the quantum which is being spent on pension is not a merge amount and even an increase of Rs. 5 per pensioner would mean an increase in the total by Rs. 4 crores.

For an increase of Rs. 7.50 the total impact would be Rs. 6 crores; for an increase of Rs. 10 the total impact would be Rs. 8 crores per year. Even for a slight increase in pension the total impact on the revenue of the country is not minor; it is substantial.

Certainly, we have before us the recommendations of the Rajya Sabha Committee. Now we have before us the recommendations of the Lok Sabha Committee. One of the recommendations of Lok Sabha Committee is that pensioners should be given DA on the same scale as government employees. It will cost the government about Rs. 45 crores a year. So, this is not a small matter which can be considered in a light-hearted manner. All these reports have to be examined very carefully.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Appoint a commission to examine them.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : From time to time we appoint Pay Commissions.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : I was referring to Pension Commission.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : The Pay Commission considered the Problems of the pensioners also. Therefore, it is not necessary to have a separate commission for pensioners.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : These are not your views; these are the views of of Shri Morarji.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : Well, I am part of the government. I cannot express views different from that of the government. Now, the recommendations of the committee are under examination, in consultation with the Home Ministry.

Therefore, I would not agree when it is said that the question of pensioners is not examined from time to time. It has been examined from time to time Government will examine the recommendations of the Lok Sabha Committee in consultation with the Home Ministry. I would not say that this question will be favourably considered or unfavourably considered. The entire matter is under examination. Whenever any question of general revision of the pay scales or the general revision of the pensions comes up for consideration, these recommendations would also be considered. Now as the examination is going on I would only like to repeat what the Deputy Prime Minister said in the other House.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : HMV.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : That is not the view of only the present Finance Minister Several other Finance Ministers have expressed the same view. In 1965 Shri T. T. Krishnamachari Stated :

"Certainly, it is not a question of having sympathy. The sympathy is there—but the question of resources.

SHRI SACHIN CHAUDHURI : another Finance Minister, took the same line in a statement which he made in the Rajya Sabha on the 12th May 1966. The Deputy Prime Minister, while answering to supplementaries on SQ No. 91 in the Rajya Sabha stated on 7th June 1967 as follows :

"Government have not the capacity of removing the hardships of the pensioners because of the non-availability of resources."

This position stands. It is not as if we are lacking in sympathy for the pensioner. We certainly do consider the difficulties of the pensioners. But it is a question of resources. The total impact of the increased expenditure has to be taken into consideration. I can only say that the report is still under examination. At the present juncture I would not be in a position to say anything more than what the Deputy Prime Minister said in the other House,

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : सभापति जी, बेलफेयर स्टेट में जो लक्ष्य रखा जाता है उस में यही नहीं है कि गवर्नमेंट एम्प्लॉईज के लिए पेंशन की व्यवस्था हो, बल्कि मकसद यह होता है कि तमाम लोगों के लिए ओल्ड एज पेंशन की व्यवस्था हो। पूंजीवादी समाज में भी ऐसा हो रहा है, अमेरिका में, 85 या 90 डालर ओल्ड एज पेंशन के रूप में दिया जाता है। तो मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकारी कर्मचारी के पेंशन की व्यवस्था तो आप ने की है लेकिन जो सरकारी कर्मचारी नहीं है या दूसरे मुहकमों में काम करते हैं उन की तरफ से जो पेंशन की मांग है उसकी कितनी पेटीशंस आप के पास आई हैं? जैसे आप के गवर्नमेंट स्कूल का टीचर है, उसको पेंशन मिलती है लेकिन नान-गवर्नमेंट स्कूल के टीचर को नहीं मिलती है। वह लोग मांग करते हैं कि पेंशन मिलनी चाहिये। तो ऐसी कैटेगरी के जो वर्कर या कर्मचारी हैं उनकी कितनी संस्थाओं की तरफ से आप के पास पेटीशंस आई हैं और क्या आप का रेस्पांस रहा है?

दूसरा सवाल है कि अभी आप ने कहा कि 25 रुपया पेंशन आप देते हैं। आज की मंहगाई के जमाने में इस में क्या आप जांच करेंगे कि यह बहुत कम है और इसको आप ऊपर उठाने की व्यवस्था करेंगे या नहीं?

