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Monday, December 16, 1967
Agrahayana 25, 1890 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Sixth Session)



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LOK SABHA

Monday, December 16, 1968/Agrahayana 25,
1890 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock
[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Re: Question 751

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Madhu Limaye. He is absent. Next question.

SHRI UMANATH: I seek your guidance on the first question. On that question an important part of the question was with regard to the notings on the files by the Deputy Prime Minister's son. . . (Interruptions) Let me seek your guidance on that. A point of clarification and guidance I am asking.

धी रवि राय: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हम लोगों ने परसों आपको इस बारे में एक चिट्ठी लिखकर भेज दी धी लेकिन हमें कोई जवाब नहीं मिला।

SHRI UMANATH: The important part of the question was with regard to the notings on the files by the Deputy Prime Minister's son as Private Secretary. How many notings are there?

धी लिलाराम: वह क्या हो रहा है? जिसके नाम क्वैश्चन है वह जब नहीं है तो आगे का क्वैश्चन लिया जाय।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will not permit this. The procedure that we follow is in case some other member is authorised, even then after the first round is over, you will get your opportunity to ask that question.

SHRI UMANATH: I am not on that I am on Rule 48(3) which reads . . . (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order order. Mr. Umanath, I will explain it to you. Please resume your seat. So far as this question is concerned, though somebody else is authorised,—

SHRI UMANATH: I am not on that point, but,—

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order order. Please resume your seats.

SHRI UMANATH rose—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please resume your seat. Mr. Umanath, the question is about giving permission to some other Member.

SHRI UMANATH: I am not on that point,—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: So, there is no question that has been raised on the floor of the House. That is one thing. Then, whatever your difficulty may be—you have said something—you can meet me in the Chamber. I will satisfy you.

SHRI UMANATH: I am on a different aspect of the question.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have followed it: that some portion of it, if it is omitted or altered, etc. I have gone through it. (Interruption).

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order order. I will satisfy you in my Chamber

SHRI UMANATH: Rule 48 (3) says that "If on a question being called it is not asked..... (*Interruption*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, order.

SHRI UMANATH: You had replied to a point about another Member being authorised and so on. I am not on that point at all. I am on rule 48(3) which says:

"If on a question being called it is not asked or the member in whose name it stands is absent, the Speaker may, at the request of any member, direct that the answer to it be given."

It is not authorising anybody. The Speaker may, at the request of any other Member, direct that the answer to it may be given. The rule is that "if on a question being called, it is not asked or the Member in whose name it stands is absent, the Speaker may, at the request of any Member, direct that the answer to it be given." I am not asking you that I may be permitted. Since you first called Shri Madhu Limaye and since you said that he is absent, now, I am saying that since an important part of the question which referred to the notings of the Private Secretary—

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please resume your seats. I am on rule 49.

SHRI UMANATH. Since an important part of the question relating to certain notings by the Deputy Prime Minister's own son on the files of the Deputy Prime Minister is absent from the question, I request you to ask the Deputy Prime Minister to give an answer to it so that the House may know the correct position.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are two questions raised now. (*Interruption*). Please resume your seat, Mr. Kundu. The matter now raised is not covered by that rule. It is covered by rule 49. That is one thing. Then, so far as the question that certain portions, as the hon. Member says, have been omitted, is concerned that has been admitted as an Unstarred Question.

श्री रवि राय: एक सवाल या प्रलग कैसे हो गया ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There were two separate questions. Order, order. Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta.

SHRI UMANATH: Rule 49 relates to any other Member asking the question. For that, we have to wait till the Question Hour is over. But under 48(3), you can ask the Deputy Prime Minister to give us the reply. (*Interruption*)

SHRI SHEO NARAIN rose—

AN HON. MEMBER: Sir, a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, order. Shri Sheo Narain and Shri Umanath, please resume your seats. There is no point of order now. I am proceeding to the next question.

विदेशों के बैंकों में सरकारी कर्मचारियों के खाते

* 754. **श्री कन्वर लाल गुप्त:** क्या विस मंत्री 1 अप्रैल, 1968 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 5948 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन सरकारी कर्मचारियों तथा सेवा निवृत्त सरकारी कर्मचारियों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके खाते विदेशों में बैंकों में हैं;

(ख) क्या इस बात की कोई जांच कराई गई है कि यह राजि विदेशों में बैंकों में किस प्रकार जमा कराई गई तथा विदेशों में इसे जमा कराये जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार को किन किन प्रनियमितताओं का पता लगा है और इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा विस मंत्री (श्री भोरार्जी बेलाई) : (क) से (ग). तत्संबंधी अप्रैल प्रश्न में उल्लिखित बर्णकरण के अनुसार नहीं रखा जाता। फिर भी अगर किसी

व्यक्ति विशेष के सम्बन्ध में जानकारी की आवश्यकता हो तो वह दी जा सकती है।

श्री कंबर साल गुप्त : 'बी' का इन्होने जवाब क्या दिया है ?

"Whether any enquiry has been held as to how this money found its way to foreign banks and the reasons for its being deposited in foreign countries."

पहले के जवाब में उन्होने कहा है कि नहीं रखा जाता है। लेकिन कोई इनकावायरी हुई या नहीं हुई, इसका जवाब ही नहीं दिया है। इरेगुलैरिटीज है या नहीं है, इसका जवाब ही नहीं दिया है।

श्री भोरारची देसाई : जब कोई व्योरा रखा ही नहीं जाता है तो इनकावायरी करने का सवाल कहां उपस्थित होता है। हमारे पास कुछ ही नहीं तो इनकावायरी कैसी करें ?

श्री कंबर साल गुप्त : नहीं मालूम है कि कितना जमा है ?

श्री भोरारची देसाई : वह मालूम नहीं है।

श्री कंबर साल गुप्त : यह अंतर्री सरकार है।

श्री भोरारची देसाई : इतने एकारंट होते हैं कि हमारे पास यहां नहीं जमा रहते हैं। वे रिजर्व बैंक में रहते हैं।

श्री कंबर साल गुप्त : यह भी मालूम नहीं तो इस्तीफा दे दें तो अच्छा होगा।

श्री शिवनारायण : तभी वे से बात करो।

श्री कंबर साल गुप्त : मैं प्रोटेस्ट करता हूं इसके लियाँ—(व्यवहार)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Sheo Narain, I will have to take stern actions against you.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN: If you do not want me, I will quit the House.

श्री कंबर साल गुप्त : मैं डिप्टी प्राइम मिनिस्टर की जायद शिवनारायण जी से ज्यादा इज्जत करता हूं। मैंने कौनसी बदतमीजी की बात की प्रगत मैंने उनका इस्तीफा मांग लिया ? प्रगत यह भी उनको पता नहीं है तो क्यों न वह इस्तीफा दें ? इसमें बदतमीजी की कोई बात नहीं है।

श्री रमेश्वर सिंह : इस्तीफा बहुत सस्ता हो गया है ? क्यों इस्तीफा दें ? हर बात में इस्तीफा दें।

श्री शिवनारायण : उधर भी तो उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप कंट्रोल करें। वह आप नहीं करते हैं।

श्री कंबर साल गुप्त : 1-4-68 को श्री पांडेय ने एक सवाल पूछा था। उसमें उन्होने पूछा था :

- whether the information regarding Indians having bank accounts abroad has since been collected;
- if, so, the names of account holders and the names of the banks and the countries where such bank accounts are maintained;

इसका जवाब डिप्टी प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने यह दिया था।

(a) Yes, Sir; (b) and (d): A statement is laid on the Table of the House detailing the names of 1220 account holders. Of this, 827 are those of individuals (including Rulers) and the balance 393 of companies. Countries where accounts have been kept have also been indicated. It has not been practicable to give the names of foreign banks with whom accounts are maintained.

यह यहां तक उन्होने कहा कि हमारे पास कोई इशारा ही नहीं है। इस पर जब मैंने कहा कि वह नामहरन सरकार है तो . . .

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I do not know whether the hon. member hears me and then puts his question. I have said that this classification is not kept. I did not say that the names and accounts of all those people are not with the Reserve Bank. They are there. The names of all those people who have accounts outside officially are there. Those who keep it not officially and do not let us know, that cannot be with the Reserve Bank. In this matter, we do not have any classification, whether they are Government employees or retired Government employees. That classification is not kept with the Reserve Bank. That is all I said. My hon. friend does not want to hear and he shows his competence in asking me to resign.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I still challenge your competence.

इनके पास करीब 1220 एकाउंट हैं। सरकार से आशा यह की जाती है कि वह मालूम करे कि ये कौन लोग हैं और इनका किस तरह पैसा जमा हुआ है। प्रगर इन्होंने मालूम किया होता तो इनको मालूम हो जाता कि ये कौन लोग हैं। स्टेटमेंट के प्रन्दर चौदह-पन्द्रह बहुत बड़े मिलिटरी के सीनियर अफसरों के नाम हैं। कोई पञ्चीस तीस आई सी एस के बहुत सीनियर अफसर हैं उनके भी नाम हैं। होता यह है कि ये अफसर जब वहां पर माल खरीदने जाते हैं सरकार की तरफ से तो जो पैसा इनको रिष्वत का मिलता है खराब माल खरीद कर उस पैसे से ये बैंक एकाउंट खोल लेते हैं। ये वहां पर जंक लेते हैं, ऐसे हथियार भी लेते हैं जो बिल्कुल बेकार होते हैं, प्राउट मोडिड होते हैं। ये ग्रोवर विलिंग भी करते हैं। इस तरह से जो पैसा इनको वहां रिष्वत का मिलता है उस पैसे को ये अपने नाम से और अपने रिस्टेशनरों के नाम से जमा करा देते हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार इस बात की जांच करायेगी? इस तरह की जिकायतें सरकार के पास आई भी हैं कि जिनमें बड़े सीनियर अफसर इस तरह से कार्य करते रहे हैं। मान सो तापिंग साहब का बैंक एकाउंट हो तो बात समझ में आ सकती है। कोई विजिनैमैन या इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट रखता

हो तो बात समझ में आ सकती है। लेकिन सरकारी कर्मचारी और मिलिटरी के अफसर जब बैंक एकाउंट्स बाहर रखते हैं तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इनके पास पैसा कहां से आता है? क्या इनके पीछे वह बैंकप्राउंड है जो मैंने आपको बताई है? क्या सरकार इसके बारे में इनक्वायरी करायेगी और प्रगर करायेगी तो जो नतीजा निकलेगा उस इनक्वायरी का क्या उसको सरकार सदन के पटल पर रखेगी?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Unfortunately, my hon. friend persists in asking a question which, he does not seem to be realising, has no connection with regular accounts kept by anybody. He mentions officers who may have done something wrong and taken money from other people in a wrong way. Does he imagine that those amounts will be kept in authorised accounts? And what am I to make an inquiry of? What a roving inquiry can I make? But if my hon. friend names any officer or anybody and says that these are the people about whom he wants to know the details, I will certainly give him all the details. I am not saying that I would not give him the particulars; but I cannot go on enquiring about all the 1,220 accounts and then say: these are the employees and these are not the employees. Then, there is another thing. Only about the pre-zero accounts no details are given and only those who were running pre-zero accounts before 1947 or 1948 are permitted to keep them. So, there is no question of asking the source of money deposited in banks. So, after that period, whatever money is accounted for has to be informed to the Reserve Bank, and the Reserve Bank knows where the money has come from and how it is credited there. Therefore, there is no question of making any inquiry about it. If my hon. friend has any information about any officers, I shall be grateful if he gives to me the names, outside if not here. I will certainly make inquiries about them and let him know the position.

श्री कंवर लाल चूल्हा: इसमें एक श्रीमती घरणा आसक घरी का एकाउंट है।

श्री भोरारकी देसाई: वह गवर्नरमेंट एम्प्लाई नहीं है।

धी बंधर साल गुप्त : इसी तरह से भी० एन० बनर्जी, सैकेटरी, एनीमल हसबैडरी एण्ड वैटरनरी सर्विसिस डिपार्टमेंट कलकत्ता, का एकाउंट है। मि० एस० के० बनर्जी ज्वाइंट सैकेटरी एण्ड चीक आफ प्रोटोकाल का एकाउंट है। बेंजर जनरल ए० एम० चौधरी का है। लैफिनेंट कलनल हरीचन्द का है, जिनेडियर एन० एन० चौपड़ा का है, लैफिनेंट कमोडोर भी० ए० जानेश्वर का है। इस तरह से बहुत से इसमें एकाउंट्स हैं। यह प्रिजम्पशन रहता है कि सरकारी कर्मचारियों का बाहर एकाउंट नहीं होना चाहिये क्योंकि उनका कोई और सोसे आफ इनकम नहीं होता है, सिवाय अपनी तनखाव के जब तक कि पता न लग जाए कि उनका कोई और भी सोसे आफ इनकम है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि विशेषतः इस तरह के जो मिलिटरी आफिसर्स हैं, उनकी जांच उप प्रधान मंत्री जी करवायेंगे, जो उच्च सरकारी कर्मचारी हैं, उनकी जांच करवायेंगे? भेरा दूसरा सबान यह है कि 1947 के बाद किनने एकाउंट हैं कि जो क्लोने गये हैं? मैं समझता हूँ कि उनके बारे में तो मंत्री महोदय ने जहर जांच कराई होगी? अगर कराई है तो क्या कोई इंरेगुलरिटी सामने आई है? अगर आई है तो क्या और उस पर क्या कार्रवाई हुई है?

धी बोरारसी बेलाई : मैं इस धीमीबस सबान का जवाब नहीं दे सकता हूँ। रिजर्व बैंक जांच करता है। मेरे पास कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं आई है कि कहीं पर कुछ इंरेगुलरिटी इन एकाउंट्स में है। ऐसा कुछ नहीं मिला है। लेकिन इसकी जांच जहर में कर सकता हूँ अगर माननीय सदस्य चाहते हैं। मैं जहर पूछ सकता हूँ। जिन मर्कनेमेंट आर्सिसर्स के लिए उन्होंने कहा है, हो सकता है कि उनकी नौकरी परदेशों में रही हो, वहां से लियकत रहे हों। वहां पर जो उनको तनखाव मिलनी ची हो सकता है कि उससे उन्होंने एकाउंट खोला हो और रखा हो और उनकी इजाजत भी उनको मिली होगी। इजाजत

मिलने के बाद ही उन्होंने रखा होगा। एक हृषि से ज्यादा रकम के रख ही नहीं सकते हैं। उससे ज्यादा अगर होता हो रिजर्व बैंकों ने फौरन कोर्ट कर लिया होता। इसलिए उसमें करने की जरूरत नहीं है। माननीय सदस्य जिनके बारे में जांच करवाना चाहते हैं, उनके नाम मुझे दे दें। जो नाम उन्होंने बताये हैं उनके बारे में जानकारी चाहिये तो जहर मैं दे दूँगा।

SHRI SHIVAJI RAO S. DESHMUKH: Sir, with your permission, may I beg of the hon. Deputy Prime Minister to take the House into confidence and state whether his attention has been drawn to a news item where it is mentioned that high-level talks are going on presently between the financial authorities of the United States of America and the Swiss Government for getting necessary information about the so-called Code Number accounts in the Swiss banks, on the ground that they are involved in offences committed in the United States of America, to which the Swiss Government has ultimately agreed. Making an exception to their normal banking policy, they have agreed to give necessary information about the so-called secret Code Number accounts of the government officials in the Finance Ministry to the financial circles of the United States of America. Do government propose to take similar action in regard to Indians?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: The hon. Member seems to be better informed than I am, at any rate. I take this information from him. I will pursue the inquiry further. If the Swiss Government has given such an authority to the American Government, I do not see how the Swiss Government can refuse us the same facility. But I am surprised that this has been done. That is all that I can say. I will find it out.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Why are you surprised?

SHRI UMANATH: In reply to the question of Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta, the Deputy Prime Minister has been repeatedly saying that if the name of an officer which is not mentioned in the list is suggested, he would investigate. Now the government have got criminal intelligence, customs and excise

intelligence and so many other intelligence services working for them and if, in violation of the rules, any citizen of the country or government officials are having accounts, they have got their own intelligence sources to get that information. Now from the statement of the Deputy Prime Minister that if the name of any particular officer is given he would investigate, am I to take it that the work of their intelligence services has not shown the cases of any persons in the official cadre, other than those mentioned in the list, as having unauthorised accounts abroad, or have they come to any conclusion, or are they in the process of having some inquiry against some persons—I am not saying a blanket investigation but an inquiry against some particular specified persons—on the basis of the reports on investigation by the intelligence services for having unauthorised accounts abroad?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: If we had any information about any officers, it would have been pursued. We certainly go on pursuing information which we receive. The intelligence branch does it, the Enforcement Branch of the Finance Ministry also does it. In several cases where irregularities have been found, people have been prosecuted and have been fined. Those cases are there and information has been given to the House about those cases. But in these cases I have not found any government official involved.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA: May I know whether the Government is in a position to inform this House as to how much money has been remitted by people, who have been government officials or Embassy officials, who have been posted abroad and what is the time that is given to them to remit all the money which they earn in foreign countries, when they are transferred to another country? Suppose an official is transferred from America to Belgium. What is the time that is given to him to transfer the money which has been accumulated in America? Can he transfer that money to Belgium or has he to transfer that money to India? What is the time given to him to transfer it to India?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: As far as I can see, they transfer the money when they come back to India. If they go from one country to another country, they can take

the money with them. But when they come back to India they have to bring all the money back, within the ceiling of maximum and minimum fixed by the Reserve Bank.

SHRI RANGA: Within what period?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Immediately. They cannot wait. They cannot keep it for any length of time.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA: What is the total amount remitted by the officials?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: That I will have to find out.

SHRI HEM BARUA: In view of the fact that Indian diplomats working abroad are allowed to deposit their money in foreign banks, a large number of Indian diplomats and persons working in the Indian Embassies abroad have deposited large sums of money in Grindleys in London, although they are not accredited to the United Kingdom. In view of this, may I know whether government propose to revise this policy of allowing these people to have their deposits in foreign banks or alternatively, whether government are going to fix any time-limit for the re-deposit of this money in Indian banks as soon as they are transferred back to this country?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: These officers, when they work in foreign countries, have to keep their accounts in foreign banks. Otherwise how are they to carry on?

SHRI HEM BARUA: What about Indian diplomats working in the Soviet Union and having their accounts in Grindleys Bank in England?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I do not know. I can find that out. If they do so, they must be doing for the convenience of their children who are studying in the England or who may be studying elsewhere. Those officers who are serving abroad and are getting money in foreign countries are entitled to educate their children in foreign countries. Therefore, if they keep in different countries accounts for their children, it would not be irregular at all as long as they are there. If they come here, they will have to get permission.

SHRI HEM BARUA: I know of instances of persons who educate their children in India and having their accounts in England.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I can find out.

SHRI SHANTILAL SHAH: Is the Government aware that the best way of keeping illegally obtained money, either by Government servants or private individuals, is to put it in a Swiss Bank which will not disclose the names of the client and the details of the accounts. Even under the Swiss law, they are protected. Neither the Swiss courts nor the Swiss Government takes action against them.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: This is a fact.

केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को दिया गया समयोपरि भत्ता

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* 755. श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

श्री हरदयाल देवगुण :

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में 30 अक्टूबर, 1968 तक केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को कुल कितना समयोपरि भत्ता दिया गया;

(ख) क्या पिछले वर्ष इसी अवधि में दिये गये समयोपरि भत्ते की राशि से यह राशि अधिक है;

(ग) क्या इस वर्ष को कम करने के लिए कुछ कार्यवाही करने का सरकार का विचार है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो यह कार्यवाही क्या होगी ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGAN-NATH PAHADIA): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The information regarding the total amount of Overtime Allowance paid to the

Central Government employees during the current financial year upto the 30th October, 1968 is not readily available. However, information regarding the total amount of overtime allowance paid by the various Ministries/Departments to their staff in the Secretariat proper during the periods of six months ending 31st May, 1967 and 31st May, 1968 is readily available and is as follows:—

Amount of overtime allowance paid during the period of six months ending:

31st May, 1967 (Rs. in lakhs)	31st May, 1968 (Rs. in lakhs)
15.69	24.31

The following two factors appear to have contributed to the increase of expenditure on O.T.A. during the period of six months ending 31st May, 1968 as compared to the corresponding period ending 31st May, 1967:

- (i) Office hours were reduced by half an hour w.e.f. 1st December, 1967.
- (ii) Increase in emoluments of employees, to which O.T.A. is related, due to revision of Dearness Allowance with retrospective effect in September, 1967 and again in December, 1967.

Government have already taken steps from time to time to keep down the expenditure on Overtime Allowance payable to office and comparable staff of the Government of India as indicated below:—

- (i) With effect from 1-10-1961 a ceiling of 1/3rd of monthly emoluments has been fixed for the monthly overtime earnings of the employees. In the case of personal staff of Ministers and officers, who have to sit late hours on most of the days of the month, the ceiling fixed is $\frac{1}{3}$ of the monthly emoluments.
- (ii) Soon after the declaration of Emergency in 1962, free time beyond prescribed hours of work, for which no overtime allowance is admissible, was raised from 45 minutes to one hour.
- (iii) Orders were issued in 1965 that for work on Sundays and weekly or fortnightly off days and second Saturdays, compensatory leave

should normally be given and cash compensation should be given only in exceptional circumstances with the approval of a Joint Secretary or Head of the Department concerned.

(iv) Soon after the outbreak of hostilities with Pakistan, the basic overtime allowance rates were reduced by 10% as a measure of economy. The reduced rates were made applicable uniformly for work even on Sundays and Holidays for which the previous rates were $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the normal rates. It was also decided that the normal time rate should not increase with the increase in the hours of overtime work.

श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी : जो स्टेटमेंट सभा-पटल पर रखा गया है, उसमें पता चलता है कि पिछले छः महीनों में गवर्नरमेंट ने पौने नौ लाख रुपये के करीब ज्यादा ओवरटाइम एलाउंस दिया है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि हर महीने ओवरटाइम एलाउंस बढ़ जाता है, क्या सरकार सरकारी कर्मचारियों की रेकूटमेंट पर लगे हुए बैन को उठाने के लिए तैयार है।

श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया : अगर माननीय सदस्य भर्ती पर बैन के बारे में पूछ रहे हैं, तो मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि भर्ती पर बैन इसी लिए लगा रखा है कि खर्चों में वृद्धि न हो।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सबाल का जबाब नहीं दिया गया है। माननीय सदस्य यह जानना चाहते हैं कि जब सरकार इतना ज्यादा ओवर-टाइम एलाउंस दे रही है, तो वह नये कर्मचारी क्यों नहीं भर्ती करती है।

उच्च-प्रब्रान्त मंत्री तबा विल मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : नये कर्मचारी नियुक्त करने के बजाये हम ओवरटाइम एलाउंस देते हैं, स्वयंसेवा पूरे दिन का काम नहीं होता है, सिर्फ दो तीन बांटे का काम होता है। और

अगर नये कर्मचारी रखें, तो माननीय सदस्य ही मेरा गला पकड़ेंगे, दूसरे नहीं। वह चाहते हैं कि कर्मचारी कम हों और यहां वह सुनाव देते हैं कि कर्मचारी बढ़ाते जाओ, यह बात भी समझ में नहीं आती है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : ओवरटाइम एलाउंस को कम करवायें।

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : अगर माननीय सदस्य सहयोग दें, तो वह कम हो सकता है।

श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि सदन में कर्मचारियों को घटाने के लिए कहा जाता है। मैं उनसे पूछता चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह तथ्य नहीं है कि अंडर सेकेटरीज, जायंट सेकेटरीज और आफिसर्ज ग्रान स्पेशल इयूटी आदि गजेटिड आफिसर्ज की पोस्ट्स हमेशा बढ़ती रहती है; यदि हां, तो क्लास थ्री और फोर की भर्ती पर बैन लगाने का क्या नात्यर्थ है? उसमें कोई इकानोमी नहीं होती है।

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : इसका कारण यह है कि नान-गजेटिड स्टाफ ही जरूरत में ज्यादा है।

श्री बै० ना० कुरील : क्या सरकार के ध्यान में यह बात आई है कि जो काम करने के घटे हैं, चूँकि उनमें काम नहीं होता है, इसी-लिए वह बाकी रह जाता है और उसके लिए लोग ओवरटाइम पर लगाये जाते हैं?

श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया : जब काम बाकी रह जाता है, तभी आदमी लगाये जाते हैं, ऐसे नहीं।

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: I do not find it necessary to draw the attention of the Finance Minister to Fundamental Rule 11 that all the time of a Government servant belongs to Government.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: They should work for 24 hours.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: I am not concerned with that. Those who make the rule may be able to account for it. I am only drawing the attention of the House and of the Opposition Members concerned to the fact that there is such a rule. Secondly, I would like to draw the attention of the Finance Minister to the fact that about three years ago, an inquiry was made—it is perhaps still continuing—and it was found that 30 per cent of the staff in the Home Ministry was surplus. There is no question of appointing more staff; it is only a question of distribution. When such overtime payments are being made, is any inquiry being made whether such distribution is possible.

Then, I would like to draw the attention of the Finance Minister to this fact that this overtime is not paid in the States. I myself worked for 24 hours, as was said by my hon. friend, and I have not drawn any allowance for having worked overtime 16 hours a day. Anyway, there is a distinction between the Central Government employees and the State staff. This distinction is causing a lot of discrimination, a feeling that Central Government servants are better placed.

I would like the hon. Minister to reply to my three specific questions.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: It is true that government servants are supposed to be on duty for 24 hours. But I hope, the hon. Member will grant that there should be some regulations about it. You cannot also deny sleep to government servants or the necessary time required for their ordinary life. But no overtime allowance is given to gazetted officers. Therefore, I am not surprised that the hon. Member did not get it when he was an officer. Gazetted officers do not get overtime allowance even here in the Centre. It is only in the case of non-gazetted staff who are governed by all these labour laws and other things that the overtime allowance comes in. I know that it is very much misused also. We are trying to find out the remedies for it. But we cannot say that if a man is required to work after the working hours and the work is very necessary, we should take it from him without compensating him for that. That is also a question which one has constantly to keep in mind.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: What about my questions about distributing the work and

also the effect on the State employees... (Interruption.)

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: They are wise about it. I wish they had not started here; then all these things would not have come. But this was started sometime ago in a fit of liberalism which, of course, is a good thing but not always. But this is what has happened. Now the question of distribution is also being considered. We are wondering what we should do in this matter. We are trying to find out the remedies whereby all these practices can stop. We are awaiting the ARC's recommendations in this matter.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTERJI: We are prepared to concede that some urgent and spill-over work has to be carried out by this over-time system. But by and large this method of granting overtime allowance which is allowed to the government servants had created many bad things. In the postal sector—I possess knowledge of this—, most of the normal work is not undertaken in the working hours only in the hope that overtime will be allowed and also keeping in mind the fact that overtime allowance would be given. This system has also brought about corruption, nepotism, and favouritism and has created bad blood among the different sectors of employees. Therefore, will the hon. Finance Minister consider this seriously whether the whole over-time arrangement can be dropped out from the government sector at least?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I hope, my hon. friend who is working in the labour field and also the hon. friends on the Opposite who are working in the labour field will co-operate with me in doing away with this evil.

नदी विवाद अधिनियम के प्रधीन बनावे
गवे नियम

* 757. श्री विजूति लिखः क्या तिथाई तबा विजूत मंत्री यह बताने की हुया करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह मत है कि राज्य सरकारों की राय जानने के लिए नदी विवाद

अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत बनाये गये नियमों के प्रारूप को उनके पास भेज दिया गया है; और

(ब) यदि हां, तो उस पर राज्य सरकारों की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

सिवाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री (डा० कु० स० राव) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) किसी भी राज्य सरकार ने कोई संशोधन नहीं मुझाया है।

श्री विभूति मिश्र: मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जो यह रूल आपने बनाया है इस रूल से जो विभिन्न स्टेटों का पानी वर्गीकरण का झगड़ा है उसमें कहां तक यह लाभदायक सिद्ध होगा, इसकी आपने कोई जांच पड़ताल की है?

DR. K. L. RAO: The rules are consequential changes to indicate the fact that, instead of one, there will now be three judges. It is only that kind of amendment that has been made in the rules. There is no direction given with regard to water disputes.

श्री विभूति मिश्र: मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि स्टेट गवर्नर्मेंट्स ने इस रूल के ऊपर जब अपनी कोई आपत्ति प्रकट नहीं की है तो क्या सरकार इस रूल को प्रलाप्त कर के जहां जिन जिन स्टेटों में जैसे महाराष्ट्र, आंध्र, मेसूर और मध्य प्रदेश वर्गीकरण में पानी का झगड़ा है, इनके पानी के झगड़े को खत्म करेगी और कितने दिनों में आप इसका फैसला कर लेंगे?

DR. K. L. RAO: Quite so; it is with that idea that rules have been amended very quickly. Naturally the rules apply with immediate effect.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: A decision was taken by the Government of India that the Krishna river dispute would be sent to the tribunal. I would like to know from the Minister why is it that there is such an inordinate delay in regard to this matter, in referring this to a tribunal. That is my first point. Secondly, Sir, we have seen from the newspapers that the Chief Justice of India has been asked by the Central Government

to name the judge. I would like to know where the delay lies; is it with the Chief Justice or is it with the Government of India?

DR. K. L. RAO: There is no delay at all. All the procedures have to be followed. We wanted the Chief Justice of India to nominate the tribunal. We are awaiting names from him.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: When Government decided to refer the matter to a tribunal the Government should have kept quiet till the decision is taken by the tribunal. In the meanwhile how can the Government take action regarding this water dispute? On the one hand the Minister says, we are referring the dispute to the tribunal. On the other hand the Minister has sanctioned some schemes in some States. How can the Minister do this thing when they have said that they are referring the matters to a tribunal? Before the tribunal gives its decision, how can the Minister sanction some schemes in some States? Is it fair, Sir?

DR. K. L. RAO: The hon. Member is not correctly informed. After reference to tribunal no project has been sanctioned in the disputed area.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: Sanctioned in Mysore State, Sir.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: The Government of India has been indefinitely delaying this matter, with regard to the settlement of water disputes with respect to disputes between one State and another. There have been inordinate delays in framing of rules with respect to the settlement of the water disputes. Also, there have been certain cases like the Krishna-Godavari dispute, having been referred to the Supreme Court Chief Justice; and he has to name the judges for taking final decision. Now, these inordinate delays have caused considerable dislocation and have jeopardised the economic development of the areas concerned. In addition, irrigation facilities have been denied to certain areas such as some areas in Mysore State and also in some States like Orissa. The delay in such matters on the part of the Government of India has resulted in retarding the economic development of these areas. I want to know whether this

Government would take steps in order to avoid such delays hereafter and will the Government of India take steps to see that the matter is settled amicably and all rules are framed in this regard without delay. ?

DR. K. L. RAO: The hon. Member says that there has been delay in respect of his State. On the other hand there has been the speediest action taken in this respect in his State. The amendment was passed in the month of August by the honourable House. Then it was immediately circulated to the States. And, they were given 15 days' time to send their replies. The States had no objection to it. It was published in the Gazette, and it was placed before the House, and in fact, even before this, action was taken. The Chief Justice was requested to nominate the Judges. Naturally there has been some difficulty in nominating the judges and we are awaiting the names from the Chief Justice.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Government of India put some pressure on the Supreme Court and ask them to nominate the judges without delay?

DR. K. L. RAO: There is no delay whatsoever. We are awaiting the names from the Chief Justice.

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: How many Tribunals the Government proposes to appoint and what disputes are being referred to those tribunals?

DR. K. L. RAO: Before we decide on the Tribunal under Section 4 of the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, there should be a reference from the States concerned for the matter to go to a tribunal. On this we got representations from Mysore, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh, in regard to Krishna and Godavari. There could be two tribunals for these two rivers. We also got a request from the Gujarat Government to appoint a tribunal for the Narmada river. That Act says that unless the Government of India is satisfied this cannot be settled by negotiation, we need not refer the matter to the tribunal. The Government of India feel that some more attempts should be made in order to negotiate with respect to the Narmada. So, we are not setting up a tribunal immediately for the Narmada.

धीरती सरकारी कामसम्मा : मिस्र यिन्हे राज्यों में समझौता कराने के लिए सरकार क्या कोशिश कर रही है ? क्या इसमें कुछ सफलता मिली है ?

DR. K. L. RAO: In India, there are a very large number of inter-State rivers. Practically, every river is an inter-State river. We have been able to find a solution in most of the cases. In the case of two rivers only there has been some difficulty, namely the Krishna and the Godavari; in spite of our best efforts, we have not been able to see any compromising attitude on the part of the States concerned, and so we had to refer the matter to the tribunal. In the case of the Narmada, as I have submitted already, we propose to make some more attempts before we refer the matter to the tribunal.

Revenue Receipts

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

(a) whether it is a fact that revenue receipts during the current year have exceeded budgeted figures;

(b) if so, which are the heads of income that have exceeded the targets and which are the items which are sluggish; and

(c) the steps which are being taken to expedite collection of Income-tax and Customs and Excise duties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The total revenue receipts from Income-tax, Corporation tax, Estate duty, Wealth-tax, Gift-tax and Expenditure-tax and Customs and Central Excise duties during the period from the 1st April, 1968 to the 31st October, 1968, have not exceeded the prorata budget estimates. While realisations from none of the above heads of income have exceeded the prorata expectations for 7 months based on the budget estimates, the receipts from Customs import duty have shown a definite shortfall. The receipts from the other items of revenue are likely to come up to, or even somewhat exceed, the budget estimates by the end of current financial year.

(c) A statement showing some of the steps taken recently to tighten up the Income-tax

collection machinery is laid on the Table of the Sabha. The question of expediting collections of Customs and Central Excise duties does not arise, as these duties are normally collected before the goods are allowed to be cleared.

Statement

SOME OF THE STEPS TAKEN RECENTLY TO TIGHTEN UP THE INCOME-TAX COLLECTION MACHINERY

- (i) Taking over of recovery work by the Income-tax Department from the State Governments in respect of all Commissioners' charges.
- (ii) Greater emphasis on collection of demands created during the current year.
- (iii) Fixing of responsibility, on particular officers, for appropriate action in cases where arrears are outstanding, as under:—

<i>Officer</i>	<i>Cases of Arrears</i>
Income-tax Officer	Below Rs. 1 lakh.
Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax	Over Rs. 1 lakh and below Rs. 5 lakhs.
Commissioner of Income-tax	Over Rs. 5 lakhs.

- (iv) Raising of the rate of interest in case of delayed payments from 6% to 9%, with effect from the 1st October, 1967.
- (v) Appointment of one Assistant Commissioner each at Bombay and Calcutta to exclusively look after collection work.
- (vi) Introduction of scheme of functional distribution of work under which collection of taxes is made the specific function of one or more Income-tax Officers.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: What has been Government's experience of the functioning of what is known as the functional scheme of distribution of work in the Income-tax Department? What difficulties have been

experienced? Has it helped in expediting collections?

SHRI K. C. PANT: So far, the experience of the scheme has been that it has been wholly useful. Certain difficulties have also cropped up, with regard to the centralisation of accounts and files, for instance. These are being sorted out. We feel that the scheme should be persisted with, but we are consolidating it in the area where it is in force before proceeding with further extension.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: What in the view of Government would be the estimates of revenue and expenditure and what effect will such estimates have on the quantum of deficit financing envisaged in the budget?

SHRI K. C. PANT: I have indicated in my main reply that except for customs duties, the other main heads of revenue are likely to be adhered to by the end of the year, if not exceeded. That is the general picture.

SHRI UMANATH: When the last budget was presented, a substantial portion was left uncovered. From the hon. Minister's reply we find that in the case of certain items, the receipts have not yet exceeded the targets. I would like to know what steps Government took to cover the gap left in the budget presented last year, and whether deficit financing was one of the steps, and if so, to what extent so far?

SHRI K. C. PANT: In regard to the answers given by me earlier, I would like to explain that this is in respect of the seven months, and on pro rata calculations, the receipts are falling short of expectations, but at the end of the year we do expect that in all other heads except for customs duties, we shall be able to make it up, if not ever exceed.

As regards the general question whether revenues have fallen short of expenditure and whether it is deficit financing, I would say it is.

SHRI UMANATH: That is not my question. My question is with regard to the gap that was left uncovered in the last budget. During these seven months, what steps have Government taken to cover that gap?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): No steps could be taken to impose taxation to cover those gaps in these seven months. How can that be covered without taxation?

SHRI UMANATH: That is what I want to know. He has put a question to me how it can be covered without taxation. I want him to reply to my question. If he wants to put a question to me, let him come to this side and put a question. My question was this. A definite gap was left uncovered in the budget. Seven months have passed, and I would like to know whether any portion of that uncovered part has been fulfilled, and if so, by what steps he has covered that gap.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I have great respect for the hon. Member's capacity to grasp things. I thought that he would grasp the reply through the question that I put to him. I do not think that is barred. That is also one of the ways of replying, in parliamentary practice. The hon. Member ought to know that, if he does not know it.

SHRI UMANATH: Now, let him reply to my specific question.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Now, since he has asked, certainly I shall reply. I do not know if he was not quick enough to get this.

No steps for levying any taxation have been taken, as the hon. Member is aware, because they could not be taken without coming to this House.

SHRI UMANATH: I am not asking about taxation.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I can know at the end of the year how the year will end as a result of steps taken to effect economies in certain areas.

SHRI UMANATH: I am not asking about the results of steps taken. I want to know the steps taken.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I am not going to tell him that.

SHRI UMANATH: What is the secret in that? He can withhold only secrets from this House. He says that certain steps have been taken and he says also that Government have to review at the end of the year the results of the steps taken. He is not prepared to say what steps have been taken. Under what provision is he not prepared to disclose the steps? The House is interested in knowing what steps have been taken.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: If the steps are specific, I would certainly tell him. But if the steps are general, which are ordinarily taken, it is not possible to describe them, because the hon. Member will then try . . .

SHRI UMANATH: What are the specific steps taken?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I do not want the hon. Member to take up the matter again and say 'This was what you said. Why is this happening?' and so on. I shall only tell him afterwards when specific things are done; I do not know what the result of it will be; there may be better recoveries in taxes; we are trying to recover as much as we can. That is also what we are doing in the matter of arrears and other things. These are the various steps and there are no other steps; in regard to expenditure, wherever infructuous expenditure is found we stop it. But I cannot say that here I am doing it or there I am doing it. It is generally done. If I try to specify all the steps, then perhaps they may be counteracted in some quarters.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: In view of the fact that inordinate delay takes place in implementing the orders passed by the appellate commissioners and the appellate tribunals, may I know from Government whether they have considered the possibility of fixing a maximum time-limit within which such orders will have to be implemented and whether Government have also compiled any statistics and whether they can tell us how many such orders have been lying unimplemented for over five years?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: If he tables a separate question, I shall certainly reply.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: What about part (a) of my question?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: No positive limit can be fixed that is absolutely fool-proof. But I have given instructions to them that this must be done quickly, as quickly as possible, and I think a limit of not exceeding a month or something like that is there. The hon. Member is a member of the advisory committee and I think he knows it.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: What is the measure of deficit financing undertaken so far to meet the gap left uncovered in the last budget?

SHRI K. C. PANT: I did not quite follow the question . . .

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: To what extent have notes been printed more to meet the demand? In plain economic sense of the word, this is what deficit financing means.

SHRI K. C. PANT: The plain sense of the question is whether there is a certain amount of deficit financing. Shri Umanath asked that question and the Deputy Prime Minister has already answered it.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: My question is, what is the amount . . .

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: The deficit financing remaining at the end of the year will certainly be new notes.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Let him not be angry.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Where was the anger? He imagines anger everywhere. I do not know why. I said, naturally whatever uncovered deficit financing remains will be new notes.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: My question was specific.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He wanted to know the amount of deficit financing resorted to during this period. I think the Minister has indicated that that will be known at the end of the year.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Is it not a fact that Rs. 100 crores or Rs 80 crores have been pumped in by now?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Uncovered deficit to the extent of Rs. 289 crores have been provided in the budget.

श्री एस० एम० जोर्डन: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जनता के एक प्रतिनिधि के नाम में यह जानना चाहुंगा कि जब आपने शुरू में घाटा बताया था बजट में तब हम लोगों ने समझ लिया था कि जो पैसा कम है उसकी पूर्ति तो होनी चाहिए, और वह पूर्ति अगर कहीं दूसरे टैक्स ज्यादा मिल गये तो उससे ही जायेगी और वह अच्छा ही होगा। तो ज्यादा टैक्स मिले नहीं हैं, इसलिये अभी आपने उम्म पूर्ति को कैसे पूरा किया? अब केवल तीन महीने इस वित्तीय वर्ष के रह गये हैं, टैक्स आपने लगाया नहीं तो कुछ नोट्स प्रिन्ट किये होंगे, या नोट प्रिन्ट करने की अभी तक नौबत ही नहीं प्राई है, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ।

श्री मोरारजी देसाई: नौबत प्राई कि नहीं यह कैसे कहा जाय। वह तो आखिर में ही होता है हिसाब। पहले हिसाब नहीं लगाते, हिसाब आखिर में होगा। मगर उसकी पूर्ति होगी। वह बड़ी जायगा यह भी मैं नहीं कह सकता। डेफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग साल के आखिर में घाटा बढ़ सकता है, जैसा आपने देखा होगा। और जो साल के आखिर में डेफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग रहेगा, वह तो नाट्स ही होगी, यह तो मैंने कहा।

SHRI PILOO MODY: You must not permit some of these people to ask questions on financial matters. This is not a school.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM: The hon. Minister has said that the deficit will be known at the end of the year. That is quite true. But now there is an increase in the number of notes in circulation. How much of that is due to printing of new currency notes?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: It is difficult for me to say today.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI: One of the sure indicators of a continuously falling revenue under a particular head is that that

particular item or manufactured article cannot absorb that level of taxation in a given level of economy. In view of these facts and data available to Government so far, would meaningful steps be taken in time so that these imbalances, either of unutilised capacity or of falling production which lead to this fall in revenue, are corrected at the most by the time the next budget is presented ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: We are all concerned with unutilised capacities. But that question does not flow from this question.

SHRI PILOO MODY: We were hoping he would not realise that.

श्री वेणी शंकर शर्मा: उत्तराध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय वित्त मंत्री ने इन्कम टैक्स, वैल्य टैक्स और एस्टेट ड्यूटी की बकाया रकमों के बमूल करने के लिए जो कदम उठाये हैं उनके बारे में कुछ बात कही है। क्या उनको मानूम है कि इस प्रकार तथाकथित बकाया बमूली के लिए जो कड़ाई की जा रही है उससे जिन असेमीज को बकाया देने में वास्तविक कठिनाइयां हैं उनके ऊपर प्रत्यधिक कड़ाई हो रही है, और यदि मैं यह कहूँ कि इन्कम टैक्स की धारा 220(6) एक तरह से निष्क्रिय बना दी गई है और उसके अनुसार किसी भी असेमी को जिसको बकाया देने के लिए टाइम देना चाहिये वह नहीं दिया जा रहा है। उदाहरण स्वरूप मैं कहूँगा कि जहां 10,000 रु. टैक्स होना चाहिये वहां भगवर इन्कम टैक्स प्राक्षितर पांच लाख रुपया लगा देता है और प्रपील में जाकर वह 20, 25 हजार रह जाता है वैसे मामूलों में भी मैं इन्कम टैक्स प्राक्षितर डारा, चूंकि यहां वित्त मंत्री बहुत कड़ाई की बात कर रहे हैं, उसको टाइम नहीं दिया जाता है। इसलिये मैं भंती महोदय से जानना चाहूँगा कि क्या वह ऐसी हिदायतें देने जिससे उन कर दाताओं को जिनको समय मिलना चाहिए, उचित समय दिया जाय।

श्री हुमचंद्र चन्द्र: जैसा कई बार सदन में कहा गया 600 करोड़ से ऊपर इस

वस्तु एरियस हैं। 350 करोड़ से ज्यादा इफेक्टिव एरियस हैं और सरकार चाहती है कि इनको जल्दी से जल्दी कलेक्ट करे। इसलिए भगवर इनको कलेक्ट करने में कोई कड़ाई करनी होगी तो करेंगे क्योंकि एरियस कलेक्ट करना हमारा व्यवय है।

SHRI PILOO MODY: I would like to know whether, in addition to the deficit financing envisaged in the Budget itself, expenditure on revenue as well as capital account has exceeded what was anticipated in the Budget, and whether any deficit financing is going to take place on account of that excessive expenditure.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: So far it has not happened. That is all that I can say.

चटिया किस्म के जिप्सम की सम्भाई के कारण सिन्दरी उर्बरक कारखाने में संकट

*** 759. श्री महाराज तिह भारती:** क्या पंद्रोसिल्वा और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चटिया किस्म के जिप्सम की सम्भाई के कारण सिन्दरी उर्बरक कारखाने के सामने संकट पैदा हो गया है और क्या उसका विचार उत्पादन प्रक्रिया में परिवर्तन करने का है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि भूटान में अच्छी किस्म का जिप्सम उपलब्ध है और जिप्सम को जान से रेलवे लाइन तक लाने में केवल चार करोड़ रुपये का व्यय आता है औं कि उर्बरक कारखाने की जमता के अस्तर्वत है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि राजस्थान से लाये जाने वाले अच्छा पाकिस्तान से प्रायात किये जाने वाले जिप्सम की तुलना में यह जिप्सम सिन्दरी में सस्ता पड़ेगा;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि भूटान में रोजगार के अवसर उत्पन्न करने के प्रतिरक्षित यह योजना उसके लिए विस्तीर्ण नीर पर भी सामर्थ्यक होती; और

(इ) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में भूटान के साथ करार न करने के क्या कारण हैं?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) No crisis as such can be said to have developed in Sindri although the fertilizer factory is facing difficulties and loss of production on account of the inferior quality of Rajasthan gypsum. The production process is proposed to be changed with a view to diversify the product mix of Sindri by including phosphatic fertilizers and to provide in this process for replacement of mineral gypsum by by-product gypsum. Under this scheme known as the Sindri Rationalisation Scheme, phosphoric acid will be produced by the inter-action of rock-phosphate and sulphuric acid to be produced from Amjhore pyrites. Gypsum is a by-product of this process.

(b) It is reported that good quality gypsum is available in Bhutan. But there is no precise estimate of the capital cost involved in its exploitation and the necessary transport facilities.

(c) The mineral gypsum whether from Bhutan or Rajasthan or from Pakistan will not be cheaper than the by-product gypsum proposed to be used at Sindri under the Rationalisation Scheme.

(d) The effect of the exploitation of gypsum in Bhutan on the economy of Bhutan have not yet been studied fully. A Study Group which has been formed recently to consider the feasibility of utilising Bhutan gypsum is expected to throw some light on this matter.

(e) In view of answers to (c) and (d). above, the question does not arise at present.

श्री वाहाराज तिह भारती: मान्यवर, जो विवरण हम को दिया गया है उसके अनुसार सरकार ने तसलीम किया है कि भूटान में बहुत अच्छी किसी का जिप्सम उपलब्ध है। लेकिन साथ ही साथ बताते हैं कि यहाँ प्राकर सस्ता नहीं होगा और इसी के साथ यह भी बताते हैं कि उसके निकालने में क्या लाभ आयेगी यह

पता नहीं है। और पहले से ही पता हो गया कि सस्ता नहीं होगा। भूटान के साथ जो हमारे सम्बन्ध चल रहे हैं, और अभी तक एक तरफा माल इधर से जाता है, अगर वहाँ जिप्सम की खान को डेवेलप कर लेते हैं और वहाँ से जिप्सम लाते हैं तो इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि वहाँ के लोगों को रोजगार मिलेगा, आर्थिक लाभ मिलेगा, जो रोप वे बनायेंगे उससे हमारी रक्षा की सेवाओं के लिये भी माल जा सकेगा और दोनों तरफ का यातायात चलेगा। तो सिर्फ यही सवाल नहीं है कि अच्छा जिप्सम मिलेगा, जिप्सम नों मंसार में बढ़िया से बढ़िया मिल सकता है उस क्वालिटी का, वहाँ ढेर सा भौजूद है ही। नों मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि, भूटान के जिप्सम को एकस्प्लायट करना और लाना हमारे बहुत ही हित में है इसबात को ध्यान में रखते हुए, किसी कमज़ोर दिल के कच्चे सरकारी कर्मचारी ने क्या यह सलाह दी है कि चुंकि ये खाने चीन के नजदीक हैं इसलिए उनको विकसित करने में हम को खतरा हो सकता है और इसीलिए सरकार विकसित नहीं कर रही है?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: I am afraid there is no truth in the statement that Government do not want to develop those mines. As a matter of fact, a committee has been appointed with Dr. Kane and a few other members to go into the desirability of preparing a detailed report on the economic feasibility and utilisation. It is true that it is found that this gypsum will not be cheaper than the synthetic gypsum which will be available after the completion of the rationalisation-utilisation scheme at Sindri, but that does not mean that Bhutan gypsum cannot be used for any other purpose. It can be used if not here, somewhere else. It can also be used for cement, but the whole thing has to be looked into from an economic feasibility point of view.