तीसरा सवाल यह है जि सरकारी कर्मचारी के अलावा और सारे देश में ओल्ड एज पेंशन की व्यवस्था हो मौजूदा स्टैंडर्ड के मुताबिक तो उसमें कितनी रकम लगेगी, टोटल इसका कोई एस्टीमेट आप के पास है?

चौथा सवाल यह है कि चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में पेंशन के मुताबिक आपकी क्या नीति होगी और उसकी क्या ब्राडलाइन्ज हैं?

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज (बम्बई-दक्षिण) : सभापति महोदय, अभी चन्द दिनों पहले

इंग्लिस्तान की सरकार ने अपना बजट पेश किया, उन्होंने अपने पेन्शनरों की पेन्शन में 10 प्रतिशत बढ़ोत्तरी करने का एलान किया हर पांच साल या तीन साल में इंग्लिस्तान में पेन्शनरों की तनख्वाहों में कुछ फीसदी के हिसाब से बढ़ोत्तरी की जाती है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को यह भी बताना चाहता हूँ कि जो देश अपने मुल्क के बड़े लोगों की, विशेष कर ऐसे लोगों को जिन्होंने सरकारी नौकरी के जरिये देश की सेवा की है, देख नहीं सकता, वह देश कभी भी अपने कर्रक्टर को नहीं बना सकता—जहाँ के लोग इसी सिद्धान्त को मान कर चलते हैं और जब भी वहाँ पर पेन्शन के बारे में बहस होती है तब इसी सिद्धान्त को सामने रखकर वे लोग चलते हैं। मुझे मालूम नहीं कि हमारी सरकार इस सिद्धान्त को मानती है या नहीं, लेकिन यहां पर हमेशा रिसोर्सेज वाला मामला उठाया जाता है। मैं बड़े अदब से कहना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसा कहना इस सरकार को शोभा नहीं देता। आप यहाँ 30 लाख रुपया खर्च करके प्रधान मंत्री के लिए एक नया मकान बनाने जा रहे हैं, करोड़ों रुपया खर्च करके दिल्ली और अन्य शहरों के व्यूटीफिकेशन का काम चल रहा है। पिछले साल जब प्रधान मंत्री दक्षिणी अमरीका के दौरे पर गईं—उन की तस्वीर तैयार करने के लिए, दक्षिणी अमरीका के लोगों को प्रधान मंत्री के बारे में बतलाने के लिए एक छोटीसी बुकलेट छपवाने पर साढ़े नौ लाख रुपया खर्च किया गया। ऐसे लाखों उदाहरण में दे सकता हूँ। सभापति महोदय आप भी इन उदाहरणों से वाकिफ हैं—इस तरह से यह सरकार करोड़ों रुपया खर्च करती है।

सभापति महोदय, मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जब लोक सभा की पेटीशनज कमेटी ने पिछले दो वर्षों में इस समस्या पर विचार करके अपनी रिपोर्ट दी है—मंत्री महोदय, कहेंगे कि उस पर पिछले सत्र में बहस हो चुकी है—लेकिन सभापति महोदय

[श्री शिवचन्द्र भा]

दो वर्ष पहले जब मैं इस कमेटी में था, तब इस कमेटी ने इस मसले पर विचार किया था और इतना ही नहीं इस कमेटी ने इस बार अपनी सिफारिश पेश की है—काफा गम्भीरता के साथ विचार करने के बाद उन सिफारिशों को पेश किया गया है—मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन सिफारिशों को स्वीकार करने में सरकार को क्या तकलीफ है।

सभापति महोदय, पेटीशन्ज कमेटी इस सदन की कमेटी है, स्पीकर महोदय उस कमेटी को नियुक्त करते हैं—क्या उसकी सिफारिशों को अस्वीकार करना उस कमेटी का अपमान नहीं होगा। संसद द्वारा बनाई हुई इस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट को आपके उप-प्रधान मंत्री अस्वीकार करें—मैं आशेप नहीं उठाना चाहता हूँ, वरना मामला बहुत बढ़ जायेगा आपके प्रधान मंत्री अस्वीकार करें, आपकी सरकार अस्वीकार करें क्या यह इस संसद का अपमान नहीं है। इस सदन के किसी एक व्यक्ति के अधिकार के बारे में अगर बाहर कहीं भी कोई चर्चा हो, तो हम यहां पर विशेषाधिकार का प्रश्न उठाते हैं। जब आप इस कमेटी की दी हुई रिपोर्ट को इस ढंग से ठुकराते हैं, रिसोर्सेज का बहाना लेकर, जो बिलकुल भ्रूट है, गलत है, क्या इससे इस कमेटी और सदन का अपमान नहीं होता है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ—जैसा आपने कहा है कि राज्य सभा की कमेटी की दी हुई रिपोर्ट और लोक सभा की कमेटी की दी हुई रिपोर्ट पर आप विचार कर रहे हैं—यह विचार करने की कार्यवाही कब तक खत्म होगी।

हमारे मित्र नम्बियार साहब के प्रश्न के जबाब में आपने कहा कि 25 रु० से कम पेन्सन पाने वाले कोई पेन्शनर नहीं हैं, अगर हम 25 रु० से कम पेन्शन पाने वालों की सूची आपको दें तो क्या आप उनके पेन्शन को तत्काल 25 रु० करने के लिए तैयार हैं ?

19 hrs.

श्री रबिराय (पुरी) : सभापति जी,

मुझे बड़े दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि हमारे मित्र सौधी साहब ने जब इस सवाल को यहां उठाया और जितने भी तर्क उन्होंने इस के पक्ष में दिए, उन का सेठी साहब पर कोई असर नहीं पड़ा। मैं आपके जरिए कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार कहती तो यही चली आ रही कि समाजवादी समाज की स्थापना करेंगे लेकिन वह सिर्फ आरती ही उतारती है, उनके पीछे उसका और कोई ध्येय नहीं रहता है। बार-बार यहां पर कहा जा चुका है कि रिसोर्सेज मौजूद हैं लेकिन सरकार कुछ करना ही नहीं चाहती है, वह तो पूंजीपति और राजा-महाराजाओं के चुंगल में फंसी हुई है। सरकार उन रिसोर्सेज का इस्तेमाल ही नहीं करना चाहती है। अभी अभी सेठी साहब ने हमारे सामने एक गलत-बयानी भी की है। सौधी साहब ने जब यह कहा कि अभी भी लोग 10 और 15 रुपए पेंशन पा रहे हैं तो सेठी साहब ने कहा कि 25 रु० से कम लोग पेंशन नहीं पा रहे हैं। मैं आपकी अनुमति से पढ़ना चाहता हूँ। पेटीशंस कमेटी की जो सिफारिश है उसमें लिखा हुआ है :

“Low-paid pensioners getting only Rs. 10 to 20 as monthly pension should be paid a minimum pension of not less than Rs. 40 or 50 per month in view of the extraordinary rise in the cost of living over the last 20 years.”

मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि कोई भी 10-20 रुपया पेंशन नहीं पाता है जबकि पेटीशंस कमेटी की जो सिफारिश है उसमें इस बात का जिक्र है कि हमारे देश में हजारों और लाखों की तादाद में ऐसे पेंशनर्स हैं जो कि दस-बीस रुपया पाते हैं। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो बड़े लोग हैं जोकि पांच सौ या हजार रुपए पेंशन पाते हैं उनकी बात दूसरी है लेकिन जो कम से कम पाते हैं, केवल दस बीस रुपया ही पाते हैं उनकी दशा का अन्दाजा मंत्री महोदय लगा सकते हैं कि किस प्रकार से वे अपना और अपने

बाल बच्चों का गुजारा करते होंगे, कैसे उनको पढ़ाते होंगे। इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मन्त्री महोदय इस सदन को आश्वासन देंगे कि लोक सभा की पेटीशंस कमेटी की जो सिफारिश है उसको पहले लागू करेंगे—दूसरी सिफारिशों को बाद में देखेंगे—और आज लाखों की तादाद में जो दस या बीस रुपया पेंशन पा रहे हैं, उनको कम से कम 50 रुपए देंगे ? क्या इस सदन में इस प्रकार का एलान मंत्री जी करेंगे कि दस बीस रुपए पेंशन पाने वालों को कम से कम 50 रुपए महीने पेंशन दी जाएगी ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, भा साहब ने पेंशन के बारे में एक व्यापक सवाल उठाया है।... (व्यवधान)... सोंधी साहब ने जो बहस यहाँ पर उठाई है वह तो केवल गवर्नमेंट पेंशनर्स के बारे में है। बाकी जो वृद्ध लोग हैं जो कि गवर्नमेंट सर्वेंट हैं या नहीं हैं, उनको पेंशन मिलेगी या नहीं मिलेगी वह बात इस बहस के दायरे में नहीं आती है। यदि माननीय सदस्य इस सम्बन्ध में भी कोई बहस उठायेगे तो उसके बारे में भी जानकारी उपलब्ध होगी उसको मैं इस सदन के सामने रखने का प्रयास करूँगा।