श्री वाहाराज तिह भारती: उचाप्यक्ष महोदय, भूटान के नजदीक जो हमारी सीमाएँ हैं, वहाँ जो पाइपलाइन गुजरती है और जो रिफाइनरी हमने लगाई है उससे नेपाल भी उपलब्ध हो सकता है और आसाम

की फालनू गैस जो जलाई जा रही है उसको भी पाइप-लाइन द्वारा लाया जा सकता है। तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि भूटान और हमारी सीमा के पास जहाँ रेल हेड हो वहाँ पर बिहार में क्या सरकार नया उर्वरक का कारखाना, भूटान के जिप्सम का उपयोग करने के लिए, लगाने पर विचार करेगी ?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: First of all let us find out how much quantity is available and of what quality it is and then we can determine the best uses to which it can be put.

SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: May I know from the hon. Minister if it is a fact that the staff employed in the Sindri Fertiliser factory is 7 times the staff employed in a factory of comparable size in other countries. If not, what is the proportion of staff employed there?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: I would like to have notice.

श्री रणधीर सिंह: इन फैक्टरीज के जरिये जो फटिलाइजर सरकार पैदा करती है उसके मुकाबले में, जो फटिलाइजर बाहर में आता है, वह बहुत मंहगा पड़ता है और गरीब किसान की खरीद के बाहर होता है। इसलिए मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार कोई ऐसी मियाद मुकर्रे करेगी जिसके अन्दर इस देश में सभी फटिलाइजर पैदा की जाने लगे जोकि गरीब किसान की खरीद के अन्दर हो या फिर सरकार उस में कुछ समीड़ी दे जाए कि दूसरी इन्डस्ट्रीज में देती है? क्या मरकार की कोई इस तरह की स्कीम है जिसमें किसान को सभी फटिलाइजर मिल सके जिससे वह ज्यादा पैदावार कर सके, इस देश का पेट भरे और बाहर भी अनाज भेजे ?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: Many existing factories are old factories. But most of our new factories will be on modern techniques and when they go into production the prices will be comparable with the international prices.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Question Hour is over.

श्री रवि शंकर: मुझे तो आप सबाल पूछने की इजाजत देंगे ? सुबह आपने कहा था कि हम इजाजत देंगे ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is only if I exhaust all the questions. If I have given a full round, then only you can get an opportunity if some members are absent, as you see three questions we could not cover.

श्री रवि शंकर: आपके सेक्रेटरी की ओर से मिली है उसमें आप मान रखें हैं, इस सबाल को स्पॉल्ट-प्रप किया गया है ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, No. Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Finance Minister's son as his Private Secretary

* 751. **SHRI MADHU LIMAYE:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to his statements made on the 30th April, 24th July, 19th and 20th August 1968, and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during March, 1967 to August, 1968, his son, in the correspondence that he had with various people styled himself as Personal Assistant or Private Secretary to Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister;

(b) if so, on how many occasions his son did so; and

(c) the reasons why his son was asked to acknowledge highly confidential letters and fix appointments in regard to the Ministers' official work and official duties?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). In the statement on the scope of my son's assistance to me before the Lok Sabha on the 20th August, 1968, I had said: "No such designation has been used by my son either in this letter or in any of the communications I have come across."

On the admission of this Question, a fresh scrutiny of all the relevant files of correspondence was undertaken and as far as could be ascertained from the copies of the 850 letters on record, it does not appear that my son has signed as P.A. or P.S. to Deputy Prime Minister. However, I can not say that a letter or two might not have been inadvertently typed on Private Secretary's letter-head and signed by him through oversight.

(c) In the same statement it had been said that "what my son did was to assist me in non-official work, that is, social engagements, appointments for interview and public relations work. He has had no authority to go beyond these spheres." Acknowledgement of some letters and fixing of appointments for interviews in the light of my instructions were treated as routine matters. Some letters containing suggestions could have been despatched as 'confidential' but the replies without going into their merits and simply asking the writers to meet me for further exposition would not be confidential.

Public Undertakings

*** 752. SHRI J. B. SINGH:
SHRI SHARDA NAND:**

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 424 on the 12th August, 1968 and state:

(a) the new steps taken to utilise the full rated capacity of 14 units in public sector since then;

(b) the total loss for not utilising the full capacity of these units during the last one year;

(c) the total investment in these units; and

(d) whether it is a fact that no extension is made in any units till their rated capacity is utilised fully?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) The steps taken by the Public Enterprises to utilise their full rated capacity are two-fold:

- (i) through diversification efforts; and
- (ii) through exports.

The notable examples where measures have been/are being taken by Public Enterprises to diversify their lines of production

with a view to utilising their capacity are the National Instruments Ltd., Praga Tools Ltd., Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd., Mining & Allied Machinery Corporation Ltd., Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd., etc. Similarly some of the Public Enterprises viz. Hindustan Steel Ltd., Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., etc. have endeavoured to utilise some of their surplus capacity by entering the field of exports.

(b) The accounts for 1967-68 have not yet been closed for the Public Enterprises. Thus the figure of loss, if any, is still not available. It is also not feasible to calculate exactly the loss which can be attributed to non-utilisation of the rated capacity as there are a number of other factors which may affect the performance of Public Enterprises.

(c) The total investment (equity plus loan) in these 14 enterprises as on 31st March, 1967 is given below:

Name of the undertaking	Investment (Rs. in crores) (as on 31-3-67)
1. Hindustan Steel Ltd.	1028.50
2. National Coal Development Corporation	153.72
3. Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.	2.47
4. Hindustan Salts Ltd.	1.79
5. Praga Tools Ltd.	3.67
6. Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd.	159.06
7. Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd. (3 units)	46.28
8. Garden Reach Workshops Ltd.	2.13
9. National Instruments Ltd. (2 units)	3.79
10. Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd.	27.23
11. Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd.	98.35
12. Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd.	185.84
13. Mining & Allied Machinery Corpn. Ltd.	43.19
14. Sambhar Salts Ltd.	1.00

(d) As a matter of policy, expansion is being allowed only in those lines of

manufacture where there is a felt demand for a particular product.

Increase in Price of Caustic Soda

* 753. SHRI R. K. AMIN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government allowed an increase of Rs. 82 per ton in the price of Caustic Soda despite the disapproval of the Tariff Commission; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

सफदरजंग हवाई घट्टे का स्थानान्तरण

* 756. श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री: क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन एवं नगर विकास मंत्री 5 अगस्त, 1968 के अतारांकित प्रश्न में संख्या 2795 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सफदरजंग हवाई घट्टे को प्रायः ले जाने तथा उस स्थान पर पाकों और खेलों के मैदान बनाने के बारे में कब तक अन्तिम निर्णय किया जायेगा?

(ख) क्या यह भी सब है कि इस मामले में केन्द्रीय सरकार तथा दिल्ली प्रशासन में कुछ भत्तेद है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका अंतरा क्या है?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री सत्यनारायण तिहा): (क) से (ग). सफदरजंग हवाई घट्टे से विमान-कार्य एक नये स्थान पर स्थानान्तरित करने का प्रस्ताव अब भी भी सरकार के विचाराधीन है। मास्टर प्लान के अनुसार, विमान-कार्य का स्थानान्तरण प्रायः कर दिये जाने पर, सफदरजंग हवाई घट्टे के अन्तर्भृत

स्थाने वाली भूमि का उपयोग मनोरंजन कार्य के लिए किया जा सकता है।

Drawback Inquiry Committee's Report

* 760. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3663 on the 12th August, 1968 and state:

(a) whether Government have since completed the examination of the report of the Drawback Inquiry Committee; and

(b) if so, the decisions taken on the recommendations of the Committee?

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

Views of the Members of the Customs and Central Excise Advisory Council, representing Export interest, were sought on Government's tentative conclusions. These have been received and are under consideration. Final decisions will be taken soon.

Irrigation Plans in Bihar

* 761. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to State:

(a) whether the Central Government have advised the Bihar Government to give up for the time being, their long term plant in view of the financial stringency and take up short term measure for irrigating maximum land; and

(b) the financial aid, if any, which Government are giving to Bihar to overcome its financial difficulties for irrigation purposes?

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

(b) 100 per cent earmarked loan assistance is being given for the Gandak and Kosi Projects in Bihar. In addition a special assistance of Rs. 6 crores was given to Gandak this year and Rs. 70 lakhs for the Sone High Level Canal Project. Other Projects are assisted indirectly through miscellaneous development loans being given to the State Government for the Plan as a whole.

Generator Plants in Barauni Thermal Power Project.

* 762. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2627 on the 5th August, 1968 and state:

(a) whether installation of the two sets of Generators of 50 Megwatt each at Barauni has since been completed and commissioned;

(b) if not, the time to be taken in their commissioning;

(c) whether, besides Muzaffarpur and Chapra, it is also proposed to construct 132 KV Transmission lines to Madhubani and Bettiah also;

(d) if not, the reason therefor;

(e) whether the proposed laying of a 132 KV cable of 100 MVA across the Mokameh bridge has been completed; and

(f) if not, the time to be taken for its completion?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): (a) and (b). The installation of the first 50 MW unit at Barauni Thermal Power Station has been completed and it is expected to be commissioned by the end of December, 1968. The installation of the second unit is in progress. It is expected to be commissioned by May, 1969.

(c) and (d). Bettiah is at present fed from its own local diesel generating station supplemented by a 33 KV line from the Gandak Construction Diesel Power Station. The present load is about 2.5 MVA. When Muzaffarpur-Motihari 132 KV line is completed, it will be fed by a 33 KV line from Motihari. No work on this 132 KV line is yet started but the construction is proposed to be taken up in 1969-70 and to be completed in 1970-71.

Madhubani is at present fed by 11 KV line from Darbhanga 33 KV sub-station. A 33 KV line exists from Samastipur to Darbhanga. The present load of Madhubani is about 1.5 MVA. The question of construction of 132 KV line from Samastipur to Darbhanga will be considered when the load in the area increases.

(e) and (f). The work of laying 132 KV cables of 100 MVA capacity is in progress and is expected to be completed by April, 1969.

Indian Oil Corporation.

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

(a) the year in which the Indian Oil Corporation was floated and the names of the Members of its Board of Directors at that time and how long the same Board continued;

(b) the names of the members of the Board of Directors at present and the Chairman or the Managing Director of the Corporation; and

(c) when they were appointed and what is their tenure and terms of employment?

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

(a) The Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. was constituted on 1.9.1964. A statement showing the names of the Members of its Board of Directors at that time is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2703/68]. The first change in this Board was made on 18.12.1964.

(b) and (c). Another statement showing the names of the Chairman and members of the Board of Directors at present, the dates of their appointment and their tenure and terms of employment is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2703/68.]

India's Economic Recovery

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

(a) whether studies have been made to find out the extent of economic recovery gained during the first half of the current year as a result of efforts made towards export promotion and import substitution;

(b) whether the results are optimistic enough to meet any cuts in foreign aid during the year; and

(c) the areas considered feasible for heavier cuts without impairing export production?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (c). Results of efforts made towards export promotion and import substitution have been reflected in the higher exports and restrained level of imports in the first half year of the current year. While the trend is encouraging, even if the progress is kept up, we will continue to need foreign aid to satisfy our developmental needs. The position is kept constantly under watch and as and when it is possible to do so, without detriment to the economy, reductions are made in imports.

हिन्दी टाइपराइटर

* 765. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या क्षेत्र प्रचार निदेशालय ने 60 से अधिक नगरों के लिये हिन्दी के एक-एक टाइपराइटर की मांग की थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इसकी मंजूरी दे दी गई है;

(ग) उन मंत्रालयों और उनके अधिनस्थ कार्यालयों नथा संस्थानों के नाम क्या हैं, जिनको टाइपराइटर खरीदने और हिन्दी टाइपिंग्स और स्टेनोग्राफरों की नियुक्ति करने के लिए देश में प्राप्त हुए हैं और उनकी मंजूरा कितनी है;

(घ) कितनी प्रार्थनाओं को स्वीकार तथा कितनी प्रार्थनाओं को रद्द किया गया और इनके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ङ) इस मम्बन्ध में सरकार सामान्यतः क्या नीति अपनानी है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री अग्रहायण पहाड़िया) : (क) और (ख). जी हां। क्षेत्र प्रचार निदेशालय ने क्षेत्र यूनिटों को हिन्दी टाइपराइटर सप्लाई करने के लिए उनकी खरीद हेतु रकम की व्यवस्था की मांग की है। इस मांग का अध्ययन किया जा रहा है।

और आवश्यकता अनुसार वर्ष 1969-70 के बजट में रकम की व्यवस्था कर दी जाएगी।

(ग) से (ङ). मंत्रालय तथा विभाग, वित्त मंत्रालय से पूछे बिना ही, अपनी आवश्यकाग्रों के अनुरूप, अपनी-अपनी बजट-व्यवस्था के भीतर हिन्दी टाइपराइटर खरीदने तथा हिन्दी टाइपिंग्स और स्टेनोग्राफर के पद निर्माण करने के लिए सक्षम हैं। जब तक वास्तविक अनुभव जो आधार पर व्यैरे तैयार नहीं कर लिए जाते तब तक मंत्रालय हिन्दी टाइपराइटर खरीदने तथा अनुवाद सम्बन्धी व्यवस्था को सुदृढ़ बनाने के लिए अनुमानित व्यय की पूर्ति हेतु वित्त मंत्रालय को एक मुक्त अनुदान के लिए लिख सकते हैं।

नसों की ट्रेनिंग

* 766. श्री अग्रहायण राव शोभी : क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन एवं नगर विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में नसों की संख्या कितनी है और कितनी नसों की देश में आवश्यकता है;

(ख) और अधिक नसों को प्रशिक्षित करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ग) क्या सरकारी अनुदान न मिलने के कारण शोलापुर (महाराष्ट्र) में स्थित एक नसिंग ट्रेनिंग सेन्टर में भर्ती की गई नसों का अविष्य अनिवार्य हो गया है।

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री अग्रहायण राव) :

(क) इस समय देश में पंजीकृत नसों की संख्या 58,890 है। 6000 की जनसंख्या के लिए एक नस के हिसाब से 99,000 नसें प्रवेशित हैं।

(ख) जी शोभी योजना में नसों के प्रशिक्षण के लिए वर्तमान संस्थानों का विस्तार करने का प्रस्ताव है।

(ग) यथोचित रूप से छान-बीन किये जाने के बाद गाम्य सरकार हारा अनुदान दे दिये जाने की प्राप्ता है।

Naphtha for Barauni Fertilizer Project

* 767. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH: Will the minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Naphtha will be made available for Barauni fertilizer Project; and

(b) if so, whether the plant will be based on Naphtha?

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

(b) Yes, sir.

Family Planning Work in Rural Areas

768. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the magnitude of work of popularising family planning in the rural areas and the extent of success being achieved; and

(b) the reasons for the increased importance being given to the urban areas and comparatively more expenditure being incurred in urban areas as compared to rural areas while less than 15 per cent of population is located there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR): (a) and (b). The bulk of the primary target of the programme, namely, 80 out of the 100 million couples in the reproductive age-group are in the rural areas. Apart from mass media staff at District Family Planning Bureaux, various other methods acceptable in the villages like Kathas, Bhajan Mandlis, Puppet Shows and Dramatics are used for spreading the message of the small family norm. In addition, wall paintings are being put up in these areas. Family Planning services are generally provided through the health channels, and in that context rural areas have been given full importance due to them in the Family Planning Programme. For every Primary Health Centre which covers about 80,000 of rural population, a full-fledged Rural Family Welfare Planning

Centre with adequate complement of educational, motivational and service staff is provided. For every 10,000 of the rural population, there is to be one sub-centre. In urban areas, an Urban Family Welfare Centre is provided for every 50,000 population. According to the latest information as against 1771 Urban Family Welfare Planning Centres, 5068 main centres and 19,090 sub-centres are providing family planning services in rural areas besides services provided by the district mobile units.

Considerable success has been achieved in making the people in urban and rural areas aware of the need for family planning.

परिवार नियोजन कर्मचारियों का प्रशिक्षण

* 769. श्री दुर्गम चन्द्र कछवाय : क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या परिवार नियोजन कर्मचारियों को प्रशिक्षण देने की कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो 1968-69 में कितने कर्मचारियों को इस कार्य का प्रशिक्षण दिया जायेगा ?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अधिपति चन्द्रशेखर) : (क) परिवार नियोजन कार्यकर्ताओं को 1957 से प्रशिक्षित किया जा रहा है।

(ख) 1968-69 के दौरान लगभग 28 हजार व्यक्तियों को प्रशिक्षित किए जाने की सम्भावना है।

Floods in West Bengal

* 770. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHURY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether excess water of Damodar and its tributaries which could not be stored in four dams of the Damodar Valley Corporation caused floods in West Bengal during 1968;

(b) if so, the total losses in terms of money caused;

(c) whether there are proposals to compensate the sufferers and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether any permanent steps like having more dams, as was originally planned, would be taken to check future floods; and

(e) if not, how future floods are proposed to be checked?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): (a) Though the channels in the Lower Damodar Valley are expected to receive a discharge of 2 lakh cusecs from the Damodar Reservoirs, the maximum releases during the flood season in 1968 were about 1 lakh cusecs. The reservoirs in Damodar System were regulated in such a way as to give maximum possible flood protection to the lower areas, taking into account in-flows into the reservoirs, balance capacity available in the reservoirs, safety of structures and the possibility of further floods occurring.

(b) Due to heavy rainfall and drainage conditions, the flood-affected districts in the area of operation of the Damodar Valley Corporation were Hooghly, Howrah, Burdwan and Bankura. The total losses in respect of damage to crops, houses and public utilities have been estimated at about Rs. 12 crores.

(c) The State Government have taken up measures for affording relief to flood-affected victims. These measures include gratuitous relief, relief kitchens, relief works, house-building grants, remission of tuition fees, local purchase of clothing and agricultural loans.

(d) and (e). Attention is first being given to improve the drainage in the Lower Damodar Valley by canalisation.

होटलों में प्रदर्शन करने वाले विदेशी कलाकारों के लिये विदेशी मुद्रा

* 771. श्री रमेश रामानन्द सिंह शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश के वडे होटलों में उत्तेजक केबरे न्यूट्रों के प्रदर्शन के

लिये विदेशी कलाकारों को भारत आने की मनुमति दी जाती है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो गत तीन वर्षों में ऐसे कलाकारों को कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा दी गयी; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार ऐसे प्रधानमंत्र न्यूट्रों पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने का है ताकि नैतिक पतन के साथ-साथ विदेशी मुद्रा के दुरुपयोग को भी रोका जा सके?

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

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

Japanese Aid

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

(a) whether Japanese have declined to give aid to India on the ground that India has been seeking aid to ease her payment of existing debts and the performance of India's economy is disappointing; and

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

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJEE DESAI): (a) No, sir;

(b) Does not arise.

Installation of Computer in L. I. C. Office in Ilaco House, Calcutta

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

(a) whether it is a fact that volunteers of the Life Insurance Corporation continued their round the clock vigilance near Ilaco House, Calcutta for the second day after a report had spread that L. I. C. authorities would attempt to instal a computer there; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGAN-NATH PAHADIA): (a) and (b). It is un-

derstood that volunteers of the All India Insurance Employees' Association and those of the Calcutta Division Life Insurance Employees' Association have been having a round the clock watch at the Ilaco House, Calcutta, where they expect the computer to be installed.

Subsidy for Power Rates for Agricultural Purposes In U. P.

* 774. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Uttar Pradesh have asked the Centre for a subsidy to enable it to reduce the power rates for agricultural purposes; and

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

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) (a) and (b). The U. P. State Government has requested the Government of India for payment of subsidy in bringing down the average rate for supply of power for agricultural purposes from 15 paise per unit to 12 paise per unit. The subsidy scheme approved by the Government of India provides for the Central Government meeting 50% of the subsidy involved in bringing down electricity rates for agricultural purposes to 12 paise per unit. It has been further provided in the scheme that, for the purpose of ascertaining the excess of electricity rates for agricultural purposes over 12 paise per unit, the rates in force on 1st January, 1966, or the rates prevailing at any later time, whichever are lower should be taken into account. The U. P. State Government have been requested to send their proposals on the above basis and their revised proposals are awaited.

U. S. S. R.'s Collaboration for a Fertilizer Plant

* 775. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR: SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the U. S. S. R. have recently offered the collaboration for setting up a fertilizer Plant in India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the capacity of the proposed plant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI RAGHURAMIAH): (a) and (b). The possibility of Soviet Assistance in the establishment of fertilizer plants was discussed during the visit of a delegation to U. S. S. R. led by the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission in September-October, 1968. As a follow up measure, a technical team has been sent to Moscow to determine the extent to which U. S. S. R. will be in a position to supply equipment for fertilizer plants.

L. I. C.'s Investment in New Equities

* 776. SHRI M. SUDARSANAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Life Insurance Corporation has stopped investing in new equities; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

पश्चिम बंगाल के सिलिगुड़ी नगर में तोड़-कोड़ की घटना

* 777. श्री रणजीत सिंह: क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 1 अक्टूबर, 1968 के आस पास सिलिगुड़ी नगर के विद्युत् विभाग में तोड़-कोड़ की घटना थी थी और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका अधीरा क्या है और उसके परिणामस्वरूप कितनी हानि हुई थी ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्री (शा. कु. श. राव): (क) और (ख). 29, 30 सितम्बर, 1968 की रात्रि को लाइन के तारों

के जल जाने से और कर्य पृथक्कारी (स्ट्रेन इन्सुलेट्स) के नष्ट हो जाने से, सिलिगुड़ी नगर से कुछ मील दूर, जलदाका से सिलिगुड़ी तक 66 के ० बी० सिंगल-स्किट लाइन टूट-फूट गई थी। इस लिये जलदाका पन-बिजली विद्युत केन्द्र से बिजली की सप्लाई पूर्णतया बन्द हो गई थी जिसके परिणामस्वरूप दार्जिलिंग और जलपाईगुड़ी के जिले, जिनमें बगडोगरा हवाई पत्तन, डिफ़ैस कालोनी, वैंगडूबी हवाई प्राहा और अखिल भारतीय आकाशवाणी केन्द्र सम्मिलित हैं, प्रभावित हुए। १ अक्टूबर, १९६८ को सिलिगुड़ी से कुरसियोग तक ३३ के ० बी० लाइन सिलिगुड़ी नगर के पास जल गई थी, जिससे कुरसियोग बिजली केन्द्र से सिलिगुड़ी नगर तक बिजली की सप्लाई कट गई थी। वहां तोड़-फोड़ की कार्रवाई थी हुई थी जिसके परिणामस्वरूप पश्चिम बंगाल राज्य बिजली बोर्ड के कुछ कर्मचारियों द्वारा की गई हड्डताल के दौरान पश्चिम बंगाल के अन्य संघों ने हड्डताल बिना शर्त के वापिस ले ली। पश्चिम बंगाल राज्य बिजली बोर्ड से मूच्छा मिली है कि बिजली की सप्लाई के प्रभावित होने से तोड़-फोड़ की कार्रवाई के परिणामस्वरूप बोर्ड को राजस्व में लगभग ६ लाख रुपये की हानि पहुंची है।

Commission to Study Medical Education Pattern in India

- 778. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR:
SHRI R. K. SINHA:
SHRI RAM SEWAK YADAV:
SHRI Y. A. PRASAD:

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

- (a) whether Government propose to appoint a Commission to study the Medical education pattern in the country;

(b) if so, the names of members of the Commission;

(c) the terms of reference thereof; and

(d) the time by which the Commission will submit its report to Government?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA): (a) Government of India have appointed a Committee on the 28th November, 1968.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2704/68]

(c) To consider the development of the medical curriculum in relation to national requirements, the need for uniformity of syllabus, apportionment of time between didactic and practical teaching, selection of entrants to medical colleges, reciprocity between various medical institutions and Universities, and domiciliary restrictions in the matter of medical education.

(d) The Committee is likely to submit its report by the end of December, 1968.

Deaths Due to Heat-Wave in Bihar and U.P.

• 779. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of heat-wave deaths in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh this year;

(b) whether any survey has been conducted with a view to find out the main reasons for such a heavy death toll; and

(c) the steps which have been taken to prevent such deaths?

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

Loans given by State Bank of India

• 780. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the region-wise loan applications received by the State Bank of India in 1967-68

from (i) Small Scale Industries; (ii) Co-operative Farming Societies; (iii) Other Co-operative Societies; and (iv) pharmaceutical concerns;

(b) the total demand for loans from each category of applicant, region-wise;

(c) how many applications, region-wise, from each category of applicant were accepted by the State Bank of India during the above period; and

(d) the total amount of loans, region-wise, actually granted to each category of applicant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) to (d). The available information is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2705/68*]. A survey conducted by the State Bank some time back revealed that only 2% of the total number of applications received were rejected.

Seepage of Gas in Kangra, Himachal Pradesh

4534. SHRI HEM RAJ: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4267 on the 14th December, 1967 and state:

(a) whether any investigation was undertaken by the officials of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission in regard to seepage of gas from a tube well in the Gagret area of Kangra District, Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The show of gas at shallow depths from a tube well in the Gagret area of Kangra District, Himachal Pradesh was investigated into by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission. It was found that this show had no commercial significance.

Central Water and Power Commission.

4535. SHRI ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Water and Power Commission is not in a

position to function effectively due to the frequent interference by the Ministry of Irrigation and Power; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government to make it effective?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Top Fifty Income-Tax Payees in India.

4536. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of top fifty individuals who pay the highest Income-tax in India with the amount of income assessed and tax paid in each case during 1965-66;

(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 & MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Agricultural Income-tax Levied by States

4537. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of States which levy Agricultural Income-tax and the year of levy in each case;

(b) the current rates of this tax levy, State-wise;

(c) the annual amount collected by each State through the Agricultural Tax levy;

(d) the reasons why the Act has not been implemented in the State of Jammu and Kashmir; and

(e) when the rest of the States are likely to fall in line?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER & MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MO-

RARJI DESAI: (a) to (c). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See. No. LT-2706/68].

(d) The State Government have indicated that the implementation of the Agricultural Income-tax Act has been kept in abeyance in view of the additional toll being levied by the State Government on the carriage of fruit by vehicles from orchards in the State.

(e) Since this item of taxation falls within the State List in the Constitution, the matter is for the State Governments to consider.

Import of Scotch Whisky Branded as "Produce of Nepal" and Smuggling of Goods from Nepal

4538. **SHRI BABURAO PATEL:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and value of Scotch whisky branded as "Produce of Nepal" which is allowed to be brought and sold in India without payment of Excise Duty annually during the last three years;

(b) the quantity and value of foreign made goods such as fountain pens, wrist watches, transistors, blades, cameras, refrigerators, sugar, etc. smuggled into India every year from Nepal; and

(c) the reasons as to why the treaty between India and Nepal, which prohibits the import of goods manufactured in a third country, is not enforced by Nepal?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER & MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Whisky, gin and rum manufactured in Nepal are allowed to be imported on payment of additional duty at the rate of Rs. 13/- per bulk litre. The quantity and value of such imports are as follows:—

Year	Quantity in bulk litres	Value
1966	nil	nil
1967	5,580	Rs. 1.92 lakhs
1968 (upto end of October)	11,2948	Rs. 15.59 lakhs

(b) It is not possible to state precisely the quantity and value of foreign made goods smuggled from Nepal into India. However, the value of seizures of such goods during the last two years is as under:—

Year	Value of Seizures
1966	Rs. 3.21 lakhs
1967	Rs. 5.87 lakhs
1968 (upto Sept. 1968)	Rs. 15.14 lakhs.

(c) During the trade talks the cooperation of HMG of Nepal was sought for preventing diversion of third country goods into India. His Majesty's Government of Nepal have agreed to extend cooperation to the Government of India in this regard.

Village Housing Project Scheme in Madhya Pradesh

4539. **SHRI BABURAO PATEL:** Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages in Madhya Pradesh where the Village Housing Project Scheme introduced in 1957 has been implemented;

(b) the amount of loans given for the above purpose to Madhya Pradesh from 1957 to 1968, year-wise;

(c) the salient details of the scheme and the manner in which the loans are given and the amount spent;

(d) whether the selection of the villages is made by the State or by the Central Government; and

(e) the checks which are imposed by Government to see that the loans are used for proper purpose?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) The Scheme was introduced in Madhya Pradesh in 1958-59. According to the progress reports received from the State Government upto end of March, 1968, the Scheme was being implemented in 101 villages.

(b) Central assistance in the form of loan and grant is drawn by the State Governments every year on the basis of expenditure reported by them subject to the Plan outlay approved for the year. The year-wise details of Central assistance allocated to and drawn by the Government of Madhya Pradesh are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2707/68].

(c) Loans are given to villagers or their

cooperatives for construction of new houses or for improvement of existing ones, to the extent of 80% of the cost of a house, subject to a maximum of Rs. 3,000. Loans are not to be granted to persons who intend to construct houses likely to cost more than Rs. 5,000 per house. The loans with interest are recoverable in easy instalments spread over a period of 20 years. As security for the loan, the borrowers are required to mortgage the land and the house or to give some other form of security acceptable to the State Government. The loan is disbursed in instalments related to the stage of construction. The State Governments are competent to frame detailed rules for implementation of the Scheme.

The Scheme also envisages:—

- (i) 100% Central grant to State Governments for provision of house-sites to landless agricultural workers and laying of streets and drains in the selected villages; and
- (ii) technical assistance and guidance to villagers and local authorities in the preparation of layout plans, designs of houses and actual construction of houses, through State Rural Housing Cells. 50% of the cost of pay and allowances of the staff of the Cells is met from Central grants.

(d) By the State Government;

(e) The Village Housing Projects Scheme is a State Plan Scheme. The State Governments are competent to frame detailed rules for implementation of the Scheme. They are also responsible for the repayment of the Central loans. The Scheme being in the State Sector, the Central Government are not in a position to impose any compulsion on the States to ensure that all the Central assistance allocated to the latter under the Scheme is utilised for the purposes of the Scheme.

मध्य प्रदेश में निर्माण प्रयोजनों हेतु सहायता

4540. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित: क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश के लिए तीन पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं की अधिक

में तथा 1967-68 और 1968-69 में अब तक (1) राज-सहायता प्राप्त आवास योजना (2) गन्दी बस्ती सफाई योजना (3) चाय बागान मजदूरों संबंधी मकान निर्माण योजना के अन्तर्गत क्रमशः कितनी धन राशि मंजूर की गई;

(ख) उक्त योजनाओं पर वास्तव में कितनी धन राशि व्यय की गई है; और

(ग) उक्त योजनाओं में से प्रत्येक योजना के अन्तर्गत मध्य प्रदेश में अब तक कितने मकानों तथा प्लैटों का निर्माण हो जाना चाहिए था ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : (क) से (ग) वांछित सूचना का विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-2708-68.]

तीन पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में मध्य प्रदेश को दी गई वित्तीय सहायता

4541. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पहली, दूसरी तथा तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं की अवधि में क्रमशः कितनी वित्तीय सहायता दी गई और उनके द्वारा प्रयोग न किये जाने के कारण कितनी धनराशि लौटा दी गई;

(ख) क्या राज्य सरकार ने गत पांच वर्षों में अधिक धनराशि नियत किये जाने के लिए अनुरोध किया था, और

(ग) यदि हां, तो राज्य सरकार ने कितनी धनराशि के लिए अनुरोध किया था और उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री चोरार्क देसाई) : (क) एक विवरण सभा की बेज पर रखा दिया गया है [पुस्तकालयमें रखा गया। देखिए संख्या LT-2709/68] दी गयी सहायता का कोई

अंश इस कारण लौटाया नहीं गया कि उसे इस्तेमाल नहीं किया जा सका।

(ख) जी, हां।

(ग) आयोजना-सम्बन्धी कार्यक्रमों के लिए अतिरिक्त सहायता दिये जाने के लिए समय-समय पर राज्य सरकार से अनुरोध प्राप्त हुए थे। इन अनुरोधों में से बहुत से अनुरोध आयोजना के सम्बन्ध में सामान्य सहायता के लिए थे और उनमें विशिष्ट रकमों की मांग नहीं की गयी थी। लेकिन निम्नलिखित कार्यक्रमों/प्रायोजनाओं के लिए विशिष्ट अनुरोध प्राप्त हुए थे:—

सिचाई के छोटे कार्यों और गांवों में बिजली लगाने के लिए (4 करोड़ रुपया) तावा प्रायोजना (2 करोड़ रुपया) खरखेरा प्रायोजना (6.70 करोड़ रुपया) और चम्बल प्रायोजना (0.70 करोड़ रुपया)।

विभिन्न अनुरोधों पर विचार किया गया और साधनों की उपलब्धि की स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए, जिस मामले में प्रतिरिक्त सहायता देना उचित समझा गया उस मामले में वह मंजूर की गयी।

पिछले पांच वर्षों में मध्य प्रदेश के लिए निर्धारित की गयी अतिरिक्त केन्द्रीय सहायता का अंगूठा सभा की मेज पर रखे गये विवरण में दिया गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT 2709/68.]

**Change in Land use of Rajdoot Hotel
in Delhi**

4542. SHRI SHANKARRAO MANE:
Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1880 on the 25th November, 1968 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Land use of Rajdoot Hotel, New Delhi and National Ice and Cold Storage, Subzimandi, Delhi, which were Green Belt and Educational

respectively has been changed to Commercial and Industrial use; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY-PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) and (b). It is not a fact that the land use of Rajdoot Hotel is 'Green Belt'. The land use of the site, as per Master Plan for Delhi, is residential. The location of hotels and motels within the residential area is permissible in the Master Plan if allowed after special appeal. The location of the Rajdoot Hotel has been allowed after special appeal.

The land use of the plot where the National Ice and Cold Storage, Subzimandi is situated was really 'residential' and had wrongly been coloured so as to make it appear pertaining to a school. The mistake was corrected. Subsequently, the land use was changed from 'residential' to 'service industry', by the Central Government while approving the Zonal Development Plan of the area.

**Lease to Ice Factories of Refugees at
Upper Bela Road, Delhi**

4543. SHRI SHANKARRAO MANE:
Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Administration wrote a letter No. F.5(40)/57-LSG. dated the 4th March, 1968 to the Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply, New Delhi regarding the terms and conditions of lease granted to four Ice Factories of refugees at Upper Bela Road, Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with a copy of the letter?

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

(a) and (b). In the letter referred to, the Delhi Administration made certain proposals for consideration of Government. As this forms part of official correspondence and is not the final orders of Government, it is not considered necessary to place a copy of it on the table of the House.

Relief Measures for Flood-affected people in Midnapur, West Bengal

4544. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that land is not yet dry enough for starting large scale relief work in the flood-affected areas of Contai and other parts of Midnapur District of West Bengal;

(b) whether, for the above reasons, large scale (test) relief works have not been started in the flood-affected areas there;

(c) whether, gratuitous relief in these flood-affected areas have been curtailed;

(d) whether in the absence of any means of livelihood in the areas which got totally devastated by floods, the people as a result of major withdrawal of gratuitous relief benefits are facing starvation; and

(e) if so, how Government propose to meet the starvation situation in these areas?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). The State Government have reported that out of an area of 1562 square miles affected by floods in Midnapur District, it is only in an area of 180 square miles that relief works cannot be executed. In portions of this area water has been retained for purposes of *boro* cultivation. There are also certain areas where relief works cannot be undertaken on account of non-availability of earth. Relief works have been started in other areas wherever possible and as many as 150 schemes are at present under execution.

(c) The distribution of gratuitous relief has been carried on in full swing until the end of November, 1968. In view of the commencement of the harvesting season, the coverage of gratuitous relief is now being reduced gradually. However, the State Government are continuing to provide doles to vulnerable sections of the population.

(d) No Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Cyclonic Storm in Contai Sub-division

4545. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER

be pleased to state:

(a) whether a recent cyclonic storm battered the coastal region of Contai Sub-division;

(b) if so, the loss incurred by the people there with respect to paddy and dwelling houses; and

(c) the steps taken by Government for relief and rehabilitation in that affected area?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRA-SAD): (a) and (b). The Government of West Bengal have reported that due to the recent cyclonic storm which affected Contai sub-division, there was some damage to standing crops and dwelling houses. About twenty per cent of the standing crops valued at Rs. 1.05 crores approximately were damaged in the coastal region of Contai sub-division. In the remaining areas of the sub-division, ten per cent of the standing crops worth about Rs. 6.94 lakhs were damaged. 430 dwelling houses were damaged and the value of the loss is Rs. 50,000/- approximately.

(c) The Government of West Bengal have already distributed 21 quintals of food-grains to the affected people. House building grants and loans are also being given.

Aid for Development of Calcutta by World Bank

4546. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state: *

(a) whether the President of World Bank during his recent visit to Calcutta made any commitment regarding help to the Calcutta Metropolitan Planning Organisation and the Government of West Bengal for development of Calcutta, which has been described by many American newspapers as the dying city of the East;

(b) if so, the details about such commitments; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

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

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

Purchase of Water Meters by Government Servants Occupying Government Quarters

4547. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL: Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Commissioner of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi (Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking) has recently notified through newspapers according to which Government servants occupying Government quarters with unmetered water connections are also required either to purchase their own water meters for fixing in their quarters or to pay a security deposit of Rs. 75 for fixing the meters by Corporation within a period of six months;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the cash deposit is being demanded from the Government servants in spite of their having furnished security letters from their respective offices covering the required amount;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to mitigate the financial hardships faced by Government servants as a result thereof?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi have decided that allottees of unmetered residences shall have to make a security deposit of Rs. 75/- to the Corporation for fixing the meters. The Corporation had been requested to reconsider their stand and to accept the security letters from the respective offices of the allottees but they have declined to do so.

Gujranwala House Building Cooperative Society, Delhi

4548. SHRI GHAYOOR ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that while the Gujranwala House Building Cooperative Society has already charged their members the full amount for the plots of various sizes,

the plots being offered to them are of smaller sizes;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to see that the allotment of the remaining plots is completed early and judiciously?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) and (b). In order to accommodate maximum number of members within the land allotted by the Administration and also to achieve density of population according to the requirement of the Master Plan, the sizes of the plots had to be reduced and it was confirmed by the General Body of the Society. This position was made clear to members in December, 1966 and they were asked to deposit the remaining instalments according to the revised sizes of the plots offered to them and the amount has been deposited by the members accordingly.

(c) As against 592 residential plots of various sizes in the sanctioned lay out plan of the Gujranwala Co-operative House Building Society, the 'draw of lots' in respect of 260 plots of 167 Sq. yds. each was held on 18.8.1968. However, approval for the allotment of plots of 167 Sq. yds. has not yet been given, since the perpetual lease of the residential plots has not been executed in favour of the Society. Soon after the 'draw of lots' of 260 plots, the Society submitted a proposal for the allotment of the remaining categories of plots. Since the number of plots was less than the number of members in each category, the proposal of the Society for the allotment of plots on seniority basis to its members was accepted and the Society was asked on 27.9.1968 to make arrangements for the holding of 'draw of lots' as early as possible. The 'draw of lots' would be held under the supervision of two Gazetted Officers of the Delhi Administration to ensure fair allotment to all the members.

Architects in Directorate General of Health Services

4549. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some Architects in the Directorate General of Health

Services have been promoted superseding their senior ones;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of representations received in this regard and the action taken thereon; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) (a) and (b). Recently one Architect was appointed as Project Architect even though his rank in the seniority list was number two. The officer was selected as he was considered more suitable for the post than his senior.

(c) Nil.

(d) Does not arise.

Architects in Directorate General of Health Services

4550. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Assistant Architects who have rendered more than three years service in the Directorate General of Health Services and are still unconfirmed;

(b) the detailed reasons for not confirming them; and

(c) the time likely to be taken to confirm them?

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

(b) and (c). Against 6 permanent posts of Assistant Architects in the Directorate General of Health Services, one officer has already been confirmed. The confirmation of other officers against the remaining 5 posts could not be done so far as there have been some representations about the seniority of the eligible candidates. As soon as the representations are disposed of, the seniority list will be finalised and necessary order will be issued regarding confirmation in about three months.

Confirmation of Draughtsmen in Directorate General of Health Services

4551. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Draughtsmen in the Directorate General of Health Services who have not been confirmed so far; and

(b) the reasons therefor and time likely to be taken to confirm them?

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

(b) Against 43 permanent posts, 8 persons have already been confirmed. The confirmation of the remaining 35 persons will be made as soon as the seniority list of Draughtsmen is finalised. It is likely to take 3 Months time.

Promotions of Sectional Officers and Assistant Engineers of C.P.W.D.

4552. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an Officer of outstanding merit could be included in the list of eligibles for promotions to the selection posts apart from the field of choice normally extending to five or six times the number of vacancies expected in a year as per Home Ministry's instructions in this regard; and

(b) if so, why this method as enunciated by the Ministry of Home Affairs has not been adopted in the Central Public Works Department also for the promotions of Sectional Officers and Assistant Engineers where good number of eligible candidates are on the waiting list for promotion for quite a long time?

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

(b) This provision is only permissive and not obligatory.

Inventories of Public Undertakings

4553. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SALVE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued instructions to the various Public Sector undertakings to reduce their inventories to the value of 6 months production; and

(b) if so, the Public Sector Undertakings which have adopted this principle?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). A series of instructions have been issued to the Public Enterprises by the Bureau of Public Enterprises on the lines on which action could be taken to reduce the level of inventories. It may not, however, be always possible to keep the inventories to 6 months production level.

In this connection, it may be also stated that the Bureau is conducting investigations in individual enterprises with a view to rationalising their systems of inventory management.

Inventories of Public Undertakings

4554. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SALVE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether any comprehensive guidelines have been issued to the Industrial undertakings in the Public Sector to streamline their methods of materials management and to adopt scientific techniques to control inventories?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): A series of instructions have already been issued to the Public Enterprises on the lines on which action could be taken to reduce the level of their inventories.

The Bureau is also conducting investigations in individual Public Enterprises in order to rationalise their system of inventory management.

Public Sector Undertakings

4555. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SALVE: Will the Minister of FINANCE

be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the Public Sector Undertakings are holding inventories to the extent of 15 months value of production; and

(b) if so, the effect of this percentage of inventory on the average cost of production in the Public Sector Undertakings?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) All the enterprises have not closed their annual accounts for the year 1967-68. In respect of 1966-67, out of 30 manufacturing Running Concerns, the value of inventories at the end of the year worked out to 15 or more months' cost of production for that year, in the case of 11 enterprises.

(b) Though high inventories affect the production cost, it is not feasible to calculate precisely the incidence of this factor on the production cost, as the latter is also affected by various other elements.

Rural Electrification in Gujarat in Fourth Plan

4556. SHRI S. M. SOLANKI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION & POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Gujarat Government have formulated and forwarded to the Central Government their proposals for rural electrification in Gujarat in the Fourth Plan;

(b) if so, whether Government have considered them; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). The Gujarat Electricity Board have programmed to take up works costing Rs. 25 crores under rural electrification in the Fourth Plan for the energisation of 50,000 agricultural pump-sets. The implementation of this programme will depend on the funds available during the Fourth Five Year Plan which is under finalisation.

**Setting up of Central Design Office
in C. P. W. D., New Delhi**

4557. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to set up a central design office in the Office of the Engineer-in-Chief, C. P. W. D. during the current year;

(b) if so, the functions of that office and when it is likely to be set up; and

(c) the reasons for the delay in setting up this office ?

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

(b) The important functions of the Central Design Office are as follows:—

- (i) Standardising designs, estimates and specifications for works of repetitive nature.
- (ii) Preparing technical reports on important works including special architectural and engineering problems.
- (iii) To keep in touch with the latest developments in planning and construction of buildings and also with the research on building works being carried out in India and abroad.
- (iv) To lay down policies with regard to stresses and other standards to be adopted and also scrutiny of papers received from Organisations like the Indian Standards Institution, National Buildings Organisation etc.
- (v) To prepare standard specifications and schedule of rates.
- (vi) To look after the C.P. W. D. Laboratory for research and testing work and also the C. P. W. D. (Technical) Library.

The organisation would be set up during the current financial year.

(c) Government approved of the proposal only in November, 1968 and hence there has been no delay.

Daily Allowance to Government Employees

4558. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Daily Allowance to Government employees was raised in March, 1968 in view of the rise in the cost of living;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to revise the rates of mileage and motor cycle allowance to the employees entitled therefor and if so, when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) No; Sir.

(c) On grounds of economy in administrative expenditure, there is no proposal to increase the mileage and motor cycle allowance.

Gujranwala House-building Co-operative Society, Delhi

4559. SHRI S. P. RAMAMOORTHY:
SHRI GHAYOOR ALI KHAN:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the land allotted to the Gujranwala House Building Co-operative Society, Delhi has been fully developed and lay-out approved;

(b) if so, the cost of the land per yard and the cost of the development of land per yard;

(c) the price per yard being charged or already charged by the Society from its Members;

(d) the amount of bonus/dividend paid to the members during the lifetime of the Society against the deposit by the members in advance and how it was paid;

(e) whether all the plots have been allotted and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the time schedule fixed for allotment and construction of houses?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) The lay-out plan of the Gujranwala Co-operative House Bulding Society Ltd., in respect of the land allotted to it, was sanctioned in 1966 and the development of land is nearing completion.

(b) The total amount of premium paid by the Society is Rs. 20,31,372.00 in respect of undeveloped land measuring 315 bighas 15 biswas, allotted to it. The actual amount of premium payable by it would be finalised after the development of the land has been completed.

(c) The society has so far charged form its members at the rate of Rs. 32.00 per sq. yard towards the cost of the land and development etc. The amount recovered from the members is subject to adjustment after the completion of development.

(d) Under the bye-laws of the society, no bonus is allowed on the amount paid for the land.

(e) and (f). As against 592 residential plots, the 'draw of lots' in respect of 260 plots of 167 sq. yards each was held on 18th August, 1968. The proposal of the society for the allotment of other plots on seniority basis to its members was accepted and the society was asked on 27th September, 1968 to make arrangements for the holding of 'draw of lots' as early as possible. The society has not yet fixed the date for holding the 'draw'. After the development of the land has been completed in accordance with the sanctioned lay-out/service plans, a perpetual lease of the residential plots would be executed in favour of the society and thereafter subleases in respect of the residential plots in the names of the individual members of the society would be executed. The members are given a period of two years for the construction of houses on the plots.

Floods in North Bengal

4560. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether instead of gradual and uniform rise of water level as a result of continuous rain during recent North Bengal floods, the flood water suddenly rose to an

abnormal height of 65 feet near the Teesta Bridge assuming an extraordinary phenomenon like a huge tidal-bone;

(b) if so, whether the course of the Teesta river in the Himalayan region has been or will be surveyed to ascertain the causes of flood;

(c) whether Government tried to ascertain if the recent North Bengal flood was caused by Chinese nuclear blast in Tibetan region, where Chinese army is making frantic efforts to build cane-bunkers along the Indian borders;

(d) whether Government have reached any final conclusion as to the causes of recent North Bengal flood; and

(e) if so, the findings thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The fact that the water rose 60 feet above the highest flood level at the Anderson bridge indicates that there was an obstruction in the bed of the river Teesta by slips from the banks. This has been further confirmed when the river went down and an obstruction 30 ft. high was noticed at the Anderson Bridge.

(b) to (e). With a view to go into the causes of recent floods and to devise remedial measures to avoid recurrence of large-scale damage and disruption of communications in future, the Govt. of India have set up a Technical Committee. The Committee has been asked to submit its report by the end of this month.

Development of Calcutta

4561. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of West Bengal asked for a special allocation of Central funds for developing Calcutta which has been recently described by many national and international newspapers as a Dying City;

(b) if so, the amount asked for and the outlines of the plan submitted to the Central Government for the development of Calcutta;

(c) whether for pre-partition historical and post-partition and economic reasons, the problems of urban development of Calcutta need to be treated by the Central Government as a special national task to fulfil;

(d) if so, whether Government propose to help the Government of West Bengal with the Central funds asked for; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a), (b) and (d). The Governor of West Bengal met the Prime Minister in New Delhi on the 2nd September, 1968. It was decided at this meeting that the Government of India would provide an additional sum of Rs. 2.3 crores during the current year for specific schemes of development in the Calcutta Metropolitan area. Details of the schemes are to be settled in consultation with the State Government.

(c) The development of Calcutta is receiving attention both at the Central and the State levels. The State Government has already prepared a development plan of the area and the Central Government is giving financial assistance to the State Government for various schemes, according to the pattern laid down for each.

(e) Does not arise.

Sarvapriya Cooperative House Building Society, Delhi

4562. SHRI RAMACHANDRA VEER-APPA: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the date on which the Sarvapriya Cooperative House-Building Society, Delhi was established;

(b) the date from which various members of the Executive Committee have been functioning on that Society since its inception;

(c) how many and on what dates the general body meetings of that Society have so far been held; and

(d) the provision in the existing Law to hold such meetings?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLAN-

NING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Sarvapriya Cooperative House Building Society, Delhi

4563. SHRI RAMACHANDRA VEER-APPA: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been or there are some Government officers/employees on the Executive Committee of the Sarvapriya Cooperative House-Building Society, Delhi; and

(b) if so, their names and designations and names of their offices?

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

Selection Grade Sectional Officers in C.P.W.D.

4564. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that panel for the promotion to the selection grade Sectional Officers, C. P. W. D. is not being made yearly and vacancies arising in the selection grade are not being filled up then and there from the approved panel; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) and (b). Appointment to the Selection Grade of Sectional Officers is made from among permanent Sectional Officers who have completed 12 years of service in the grade. Such appointments are made as and when vacancies arise in the Selection Grade and for this purpose a list of eligible Sectional Officers is kept ready.

Notings done by Finance Minister's Son on Official Files

4565. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to his statements made on the 30th April, 24th July, 12th August, 19th August and 20th August, 1968, and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that his son made any noting on any official file between the period from March, 1967 to August, 1968; and

(b) if so, on how many occasions his son made such notings on official files?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Darbhanga Medical College

4566. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5735 on the 26th August, 1968 and state:

(a) whether information asked for in respect of Darbhanga Medical College has since been collected;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) whether any steps are being taken to ensure that qualified professor is made the Head of Examiners for the M. B. B. S. and Post Graduate examinations in Gynaecology and Obstetrics in Darbhanga Medical College?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) to (c). There is no Professor (internal) examiner in the Department of Gynaecology and Obstetrics in the Darbhanga Medical College, Bihar. The Professor of Gynaecology and Obstetrics has been compulsorily retired but he is continuing there on the basis of a Court injunction. He has been debarred from examinership by the Bihar University. According to the Regulations of the University of Bihar and the recommendations of the Medical Council of India it is not obligatory to appoint a Professor as Head Examiner.

Rifles imported by Ministers of M. P.

4567. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rifles entered or sought to be entered in the licenses of the present Chief Minister and the Forest Minister, Madhya Pradesh, Shri Vishnupal Singh, nephew of said Forest Minister, Shri V. S. Kholi D. F. O., Narsinghpur (M.P.) and Bakshi Ramprakash Chibber said to be of Manegae District Narsinghpur (M.P.) were legally and validly imported and after payment of requisite Customs duty;

(b) whether any steps would be taken against persons responsible, if any of these are smuggled rifles; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (c). Information in this regard is not readily available and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

Hindustan Latex Limited

4568. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) how much loss the Hindustan Latex Limited suffered on account of (i) irregularities (ii) theft (iii) stock shortage (iv) fire or any other such causes since its inception; and

(b) whether these matters were looked into and if so, the result thereof and if not, why?

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

(b) Does not arise.

प्राराम बाग, पहाड़गंगा, विल्ली के सरकारी लाइटरों की वरप्रस्त

4569. श्री कंवर साह गुप्त: क्या निर्माण, प्रावास तथा वृत्ति मंत्री यह बताने की

कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बारे में शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं कि आरामदावग तथा पहाड़गंज स्थित सरकारी क्वार्टरों में समय पर भरम्मत नहीं की जाती है और उस क्षेत्र सड़कों और नालियों की स्थिति बहुत खराब है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त क्षेत्र में कोई सामुदायिक केन्द्र नहीं है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार उक्त क्षेत्र के निवासियों को इन आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिये प्रबन्ध करेगी और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(ख) यद्यपि वहां कोई समुचित सामुदायिक केन्द्र नहीं है, फिर भी चपरासियों के क्वार्टरों के क्षेत्र में एक अस्थाई भवन में एक पुस्तकालय तथा वाचनालय उपलब्ध है।

(ग) क्वार्टरों, बजरी के मार्गों तथा घास के मैदानों आदि की मरम्मत के संबंध में शिकायतों पर पहिले ही से ध्यान दिया जा रहा है।

जहां तक सामुदायिक केन्द्र का प्रश्न है उसकी व्यवस्था इस क्षेत्र के पुनर्विकास आयोजना के अन्तर्गत की जायेगी।

दिल्ली में मकानों का निर्माण

4570. श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगर विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में मकानों की संख्या आवश्यकता से कितनी कम है;

(ख) आगामी तीन वर्षों में दिल्ली में कितने मकान बनाने का विचार है;

(ग) उनमें से कितने मकान कमशः दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकार, नगर निगम तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा बनाये गये; और

(घ) वर्षावार आंकड़े क्या हैं?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ब० सु० मूर्ति) : (क) से (घ). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Status of Amritsar*

4571. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a demand from the people of Amritsar in Punjab to declare Amritsar as a 'B' class city; and

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

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER & MINISTER OF FINANCE, (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Yes Sir, certain representations have been received from and on behalf of the Central Government employees in Amritsar for upgradation of Amritsar as a 'B-2' class city for purposes of grant of House Rent and Compensatory (City) Allowances.

(b) According to the existing policy, a city qualifies to be upgraded as 'B-2' class city only if the population of the main municipality together with its contiguous municipalities/Cantonments/Notified Areas, as disclosed in 1961 Census, exceeds 4 lakhs. Since the population of Amritsar along with that of Chhcharta municipality and Amritsar Cantonment is less than 4 lakhs according to 1961 Census, it does not qualify to be upgraded as 'B-2' class city.

Demand for the Withdrawal of Sales Tax on Silk Fabrics in Amritsar

4572. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a demand by the people of Amritsar for the withdrawal of

Sales Tax on pure silk fabrics in order to help boost its trade and industry; and

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

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER & MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). A representation has been received by the Government of Punjab from the Punjab Retail Cloth Merchants Association, Amritsar, requesting for withdrawal of Sales Tax levied on pure silk fabrics and the same is being considered by the state Government.

सरकारी मुद्रणालयों की अमता का उपयोग न किया जाना

4573. श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

श्री हरदयाल देवगुण :

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकारी मुद्रणालयों की वास्तविक क्षमता का पूरा उपयोग नहीं किया जा रहा है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो वित्तीय वर्ष, 1967-68 में सरकारी मुद्रणालय में से प्रत्येक की वास्तविक क्षमता कितनी थी और उसका कितना उपयोग किया गया था;

(ग) उनकी पूरी क्षमता का उपयोग न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार इस मामले की जांच करने और उन अधिकारियों के विशद उचित कार्यवाही करने का है; जो इसके लिये उत्तरदायी समझे जायें?

निर्वाचि, आवास तथा पूति अंदालय में उपयोगी (श्री हरदयाल सिंह) : (क) तथा (ख). मुद्रणालयों की क्षमता का वैज्ञानिक अनुमान अभी तक नहीं लगाया गया है। इस प्रकार के अनुमान में अनेक कठिनाईयां उपस्थित होती हैं, विशेष कृप से इस कारण कि किसी निर्धारित समय पर किसी निर्धारित

मुद्रणालय की क्षमता निम्नांकित तथ्यों पर निर्भर करेगी:—

1. मरीन का टाईप तथा आयु।
2. कर्मचारियों की स्वीकृत संख्या।
3. समय-समय पर सौंपे गये कार्य का प्रकार तथा परिमाण।
4. प्राथमिकता के प्रधार पर किये जाने वाले अति आवश्यक तथा महत्वपूर्ण सरकारी मुद्रण-कार्य का परिमाण।

1967-68 के दौरान सरकारी मुद्रणालयों ने 4.83 लाख मरीनी कम्पोजिंग की गई तथा 81.37 शीट छापे गये।

मुद्रणालयों की स्थापित क्षमता का वैज्ञानिक अनुमान लगाने के लिए तथा मानदंड स्थापित करने के लिए इस मामले को नेशनल प्रोडक्टिव काउन्सिल को सौंप दिया गया है जिन्होंने पहले ही प्रध्ययन आरंभ कर दिया है।

(ग) कोयम्बटूर तथा कोरटटी के दो नये मुद्रणालयों के लिए कर्मचारियों की पूर्ण संख्या की स्वीकृति अभी तक नहीं दी गयी है। उस वर्ष में फरीदाबाद तथा मिन्टो रोड, नई दिल्ली, मुद्रणालयों में हड्डताल भी हुई थी।

(घ) उपर्युक्त (ग) को व्यापार में रखते हुए प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

विस्तीर्ण में भागी लोपणी-समस्या सम्बन्धी प्रध्ययन दल

4574. श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

श्री हरदयाल देवगुण :

क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार निवासन तथा जगरीय विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि दिल्ली में भागी-भांगी तबस्या से सम्बन्धित प्रध्ययन दल की की गई प्रत्येक सिफारिश के सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गयी है और उसका क्या परिणाम निकला है?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास भंडालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ब० स० स० मूर्ति) : इस सम्बन्ध में एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-2710/68.]

सोने और अन्य वस्तुओं का तस्कर व्यापार

4575. श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

श्री हरदयाल देवगुण :

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

श्री दुकम चन्द्र कछायाः :

श्री प० सा० बास्पाल :

श्री बेणी शंकर शर्मा :

श्री रा० बहादुर :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1967-68 और 1968-69 में इब तक भारत के किन-किन विभिन्न स्थानों से चोरी का जो सोना तथा अन्य सामान पकड़ा गया, उसकी कीमत क्या है;

(ख) कितने व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कानूनी कार्यवाही की गई थी या की जा रही है; और

(ग) सोने तथा अन्य वस्तुओं के तस्कर व्यापार को रोकने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरार्जी देसाई) : (क) और (ख). इस सम्बन्ध में सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी।

(ग) तस्कर आयात-निर्यात को रोकने के लिये सरकार द्वारा किये गये महत्व-पूर्ण उपायों में से कुछ ये हैं:—

सुध्यवस्थित डंग से गुत सूचना इकट्ठी करना तथा उस सूचना के अनुसार सतत ध्वाकृपूर्वक काम करते रहना, विष्वक्त मुख-विदों की नियुक्ति करना तथा तस्करों के

विभिन्न गिरोहों पर सतकं नजर रखना, संदिग्ध जलयानों तथा बायुयानों की तलाशी लेना, भू-सीमाओं तथा समुद्री, तटवर्ती और मुगमता से पार कर सकने योग्य क्षेत्रों में गश्त लगाना, उपयुक्त मामलों में विभागीय न्याय-निर्णय की कार्यवाही के अलावा इस्तमास की कार्यवाही करना। सीमाशुल्क अधिनियम में भी उचित संशोधन किए जा रहे हैं तथा इस आशय का एक विधेयक लोक सभा में पेश कर दिया गया है।

दिल्ली में पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था

4576. श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री :

श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली के कुछ क्षेत्रों में अभी तक पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन क्षेत्रों के क्या नाम हैं जहां अभी भी यह समस्या बनी हुई है; और

(ग) उन क्षेत्रों में ये कठिनाइयां कब तक दूर हो जायेगी ?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास भंडालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ब० स० स० मूर्ति) : (क) से (ग). दिल्ली नगर निगम से अपेक्षित सूचना की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर यथाशीघ्र सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

दिल्ली के अस्पतालों की संख्या में वृद्धि

4577. श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन एवं नगर विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में रोगियों की संख्या की तुलना में अस्पतालों

और विशेष कर उनमें विस्तरों की संख्या अपर्याप्त है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि राजधानी होने के कारण दिल्ली के निकटवर्ती क्षेत्रों से बहुत बड़ी संख्या में रोगी इलाज के लिये आते हैं;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या अस्पतालों आदि की संख्या में बढ़ि करने का कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसको कब तक अन्तिम रूप दिये जाने की सम्भावना है?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ब० सु० भ०ति) : (क) दिल्ली में सात जनरल अस्पताल तथा अनेकों प्राइवेट अस्पताल हैं जिनमें लगभग 9,000 अपर्ग हैं। दिल्ली में आबादी और पलंगों का अनुपात प्रति हजार 2.8 है जब कि सारे देश में प्रति हजार की आबादी के लिए पलंगों का औसत 0.61 है। अतः देश के दूसरे भागों की अपेक्षा दिल्ली कहीं अधिक अच्छी हालत में है।

(ख) जी हां। रोगियों के इलाज के लिए निकटवर्ती क्षेत्रों में ही सेवाएं मुलभ करके इस कठिनाई को दूर किया जा सकता है।

(ग) और (घ). दो नवे अस्पताल चौथी पंच वर्षीय योजना में खोलने का प्रस्ताव है जिसे अभी तक अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है।

बिहार के अस्पतालों और अंतर्राज्यालयों में औद्योगियों की कमी।

4578. श्री विभूति मिथ्या : क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन एवं नगर विकास मंत्री यह बताने की हुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार के विभिन्न अस्पतालों और औद्योगियों में श्रोप-सिंहियों की बहुत कमी है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो श्रोपसिंहियों की पर्याप्त सप्लाई सुनिश्चित करने के लिये स्व-कार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ब० सु० भ०ति) : (क) मूल्यों में बढ़ोतारी के कारण वर्तमान वित्तीय व्यवस्था पर्याप्त नहीं है।

(ख) इसमें सुधार करना धन की उपलब्धि पर निर्भर करेगा।

सरकारी उपकरणों तथा विभिन्न मंत्रालयों द्वारा स्वापित की गई सम्बद्ध समितियों में गैर-सरकारी कर्मचारी

4579. श्री बंश नारायण सिंह :

श्री जिंब० सिंह :

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त :

श्री बूज भूषण लाल :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की हुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन सरकारी उपकरणों, मंत्रालयों की समितियों के नाम क्या हैं जिनमें ऐसे लोग कार्य कर रहे हैं जो सरकारी कर्मचारी नहीं हैं;

(ख) पिछले एक वर्ष में उन पर कितनी राशि वर्ष की गई है; और

(ग) उनको क्या मुश्किलें दी जा रही हैं?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री श्रीरामचंद्र देसाई) : (क) सभी सरकारी उपकरणों में कानून करने वाले अधिकारी अविक्षित गैर-सरकारी कर्मचारी हैं। यहां तक मंत्रालयों की तदर्श समितियों से जिन उन समितियों का सम्बन्ध है जिनमें गैर-सरकारी कर्मचारी कानून करते हैं, मूलना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और उसे यथा-समय सभा की बैज पर रख दिया जायेगा।

(क) वेतनों, मजदूरी आदि के रूप में सरकारी उपकर्मों के कर्मचारियों पर 1966-67 में 180 करोड़ रुपया खर्च हुआ। 1966-67 सब से हाल का ऐसा वर्ष है जिसके सम्बन्ध में सभी सरकारी उपकर्मों के लेखे उपलब्ध हैं।

(ग) सरकारी उपकर्मों के कर्मचारियों को दी जाने वाली सुविधाओं का संबंध आवासन, चिकित्सा आदि से है और ये सुविधाएं हर उपकर्म में अलग-अलग हैं।

M/S. Antifriction Bearing Corporation Limited, Bombay

4580. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Shri C. C. Desai was retiring by rotation as a Director of M/s. Antifriction Bearings Corporation Ltd., Ballard Estate, Bombay 1, and being eligible had offered himself for re-election at the Company's Annual General Body meeting held on the 7th June, 1968;

(b) whether it is a fact that a section of shareholders present at the meeting opposed this Resolution and thereon voting took place in which he was declared elected;

(c) whether it is also a fact that in the voting on controversial election, the representative of the Life Insurance Corporation voted for the re-election;

(d) whether it is the policy of the public Undertaking like the Life Insurance Corporation to vote for Shri Desai, to whom some shareholders were opposed, who was controversial and, besides who is opposed to Government of India's policy on Public Sector in retaining his Directorship; and

(e) whether Government will in future, see to it that those persons, who are opposed to their policy of socialisation, are not patronised by the Public Sector Undertakings?

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

(b) According to the information furnished by the Registrar of Companies, Maharashtra, some shareholders constituting

less than 1% of the total, opposed the re-election of Shri C. C. Desai.

(c), (d) & (e). The Life Insurance Corporation was among those who voted in favour of Shri Desai. The policy of the Corporation is to oppose re-election of a director only when it has reason to believe that such re-election would not be to the advantage of the company. In exercising its vote at General Meetings of companies the Corporation does not take into account the individual's political views.

Floods in Durbhanga District, Bihar

4581. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the devastation caused by Bhuti Balan in Darbhanga District of Bihar;

(b) if so, whether any flood protection scheme has been drawn up to control and train Bhuti Balan;

(c) the total estimated outlay thereon; and

(d) when the scheme will be executed?

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

(b) The Government of Bihar have reported that detailed investigations are being carried out for a flood protection scheme on the river Bhutahi Balan.

(c) This will be known after the investigations are over and estimates are framed by the State Government.

(d) If finalised and approved, it may be taken up during the Fourth Plan.

चौथी योजना में अनुसंधान एवं विकास डिवीजन, सिद्धर्णि के लिये धन की व्यवस्था

4582. श्री महाराज तिह भारती: यथा पंद्रेलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की हुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चौथी योजना की अवधि में अनुसंधान एवं विकास डिवीजन सिद्धर्णि के

विकास कार्य के लिये कितनी धन राशि की व्यवस्था करने का विचार है;

(ख) क्या इस धन-राशि से सभी अपेक्षित संयंत्रों की स्थापना की जा सकती है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस सम्बन्ध में और अधिक धन की व्यवस्था करने के लिये बनाये जाने वाले कार्यक्रम का व्यौरा क्या है?

पंटोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रघुरंगेया) : (क) योजना और विकास प्रभाग, सिन्दरी भारतीय उर्वरक निगम का एक भाग है और सरकार इस विभाग के लिये अलग से किसी धन राशि का आवंटन नहीं करती। भारतीय उर्वरक निगम अपने वार्षिक बजट में प्रभाग के लिये अपने संसाधनों के अनुरूप धन राशि की व्यवस्था करता है। चौथी योजना की अवधि के लिये प्रभाग का प्रोग्राम इस समय निगम के विचाराधीन है।

(ख) और (ग). उपर्युक्त (क) के उत्तर को ध्यान में रखते हुए प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

अनुसंधान एवं विकास डिवीजन, सिद्धरी

4583. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती: क्या पंटोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) उन संस्थाओं के नाम क्या हैं जो अनुसन्धान एवं विकास डिवीजन, सिद्धरी को अनुसन्धान के लिये समस्याएं भेजती हैं;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इस समय चल रहे रासायनिक कारखानों के आप्रह पर वहां अनुसन्धान किया जा रहा है और सरकार ने भारत के मंसाधनों और आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखकर व्यापक दृष्टिकोण से इस केन्द्र को कोई समस्या नहीं भेजी है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि वर्ष 1970-71 तक उपरोक्त डिवीजन देश की सब आवश्यकताओं को पूरा कर सकता है परन्तु सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में विदेशी सह-

योग मांगा है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

पंटोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रघुरंगेया) : (क) भारतीय उर्वरक निगम के सारे यूनिट / प्रभाग तथा सरकारी एवं गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में अन्य उपक्रम, भारतीय उर्वरक निगम के आयोजन और विकास प्रभाग को अपनी समस्याएं भेजते हैं। भारतीय उर्वरक निगम के अपने यूनिटों के अतिरिक्त सरकारी और गैरसरकारी क्षेत्र की कम्पनियों के, जिन्हें आयोजन एवं विकास प्रभाग ने सलाह, सहायता और सहयोग दिया है, नामों का एक विवरण-पत्र सम्पादित पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-2711/6^o.]

(ख) जी नहीं। सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्रीय उपक्रमों की ओर से हाथ में लिये गये कार्यों के अतिरिक्त, आयोजन एवं विकास प्रभाग सरकारी संस्थानों द्वारा भेजे गये कार्यों पर भी ध्यान देता है।

(ग) और (घ). जी नहीं। भारतीय उर्वरक निगम के आयोजन एवं विकास प्रभाग के पास उपलब्ध सुविधाएं देश की आवश्यकताओं को पूर्णतया पूरा करने में पर्याप्त नहीं होतीं।

रौक फास्फेट के निषेप

4584. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती: क्या पंटोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) देश में रौक फास्फेट के कितने निषेपों का पता लगाया गया है और किन-किन स्थानों पर तथा आप्ति कितने क्षेत्र में सर्वेक्षण करना बाकी है;

(ख) सिन्दरी में १ टन उर्वरकों में जिप्सम की लागत की तुलना में कितनी लागत के रौक फास्फेट और गंडक के तेजाव

का प्रयोग जिप्सम के स्थान पर करने का विचार है और किन-किन स्थानों से रोक फास्फेट लाया जायेगा और यह जिप्सम की तुलना में कैसा है;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में 120 किलोमीटर में जिप्सम के बड़े निष्केप हैं; और

(घ) क्या सिन्दरी कारखाने के लिये अफीका से जिप्सम का आयात करने का विचार है?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री: (श्री रघुरमेया) : (क) विशाखापत्नम् के पास रोक फास्फेट के थोड़ी मात्रा में निष्केप के अतिरिक्त, रोक फास्फेट के निष्केप मुख्यतः राजस्थान और उत्तर प्रदेश में पाए गये हैं। राजस्थान में रोक फास्फेट के निष्केप जैसलमेर और उदयगुर जिलों में पाए गये हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश में मसरी और राजेन्द्रनगर के बीच पहाड़ियों में रोक फास्फेट के निष्केप हैं। पाये गये इन मुख्य निष्केपों के अन्वावा, भारत में अन्य सम्भाव्य क्षेत्र हैं, जहां पर रोक फास्फेट निष्केपों के लिए अन्वेषण की आवश्यकता है।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) एक और रोक फास्फेट और सल्फूरिक अम्ल के मूल्य में तथा दूसरी और जिप्सम के मूल्य में साधारण तुलना करना ठीक नहीं क्योंकि द्वितीयों के यह दो सेट पोषकों, फास्फोरिक एवं नाइट्रोजनी के दो विभिन्न किसिमों को दर्शाते हैं। वे एक दूसरे के प्रत्यक्ष एवं वास्तव रूप में प्रति स्थापक हैं। रोक फास्फेट के साथ सल्फूरिक एसिड के मिलाने से फास्फोरिक अम्ल तैयार होगा। इस प्रक्रिया में उपोत्पाद जिप्सम का उत्पादन होगा, जो खनिज जिप्सम के स्थान पर इस्तेमाल किया जायेगा। उपोत्पाद जिप्सम का मूल्य खनिज जिप्सम की लागत की तुलना में उपेक्षणीय होगा। अब तक रोक फास्फेट के देखोय भंडार बिकसित नहीं हो जाते और

उनमें अपेक्षित मात्रा प्राप्त नहीं हो जाती तब तक रोक फास्फेट का आयात किया जाएगा।

(घ) जी नहीं।

Madras Fertilizers Limited

4586. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the authorised and paid-up capital of the Madras Fertilizers Limited 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, from the Central Government, banks or other parties separately;

(c) the amount paid as interest by the Company during the last three years; and

(d) the working results of the last three years, the extent of profit and if loss was incurred, the main causes for the loss and the estimates for 1968-69?

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

(a)

	At the time of setting up (Dec., 1966)	As on 31-3-1968
Authorised capital	Rs. 8.65	Rs. 14.00 crores
Paid up capital	Rs. Nil	Rs. 13.65 crores

(b) Nil

(c) Nil

(d) The project is still under construction.

Hindustan Insecticides Limited

4587. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

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

(b) the amount of loan which the Company owed on the 31st March, 1968 to the Central Government, banks or other parties separately;

(c) the amount paid as interest by the company during the last three years; and

(d) the working results of the last three years and the extent of profit and if loss was incurred, the main causes for the loss and the estimates for 1968-69?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLIEUM & CHE-

MICALS (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH):-(a)

Capital	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	1954-55	1967-68
1. Authorised	100	130
2. Paid-up	16	125.47

(b) Nil.

(c) Rs. 62,306.

(d) The working results for the last three years and estimates for 1968-69 are given below:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	Estimates for 1968-69
Turnover . .	162.44	186.86	204.46	211.81
Gross Profit . .	48.10	54.75	37.99	N.A.
Depreciation .	6.82	7.33	7.33	N.A.
Profit before tax	41.28	47.42	30.66	34.66
Provision for Taxation . .	20.00	20.00	12.00 } 1.03 } 1.03 } 16.00	
Provision for Gratuity . .	—	1.03	1.03	
Net profit after provision for tax and gratuity.	21.28	26.39	17.63	18.66
Dividend . .	7.53	7.53	7.53	7.53
	(@ 6%)	(@ 6%)	(@ 6%)	(@ 6%)

Hindustan Antibiotics Limited

4588. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the authorised and paid up capital of the Hindustan Antibiotics 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 to the Central Government, banks or other parties separately;

(c) the amount paid as interest by the company during the last three years; and

(d) the working result of the last three years and the extent of profit and if loss was incurred, the main causes for the loss and the estimates for 1968-69?

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

	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	1954-55	1967-68
1. Authorised	400	400
Capital		
2. Paid up	100	247.26
Capital		

(b) Nil

(c) Does not arise

(d) The working results for the last three years after providing tax, depreciation, Bonus, Development rebate, gratuity and

dividend and estimates for 1968-69 are given below:—

	(Rs. in lakhs)			
	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	Estimates for 1968-69
Gross Turnover for the year .	572.04	759.01	707.97	873.04 (Likely to be less due to cut in production targets).
Profit earned before tax but after providing Depreciation, Bonus, Development rebate and Gratuity.	143.67	180.39	139.59	N.A.
Taxation on profit for the year .	71.60	106.77	64.00	N.A.
Net profit for the year .	72.07	73.62	61.94	59.34 —do—
Dividend:				
(i) Ordinary @10%.	24.73	24.73	24.73	24.73
(ii) Special .	—	12.36 (5%)	9.89 (4%)	
Transfer to Replacement Reserve.	47.60	32.40	37.21	N.A.
Transfer to General Reserve .	—	—	4.13	

जीवन बीमा निगम में हिन्दी का प्रयोग

4589. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

श्री जगद्वाय राव जोशी :

श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जीवन बीमा निगम ने हिन्दी भाषी क्षेत्र में अपने कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी में कार्य करने से रोका है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यान्वाही की है?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री बोरार्डी वेसाई) : (क) एक प्रभागीय कार्यालय में कुछ कर्मचारियों ने कार्यालय की फाइलों पर हिन्दी में टिप्पणियां लिखना शुरू किया था। निगम के अन्य कार्यालयों की तरह उस कार्यालय में भी प्रखिल भारतीय प्राधार पर कर्मचारियों की बदलियां होने के कारण इसे कर्मचारी भी ये जिनको हिन्दी का पर्याप्त ज्ञान नहीं था, और इससे व्यावहारिक रूप में कठिनाइयां पैदा हुईं। इसके अतिरिक्त, बीमा तकनीकी विषय होने के कारण उसमें बहुत सारे तकनीकी पदों का प्रयोग होता है। व्यावहारिक कठिनाइयां को देखते हुए

यह फैसला किया गया कि टिप्पणियां लिखने का काम अंग्रेजी में चलता रहना चाहिए।

(ख) इससे राज भाषा प्रधिनियम के उपबन्धों का अतिक्रमण नहीं होते हुए भी जीवन बीमा निगम, प्रशासनिक रूप में यथासंभव सीमा तक, हिन्दी के प्रगतिशील प्रयोग के महत्व को पूरी तरह समझता है।

दिल्ली में अस्पताल

4590. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

श्री जगद्वाय राव जोशी :

श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :

श्री हुकम जन्द कल्याण :

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

(क) दिल्ली में इस समय कितने अस्पताल हैं और दिल्ली की जनसंख्या को ध्यान में रखते हुए कितने अस्पतालों की प्रावधारकता है; और

(ख) यमुना नदी के पार किसी जनसंख्या है और कौन-सा अस्पताल उनकी प्रावधारकताओं की पूर्ति करता है?

स्वस्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा
नगरीव विकास भवान्य में उपर्यांत्री (धी
३० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) इस समय दिल्ली
में सात जनरल अस्पताल और अनेकों निजी
अस्पताल, प्रसूति अस्पताल एवं क्षय रोग
अस्पताल हैं। एक संकामक रोगों का
अस्पताल और एक मानसिक रोग चिकित्सा
अस्पताल भी है।

दिल्ली मास्टर प्लान में 1.25 लाख की आबादी के लिए 500 पलंगों के एक अस्पताल के हिसाब से बीस अतिरिक्त अस्पतालों की स्थापना का मुकाबला है।

(ख) यमुना पार क्षेत्र में लगभग 2 लाख से अधिक जनसंख्या है। इस समय दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा संचालित 50 पलंगों वाला शाहदरा जनरल अस्पताल और 12 पलंगों वाला शाहदरा मिलिं अस्पताल इस क्षेत्र में स्थित है। फिर भी इस क्षेत्र में रहने वाले लोग इविन अस्पताल, नई दिल्ली में भी उपचार के लिए आते हैं।

विस्त मंदिरालय में हिन्दी का प्रयोग

4591. श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :

(क) उन के मतात्म्य, उम के प्रधी-
नस्य कार्यात्मयों तथा संस्थाओं द्वारा अगम्न
और सितम्बर, 1968 के महीने में किनने
टेंडरों करारों, ठेकां, लाइसेंसों, परमिटों,
विज्ञापनों प्रधिसूचनाओं, प्रपत्रों और प्रशास-
निक प्रतिवेदनों को हिन्दी में जारी नहीं किया
गया।

(क) इस के बया कारण हैं; और

(ग) उन्हें हिन्दी में जारी करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री
(श्री भोटार्डी देसाई) : (क) में (ग)।
अपेक्षित सुचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है भौति-

यथासम्भव शीघ्र ही सदत की मेज पर रख दी जायगी।

विदेशों के बैकों में चाते

4592. अधीक्षक लाल गुप्त : क्या वित्त मंत्री 1 अप्रैल, 1968 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 5948 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विदेशों के बैंकों में 1220 लाखों में कुल कितनी धन-राशि जमा है;

(ख) खातेदार व्यक्तियों में से उन व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या-क्या हैं जिन्हें अपना धन विदेशों में भेजने की अनुमति दी गई थी; और

(ग) इस प्रकार विदेशों में कितनी धन-राशि भेजी गयी और इस प्रयोजन के लिये धनमति दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं?

उप-प्रधान मंडी तथा वित्त मंडी
(भी मोरारर्जु देसाई): (क) सूचना
इकट्ठी की जा रही है और उसे सभा की
मेज पर रख दिया जायेगा।

(ख) और (ग). आम तौर पर, विदेशों में केवल खाते खोलने या उनमें रकमें जमा कराने के लिए धन भेजने की धनुयति नहीं दी जाती। विदेशों में खोले गये ये खाते मुख्य रूप में विदेशों में कमाये गये धन से खोले गये हैं।

मंदिरों पारा चन्द्रार का भवान

4593. श्री कंबर लाल गुप्तः क्या
वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) उन केन्द्रीय बंधियों के नाम क्या हैं जो धन-कर देते हैं;

(ब) प्रत्येक मंडी के पास कितना-
कितना धन है;

(ग) उन अविद्याओं के नाम क्या हैं जिनके धार्यों द्वारा कारण-कर अविकाशित होती हैं।

ने पिछले चार बष्टों में घोषित धन् राशि में अधिक आंका है और प्रत्येक मामले में इस प्रकार धन्-राशि में कितनी वृद्धि आंकी गई है; और

(घ) क्या इन मंत्रियों का धन आंकने के लिये सरकार ने आवश्यक कार्यवाही की है?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) से (घ). मांगी गई सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है और इकट्ठी की जा रही है। उसे यथासम्भव शीघ्र ही सदन की मेज पर रखा जायगा।

उज्जैन में मिलों की आय-कर का आंकन

4594. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1962 से लेकर अब तक उज्जैन जिले में नागदा स्थित भारत कामर्म मिल एण्ड ग्रेसिम मिल पर कितना आय-कर आंका गया था; और

(ख) मिलों द्वारा कितने आय-कर का भुगतान किया गया था और कितनी धन्-राशि अभी उन पर बकाया है और बकाया राशि को वसूल करने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) तथा (ख). सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है, वह इकट्ठी की जा रही है तथा यथा सम्भव शीघ्र ही सदन की मेज पर रखा जायेगा।

कपड़ा मिलों द्वारा आयकर का भुगतान

4595. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1962 से अब तक इन्दोर की स्वदेशी मिल, कल्याण मिल और मालवा मिल तथा उज्जैन की हीरा मिल नामक कपड़ा मिलों पर कितना आय-कर लगाया गया; और

(ख) उपरोक्त अवधि में इन मिलों से सरकार ने आय-कर के रूप में कितनी राशि वसूल की और इस समय आय-कर की बकाया राशि कितनी है?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) तथा (ख). सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है, वह इकट्ठी की जा रही है तथा यथासम्भव शीघ्र ही सदन की मेज पर रखा दी जायेगी।

इंडियन ट्रूब्स कम्पनी लिमिटेड, कलकत्ता

4596. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री 19 अगस्त, 1968 के अतारांतिक प्रश्न मंत्र्या 4354 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भेसर्स इंडियन ट्रूब्स कम्पनी लिमिटेड, कलकत्ता द्वारा वित्तीय वर्ष 1967-68 में दिये गये आय-कर की राशि के बारे में इस बीच सूचना एकत्र कर ली गई है;

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

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसे सभा-पटल पर कब रखा जायेगा ?

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) और (ग) : सूचना संसद को भेज दी गई है। उसकी एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखी गयी है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया, देखिये संक्षा LT-2712/63.]

भेसर्स किलोंकर आयल एंजिन्स सिमिटेड, पूना को विदेशी मुद्रा का दिया जाना

4597. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री 19 अगस्त, 1968 के अतारांतिक प्रश्न संख्या 4353 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) क्या भेसर्स किलोंकर आयल एंजिन्स लिमिटेड, पूना के लिये पिछले पांच

वर्षों में मंजूर की गयी विदेशी मुद्रा की राशि के बारे में इस बीच जानकारी एकत्र कर ली गयी है;

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

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और उपरोक्त सूचना एकत्र करने में और कितना समय लगने की सम्भावना है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) जी, हां। मार्गी गई सूचना अब इकट्ठी की जा चुकी है और आश्वासन की पूर्ति में एक विवरण सभा की मेज पर रखा जा रहा है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। वेखिये संख्या LT-2713/68.]

(ख) व्यौरे अनुबन्ध में दिये गये हैं जो सभा पट्टा पर रख दिया गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया वेखिये संख्या LT-2713/68.]

(ग) यह सवाल नहीं उठता।

Lack of Drinking Water in Villages in Gujarat

4598. SHRI R. K. AMIN: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages in Gujarat with population of more than 100, which are without drinking water; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken to provide drinking water to them and the period during which all of them would get the facility of drinking water?

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

प्रधान मंत्री के साथ विदेशी यात्रा पर गये व्यक्तियों के लिये विदेशी मुद्रा

4599. श्री भारत संहि चौहान :

श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

श्री हरदयाल देवपुराण :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की हृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रधान मंत्री की हाल की लेटिन अमेरिकी देशों की यात्रा के समय, उनके साथ जाने वाले व्यक्तियों में से प्रत्येक को कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा मंजूर की गयी थी;

(ख) क्या उन सभी व्यक्तियों से विदेशी मुद्रा विनियमों के अधीन अपेक्षित प्रावश्यक विवरण प्राप्त हो गया है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और उस विवरण के कब तक प्राप्त होने की सम्भावना है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री

(श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) एक विवरण सभा की मेज पर रख दिया गया है जिसमें प्रधान मंत्री के साथ गये कर्मचारियों के नाम और उनके व्यक्तिगत प्रासंगिक व्यय के लिए भारत द्वारा मंजूर की गयी विदेशी मुद्रा की रकम का व्यौरा दिया गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। वेखिये संख्या—LT 2714/68.] इसके प्रतिरिक्त, जिन देशों में ये व्यक्ति गए हैं उनमें स्थित हमारे दूतावासों द्वारा उन्हें निर्धारित दरों पर विदेशी मुद्रा में दैनिक भ्रमे आदि की सीधे प्रदायगी भी की गयी होगी।

(ख) और (ग). इस प्रकार वी गयी रकमों का बापमी पर कोई हिसाब नहीं देना पड़ता। लेकिन सरकारी निधियों से की गयी अदायगियों के सम्बन्ध में सरकारी कर्मचारियों को इन प्रदायगियों को अनितम रूप देने के लिए यात्रा-भ्रमा वित्त वेश करने पड़ते हैं।

Theia dam Project Over the River Ravi

4600. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the allocation made by Government in the Fourth Plan for the construction of

Thein Dam Project over the River Ravi to utilize its water; and

(b) when the project will be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRA-SAD): (a) The fourth Plan is yet to be finalized.

(b) The project is still under examination in the Central Water & Power Commission.

साबुन में चर्चा का प्रयोग

4601. श्री जगप्राथ राव जोशी :

श्री प्राटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :

श्री हुकम सन्द कछवायः

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

(क) क्या साबुनों में चर्चा का प्रयोग होने का उल्लेख करने वाली पर्चियां साबुनों पर लगाने के लिये आदेश दे दिये गये हैं;

(ख) चर्चा की वार्षिक खपत कितनी है;

(ग) देश में चर्चा तैयार करने का तरीका क्या है;

(घ) क्या चर्चा के स्थान पर प्रयुक्त हो सकने वाली कोई दूसरी वस्तु तैयार की गई है; और

(ड) क्या सरकार का विचार साबुन बनाने वाली उन छोटी और बड़ी फैक्टरियां को अधिक सुविधाएं देने का है जो चर्चा के प्रयोग किये बिना साबुन बनानी है?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (धौं रघुरम्या) : (क) जी नहीं। इण्डियन सोफ्स और टायलेटरीज मेकर्स असोसिएशन के परामर्श से मामला सरकार के विचाराधीन है। पूर्वोक्त के विचारों की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

(ख) विवरण में अपेक्षित सूचना दी गई है। जो सदन की मेज पर रखी गयी है।

[पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। । देखिये संख्या LT-275/68.]

(ग) चर्चा को स्वेदशी तौर पर तैयार करने का कोई तरीका मालूम नहीं हुआ है।

(घ) अधिकांश प्रयोगों में चर्चा के स्थान पर स्थानीय महुआ तेल और हाईड्रो-जीनेटिड मूँगफली तथा अन्य तेलों एवं आयातित ताड़ी-तेल का इस्तेमाल किया जा सकता है।

(ड) यह साबुन-निर्माताओं पर निर्भर है कि वे मूल्य, उपभोक्ता-तरजीह आदि जैसे सारे सम्बद्ध तथ्यों को ध्यान में रखते हुए उपलब्ध कर्जे माल का चयन करें।

परिवार नियोजन केन्द्र, आगरा में नसबन्दी आपरेशन

4602. श्री ग्रोम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 5 सितम्बर, 1968 को “वीर अर्जुन” में प्रकाशित हुआ यह समाचार सही है कि आगरा में एक परिवार नियोजन केन्द्र में कैलाशी नामक एक अविवाहित व्यक्ति का नसबन्दी आपरेशन किया गया था;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि वह अपने माता-पिता का एकमात्र पुत्र है और निकट भविष्य में उसका विवाह होने वाला था; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो दोषी व्यक्तियों को क्या दण्ड दिया गया है?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डॉ धौं प्रति अमृशोद्धर) : (क) और

(ख). समाचार पूर्णतः सही नहीं है। कैलाशी नाम के व्यक्ति का जिला प्रस्पताल आगरा में 23 अगस्त, 1968 को नसबन्दी

आपरेशन किया गया था। जांच-पड़ताल से पता चला है कि श्री कैलाशी अपने मां-बाप का इकलौता बेटा है और वह आपरेशन कराने से पहले ही विवाहित था।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

मेसर्सं ओरियंटल टिम्बर ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन
तथा मेसर्सं मेकेन्जीज लिमिटेड द्वारा
दिया गया आयकर

4603. श्री औरंगज़ेब तिंहः

श्री शारदा नन्दः

क्या वित्त मन्त्री 26 अगस्त, 1968 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 5872 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मेसर्सं ओरियंटल टिम्बर ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन तथा मेसर्सं मेकेन्जीज के निदेशकों पर लगाये आयकर के बारे में जानकारी इस बीच इकट्ठी कर ली गई है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौदा है;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके बयान कारण हैं; और

(घ) इसे कब तक सभा पट्ट पर रखे जाने की सम्भावना है ?

उप-प्रधान मन्त्री तथा वित्त मन्त्री (श्री भोरारजी वेसाई) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों में मेसर्सं ओरियंटल टिम्बर ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन (प्रा०) लि० तथा मेसर्सं मेकेन्जीज लि० के निदेशकों से कुल 1, 70, 560 रु० के कर की मांग की गई थी।

(ग) तथा (घ). यह सवाल नहीं उठता।

Implementation of Income-Tax Appellate Orders by I. T. Os.

4604. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: Will the

Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that a large number of Income-tax appellate orders of the Assistant Appellate Commissioners and Tribunals have not been given effect to by the Income-tax Officers and there are cases where such orders may be pending for even more than three years;

(b) if so, whether the Central Board of Direct Taxes will obtain a report of such pending orders from the respective circles; and

(c) Whether the Board would issue instructions for their disposal within twelve months at the latest and that in future such appellate orders should be given effect to within three months by the Income Tax Officers?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) No Sir. Effect to appellate orders is being given promptly, and ordinarily within a period of one to three months; very few cases remain pending for over three years.

(b) The required information has been obtained. The number of appellate orders not given effect to within three years is only 43. The pendency is only in three Commissioners' charges being 40 in Delhi (Central) charge, 2 in Bombay City and 1 in Gujarat. Out of the 43 orders, 42 are pending due to non-availability of information called for from the assessees as directed by the Appellate Authorities and one is kept pending till the decision of the Appellate Tribunal.

(c) The Board have issued instructions to give effect to all appellate orders within three months of their receipt.

Assessment of Indian Economy

4605. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's assessment indicates that the Indian economy is coming out of the recession, although at a slow pace; and

(b) if so, the steps which Government are taking to speed up revival of economic activity and with what results?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) During the first eight months of 1968, the average monthly index of industrial production (base 1960=100), according to the latest available information, stood at 159.2. This is about 6 per cent higher than the level of industrial production in the corresponding period of 1967.

(b) A series of measures have been taken by the Government to stimulate industrial recovery. These include *inter alia*

- (i) advance placement of orders for industrial products by the public sector, particularly the Railways;
- (ii) the lowering of the bank rate and the reduction in the cost of credit to priority sectors such as, agriculture, exports and small scale industries;
- (iii) steps such as modification of export duties and preferential treatment to exporting units, taken to stimulate external sales of industrial products;
- (iv) selective prohibition of imports of specific products for encouraging fuller use of indigenous capacity; and
- (v) liberalisation of regulations relating to diversification of industrial capacity.

Soil Conservation and afforestation in Narmada Basin

4606. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether soil conservation and afforestation works precede the construction of dams on rivers;
- (b) if so, when the conservation and afforestation works in the Narmada Basin will be taken in hand; and
- (c) if these works are not to be taken up early, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Soil conservation and afforestation works

are normally taken up along with the construction of river valley projects.

(b) and (c). The Government of Madhya Pradesh have reported that in regard to soil conservation and afforestation works in the Narmada Basin, a beginning is expected to be made in the Fourth Plan.

General Managers in Public Undertakings

4607. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state the States of origin of General Managers, the number of employees appointed during the term of each General Manager and how many of the above were of the States of General Managers concerned in each of the undertakings under the control of his Ministry, separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): Information about the present General Managers is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House in due course. The time and labour involved in collecting the other information will not be commensurate with the resulting benefit.

भारत में मनश्विकृतिकों की कमी

4608. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री: क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन एवं नगर विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि देश में मनश्विकृतिकों की बहुत कमी है; और

(ख) चिकित्सा विज्ञान के इस क्षेत्र में शिक्षा सम्बन्धी मुदिधारों को बढ़ाने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ब० स० शूति) : (क) मांग की तुलना में इनकी कमी नहीं है।

(ख) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Refinance Facilities Offered to Banks.

4609. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Commercial banks have failed to take advantage of refinance facilities offered to them by the Agricultural Refinance Corporation for development of tea and plantations involving purchase of rundown estates as well as virgin lands; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). In February 1968, the Agricultural Refinance Corporation announced a scheme of providing financial assistance for the acquisition and development of neglected estates or virgin lands for plantation purposes (details of the scheme are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2716/68.] No bank has so far applied to the Corporation for assistance under this scheme.

Recovery of Gold by Customs Authorities at Bombay

4610. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Customs authorities at Santa Cruz Airport at Bombay on the 25th September, 1968 seized gold bars and sovereigns valued at Rs. 40,000 from a passenger bound for Cochin by an Indian Airlines flight; and

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

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Yes, Sir. The Market price in India of the gold seized is Rs. 40,000 approx.

(b) Proceedings under the Customs Act, 1962 are being drawn up.

Business Transacted by Life Insurance Corporation

4611. SHRI M. SUDARSANAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of new policies trans-

acted by the Life Insurance Corporation in 1967-68 as compared to the previous year;

(b) the total number of lapsed policies during the years as compared to the previous year; and

(c) the bonus declared on policies during the year as compared to the previous year?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) 14,28,043 policies were issued during the year 1967-68, as compared to 14,11,920 policies during the year 1966-67.

(b) The total number of lapsed policies, less those revived, during the year 1967-68 was 4,62,508 as against 4,93,876 during the year 1966-67.

(c) The bonus declared on participating policies issued by the Corporation, as a result of the biennial valuation as at 31.3.1967, was Rs. 20 per thousand sum assured per annum for Whole Life policies, and Rs. 16 per thousand sum assured per annum on Endowment Assurances. These rates are the same as those declared at the previous biennial valuation as at 31.3.65. For policies issued by the erstwhile insurers, bonuses are declared in accordance with the Life Insurance Corporation (Classification of Policies for Differential Bonuses) Regulations, 1961.

लहान के पालीन लेव में विज्ञान का काम

4612. श्री कुशोक चाहुला: क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् भवती यह बताने की हुपा करेंगे कि जम्मू तथा काश्मीर के लहान जिले में गांवों में विज्ञानी लगाने के कार्य में कितनी प्रगति हुई है?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् भवानीय में उप-भवी (श्री लिहेश्वर प्रसाद): 1966-67 के वर्ष के दौरान लेह तहसील के नुस्खा भाग में 3 किलोवाट का एक उत्पादन प्रूनिट म्पापिन कर दिया गया है और लगभग 20 विज्ञानी के कनेक्शन दिये गये हैं। बाल्दंसे श्रीर

टेंगसे दो ग्रामों में 5-5 किलोवाट का एक-एक उत्पादन यूनिट स्थापित किया जा रहा है। तेमिस्लाम और सांकू ग्रामों में प्रतिष्ठापन के लिये क्रमशः 10 किलोवाट और 15 किलोवाट के दो यूनिटों की सप्लाई के लिये आदेश दे दिये गये हैं। इन यूनिटों के 1969-70 में लग जाने की सम्भावना है।

Refund of Customs and Excise Duties to Nepal

4613. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether talks were recently held between India and Nepal on the question of refund of Customis and Excise duties to Nepal; and

(b) if so, the details of the agreement, if any, reached in this regard?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Duties of Central Excise leviable under the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 (i.e. basic excise duties) are already being refunded to H.M.G. of Nepal in respect of those excisable commodities which are exported to Nepal. During the last Indo-Nepal Trade Talks held in November, 1968 H.M.G. of Nepal asked for refund of special duties of excise and additional duties of excise and arrears thereof. While unable to endorse the validity of His Majesty's Government's claim for arrears in regard to additional and special excise duties levied in India on Indian products which are imported into Nepal, the Indian Delegation agreed to recommend to the Government of India that a lump sum to be agreed between the two Governments may be made available, on an *ad hoc* basis, to Nepal for furthering her industrial development. The Indian Delegation further agreed that as soon as agreement is reached about bringing Nepalese import tariff in line with provisions of Article II of the Treaty of Trade and Transit, 1960, the special excise duties and, if provided by relevant Acts, the additional excise duties levied in lieu of sales-tax in India, would also be refunded to His Majesty's Government in the same

manner as basic excise duties are being currently refunded.

Kerosene Unit of Gauhati Refinery

4614. SHRI HIMATSINGKA:
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Kerosene Unit of the Gauhati Refinery had stopped in October this year owing to some major mechanical break-down in this plant;

(b) if so, the nature and extent of the break-down and for how long the plant had to suspend production;

(c) the total loss in production during that year; and

(d) the cost at which the damage has been repaired?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The plant was shut down on account of trouble with the compressor which was put out of operation due to the breakage of blades. The plant was shut down on 18-9-1968 and is likely to be commissioned by about 15th December.

(c) Refinery throughput was not affected. It could, however, not produce Superior Kerosene. The production of Superior Kerosene lost was of the order of 4110 tonnes.

(d) Repairs are estimated to cost about Rs. 27,000/-.

State Bank's Loans to Small Scale Industries

4615. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the total amount of loans granted by the State Bank of India to small scale industries in each State from 1963-64 to 1967-68, yearwise?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): A statement showing the State-wise details of the limits available to the small scale units by the State Bank of India as at the end of March 1963 to 1968 is

laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2717/68].