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज ने कहा कि यूनाइटेड किंगडम में पेंशन में दस परसेन्ट की बढ़ोत्तरी हुई। यह बात सही है कि जो डेवलपड कन्ट्रीज हैं जैसे यूनाइटेड किंगडम है या यू० एस० ए० है—उन्होंने ब्राजील का भी उदाहरण दिया—वहाँ पर अपने फाइनेंशियल रिसोर्सेज के हिसाब से उन्होंने पेंशंस में बढ़ोत्तरी की होगी... (व्यवधान)... मेरा तात्पर्य यह नहीं है कि पेंशनर्स के साथ जैसी माननीय सदस्यों को सहानुभूति है वैसी सहानुभूति सरकार को नहीं है... (व्यवधान)...

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : नहीं है।

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : बराबर है।

श्री रवि राय : आपके पास रुपया है, आप कर सकते हैं।

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : समय-समय पर सरकार ने जो निर्णय लिए हैं उनसे सरकार की सहानुभूति प्रकट होती रहती है। यह मामला कोई स्टैटिक नहीं है कि जिसमें कोई गत्यावरोध आ गया हो जिस पर पुनः विचार ही न हो सकता हो या सरकार इस मामले पर कभी विचार ही नहीं करेगी। ऐसी बात मैंने नहीं कही है कि सरकार ने उस रिपोर्ट को ठुकरा दिया है, मैंने यह कहा कि होम मिनिस्ट्री के साथ विचार विनिमय चल रहा है और इस रिपोर्ट पर भी विचार-विनिमय चल रहा है। मैंने यह नहीं कहा कि इस रिपोर्ट को सरकार ने ठुकरा दिया। इसलिए जो चीज विचार-विनिमय की हालत में है उसके बारे में यह कहना मुनासिब नहीं होगा कि रिपोर्ट को ठुकरा दिया। लेकिन रिपोर्ट के जो मुद्दे हैं, रिसोर्सेज की जो पोखीशन है उसको ध्यान में रखते हुए, जो देश की आर्थिक स्थिति है और जो सरकारी कर्मचारी नहीं हैं उन सब की स्थिति को मद्देनजर रखते हुए देखना पड़ता है।

माननीय फरनेन्डीज साहब ने बहुत-सी बातें कहीं फिजूलखर्ची की। इस बारे में मैं यही कह सकता हूँ कि बहुत सारी चीजें आवश्यक होती हैं जिनको करना पड़ता है। बहुत-से लोग कहते हैं कि इस देश में 6 आने, 8 आने रोज की एक आदमी की आमदनी है ऐसे देश में पार्लियामेंट के सदस्यों को 31 रु० रोज नहीं देना चाहिए। लेकिन यह सब होते हुए भी जो आवश्यक खर्च होते हैं उनको करना पड़ता है, चाहे प्रधान मंत्री का दौरा हो, या उनके मकान के बारे में हो और चाहे सरकारी दफ्तरों में मोटर और दूसरे खर्च करने हों। जो आवश्यक होते हैं वे करने पड़ते हैं। लेकिन इसका तात्पर्य यह नहीं है कि जो फिजूलखर्ची रोकी जा सकती हो उसको रोका न जाये। उसको बराबर रोकना चाहिए।

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डोज : रिपोर्ट के बारे में कब तक निर्णय हो जायेगा ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : समय के बारे में पाबन्दी करना मेरे लिए मुश्किल होगा ।

श्री रवि राय : 10 रु० जो पाते हैं उनके बारे में कुछ बतायें ।

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : 1-1-1964 के बाद जो रिटायर हुए हैं उनको 25 रु० से कम पेंशन नहीं होगी ।

"The President has accordingly been pleased to decide that in all cases of retirement occurring on or after the 1st January 1964 where the amount of pension together with the benefit of *ad hoc* increase as admissible under the Government of India, Ministry of Finance Office Memorandum No. F 15 (13) EV (A) 63, dated 16th October 1963, thereon comes to less than Rs. 25 p, m. the same shall be raised to Rs. 25."