साबुन बनाने में काम आने वाली चर्बी का अमरीका से प्रायात

4616. श्री राम गोपाल शालबाले : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि साबुन बनाने में चर्बी का प्रयोग किया जाता है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि पी० एल० 480 के अन्तर्गत अमरीका से चर्बी का प्रायात किया जाता है और इसकी कीमत का भुगतान विदेशी मुद्रा में न करके उसे भारतीय बैंकों में अमरीका के खाते में जमा कर दिया जाता है;

(ग) क्या अमरीकी दूतावास द्वारा इस प्रकार भारत में जमा की गई इस राशि को धर्म परिवर्तन के लिये खर्च किया जाता है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

उप-प्रधान मन्त्री तथा वित्त मन्त्री (श्री मोराराजी देसाई) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) जी, हां। रकम भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक में रुपयों में जमा की जाती है।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

(घ) यह सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होता।

Cholera in Flood-Affected Areas of Assam, Orissa and West Bengal

4617. SHRI HIMATSINGKA:
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH:
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU:
SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that cholera broke out in different districts of Assam and flood-

affected areas in West Bengal and Orissa in October, 1968;

(b) if so, the number of lives claimed by this disease during and after the floods in the Eastern region including Bihar and the number of cholera cases in each of the flood affected States in that area during this period;

(c) whether the disease took an epidemic form; and

(d) if so, what steps were taken to check the disease and what Central assistance was given for relief of the victims ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) Cholera broke out in some districts of Assam and the flood-affected areas in Orissa during the month of October, 1968. No case or death due to cholera has been reported from any of the flood-affected areas of West Bengal.

(b) The number of cases and deaths due to cholera reported during the months of September, October and November, 1968 from the flood-affected States in the Eastern region including Bihar are as under:-

State	September		October		November	
	C	D	C	D	C	D
Assam	109	42	450	210	16	8
Bihar	268	78	1726	457	1273	435
Orissa	68	23	66	15	25	10
*West Bengal	13	3	35	7	5	1

(* other than flood-affected areas).

(c) Epidemics which occurred in Assam and Bihar were mild.

(d) The urgently needed essential drugs and disinfectants were supplied through the Medical Store Depots and diet supplements were also arranged through the UNICEF.

Information regarding steps taken by the States to check the disease is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha

नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका द्वारा राजस्थानी के लोकों को सुधर बनाया जाना

4618. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन एवं नगर विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अन्य नागरिक मुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने के काम

की घबहेलना करके नई दिल्ली को सुन्दर बनाने के बहाने विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में सड़कों, उद्धानों तथा चौराहों आदि के डिजाइनों में बार-बार परिवर्तन करने पर नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका द्वारा लाखों रुपये खर्च किये जा रहे हैं; और

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

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ब० श० मूलि) (क) और (ख). सड़कों और चौराहों के डिजायन तैयार करने का काम, जैसा कि दिल्ली मास्टर प्लान में दिया हूवा है, नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका द्वारा किया जा रहा है। आमतौर पर यह सच है कि कतिपय व्यावसायिक उपयोगिता के कामों को करते हुए नगरपालिका ने शहर को सुन्दर बनाने की दिशा में कुछ खर्च करने का प्रयास किया है। यह काम अन्य नागरिक मुविधाओं की कीमत पर नहीं किया जा रहा है।

Breaches of Kosi Dams due to Holes made by Foxes and Rats

4619. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR:
SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA:

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reports that foxes, jackals and rats had made holes in the Kosi Dam which caused breaches resulting in the recent floods;

(b) if so, whether Government have made any inquiry into the material used therein by the contractor and the conduct of the officers concerned responsible for its maintenance and taken any action against them for their default; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to avoid such recurrences?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRA-SAD): (a) There is no dam in the Kosi Project. Presumably the word 'dam'

is meant for 'embankment'. In that case the answer is in the affirmative.

(b) The materials used are local sand and soil. The State Government have suspended two overseers and other workcharged staff and are taking departmental action against them for neglect of duty. An inquiry is also being conducted by the State Government.

(c) The State Government have reported that suitable measures will be taken by them to improve the flood patrolling and protection measures after the investigation is over.

दार्जिलिंग और जलपाईगुड़ी में भू-स्खलन

4620. श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री: क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने कि कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या दार्जिलिंग और जलपाईगुड़ी में भू-स्खलन के परिणामस्वरूप हुई जान और माल की हानि की मात्रा के बारे में अन्तिम रूप से अनुमान लगा लिया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका व्योग क्या है?

(ग) क्या सरकार ने भू-स्खलन के कारणों का पता लगाया; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का भविष्य में भू-स्खलन की रोक याम के लिए कुछ उपाय करने का विचार है?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिंद्धेश्वर प्रसाद): (क) और (ख). परिचय बंगाल सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि जलपाईगुड़ी जिले में कोई भू-स्खलन नहीं हुआ है। अक्टूबर, 1968 के प्रथम सप्ताह में दार्जिलिंग जिले में बाढ़ों तथा भू-स्खलन के फलस्वरूप क्षति हुई थी जिसका व्यौरा राज्य सरकार द्वारा भेजी गई सूचना के अनुसार निम्नलिखित है:—

प्रभावित क्षेत्र	174 वर्गमील
प्रभावित जनसंख्या	63982
प्रभावित आम	298
मत व्यक्ति	704

मृत पशु 2382
क्षतिग्रस्त अथवा गिरे घर 4207

राज्य सरकार द्वारा प्रनुभानित जल-पाइपिंडी में बाढ़ द्वारा हुई क्षति का अंदाज़ निम्नलिखित है:—

प्रभावित क्षेत्र	420 वर्गमील
प्रभावित जनसंख्या	4.25 लाख
प्रभावित आम	90
मृत पशु	1975
मृत पशु	56956
क्षतिग्रस्त अथवा गिरे घर	41400
प्रभावित शस्त्रयत क्षेत्र	1.08लाख एकड़
क्षतिग्रस्त फसलों का मूल्य	2.55 करोड़ रु.

(ग) और (ब). उत्तर बंगाल में हाल ही की बाढ़ों के कारणों की जांच करने के लिए सिचाई व बिजली मंत्रालय ने एक उच्चस्तरीय तकनीकी समिति स्थापित की है। इस समिति में भारतीय भूविज्ञान सर्वेक्षण के महानिदेशक भी सम्मिलित हैं।

Fire in an Oil Storage at Cochin

4621. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there was fire in one of the Oil Storages at Cochin about a few months back;
- (b) if so, the extent of loss suffered; and
- (c) the causes of the fire and the results of investigations, if any?

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

(b) Rs. 1850/- approximately.

(c) Probably due to traces of oil having passed along with rain water into the area outside the installation added to the presence of a naked light there.

Funds for Irrigation and Power Purposes in Bihar and U. P.

4622. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that during the last three Plan periods, inadequate provision of funds for irrigation and power purposes were made which impeded the progress of the schemes in the States of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether adequate provision is proposed for the purpose during the Fourth Five Year Plan in respect of those States; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The progress of construction of Irrigation and Power Projects all over the country including those in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar has been affected due to constraint on resources.

(c) and (d). The Fourth Five Year Plan is yet to be finalised.

Major Irrigation Projects in India

4623. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Major Irrigation Projects which Government have proposed to take up in 1968-69; and
- (b) the States where these projects will be taken or have been taken up?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). During 1968-69, approval has been accorded to the State Governments concerned to undertake the following Major Irrigation Projects:—

- (i) Sone High Level Canal—(Bihar)
- (ii) Kukadi Stage I—(Maharashtra)
- (iii) Improvement to Lower Sarda Canal System State I—(U.P.)

**Construction of Barsati in 'D' Type
M.P. Flats**

4624. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal under consideration regarding construction of Barsati in the 'D', type M.P.s. flats which are on the first floor; and

(b) if so, when the construction will start?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Popularisation of Family Planning in Villages in Delhi

4625. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the measures so far taken in respect of popularising family planning in villages in Delhi;

(b) the number of villages so far covered; and

(c) the results achieved therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR): (a) The measure so far taken for popularising family planning in villages in Delhi include the following:—

1. Painting of Slogans and symbol of Family Planning on Walls in villages.
2. Exhibitions.
3. Cinema Shows.
4. Organisation of reorientation camps and Seminars.
5. Use of mass media, such as, Songs, Qawalis, Bhajans, dramas etc.
6. Distribution of Printed Literature on Family Planning.

(b) All 278 villages of Delhi have been covered through Family Planning Programme.

(c) The achievements are as follows:—

	Loop	Sterilisation
1966-67	555	108
1967-68	276	929
*1968-69	447	237

*Upto September, 1968.

Oil Refinery and Petro-Chemical Complex in Madhya Pradesh

4626. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state whether Government propose to consider the desirability of locating an Oil Refinery in Madhya Pradesh to refine Gujarat Oil and establish Petro-Chemical complex on the same lines as Barauni Refinery has been established in Bihar to refine Assam oil?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI RAGHU RAM-AIAH): There is no such proposal under consideration.

Malaria in Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat

4627. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that malaria has made its appearance once again in a big way in Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat;

(b) whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh have held the Centre responsible for the rise in the number of cases due to Centre's failure to provide them with adequate staff, equipment and insecticide in time;

(c) whether the causes for the set back in malaria eradication in other states have been found out;

(d) if so, why assistance was not made available to the Government of Madhya Pradesh in time; and

(e) the steps which are being taken at present to check further set back in malaria eradication scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) There have been focal outbreaks of malaria in certain areas in the States of Rajasthan, Madhya-Pradesh and Gujarat.

(b) No. There has been a difficulty in the procurement of imported insecticides by the Central Government. But for the rest the operational arrangements are made by the State Governments.

(c) The causes for the set back in the Malaria Programme in some States are:—

- (1) Inadequate spray coverage.
- (2) Inadequate surveillance (both active and passive) due to non-provision of surveillance staff in sufficient number particularly in difficult areas.
- (3) Unsatisfactory Laboratory services due to inadequate number of Laboratory Technicians.
- (4) Ineffective supervision and inadequate field staff.
- (5) Inability of the local bodies to take care of malaria in urban areas due to paucity of funds.
- (6) Vector resistance to insecticides in certain areas.

(d) The necessary insecticides were made available to the Government of Madhya Pradesh. The responsibility for the provision of the necessary staff was of the State Government.

(e) The National Malaria Eradication Programme has been rephased in the light of experience gained in its working during the last few years. The programme is proposed to be classified as Centrally sponsored during the IVth Five Year Plan period with 100% Central assistance to the States.

Ethionamide for Treating Tuberculosis

4628. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recent research done at the Patel Chest Institute and at other places in India has revealed that a new kind of tuberculosis germ, has now developed

which has made the use of conventional medicines like INH, PAS and Streptomycin less effective;

(b) whether experts have recommended the use of ethionamide which has to be imported from abroad for treating the new germ;

(c) whether the cost of the medicine is so high that it is beyond the reach of the poorer section of the patients who suffer from Tuberculosis; and

(d) if so, the steps taken either to produce this medicine in India and to arrange for their supply to the poorer class of patients at a subsidised rate?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) and (b). No new TB germ has been discovered at the Vallabhbhai Patel Chest Institute, Delhi. In a number of TB patients the causative organisms (T.B. germ) may be resistant from the beginning of the disease (Primary Drug resistance) or may acquire resistance (secondary drug resistance) to the standard-drug treatment of TB with INH, PAS, Streptomycin and Thiacetazone. In such patients who are harbouring these drug resistant bacilli, treatment has to be given by the other second line anti-TB drugs like Pyrazinamide, Ethionamide, Cyclo-serine etc.

(c) Ethionamide is an imported drug and the cost per patient is estimated at about Rupee one per day.

(d) Some pharmaceutical concerns have now started manufacture of Ethionamide locally. Besides the high cost of treatment with these second line Anti-TB Drugs, the results of treatment are also not reported to be fully satisfactory. Patients who have taken Thiacetazone for some months do not respond to Ethionamide. It is therefore considered better policy to concentrate on providing standard effective drugs.

Commercial Tax Officers in West Bengal

4629. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the West Bengal United Front Government by an

Order passed on the 6th November, 1967 abolished gradation amongst the Commercial Tax Officers;

(b) if so, whether the order was implemented; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Though the then Finance Minister, United Front Government of West Bengal had agreed to amalgamation of the two grades of Commercial Tax Officers, no orders could be passed before that Government went out of office.

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

Smuggling of Watches

4630. **SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total value of watches smuggled into India, as per Government assessment, from 1958-59 to 1967-68 year-wise; and

(b) how many cases of smuggling of watches were detected from 1958-59 to 1967-68 year-wise?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). There are no reliable data for estimating the value of watches smuggled into India. Year-wise information giving the value of watches seized and the number of cases detected by the Customs authorities during the years 1958-59 to 1967-68 is as under:—

Year	Market Price of watches seized (Rs. in lakhs) approx.	No. of cases detected
1958-59	11.36	456
1959-60	17.49	842
1960-61	18.91	888
1961-62	34.28	794
1962-63	50.94	682
1963-64	59.51	966
1964-65	80.35	1,392
1965-66	69.12	1,427
1966-67	121.65	1,184
1967-68	183.53	1,275

Supply of Food-Stuffs and Medicines to North Bengal

4631. **DR. RANEN SEN:** Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of foodstuffs, baby food, medicines and other materials sent by the Central Government to North Bengal between the 7th and 20th October, 1968; and

(b) how much was asked for by the West Bengal Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) One lakh pounds of skimmed milk powder and 15 tons of bleaching powder were supplied between the 7th and 20th October, 1968.

(b) The Government of West Bengal had asked for the supply of 1 lakh pounds of skimmed milk powder and 25 tons of bleaching powder. The remaining 10 tons of bleaching powder was supplied after the 20th October, 1968.

बाढ़ पीड़ित लोगों के लिए बिहार को वित्तीय सहायता

4632. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री:** क्या सिंचाई और बिष्णुत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार सरकार ने बिहार बाढ़-पीड़ित क्षेत्रों के लिए बिहार को दी गई वित्तीय सहायता में वृद्धि करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार से अनुरोध किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या बिहार संसदीय सलाहकार समिति की 10 अक्टूबर, 1968 को पट्टनाम में हुई बैठक में एक सदस्य ने बाढ़ पीड़ित लोगों के लिए सहायता के रूप में 10 करोड़ रुपये की मांग की थी; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस बारे के सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

सिंचाई तथा विस्तृत मंत्रालय में उपर्युक्ती (भी सिंहासन व्रताद) : (क) और (ख) केन्द्रीय भ्रष्टाचारियों के एक दल की रिपोर्ट के प्राप्तार पर, जिसने बाढ़ स्थिति की जांच के लिए राज्य का दौरा किया था 1968-69 में केन्द्रीय सहायता के रूप में भ्रष्टाचार सीमा निर्धारित की गई है और बिहार सरकार को इसकी सूचना दें दी गई है। इस राशि को बढ़ाने के लिये राज्य सरकार ने कोई और अनुरोध नहीं भेजा है। वित्त मंत्रालय ने राज्य सरकार को 50 लाख रुपये का ऋण पहिले ही दे दिया है और प्रागामी सहायता दल की सिफारिशों तथा व्यय की प्रगति को ध्यान में रखते हुए दी जायगी।

(ग) बाढ़ सहायता कार्यों के लिये पर्याप्त धन उपलब्ध कराने के प्रश्न पर बिहार विधान संबंधी सलाहकार समिति की 10-10-68 को पटना में हुई बैठक में बातचीत हुई थी।

(घ) इस बारे में भाग (क) और (ख) के उत्तर में बता दिया गया है।

रेटेट बैंक, दिल्ली द्वारा हिन्दी ने किये गये हस्ताक्षरों का स्वीकार न किया जाना

4633. भी रामावतार शास्त्री :

भी राम गोपाल शालबाले :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इस बात के बाबूद कि हिन्दी राजभाषा है, दिल्ली में स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया की करील बाग शाखा में हिन्दी में हस्ताक्षर स्वीकार नहीं किये जाते;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि हिन्दी में किये गये हम्मानार यदि किसी व्यक्ति के प्राप्त पर स्वीकार कर भी किये जाते हैं, तो भी उस व्यक्ति को किसी अन्य व्यक्ति से उन

हस्ताक्षरों को प्रमाणित कराने के लिये कहा जाता है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि अंदेजी में किये गये हस्ताक्षरों के बारे में ऐसी कोई शर्तें नहीं हैं;

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या कारण हैं; और

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

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (भी मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया की करील बाग शाखा में हिन्दी में किये गये हस्ताक्षर स्वीकार किये जाते हैं।

(ख) से (ङ). ये सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होते।

रासायनिक उर्वरकों का उत्पादन

4634. भी रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1967-68 में सरकारी उपक्रमों में कितनी मात्रा में रसायनिक उर्वरकों का उत्पादन हुआ; और

(ख) उसकी प्रति मन क्या कीमत निश्चित की गई है?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (भी रघुवरदेव) :

(क) सिव्वरी

	भीदरी इन
भ्रमोनियम सल्फेट	2,41,300
डब्ल साल्ट	61,384
यूरिया	16,164
नाम्बर	
केलशियम भ्रमोनियम	
नाइट्रो (20.5% इन)	1,43,597
केलशियम भ्रमोनियम	
नाइट्रो (25% इन)	1,92,911

द्राम्ब

यूरिया	57,436
नाइट्रो-फोस्फेट (16:13)	22,355
सुफाला (20:20)	70,652
फैब्ट, उच्चोगमण्डल	
अमोनियम सल्फेट	77,699
अमोनियम फास्फेट	55,881
सुपर फास्फेट	42,196
राकरकेला	
कैलीशियम अमोनियम	
नाइट्रोट	1,89,503
नायबेल्सी	
यूरिया	71,414
(ख) प्रति मीटरी टन मूल्य निम्न प्रकार हैः—	
सिन्फरो (रुपये प्रति मीटरी टन)	
अमोनियम सल्फेट	492
डब्ल साल्ट	577
यूरिया	840
नायगल्स	
कैलीशियम अमोनियम	
नाइट्रोट (20.5% एन)	437
कैलीशियम अमोनियम	
नाइट्रोट (25% एन)	510
द्राम्बे	
यूरिया	840
नाइट्रो-फोस्फेट (16:13)	683
सुफाला (20:20)	890
18-9-67 से घटा कर	
870 कर दिया गया ।	
फैब्ट	
अमोनियम सल्फेट	495
अमोनियम फोस्फेट	710
सुपर फास्फेट	312
राकरकेला	
कैलीशियम अमोनियम नाइट्रोट	385
किसानों के लिये और	
406 बाग आदि	
लगाने के लिये ।	
नायबेल्सी	
यूरिया	800

मीटरी टन

Callous Treatment to 2-1/2 Years Child in Willingdon Hospital

4635. SHRI M. SUDARSANAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the letter appearing in the Times of India of the 16th October, 1968 and the Patriot of the 17th October, 1968 regarding the callous treatment meted out to a 2-1/2 years child in the Willingdon Hospital;

(b) whether Government have enquired into the case and if so, whether the facts narrated in the letter are correct; and

(c) if they are correct, the action which Government have taken or propose to take to avoid recurrence of such incidents?

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

(b) and (c). After preliminary fact-finding a formal enquiry has been ordered. Such disciplinary proceedings are calculated to have the desired effect.

कानपुर में लूप फैब्टरी तथाकथित अनियमितताएँ

4636. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में कानपुर स्थित कानपुर लूप फैब्टरी में की जा रही अनियमितताओं सम्बन्धी कोई शिकायतें सरकार को प्राप्त हुई हैं;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि 5 जून, 1967 को, तत्कालीन उच्चोक अतिरिक्त निदेशक ने इस फैब्टरी के बहुत से कागजात और फाइलें पकड़ कर अपने कब्जे में ले ली थीं और उसकी सूची तैयार नहीं की थीं;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि सितम्बर 1967 में उक्त फैब्टरी पर छापा आरा गया

और उस बर्बं से सम्बन्धित अनेक कागजात फिर पकड़ लिये गये;

(ब) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस मामलों की जांच-पड़ताल की है; और

(द) यदि हां, तो क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० श्रीपति चन्द्रशेखर): कानपुर स्थित लूप कारखाना उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य सरकार का है और वे ही इसे चला रहे हैं और ये मामले उनके ही प्रधिकार में आते हैं। उस सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार स्थिति इस प्रकार है:—

(क) जी हां।

(ख) उद्योग के अपर निदेशक (भारी उद्योग) ने जून, 1967 में लूप कारखाने का निरीक्षण किया और कारखाने के कार्यभारी से तीन फाइलें ली जिनकी उन्होंने रसीद दी।

(ग) सितम्बर, 1967 में उद्योग के दो अपर निदेशकों और उद्योग के वित्तीय नियंत्रक ने कारखाने का फिर से निरीक्षण किया तथा लूप कारखाने के कार्यभारी की उपस्थिति में जांच-पड़ताल सम्बन्धी कागजात एक लकड़ी की अनमारी में रख दिये गये थे जिसे ताला लगाकर सील कर दिया गया।

(घ) और (ङ). उद्योग के वित्तीय नियंत्रक की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर लूप कारखाने के कार्यभारी को, सतकंता विभाग द्वारा विस्तृत जांच कर लेने तक, मुश्तिल कर दिया गया है।

पटना सिटी में सड़कें

4637. भी रामाबतार शास्त्री: क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन एवं नगर विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार की

राजधानी, पटना टाइम में सड़कों की हालत बहुत खराब हो गई है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि न तो राज्य सरकार और न ही पटना नगर निगम इन सड़कों की मरम्मत करा रही है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उन सड़कों की मरम्मत कराने के लिये सरकार ने कोई योजना बनायी है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है; और

(ङ) इसके लिये सरकार ने कितना धन मंजूर किया है?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (भी ब० स० मूर्ति): (क) यह सही है कि पटना शहर में प्रधिकांश सड़कें मरम्मत कराने की स्थिति में हैं। इनमें से बहुत-सी सड़कें 1967 की बाढ़ में टूटी-फूटी हैं।

(ख) यह सच नहीं है।

(ग) महत्वपूर्ण सड़कों की मरम्मत की एक योजना तैयार की जा चुकी है।

(घ) इस योजना के अनुसार लगभग 15 लाख रुपये की किमत पर 58 महत्वपूर्ण मार्गों की मरम्मत की जानी है।

(ङ) इस योजना को कार्यान्वित करने पर सितम्बर, 1968 के अन्त तक 2.32 लाख रुपये की राशि बर्बं हो चुकी है। बर्तमान वित्तीय बर्बं में इस कार्य के लिए निगम को तीन लाख रुपये की और रकम उपलब्ध किये जाने की सम्भावना है।

Left Canal of Barua Dam

4638. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the mouth of left canal of Barua Dam is twenty feet higher than that of its right canal;

(b) if so, whether Government have issued any instructions to the Engineers of the State of Bihar to remedy this defect; and

(c) if so, with what result?

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

(b) A supplementary ventway, by way of an eight feet diameter tunnel was suggested to be constructed, on the right side, at a suitable elevation, so as to draw water in the right canal when the reservoir level goes below elevation 380.

(c) The site has already been inspected by a Geologist and investigations for ascertaining the sub-surface conditions are in progress. The detailed estimate for the tunnel will be prepared after these investigations are complete.

Decree Cases Pending in Court of Rent Controller, Delhi

4639. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large number of cases of execution of decree proceedings are pending in the Court of Rent Controller, Delhi;

(b) if so, their number as on the 1st October, 1968;

(c) the reasons for the delay in the disposal of these cases; and

(d) the action proposed to be taken by Government to remedy the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) to (d). No. On. 1.10.1967, 3204 suits were pending in the Courts of Rent Controllers in Delhi. 6,160 fresh cases were instituted during the year ended 30.9.1968. Out of the total of 9,364 cases, 5,947 were decided between 1.10.1967 and 30.9.1968, and 671 decrees executed during the same period and 597 decree proceedings were pending on 1.10.1968. Out of this 175 are lying stayed and only 131 are over one year old. As such it cannot be said that large number of cases of execution of decree proceedings are pending.

बाढ़ नियंत्रण सम्बन्धी जानकारी

4640. श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर: क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री 25 नवम्बर, 1968 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2059 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या संबंधित विभाग बाढ़ नियंत्रण के बारे में आवश्यक जानकारी पहिले से थी;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो यह दौरा करने का क्या कारण था; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो आवश्यक जानकारी पहिले से प्राप्त न करने के क्या कारण थे; ताकि जान और माल की इतनी भारी हानि न होती ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद): (क) और (ख). शिष्टमंडल ने बाढ़ नियंत्रण उपायों पर अमरीका के प्रसिद्ध बाढ़ नियंत्रण अभियंताओं के साथ विस्तृत अध्ययन करने और विचार-विवरण करने के लिए अमरीका का दौरा किया। यह दौरा विशेष रूप से तलकवंण और टटों के स्थिरीकरण के संबंध में था जोकि अमरीका में बड़े पैमाने पर हो रहे हैं परन्तु भारत वर्ष में अभी शुरू नहीं किए गए हैं। चूंकि इन कार्यों के लिए काफी अनुसंधानों और अध्ययनों तथा वित्तीय परिव्ययों की आवश्यकता है; अतः भारत वर्ष में इस पहलि पर और इस मात्रा तक इन कार्यों को शुरू करने के सम्बन्ध में निष्कर्ष निकालने के लिए यह आवश्यक समझा गया कि उनकी व्यापक पूर्वक जांच की जाय।

(ग) तकनीकी जानकारी प्राप्त करना एक निरन्तर प्रक्रिया है क्योंकि उन देशों में भिन्न-भिन्न उपाय अपनाएं जाते हैं जिन्होंने शीघ्रोगिकीय विकास में द्रुत अनुसंधान कर लिए हैं और हम अपनी तकनीकों में सुधार करने के लिए वहाँ अपनाइ गए तरीकों के अध्ययन से लाभ उठा सकते हैं।

विहार के भागलपुर सर्किल में मेडिकल कालेज की स्थापना

4641. श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर: क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विहार के भागलपुर सर्किल में एक भी मेडिकल कालेज नहीं है।

(ख) क्या सरकार को इस बारे में राज्य सरकार से कोई सिफारिश प्राप्त हुई है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा वया है और वहां पर कब तक मेडिकल कालेज खोलने का सरकार का विचार है?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास भवालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री ब० स० मूर्ति) : (क) और (ख). जी हां।

(ग) कोई व्यौरा उपलब्ध नहीं है। राज्य सरकार का चौथी पंच वर्षीय योजना अवधि के दौरान धन उपलब्ध हो जाने पर वहां चिकित्सा कालेज खोलने का विचार है।

कोसी की बाढ़ से प्रभावित सरकारी अस्पताल

4642. श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर: क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन एवं नगरीय विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कोसी नदी की बाढ़ से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में स्थित सरकारी अस्पतालों की संख्या कितनी है और उनकी बत्तमान हालत क्या है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि कुन्डेह नामक स्थान में केवल एक अस्पताल है जिसकी सरकारी इमारत बाढ़ से गिर गई है और वहां अब रोगियों के लिए विस्तर भी नहीं है और यदि हां, तो वहां मुधार करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है;

(ग) क्या बाढ़ पीड़ित लोगों के सामाजिक कोसी नदी के टट पर जातियाही

मरोना तथा अन्य स्थानों पर अविसम्बन्ध सरकारी अस्पताल खोलने का विचार है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास भवालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री ब० स० मूर्ति) : (क) कोसी बाढ़ से 12 औषधालय और 17 स्वास्थ्य उप-केन्द्र प्रभावित हुए थे। यद्यनों की मरम्मत का मामला राज्य सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

(ख) कुन्डेह में केवल एक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र है जिसमें छः पलंगों की व्यवस्था है। यह भी बाढ़ से प्रभावित हुआ है। यह स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र इस समय एक स्थानीय महन्त के मकान के शेष में बल रहा है। राज्य सरकार ने आवश्यक मुधार के लिए सम्बन्धित स्थानीय कार्यालयों से मुझाव मांगे हैं।

(ग) ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है क्योंकि निर्माली ब्लॉक में एक स्वास्थ्य उप-केन्द्र पहले से ही चल रहा है। मरोना में छः पलंगों के बाढ़ बाला एक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र है।

(घ) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

जिला सहरसा में सदर अस्पताल में अहिला चिकित्सक

4643. श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर: क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विहार के सहरसा जिले के सदर अस्पताल में महिला चिकित्सक नियुक्त किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) वहां पर किस तारीख तक महिला चिकित्सक नियुक्त की जायेगी;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि उपर्युक्त अस्पताल में विजली के पंचों की व्यवस्था भी नहीं है जिस के फलस्वरूप देखारे रोगियों को बहुत अमुविद्या होती है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं तथा वहां पर बिजली के पंखों की कब तक व्यवस्था कर दी जायेगी ?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (भी ब० स० मूर्ति) : (क) और (ख). सहरसा अस्पताल में महिला चिकित्सक का केवल एक ही पद है और महिला चिकित्सक उस पद पर कार्य कर रही है।

(ग) और (घ). सहरसा अस्पताल के बाहों में बिजली के पंखों की व्यवस्था धनाधार के कारण नहीं की जा सकी। पंखे लगाने के लिए प्राक्कलन मांगे गये हैं।

कोसी नदी के तटबन्धों के पास रहने वाले लोगों का पुनर्वास

4644. श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर : क्या सिवाई और विद्युत मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इस वर्ष कोसी नदी में आई भयंकर बाढ़ के कारण इस नदी के तटबन्धों के दोनों ओर बसे हुए लोगों को अपने घरबार को छोड़ने के लिए बाहर होना पड़ा था;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन व्यक्तियों को अभी तक कोई मुआवजा अधिवाचितीय सहायता नहीं दी गई है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या इन व्यक्तियों को बसाने के लिये सरकार राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर कोई योजना बना रही है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस योजना का औरा क्या है ?

सिवाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (भी सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) तटबन्धों के बीच रहने वाले लोगों को कोसी नदी में बाढ़ आ जाने के कारण वहां से हटाना पड़ा था।

(ख) जी, नहीं। कोसी परियोजना की पुनर्वास स्कीम के अन्तर्गत, तटबन्धों के बीच रहने वाले लोगों को यह सुविधा दी गई है कि वे तटबन्धों के बाहर चुने हुए पुनर्वास स्थलों पर अपने-आपको बसा लें और उन्हें गृह निर्माण के लिए अनुदान भी दे दिये गये हैं।

(ग) और (घ). जिन लोगों के घर कोसी नदी के तटबन्धों के बीच पड़ते हैं उनको बसाने के लिये पुनर्वास स्कीम पहले से ही कोसी परियोजना के एक भाग के रूप में विद्यमान है।

खुर्जा (बुलन्द शहर) में अविवाहित युवकों और बृद्ध व्यक्तियों के नसबन्दी के आपरेशन

4645. श्री औंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन और नगरीय विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 23 अक्टूबर, 1968 के दैनिक "हिन्दुस्तान" में प्रकाशित इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि बुलन्द शहर में खुर्जा के पास एक गांव में केवल अविवाहित युवकों और बृद्ध व्यक्तियों का नसबन्दी का आपरेशन किया गया है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि राज्य सरकार को इस बारे में एक शिकायत भी मिली है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि बुलन्द शहर में अन्य स्थानों पर भी अधिकतर अविवाहित युवकों और बृद्ध व्यक्तियों के ही नसबन्दी आपरेशन किये गये हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० शीतल चहलसेहर) : (क) जी हां।

(ख), (ग) और (घ). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और उपलब्ध होते ही सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Assessment of Income Tax on INFA, INFA Publications and Durgadas Associates and Foreign Exchange given to Certain Firms

4646. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the assessed tax on the income of Durgadas (P) Ltd. and the firms like I. N. F. A., Durgadas Associates and I.N.F.A. Publications and the individual Directors during the period from 1962 and 1967;

(b) how much foreign exchange has been earned by these companies through collaboration with foreign public relations and news feature agencies during the last five years; and

(c) whether any foreign exchange was released to these parties for travel and business abroad ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) The required information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2718/68.]

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

Restrictions on Remittances on Imports by Foreign Diplomats

4647. SHRI HIMATSINGKA:

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH:

SHRI S. R. DAMANI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision to clamp down certain restrictions on remittances on imports on duty-free goods by foreign diplomats;

(b) if so, the curbs which are proposed to be imposed in this regard and the likely amount of foreign exchange saving per year as a result thereof;

(c) whether similar curbs already exist in other countries and if so, in which countries; and

(d) the circumstances which have impelled Government to impose such curbs at this stage ?

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

(b) and (d). For all direct imports, Diplomatic Missions are henceforth not being granted any remittance facilities from India. Payments for such imports have to be made directly from abroad. Similarly for goods purchased from Bonded Stores/Warehouses in India, members of the diplomatic missions can make payments only through crossed cheques drawn on Special Accounts which have been specifically approved for this purpose and which are fed exclusively by remittances from abroad. Diplomatic Missions having Special arrangements with India whereby their embassy expenditure may be met in rupees have the facility to pay the bonded warehouses in rupees to a limited extent. The Trade Representation of GDR in India also has been provided this facility.

These restrictions have been imposed in order to avoid a foreign exchange burden on our country's resources on this account. It is not possible to estimate the extent of foreign exchange savings.

(c) Yes, Sir. In Algeria, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, China, Ghana, Laos, Morocco, Nepal, North Vietnam, Pakistan, South Vietnam, Turkey and UAR.

Realisation of L.I.C. Loan from Shri Ram Rattan Gupta of Kanpur

4648. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Life Insurance Corporation to realise the amount of Rs. 14,17,158 plus 4 per cent interest on it from 1954 decreed by the Bombay High Court against Shri Ram Rattan Gupta of Kanpur in 1960;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Income-tax Department has frustrated the efforts of the Life Insurance Corporation to realise the decretal amount by auctioning the properties of Shri Ram Rattan Gupta which had been got attached earlier; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the personal income-tax arrears of the judgement-debtor are small compared with the value of the property that had been got attached by the Life Insurance Corporation and its sale proceeds would be enough to meet the claims both of the Life Insurance Corporation and the Income-tax Department, if the Corporation and the Department did not come in each other's way ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) The Corporation has taken necessary steps for executing the decree against Shri Ram Rattan Gupta and several proceedings in this connection are pending in law Courts.

(b) No, Sir. The Income-tax Department filed a petition on 13th April, 1968 claiming priority of its dues over the dues of the Corporation, but the execution proceedings have not been stayed on this ground.

(c) According to the Corporation's estimate, the share of the judgement-debtor in the properties already attached by it, is about Rs. 2,81,000/- On the basis of this estimate, the sale proceeds would not be adequate to cover the dues of the Corporation and the Income-tax Department.

Orders placed by Directorate-General of Supplies and Disposals on Lakshmiratan Cotton Mills, Kanpur

4649. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) the value of orders placed by the Directorate of Supplies and Disposals with Lakshmiratan Cotton Mills, Kanpur since October, 1967 when the above mill reopened after a year long closure; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that the said Lakshmiratan Cotton Mills has been receiving orders from the Directorate of Supplies and Disposals in spite of their failure to produce annually Income-tax Clearance Certificates and Annual Report, Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the last several years, without which no firm can be registered as approved contractor and receive orders from the Directorate of Supplies and Disposals?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) Rs. 159 lakhs approximately.

(b) M/s. Lakshmiratan Cotton Mills, Kanpur, were registered with the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals up to 30th June, 1967. Their request for renewal of registration was not acceded to because of their inability to furnish the Income-Tax Clearance certificate. However, because of their past satisfactory performance, contracts of the value mentioned at (a) above were concluded in view of the limited capacity available and the competitive rates offered by the firm.

Non-availability of Medicines and Drugs

4650. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several drugs and medicines like (i) Sulphadimidine tablets, (ii) Potassium Citrate, (iii) Gentian Violet, (iv) P.A.S., (v) Glycerine, (vi) Liquid Paraffin, (vii) Tincture Benzoin, (viii) Powder Tannic Acid, (ix) Ammonium Carbonate, (x) Acriflavine, (xi) Vitamin B complex also Vitamin C of good quality are not available anywhere in India not even in Government and big private hospitals;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Finance Ministry refused to grant foreign exchange for the import of such drugs; and

(d) how many patients are suffering due to non-availability of such medicines?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) No. It is not a fact. Sulphadimidine is an importable item and is allowed to be imported freely by manufacturers. Potassium Citrate is made indigenously from imported Citric Acid. Gentian Violet is an item whose import is permitted. Regarding PAS, a shortage of this drug was apprehended and timely action was taken to import Sodium PAS in bulk. Some of the imported material has already arrived and distributed to the manufacturers of PAS formulations.

Glycerine is an indigenous item and although some shortages had been reported last year, of late there has been one complaint regarding this item. Liquid Paraffin is also manufactured in the country from imported Crude oil. Shortages of this item are sometimes reported because of manufacturers not getting the imported Crude in time, but of late, there has been no complaint of shortages. Tincture Benzoin is manufactured indigenously. The import of Tannic Acid (medicinal quality) is permitted. Ammonium Carbonate is indigenously available. Acriflavine is not manufactured indigenously but its import is freely permitted. Proflavine which is superior to Acriflavine is, however, manufactured in the country. Vitamin B Complex preparations and Vitamin C of pharmacopocial quality are being manufactured in this country and there are no shortages of these items.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No. The Drug and Pharmaceutical Industry has been included in the list of priority industries and the full requirements of imported raw materials are being made available to this Industry.

(d) The question does not arise.

केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क कार्यालय, बम्बई के कर्मचारी

4651. श्री भोलहु प्रसाद: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क कार्यालय बम्बई के कर्मचारियों का गृह मंत्रालय के 24 अक्टूबर, 1958 के पत्र मंजुषा 71/88/-58 सी० एस० (सी०) के अन्तर्गत आकस्मिक मृत्यु के उपरान्त मिलने वाले लाभों से उनको वंचित रखा गया है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो 1964 से जुलाई, 1968 तक उक्त कार्यालय के क्रमशः अनुसूचित जातियों के, अनुसूचित प्रादिम जातियों तथा गैर-अनुसूचित जातियों के कितने-कितने कर्मचारियों को उक्त लाभ मिला?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा दित्त अंती (श्री भोराजी देसाई): (क) 1-6-1968

से उत्पादन शुल्क लगने योग्य अनेक जिन्सों पर निर्धारिती द्वारा स्वयं शुल्क निर्धारण पर निकासी की कार्यविधि लागू किये जाने के कारण केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क विभाग में बहुत से कार्यकारी कर्मचारी फालतू हो गये हैं। उनको वैकल्पिक रोजगार देने की दृष्टि से 13-5-1968 से, सामान्य रोजगार-दफ्तर कार्यविधि में भी ढील देकर, केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क विभाग में सीधी भरती से नियुक्तियां करना बंद कर दिया गया है।

(ख) उक्त आदेशों के अन्तर्गत लाभ उन परिवारों के व्यक्तियों को दिये जाते हैं, जो विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में होते हैं। उल्लिखित घटविधि में समाहर्ता, केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क, बम्बई द्वारा 10 मामलों में सिफारिशों की गई थीं। (इनमें एक मामला अनुसूचित जाति के एक उम्मीदवार का था) सरकार ने इन मामलों पर प्रत्येक के गुण-दोष के आधार पर विचार किया था और 6 व्यक्तियों के मामले में रियायत दी जाने की अनुमति दी और 4 व्यक्तियों के मामले में (जिनमें अनुसूचित जाति का भी उम्मीदवार था) अनुमति नहीं दी।

Concealment of Income by Film People

4652. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it is a fact that concealment of income has been found in the cases of (i) Shri B. K. Adarsh, (ii) Shri Naushad, (iii) M/s Nasir Hussain Films (P) Ltd; and

(b) if so, in which year the concealment of income has been found and the action taken against them?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Concealment of income has been found in the case of Shri B. K. Adarsh. In the other two cases, investigations are still in progress.

(b) The concealment of income discovered in the case of Shri B. K. Adarsh related to the assessment years 1957-58 to 1961-62 and

1963-64. These assessments have been completed after bringing to tax the escaped income. Penalties for concealment of income and for default in the payment of taxes have also been imposed.

P. L. 480 Funds

4653. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any information as to the amount so far spent in India out of the sale proceeds under P. L. 480; and

(b) the amount which has so far been converted into foreign currency?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Yes, Sir. The total rupee funds which have accrued to the U. S. Government from the sale of agricultural commodities to India under PL 480 from 1956 till 30th September, 1968 (called the PL 480 counterpart funds) amounted to Rs. 2083.26 crores. Out of this amount, the U.S. Government had incurred the following expenditures from 1956 till 30th September, 1968:

(Rs. in crores)

(a) Loans to Government of India:	1128.85
(b) Grants to Government of India:	339.90
(c) "Cooley" loans to joint Indo-US enterprises in India in consultation with the Govt. of India:	68.64
(d) U. S. expenditures:	170.82
Total:	1708.21

(b) The U. S. expenditures of Rs. 170.82 crores mentioned at (d) above include certain amounts converted into foreign currencies which are as follows:

(Rs. crores)

(i) for agricultural market development:	5.67
(ii) for educational exchange programme:	7.17
(iii) for sale to American tourists:	0.13

(iv) for sale to US citizens and U.S. foundations: 4.36

Total: 17.33

निषिद्ध सोने का बरामद किया जाना

4654. श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डे: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश के विभिन्न भागों में अगस्त और सितम्बर, 1968 के दौरान छापे मार कर पुलिस ने बड़ी मात्रा में निषिद्ध सोना बरामद किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो पकड़े गये सोने की मात्रा कितनी है; और

(ग) दोषी पाये गये व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गयी है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई): (क) से (ग). अगस्त और सितम्बर, 1968 के दौरान पुलिस द्वारा बम्बई में मारे गये छापों में लगभग 445 किलोग्राम सोना बरामद किया गया। इस स.बन्ध में अब तक कुल मिलकर 24 व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये हैं। और जांच-पड़ताल जारी है। उपर्युक्त छापों में से एक में, एक व्यक्ति से 0.35 किलोग्राम के लगभग सोना पकड़ा गया था। यह सोना सरकार ने जब्त कर लिया है और उस व्यक्ति पर सीमा शुल्क अधिनियम, 1962 के अधीन और स्वर्ण नियंत्रण नियमों के अधीन 150 रु का अलग-अलग दण्ड लगाया गया है। इस व्यक्ति के बिलाफ इस्तगासे की कार्यवाही का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है।

Payment of Income-tax by Film People

4655. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the annual incomes declared by the under-mentioned film assessee and the actual incomes taxed by Government during the last five years ending 31st March, 1968:

(i) Shri Vijay Bhatt, (ii) Shri Shanker Bhatt, (iii) Shri Nasir Khan, (iv) Shri J.B.H. Wadia, (v) Shri Sohrab M. Modi, (vi) Shri S. Mukerjee, (vii) Shri Sadashiv J. Rao Kavi, (viii) Shri Nasir Hussain, (ix) Shri H. S. Rawail, (x) Shri A. A. Nadiadwala, (xi) Shri J. Om Prakash, (xii) Shri I. S. Johar;

(b) whether the above film people have been evading Income-tax during the above period; and

(c) if so, the action taken against each one of them?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (c). The required information is not readily available and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Irrigated Land

4656. SHRI S. KUNDU: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the total land irrigated till the end of 1967 in different States and the ratio of such irrigated lands as compared to the total cultivable and non-cultivable lands in each State; and

(b) the amount spent so far on large and medium irrigation schemes by the Centre and by different States?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRA-SAD): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT- 2719/68].

(b) The total expenditure incurred on Major and Medium irrigation projects to the end of 1967,68 is about Rs. 1600 crores.

Income of Banks

4657. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have examined the statement of the Chairman of the United Bank that 91.4 per cent of the gross income of banks was absorbed by labour, 4.4 per cent by shareholders and 1.2 per cent by reserves;

(b) the comparative figures for banks in U.K., U.S.A. and Japan; and

(c) if they are not available, whether Government propose to obtain the data, which is vital to social control of banking in favour of the public and the economy and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) It is not clear when and where the reported statement was made. According to the Reserve Bank, establishment expenses and bonus/gratuity to employees absorbed 32.8% of the gross earnings of the scheduled commercial banks in 1966, 1.5% was transferred to the reserves or allocated to other special purposes and 1.8% distributed as dividend to shareholders.

(b) and (c). In the United States of America, expenditure on salary, wages and other employee benefits incurred by the member banks of the Federal Reserve System in 1966 amounted to 23.6% of their gross earnings, 6.6% was retained in the business and 7.1% distributed as dividends to shareholders. Similar data for the United Kingdom and Japan are not immediately available, but efforts are being made to collect the data.

The proposed Banking Enquiry Commission is expected to review the cost structure of commercial banks.

Reduction in Cost of Management of State Bank of India

4658. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have investigated if the cost of management of the State Bank of India can be reduced in order to reduce the rate of interest on loans and enhance that on deposits; and

(b) if so, the result of such investigation?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). The pay and allowances of the staff of the State Bank are comparable to those in the leading private sector banks. The operating costs of the bank are under periodic review at various levels of the Bank's management. Generally, the State Bank's lending rates are competitive

and fine rates are charged on the Bank's advances to the priority sectors like agriculture and small scale industry. In so far as deposits are concerned the rates are standardised for all commercial banks.

Fraudulent Practice of West Bengal P.W.D. Construction Board

4659. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the C.B.I. and the State Enforcement Directorate have been informed by the office of the Accountant General, West Bengal regarding fraudulent practice by West Bengal P.W.D. Construction Board of making payments to imposters in cash by showing bogus documents;

(b) whether the criminal investigation agencies have looked into these allegations; and

(c) the actions which have been initiated against the concerned engineers responsible for these payments to imposter parties instead of payment of security deposits to the bona fide parties?

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

West Bengal Development Corporation

4660. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the West Bengal Development Corporation has gone into liquidation;

(b) the objectives of this body and the reasons for the liquidation;

(c) whether the Public Health Engineering programmes entrusted to this body have been completed;

(d) whether Government propose to lay a statement showing the liabilities of the body in liquidation towards employees and contractors as on the 31st October, 1968 on the Table; and

(e) whether the Central Government and the West Bengal Government have received

any complaint regarding the working of the Office of the Official Liquidator and the delay in making payments to various parties?

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

(b) The West Bengal Development Corporation was established under the West Bengal Development Corporation Act, 1954. Section 16 of the Act empowers the State Government to authorise the Corporation to undertake development schemes in respect of such objects as may be specified, and in particular in respect of:

- (1) Reclamation and improvement of land for establishing townships or for executing housing schemes or for agriculture.
- (2) Water Supply.
- (3) Drainage and Irrigation.
- (4) Disposal of sewage and manufacture of sewage gas.
- (5) Fisheries.
- (6) Dairy Farms.
- (7) Poultry and live-stock.
- (8) Manufacture of salt.

At the time of setting up of the Corporation as a statutory body it was envisaged that the Corporation would undertake schemes which would ultimately be self-financing and would raise funds by issue of shares and by borrowings in the market so that the cost on account of the schemes entrusted to the Corporation and also its establishment might not become a burden on the State Exchequer. This scheme did not work at all. The Corporation depended entirely on funds advanced by Government from time to time and virtually acted as an agency of Government in the matter of implementing schemes entrusted to it. The cost of administrative and engineering establishment of the Corporation was very much higher than what the work-load of the Corporation justified. As the work-load borne by the Corporation could very well be handled by the other Engineering Directorates of Government, the West Bengal Development Corporation was placed under liquidation on 1.4.66.

(c) Out of four Municipal Water Supply Schemes entrusted to the Corporation, three viz. (i) Dum Dum, (ii) North Dum Dum and

(iii) Hooghly-Chinsurah Municipal Water Supply Schemes were completed by the said Corporation and made over to the respective Municipal authorities. The execution of the major portion of work of the remaining Municipal Water Supply Scheme *viz.* South Dum Dum Municipal Water Supply Scheme was also completed by the said Corporation.

(d) So far as the employees are concerned, there was no liability of the said Corporation, except certain petty T.A. bills, on 31-10-1968. The outstanding liabilities, on account of the contractors was approximately Rs. 1,25,000.

(e) The State Government have not received any complaint regarding working of the office of the Liquidator, West Bengal Development Corporation, as such. Some complaints of delay in payments were received as there was delay in some cases in making payment of the bills of the contractors as expenditure on the schemes exceeded the sanctioned estimates and payment could not be made before sanction of revised estimates.

G. E. C. of India (P) Ltd.

4661. **SHRI K. RAMANI:**
SHRI P. GOPALAN:
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given any assurance to G. E. C. of India (P) Ltd. to help it to convert itself into an Indian Public Company by making several relaxations in Government's rules and procedures; and

(b) the special considerations which are being extended to G. E. C. of India (P) Ltd.?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) The G. E. C. of India (P) Ltd. was an Indian private limited company incorporated under the Companies Act. Any Indian private Ltd. company can convert itself into an Indian public company under Section 44 of the Companies Act by excluding the articles which—

- (i) restrict the transfer of shares of the company;
- (ii) limit the number of its members to 50; and

(iii) prohibit any invitation to the public to subscribe to its capital.

No specific permission of Government as such to the conversion is thus required. The G.E.C. of India (P) Ltd. was converted into an Indian public company on the 12th September, 1968.

(b) In view of reply to Part (a), does not arise.

G. E. C. of India (P) Ltd.

4662. **SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE:**
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL:
SHRI NAMBIAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to an official circular dated the 16th May, 1968 issued by the Managing Director of the G.E.C. of India (P) Ltd., to the Directors of A.E.I. (India) Ltd., that business in several items presently being done by A.E.I. (India) Ltd., should be transferred to G.E.C. of India (P) Ltd.;

(b) if so, whether this GEC circular contravenes Section 18A of the Reserve Bank of India Regulations; and

(c) if so, the action taken against G.E.C. of India (P) Ltd?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). Government is not aware of the circular referred to in the Question. G.E.C. of India (P) Ltd. which has now been converted into an Indian public limited company is a wholly owned subsidiary of G.E.C. Ltd., London. A.E.I. Ltd. is an Indian public limited company whose equity capital is held to the extent of 66-2/3%, by A.E.I. Ltd., London. G.E.C. of India Ltd. has made an application to the Calcutta High Court for merging A.E.I. (India) Ltd. with itself under Section 391 of the Companies Act. If any agency arrangement of one merging company is to be transferred to the other, approval of the Reserve Bank of India/Government under Section 18A of the Foreign Exchange Regulations Act, 1947 would be necessary. Even after the merger, as the new amalgamated company would be foreign controlled, the new company would be required to obtain permission under Section 18A of the Foreign Exchange

Regulations Act to take over and hold the agencies at present held by either of the merging companies.

(c) Does not arise.

Salary of Officers in the Ministry

4663. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any officer is getting salary double or more of the salary on which he

was posted during the last eight years; and

(b) if so, the names of such officers and to what extent there was increase in pay in each case and the reasons for such increase in each case?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The particulars of such officers are as under:—

Name of Officer	Pay in the year 1960.	Extent of increase.	Reasons for increase.
	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Shri P. D. Khanna Stenographer.	113/-	172/-	They (S. No. 1-4) were initially appointed in the Lower Division Clerks Grade but have subsequently qualified in the UPSC. Examination and have been appointed to the higher grade of Stenographer.
2. Shri K. L. Chopra Stenographer.	113/-	137/-	
3. Shri Ram Sahijwani Stenographer.	119/-	121/-	
4. Shri D. V. Talwar Stenographer.	119/-	121/-	
5. Shri B. R. Aggrawal U.D. Stenotypist.	117/-	137/-	He has been promoted from the lower grade to the higher post in the normal course.
6. Shri V. D. Sharma Hindi Stenographer	110/-	120/-	The increase in salary is due to the individual having been selected for a post on the personal staff of the former Minister P & C; the increase represents the difference between the pay in the previous & and new posts.

दिल्ली में नलकूपों के लिए मोटरें

कारण हैं।

4664. श्री शारदा मन्त्र: क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की हुपा करें कि :

(क) संचरण क्षेत्र दिल्ली में 1 अनवरी, 1968 से भव तक कितने नलकूपों की विजली की मोटरें चोरी हुई हैं;

(ख) भव तक कितनी विजली की मोटरें बरामद की जा चुकी हैं; और

(ग) सरकार को इस क्षेत्र के निवासियों से नलकूप लगाने के लिए कितने आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त हुए और सरकार द्वारा कितनी मोटरें सप्लाई की गयी और जेव मामलों में मोटरें सप्लाई न करने के क्या

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री दिल्लेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) 23 मामलों में पुलिस में रिपोर्ट दर्ज कराई गई।

(ख) एक।

(ग) नल-कूपों के उज्जेन के लिए 9 नवम्बर, 1968 तक दिल्ली विद्युत् प्रदाय संस्थान के पास कुल 3689 प्रार्थनापत्र प्राप्त हुए। आवेदकों द्वारा सर्विस लाइन मुक्त ग्राम जांच रिपोर्ट जमा न कराने के कारण, 755 प्रार्थनापत्र रद्द कर दिए गये। 2584 नलकूपों का उज्जेन किया गया। जेव 350 प्रार्थनापत्रों में से, 130 पर कार्य हो रहा है, 15 में जमानत की रकम आने की प्रतीक्षा की जा

रही है, 87 के प्राक्कलन तैयार किए जा रहे हैं, 83 में उपभोक्ताओं से सर्विस लाइन शुल्क की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है और 35 की जांच की जा रही है।

Sarvapriya Cooperative House Building Society

4665. SHRI RAMCHANDRA ULAKA: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sanctioned lay-out services plans of the land allotted, including that transferred from the Government Employees Sarvodaya Cooperative House Building Society to the Serva Priya Cooperative House Building Society Delhi, have been completed.

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and at what stage the matter rests at present;

(c) the steps which Government are taking or propose to take to check undue delays on the part of the society in completing the development and consequent allotment of the land to the members of the society; and

(d) if the reply to part (a) above be in the affirmative, by what time the land is likely to be allotted to the members of the Society?

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

(b) The lay-out plan was first submitted by the society on the 16th February, 1968. A scrutiny revealed certain defects regarding alignment of 'nallah' width of a road, etc. The society was asked to remove them. The revised lay-out plan was received in the Delhi Development Authority on the 29th August, 1968. The Plan is under consideration.

(c) The Society is required to complete the development within a period of three years from the date of execution of the Agreement (i.e. 5.9.66). The period of three years has not yet expired.

(d) Does not arise.

Sarvapriya Cooperative House Building Society, Delhi

4666. SHRI RAMCHANDRA ULAKA: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY

PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names, designation and addresses of the members of the Executive Committee of the Sarvapriya Cooperative House Building Society, Delhi;

(b) how many general body meetings of the Society have been held during the last two years and when the last meeting was held;

(c) whether the members transferred from the Government employees Sarvodaya Cooperative House-Building Society to that Society were ever invited to such meetings and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government propose to lay a copy of the Constitutions Rules and Regulations of the Sarvapriya House Building Cooperative Society on the Table?

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

Name and address	Designation
1. Shri Jagdish Kudesia, C-61, Irwin Road, New Delhi.	President.
2. Shri Uttam Singh Arora, B-45, New Rajinder Nagar, New Delhi.	Secretary
3. Shri B. R. Aggarwal, 725, Lakshmi Bai Nagar, New Delhi.	Treasurer.
4. Shri Mahajit Kumar Kapoor, 15-Netaji Subhash Marg, Delhi.	Member.
5. Shri Bhagmal Tondan, Furnishing House Multanji Dhanda, Pahar Ganj, New Delhi.	Member.
6. Shri Kishan Chand Narang, Katra Subhash, Chandani Chowk, Delhi.	Member.

(b) None during the last two years. The last meeting was held on the 9th May, 1965.

(c) In view of (b) above, the question does not arise.

(d) A copy can be obtained from the Registrar, Cooperative Societies Department, Delhi Administration.

Sarvapriya House-Building Cooperative Society, Delhi

4667. SHRI RAMCHANDRA ULAKA: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no General Body Meeting of the Sarvapriya House Building Cooperative Society, Delhi has been held for the last several years and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) the time-limit of holding the General Body meeting under the bye-laws of the Society;

(c) whether the share certificates have been issued to all the members and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the position of the members on the waiting list and whether they have become members by paying share money;

(e) the procedure of allotment of developed plots to the members after the completion of development in accordance with the agreement executed with Government; and

(f) what will be the *inter se* seniority of the members of Sarvapriya House Building Cooperative Society and of Government Employees of Sarvodaya Cooperative House Building Society as a latter society to the former?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) No General Body Meeting has been held after the 9th May, 1965 as the Managing Committee did not call it.

(b) According to its bye-laws the society is required to call its general body meeting annually within a period of three months after the date fixed for making up its accounts for the year.

(c) All the members had been asked to collect their share certificates from the office of the society. The society had issued a circular in this connection.

(d) The members on the waiting list would be considered for allotment of plots after the members on the regular list of the society have been accommodated. Only those

members who have paid share money and are not in default are considered for allotment.

(e) The exact allocation of plots to the individual members of the society would be made on the basis of 'Draw of Lots' in the presence of the members and the official representatives of the Delhi Administration. Allotment will be made to the members strictly according to the date of enrolment.

(f) According to the agreement executed by both the societies the allotment of land to each society will be made separately. Therefore, the question of *inter se* seniority of the members of these two societies does not arise.

Production of Vitamin 'C' by Sarabhai Merck of Baroda

4668. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that M/s. Sarabhai Merck Ltd., Baroda enjoy the monopoly of producing Vitamin 'C' since 1962, because no licence has been given to other manufacturers and the import of Vitamin 'C' from foreign countries has been stopped since 1966;

(b) whether it is also a fact that while imported Vitamin 'C' costs only Rs. 25/- to Rs. 29/- per kilogram, Sarabhai's Vitamin 'C' is sold from Rs. 73.50 to Rs. 79.50 per kilogram;

(c) the reasons for permitting M/s. Sarabhai Merck to make such abnormally high profits on an articles of vital value and to enjoy this monopoly; and

(d) the number of applications for the manufacture of Vitamin 'C' that were refused licence since 1962 and their names and the reasons for the refusal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) No Sir. M/s. Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd., Poona are also licenced for the manufacture of Vitamin 'C'. M/s. Sarabhai Merck Ltd., Baroda are however the only producers of Vitamin 'C' at present.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. But it is not correct to make a simple comparison between the

the price of imported Vitamin 'C' and the price of indigenously manufactured product which is based on several techno-economic factors such as the cost of raw materials, size of the plant and the capital costs of manufacturing from the basic stage. The price of Vitamin 'C' is at present under review along with that of other essential drugs on the basis of the report recently

submitted by the Tariff Commission.

(d) The following five applications for the manufacture of Vitamin 'C' were rejected since 1962 mainly for the reason that the capacity licensed for Sarabhai Merck and Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd., will be sufficient to fulfill the approved target of demand in the country. Other reasons in each particular case are as given below:—

S.No.	Name of the applicant	Reasons for rejection
1.	M/s. Anil Starch Products Ltd., Ahmedabad.	No scope for establishment of further capacity.
2.	M/s. Pfizer Ltd., Bombay	The firm was asked to furnish cost of production and as the same was not furnished, the case was treated as closed.
3.	M/s. Atul Products Ltd., Atul	(i) No scope for establishment of further capacity. (ii) The proposal involves foreign collaboration. (iii) The scheme involved heavy utilisation of foreign exchange towards import of equipment and import of raw materials.
4.	M/s. Tapioca Products, Ahmedabad.	(i) The proposal involves foreign collaboration. (ii) The scheme involves heavy utilisation of foreign exchange towards import of equipment. (iii) There is no immediate necessity for setting up further capacity.
5.	M/s. Kanak Chemical Industries, Calcutta.	(i) No immediate necessity for setting up further capacity. (ii) Proposal involves heavy utilization of foreign exchange towards import of equipment.

Relative Merits of Liquid Ammonia, Naphtha and Coal for producing Chemical Fertilizers

4669. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Research and Development Committee appointed by the Planning Commission has suggested a detailed investigation into the relative merits of liquid ammonia, naphtha, the heavier petroleum fractions and coal as alternative raw material for producing chemical fertilizers; and

(b) if so, the decision taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND

CHEMICALS (SHRI RAGHURAMAIAH):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Renewal of Agency for Sale of Ammonium Chloride produced by Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd.

4670. SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sole agency for the sale of Ammonium Chloride produced in the Fertilizers and Chemical Travancore Ltd. given to the Imperial Chemical Industries was renewed in 1965;

(b) the total quantity of ammonium chloride sold through the Imperial Chemical Industries during the years 1964-65 and 1965-66 respectively;

(c) the total amount paid to Imperial Chemical Industries in the years 1964-65 and 1965-66 towards commission; and

(d) whether the commission rate was increased in 1965 and if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) No, Sir. However, the agency agreement which expired on 31-12-1965 was allowed to be continued up to 31-9-1966, pending alternative distribution arrangements.

(b) Year	Total (Tonnes)
1964-65 ..	4705.550
1965-66 ..	4077.525
(c) 1964-65 ..	Rs. 1,26,196.80
1965-66 ..	Rs. 1,61,778.30

(d) Commission rate was increased in respect of additional responsibilities undertaken by the Agent.

Contract for moving F. A. C. T. Products

4671. SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the procedure adopted for giving contracts for moving the Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd., products between godowns and from godowns to Railways heads;

(b) the number of cases in which contracts were given by negotiation without inviting tenders, during the last three years; and

(c) the reasons for entering into these negotiated contracts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Assistant Collector of Customs, Cochin

4672. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:
SHRIMATI SUSHILA GOPALAN:
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 6 on the 11th November, 1968,

regarding the Assistant Collector of Customs, Cochin and state:

(a) whether the Vigilance Commission has since examined the investigation report of the Special Police Establishment;

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

(c) if not, when the decision is likely to be taken and reason for the delay?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINSTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (c). The advice of the Central Vigilance Commission has not yet been received. It is understood that the investigation report of the Special Police Establishment is under the active consideration of the Central Vigilance Commission.

Export by Caltex of Asphalt to South Vietnam

4673. SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM:
SHRI NAMBIAR:
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 26 on the 11th November, 1968 and state:

(a) whether Government have since ascertained the reasons as to why the CALTEX have not furnished any reply regarding despatch of 5000 tons of Asphalt to South Vietnam so far; and

(b) if so, the reasons given by them and when they propose to give the reply?

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

(a) and (b). M/s. Caltex (India) Ltd. have informed that they are not pursuing the proposal to export Asphalt to South Vietnam.

Fertilizer Plant at Mithapur

4674. SHRI P. GOPALAN:
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL:
SHRI K. RAMANI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1 on the 11th November, 1968 and state:

(a) the suggestions accepted by the Tatas for setting up of fertilizer plant at Mithapur;

(b) the matters still under discussions; and
 (c) if the discussion has been completed, the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) to (c). The matter is still under consideration and it is not in the public interest to disclose the details at this stage.

Amount due to F. A. C. T. from Mannam Sugar Mills Cooperative Society, Ltd.

4675. **SHRI A. SREEDHARAN:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the comments in the Auditor's report of the Fertilizers and Chemicals, Travancore Ltd. for the years 1966-67 and 1967-68 regarding the amounts due to F. A. C. T. from the Mannam Sugar Mills Cooperative Society Ltd.;

(b) the steps taken to realise the dues from this Sugar Mill;

(c) the total amount due to the Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd., from Mannam Sugar Mills at present; and

(d) whether it is a fact that Shri P. Sadasivan Pillai who was formerly General Manager of Mannam Sugar Mills has since been appointed as Regional Law Officer in the Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd.?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Increase in Rates of Fertilizers by Sindri Fertilizer Factory

4676. **SHRI D. BASUMATARI:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5639 on the 26th August, 1968 and state:

(a) whether the required information regarding increase in rates of fertilizers by

the Sindri Fertilizer Factory has since been collected; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The Fertilizer factory at Sindri revised the ex-factory prices from time to time to keep them in line with the Fertilizer Pool prices as under:—

	Consumer Prices (Rs. /M. T.)	
	As revised on 1-4-67	As revised on 1-4-68
Ammonium Sulphate	492.00	502.00
Ammonium Sulphate Nitrate	577.00	577.00
Urea.	840.00	860.00

The increase in the final consumer prices fixed by the Fertilizer Pool are as under:—

	Increase (Rs./M. T.)	
	Increase on 1-4-67	Increase on 1-4-68
Ammonium Sulphate	87.00	10.00
Ammonium Sulphate Nitrate	62.00	—
Urea.	160.00	20.00

Custom Duty on Sodium Nitrate

4677. **SHRI K. N. PANDEY:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3746 on the 12th August, 1968 and state:

(a) whether the required information regarding the customs duty on sodium nitrate has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons for importing sodium nitrate from the rupee currency area at much higher price instead of from Chile through M/s. Rallia's India Limited, who hold international agency for sodium nitrate?

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

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. It is not correct to say

that a duty of 60% *ad valorem* has been imposed recently on sodium nitrate for the first time. Nitrate of soda, when imported in a form indicative of its use for manurial purposes is specified under item 35(1) of the Indian Custom Tariff, which is a free item. Nitrate of soda which falls outside the purview of item 35(1) I. C. T. is classifiable under item 28 I. C. T., which refers to "Chemicals, drugs and medicines, all sorts, not otherwise specified". The statutory rate of duty fixed in respect of this item is 60% *ad valorem* (Std.) 50% *ad val.* (Pref.) However, the effective rate of duty applicable to goods falling under item 28 I. C. T. had prior to 1-3-68 been fixed at 50% *ad val.* (Std.) /40% *ad val.* (ref.) under a notification. With effect from 1-3-68, the effective rate of duty has been brought at par with the statutory rate. This revision of duty has been made as part of the Budget Proposals, 1968.

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

Setting up of Fertilizer Plant by Burmah Shell in Bombay

4678. SHRI K. N. PANDEY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3364 on the 12th August, 1968 and state:

(a) whether Government have since examined the proposal submitted by Burmah Shell regarding setting up a fertilizer plant in Bombay; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) and (b). The proposal is still under consideration and no decision has yet been taken.

Manufacture of Sodium Nitrate by Fertilizer Corporation of India

4679. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3747 on

the 12th August, 1968 and state:

(a) whether the required information regarding manufacturing of Sodium Nitrate by the Fertilizer Corporation of India has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that quite a large quantity of Sodium Sulphate was imported during the year 1967-68 for the paper industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The requisite information is given below:—

The Fertilizer Corporation of India can manufacture Sodium Nitrate, indigenously. As regards parity with the imported prices of Sodium Nitrate, the Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd., would be able to sell Sodium Nitrate on an economically viable basis if the ex-godown price of imported Sodium Nitrate, including excise duty, is taken into account.

The cost of production of Nitric Acid is calculated for 100% concentrated Acid. The cost of production of 100% Nitric Acid based on the average selling price of Ammonia for 1966-67 and 1967-68 is as shown below—

1966-67 (Rs. /Tc.)	1967-68 (Rs. /Tc.)
719.62	542.03

The ex-factory selling price of synthetic Nitric Acid was as under:—

Year	Rs./Tonnes	Acid %.
1965-66	745/-	55/56
1966-67	710/-	55/56
1967-68	687/-	55/56
Current price	645/-	60

(c) During 1967-68 Actual Users' Licences for the import of 6210 tonnes of Sodium Sulphate were recommended by the Directorate General of Technical Development in favour of Paper Mills. Besides, the S.T.C. had imported 2,500 tonnes of Sodium Sulphate for paper industry. The import of Sodium sulphate has, however, been banned since April, 1968.

Expansion of Private Oil Refineries

4680. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2598 on the 5th August, 1968 and state:

(a) whether Government have since examined the question of relaxation of the conditions for the expansion of private oil refineries;

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter; and

(c) the reasons for relaxing the conditions if it has been decided to do so?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) to (c). Increases in the capacities of private sector refineries are allowed only if this is in the public interest. This has been the policy of Government so far and it is not proposed to relax it.

Total Area Targeted for Major Irrigation Projects.

4681. SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the targeted area of major irrigation projects since the 15th August, 1947;

(b) the actual area irrigated up-to-date; and

(c) the percentage of total irrigated (command) area cropped more than once in the year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRA-SAD): (a) The ultimate potential of major irrigation projects taken up during the Plan period is 37.4 million acres.

(b) The area irrigated by these projects upto the end of March, 1968 was 11.5 million acres. The area likely to be irrigated by end of March, 1969 is 12.7 million acres.

(c) The total irrigated area cropped more than once in 1965-66 was 17% of the net irrigated area.

Income Tax Paid by Film Companies

4682. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADRIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the annual income declared by the following assessees and actual Income taxed by the Income Tax Department during the period 1963 to 1968; (i) Filmistan (P) Ltd., (ii) Venus Movies, (iii) Nazir Hussain Films (P) Ltd., (iv) Johar Films (P) Ltd., (v) Shri C. V. Sridhar, (vi) Shri B. Nagi Roddy, and (vii) Prasad Productions (P) Ltd; and

(b) the names of those against whom action was taken for false declarations and the nature of action taken in each case?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). The information, which is not readily available, is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Income-Tax Due from Film People

4683. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADRIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the Income-tax due on the 31st March, 1968 from (i) Shrimati Suchitra Sen, (ii) Shri Mohd. Rafi, (iii) Asha Bhonsle, (iv) Kumari Tanuja Samarth, (v) Shri Johny Waker, (vi) Shri Shashi Kapoor, (vii) Dilip Kumar;

(b) if so, the amount of Income-tax paid by those film people during the last five years; and

(c) the names of those against whom criminal prosecutions have been instituted and the result thereof?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (c). The information, which is not readily available, is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

उत्तर प्रदेश में नहर में पानी की
पर्याप्ति कानून

4684. श्री बीमारू ब्रह्माद: क्या
सिंचाई तथा बिल्डर मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे की:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 13 वर्ष

पहले एक 12 भील लम्बी नहर निकाली गई थी जिसमें पानी बबेरा भील बिला बस्ती उत्तर प्रदेश से पम्प द्वारा आता था और उक्त नहर सहजनवां गोरखपुर (उत्तर प्रदेश) के निकट समाप्त होती है;

(ब) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस नहर से कुल 10,000 एकड़ भूमि की सिंचाई होती है और उक्त नहर से रबी की फसल के लिए केवल एक ही बार पानी दिया जाता है और कि पानी को अन्त तक पहुंचने में 20 दिन समय है और इस प्रकार प्रान्तिम क्षेत्रों में सिंचाई के लिये पानी नहीं बचता है; और

(ग) उक्त नहरी क्षेत्र में भगोरा में एक सरकारी नलकूप लगाने के क्या कारण हैं और उक्त नहर से सिंचाई के लिये पानी की पर्याप्त व्यवस्था करने के सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं?

सिंचाई तथा बिछुत् भवालय में उपचांदी (भी सिंदुरश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) से (ग) जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यह सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Fire in Ernakulam Centre of I. O. C.

4685. SHRI VISWANATHA MENON: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum from the residents of Kerithala, Beson, Ernakulam about the fire that broke at in the Ernakulam Centre of the Indian Oil Corporation on the 1st October, 1968;

(b) if so, the contents thereof; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken on the memorandum?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A copy of the memorandum is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2720/68.]

(c) (i) The holes in the compound wall provided for drainage have been plugged. A separate bund-wall is being erected around the tanks to stop the flow of any traces of oil out of the tank farm.

(ii) Fire-fighting equipments have already been provided at the Installations. Fire drills are being conducted regularly.

(iii) watchmen who are on 24 hours duty have been instructed to contact the Installation Manager and the Fire Brigade in case of an emergency. Local Municipal authorities are being contacted for possible widening of the road leading to the installation so that heavy vehicles can reach the installation quickly.

Loans Advanced to Newspaper Establishments

4686. SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether money has been advanced to newspaper establishments in different States of India or to the newspaper proprietors in the form of loans from the State Bank of India or the Life Insurance Corporation of India during the period 1962-67;

(b) if so, the names of newspapers and the amount advanced in each case; and

(c) the purpose for which the money was advanced and the conditions of repayment?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (c). Information regarding loans given by the Life Insurance Corporation is being collected. The State Bank of India is precluded from disclosing such information under its statute.

Visit to France by Congress M.Ps. and Congress Parliamentary Party Office Employees

4687. SHRI HEM BARUA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain Congress M.Ps. and certain Congress Party Parliamentary Office employees recently

visited France as guests of the Renault Corporation of France; and

(b) if so, whether 'P' forms were granted to them and if so, on what ground?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). 'P' form clearance was given in favour of the Public Relations Officer of the Congress Party in Parliament for his visit to France. Full hospitality was available to him, for expenses in France and for passage, from the Renault Corporation.

Accidents to Hydro-Electric Department Employees in Manipur

4688. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) how many workmen employed in the Hydro-Electric Department, Manipur were killed in accidents while on duty during the period from the 1st December, 1967 to the end of October, 1968;

(b) their names and the total amount of emoluments enjoyed by the deceased workers at the time of their death due to electrocution;

(c) whether the families of the deceased workmen were paid compensation under section 4 of the Workmen's Compensation Act; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay in payment of the compensation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDESHWAR PRA-SAD): (a) Two workcharged Assistant Electricians were killed in accidents while on duty during the period from 1st December, 1967 to 31st October, 1968:

(b) Their names were R. K. Ibochoubi Singh and M. Babuyaima Singh and they were drawing monthly salaries of Rs. 172.00 and 130.00 respectively.

(c) and (d). The question of payment of compensation is being finalised by the Government of Manipur in consultation with the Electrical Inspector for Manipur. Principal Engineer, Manipur has been instructed to finalise the cases early.

Nursing Staff of Government Hospitals of Manipur

4689. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA:

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

(a) whether the Nursing Staff of the Government hospitals of Manipur has been demanding a number of allowances which they have enjoyed before their pay revision given effect to from the 1st April, 1964;

(b) if so, the details of allowances; and

(c) the reasons for not paying the aforesaid usual allowance, if the allowances have not so far been paid to them?

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

(b) The Government of Manipur have recommended the following allowances for their nursing staff as sanctioned to their counterparts in Assam:—

I. Uniform allowance.

(i) Matron—Rs. 100 for the first year and Rs. 60 annually for the subsequent years.

(ii) Nursing Sister. —do—

(iii) Sister Tutor —do—

(iv) Auxiliary Nurse. Rs. 75 for the first year and Rs. 30 per annum for subsequent years.

(v) Midwife. —do—

II. Dhobi Allowance.—Rs. 2/- p.m.

Staff Nurses. The following allowances have been proposed for Staff Nurses:—

(i) Messing allowance —Rs. 30/-p.m.

(ii) Dhobi allowance —Rs. 2/-p.m.

III. House Rent. House rent allowance at the rate of Rs. 20/- p.m. or actual rent paid whichever is less in lieu of rent free quarters has been proposed for Staff Nurses, Auxiliary Nurses and Midwives.

(c) The payment of the allowances had to be stopped with effect from the 1st April, 1964, the date of sanction of the revised pay scale (1964) as the allowances were not sanctioned under the Manipur Employees (Revision of Pay) Rules, 1966.

बुलन्दशहर के विद्युत् विभाग का विभाग

4690. श्री यशपाल सिंह :

श्री अर्थकार साल बेरबा :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बुलन्दशहर के विद्युत् विभाग को दो भागों में बांट दिया गया है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि दोनों भागों में कर्मचारियों की नियुक्ति के बारे में जाति का ध्यान रखा गया है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो कर्मचारियों को नियुक्त करने के लिए इस नीति को अपनाने के क्या कारण हैं?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उपयोगी (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) कार्यभार में वृद्धि होने के कारण पन-बिजली प्रभाग, बुलन्दशहर को दो शाखाओं में बांट दिया गया है। पदों के लिए व्यक्तियों की उपयुक्तता और उपलभ्यता के आधार पर ही रिक्त स्थानों को भरा गया है।

(ख) जी नहीं

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Aid to Goldsmiths in Manipur

4691. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of aid given to the displaced goldsmiths of Manipur till date;

(b) the minimum and maximum of the aid amount per head so far given;

(c) whether it is a fact that aid amount per head is much below the amount so proposed by the Central Government for payment to the goldsmiths of the above category affected by the Gold Control Order; and

(d) whether the Displaced Goldsmiths Organisations have approached the Govern-

ment of Manipur for more aid and the latter for more grant by the Central Government?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) A sum of Rs. 3 lakhs has so far been given as loans to displaced goldsmiths in Manipur. Another sum of Rs. 25,014 has also been given as grant in the form of educational assistance to children of goldsmiths.

(b) It is reported by the Manipur Government that the minimum amount sanctioned as loan per head was Rs. 600/- and the maximum amount Rs. 2,000/- depending on merits of the case. The minimum and maximum amounts of educational assistance sanctioned were Rs. 30/- and Rs. 453/- respectively per head per year.

(c) No, Sir. The discretion as to the amount of loan to be advanced in individual cases vests wholly in the State/Union Territory Governments.

(d) Yes, Sir. The Central Government has asked the Government of Manipur to revise their demands taking into consideration the modifications made in favour of goldsmiths in the Gold (Control) Act, 1968, which *inter alia* permit the goldsmiths who had earlier obtained rehabilitation loans so as to settle in alternative vocations, to revert, subject to certain conditions, to the goldsmiths' profession, if they so desire. Additional funds, if necessary, will be sanctioned to the Manipur Government on the receipt of their finalised demands.

Drought Relief Scheme in Rajasthan

4692. SHRI D. N. PATODIA:

SHRI N. K. SANGHI:

SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Rajasthan have prepared a scheme for providing relief to the various drought affected areas which will involve Rs. 62 crores;

(b) whether the State Government have urged the Central Government for more funds for tackling the problem of the said districts of the State; and

(c) if so, what is the amount that the Centre has already advanced to the State and

whether in pursuance of the above request more funds are to be advanced to this State?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) In connection with the visit of a Central Team of officers to Rajasthan for making an assessment of the requirement of funds for drought relief, the State Government had drawn up a comprehensive programme involving an outlay of approximately Rs. 62 crores. This estimate included the requirements for 1968-69 and 1969-70, for immediate relief measures as well as for certain long term development schemes.

(b) No; Sir.

(c) Does not arise. However, it may be mentioned that the Government of India have agreed to provide financial assistance towards an expenditure of Rs. 8.96 crores during 1968-69 on various relief and rehabilitation measures.

Assessment of Incomes of Film People

4693. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the latest annual incomes declared by the undermentioned assessee and the latest annual income assessed to be taxed by Government in the case of the following persons and firms in the film Industry. (i) Shri Jr. Om Prakash, (ii) Manoranjan Pictures (P) Ltd., Delhi, (iii) Rajinder Bhatia, (iv) M/s Master Movies, Bombay, (v) M/s Seth Enterprises, Delhi, (vi) M/s Dhanlaxmi Pictures, Secunderabad (A.P.), (vii) Producer C. V. Sridhar, (viii) Shri K. A. Abbas, (ix) Vijaysari Pictures, (Madras) and (x) Shantanu Films, Bombay; and

(b) the names of those persons and firms in the film industry against whom action was taken by Government for false declarations regarding annual incomes and the nature of action taken against each?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). The information, which is not readily available, is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Refinance provided by Industrial Development Bank of India

4694. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of refinance provided by the Industrial Development Bank of India to the cotton mill industry under the scheme of re-discounting industrial bills and under direct loans system and the number of mills helped under both categories;

(b) the criteria adopted by the Industrial Development Bank of India for determining a cotton mill to be a deserving case to receive finance under the above scheme for a period spread over seven years and how many mills have been given loans on this basis;

(c) the rates of interest charged on these loans and the cost of these loans to the borrowing mills; and

(d) whether there are any proposals for extending the period of these loans to seven years uniformly to all cotton mills and to 10 years in deserving cases?

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

C. G. H. S. Dispensaries

4695. SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYARATHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of patients under the Central Government Health Scheme that a doctor is supposed to see daily;

(b) whether the strength of doctors in the scheme, as at present, is in proportion to the number of patient, required to be seen daily; and

(c) whether other categories of staff like the Pharmacists, etc. have been provided in adequate strength in the Central Government Health Scheme Dispensaries?

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

(b). According to the C.G.H.S. Assessment Committee's Recommendations a doctor in the C.G.H. Scheme should examine 70 to 80 patients a day. There are vacancies in the cadre and the medical officers are examining about 120 patients a day.

(c) Yes.

Tenure of Doctors in C.G.H.S. Dispensaries.

4696. SHRI RAM SWARUP: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the doctors in the Central Government Health Scheme are liable to transfer from one Dispensary to another;

(b) if so, what is the tenure of doctors in the Central Government Health Scheme Dispensaries;

(c) whether the doctors are automatically transferred on the expiry of their tenure;

(d) whether there have been cases where the doctors have stayed at a particular dispensary for 10 years or so; and

(e) if so, whether those doctors will be replaced?

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

(b) There is no fixed tenure for Medical Officers in the C.G.H.S. Dispensaries. However, normally a medical officer is not kept in one dispensary for more than five years subject to administrative convenience.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e). There is no such case where a doctor has been in a particular dispensary for 10 years or so continuously.

राजस्थान के गंगानगर जिलों को अपर्याप्त पानी की स्थाई

4697. श्री प० ला० बाकपाल: क्या लिंगाई और बिल्कुल मंदी यह बताने की रूपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पाकिस्तान

को नहर का पानी दिया जा रहा है जब कि राजस्थान के कुछ प्रधान जिले गंगानगर को, जो पाकिस्तान सीमा से मिला हुआ है, पर्याप्त मात्रा में पानी नहीं मिल रहा है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप पानी की कमी से इस जिले में 50 प्रतिशत कम उत्पादन होता है और उसमें ग्रांड अकाल की स्थिति व्याप्त है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है?

सिंचाई तथा बिल्कुल मंद्रालय में उपर्युक्ती (श्री सिंदूरेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) जी, नहीं। पाकिस्तान को सिन्धु जल सन्धि की शर्तों के अनुसार ही पानी दिया जाता है और इस समय पाकिस्तान को न तो कोई पानी दिया जाना बाकी है और न ही दिया जा रहा है। इस के परिणामस्वरूप कुछ भारतीय नहरों को फिलहाल अतिरिक्त पानी उपलब्ध हो गया है। इन नहरों में गंग नहर भी शामिल है जोकि गंगा नगर जिले के क्षेत्रों की सिंचाई करती है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Fertilizer Plant at Vishakhapatnam

4698. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Indian collaborators in the setting up of the Fertilizer Plant at Vishakhapatnam and how the shares have been divided among the constituent units; and

(b) the initial capacity of the plant and to what extent it will depend on the import of raw materials?

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

(a) Information on the names of the Indian shareholders and the extent of their shareholding is still awaited from M/s Occidental Petroleum Company to whom the letter of intent is issued for the Fertilizer Plant at Vishakhapatnam. It is however, known that

M/s. Occidental Petroleum Company will hold 52.2%.

(b) The initial capacity of the plant will be 1,40,000 tonnes of Nitrogen and 1,40,000 tonnes of P_2O_5 per year in the form of complex fertilizer. The firm will be allowed to import Ammonia for a period of 18 months and phosphoric acid for a period of five years which may be extended to a period of seven years under certain conditions.

मध्य प्रदेश में पूँजी विनियोजन के लिये संस्थागत निधियां

4699. श्री गं. च० दीक्षित : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 1960 से नवम्बर, 1968 तक मध्य प्रदेश में पूँजी विनियोजन के लिए ग्रौदोगिक विकास बैंक राज्य वित्त निगम, कृषि वित्त निगम, ग्रौदोगिक वित्त निगम तथा जीवन बीमा निगम द्वारा मंजूर की गई संस्थागत निधियां अपर्याप्त हैं;

(ख) क्या उक्त अवधि में मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में सरकार ने अधिक निधियों की मांग की थी और उसको उचित लाभ नहीं दिया गया है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार का विचार इन निधियों में किस प्रकार वृद्धि करने का है?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) से (ग). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और उसे सभा की मेज पर रख दिया जायेगा।

Raising of Rate of Interest by the World Bank

4700. SHRI N. K. SANGHI:
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH:
SHRI HIMATSINGKA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the World Bank is likely to raise the interest rate on loans given to developing countries;

(b) whether Government have received any information in this regard; and

(c) how the debt liabilities of India are likely to be affected as a result thereof?

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

(c) Does not arise.

Smuggling of contraband Goods by Foreigners

4701. SHRI D. N. PATODIA:
SHRI R. BARUA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of cases of smuggling of contraband goods by foreigners into India has increased;

(b) whether the incidents call for further tightening up of the screening measures now in force; and

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

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) There is no reliable material with Government to conclude that smuggling of contraband goods by foreigners is on the increase.

(b) and (c). Existing screening arrangements provide for collection of intelligence on suspected persons and search of their person and baggage on arrival and also X-ray examination of their bodies, where necessary. The officers of customs also make use of their skill in locating suspicious persons arriving from abroad, and the suspects are subjected to thorough examination of their baggage and person. These arrangements are considered sufficient for dealing with persons who bring contraband from abroad concealed on their person or in their baggage.

Tax Arrears Due From Film People

4702. SHRI D. BASUMATARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1 on the 22nd July, 1968 and state:

(a) whether the required information regarding tax arrears due from the film people has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and
 (c) if not, the reasons for the delay?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER & MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI SEDAI): (a) Yes, Sir. *

(b) The information is given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2721/68.]

(c) Does not arise.

Shortage of Power Supply to Rajasthan

4703. DR. KARNI SINGH: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the steps which are being taken to mitigate the hardships of the already inadequate power supply of Rajasthan by inter-regional transfer of power in view of the anticipated shortage of power in the Northern regions of India early next year till June, 1969; and

(b) which of the power generating projects currently under execution in Rajasthan are being accelerated to meet that end?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) While power available at present from the Chambal-Satpura and the Bhakra-Nangal systems is found to be adequate to meet the demands in Rajasthan during the current year, it was decided to expedite the stringing of the second circuit in the 132 KV inter-regional transmission line between Burwaha & Ujjain to enable Rajasthan to draw its full share of power from the Satpura Thermal Station.

The completion of the 220 KV transmission lines from Ludhiana to Hissar and from Hissar to Jaipur by January, 1969 will also enable Rajasthan to draw its full share of power from the Bhakra-Nangal system.

(b) The commissioning of the 3rd & 4th generating units (43 MW each) at Ranapratapsagar hydel station has been expedited. Both these units are expected to be commissioned by March, 1969.

Deaths Due to Food Poisoning

4704. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 325 on the 25th November, 1968 and state:

(a) whether the Police investigation into the case of food poisoning in Monghyr village under section 302/328 of the Indian Penal Code has since been completed;

(b) if so, the result thereof and Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) if not, the causes of this delay and the steps being taken to expedite the same?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The State Government have directed the police authorities to complete the investigations and to intimate the reasons for delay.

Recommendations of Jaffar Ali Committee on Schemes of Adhwara Group of Rivers

4705. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 988 on the 18th November, 1968 and state:

(a) the main features of the recommendations of the Jaffar Ali Committee and in which respects they differ from the recommendations of the Mathrani Commission;

(b) whether the Jaffar Ali Committee's recommendations forbid the execution of the flood prevention-cum-irrigation scheme with regard to the Adhwara group of rivers; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION & POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The main recommendations of the Jaffar Ali Committee for flood control on the Adhwara Group of rivers are given below:—

1. Embankment along left bank of

Lakhandeyi from Kalanzarghat to Benibad.

- Embankment along Darbhanga Bagmati and Kareh from Ekmighat to Jathmalpur in continuation of existing Khiroi embankment and remodelling railway bridge at Haya Ghat.
- Embankments on right bank of Mohini from Nawadah to Khiroi right embankment and raising the Nawadah Benibad road.
- Installation of pumps for removing local rain water.
- Embankments along the left bank of Darbhanga Bagmati and a cut-off channel.
- Embankment on left bank of Mohini from Sighwara upto right Khiroi embankment.
- Diversion of a part of Dhaus water into old Kamla at Raghauhi by a regulator sluice.
- Extension of afflux bund of Raghauhi regulator sluice up to Agropatti along right bank of Burhnad.

No commission by the name of Mathrani Commission was set up to look into the problems of the Adhwara rivers.

(b) and (c). The Jaffar Ali Committee also examined the possibility of reservoirs, detention basins and tanks, as well as distribution of flood water through different channels for irrigation and flood moderation but concluded that these were not feasible in the conditions obtaining in the area.

Construction of Sluice Gates at Hariharpur Kallgaon on Mohini River

4706. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 987 on the 18th November, 1968 and state:

(a) whether the State Government have since completed examination of the proposal to construct sluice gates at Hariharpur, Kallgaon and Muraitha on river Mohini in the District of Darbhanga;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken for expeditious execution of the same; and

(d) if not, the reasons for delay and when it is likely to be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The Government of Bihar have reported that the proposals to construct sluice gates at Hariharpur, Kallgaon and Muraitha which are on the river Khiroi, are still under examination.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The State Government have reported that the technical examination is likely to be completed by May, 1969.

Sale of Plots in Delhi

4707. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1511 on the 17th December, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the eviction proceedings under the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1958 have since been completed and the plot under question taken possession of by the Delhi Development Authority;

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay and further time likely to be taken by the Delhi Development Authority to get the eviction finalised;

(c) whether a decision regarding acceding to the request of the tenderers for the preparation of the agreement for lease in the name of only one tenderer has been taken and if so, the nature of decision taken; and

(d) whether the Delhi Development Authority propose to offer to the tenderers an alternative plot for allotment in view of further delay expected to occur in finalisation of eviction proceedings in respect of this plot?

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

Unearthing of a Gang Manufacturing Spurious Injections in Jaipur

4708. DR. KARNI SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a gang manufacturing spurious injections on a very large scale has been unearthed in Jaipur;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this gang was manufacturing on a large scale Dicrystain and Combiotics injections and after putting Sarabhai Chemicals labels on them was selling them to public thereby endangering their life;

(c) whether it is also a fact that this gang was operating for more than a year and earned lakhs of rupees; and

(d) the steps which Government propose to take to prevent such activities in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) Yes, in November, 1968.

(b) It is reported that the Gang was manufacturing spurious Dicrystain-S and Combiotics injection and putting labels of the relevant firms on the vials.

(c) From the investigations which are still in progress it appears that the gang had been operating for about six months.

(d) The State Government of Rajasthan have taken steps to strengthen their Drugs Control Organisation, statement indicating other steps taken to prevent such activities in this country is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2722/68].

Income-tax on profits from Import of Synthetic Fabrics from Nepal

4710. SHRI C. CHITTY BABU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the cost of total imports of Synthetic fabrics from Nepal during 1967-68 was of the order of Rs. 90 lakhs, whereas the selling price in India was

about Rs. 3.04 crores, the profit margin of the importers being about Rs. 2 crores; and

(b) if so, whether Income-tax on such profit has been levied?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) According to the figures published by the Directorate General, Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, the import into India of synthetic fabrics from Nepal during 1967-68 was valued at Rs. 90.9 lakhs. The importers of the fabrics in India are free to sell the fabrics at any price since there is no statutory price control on synthetic fabrics. Hence, no information is available in respect of the actual margin of profit made by the importers on the sale of these fabrics.

(b) Profits made on sale of imported goods are liable to income-tax. Collection of information as to whether income-tax has been paid on such profits by each individual importer of synthetic fabric from Nepal during 1967-68, would involve disproportionate time and labour.

Power Supply to Certain Towns in Rajasthan

4711. DR. KARNI SINGH: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the towns which are supplied electricity by the transmission line from Hissar to Bikaner via Rajgarh and Ratangarh are not receiving as much power as they should until that line is adequately strengthened; and

(b) the action which Government are taking in the matter?

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

(b) As indicated in reply to Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 1061 on 18th November, 1968, the Hisar-Khetri portion of the 220 KV Hissar-Khetri-Jaipur transmission line has been completed in October, 1968. The portion of the line between Khetri and Jaipur is expected to be completed by the end of January, 1969. This line will be energised on the completion of the 220 KV line from

Bhakra to Hissar via Ludhiana and Sangrur. This line is expected to be completed by the end of January, 1969. The survey of the 132 KV line from Ratangarh to Bikaner has been completed and construction of this line will be taken up shortly. With the completion of the above lines, the power position in the areas indicated in part (a) of the Question would be greatly improved.

Kalinadi Hydel Project in Mysore

4712. SHRI D. C. SHARMA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Kalinadi Hydel Project, Mysore has been included in the Fourth Plan;
- (b) if so, the amount proposed to be allocated for the project; and
- (c) the time by which it is likely to be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRA-SAD): (a) The Kalinadi Project which is at present under investigation is proposed to be included in the Fifth Five Year Plan with advance action authorised sometime during the Fourth Plan.

(b) No specific provision has been recommended for this project in the 4th Plan. A provision of Rs. 6 crores in the Fourth Plan has been recommended towards new hydroelectric schemes in Mysore.

(c) The State Government has indicated that the project is likely to take about 8 to 10 years for completion. However, the benefits from the initial stage of the project are expected in about 6 to 7 years.

Financial help to Agriculturists

4713. SHRI D. C. SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Advisory Committee on Commercial and Cooperative Banks has recommended the formation of a Committee in every State consisting of representatives of both the banks and the representatives of the land development banks and commercial banks and Agricultural Finance Corpora-

tion to coordinate the activities regarding agricultural financial help;

(b) whether it has also recommended that Reserve Bank should relax its policy regarding use of extra cooperative funds so that cooperative banks may be able to deposit their money in banks other than the State Bank of India; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the steps proposed to be taken in the matter?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Registrar of Cooperative Societies in each State is the competent authority to accord such permission. The Reserve Bank has already advised the State Registrars that there may be no objection for the State and Central cooperative banks to open current accounts with other commercial banks if it would facilitate their normal banking business and that the State cooperative banks can also invest a part of their surplus funds in call or term deposits with such commercial banks as have rendered assistance to the cooperative banking structure or the cooperative movement in general in the State.

Unani System of Medicine

4714. SHRI D. C. SHARMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any steps have been taken to encourage the Unani system of medicine;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2723/68].

(c) Does not arise.

Second Oil Refinery at Kandla

4715. SHRI D. C. SHARMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a second Oil Refinery at Kandla in Gujarat has been proposed by the State Government;
- (b) whether the proposal has been examined;
- (c) if so, the result thereof; and
- (d) if approved, the amount allocated for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) to (d). A suggestion to have a refinery at Kandla has been made by the Gujarat Government some time ago. It will be examined when the question of establishing new refineries in the Fourth Five Year Plan or thereafter is taken up for consideration.

Rotten Potato Drug for Cancer Cure

4716. SHRI D. C. SHARMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Dr. Durlav Ray, Professor of Pharmacology, Jadavpur University has developed a rotten potato drug to help cancer victims;
- (b) whether any steps have been taken to provide him facilities for further research on the same; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the stage at which his discovery stands?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) Prof. Durlav K. Roy has isolated an active substance from rotten potato (Jawaharene) which he claims to have some effect on cancer cells.

- (b) No. If a detailed proposal is submitted, it can be considered.

(c) Prof. Roy was able to collaborate with the Indian Cancer Research Centre, Bombay for clinical trials in transplanted animal tumours. At his instance, Prof. S. C. Roy, Head of the Department of Bio-Chemistry, Calcutta University, tried the material in his Cancer Research Unit. Research was also carried out by Dr. Roy in collaboration with Dr. S. Mitra of the Chittaranjan National Cancer Research Centre, Calcutta on Mouse Leukemia. It is still in the experimental stage.

बिहार के स्थानीय अभियोगों के साथ भेदभाव

4718. श्री मृत्युजय प्रसाद: क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का व्यापार 18 नवम्बर, 1968 के 'इंडियन नेशन' में प्रकाशित इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि कुछ महीने पहले से बिहार में बाहर से दुलाये गये मजदूरों को 7 रुपये दैनिक मजूरी पर काम पर रखा गया था जबकि स्थानीय मजदूरों को 3 रुपये दैनिक मजूरी पर नहीं रखा गया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण थे; और

(ग) गत वर्ष बिहार की नदी परियोजनाओं के सम्बन्ध में किस प्रकार के तथा कितनी लागत के ठेके बिहार से बाहर के ठेकेदारों को दिये गये और कितने और कितनी लागत के ठेके स्थानीय प्रथवा बिहार के ठेकेदारों को दिये गये?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् भंडालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिंदूरकर प्रसाद): (क) जी, हां।

(ख) तिरहूत नहर के प्राथमिक खंड को पूरा करने के लिए पर्याप्त स्थानीय अभियान उपलब्ध नहीं थे।

(ग) जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पट्ट पर रख दी जाएगी।

Reduction in Working Hours in Government Mints

4719. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that weekly working hours at the Government of India Mints at Calcutta, Bombay and Hyderabad have been reduced from sixty to forty-eight from the 18th November, 1968;

(b) if so, the reasons for such reduction;

(c) whether as a result, the employees are losing one hundred to two hundred and fifty rupees per month; and

(d) whether they will be compensated for this loss?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Yes. This involves reduction in overtime working only.

(b) Overtime working has been reduced in view of reduced need for coin production.

(c) Overtime allowance would now be for only $10\frac{1}{2}$ hours per week over the prescribed normal working hours of $37\frac{1}{2}$ hours. the reduction in the overtime allowance would vary depending upon the actual hours worked by the person, his pay etc., and for persons who work on all the working days the magnitude of the difference could be as indicated.

(d) Overtime working has to be regulated according to the needs of production. A reduction in overtime allowance cannot be compensated.

Import of Nylon and Polyester Yarn into Nepal

4720. SHRI C. CHITTY BABU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of nylon and polyester yarns including Lurex Metallic yarn imported by Nepal via Calcutta and other Indian ports during the year 1967-68; and

(b) the amount of duty leviable if these yarns were imported directly into India?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) The quantity of Polyester and metallic yarn imported by Nepal via Calcutta during the year 1967-68 is as under:—

1. Nylon and Polyester yarn	5,76,575 Kg.
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2. Metallic yarn	18,523 Kg.
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There were no imports of such yarn by Nepal through other Indian ports.

(b) The amount of duty leviable, if these goods had been imported into India would be as under:—

1. Nylon and Polyester yarn	Rs. 267.68 lakhs
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2. Metallic yarn.	Rs. 4.44 lakhs
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Texind Corporation, Bombay

4721. SHRI RAMJI RAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the investigations into the affairs of the Texind Corporation, Bombay have been completed;

(b) if not, what is the present position;

(c) whether the Central Bureau of Investigation have recommended action against certain officers of the Enforcement Directorate who are alleged to have committed irregularities in connection with this case;

(d) the names and designation of the officers concerned and the action so far taken against them; and

(e) the loss sustained by Government by way of income-tax and customs duty on account of return of certain seized files to the party without their scrutiny by the Officers of the Enforcement Directorate?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (c). On receipt of certain written complaints containing allegations against some officers of the Enforcement Directorate, the Director of Enforcement referred the matter to the Central Bureau of Investigation who took over certain files from the offices of the Enforcement Directorate in connection with the investigation of these complaints. The files relating to M/s Texind Corporation, Bombay, are among those taken over by the Central Bureau of

■ **Investigation.** One of the allegations against the officers of the Enforcement Directorate was that certain seized files were returned to the firm without making those available to the customs and income-tax authorities.