श्री रवि राय : पुराने जो हैं उनके बारे में क्या कहेंगे ।

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : मैंने यह कहा कि 1-1-1964 के बाद जो रिटायर हुए हैं । सब के लिए नहीं कहा ।

श्री म० ला० सोंधी : 1938 में जो रिटायर हुआ है उसकी क्या हालत है ।

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि 1-4-1958 में सरकार ने यह निर्णय लिया कि जो लोग 15-7-52 से पहले रिटायर हुए और जिन लोगों की पेंशन 50 रु० से अधिक नहीं है उन की पेंशन में 10 रु० टेम्परेरी बढ़ाया जाय और जिन लोगों की पेंशन 100 रु० से अधिक नहीं है उनका 12.50 रु० बढ़ाया जाय ।

श्री म० ला० सोंधी : वह तो एड हाक ग्रान्ट है ।

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : यह कहना ठीक नहीं है कि किसी को 10 रु० मिल रहा है । 10 रु० टेम्परेरी इन्क्रिज था ।

SHRI M. L. SONDDHI : It is not an alteration of law, You can take it back any time if you want.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : I am coming to this point. It is not correct to say that somebody is getting Rs. 10. Rs. 10 was the temporary increase that was given. Somebody was getting upto Rs. 100 and he was given temporary increment of Rs. 12.50. It is not correct to say that everybody is getting Rs. 5 or Rs. 10 and certainly the quantum of increment in 1958 was based on the pensions the officers are drawing at the period of time. I would not claim and I have never said that there is nobody getting less than Rs. 25. What I have said was that those who retired after 1.1.64 got a minimum pension of Rs. 25.

SHRI M. L. SONDDHI : This is a debating answer, not a real answer.

श्री रवि राय : मानवीय विचारों से प्रेरित होकर जो 10, 12 रु० पाते हैं उनके बारे में कुछ कीजिए ।

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : पापका जो कहना है वह ठीक है । उन सब की कठिनाइयों को ध्यान में रखते हुए उसकी जांच होगी और सब चीजों को ध्यान रखकर किया जायेगा । और जो रिसोर्सेज के बारे में माननीय रवि राय ने प्रश्न उठाया था कि देश में काफी रिसोर्सेज हैं, तो यह तो एक पौलिसी मैटर हो जाएगा जो इतने थोड़े समय में डिस्कस नहीं हो सकेगा । अगर रिसोर्सेज है, बढ़ सकते हैं तो बेशक सहानुभूतिपूर्ण विचार होना चाहिए ।

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डोज : अगर हम रिसोर्सेज बतायें तो स्वीकार करेंगे ?

श्री रवि राय : डा० लोहिया का तर्क था चुका है 1500 रु० का श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डोज आश्वासन तो कम से कम दें ।

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : He is almost till-treating us. He is throwing it back to us. He should at least consider it.

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : जहाँ तक रिसोर्सेज का ताल्लुक है, उसके बारे में मैं इतने अल्प समय में बहस नहीं हो सकती है। चौथी योजना का विवाद आपके सामने आयेगा उस विवाद के समय माननीय सदस्य बता सकेंगे कि रिसोर्सेज में कहाँ बढ़ोत्तरी हो सकती है। कैसे हो सकता है उस समय इसका विचार होगा। जहाँ तक कोई एक सैप्रेट कमीशन बनाने की बात है तो कई कमिश्नर की रिपोर्ट पर समय-समय पर विचार होता रहा है।

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Pay is not pension.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : Pay does from basis of pension. Whatever they are getting now will automatically come as part of

the pension. For example recently the Government has taken a decision that part of the dearness allowance will be merged with pay. After this decision those who are going to retire will get higher pension than those people who had already retired. Whatever the employee is getting comes as part of pension. Pension does not come from the air. It is computed on the basis of what one is getting at the time of retirement. The Pay Commission's recommendations are given due consideration. The report of the honourable Committee of the House is before us. We don't treat anything light-heartedly. All these are receiving our serious attention.

19-13 hrs.

[The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, April 22, 1969/Vaisakha 2, 1891 (Saka)]