Investigations in the matter by the Central Bureau of Investigation have just been completed and their report is awaited. Only after the scrutiny of this report, will it be possible to decide whether investigations into the affairs of M/s Texind Corporation, Bombay, for violations, if any, of the provisions of the Customs, Income-tax and the Foreign Exchange Regulation Acts, are called for.

(d) It will not be in the public interest to disclose at this stage the names and designation of the concerned officers.

(e) It is not possible to state whether any loss of revenue has at all been sustained by the Government by the return of some of the seized files.

Seizure of Files by C. B. I.

4722. SHRI RAMJI RAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that files relating to the following parties were seized sometime ago by the Central Bureau of Investigation:

(i) Shrimati Mala Sinha; (ii) Kesharwalla, Ghatkopar, Bombay; (iii) M/s. K. Mohan and Co. Hamalwadi, Bombay; (iv) M/s. National Commercial Co., 2, Picket Road, Bombay; (v) M/s. Home Insurance Co., Sir P. M. Road, Bombay; (vi) Balram Subnani of Lulla Nagar, Poona:

(b) if so, whether the investigations in respect of the above parties have since been completed; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). On receipt of certain written complaints containing allegations against some officers of the Enforcement Directorate, the Director of Enforcement referred the matter to the Central Bureau of Investigation, who took over certain files from the offices of the Enforcement Directorate in connection with the

investigation of those complaints. The files relating to the parties referred to in the question are among those taken over by the Central Bureau of Investigation.

Investigations in the matter by the Central Bureau of Investigation have just been completed and their final report is awaited.

(c) Does not arise.

Allegations Against Officers of Enforcement Directorate

4723. SHRI RAMJI RAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) Whether it is a fact that allegations have been made by Kesharwalla of Ghatkopar, Bombay (J.P. of Bombay) that the Officers of the Enforcement Directorate, namely Deputy Director, Assistant Director, Chief Enforcement Officer and Enforcement Officers visited his premises under the pretext of a search warrant but did not carry out any search on receiving Rs. 40,000 as illegal gratification as demanded by them;

(b) whether the allegations made by Kesharwalla are true;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Central Bureau of Investigation have recorded enough evidence against the Officers concerned which proves their guilt; and

(d) if so, the action which has been taken against the accused Officers ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) In October, 1964, a complaint was received in the Enforcement Directorate from a journalist that the residence of Shri H. K. Kesarwalla in Bombay, was searched by some officers of the Enforcement Directorate, but that the matter was hushed up after acceptance of an illegal gratification of Rs. 40,000/-.

(b) to (d). The matter has been investigated by the Central Bureau of Investigation, this being one of the allegations in their investigation against the former Deputy Director of Enforcement, Bombay. Their enquiry report is awaited. After examination of the Central Bureau of Investigation's report, when received, appropriate action will be taken in the light of the results of the investigation.

Income-tax Evasion by M/s Pahilaj and Co.,
Bombay

4724. SHRI RAMJI RAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether investigations regarding the evasion of Income-tax by M/s. H. N. Pahilaj and Co., Bombay as a result of the raid carried out by the Enforcement Directorate on their premises on the 3rd September, 1966 have since been completed and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the assessments for the years 1963-64 and 1964-65 have been completed and if so, the amount of Income-tax and the penalty imposed, year-wise.

(c) whether the income-tax and the penalty due from the firm for the years 1963-64 and 1964-65 have since been realised;

(d) whether it is a fact that the records seized from the above firm include letters in original written by certain officials of the Joint Chief controller of Imports and Exports, Delhi and Bombay and the Handicrafts Board, New Delhi which indicated that extraordinary favour was shown by these officials to the said firm in the matter of grant of importlicences; and

(e) if so, the action which has been taken by Government to punish the guilty officials?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) The seized documents are still in the custody of the Enforcement Directorate. Investigations by the Income-tax Department have not yet been completed. The Income-tax Department is taking inspection of the documents in the custody of the Enforcement Directorate. In view of the large number of entries involved, the investigations are likely to take time.

(b) The assessment for the assessment year 1963-64 has been completed ex parte raising a tax demand of Rs. 5,18,149/- The assessment for 1964-65 is still pending. No penalty has so far been imposed for the assessment year 1963-64. The penalty proceedings are still pending for that year.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) No such letters have come to notice so far.

(e) Does not arise.

Enquiries Against Deputy Director of Enforcement, Bombay

4725. SHRI RAMJI RAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the outcome of the enquiries against the present Deputy Director of Enforcement at Bombay in connection with the sale of a car by him at a beneficial price obtained by him through the reserved quota as a Government official;

(b) whether Government are aware that the officer who was connected with the raid of Dodsal Offices in April, 1968 left Bombay for Mahabaleshwar on leave the very next day of the search in which a large number of files were seized and if so, with whom he left the seized files and documents to ensure that they were not tampered with; and

(c) whether Government propose to enquire as to who made the arrangements for the boarding and lodging of the officer concerned at Mahabaleshwar where he went on leave?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) The enquiries conducted by the Government against the present Deputy Director of Enforcement at Bombay were regarding the purchase and sale of a second-hand Fiat car. The Special Police establishment who enquired into the matter concluded that since there had been a rise in the prices of cars during this period, the allegation that the officer had benefited from the transaction, could not be proved and may be dropped. Even so, the officer was called upon to explain why he purchased the car without obtaining the prior permission of the Government as required under the rules. In the light of his explanation and in consultation with the Central Vigilance Commission, it was decided to treat the omission as technical and the officer was warned.

(b) The search of the premises of Dodsal Limited concluded on the 14th May, 1968. The records seized were kept in the custody of an officer other than the Deputy Director of Enforcement at Bombay. The Deputy Director proceeded on leave between 17th May, 1968 and 22nd May, 1968, both days inclusive.

(c) As per the general practice, Government enquires into such matters only if any specific allegations are received.

Setting up of Vaccine Unit with the Help of U.N.I.C.E.F.

4726. SHRI R. BARUA: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a new vaccine unit is proposed to be set up in the country with the help of U.N.I.C.E.F. to meet the gap between indigenous production and demand;

(b) if so, the capacity of the proposed project; and

(c) how far they will help to meet the gap which is already existing?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) It is proposed to obtain from U.N.I.C.E.F. additional equipment for installation at the four State Vaccine Institutes presently engaged in the production of freeze-dried small-pox vaccine. No new unit is proposed to be set up.

(b) The present production capacity of the four State Vaccine Institute is 60 million doses annually. With the additional UNICEF equipment, the annual production capacity is expected to be enhanced to 156 million doses by 1971-72.

(c) The total requirements of vaccine is estimated to be in the neighbourhood of 180 million doses per year out of which 156 million doses is expected to be met by indigenous production by 1971-72.

उत्तर प्रदेश के बुलन्द शहर जिले का सातुल्लापुर नाइनर

4727. श्री ४० ला० बालपाल: क्या सिचाई और बिल्हात् मंत्री 29 मंग्रेल, 1968 के अतारांकित प्रस्तुत संख्या 8872 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश

के जिला बुलन्द शहर के सातुल्लापुर माइनर पर डिस्ट्रीब्यूटरी संख्या 24 के बारे में एकजीक्यूटिव इंजीनियर को कुछ शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि एकजीक्यूटिव इंजीनियर द्वारा वहां पर भेजे गये कम्पनीरियों ने उपरोक्त डिस्ट्रीब्यूटरी की आवश्यक मरम्मत नहीं की और जिन किसानों की वहां पर कोई भूमि नहीं है उनसे उन्होंने इस आवश्यक का झूठा प्रमाणपत्र प्राप्त कर लिया कि आवश्यक कार्यवाही कर दी गई है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त डिस्ट्रीब्यूटरी की अभी तक न तो कोई मरम्मत की गई है और न ही यह सिचाई प्रयोजनों हेतु लाभदायक सिद्ध हो रही है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

सिचाई तथा बिल्हात् मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद): (क) से (घ). जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

World Conference of General Practice in New Delhi

4728. SHRI R. BARUA:
SHRI N. R. LASKAR:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a World Conference of General Practice was held in New Delhi on the 26th November, 1968;

(b) if so, the subjects discussed; and

(c) how many countries participated and the decisions arrived at?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) The Third World Conference on General Practice was held in New Delhi from the 24th to 28th November, 1968.

(b) The main theme of the Conference was 'General Practitioner and General Practice are irreplaceable' which was discussed under the following four topics:

1. General Practice—its contents.
2. General Practice—its organisation and Administration.
3. Teaching of General Practice—
 - (a) at under-graduate level—
 - (b) at Post-graduate level—
 - (c) Continuing educational programme—
 - (d) Participation of General practitioners in teaching programmes.
4. Research in and into General Practice.

(c) Ten countries participated in the Conference. Copies of the resolutions passed by the Conference are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2724/68].

U. S. Private Investment

4729. SHRI R. BARUA:
SHRI N. R. LASKAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chairman of the First National City Bank visited India recently and discussed the scope for large U. S. private investment scheme in India;

- (b) if so, the subjects discussed; and
- (c) the outcome thereof?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (c). Mr. George S. Moore, Chairman of the First National City Bank of New York, who was on an Asian tour, visited India also, recently. He did not discuss the scope for large U. S. private investment scheme in India with Government officials. From a report in the issue of the Economic Times dated the 29th November, 1968, it appears that Mr. Moore found in India "a perceptible move" towards progress and a more favourable climate for foreign investment than people abroad realised. He described the statements made by the Deputy Prime Minister and other Indian Ministers and officials on India's policy in regard to foreign investment at the International Seminars held in New Delhi as "positive and

outstanding". He particularly welcomed the Government's announcement that foreign collaboration cases would be disposed of within three months. He expected that with a better understanding of the Indian Government's policies and the accelerating growth rate in India, businessmen abroad would take note of the opportunities in India for investment with good profits.

Unemployment of Engineers in Rajasthan

4730. SHRI N. R. LASKAR: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 1,000 engineers and other technical hands in the Rajasthan Government service are likely to face a threat of unemployment next year with the completion of Rana Pratap Sagar Dam Project;

(b) if so, whether the situation will further be aggravated when Jawahar Sagar Dam is likely to be completed in 1971; and

(c) if so, the steps which are being taken by Government to give them alternative jobs?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRA-SAD): (a) to (c). There will be some surplus engineers and technical staff on completion of Rana Pratap Sagar and Jawahar Sagar Projects. If the Mahi-Banswara (Banswara) Project is taken up in the Fourth Plan a number of these persons can be absorbed on that Project.

Survey of Oil Near Rameshwaram

4731. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that preliminary surveys have revealed the existence of oil in sufficient quantity in the neighbourhood of Rameshwaram;

(b) if so, findings thereof; and

(c) the steps contemplated or taken for commercial exploitation of the area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The surveys have only indicated the existence of subsurface conditions favourable for the accumulation of hydrocarbons. This will need to be tested by drilling.

(c) Does not arise.

केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारी

4732. श्री निहाल सिंह: वया वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के पहली, दूसरी और तीसरी श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों का मूल वेतन कम कितना कितना है, तथा प्रत्येक श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों की वार्षिक वृद्धि कितनी-कितनी है?

उप-मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री नोरारजी देसाई): केन्द्र सरकार के सभी बगाँ के कर्मचारियों के संबंध में यह सूचना देना तत्काल संभव नहीं है। केन्द्रीय सचिवालय में सामान्य पदों के संबंध में सूचना विवरण में दी गई है जो सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया देखिये संख्या LT-2725/68.]

Selection of a Professor of Neurology in All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi

4733. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the post of Professor of Neurology in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi was recently advertised and if so, the qualifications, educational and professional, prescribed therefor;

(b) the number of candidates who applied for this post and their educational and professional qualifications and experience;

(c) the manner in which the selection and appointment of the selected candidate was made;

(d) whether it is a fact that the candidate selected neither possesses Post-Graduate Teaching experience for the prescribed number of years in Neurology nor has any specialised educational, professional qualifications and training in the field of Neurology; and

(e) if so, the reasons for selecting such person?

THE DEPUTY MINSTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) Yes. The qualifications and experience prescribed for the post were the following:

Essential

- (i) A medical qualification included in the First or the Second Schedule or Part II of the Third Schedule to the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956. (Persons possessing qualifications included in Part II of the Third Schedule should have fulfilled the conditions specified in section 13 (3) of the Act).
- (ii) A high Post graduate qualification in the discipline.
- (iii) Registration with a State Medical Council.
- (iv) At least ten years teaching and/or research experience after the prescribed Post graduate qualification in the discipline.

Desirable

Experience of and participation in the organization of (i) medical social work (ii) promotion of sports and recreational activities and (iii) journalistic and other literary activities in relation to medical subjects.

The essential qualifications were relaxable at the discretion of the Selecting authority.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library. See No. LT-2726/68].

(c) The selection for the post was made by the Selection Committee of the Institute in accordance with the normal procedure and the appointment was made with the prior approval of the Central Government, as required under the Statutory Rules of the Institute.

(d) No.

(e) Does not arise.

12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED STATEMENT BY SPOKESMAN OF HOME MINISTRY Re. HARYANA

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अविसम्बन्धीय लोक-महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर माननीय गृह-मन्त्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वे इस सम्बन्ध में एक वक्तव्य दें :

“गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय के प्रबक्ता द्वारा दिये गये कथित वक्तव्य और आकाश-वाणी द्वारा 10 दिसम्बर, 1968 को किये गये प्रसारण कि हरियाणा के मुख्य मन्त्री को, जिनका विधान सभा में बहुमत नहीं रहा, राज्यपाल को यह परामर्श देने का अधिकार है कि वह राज्य विधान सभा का विष्टन करे।”

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I had no occasion to make any statement to the Press on the developments in Haryana last week. I had explained more than once in this House that except in certain specific situations, the Governor of a State has to function as a constitutional Head and act on the aid and advice of his Council of Ministers. The reports attributed to official circles in regard to Haryana developments appear to be based on inferences drawn from my observations on the constitutional position of Governors. (Interruptions) . . .

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak): This question has become obsolete. It has become a dead letter.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, उस दिन जब हरियाणा का मामला सदन में उठा था तो आपने कहा था कि बिलनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी विचार करेगी। वहां यह तय हुआ कि यह काल अटेम्प्ट से लिया जाए। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि इस पर प्रस्तुति पूछने और

मपनी बात कहने की पूरी इजाजत दी जाए। यह मामला बड़ा गम्भीर है, इसमें केन्द्रीय सरकार, गृह मन्त्री और गृह मन्त्रालय तथा राज्यपाल का आचरण जुड़ा हुआ है और इसको मैं दो भागों में बाटा हूँ। . . . (अवधारण) . . .

श्री रणधीर सिंह : वहां की सरकार बड़ी तगड़ी है। सभी को पछाड़ कर रख दिया है। . . . (अवधारण) . . .

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सरकार तगड़ी है या कमज़ोर है, यह सबाल नहीं है। मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि क्या गृह-मंत्रालय के किसी प्रबक्ता ने 10 दिसम्बर को समाचार-पत्रों में, जिसमें आल इंडिया रेडियो भी शामिल है, यह कहा या नहीं कहा कि अगर हरियाणा के मुख्य मंत्री राज्यपाल को यह सलाह देना चाहें कि विधान सभा को भंग कर दिया जाए, तो राज्यपाल उस सलाह को मानने के लिए बाध्य होंगे? मुझे ताज्जुब है कि गृह-मन्त्री इससे इनकार कर रहे हैं। मैंने अपनी ध्यान-आकर्षण मूचना में—स्पोट्स-मैन आफ बि होम मिनिस्ट्री—लिखा है और मैं इस बात को साबित करने के लिए भी तैयार हूँ। आप इस सारे मामले को प्रिविलेज कमेटी के पास भेज दीजिए, मैं साबित करने के लिए तैयार हूँ कि होम मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ से भ्राफ़ किया गया। आल इंडिया रेडियो पर आखिर खबर कैसे गई? आल इंडिया रेडियो सरकार द्वारा संचालित है। क्या गृह-मंत्रालय के प्रबक्ता के नाम से आल इंडिया रेडियो ऐसी कोई खबर प्रसारित कर सकता है जो कि गृह-मंत्रालय से न दी गई हो अगर गृह-मन्त्री इससे इनकार कर रहे हैं तो यह बड़ा गम्भीर मामला है। . . . (अवधारण) . . .

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, 9 दिसम्बर को जब हरियाणा की विधान सभा के 41 सदस्यों ने स्वयं को राज्यपाल के सामने पेश किया और उन्हें 42 सदस्यों का स्मृति-पत्र दिया, उस समय यह स्पष्ट हो गया कि हरियाणा

[श्री भट्टल विहारी वाजपेयी]

की विधान सभा में बंसीलाल मंत्रि-मंडल का बहुमत नहीं है। 10 तारीख को यह मामला हम ने सदन में उठाया तब स्पीकर महोदय ने यह कहा कि विधान सभा में किसका बहुमत है, इसका निर्णय विधान सभा में ही होना चाहिए और सात दिन के भीतर विधान सभा की बैठक बुलानी चाहिए। स्पीकर महोदय द्वारा, विधान मंडलों के अध्यक्षों द्वारा किए गए निर्णयों का उल्लेख करने के बाद गृह-मंत्री और गृह-मन्त्रालय की सारी ताकत इस बात पर लगनी चाहिए थी—नैतिक या जिस प्रकार से भी वे काम करते हैं—कि वहाँ के राज्यपाल से कहा जाता कि वे हरियाणा विधान सभा की बैठक बुलायें ताकि उसमें शक्ति परीक्षण हो सके। लेकिन वैसा करने के बजाय गृह-मंत्री इनकार कर रहे हैं। मैं यहाँ पर स्टेट्समैन का एक उद्धरण देना चाहता हूँ :

"Bansilal is within his rights to advise the dissolution—Chavan".

यह खबर चब्बाण साहब के नाम से स्टेट्समैन में छाई है लेकिन वे इससे इनकार करते हैं। परन्तु प्रवक्ता ने यह बात कही, इससे इनकार नहीं कर सकते हैं। आप इसकी जांच करवाइये, मैं साबित करने के लिए तैयार हूँ कि यह बात प्रवक्ता द्वारा कही गई या नहीं कही गई। मेरा निवेदन यह है कि गृह-मन्त्री द्वारा अपने प्रभाव का उपयोग करके विधान सभा की बैठक बुलाने के बजाए, गृह-मन्त्रालय की तरफ से यह कह दिया गया कि जिस मुख्य मंत्री का बहुमत समाप्त हो गया है, या कम से कम जिस मुख्य मंत्री का बहुमत सन्देह में पड़ गया हो, उसे विधान सभा को भंग करवाने का अधिकार है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या गृहमंत्री इस मापदंड को और राज्यों में भी लागू करने के लिए तैयार है? क्या यह सच नहीं है कि पंजाब के संयुक्त भोज की सरकार में जब कांग्रेस दल के प्रयत्नों से फूट पड़ गई और वहाँ के मुख्य मंत्री श्री गुरनाम सिंह ने राज्य-

पाल से कहा कि आप विधान सभा भंग कर दीजिए, पंजाब की जनता स्वयं तय करे कि किस की सरकार बने तो राज्यपाल महोदय ने उनको नहीं माना? पश्चिम बंगाल में राज्यपाल ने कौन सी नीति अपनाई, उसको यहाँ पर दौहराने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि प्रवक्ता ने जो यह कहा था, उसके सम्बन्ध में क्या केन्द्रीय मंत्रि-मंडल ने कोई फैसला किया है कि अगर किसी मुख्य मंत्री का बहुमत सन्देह में पड़ जाए तो उसको अधिकार होगा . . . (व्यवधान) . .

अगर इस तरह से टीका-टिप्पणी होगी तो उसका उत्तर देना हम भी जानते हैं। मैं यहाँ पर एक बड़े सिद्धांत का प्रश्न खड़ा कर रहा हूँ। ऐसी बात फिर केवल एक राज्य पर या एक दल पर ही लागू नहीं होगी बल्कि सारे देश के लिए आपको कुछ परम्परायें विकसित करनी पड़ेंगी। क्या राज्यपाल अलग-अलग मापदंडों से कार्य करेंगे? क्या गृह-मन्त्रालय, जहाँ पर कोई कांग्रेसी सरकार लड़-खड़ा रही हो, वहाँ पर विधान सभा को भंग करने की घमकी देगा? हरियाणा में क्या हुआ? उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप देखिये कि हरियाणा के राज्यपाल किस तरीके से आचरण कर रहे हैं? 9 तारीख को जब 41 विधान सभा के सदस्य उनको मिले तो राज्यपाल ने उनकी गिनती करने की तकलीफ गवारा नहीं की। बाद में उन्होंने पदकारों से कहा कि मुझे नहीं मालूम कि वह कितने बे लेकिन बाद में जब मुख्य मंत्री बंसीलाल राज्यपाल से मिले तो राज्यपाल ने कहा कि उन्हें इसका विष्वास हो गया है कि मुख्य मंत्री बंसीलाल के साथ बहुमत है। राज्यपाल ने यह भी कहा कि 6 ईडिपेंट लोगों का भी समर्थन मुख्य मंत्री बंसीलाल को प्राप्त है। जब पदकारों ने राज्यपाल से पूछा कि उन ईडिपेंट मेम्बरों के नाम बतलाइये तो राज्यपाल ने इंकार कर दिया। क्या राज्यपाल मनमाने ढंग से आचरण करेंगे? क्या गृह-मन्त्रालय दलकंडी के

आधार पर संविधान के महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्नों का निर्णय करेगा ? मैं चाहता हूँ कि गृह-मंत्रालय इन प्रश्नों का जवाब दे और उनको टालें नहीं ।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I do not know what he has asked. He has expressed his views. I cannot help it. One can only interpret the constitutional provisions. The Central Government had no occasion to take any view in this matter, because it is not the function of the Central Government to take a view. The Central Government, as the executive, does not interpret the Constitution.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Then how did the spokesman of the Home Ministry come into the picture?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: As Home Minister, on the floor of the House I had expressed certain views when we were debating the Madhya Pradesh problem here. I have some extracts of what I said at that time. I had said:

"The Governor of a State is a Constitutional Head except in regard to three articles. I have referred to the latest scholarly edition of the Constitution by Mr. Seervai, the Advocate General of Maharashtra. He has said that only under three articles, the Governor of a State functions as an agent of the President. They are articles 239(2), 200 and 356. Except in regard to these articles, the Governor functions as the Constitutional Head."

I had also said:

"When an advice is given, by the Chief Minister to the Governor, the question is whether the Governor is bound by the advice or not. My answer to that is, he is bound to accept the advice."

I had expressed these views when we discussed the Madhya Pradesh situation. When a certain situation arises, if anybody tried to interpret my views . . .

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Who is anybody ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I have got the extract of what the All India Radio announcement said. (Interruptions).

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Lay it on the Table.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I did not refer to the All India Radio first. It was Mr. Vajpayee who did and it is for him to lay it on the Table. Now, Sir, in the AIR announcement, the word used is not "official spokesman" but "official circles".

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: What is the difference?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: There is a lot of difference. Official circles can interpret what I said before. What is wrong in that?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: That means, you accept the responsibility.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: In this particular situation developing in Haryana, that was a matter between the Governor, the Chief Minister and the legislature there. What are we supposed to do in this matter? Even if certain official circles of the Home Ministry interpret what I said before, I cannot help it.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मेरे हारा किये गये सवालों का जवाब नहीं आया । मैंने पूछा था कि यह जो गृह-मंत्री महोदय ने विचार प्रकट किया है कि जिस मुक्य मंत्री का बहुमत संदेह में पड़ गया हो उसे राज्यपाल को विद्यानसभा को भेंग करने की सलाह देने का अधिकार होगा । यह मुक्य मंत्री का विचार गृह-मंत्री महोदय का है या यह दिक्षेक्षण के लिए जो कमेटी बनी है उसका है या यह सारे मंत्रिमंडल का विचार है ? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि केबिनेट की पारिस्थिति क्या है ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: It is not the question of the Cabinet taking any policy decision in the matter. That is exactly where the hon. Member is misreading the Constitution and the functioning of a Governor and of Government. What a Governor should do in a Constitutional situation in a State

[Y. B. Chavan]

is none of the business of the Central Government.

श्री भ्रतल बिहारी बाजपेयी : उपायक महोदय, मैं एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूँ। गृह-मंत्री महोदय परस्पर विरोधी बातें कह रहे हैं। वह कह रहे हैं कि राज्यपाल क्या करे या क्या न करे उसे हमको यह कहने का अधिकार नहीं है लेकिन उन्होंने यह कह दिया कि हरियाणा के राज्यपाल मुख्य मंत्री की सलाह मानने के लिए बंधे हुए हैं। यह बात यहाँ दिल्ली से कैसे कही गयी? मैं इसके लिए हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स को कोट कर रहा हूँ:

"Official circles said today".

गृह-मंत्री महोदय का यह विचार कि आल इंडिया रेडियो ने आफिशिएल स्पोक्स-मैन नहीं कहा बल्कि आफिशिएल सर्किल्स कहा इसलिए उसमें फंक हो जाता है यह तर्क भेरी समझ में नहीं आया। 10 तारीख को जबकि हरियाणा में उत्तप्ति हो रही थी और यहाँ पर मामला उठाया गया था तो डा० संजीव रेडी ने यह निदेश दिया था कि 7 दिन के अन्दर हरियाणा विधान सभा की बैठक बुलाई जानी चाहिए लेकिन उसके लिए राज्यपाल ने कुछ नहीं किया लेकिन इसके दूसरी ओर राज्यपाल को सलाह यहाँ से दी जाती है कि प्रगर बंसीलाल उन्हें कहें कि विधान सभा को भंग कर दिया जाय तो वह उसे मानने के लिए मजबूर हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या अन्य राज्य-पालों को भी इस तरह के निदेश दिये जायेंगे? मेरे इस प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं दिया गया है। जब पंजाब में गुरुनाम सिंह ने राज्य-पाल से चाहा कि वह विधान सभा को भंग कर दें तो राज्यपाल महोदय ने वह उनकी सिफारिश क्यों नहीं मानी? क्या गृह-मंत्री ने उस समय भी यह उन्हें कहा था कि मुख्य मंत्री की बात मानने के लिए राज्यपाल बंधे हुए हैं?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: If I had been asked, I would have repeated the same opinion even then.

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : दरभस्त द्वारा गृह-मंत्री महोदय परस्पर विरोधी बात कहने में माहिर हो गये हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जब इस तरह का स्टेट्समैन दबावार में निकला:

"Bansi Lal within his rights to advice dissolution".

चब्हाण साहब के जरिये ऐसा कहा गया। प्रगर यह बात नहीं थी तो उस चीज को दूसरे दिन चब्हाण साहब के जरिये या उनके दफ्तर के जरिए उसका खंडन क्यों नहीं किया गया?

गृह-मंत्री महोदय पर संविधान को लागू करने की जिम्मेदारी है। अब हालत यह है कि वह बंगाल के लिए एक बात करते हैं और दूसरे हरियाणा जैसे प्रान्त के लिए उससे विपरीत बात करते हैं। बंगाल और पंजाब ग्रादि के लिए वह एक ग्रलग मापदंड निर्धारित करते हैं क्योंकि वहाँ की गैर-कांग्रेसी सरकारों को हटाना है लेकिन चूंकि हरियाणा में बंसीलाल के मुख्य मंत्रित्व में कांग्रेसी सरकार स्थापित है इसलिए उसके लिए एक दूसरा ही मापदण्ड वह निर्धारित करते हैं। मैं स्टेट्समैन से एक उद्धरण देना चाहता हूँ:

"The horse-trading that has gone on in Haryana is a dangerous omen".

उसमें कहा गया है:

"If the Central Congress leadership was really interested in the long haul—rather than in Mr. Bansi Lal's immediate survival to save the party's face in these crucial pre-election weeks—it should have acted as sternly against the other defectors as it did with Mr. B. D. Sharma, the ringleader."

मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि जानवूम कर आल इंडिया रेडियो के जरिए यह कहा गया है कि मुख्य मंत्री इस तरह से कह सकता है। डी० डी० शर्मा को हटा दिया

गया, श्री निजिलिंगप्पा का इशारा था कि वह जाकर एकप्रेशन करेंगे केबिनेट का। अभी 4-5 लोग फिर बापिस आ रहे हैं और यह लोग आगे जाकर मंत्री बनेंगे। अभी आप जानते हैं कि डिफेंक्शंस कमेटी की रपट है। इस सदन में बाकायदा बहस हुई थी और फिर एक कमेटी बैठाई गई थी जिसकी कि रपट सामने है। उसे एक महिना भी नहीं हुआ और उस रपट के ऊपर इस सदन में बहस भी नहीं हुई और अभी से गृह-मंत्री महोदय संविधान की स्वस्थ परम्परा को तोड़ने में लगे हुए हैं। मैं गृह-मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि डिफेंक्शंस कमेटी में डिस्सोल्युशन के सिलसिले में कोई विचार-विमर्श हुआ था यदि हुआ था तो क्या यह चीज सामने आई थी कि माइनारिटी में आ गये चीफ मिनिस्टर को डिस्सोल्युशन करने की राज्यपाल को सलाह देने की इजाजत नहीं दी जायेगी? क्या आप इस चीज को मानने हैं?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: The discussions of the Defection Committee are very interesting. Certainly they can be discussed when the report is before us. How can I sum up the views expressed by different members in different ways in a committee? It is very difficult for me to do.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam): on all the relevant things we were unanimous. The only thing is that in practice we would not behave like that.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: No; there is no question of that. If I remember it aright, the only question that was discussed in the Defection Committee was whether this question of advice for dissolution etc., was germane to the work of the Defection Committee and it was thought that it was not germane to the work of the Committee. That was all that was discussed about it.

श्री रवि राय: मेरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं आया। मैंने पूछा है कि जब कोई चीफ मिनिस्टर माइनारिटी में हो तो क्या उसको राज्यपाल को यह सलाह देने का हक

है कि राज्यपाल विधान सभा को डिजीस्ट कर दे? गृह मंत्री महोदय की इस बारे में क्या राय है?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: These are hypothetical questions.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, actually our calling-attention notice was given when Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee raised this issue on the basis of a newspaper item wherein there was some announcement from the All India Radio.

[MR. SPEAKER *In the Chair*]

You remember, Sir, when you were in the Chair and this question of Haryana was raised, you in your wisdom said that something should be done within seven days and the Assembly should be called. In your absence that has altogether been flouted. Anyhow, since you are here, I am submitting that the Home Minister in his reply has conveniently not mentioned what was announced by the All India Radio. Unfortunately, sometimes the All India Radio behaves like All India Radio. Whatever is announced by Government . . . (Interruption)

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): This is highly objectionable.

MR. SPEAKER: Come to the question. The question is about Haryana and not about All India Radio.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: They have misused the radio.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The hon. Home Minister was talking about the sanctity of Parliament and the Governor's powers according to the Constitution. It is a fact that in Haryana Shri Bansi Lal has lost his majority and, under the guidance of the Centre, is being helped by the Home Minister and the Governor who, unfortunately, has become a partisan in this whole affair. The same rule was not applied which is being applied now, when Shri Ajoy Kumar Mukerjee, wanted to convene the Assembly on the 18th December. Only a few days after that he was forced to convene it before and

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

ultimately that government, elected by the people, was dismissed. In UP the Assembly members came here all the way from Lucknow.

AN HON. MEMBER: Rajasthan.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: They wanted to have a physical check up.

AN HON. MEMBER: Medical check-up.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: They wanted to check them physically. They went to the President but they refused to have even a physical check-up. They refused to count them even and then the Government was dismissed. So I would like to know from the hon. Home Minister as to when he is going to leave these double standards (*An Hon. Member: Never.*), whether he would advise the Governor now to see that the Assembly is convened without delay before this horse-trading ends.

AN HON. MEMBER: Bullock trading.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: It is going on. Everybody is assured that the moment he is elected or comes back to the Congress, he will become a minister. In Haryana all Congress members are going to be ministers.

Why did he not apply the same standard in Bengal and UP and why is he sticking to this now? Is it because here it is a Congress government? We know that Shri Govinda Menon, when he went to America, said something nasty there about United Front governments. Yesterday Shri Morarji Desai said something about the Kerala Government that he would like to dismiss them and so on. That is the policy of the Central Government, to dismiss non-Congress governments and to install Congress governments by hook or by crook. Is that going to be the policy?

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): By crook.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: The hon. Member has not asked me a question. He made a charge against me of having double standards.

The question he has to ask himself is whether he is not following double standards. He wants one to be applied to Bengal and another to Haryana.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: That is not the thing.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: That is exactly the thing. the situations in Bengal and Haryana are different. In Bengal the Governor was convinced that the Government was in a minority. Here, in this case, the Governor did not find the Government in a minority.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH (Pali): Very conveniently so.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: (South Delhi) When defections began to take place on a large-scale after the General Elections in 1967, many of the Congress Ministries began to fall one after another. A new sense of ethical values, democratic values and democratic norms began to dawn on the Congress leaders who had been encouraging defections for the past 20 years. It was said in the House and outside and the committees began to be appointed as to how these defections can be avoided and how some political health can be restored to the country. Then, a suggestion came from some quarters that one way of preventing defections is that we should give the power to the Chief minister, the Prime Minister, who is threatened by defections or who has lost majority, to dissolve the House. It was suggested that that would prevent the people who want to cross the floor. At that time, it was clearly said in the House and outside—it was discussed in the Committee on Defections also—that this would be a very very dangerous weapon. Some people quoted the British example how it is done there that in Britain there are only two major parties and there too, normally, the advice of the Prime Minister is accepted by the King or Queen only when he is in majority and that, when it is clear that he has lost majority, even if he advises the Crown, the Crown is not bound to accept the advice and the other party is called upon to form the Ministry.

In this country, a number of occasions arose when, because no such practice or no such convention was there, the Governor followed one pattern in Rajasthan,

another pattern in Bihar and a third pattern in West Bengal and so on. Then, you, Sir, convened the Presiding Officers Conference and certain norms were laid that whenever the majority of a party or a Ministry in any legislature was in doubt, what should be done. That Conference suggested that whenever there was a doubt about a Ministry enjoying on majority support, the Assembly should be called within seven days and the decision whether the majority is with the Chief Minister or not should be settled on the floor of the House. This matter came before the Defections Committee also. The majority of the members there opposed giving a blanket right to any Chief Minister when he had lost the majority, to advise the Governor to dissolve the Assembly. One could understand whatever the Chief Minister might have said, whatever the other people might have said, when the norms were not there. But, in view of these norms having been established, I want to know what has been done in Haryana. Why did not the Haryana Chief Minister, advise the Governor, to convene the Assembly within seven days to find out whether the majority was with the Chief Minister or not ? This is my charge.

Then, the All India Radio and the press brought out the report, by official circles or the Home Ministry, that the Governor is bound by the advice of the Chief Minister if he wants to dissolve the Assembly. This acted as a threat and, apart from other methods, cajoling and paying money and bribes, this was also used as a means to bring back some of those people. It is this kind of horse-trading that we have been condemning and which the Home Minister has been condemning. That kind of horse-trading was encouraged by the spokesmen of the Home Ministry.

Further, one of the norms established is that there should be a limit to the number of Ministers that any Ministry should have. Now, we find that some steps are being taken to expand the Haryana Ministry. So far, they have not done it. I want to know whether, in the face of the norm that has been established now, such a thing would be justifiable.

My first specific question is whether the All India Radio was given this news by

somebody from the Home Ministry or it was just inferred from the past utterances of the Home Minister and, if somebody gave it to All India Radio, who was the person responsible for it. My second question is whether it is binding for the Governor to accept the advice of the Chief Minister when he has lost the majority in the Assembly. We want a clear mind of the Government in regard to that. I also want to know whether the Government accept the recommendations of the Presiding Officers' Conference that whenever the Chief Minister has lost the majority, the decision should be taken on the floor of the Assembly within seven days. Even now there is a doubt about the majority in the Haryana Assembly. I want to know whether even now they will ask the Governor to call the Assembly so that one should know whether the Chief Minister enjoys the majority or not.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: The hon. Member has raised some questions about the discussions in the Defections Committee. He was a member of the Defections Committee. He knows what he said there.

As far as the ceiling on the Ministries is concerned, this is one of the recommendations which has come. I do not know whether it is right for me to discuss a recommendation of a committee the report of which has yet to come before the House. Unless this report is accepted by the House and unless a certain legislation is passed on the basis of those recommendations, it cannot be said that the norms have been accepted.

SHRI RANGA: It is a unanimous one.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: As far as I am concerned, I am a party to that decision, but this will have to have some sort of a statutory effect. I will be glad if some norm acceptable to all is evolved even without legislation.

Then, the hon. Member raised a question who said what. I did say that possibly some officials, even from the Home Ministry, may have discussed what I said in 1967, and tried to interpret it that way. I am not denying that possibility. I cannot help that. (Interruptions).

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: I have put three specific questions and I want specific answers for these. The Home Minister is an able Parliamentarian. I hope, he will give answers to those specific questions.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: He asked me specific questions and I have given specific answers.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: Do you accept the recommendations of the Speakers' Conference?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I respect the Resolutions of the Speakers' Conference, but I have no power to implement them.

SHRI HEM BARUA: May I draw your attention to a very serious matter? This is about conversion of the Birla House in Delhi into a national monument. A fast has been undertaken by Shri Shashi Bhushan...
(*Interruptions*)

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : ग्राम्यक महोदय, आप इस पर कालिंग एटेंशन नोटिस की इजाजत दीजिए।

Mr. SPEAKER: Let us see. I have not seen them. I will see. Now, papers to be laid on the Table.

12. 33 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT OF LIFE INSURANCE CORPORATION OF INDIA

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA): On behalf of Shri Morarji Desai,

I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report of the Life Insurance Corporation of India for the year ended the 31st March, 1968 along with the Audited Accounts, under section 29 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See LT-2693/68].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER UTTAR PRADESH NAGAR MAHAPALIKA ADHINIYAM (HINDI AND ENGLISH VERSIONS)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR): On behalf of Shri Satya Narain Sinha, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following U. P. Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 540 of the Uttar Pradesh Nagar Mahapalika Adhiniyam, 1959, read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 25th February, 1968, as varied by Proclamation dated the 15th April, 1968, issued by the President in relation to the State of Uttar Pradesh:—

- (1) The Rules for the Assessment and Collection of Tax on Advertisements, not being Advertisements published in newspapers by the Nagar Mahapalika, Kanpur, published in Notification No. 4313-B/XI-C-31-MT-62 in Uttar Pradesh Gazette dated the 23rd November, 1968.
- (2) The Rules for the Assessment and Collection of Tax on Advertisements, not being Advertisements published in newspapers by the Nagar Mahapalika, Varanasi, published in Notification No. 4345-B/XI-C-56-MT-60 in Uttar Pradesh Gazette dated the 23rd November, 1968.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2694/68].

REPORT OF SMALL FAMILY NORM COMMITTEE

Dr. S. CHANDRASEKHAR: I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report (1968) of Small Family Norm Committee.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2695/68].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER THE CUSTOMS ACT, CENTRAL EXCISES AND SALT ACT ETC.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notices

tions under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

- (i) G. S. R. 2125 published in Gazette of India dated the 7th December, 1968 containing corrigendum to G. S. R. 2019 dated the 16th November, 1968.
- (ii) G. S. R. 2141 published in Gazette of India dated the 7th December, 1968.
- (iii) G. S. R. 2142 published in Gazette of India dated the 7th December, 1968.
- (iv) G. S. R. 2143 published in Gazette in India dated the 7th December, 1968.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2696/68].

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications under section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944:—

- (i) The Central Excise (Eighteenth Amendment) Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 2089 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd November, 1968.
- (ii) The Central Excise (Nineteenth Amendment) Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 2091 in Gazette of India dated the 30th November, 1968.
- (iii) The Central Excise (Twentieth Amendment) Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 2102 in Gazette of India dated the 30th November, 1968.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2697/68].

(3) (i) A copy of U. P. Notification No. ST-3686/X-1008(56)-67 (Hindi and English versions) published in Uttar Pradesh Gazette dated the 15th November, 1968 under Sub-Section (3) of Section 3-A of the U. P. Sales Tax Act, 1948, read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 25th February, 1968 as varied by Proclamation dated the 15th April, 1968, issued by the President in relation to the State of Uttar Pradesh.

- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notification.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2698/68].

REVIEWS AND ANNUAL REPORTS OF FERTILIZERS AND CHEMICALS TRAVANCORE LIMITED, HINDUSTAN INSECTICIDES LTD., AND FERTILIZER CORPORATION OF INDIA LIMITED, NEW DELHI

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI RAGHU RAMATAH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers under sub-section (1) of section 619-A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- 1. (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited, for the year 1967-68.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited, for the year 1967-68, along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- 2. (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Insecticides Limited for the year 1967-68.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Insecticides Limited, for the year 1967-68, along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- 3. (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi for the year 1967-68.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi for the year 1967-68 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2699/68].

UTTER PRADESH CIVIL LAWS AMENDMENT ACT, 1968

SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA: On behalf of Shri M. Yunus Saleem, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Uttar Pradesh Civil Laws Amendment Act, 1968 (President's Act No. 35 of 1968) published in the Gazette of India dated the 2nd December, 1968 (Hindi and English Versions), under sub-section (3) of Section 3 of the Uttar Pradesh State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1968. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2700/68].

ANNUAL ACCOUNTS OF WEST BENGAL STATE ELECTRICITY BOARD, ANNUAL ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT OF U.P. STATE ELECTRICITY BOARD, ETC. ETC.

सिवाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद): मैं निम्न लिखित पत्र सभापटल पर रखता हूँ :

(1) (एक) पश्चिमी बंगाल राज्य के सम्बन्ध में राष्ट्रपति द्वारा जारी की गई दिनांक 20 फरवरी, 1968 की उद्घोषणा के बाब्द (ग) (4) के साथ पठित विजली (सम्परण) अधिनियम, 1948 की धारा 69 की उप-धारा (5) के अन्तर्गत पश्चिमी बंगाल राज्य विजली बोर्ड के 1966-67 के वार्षिक लेखे की एक प्रति और उन पर लेखापरीका प्रतिवेदन ।

(दो) उपरोक्त लेखे को सभापटल पर रखने में हुए विलम्ब के कारण दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण ।

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2701/68].

(2) (एक) उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य के संबंध में राष्ट्रपति द्वारा जारी की गई दिनांक 25 फरवरी, 1968 की उद्घोषणा द्वारा परिवर्तित, के बाब्द (ग) (4) के साथ पठित

विजली (सम्परण) अधिनियम, 1948, की धारा 75 की उप-धारा (1) के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित दस्तावेजों की एक-एक प्रति:-

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य विजली बोर्ड का 1963-64 का वार्षिक प्रशासनिक प्रतिवेदन (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य विजली बोर्ड का 1964-65 का वार्षिक प्रशासनिक प्रतिवेदन ।

(दो) अपर के प्रतिवेदनों को सभा-पटल पर रखने में हुए विलम्ब के कारण दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण ।

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2702/68].

12-36 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM Sittings OF THE HOUSE

MINUTES

SHRI THIRUMALA RAO (Kakinada): I beg to lay on the Table Minutes of the Eighth sitting of the Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House held during the current session.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE FROM Sittings OF THE HOUSE

MR. SPEAKER: The Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House in their Eighth Report have recommended that leave of absence be granted to the following fourteen' Members for the

periods indicated against each:

(1) Rani Lalita Rajya Laxmi	22nd July to 30th August, 1968 (Fifth Session)
(2) Shri Lalit Sen	24th July to 24th August, 1968 (Fifth Session).
(3) Shri K. R. Ganesh	11th November to 20th December, 1968 (Sixth Session).
(4) Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah	11th to 26th November, 1968 (Sixth Session).
(5) Shri Tayappa Hari Sonavane	11th November to 20th December, 1968 (Sixth Session).
(6) Shrimati Ila Pal Chaudhuri	11th November to 6th December, 1968 (Sixth Session).
(7) Shri N. K. Somani	11th to 29th November, 1968 (Sixth Session).
(8) Shri K. Jaggaiah	11th November to 15th December, 1968 (Sixth Session).
(9) Shri M. N. Naghnoor	11th November to 20th December, 1968 (Sixth Session).
(10) Maharani Vijayamala Rajaram Chhatrapati Bhonsale	11th to 30th November, 1968 (Sixth Session).
(11) Shri Madhu Limaye	11th to 25th November, 1968 (Sixth Session).
(12) Shri Pashabhai Patel	11th to 26th November, 1968 (Sixth Session).
(13) Shri S. R. Damani	13th November to 10th December, 1968 (Sixth Session).
(14) Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait	11th November to 13th December, 1968 (Sixth Session).

I take it that the House agrees with the recommendations of the Committee.

HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. SPEAKER: The leave is granted. The Members will be informed accordingly.

12.37 hrs.

INDIAN POST OFFICE (AMENDMENT) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Post Office Act, 1898.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Post Office Act, 1898."

The motion was adopted.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH: I introduce the Bill.

INDIAN TARIFF (AMENDMENT) BILL*

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAJI QURESHI): On behalf of Shri Dinesh Singh, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1934.

स्त्री शिव चन्द्र शर्मा (मधुबनी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इंडियन टेरिफ़ (एमेंडमेंट) बिल का विरोध करता हूँ।

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member will please confine himself only to the Constitutional point. He can oppose the Bill later. At this stage, he may speak only on the Constitutional position; that is all.

* Published in Gazette of India Extra-ordinary, Part II, Section 2, Dated 16.12.68.

श्री शिव चन्द्र शर्मा: हकीकत में यह संशोधन टेरिफ़ कमीशन की सिफारिशों को सामने रख कर नहीं लाया जा रहा है, बल्कि उनको नजर-अन्दाज़ किया जा रहा है। टेरिफ़ कमीशन की सिफारिशों को कार्यान्वित करने से कुछ उद्योगों का, जिन में मोटर उद्योग भी है, विकास होगा। लेकिन उन सिफारिशों को लागू नहीं किया जा रहा है। मिनिस्ट्री आफ़ कामसं द्वारा इंडियन टेरिफ़ (एमेंडमेंट) बिल के बारे में जो नोट सर्कुलेट किया गया है, मैं उसमें से मोटर उद्योग के मुतालिक एक बायक को पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ :

"For these reasons the Commission has concluded that there is no practical alternative but to let the industry continue under the present scheme of protection."

इस बिल के पेज 7 पर कहा गया है :

"In respect of products of the automobile and automobile ancillary industries. . . the Bill seeks to discontinue the tariff protection with effect from the 1st January, 1969. . . ."

कमीशन का कनक्लूजन यह है कि मोटर इंडस्ट्री को प्रोटेक्शन की स्त्रीम के अन्तर्गत रहने देना चाहिए, लेकिन इस विधेयक में उसको डिस्काउंट्यू किया जा रहा है।

मोटर एन्सिलरी इंडस्ट्री के बारे में टेरिफ़ कमीशन की रीकमेंडेशन में कहा गया है कि उसके डेवेलपमेंट को बाच करना चाहिए, लेकिन विधेयक में उसके बारे में भी संशोधन लाया गया है। इस स्थिति में इस विधेयक से देश का ग्रोद्योगीकरण और मोटर उद्योग का विकास नहीं होने जा रहा है, बल्कि उस से विदेशी उद्योगपतियों को छूट दी जा रही है, उनका रास्ता प्रशस्त किया जा रहा है कि वे भ्रपने माल को हिन्दुस्तान के बाजार में लायें और मुनाफ़ाख़ोरी करें। चूँकि यह विधेयक टेरिफ़ कमीशन की रीकमेंडेशन के खिलाफ़ है और सदन को गुमराह करने वाला है, इसलिए मैं इसका विरोध करता हूँ।

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1934."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI MOHAMMAD SHAFI QURESHI: I introduce* the Bill.

12.39 hrs.

MATTER UNDER RULE 377

SHADOWING OF M.P.S. BY POLICE IN ORISSA

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour): Under Rule 377 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I beg to ask for your permission to raise the following:

We three Members of Parliament, namely, Janav Syed Badrudduja, Shri J. M. Biswas and myself had been on a tour to the riot affected areas of Cuttack with the following objects in mind:

- (1) To collect first hand information, on the affairs leading to the riots;
- (2) Role of the State Government and others; and
- (3) To ensure that proper compensation was given to the victims and they were rehabilitated properly.

We regret to say from the very beginning we were shadowed by a band of police (Special Branch) people. They were, no doubt, deputed to record our conversation with the people in general. It is clear that the Government's intention was to discourage, and even by implied intimidation, Members of Parliament from performing their duties by securing first hand report as to what has happened on such a deplorable happening in Cuttack. As stated above, we were on fact finding mission and in our mission we were prevented to find out as to what has happened in the affected areas because of the constant presence of watchful police officers, which to a great extent deterred people to come forward and narrate their experience before us.

* Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

The Chief Minister of Orissa in a statement has confirmed this. I submit that the conduct of the Government of Orissa in this regard clearly amounts to violation of privileges of the Members of this House and thus prevented from the performance of our duty as people's representatives in Parliament.

I would request you to ask the Central Government to make a statement in this regard and initiate a discussion, this being a very important matter.

श्री जार्ज़ करनेन्डीज़ (बम्बई-दक्षिण) :
प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, यह प्रिविलेज का मामला है; आप इसको प्रिविलेज के रूप में उठाने की इजाजत दीजिए।

MR. SPEAKER: I have seen it.

श्री जार्ज़ करनेन्डीज़ : आप खुद इसको कमेटी को भेज दीजिए।

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam): It is sought to be raised as a Motion of Privilege, or what is it, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER: Under that rule which be quoted. He wanted my permission. I have agreed to it. It has been raised under the existing rule. I do not know whether the Minister can say something now.

SHRI RANGA: What I say is this. We have also had experience of going round the various States on certain occasions. I cannot say whether I was completely free from being shadowed. Shadowing has been going on when the Britishers were here and in the present regime also, where the Congress is in power, where others also are in power. I cannot complain about shadowing because it is there. (*Interruption*) Sometimes it is even a protection also for myself. (*Interruption*) I cannot complain just because I am being shadowed that my privilege is affected in any way, or my freedom is affected in any way. If some people are willing to come and give evidence before me or information to me that they became afraid of these shadows which follow me, I cannot make a special complaint about the Government.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Are we in a Fascist State?

SHRI RANGA: Certainly, it would be my right to protest against any kind of shadowing. But is there any Government in India or anywhere else, or even in Kerala where there is no shadowing at all? The only thing is that the shadowing should not be so demonstrative or so oppressive that I feel myself oppressed and others also feel oppressed and I do not like their presence while I take my food lest there should be *kricchradosha* or anything of that kind. Therefore, I do not think that it is right for my hon. friend to raise a big complaint over this matter and ask the Government of India to make a special inquiry into this matter.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): I have great pleasure in agreeing with what Shri Ranga has said about this matter. This is a matter within the purview of the State Governments. Sometimes, some arrangements have to be made even for the security of the persons who go in a difficult situation.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: And record the conversations also.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I quite agree that even if some sort of shadowing was done, it should not be done demonstrably. Art lies in concealing art.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Do it in the Chavan's way.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Unfortunately there are no Chavans everywhere. So, personally I do not think that there is anything in this, because the Members were not prohibited or stopped from doing anything.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: The people were deterred. I mentioned it earlier.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North-East): I fear that the Home Minister had made the matter worse. We are taking our stand on a matter of principle, and it is that parliamentarians when they are on a mission of this sort or which Shri Jyotirmoy Basu and others went should be treated properly. In this case both of them admit that very probably they were shadowed. It was a wrong thing done under British rule, and it is a wrong thing done under Independence because it stands in the way of the proper

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

performance of duty by Members. In this case, it seems, I do not know, I have, however, seen some of the reports that Shri Jyotirmoy Basu showed me, that the Chief Minister had referred to reports being in his possession which could only be based on eavesdropping into the talks with the Members concerned when they were contacting members of the public and trying to elicit essential information. It is a serious matter and that is why the matter should go to the Privileges Committee. That does not mean condemnation of the State Government, if it goes to the Privileges Committee.

MR. SPEAKER: Just now he has said what he had heard from Shri Jyotirmoy Basu. But I have not even heard that. So, I am not in a position to say whether it should or should not go to the Privileges Committee. After all, I have no particular opinions. I shall discuss with Shri Jyotirmoy Basu and find out what the difficulty was, whether it was only some policemen going with him or whether his work was being obstructed. So many things are involved. So, I would not say anything now. We shall see.

12.44 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: ESSENTIAL SERVICES MAINTENANCE ORDINANCE;
and

ESSENTIAL SERVICES MAINTENANCE BILL—Contd.

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now proceed with the further discussion of the following resolution moved by Shri S. S. Kothari on the 10th December, 1968, namely—

"This House disapproves of the Essential Services Maintenance Ordinance, 1968 (Ordinance No. 9 of 1968) promulgated by the President on the 13th September, 1968."

The House will also take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Vidya Charan Shukla on the 11th December, 1968, namely:—

"That the Bill to provide for the maintenance of certain essential services

and the normal life of the community, be taken into consideration."

We have already taken many hours on this Bill.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): May I submit that the Business Advisory Committee met and decided that the time should be 7 hours . . .

MR. SPEAKER: I have heard about it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I am coming to that. They have allotted four hours or so for the second reading because there are as many as 264 amendments. Apart from that, the hon. Minister in charge of the Bill said that some paper will be circulated or he will make a definite statement about the alternative machinery. That has not yet been circulated to us. We do not know what the alternative machinery is going to be. You can see the proceedings of the House in this regard. The Deputy-Speaker had made it very clear, and everybody knows. Without telling us what the alternative machinery is going to be, the hon. Minister wants us to pass this Bill. We have not received any papers regarding this even in the *dak* today.

The Home Minister and the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs are both here, and they should make a statement on this. For, we are now told that they want to bring forward some legislation next session and meanwhile this Bill should be passed and the alternative machinery for the redressal of the grievances will follow in the next session. In that case, let this Bill also go over to the next session. Unless that is circulated, this discussion should be adjourned.

श्री जार्ज करनेम्हीज (बम्बई दक्षिण) : मैं एक बात बतलाना चाहता हूँ। यह उस दिन की प्रोसीडिंग्स है। जिस बात को एस० एम० बैमर्जी साहब ने उठाया उसी सिलसिले में कहना चाहता हूँ। डिप्टी-स्पीकर साहब ने कहा कि प्राप्त आलटरेटिव मशीनरी क्या पेश कर रहे हैं तो इस पर यह लेबर देने लगे और कहा कि इस के बारे में मैं बोलने वाला हूँ। सारी बहस खत्म होने के बाद डिप्टी-स्पीकर बोले :

"MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have mentioned in your remarks that some alternative scheme is there. May I request you to spell it out further because that is the main point from this side? Can you give some details about the alternative machinery? That would be beneficial for the discussion here.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: Now or in my reply?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Tomorrow, you can do that.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: Yes, Sir. Tomorrow I will mention it."

अध्यक्ष महोदय, चार दुमारो हो गए; लेकिन अब तक इनकी आलटरनेटिव मशीनरी हम लोगों के सामने भेन्शन नहीं हुई है। इसलिए आप तत्काल उनसे कहिए इसके लिए।

दूसरी जो घटना घटी थी वह यह कि सबाइंटेट लेजिस्लेशन कमेटी के पास नियमों को भेजा गया था। अब उस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आई है। मैंने इस पर एक नोटिस दिया है और शायद मधु लिमये जी ने भी दिया है। हम यह चाहते हैं कि उस कमेटी की जो रेकमेंडेशन है जिसमें उन्होंने इस नियम को कुछ संशोधित किया है उस पर यहां बहस होनी चाहिए वरना बहुत ही दिक्कत हो जायगी। मैं समझता हूँ कि नियमों के अनुसार भी उस पर अलग से बहस होना बहुत आवश्यक है।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): I was ready, but I was not called upon to do that.

श्री जार्ड फर्नेंडीज़: हम उस पर बहस चाहते हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: The points raised are no doubt very relevant points. The question is whether the hon. Minister will reply to the point raised about the coming legislation. It is an ordinance which is sought to be replaced by this Bill and naturally perhaps they

will insist on its being passed. Anyway, if Government could give an indication, I shall be very happy.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: There is no question of happiness. You must direct them to make that statement.

SHRI UMANATH (Pudukkottai): Because it was an assurance by them.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour): It was an assurance given to the House.

MR. SPEAKER: The report of the Sub-ordinate Legislation Committee is with hon. Members already and it has been circulated to everyone.

श्री जार्ड फर्नेंडीज़: अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम आपसे उस पर व्यवस्था चाहेंगे।

MR. SPEAKER: When that particular clause comes up, naturally hon. Members could discuss this also.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: My only point is this. We have already taken such a long time over this, almost one full day and we discussed it generally, but now the committee has come forward with a specific recommendation for a substitute clause. The recommendation of the Committee is as follows:—

"The Committee accordingly recommend that for sub-clause (2) of clause 2 of the Bill the following may be substituted . . ."

They have suggested a specific amendment in this regard. But the hon. Minister has not brought forward any amendment.

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA (Anand): I have tabled an amendment.

MR. SPEAKER: These things can be discussed when that clause comes up. The hon. Member himself may give some amendment or some others could table the amendment. And we could certainly discuss them.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: As far as the question of alternative arrangement is concerned, I have been in readiness to make the statement, but I was not called

[Shri Vidya Charan Shukla]

upon to do because other hon. Members were still speaking. As soon as the Chair directs me to make the statement, I shall do so.

As far as the recommendation of the committee on Subordinate Legislation is concerned, it is wrong to say that we are not accepting the recommendation. We have tabled an official amendment accepting in full the recommendation of the committee.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: But we have not seen it.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: I have given it to the office.

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA: I have tabled an amendment, and it is contained in List No. 24.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I have seen all the amendments up to amendment No. 265. There is no official amendment in this regard so far.

MR. SPEAKER: If it has not yet been circulated, it will be circulated.

The hon. Minister said that he would be prepared to say something in regard to the alternative scheme, if he was directed by the Chair. Now, can he say something about it?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: May I do it at two o'clock when the House re-assembles after lunch, so that I could get all the papers and then make a statement?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I have also tabled two amendments.

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI (Gonda): I have also given notice of an amendment.

MR. SPEAKER: If the amendments are in time, they would be circulated and they would come up. I do not know whether they have been received in time.

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI: They were given in time.

MR. SPEAKER: What I want to suggest

is that at least now we should stick to the schedule of time. The latest schedule is that we should have 3 hours for the clause-by-clause consideration and 1 hour for the third reading. If on every clause and every amendment, hon. Members want to speak, then I do not know how we could accommodate all of them; of course, it is their privilege to speak and nobody can deny that and I accept it. But still we have ourselves put a restriction of 3 hours. It is not a restriction imposed by Government. It is the Business Advisory Committee which has allotted that time. After all, we have spent four days already on this.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: When the Deputy-Speaker was in the chair in your absence, we had requested that he could always allot one more hour extra which he had in his sleeves.

MR. SPEAKER: Even now, if it is only one hour more, I shall be very happy and there will be no quarrel about it. I would only say that let us impose that restriction. Even with the Speaker's privilege of extending it by one hour, there should be some finality somewhere.

So, we shall have 3 hours for the clauses and 1 hour for the third reading, with the privilege of the Speaker to extend it by 1 hour.

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore): I rise to oppose this Bill. I call this Bill a black and Draconian piece of legislation. At a time when this Bill has been brought forward, we have to take stock of some factors i.e., political, social and economic, those have cropped up in India now.

This Bill has been brought forward in the wake of the 19th September strike. Before we go into this Bill, it is worthwhile to examine the causes and reasons for the 19 September strike. That was mainly a token strike in which the Central Government employees demanded a need-based wage. But to put a lid on that demand, to curb that demand, to put a stop to the organised, non-violent movement of the workers, a Bill of this nature has been brought forward putting a blanket ban on strike.

I would like to pose the problem before you. When there is a large unemployment,

when there is price rise, when there the cost of living is spiralling and starvation has become an everyday affair, would Government try to suppress this organised demand of the teeming millions of this oppressed class by military and police force or would they appreciate that there is something redeeming in this movement and taking advantage of the movement try to bring pressure on those forces which want to throttle the life line of progress and change. I would have been very happy if this movement had been taken as an indication that the workers' rights need to be protected, because without the basic amenities like food, clothing, housing and other things given to the workers, the system would not remain.

It is unfortunate that Government have brought forward this Bill today to completely reverse the policy pursued for the last so many years. With the introduction of this Bill, I see a reversal of the policy Government have been pursuing so far as regards labour relations. When we met the Prime Minister, we told her that this Bill signifies a reversal of Government's labour policy followed so far, as far as the worker's right to strike is concerned.

I would like to go into a little history of this movement. In 1929 through the Indian Trade Disputes Act, the right to strike, the right to have collective bargaining and also lock-out was forbidden and declared illegal. After a lot of struggle, this was reversed and in the Bombay Trade Disputes Act, 1939, voluntary conciliation and voluntary arbitration were conceded to. This was given another legal sanction through the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. But today in 1968, when this right should have been further codified and protected because Government profess that their object is to safeguard the welfare and wellbeing of the weaker community and as they practice socialism, and ought to have safeguarded the rights of the workers which they realised after a hundred years of struggle; but unfortunately, we find that in this legislation there has been a complete reversal of that policy and there has been a total ban put on strikes.

We have been very much concerned to find out what is the alternative machinery provided. In case a strike is threatened, an Under Secretary of the Government by a

notification can ban the strike, but what is the alternative machinery, what would be the nature of conciliation, the nature of adjudication, the nature of arbitration? Nothing has been provided. Even in capitalist countries like USA and Japan, the right to strike is not taken away as arbitrarily as it has been done here. Therefore, I call this a draconian piece of legislation.

I will read out to you extracts from a working paper of the National Commission on Labour where they point out how even capitalist countries like the USA deal with this problem of strike and what checks they provide when they want to curtail the right of strike for a limited period. It says:

"In the United States industrial relations are largely governed by collective bargaining. Legislation is enacted by the Government to ensure to workers the right to organise and bargain collectively. . .

"State intervention in industrial disputes is limited to actual or threatened strikes and lock-outs which imperil national health or safety. In such cases the President of the United States is empowered to appoint a fact-finding board of inquiry, whose preliminary as well as final reports are made public, to report on the circumstances of the dispute, stand taken by the parties and efforts made by them to settle the dispute subsequent to the appointment of the board. The president can obtain court injunction for restraining strike for a maximum period of 80 days to provide an opportunity to the parties 'to cool off' and enable them reaching a settlement with the assistance of the Federal Conciliation and Mediation Service. If no settlement is reached during the 'first 60 days of this period, provision exists for ascertainment of employees' approval or rejection of employer's last offer through secret ballot to be conducted by the National Labour Relations Board."

These things are there even in capitalists countries. The Government of India have appointed a National Commission on Labour to see to the welfare of labour, but in this Bill they are going to abolish completely the most important right which the workers

[**Shri S. Kundu**]

had achieved. Therefore, I accuse this Government of making a reversal of the policy which was being pursued for the last so many years.

It has been said that productivity and wage structure must be connected. There are some people, the vested interests group, who always insist that wage increase must be related to productivity. I think this is an obsolete idea, this is an antiquated idea, which has no relevance to the problems of the developing countries. Even in capitalist countries like Japan and America it has been found that by giving minimum benefits to the workers, productivity goes on increasing. In Japan during the last 10 years with the increase of wages more than eleven times of the workers, productivity has also gone up.

As I informed the House the other day, in Japan as compared with 1965-66 during the last year the average wage has increased by 13.31 per cent, but what is the picture we get in India? In India it is indeed a grim picture, a picture of starvation and suffering. If you go to the dark hovels of the workers, the dungeons in which they live, you will wonder what has happened in these twenty years, where all the so-called rise in the national production and economic growth has led us to. The picture is this. From 1947 to 1955 there was an increase in real wage, but in 1947 the real wage was lower than the real wage in 1939. From 1955 to 1960 the wage was constant and from 1961 to 1968 the wage has shown a downward trend. Today in 1968 the real wage has gone down to 89.8 per cent of what it was in 1961. And the cost of living index, as compared to 1961-62, has gone up to 213. In such circumstances, without granting the basic minimum needs to the worker and without making a reality of the concept of need-based wage, you want to bring a law by which you want to stop the organized labour force which wants to create an impact on this Government to realise its demand.

It is said that by bringing a law you can stop this trend. This is a philosophy, this is a concept which is followed by certain sections of the people having dictatorial trends such as Frankenstein, Hitler and Mark Antony. You cannot stop the organised movement of the poorer sections of the people by force. It is time that you read the

writings on the wall. It is time to find out and evolve a machinery to meet their demands. Economic growth has no meaning unless the condition of the large sections of our people is improved. All the efforts we have put in and the all the money we have put in have gone to the advantage of a few and large number of workers and peasants have remained in dungeon and they remain in unhealthy surroundings. They cannot send their children to schools. 70% of them are illiterate. Now you bring in a legislation to curb their right to strike because you want to protect certain vested interests in the society. Then I tell you that the law will be defied as you know many laws during the British time were defied and defeated by the organized strength of the workers and this law will also be defied.

13 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after lunch at five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair**]

STATUTORY RESOLUTION *Re: ESSENTIAL SERVICES MAINTENANCE ORDINANCE;*
and ESSENTIAL SERVICES MAINTENANCE BILL—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Kundu.

SHRI S. KUNDU: Sir, I was saying that there must be some correlation between the wage policy and the economic growth of the country. Otherwise, whatever be the economic growth, it would not benefit the people. Whenever we have pleaded for a proper wage policy the Government has come out with such reactionary Bills prohibiting organised struggle of the workers and their right to strike. It reminds me of Don Quixote's attack on the wind-mill. Through the police and the army, Government is trying to curb the rights of workers attacking them, forgetting that they cannot continue with this sort of thing for a pretty long time. They will have to concede the due share of the workers, which will also help in the economic growth of the country and productivity.

In Germany, in the Ruhr Valley a survey was conducted by the FAO and they found that by increasing the calorific value of the diet given to cellery workers to about 400, productivity of each person increased to the extent of 10 tons of coal. So, this principle has been accepted everywhere, but in India, whenever a demand is made that the rise in cost of living should be neutralised, Government comes forward with repressive measures. This was exactly what the mediaeval capitalists were doing. Though the modern capitalists have slightly reoriented and changed their ideas but today the Government of India are still thinking in the line of mediaeval capitalism.

I was dealing with the constitutional validity of this Bill, and I had touched upon this point earlier. I had pointed out earlier that the various provisions of this Bill violated the chapter relating to fundamental rights and also other articles in the Constitution. The right to strike and the right to organise are inalienable rights of the workers which cannot be allowed to be whittled down in any circumstances. This inalienable right, the right to live freely, to organise unions and associations unfettered, comes from the very concept of the common law, and this common law has been codified, and the codification is in pursuance of giving a positive and progressive shape to the hopes and aspirations of the people. To organise freely associations and unions, is germane in the concept of collective bargaining which has been accepted as an implement in the hand of the worker by the ILO convention. The logical conclusion of collective bargaining is that you have the right to have an organisation or an association to fight for the principle of collective bargaining, and also the right to work and the right to strike.

It is quite possible that today the Supreme Court may say that the right to strike is not a fundamental right under article 19(1) (c) but in course of time when the society will change and will take a positive direction to give shape to the wills and aspirations of the people then the judges, being also human beings, are bound to interpret it in such a way that the right to association and the right to organisation and the right to form union are fundamental rights. I may point out in this connection the decisions of the

Madhya Bharat High Court in 1956 where they had said that Government had a limited right to prohibit strikes temporarily, but they had accepted it as a principle that the right to strike was a fundamental right. Therefore, it is too late in the day to say that it is not a fundamental right because 1962 *Supreme Court* has said so. You have been seeing that we have been fighting hard to amend the Fundamental Rights Chapter of the Constitution to make it more progressive and to give it a character where we could say in the background of the 62 *Supreme Court* that the right to strike, the right to organise and the right to form unions are fundamental rights and there can be no two opinions about it.

Article 14 of the Constitution has also been referred to. That article guarantees equal protection before the law, and equal rights before the law. This Bill takes away the right to strike but it does not say anything about the right which some of the employers have, namely the right to have lock-outs. So, there is a discrimination on the face of it. This discrimination will be hit by article 14. If this Bill is passed without making the necessary legislative changes in this regard, then I am sure that it will be declared *ultra vires* and it will be thrown out by the judges of the High Courts and the Supreme Court.

Further, absolute power has been given to the officers, the bureaucrats to decide how and under what circumstances a strike would be prohibited. Clause 3(2) reads thus:

"An Order made under sub-section (1) shall be published in such manner as the Central Government considers best calculated to bring it to the notice of the persons affected by the Order."

The word 'best' means arbitrary use of the power. The power will be exercised under this clause against the workers; but the workers will not know the mode by which a service will be declared essential and how it will be declared and how and where a strike will be prohibited which in most cases will be done by a departmental under-secretary's order. This violates the concept of natural justice. These provisions of the Bill will be declared *ultra vires*, because Government have not spelt out under what circumstances

[**Shri S. Kundu**]

they will use that power. 'How best?', is not the close preserve of Government. It should be openly known to everybody how and in what circumstances they are going to prohibit strikes.

Therefore, I am confirmed in my view that this is an illegal and unconstitutional piece of legislation which will definitely be thrown out by the High Court and the Supreme Court.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY (Gopalganj): Let it be passed by the House now.

SHRI S. KUNDU: Why will the House pass a measure which will be thrown out in the courts? We have been charged for passing unconstitutional legislation by courts and Law Commission.

The ILO has times without number reiterated that the right to collective bargaining should be protected. At their recent meeting at Tokyo the ILO has reiterated this statement. And they have specially booked those countries or resolved against those countries that have agreed to this principle of collective bargaining but not implemented it. One of those countries is India, where the Government of India professes to practice democratic socialism. They have said in their resolution:

"NOTHING with regret that several Asian governments have either not ratified the Freedom of Association and Right to Organize Convention, 1948 (No. 87) and the Right to Organize and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 (No. 98), or having ratified them, have failed to enforce their full implementation, to the detriment of democracy and harmonious development in this region;".

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Member should conclude now.

SHRI S. KUNDU: I may take another four or five minutes. It is a question of human rights, and we are in the human rights year.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has already taken 22 minutes.

SHRI S. KUNDU: I shall conclude in two or three minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, he should

conclude now.

SHRI S. KUNDU: They have further said that the Government of India and some other countries had put their seal on the principle of collective bargaining but they had not implemented it. Today, you are seeing how they are going to protect this collective bargaining by putting a blanket ban on strikes which is nothing else but a reversal of the policy followed earlier though in a limited manner.

This reminds me of the 17th or 18th century practice of some imperialist countries where free labour was collected and pushed into and sealed in some sort of boxes known as 'Coffin Ships' and sent to different parts of the USA and Europe. They had no rights for trade unionism. They had right to obey the command, work and die. I have, therefore, to accuse this Government of introducing such "Coffin-Ship" system and making a drastic reversal of policy.

It also reminds me of the Combination Act to which I had referred to once before. It was passed in 1800 in England, and after 20 years of relentless struggle at that, against that Act which forbade the right to form union, the right to strike etc., the Combination Act was repealed. I am sure the day will come when. . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have given the hon. Member two minutes more twice or thrice. Now, it is becoming impossible for me. He has to conclude now.

SHRI S. KUNDU: Therefore, I say that a physically degenerated nation, a nation which has been deprived of all sense of thinking, a nation which is morally and physically reduced to the status of bestiality cannot protect liberty and cannot maintain democracy. Whether the strike of 19th September was indicative of anything? Let this Government try to understand what for they were struggling, and try to give a positive shape and direction to the will and urges of the starving and toiling millions who want a better society, better living conditions, better opportunity to live freely, to think freely and to live like civilised human beings.

Now I conclude. But if you do not do that and pursue this Bill, you will completely

take away their rights and you will completely shatter their hopes and aspirations. I think this is a great danger as well as challenge.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now it is very difficult for me. You have taken more than 25 minutes. It is impossible for me to give you more time. Now the Minister.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): The proposal under consideration of Government briefly is to give a statutory basis to the machinery of joint consultation and compulsory arbitration for Central Government employees which at present is non-statutory. Reference to arbitration on matters which are arbitrable will be subject to the overriding authority of Parliament.

An outline of the proposed arrangements under consideration is given below:—

- (1) The machinery will cover all Central Government employees except those in Class I or II (other than ministerial posts) or those belonging to any Police Force or working in any managerial, administrative or supervisory capacity and drawing emoluments above a certain level;
- (2) The functions of the Joint Councils under the machinery would be:—
 - (a) to promote harmonious relations between the Central Government and its employees;
 - (b) to promote the welfare of the employees;
 - (c) to endeavour to settle any dispute or difference between the Central Government and its employees in respect of matters relating to the conditions of service of employees;
 - (d) to consider and recommend to the Central Government measures for improving the standards and efficiency of work in offices and establishments of the Central Government.

Disputes relating to the conditions of service of employees as respects pay and allowances, weekly hours of work and leave affecting any well-defined section of employees sharing the same service conditions and having a common interest in relation to the subject matter of the dispute would be referred to the Board of Arbitration. In case a dispute is not referred to arbitration, the reasons for not doing so would be placed before the Parliament. Similarly, if it is . . .

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirappalli): Why refer to it with this 'if' and all that?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please listen patiently.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: . . . considered necessary to modify the recommendations of the Board in any case, in the interest of public services or on grounds affecting national economy or social justice, the report of the Board along with the proposed modifications and the reasons therefor would be laid before the Parliament and the latter may make such modifications in the recommendations as it may deem fit.

It is because more comprehensive measures are under examination, that the present Bill to replace the Essential Services Maintenance Ordinance, 1968, is presented here as a temporary law.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Now the cat has come out of the bag.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We shall have a debate when we take up clause-by-clause consideration.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I have heard it very carefully. Our submission in the beginning was that this Bill . . .

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central): Is this the time to have a debate on that?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What I suggest is this: Let us give a serious thought to it, and when we come to the clause-by-clause consideration I will give you ample opportunity.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: You kindly hear me.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE: This is not the proper time.

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA: Under what provision is he allowed to speak?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let Members think about it. Do not go into the merits now because nobody has had enough time to ponder over it or to give a considered opinion on it. What I suggest is, when we come to the clause-by-clause consideration, I will give you ample opportunity.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Kindly hear me. My point is this. When the entire matter came up in the morning, when we requested the Speaker through points of orders etc., he said that there should be some machinery and our definite impression was that they want to bring in another legislation. In addition to the Essential Services Maintenance Bill and the already existing Industrial Disputes Act, we thought that they are going to embody something in the Bill itself. Now, Shri Shukla has read out the proposal which is under consideration of government, making the joint consultative machinery statutory. I have got that constitution with me. The JCM is already there. We have got the constitution and the letter of intent is there; everybody has signed it. So, unless something is embodied in the Bill itself, how can you possibly act on that?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have followed his point. When this matter was raised as point of order by several members of the opposition, almost all, it was felt that unless some alternative remedy is provided. . .

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: In the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: . . . there will be almost continuous obstruction to the passage of the Bill. Keeping in view our general scheme of social legislation, I suggested that some alternative remedy should be provided. Now the hon. Minister has come forward with a scheme in which he has suggested that the present measure is only a temporary measure. So, what I would suggest is this. If Shri Banerjee is not satisfied with this statement of the hon. Minister, when we come to the clause-by-clause consideration, he is free to move an amendment to incorporate the scheme in the Bill itself by way of a new clause.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: I do not know how far. . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is for them to plead and it is for the government to accept or not to accept.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak): Sir, what temporary measures do you have for a farmer when his land is taken away?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I want to know from the hon. Minister whether he is going to embody this in the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: On that he has made the point of government very clear.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Then why should we worry or bother about a matter which is in the womb of the government?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will give him an opportunity to speak on this at the proper time. The statement of the Minister is very clear. He has spelt out that he will bring another comprehensive measure and this is only a temporary measure. That is the position of the government. If he is not satisfied, he is free to move amendments at the proper stage.

SHRI UMANATH (Pudukkottai): In the Statement of Objects and Reasons it is clearly stated that it is a temporary measure. Then, what is the new thing the Minister has said by this statement? . . . (interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: At the consideration stage, hon. Members are free to move amendments; not now.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE (Kolaba): I have heard the hon. Minister with patience and attention. But I have my own doubts about the relevance of his statement to the Bill under consideration and that is why I am seeking a clarification from you. He has indicated to us something which is under the consideration of government. As a proverb in Maharashtra goes, one might start building an idol of Ganapathi and ultimately end it with a monkey.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: That they are doing.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE: I do not know what they are doing. So, "under consideration" does not mean anything. Secondly, has it any place in the Bill under consideration? If it has not, it is merely a statement for whatever it is worth. It has no relation to the Bill. When the hon. Member, Shri Banerjee, raised the point whether this scheme was going to be incorporated in the Bill, I saw the Minister shaking his head in the negative.

Let him make it very clear whether this is going to be a part of the Bill. Then we can understand it, whatever it is.

Then, very useful misuse of the word 'temporary' has been made. It could be for ten years and yet it would be temporary; it could be for five years and yet temporary. Let him say that till that legislation comes within the next three or six months, it will be there. They are not going to take five years to consider that. That is the impression he wants to give to the House. Let him say, "We want this measure to be there on the statute book for six months; we will come within that time with this thing and other things." I can understand that; otherwise, this is misuse of the word 'temporary'. Please permit me to say that.

Also, this is just an *obiter dictum* coming out of the mouth of the Minister of State, not even of the Minister in charge of the department. It will only mislead the House, creating hope which may ever be belied.

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The main question that he has raised is that it is outside the purview of this debate.

SHRI DWAIKYAN SEN (Katwa): Sir, can there be a discussion on a ruling? You have already given your ruling.

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA: Sir, we have a committee on subordinate legislation. The moment the rules are laid on the Table of the House, this committee is empowered to look into the rules and make amendments or suggestions to alter them.

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That has nothing to do with this scheme.

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA: All these Members are represented on that committee.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is very simple. At one stage of the debate I suggested to Government that it would be in keeping with the general approach to social problems and legislation that they should provide for some alternative remedy. That was the observation I had made and my impression is that in response to that they have come forward with this statement.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: You suggested that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yes. I never said that that would be forming a part of this Bill. I never said anything like that.

SHRI UMANATH: You did not say that this should be a part of this Bill, but you did say that before a basic right of workers to strike is taken away, they have to make some alternative arrangements; which means, before a strike is to be declared illegal the worker, who loses the right to strike, must have some grievance machinery. That was your point. But he has not responded to your point. He has only said that some proposals are under consideration. When this Bill, which gives the right to withdraw the strike so far as the Government is concerned, is passed it will be there unfettered and the question of any machinery is not there. So it is not in response to your suggestion because your suggestion was that before they withdrew the right to strike, they had to do this. He has not responded to that suggestion.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi): May I point out to my good friends that my amendment already meets that objection that there is no provision in the Bill that the existing law of the Industrial Disputes Act and of the JCM be satisfied before a strike is declared illegal.

SHRI UMANATH: He has not accepted that.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Where has he said that? Shri Lobo Prabhu is not in the Ministry; he is still in the Swatantra Party.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: I am not in the Ministry; neither do I hope to be nor do I wish to be in the Ministry.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have seen your amendment. You intend to provide an alternative machinery in the Bill itself.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: That is my point.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI (Mandsaur): There is a gap between the statement of the Minister and the Bill. My submission is that in the Bill itself, the Government should introduce a small clause saying that a scheme shall be framed under this Bill and that the scheme will be placed before Parliament within two or three months for sanction. That will be a *via media* and will meet the situation.

श्री एस० एम० जोशी (पुना): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस विधेयक के उद्देश्यों और कारणों के विवरण में लिखा है: "सरकार का प्रयास सदैव यह रहा है कि वह अपने कर्मचारियों की वैध समस्याओं और शिकायतों पर विचार के लिए व्यापक और सकारात्मक इन्तजाम करें।" इस बारे में आपके पूछने पर मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि वह कोई कानून लाने जा रहे हैं। सवाल यह है कि जब इस विधेयक के उद्देश्यों और कारणों में किसी "इन्तजाम" का उल्लेख किया गया है, तो उस की व्यवस्था इस विधेयक में ही की जानी चाहिए, वर्ना उद्देश्यों और कारणों में उसका उल्लेख करने की क्या ज़रूरत है। सरकार जो कुछ करने जा रही है और जिस इन्तजाम का उल्लेख उद्देश्यों और कारणों में किया गया है, इस विधेयक, में उसको कोई स्थान नहीं दिया गया है। जब तक उस इन्तजाम का प्रावधान इस विधेयक में नहीं किया जाता है, तब तक यह विधेयक, व्यवधान तो मैं नहीं कहता, लेकिन प्रोप्रायटी के खायाल से गलत हो जाता है।

जहां तक एमेंडमेंट का सवाल है, इस बारे में एक एमेंडमेंट हमने भी दिया है, लेकिन जब तक सरकार उसको स्वीकार न करते, तब तक हमारा उद्देश्य पूरा नहीं

होता है। मैं श्री कुंटे से भी आगे जा कर यह कहने के लिए तैयार हूँ कि क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बता सकते हैं कि वह इतने दिनों में विधेयक ले आयेंगे। सरकार ने हम लोगों को जो आश्वासन दिया है, उसको पूरा करने का एक ही रास्ता हो सकता है कि मंत्री महोदय स्पष्ट करें कि दो महीने या चार महीने में सरकार विधेयक लायेगी। उस विधेयक द्वारा उचित व्यवस्था किये जाने तक इस कानून को लागू किया जाये। जब तक ऐसा नहीं किया जायेगा, आश्वासनों की कोई कीमत नहीं है। हम लोगों ने सरकार के साथ जो एप्रीमेंट किया था, उस पर दो कैबिनेट मिनिस्टरों ने हस्ताक्षर किये थे। लेकिन उस एप्रीमेंट को भी सरकार ने तोड़ दिया। इस समय जो आश्वासन एक मिनिस्टर आफ़ स्टेट दे रहे हैं, उसकी क्या कीमत है?

श्री अमृत नाहाटा (बाड़मेर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने जो यह आश्वासन दिया है कि एक ऐसी मशीनरी बनाई जायेगी, जिसमें सरकारी कर्मचारियों की शिकायतों पर विचार किया जा सके, उसका तो हम स्वागत करते हैं। लेकिन मैं आपके द्वारा मंत्री महोदय से यह निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि अगर यह बिल कुछ दिन के लिए मूलत्वी कर दिया जाये, तो आसमान नहीं फटने वाला है। इस अवधि में सरकार गम्भीरता से अपने इस आश्वासन पर विचार करे और इस बिल में ये सब बातें साकर सदन के सामने पेश करे। वर्ना क्या होगा? यह कि इस आश्वासन के प्रति सरकार सीरियस नहीं रहेगी। आश्वासन तो यह भी दिया गया था कि प्रिवी पर्सिज को एवालिश करने का बिल इस प्रधिवेशन में लाया जायेगा, लेकिन वह नहीं लाया गया है। दो महीने में कोई लम्बा-चौड़ा फर्क नहीं पड़ता है। मंत्री महोदय ने जो सुझाव रखे हैं, उन्हें इस बिल में निहित कर के अगले अधिवेशन में पेश किया जाये।

SHRI S. KUNDU: Sir, you were kind enough to ask the Government to find out some via media, some alternative machinery, to resolve the dispute in case you take away the right of strike. Now, the Government comes forward with a sort of statement. This is not enough. I think, this is a betrayal of their promise that they will evolve some alternative machinery. To me, it appears to be just a caricature of what you and I and many members in this side of the House wanted namely that the Government should evolve some alternative forum to decide issues in case they ban strikes. The most important thing is the right of reference. Once they do not refer the dispute, they will place it before the Parliament. But how it will help? This was what read out. You are also to see the content and the quality of what is being read out.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Let us adjourn the debate today.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let us proceed with the debate.

श्री राज्यपाल सिंह: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, एक मिसाल है कि अन्धा बांटे शीरनी, अपनों-अपनों को दे। आप बुरा न मानें। यहां पर यह प्रेसीडेंट लाना कि आप आलटरनेट रेमेडी लायें तो लेजिस्लेशन आयेगा यह गलत बात है। यह कहना कि कोई लेजिस्लेशन तब पास हो या कंसिडर हो जब कि कोई आलटरनेट रेमेडी हो, यह आप करिएगा तो आपको इमितयाज जरूर करनी पड़ेगी। अगर मजदूर के लिए यह करिएगा तो किसान के लिए भी करना पड़ेगा . . . (अवधार) . . . यहां पर कितने लाज किसान के आए, उनमें इसकी बात नहीं की गई। तो यह नहीं हो सकता कि जहां किसान की बात हो वहां कोई रेमेडी नहीं और मजदूर की बात हो तो वहां रेमेडी की बात लायी जाय। वैसे मुझे खुशी है कि आलटरनेट रेमेडी की बात, डिप्टी सीकर महोदय, आपने की, आप इन्स्लाबी डिप्टी सीकर हैं, हम आपकी तारीफ किए बगैर नहीं रह सकते। लेकिन एक बात मैं चाहता हूं कि जहां किसान की बात आए वहां भी यह आलटरनेट बात करनी होगी। इतने सा

किसान के यहां भाते हैं, ला आफ एक्वीजीशन, ला आफ रिक्वीजीशन, कितने ही ला बन गए, कोई आलटरनेट रेमेडी की बात न चेयर की तरफ से आई न गवर्नर्मेंट की तरफ से आई। मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि एक छड़ी से सबको हांकना चाहिए। अगर आलटरनेट रेमेडी आप मानते हैं, बड़ी खुशी की बात है, बड़ी अच्छी बात है। लेकिन यह इनके लिए आप दे रहे हैं तो सबके लिए तलाश करनी पड़ेगी। मगर मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हाउस के सामने कोई बिल आए और आलटरनेट रेमेडी के ऊपर आप उसको रोको या पोस्टपोन करो, यह बड़ा गलत तरह का प्रेसीडेंट हो जायगा। आप देख लीजिए। वैसे आप मालिक हैं हाउस के। लेकिन एक बात यह मैं जरूर चाहूंगा कि आलटरनेट रेमेडी देते हैं तो यह स्पेसिफिक्एर्ड किया जाय और किसान का मामला आए या दूकानदार का मामला आए तो वहां भी आपको आलटरनेट रेमेडी देनी पड़ेगी। बिल पास करने के पहले आलटरनेट रेमेडी का एश्योरेंस देना पड़ेगा क्योंकि आज से एक नया प्रेसीडेंट हो गया। मुझे इसकी खुशी है और ना भेंटिंग में भी यह एक नया प्रेसीडेंट है।

SHRI NAMBIAR: When the hon. Minister was making his statement, I interrupted to say that the statement was full of 'ifs' and 'buts' and nothing definite. The question arose when there was a ban on the strike of Central Government employees for five years to come, and we said that when that was being done, there must be an alternative, and the alternative was promised. Instead of an alternative, he has given a statement. This is what Mr. Banerjee was saying that it was already in the existing Joint Consultative Machinery. We want some additional amendment to this Bill or something which is equal to that to counter it. This is our submission. The hon. Minister may take time to come with an amendment. We have no objection. Let him bring forward a suitable amendment to the Bill and satisfy us. Otherwise, it is very difficult; all the promises are of no use. This is our specific submission.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Some hon. members have made certain submissions. What I have suggested—and again I repeat it—is this. In his reply, perhaps, in response to the suggestions of the hon. members he might indicate something. Therefore, let us conclude this stage of the Bill. When we come to the clause-by-clause consideration, then, at that stage, this would be valid. At the present moment let us proceed with the Bill.

श्री रवी राय (पुरी) : तो आप निर्देश दीजिए, आप उनको कहिए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is for him to decide. We have already taken 15 minutes. Let us stop this here.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE: Under what clause would this offer of promise to do something in the future be relevant? This would be treated as irrelevant.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Kunte has raised the point of relevance. It has certain relevance in the sense that it provides a certain alternative remedy. Whether it should form part of the Bill as suggested by several hon. members or it should be independent of it, it is for the Minister to consider. How am I directly concerned? Now, let us proceed.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): Please permit me to make my submission. I will take just one minute.

उपाध्यक्ष जी, मेरा कहना यह है कि यह स्टेट-मेंट टेकर के मंत्री महोदय ने स्वीकार कर लिया कि जो बिल वह ला रहे हैं वह कितना गलत है और उस गलती को पूरा करने के लिए उन्हें कुछ न कुछ दूसरा बिल लाना चाहिए। लेकिन यह जो एश्पोरेंस है यह भी आंखों में धूल डालने के बराबर है। इसका कोई मतलब नहीं है। सरकार कई बार एश्पोरेंस दे चुकी है और बदल चुकी है। मेरा कहना यह है कि अगर सरकार को भी न्याय करना है और कर्मचारियों को भी न्याय करना है तो एक दूसरा बिल आना चाहिए और यह बिल सरकार वापस ले ले। जो कुछ एश्पोरेंस वह देना चाहते हैं वह उस बिल में लाकर के

एक दूसरा बिल बना कर वह सदन के सामने लाएं ताकि हम उस पर विचार कर सकें कि आया उसमें कौनसी चीज ठीक है, कौनसी गलत है। जब तक वह पूरी बात तय न कर लें तब तक के लिए यह बिल वापस ले लें और फिर उसे लेकर आएं।

श्री शिव चंद्र मां (मधुबनी): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप हम लोगों का ब्याल नहीं करते हैं, कुछ विशेष लोगों को ही बार-बार बुलाते हैं, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ यह क्या किसी की मोनोपाली है? आप कोई नियम लागू करें तो सबके साथ लागू हो। यह बेइन्साफी हो रही है। . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM (Visakhapatnam): Sir, a suggestion has come from you that an alternative must be found. And, the Minister said: 'Certainly I will consider it.' And, today, we have been expecting a statement which contains an alternative. I want to know from you, whether you are satisfied with the so-called proposal which is contained in his statement. I am one of those who believe that the Government must be strong. But I equally believe that the Trade Union Movement must also be strong. There must be nothing dubious in this, Sir. There must be no scope, there must be no chance for Government or Trade Union or employers, to have recourse to quibbling and hairsplitting etc. After all we are making a law here, and we should make definite provisions in this regard. We are ready to sit till Twelve O' clock in the night. We have no objection, but let it be definite. We have friends to the left, and friends to the right.—we are in the Centre—we want something definite.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is not a question of my satisfaction. In deference to my suggestion he has come out with a statement. This is one step. It is for the House to decide whether this is enough or any further step is necessary. It is not for the Chair to decide anything about it.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO (Bobbili): I shall be brief. It is true, during the course of discussion of this Bill, my hon. friend Mr. Banerjee raised an objection by way of

point of order, and he referred to the objects and said that we do not know what sort of machinery has been contemplated. And then you, in your exclusive wisdom, Sir, asked the hon. Minister to spell out what he is having in mind. He has come out with the statement containing the scheme about the consultative machinery. It is not as though the procedure is worked out in all the details, at this very juncture. This Bill has a history. This is to replace the ordinance and the ordinance has to be replaced within the time allotted. If you don't do it now it lapses. To give the full details of the machinery will take time. Therefore, I would plead with hon. Members to pressurise the Government later. Now they have come out with this scheme in continuation of the objects which have been mentioned in the Bill. Certainly the House is entitled to ask the Minister in the next session and to press for them and also discuss in all its details what the satisfactory machinery should be.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is a constructive suggestion. Let us proceed.

श्री रवि राय: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा आपसे अनुरोध है, आपका संजेशन जो आप दिए थे गृह-मंत्री को उसके ऊपर सोशल लेजिस्लेशन की पृष्ठभूमि बताए थे कि क्या विकल्प होना चाहिए। आप इस बात को सोचिये—सरकार पार्लियामेंट में इस बिल को बहुमत के बल पर पास करने जा रही है, अगर हम इस बिल में मजदूरों को कोई वैकल्पिक मशीनरी नहीं देते हैं तो यह सरकार और पार्लियामेंट देश के सामने हास्यास्पद बन जायगी। इसलिये मैं आपसे अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि आप इनको हृतम दीजिये कि ये केबिनेट की मीटिंग को 15 मिनिट के लिये बुलायें और इसके बारे में निर्णय करें, तब तक के लिये आप इस पर बहस को स्थगित कीजिये, हम यहां पर दूसरा विषय ले सकते हैं। आप जानते हैं, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप स्वयं भी इससे सन्तुष्ट नहीं हैं, और यह सदन भी सन्तुष्ट नहीं है, इसलिये आप ऐसा निर्णय ले सकते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is no question of my satisfaction.

श्री रवि राय: आप इस बिल को दो-तीन घन्टे के बाद चार या पांच बजे फिर से ले सकते हैं, तब तक सरकार कोई डेफिनेट चीज़ लेकर आये और बिल के अन्दर इन्कार्पोरेट करे।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: As I said, we will proceed with the general debate. When we come to clause-by-clause stage—as was suggested from the other side also—some via media must be found. Government will come forward with it and we will consider it.

श्री रवि राय: लेकिन गवर्नेंमेंट को इसके बारे में आश्वासन देना चाहिये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now let us proceed.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kamba Konam): You in your wisdom said the other day that because the right to strike has been taken away in the Bill under consideration, an alternative arrangement should be made available. That was agreed to by Government also. The Bill as it is, if passed, will come into effect from 13 September. But the alternative arrangement will be available only after two months. My suggestion is that the alternative arrangement should also come into operation from the date of commencement of the operation of the Bill. As this is not being done, the spirit of what you suggested has not been fulfilled.

Shri Narayana Rao has suggested that we should pass this Bill as otherwise the Ordinance, which the Bill replaces, will lapse. Nowhere in the Constitution has it been suggested that an Ordinance should always be replaced by a Bill. All that is said is that the Ordinance will be laid on the Table. I have gone through the relevant provisions and referred to them the other day. There is no obligation cast on Government or on the House that the Bill should be replaced by the Ordinance. The only thing that happens, if it is not so replaced, is that the Ordinance will lapse.

I would repeat my plea that both the Bill and the alternative arrangement contemplated should come into operation from one and the same date. Therefore, the alternative

[Shri Sezhiyan]

arrangement should become part and parcel of the Bill itself.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I have a suggestion. You wanted that the debate should continue. Let it continue till we reach the clauses stage. The hon. Minister said something about an alternative arrangement. Our first reaction is to reject it *in toto*. But still we are prepared to consider it when it is circulated to us.

So my suggestion is that after the consideration stage, the debate should be adjourned till tomorrow. We do not know the implications of the arrangement proposed; we do not know whether they are going to embody it in the Bill. Let Government give a second thought to it; we will also do likewise. Let the Home Minister call a meeting of Opposition members tomorrow morning at 10 and let something concrete be agreed upon. Otherwise, the sole purpose of it will be lost. We do not know what machinery is going to come. We want something concrete and effective to be operative from 13 September. Otherwise, with the Bill only taking effect from that date; what will happen is the punishment of 10,000 employees who are now rotting in the streets.

SHRI RANGA: We have already made our position clear that we do not want the right to strike to be taken away under any circumstances. At the same time, there are social conditions and requirements under which strikes cannot be allowed in certain sectors of our industrial and public activity where public interest is involved. At the same time, even in regard to this, there is considerable force in the objections raised by many of our hon. friends that this kind of blanket powers should not be given to Government, without at the same time giving some alternative opportunity for workers to get their grievances redressed before they are obliged to take to breach of the law or anything like that as would happen if they were to go on a strike in spite of this particular legislation. You were also good enough to make a suggestion to the Government and the Government have come forward with a statement. Under ordinary circumstances I would be glad to accept the assurance of the Government that is given here in the House itself, and expect the Government to come

forward with the necessary legislation next time provided of course they give the additional assurance that till the other Bill is passed they would act as if it had been passed, and thus give the necessary protection to the workers and see that they are not in any way injured, see that the workers would be indemnified in the same way as Government would be indemnified when they exercise some authority without the necessary law. Even that assurance our friends here are not willing to accept in the light of past experience. So, I would strongly suggest to the Government to accept one of the two amendments before the House. One has already been referred to by my hon. friend Shri Lobo Prabhu and he has already spoken on it. His amendment reads thus:

"Provided that no such order shall be passed if the strikers are acting under existing laws, to obtain redress for their grievances."

If Government is not prepared to accept it there is another amendment in the name of Mr. S. M. Banerjee which makes it very clear that if both parties agree to compulsory arbitration, Government should be willing to give that opportunity to the workers before they enforce this law. Either our amendment or Mr. Banerjee's amendment may be considered favourably by the Government. After all, we have got four or five hours to think about this matter. Government can suitably change either of these amendments or put them together and make some sense out of it and come forward with a suitable amendment which the House can accept. We can waive the usual restrictions for moving such an amendment.

Government must be prepared to do either of the two things. Otherwise it would not be proper. I do not want the workers all over India whether they are in Government service or anywhere else to go with the impression, and I am sure the Government also does not want it, that this Government and those of us who do not want strikes to take place in public utility services are dead set against the workers. We are not opposed to the workers. We want to help the workers to live a decent life, to carry on their work in an honourable way under humane conditions, and at the same time we also want the workers to recognise their responsibilities to the community.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We will proceed with the debate.

SHRI S. KUNDU: Let him accept the motion that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee.

श्री शिव चन्द्र ज्ञा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप मुझे बोलने का मौका न देकर बैहन्साफी कर रहे हैं। आप एक मिनिट के लिये मेरी बात सुनिये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Fernandes. Please conclude in 15 minutes.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Our time was more than 20 minutes. We have taken only 10 or 11 minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is not proper. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh and others were present when we agreed that in addition to whatever time was spent before, three hours more would be given and that is now coming to an end. Do not rake up that issue.

MR. DEPRTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Fernandes You will get only 15 minutes.

13 hrs.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Every speaker got . . . (Interruptions)

श्री शिव चन्द्र ज्ञा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप कहते हैं कि क्लाज बाई क्लाज कंसीडरेशन जब होगा उस वक्त इनके स्टेटमेंट के लिये मौका होगा। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार इसका संशोधन ला रही है?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Not now.

धी जार्ज कर्नेलीज (बम्बई दक्षिण) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस विषेयक के सिलसिले में कितनी बाराब नीयत है सरकार की यह अभी गये आधे बांटे पहले की बहस से बिल्कुल साफ हो चुका है। जब यह विषेयक 11 तारीख को मृग मंत्री जी ने पेश किया तब अपनी तकरीर के दौरान उन्होंने यह कहा था:

"We want to give a suitable forum to the Government employees. We are considering to bring forward a law to provide a good, suitable machinery for positive discussion. We want to put this machinery on a statutory basis so that Government employees have a machinery, so that all their grievances can be discussed between the Government side and the staff side and possible agreement can be achieved. All these matters which have to be agitated outside the statutory bodies can be now agitated inside the body which we are contemplating to make in our law. It is our intention to bring a Bill of this kind and come before this hon. House for its approval."

यह गृह-मंत्री जी ने इस विषेयक को पेश करते हुए कहा था। लेकिन इन बारों को कहने के बावजूद जब उन्होंने अपनी तकरीर के अन्त में कोई नया सुझाव नहीं रखा तब आपको गृह मंत्री जी से पूछना पड़ा कि जो प्रावश्यकन नये विषेयक या नई व्यवस्था के बारे में आप दे रहे हैं उसके बारे में आप क्या करने जा रहे हो? तब उन्होंने यह कहूँ लिया था: Tomorrow I will mention it. यह बात थी 11 तारीख की। और 5 दिनों के बाद भी, अगर आज सुबह यहाँ पर प्रावश्यक जी के रहते हुए इस प्रश्न पर बहस नहीं उठी जाती तो मूले कोई उम्मीद नहीं थी कि गृहमंत्री जी अपने नये लक्ष्यालात को सदन के सामने पेश करते। इसी से इन भी नीयत के बारे में जाक होता है कि कर्मचारियों के प्रधिकारों को छीनने के लिये सरकार तैयार है और उनकी तकलीफों को दूर करने के लिये जो व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। व्यवस्था करने के लिये सरकार किसी हालत में भी तैयार नहीं है। बरमा आज यह कहना कि हम एकाएक तो आपके सामने आ रहे हैं और आप हमें शाम तक स्पष्टीकरण के लिये कैसे कहते हो, इसकी कोई प्रावश्यकता ही नहीं थी। मैं मंत्री मंडल से कहूँगा कि आपने 13 सितम्बर को प्राव्यादेश जारी किया, इसके बाद 19 सितम्बर के बाद 3 महीने के वहूँ

[श्री जाजं फरनेम्हीज]

जब आपका यह निश्चय था कि हमे विधेयक को लाना है, इस अध्यादेश को हिन्दुस्तान के मजदूरों के बीच में एक कानून बनाना है, जब यह आप के दिमाग में बात भी तो अगर आपकी नीयत साफ होती, कर्मचारियों के अधिकारों के बारे में, देश के मजदूरों की परेकानियों के बारे में अगर आपका दिमाग साफ था, तो फिर तीन महीने के समय में जिसमें विधेयक को पेश करने का आपने समय निकाला, इस समय में आप कर्मचारियों के प्रश्नों को हल करने वाली जो व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये उसके बारे में जरूर सोचते। और आज सदन में अभी आवेदन बंटे पहले खड़े हो कर यह नहीं कहते : *Government is still considering. An alternative is under our consideration.* इस किस्म की बेमतलब बातें जिनमें कोई तत्व नहीं है, यहां नहीं कहते। इसलिये मैं इस विधेयक का विरोध करते हुए एक बात साफ कहना चाहता हूँ, यों तो सभी वक्ताओं ने एक चीज कही है कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट अधिकार कोई दूसरी प्रदानत इस विधेयक को गैर कानूनी विधेयक, संविधान के खिलाफ कानून कह कर हटा देगी, कि प्रदानतें क्या करेंगी मुझे नहीं बालूम, लेकिन एक बात मैं सरकार से और तमाम लोगों से, जो इस विधेयक के पीछे हैं तथा मुल्क का स्वोच्छ करने वाले वर्ग के संरक्षण के लिये विधेयक ला रहे हैं, उन्हें बताना चाहता हूँ कि प्रदानतें अपना फैसला चाहे जो करें लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान का मजदूर आन्दोलन आपके इस विधेयक को कर्तव्य नहीं मानेगा और हम इस विधेयक को दोढ़ेंगे, हैवेशा के लिये तोढ़ेंगे। अगर कोई हैं यह बताता हो कि इसके द्वारा क्या-क्या सजायें आप हमें देने वाले हों, परेकान करने वाले हों, तो मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि यह शादेश आपका पहले से था और कर्मचारियों ने इसके रहते हुए भी 19 सितम्बर को हड़ताल की। इस किस्म के अध्यादेश 1957, 1960 में जारी रहते हुए भी कर्मचारी हड़ताल पर गये। अगर उत्तर प्रदेश के

शिक्षक इस बक्त अध्यादेश के रहते हुए हड़ताल पर जा सकते हैं और सारे समाज तथा सरकार को चुनौती दे सकते हैं, तो अगर आप इस विधेयक के द्वारा भारत के मजदूर आन्दोलन को कुचल डालने की उम्मीद या उबाब रखते हैं तो यह कभी पूरा होने वाला नहीं है। यह आप को ध्यान में रखना चाहिये।

एक बात आपको याद दिलाऊं कि हिन्दुस्तान के मजदूर आन्दोलन की पचासवीं साल गिरह है। अजीब साल है यह 1968 का। एक तरफ गांधी शताब्दी, दूसरी तरफ मजदूर आन्दोलन की 50वीं वर्ष गांठ, तीसरी तरफ आइ० एल० ओ० की 50वीं वर्षगांठ, जिसके लिए आप हमेशा कोई-न-कोई बात कहते हो और चौथे संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ का शून्य मन राइट्स इयर आप मना रहे हो जहां जा कर हाल ही में प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा था कि यह साल शांति का साल मनाया जाये। ऐसे अवसर पर सरकार का नंगा स्वरूप सामने आ रहा है। ऐसे पुनीत साल में जिस मजदूर आन्दोलन के साथ भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री श्री जवाहर लाल नेहरू का रिश्ता रहा है, इस दल में बैठे हुए बुजुर्गों का रिश्ता रहा है, नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस का रिश्ता रहा है, और यह मजदूर आन्दोलन जो अपनी 50वीं वर्षगांठ मना रहा है जिसको 1918 में प्रीवी काउन्सिल में मद्रास लेबर यूनियन ने हड़ताल करने के अधिकार को लिया था, उस अधिकार को यह सरकार छीनने की कोशिश कर रही है। क्या देश तथा सरकार की दुर्दणा का इससे बढ़कर कोई और रूप हो सकता है? कई मसलों पर बहस इस विधेयक को लाने पर और अध्यादेश लाने के बहत हुई। जब हड़ताल का सिलसिला चला तब प्रधान मंत्री की भी तकरीर हुई, आकाश वाणी से, हमारे के० के० शाह जी यहां बैठे हुए हैं, और जैसा बनजी साहब ने कहा कि यह आल इंडिया रेडियो नहीं है बल्कि आल इंडिया रेडियो है, इस मंद्रालय की ओर से एक पर्चा

यूह मंत्री जी के वास्ते निकाला गया और उसको बांटा गया। बिल्कुल भूठे मसले उसमें निकाल कर बांटे गये। इसी प्रकार से 15 अगस्त, 1968 को लाल किले पर खड़े होकर क्या कहा था, प्रधान मंत्री ने इस देश के गरीबों के बारे में, खेत मजदूरों के बारे में, झुम्मी-झोपड़ियों में रहने वालों के लिये जिससे मालूम होता था कि कितनी परेशान हैं। जानते हैं क्या कहा था:

"I therefore appeal to my brethren, be they workers, teachers or others, to view their demands in the national perspective. We are fully seized of their difficulties. We have every sympathy for them. But let them compare their own difficulties with those of other sections of the community."

यही इन सोगों का तरीका रहा है, शुरू से आखिर तक यही तरीका रहा है कि मार्गे भले ही तुम्हारी ठीक हों लेकिन अन्य लोगों के बारे में सोचो। अंग्रेजी की एक कहावत है 'फिजी-शियन्स हील दाई सेल्प'। अब अगर मैं यह कहूँ कि तीन करोड़ लोगों के बारे में भी सोचा होता जो बेचर हैं, जिसमें तीसरी और चौथी श्रेणी के कर्मचारी भी हैं, तो आप लोगों को खारब लगेगा और आप लोग कहेंगे कि मैं प्रधान मंत्री का अपमान करता हूँ, अगर मैं कहूँ तो आप नहीं मानेंगे लेकिन श्री नटराजन जो कि बाम्बे में "रियलस्ट" अखबार निकालते हैं, उनका यह कहना है कि प्रधान मंत्री ने दक्षिण अमरीका का जो दौरा किया और अब दक्षिण अमरीका के जो नेतागण हिन्दुस्तान का दोरा करने वाले हैं, इन दो दौरों पर, यानी प्रधान मंत्री के बहां जाने और उन लोगों के यहां आने के ऊपर हिन्दुस्तान का पांच करोड़ रुपया खर्च किया जा रहा है। यह बात नटराजन साहब ने गये महीने में अपने 'रियलस्ट' अखबार में लिखी है। अब बंबर मैं वह दग्धास्त कहूँ कि जिस मुल्क के अजदूरी, किसानों, दैतिहर मजदूरों और झुम्मी-झोपड़ी वालों की ऐसी

हालत हो तो पहले उनके जीवन की ठीक बनाने का प्रयास करो और फिर बस्त में दुनिया को आवश्य बताने का काम करो, तो शायद यह बात आपको बुरी सने। . . . (अवधान) . . . मैं यह बात कहकर आपका कोई अपमान नहीं कर रहा हूँ।

यहां पर इस बहस के दौरान कई सोगों ने यह बात उठाई कि सरकारी कर्मचारी इस देश में कितना नुकसान करते हैं और हमारे जैसे लोग जो कि मजदूरों का नेतृत्व करते हैं वह कैसे देश की पैदावार को नुकसान पहुँचाते हैं, इसलिए हड्डाताल पर रोक लगाने की ज़रूरत है। इस बात को कहने का यहां पर कई सोगों ने प्रयास किया और सी० सी० बेसाई साहब ने अपनी नाराजगी भी व्यक्त की। लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिन सोगों को गणित आती है वे जरा हिसाब लगाने का प्रयास करें। मैं सरकार की गणित के अनुसार ही बता रहा हूँ। श्री के० के० शाह के मंदालय के अनुसार इस समय हिन्दुस्तान में एक करोड़ लोग बेकार हैं। हमारे स्वर्गीय प्रधान मंत्री, श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू थोकते थे, प्राराम हराम है। लेकिन जब वे बेकार लोग कहते हैं कि हमको काम दो तो वे लोग चूपके से बर में बैठ जाते हैं। मैं श्री के० के० शाह साहब से पूछता हूँ कि एक करोड़ इन्सान जो कि हिन्दुस्तान में बेकार हैं—उनके सम्बन्ध में वे अपने मन्दालय के सचिवों से पूछें—उन बेकार लोगों के कारण हिन्दुस्तान में हर साल कितने मैन-आवजे का नुकसान होता है। वे इसका हिसाब लगाकर बतायें। मैं आपको बताता हूँ कि हर साल 2400 करोड़ मैन-आवजे का आप इस्तेमाल कीजिए जो कि आज आपकी गलत नीतियों के कारण बेस्ट हो रहा है। आज आप अपनी गलत नीतियों के कारण ही इस बेकारी की बीमारी को बढ़ा रहे हो, सारे हिन्दुस्तान में विषमता को बढ़ा रहे हो। आज आपकी ही गलत नीतियों के कारण हिन्दुस्तान में इतने मैन-देव बेकार भी रहे हैं। आप जरा उसके बारे में भी सौचिएं। . . .

[भी जार्ज फरनेंडीज]

(अवधारणा) . . . मैं अब समाप्त कर रहा हूँ। जब दैसा देने की बात आती है तो सरकार कहती है कि हमारी ताकत नहीं है लेकिन मैं आपको बताता हूँ कि सरकार की क्या ताकत है। चन्द दिन पहले ही इस सदन में अर्थ मन्त्री, पत्तजी बोले थे कि 622 करोड़ रुपया इनकम टैक्स का आना है। . . .

(अवधारणा) . . . आप लोग अखबार पढ़िये। मोरारजी भाई ने भी इस सदन में एक हफ्ता पहले कहा था कि 622 करोड़ रुपया इनकम टैक्स का बाकी है। . . .

(अवधारणा) . . .

श्री शहू आर० दामानी (शोलापुर) : मैं आपसे एक बात पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आप मार्गों ने स्ट्राइक्स कराकर इस देश में इतने कालों में कितने मैन-आवजे का लास किया है? . . . (अवधारणा) . . .

श्री जार्ज फरनेंडीज : ये भी किसी मिल के मालिक होंगे। मैं इनको भी उत्तर दे रहा हूँ। आप सुनिये, प्ररक्षित भूत्र क्या कहता है। वह हुम्हारा ही नेता है, इन्टक का नेता है और गुजरात राज्य के टेक्सटाइल कारपोरेशन का एक सदस्य है। अहमदाबाद टेक्सटाइल यूनियन का वह एक नेता है। आप सुनिये :

"Mr. Bhuj told this correspondent at his Kutch chamber of Gandhi Mazdoor Sevalaya that the situation in the textile industry was highly deplorable. 60 mills had closed down rendering 75,000 persons homeless. More than two dozen mills did not pay wages to their workers in time."

अब उनसे यह सवाल पूछा गया :

"Why has such a situation arisen in the textile industry?

दामानी साहब, जरा आप भी सुनियेगा। आप भी मिस मालिक हैं और इस किस्म की बदमाशी करते हैं। . . . (अवधारणा) . . .

SHRI SHANTI LAL SHAH (Bombay North-West): Is the word *badmaashi* used by the hon. Member proper?

श्री जार्ज फरनेंडीज : यह भुज साहिब का कहना है :

"Lack of planning, mismanagement and misappropriation are responsible for this state of affairs."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I would advise the hon. Member that whatever arguments he might put forward, he should speak without using rather harsh and abusive language. He can make the same point using simpler terms.

श्री जार्ज फरनेंडीज : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं हिन्दी बोलने का प्रयास करता हूँ, उसमें गलियां हो सकती हैं, आप मुझे क्षमा करें। मेरे मन में उनके बारे में कोई भी गलत बात नहीं है। जैसी नीयत उनकी है, वैसी मेरी नहीं है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो विधेयक सदन में पेश किया गया है, मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि इनके दल के लोग इन मसलों पर किस तरह से दो जीम से बोलते हैं। उसके बाद मैं समाप्त कर दूँगा। मेरे पास एक पर्चा है: ए केस आफ एल० आई० सी० आफिसर्स, कलास बन—फार बेटर पे एन्ड जस्टिस। इसमें लिखा हुआ है कि श्री के० के० शाह जब इनके सदर थे तो इनके लिए चिल्लाते थे। हमारे प्लेटफार्म पर आकर कह चुके हैं कि कैसे समाज में अन्याय होता है। इस बात को बोल चुके हैं। तो जिन सिद्धान्तों को श्री के० के० शाह स्वीकार कर चुके हैं और श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा जिन सिद्धान्तों को स्वीकार कर चुकी हैं, मैं चाहता हूँ कि उन्हीं सिद्धान्तों को सरकारी कर्मचारियों के बारे में भी लागू करो। वे बोलते हैं :

"They have neither followed the principle of vertical relativity within the organisation nor the horizontal relativities, that is, remuneration payable in comparable outside employments in fixing the remuneration of its officers."

[श्री जार्ज फर्लेन्डीज]

तो इनका बह कहना है कि ऊपर के अफसरों और नीचे के कर्मचारियों की एक धंधे में क्या तनाव हो उसको तय करो या एक धंधे में काम करने वाले जो कर्मचारी हैं और दूसरे धंधे में काम करने वाले जो कर्मचारी हैं, उनको अलग-अलग तय करो लेकिन सरकार अपने कर्मचारियों के बारे में कोई सिद्धान्त नहीं मानती है और इस तरह का विधेयक यहां पर लाकर हमके प्रधिकारों को छोनने का कान करती है। . . . (अध्याधान) . . .

मैं अब समाप्त कर रहा हूँ। मेरी इच्छा थी कि यहां पर मजूर मन्त्री उपस्थित रहते। जब मजदूरों के हकों को समाप्त करने की बात हो रही हो तो फिर वे यहां पर क्यों नहीं आये। मैं आज प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि आई०एल०ओ० की यह पचासवीं वर्ष गांठ है, उन्होंने जो निर्णय लिए हैं उनको पुकार बैठ जाऊँगा। आई०एल०ओ० की ओर से एक कमेटी है जिसका नाम है फैट कार्हिंडिंग कमीशन। मेरी सरकार को चुनौती है, शुक्रला साहब, चब्हाण साहब और हाथी साहब को चुनौती है, और सरकार के तमाम लोगों को मेरी चुनौती है कि अगर दम हो तो आई०एल०ओ० से कहो कि बह हिन्दुस्तान में फैट कार्हिंडिंग कमीशन भेजे। फीडम आफ एसोसिएशन और राइट आफ कलेक्टिव बाररोनिंग के बारे में वहां से वह कमीशन आए। मैं आपको बताता हूँ कि सन् 64 में वह कमीशन जापान में भेजा गया और सन् 66 में भीस भेजा गया। आज मैं भी मांग करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर हिम्मत हो तो मेरी इस मांग को कबूल करो। आई०एल०ओ० ने 64 में जो फैसला किया था उसको सुना कर मैं समाप्त कर रहा हूँ:

"At its Forty-eighth Session, the Conference adopted a new resolution concerning freedom of association. This resolution requests that certain essential principles contained in the Freedom of Association Convention be included in

the constitution of the ILO, that the machinery for the protection of freedom of association be strengthened and that the whole question be put on the agenda of an early session of the Conference.

It urges all Governments to co-operate fully in strengthening the activities of the ILO in the field of freedom of association and to ratify and apply Freedom of Association and the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 (No. 87) and the Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1948 (No. 98)."

जिस प्रस्ताव पर मजूर मन्त्री ने दस्तखत किये हैं उस प्रस्ताव को सरकार स्वीकार करे। फैट कार्हिंडिंग कमीशन को स्वीकार किया जाय। सरकार अपने इस वर्तमान विधेयक को बापिस ले ले बरना इस देश का मजदूर वर्ग व कर्मचारी वर्ग इसके खिलाफ उठ खड़ा होंगा। यह निश्चित जानिये कि इस विधेयक को हम कभी नहीं भानेंगे।

SHRI SHANTILAL SHAH (Bombay North-West): Sir, I rise to oppose the resolution disapproving the ordinance and support the Bill. Before the Joint Consultative Machinery, on which the Government and the employees were represented, three main questions came-need-based wage, merger of D. A. with wages and full neutralisation of the dearness.

Except on the first question, Government was willing to refer the other two to arbitration.

15.23 hrs.

[SHRI R. D. BHANDARE In the Chair]

श्री एल०एम०ओपांती : सभापति महोदय, हम लोग जब होम मिनिस्टर साहब से मिलने गये थे तो उस समय वहां भी विचारण लूकल थी थे। मैंने कह दिया था होम मिनिस्टर से कि भीड बेस्ट बेज को अलहवा रखिये। अभी क्या आप यहां कहने के लिए तैयार हैं कि वह जो फुल न्यूट्रिलियाइजेशन

[श्री एस० एम० जोशी]

बाला मामला है वह आरबिट्रेशन है? अगर वह ऐसा कहेंगे तो हम कंसिलर करेंगे लेकिन उसका उन्होंने जवाब नहीं दिया। उन्होंने ही नहीं कहा।

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA (Cuttack): On a point of order, Sir, I would request the speaker to refer to his evidence before the Labour Commission and to be consistent with it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no point of order.

SHRI SHANTILAL SHAH: Regarding Mr Joshi's point, the question of neutralisation of dearness was referred to the Gajendragadkar Committee and its recommendation has been implemented by the Government. Now to say that the Government refused to deal with that point is not correct. That was dealt with by Dr. Gajendragadkar as an arbitrator and those recommendations have been implemented. (*Interruption*). For a long time, Mr. Joshi was in good company. Now he is in bad company and this is the result of that.

When these matters came before the JCM, the Chairman said that the first issue of need-based wage was not arbitrable but it is recorded in the minutes that, the Chairman said that the leaders of the trade unions should meet the sub-committee of the Cabinet, consisting of the Finance Minister, the Home Minister and the Labour Minister. But they would not see the sub-committee. Immediately they went out and declared the strike. Can this be called *bona fide negotiations*? Why did they not meet the sub-committee which had full powers to take a decision? In all these debates, here and outside, they have not explained why they refused to meet the sub-committee of the Cabinet.

The question of arbitration was not there at that time. The question then was: Let us negotiate and let us meet. Some trade union leaders however met this committee. I hope that the House will not be carried away or ever-impressed by the noise they make here. I represent and I am connected with a trade union which by itself has the

double-membership of all the trade unions taken together.

AN HON. MEMBER: What is that trade union?

SHRI SHANTILAL SHAH: The Indian National Trade Union Congress. Our speciality is that we are national and you are not.

AN HON. MEMBER: That is a tall claim.

SHRI SHANTILAL SHAH: But it is a good claim. (*Interruption*)

When this strike was declared, what was the Government expected to do? The strike was not against the Government. The strike was against the public. The whole public life of this country would have been disrupted; there would have been no railways, no posts and no telegraphs. Even the civilian employees of the defence department were to join. In such a condition, if an emergency or unexpected thing had happened, with all the civilian employees of the Defence Department, Railways and P and T on strike, what would the country do? This was intended to be a rehearsal of something which was to happen subsequently. They had stated publicly that an indefinite strike was coming on the 31st of December and then there would be an indefinite strike all over the Railways. It was very wise of the Government to take precautionary action. If this had not been done, what would have happened? They would have failed in their duty. This was not merely a matter of going on strike. I have here a magazine called POST published by the All India Postal Employees Union, Class III. In their issue of August published in September they say: "Take charge of the Government property and valuables." This Union covered a large section of employees. Will Shri Joshi say that taking possession of all the Government property and taking possession of all the valuables was part of the strike? (*Interruption*). 'Take full charge' means take full possession.

SHRI S. M. JOSHI: No.

SHRI SHANTILAL SHAH: If it is not, then let me at least take charge of Shri Joshi's conscience. It was not intended to be a strike.

It was intended to take possession of all Government machinery.

The second point is: What is this need based wage? A lot of hullabaloo is raised about the 15th Labour Conference where the need-based wage concept is said to have been accepted. I was also present and a party to this Conference. I was present when the Resolution was passed. They omit to read a very important pviso at the end of the Resolution. The Resolution itself says that this is an objective which could only be implemented when the economy of the country has the capacity to implement it. It does not say 'today and now'. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI J. M. BISWAS (Bankaura): It should be a disgrace for anybody who has attended the 15th Labour Conference.

SHRI SHANTILAL SHAH: It might be a disgrace. But I had the honour of doing that. It was not one conference. I had attended more conferences.

Now, Shri Fernandes referred to the ILO convention and the recent resolution passed by it. I am sure he has not read the convention of the ILO on freedom of association. I had read it only the other day. That convention does not support his attitude. There is no point in charging the Government. Let them go to the ILO.

I think Shri Fernandes is aware of it. Perhaps, he is not, because he is not a man of study; he is a man of vocabulary.

The ILO Convention on freedom of association has been ratified by India. The ILO constitution provides that if there is any breach of any convention ratified by a country, that question can be taken up by anybody before the International Court at The Hague. If Shri Fernandes has courage, let him take it up before the International Court at the Hague. Then the Government will have to justify its action. There is nothing in the Resolution passed by the ILO which says that a fact-finding commission should be invited by the government to come and say "oh ! we find no breach." We do not want any such certificate. As far as ILO is concerned, we have every right to speak on behalf of labour, because

INTUC is the only body which can represent workers of this country, and no other union controlled by them. Therefore, as a member of the executive committee of that august body which possesses the right to speak on behalf of the Indian labour before the ILO, I am making this statement that the contention of the hon. Member is based on ignorance, lack of study, more of vocabulary than of substance.

SHRI J. M. BISWAS: The time has come for him to be a Minister.

SHRI SHANTILAL SHAH: If I wish to become a Minister, I will not seek his support. He may reserve it for himself. It does not depend upon his mercy or his choice. I am quite happy, contented and proud where I am.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He need not take note of the interruptions.

SHRI SHANTILAL SHAH: Sir, I am much obliged to you.

The other point was about the need-based wage. If a need-based wage is to be paid to government employees, then every citizen of this country will have to carry the burden. It is not merely the ICS officers, not merely the industrialists but even the poor men will have to contribute his share. If a need-based wage requires Rs. 120 per month, that must be the average income of the citizen of this country. Today even in a well-paid industry like cotton textiles pays, apart from dearness allowance, a basic wage of even Rs. 30 a month. Could Shri Joshi mention one instance where the basic wage, apart from dearness allowance, is more than Rs. 50 a month in any industry? Textiles is the highest paid industry in terms of wages. In the textile industry the highest basic wage is given in the city of Bombay, and there it is only Rs. 30. Therefore, if this were to be applied to the whole country. . .

SHRI S. KUNDU: It is a shocking revelation.

SHRI SHANTILAL SHAH: Then he said that so much of uncollected taxes are there. The uncollected taxes will be frittered away in one year. What will you do the next year? Therefore, this is mere quibbling. The real point is this. Can the nation afford to pay this wage?

SHRI J. M. BISWAS: What is the total emolument of the textile workers in Bombay?

SHRI SHANTILAL SHAH: I hope my learned friend will allow me to develop the points the way I like. I hope the House will give him time to present his case also. My learned friend ought to know that I have argued more cases about the wages and dearness allowance of textile workers than some hon. Members sitting here can claim to know. . . (interruptions)

Then I would like to say that the relations between the government and its employees can never be improved as long as it is based on mere threats of strike. This Bill is in a negative form, that they shall not go on strike. It is up to the government to see that their relations with their employees are improved. The JCM, as I see it, is incomplete. It requires to be altered; it requires to be given a better form. I cannot say whether legislative form or executive form may be a proper form. But, as it is, the JCM requires a broader base and better atmosphere for negotiation. Unless that is done, this friction and this exploitation of the poor unknowing workers of the government by those who are always willing and ready to mislead them will continue. So, that is the first thing that the Government ought to do.

Secondly, I would like the government to agree to arbitration in as many cases as possible. Unless a third party sits down between the employer and the workers and says "this is right" or "that is wrong" it is difficult to settle disputes peacefully. To say that we shall have no arbitration will, perhaps, be denial of justice. That is a point which the Government ought to consider. I do not propose to link it with this Bill itself.

The third suggestion which I would like to make is that time is now ripe for a third Pay Commission. Government has had pay commissions in the past; there have been two pay commissions and I would suggest that the Government should seriously consider the appointment of a third pay commission where the terms of service, wages and other conditions of Government employees can be examined by a person of a high judicial status.

If these steps are taken, unfortunately for my hon. friends here, the ground under their

feet will be removed. I believe that Government ought to appoint a pay commission as soon as they can. They must improve and strengthen the Joint Consultative machinery and must be ready to refer to arbitration every issue which comes before them. . . (Interruption).

Only one point remains. Is strike a fundamental right? Strike is not a fundamental right.

AN HON. MEMBER: Why?

SHRI SHANTILAL SHAH: Because it is not there. Read the Chapter on Fundamental Rights. The right to strike is a very important right. It is like the right to vote at an election. Right to vote is a very important right but it is not a fundamental right. Similarly, the right to strike is a very important right which I value very highly. My friends may or may not know that I have negotiated and have led strikes; I have succeeded, I have failed. The right to strike is a right which ought to be held as a right of very high importance but there is no right to strike as a fundamental right.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: It is a human right.

SHRI SHANTILAL SHAH: Shri S. M. Banerjee says that it is a human right. I have got here the Universal Declaration of Human Rights which was placed before us the other day. Will he read where in the whole Declaration the right to strike has been mentioned? The only right which has been given in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights is the right to work. . . (Interruption). This the right to strike, is not a fundamental right nor is it a human right under the Declaration of which I have got all the articles before me.

I would only say this that even if this Bill is passed, Government should not take the passing of this Bill as a success for itself. Every occasion when the workers are compelled to serve a strike notice is a matter of regret both for the employee and the employer, be it the Government or a private party. If an employer or Government cannot solve the grievance of its men and keep their loyalty to themselves and run the machinery smoothly that Government cannot succeed.

I, therefore, support the Bill. I hope, Government will agree to appoint a pay commission, will set up a good machinery and will agree to arbitration in every case where arbitration is necessary.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: On a point of personal explanation. The hon. Member has mentioned the Charter of Human Rights. It was placed before everyone of us. When Shri Bhagat was replying to a question put by my hon. friend, Shri George Fernandes, on human rights, I put the specific question whether human rights also include the right to strike and he said that the right to strike was a human right. It implied that the right to strike was there. It is all in the proceedings.

SHRI SHANTILAL SHAH: It is a drowning man clutching at a straw!

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR (Quilon): Sir, this is a pernicious Bill which all of us on this side oppose. It is opposed on two grounds. Firstly, it attempts to make the public and the Members of this House believe that its scope is limited to the employees of the Government of India. The scope of the Bill is much wider. Secondly, it has brought through the back door labour legislation where the Labour Ministry has not been consulted because if it is consulted it has got to be placed before the tripartite conference. So, through the back door such legislations are being brought in this House and enacted into laws.

The Banking Amendment Bill was the illegitimate off-spring of the Finance Minister, Shri Morarji Desai, the arch-Gandhian, who took shelter under the Gandhian non-violence to prohibit all trade union activities of the Bank employees. The right of the workers was banned by bringing in a legislation through the back-door by pretending to impose social control over the Banks. That is what he claimed. But the real object and the only object was to strike at the root of the trade union movement of the country including the banking sector.

So also our great Home Minister had brought in another legislation, through the back-door, the Industrial Security Forces Bill which was passed into an Act. Although we opposed it tooth and nail, the brute majority of the Congress carried the day.

In the wake of that, the Essential Services Maintenance Bill has come banning strikes *in toto*. This Bill has a very wide scope. It covers not only the Government servants but it covers every section of the working class in the country. Not only does it cover the industries under the administrative control of the Central Government as per the Industrial Disputes Act but also those industries which come under the administrative control of the States. That is where the Bill is *ultra vires* of the Constitution. That question was raised earlier also. Of course, it is for the courts to decide. But let us not have any misconception and misapprehension about the scope of the Bill. Under the Industrial Disputes Act, "appropriate Government" means, in relation to any industrial dispute concerning any industry carried on by or under the authority of the Central Government or by a railway company, or in relation to an industrial dispute concerning the Employees' State Insurance Corporation, the Indian Airlines and Air-India Corporations, the Agricultural Re-finance Corporation and other Corporations and banking and insurance companies, mines, major ports, etc. etc., the Central Government, and in relation to any other industrial dispute, the State Government.

So, the minerals, the mines, major ports and the Corporations are the subjects which are administered by the Central Government in relation to the Industrial Disputes Act. All the other industries are under the administrative control of the State Governments. Here, in clause 2 of the Bill, "essential service" means—

"(ii) any railway service or any other transport service for the carriage of passengers or goods by land, water or air;

* * * *

(vi) any service in any mint or security press;"

So, all the services, whether it is by rail or by air or by land are brought under the scheme of the Bill. It also encroaches into industries under the administrative control of the State Governments.

Then, clause 8 says:

"The provisions of this Act and of any Order issued thereunder shall have effect

[**Shri N. Sreekantan Nair]**

notwithstanding anything inconsistent therewith contained in the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, or in any other law for the time being in force."

By this over-riding clause, the entire scope of the Industrial Disputes Act, the Payment of Wages Act and the powers of the State Governments are taken over by the Central Government. Labour is in Concurrent List. List III of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution read with the Industrial Disputes Act decides the respective rights of the States and the Central Government in the matter of legislation on labour matters. This Bill covers industries and employees about whom the Central Government has no right to pass a legislation. The Home Minister says that this is only to control the Government employees. But the scope of the Bill is far beyond that. By bringing in this legislation, by one stroke, all the powers of the State Governments, all the machinery of the Industrial Disputes Act to refer the dispute for conciliation or adjudication, are taken away. Therefore, this is a fraudulent measure. It not only curtails the rights of the Government employees but it also strikes right at the root of the trade union movement in this country in every industry, whether public or private. Whenever the Home Minister wants, he can expand the list to involve other categories of workers at his sweet will and pleasure. Therefore, there is no sector in the working class which would not be affected by this enactment. There must be a provision safeguarding their rights one way or the other, and it must be a statutory provision. Now in the case of utility services, strike cannot be declared illegal without referring it for arbitration or adjudication or any other machinery. That right is being taken away by this Bill.

Again, the right of the workers, even of government employees, cannot be protected by any promise given on the floor of the House. That has no legal validity. As a lawyer, you know, Sir, that the talks or promises of the Ministers, however eminent they may be, are not taken into consideration by the courts. The whole thing comes to this. Because of the temporary success that Government have achieved in having suppressed the agitation of the government employees, they think that they can do anything,

and, therefore, they have come forward with this Draconian legislation.

They themselves admit that the demand for a need-based minimum wage is not something exorbitant, is not something unfair. They only say that it cannot be given now. So far as the minimum wage is concerned, our ex-Foreign Minister, Shri M. C. Chagla, has laid down the dictum in 1947 that the industries which cannot pay the minimum wage do not deserve to exist. If that is true in the case of industries, it is all the more true in the case of Government. . .

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: They also don't deserve to exist. . .

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR: Yes; that is what I say; they also do not deserve to exist if they cannot pay the minimum wage to the workers.

Some of the Congress members are under the impression that we, trade unionists, go against the Government and try to extract much more for government employees than what the ordinary workers in the private sector get. That is an absolutely mistaken notion. The total wages of the lower classes of the government employees, the total wages of even the diploma-holders and degree holders in the government undertakings are far below the dearness allowance alone of the scavengers and sweepers in the private sector undertakings which are adjoining these government undertakings. What have you to say to that? A scavenger or a sweeper in the private sector is getting much more than what a Class IV or Class III government servant—even a diploma or a degree holder in the engineering line, working in a concern like the Hindustan Machine Tools—gets. When I brought this matter to the notice of the hon. Minister, when I highlighted this fact, the hon. Minister of Industries said that they would take away this unit from Kerala. Can a 13-storeyed unit be taken away like this at the sweet will and pleasure of the Minister of Industries? All the workers in the five units in five different States have organized themselves under me into one Federation. Now where is he going to take it? Is he going to take it to Pakistan or China or Arabian Sea? This sort of attitude cannot succeed. You cannot deny the workers their minimum wages, their legitimate minimum wages, and say that Government will

put them down. This will only be a bravado and this cannot work in this country.

The entire approach of this Bill is this. In the name of controlling the government employees, the Bill seeks to take power to encroach into all aspects and all spheres of the trade union movement in this country. I have no objection if they try and succeed. Let them try and succeed. But the overall loss to the nation will be very severe.

My hon. friend was talking about INTUC. How many workers in the INTUC would accept the position that they cannot go on strike in the private industry? I know many of the leaders of the INTUC who attended the Indian Labour Conference in the past. I attended the Madras session and also the other sessions of the Indian Labour Conference. I know, as a matter of fact, that no sector of the working class in this country would take it lying down if their right to strike is taken away. You may perhaps succeed in the case of government employees. But what happened to the handful of drivers in the Railways who insisted that they cannot work more than 14 hours? Here also the question is the same, the question of overtime. You take away their right even to demand payment of overtime wages when they are prepared to do overtime. So, without giving overtime wages the workers are compelled to do the work. They are being compelled to do the work for any length of time. That is what the Bill lays down. According to this Bill the worker is denied even the payment of legitimate overtime wages. In this connection, I would like to ask, what happened to the demand of the Railway workers who went on strike? Government had to concede that working hours should be curtailed. And what happens now, Sir? 50,000 teachers were involved in the U.P. strike; of them, 10,000 teachers have volunteered to go to the jail. The maximum punishment that you can give is to send the workers to jail. These are all middle-class people; they have voluntarily accepted the imprisonment. They are not at all afraid of imprisonment or going to jail. So, don't threaten the workers with penal punishment. They are not afraid of going to jail. If they are hungry, if they are unemployed, they would prefer to go to jail so that they may get some food in the jail rather

than starve outside. Hundreds and thousands of working-class people are prepared to go to jail. I challenge you to disprove this. But you will start beating them up and shooting them down as you have done at Indraprastha and Pathankot. You have shot down hundreds of Government employees. You have disrupted thousands of their hearths and homes. Now, you want in this Bill the provision to curb the rights of the working class movement in other sectors also. I tell you: Come on, follow it up. If this Bill is passed blood will flow in rivulets from all parts of the country. That blood will drown this Home Minister and this Government. The flood of the blood will drown this Home Minister and this Government.

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE (Ratnagiri): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this Bill comes in the wake of the 19th September strike. That was a dark and a sad day for the country, a day which has cast long shadows. We can face the bullets of our enemies as we did in the 1965 Indo-Pakistani hostilities. When one is faced with the sorrows of our people and one finds that those sorrows have deep reasons, one can understand why people can be driven to near-madness. Now, Sir, what can the Government do? I would say, the first thing would be, to try to remove the causes which cause sorrow and hardship to the people. Unfortunately, Sir, this cannot be done overnight. There are economic reasons. There are other reasons which cannot be removed suddenly. But, in the meanwhile, it also becomes necessary to control the near-madness. And, that is why, especially after I heard the speech of the hon. Member who has spoken before me, while I appreciate his deep concern for the workers, I would ask: Does he for a moment think that any Government in any country can survive without the same feeling for the workers? So, Sir, I would say that in this hour of great distress—which the whole country is facing—because of our economic difficulties, if, at this time, we were to put our resources together for construction instead of for destruction, we would be able to get out of these difficulties. But, on the other hand, if the trade union movement were to become a movement which is utilised for political ends but not for the improvement of Labour, then, I think, the country will suffer and the workers will also suffer.

[Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee]

Sir, it is the right of any organised group of workers to seek redress of their grievances through a strike, which is direct action.

If they choose to resort to direct action, it must, I would say, be because the usual democratic channels have failed. These are the reasons, apart from the economic reasons, which we must look into. The joint Consultative Machinery, the management or top officers and the workers negotiations, arbitration—as long as these channels are open and there are remedies available, I think the workers would be able to resort to them. It is only when they have their backs to the wall that they are forced to resort to direct action—only when the near madness and sorrow is so deep that there are no remedies available to them for it. It would be our duty to see that we do not push things to a position where remedies are not possible.

This Bill which we are considering, delegates extensive powers to Government and we hope that these powers are always used with great wisdom and great care, because it provides for very heavy penalties, things like arrest without warrant; it overrides the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, it sets aside the Cr. P. C. provided 'it is necessary to do so in public interest.' Therefore, great discrimination, discretion and wisdom would have to be used in wielding these powers.

I know there are things to be said on both sides. There is, unfortunately, a situation where the thing called judgment in the case of officers is not always used. What is this quality called judgment? It is a sort of intuitive quality which gives the officer a sort of clue as to what he should do in a certain given situation. I will tell you about it from some experience I have had both as a government officer's wife and as a patron of a government employees' union. Many years ago when I was associated with the Air Force, there was a situation where the airmen said that their conditions of living were not satisfactory; they also said that their education, in many cases, was better than that of the officers. They brought things to a point where they said: "there is no reason why we should salute the officers."

I remember this incident. At that point,

if you had held a stiff rod over their heads, things would have gone to a crises. What we actually did was this: my husband and I went from station to station. This is what my husband told them: 'You and I are the same. But when I wear uniform, and you are also in uniform; you must salute me because you do not do so as an individual. You salute the President of India, the flag of India and India itself.' Therefore, while as individuals we are equal, in uniform, you must remember that the discipline of the force must prevail.'

16 hrs.

This is the sort of condition which arises where a little judgment, a little loosening up averts a strike. One finds, on the other hand, that today many recognised rules which are there in Government are blatantly disobeyed and disregarded by the Officers. The benefits and the perquisites of the officers have gone up, the benefits and perquisites are not available to the staff lower down. Where housing is concerned, education is concerned, medical facilities are concerned, transfers are concerned, very little attention is given to them. There is the case of staff cars. We know that staff cars are only meant for duty, but now it has become a practice and a recognised convention that Government transport, whether it be transport by air or transport by car, is used indiscriminately and there is no check today. I ask you: when I am hungry, when I have no place to live in, when my children cannot be educated the way I think they should be, can I stand back and see this kind to misuse of privilege? These are things which do not require money. They require just an ordinary thing called justice. When you have rules, the rules cannot change because of status. What is wrong is wrong, it does not become right because of status, and I would say humbly that rules are disobeyed and disregarded by the people in the highest appointments and that applies to absolutely the highest people. I know that in the old days there used to be a logbook and a strict record was kept of how staff cars were used. Today that is not done.

Secondly, employees are recruited for a certain purpose, but they are used for something else, for domestic work in officers' houses. I ask you: has a man no sense of

respect and dignity for himself? This does not require money.

Where housing is concerned, not in Delhi because Delhi is 60 per cent Government but in other cities in Housing Boards where accommodation should be given to Government employees, the accommodation is given to other people and therefore Government employees are without accommodation. This is one side.

With equal humility I would submit to my good friends in the Opposition on that just as it is necessary for officers and public servants to respect the law, it is equally necessary for the public to respect the law. I do not think that our trade union leaders always co-operate. Nor I say very humbly that what happened at the A.G.'s office in Kerala was obeying the law. So, unless there is obedience and respect for law both by public servants and by the public I do not think that we can make any headway. I would suggest that the trade union leaders should also give great thought to this. It does them no good, because what would have happened if the strike on the 19th had gone further than it did? We saw what happened in Indraprastha. Do you think that we did not feel as deeply anxious as you did? What would have happened had there been more Indraprasthas? Does it not mean that you have a responsibility to see that more Indraprasthas do not take place? What would be your role if you were in a position of authority? Would your role also not be the same to see that greater damage and danger was not involved so far as the public was concerned?

Indraprastha is a great blot on the country, but as I said earlier, one is driven to near madness when there is panic and that panic can also spread and it can affect the people who have to control the panic just as it affects those who cause the panic.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kindly conclude.

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE: I am concluding, Sir.

All over we are entering into an era of conflict. This conflict is not confined to Government servants alone. There is a revolt

among the students, among the nurses and among the teachers. Last year we saw it among the Police. We got it in the Press also. So, this is a very serious matter. It is a matter which I do not think can be settled by legislation. It is a matter which has become a human problem and the causes are so deep that pure legislation—only laws are not going to solve the situation.

I support Mr. Shantilal Shah who spoke before me that the Government should make a much greater effort at negotiation, at the proper utilisation of the Joint Consultative Machinery and any other democratic process which exists so that the workers do not feel forced to resort to direct action.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE (Kolaba): Here is a Bill which is trying to put on the statute book what the Government did in connection with the cessation of work by Government employees on 19th September, 1968. That cessation of work on the one side is called a strike for the realisation of the legitimate demand. On the other side, Members like Shri Shantilal Shah, want to suggest that it was not merely an attempt to realise their legitimate demands but also an attempt to take over either property or possession of Government property and other things. Thereby you are trying to suggest that there is an attempt at revolution. I do not know whether the hon. Minister of State for Home subscribes to the view of the hon. Member Shri Shantilal Shah. As far as the aims and objects of the Bill are concerned, he is not very clear about it. Therefore, I presume that he was only trying to meet the strike of the Government servants so that the essential services of the Government may run.

Now something happened on 19th September and to meet that situation action was taken before 19th September by the Government. If Government wanted only to protect all that was done, what is contained in Clause 9 of the Bill could have been as well sufficient. They could have allowed the Ordinance to lapse and there is a proviso which provides that all the action taken should be protected so that they would have met the situation on the 19th September. But the Minister wants to go a step further. He wants to see that such situations may not arise in future. Therefore, at least in the first instance for a period of 5 years he wants to put that ordinance on the statute book as an Act of the realm.

[Shri Dattatraya Kunte]

Now he has not given any reason for this apprehension of his. He has not said how such a situation is developing in the country. He only said that something happened on the 19th September. Therefore in order to see that it may not happen again, this Bill is brought. He wants a statute for a temporary period. It is there for the period of next 5 years. Are such dangerous emergencies going to arise? As far as this point is concerned, I do not know that there is unanimity of thinking in the minds of those who belong to the ruling Party. The hon. Member, Shri Nahata, who interrupted in the statement made by the Minister in the Matter, asked what would the Government like to do in the matter of the consultative machinery; and he said nothing would be lost if for two months or more, this Bill were not in the Statute-Book. Do I take it that what is the mind of the hon. Member like Shri Nahata is also in the mind of the hon. Home Minister, and therefore he is not here to pilot the Bill? I want to pose a very serious question.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE: It is a doubtful question.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE: It might be doubtful, but anyway, it is a question and it is a doubt in my mind. It might be that you might have a clear mind because you might have joined the deliberation. The hon. Shri Nahata said very clearly that the Heavens would not fall if this Bill was not put in the Statute-Book for the next two months or more. It means that there is a thinking in the ruling party itself and therefore, I really want to know what the Home Minister would say about it. The Minister rightly said this morning, very proudly, that there are Chavans in every State, but we have not got Chavans here in this House when we are speaking on this Bill. I do not understand why. Shri Nahata had said it very clearly. I think the hon. Member who spoke before me had also narrated her personal experience and, at the same time, she pointed out that there ought to be a machinery which can deal with these problems.

The question for consideration for us at this moment is whether it is sufficient merely to legalise what was done in the ordinance and put it on the Statute-Book and protect

the action taken and carry on those actions, or is it necessary to put this in the Statute-Book for a period of five years. Further, what is said in the Statement of Objects and Reasons is this:

"It has always been the endeavour of Government to provide comprehensive and positive arrangements for the consideration of the legitimate problems and grievances of its employees."

It has always been their endeavour which they have never been able to fulfil or succeed, because in this very House and outside, years back, promises were made that a machinery on the basis or on the lines of the Whitley Council would be created, thereby meaning that all the legitimate ills, difficulties and problems of the Government employees will be so solved that there will be no grievances which will remain. That is exactly the idea.

As early as 1937, when the Industrial Disputes Bill was first moved in the Bombay Legislative Assembly, Shri Nanda who was then the Parliamentary Secretary there, in support of the Bill stated very clearly that he recognised that a worker will have grievances, and if he has grievances, there must be remedies to redress those grievances, and if such remedies were not provided, naturally, it might happen that he will go on strike. Therefore, let this State create such a machinery that there will be no need for a strike. He further said then, and it was reiterated by the then Chief Minister of Bombay, the late B. G. Kher, that as against the employer, the employee is weak and therefore, the state must come to his succour and protection. Therefore, the intention was to create a machinery where it will not be necessary for the worker to go on strike, and yet a machinery will be there which will solve all his ills. Here is a Government which during all these years has not been able to create that sort of machinery which exists in the United Kingdom, namely, the Whitley Council. Is it the case of the Government that they have created Whitley Councils in this country? No. Shri Shantilal Shah made a reference to the need-based wage, and said that as against the rise in prices, wages will also rise; but why at all a promise was made that the need-based wage will be paid? Was it a mere sop so that the worker will say, "Yes, we are getting the moon some day sometime," or,

was it a very honest statement of Government's intention? The Government's intentions are like promises of a crashing bank. That is what the Minister said this morning. He is making a promise that something is under consideration.

There are two parts of the Bill. One thing is only to legitimatise what has been done in pursuance of what has happened on 19th September. If the Government want to put the other things also on the statute-book, naturally about a hundred days have passed. Somebody said, things cannot be done in a day. Who says it should be done in a day? When this ordinance could be issued, why was not an ordinance issued to give proper remedies to the employees, whatever they may be?

This Bill contains some vague clauses, like clause 2 (ix). The Minister says it is impossible to enumerate all the essential services. He says that it is difficult to lay down all the categories. The case for putting this Bill on the statute-book has not been properly made. There are hon. members like Mr. Nahata, who said that that urgency is not there. I concede that a Government worth its name must govern. But if this Government wants to call itself a people's Government and claims that it is doing the best for its employees, the taste of the pudding is in the eating. Why is the Government not able to convince its employees that it is doing all that? Why should the Home Minister, after prodding from the Chair, after being pushed into that position make a statement in the House which bristles with "buts" and "ifs". If those "buts" and "ifs" are properly read, nothing will remain of what he said this morning which will lead anybody to understand that something is being done. Taking it for granted that one would like the Government machinery to run, let the Government clearly say that the problems of the employees will be solved and there will be no occasion for strike. If that was done, people would agree that in certain circumstances, there need not be any recourse to strike.

I submit that if at all something is to be done, it should be done in proper sequence. Let the Government take its own time for framing a Bill wherein all the essential ser-

vices are properly defined and the categories laid down. The minister should take his time to do that. Emergency is not at the doors. If such an emergency were to arise, the President is there to issue another ordinance. Or, if the House were in session, I can assure him that the House will give all those powers.

16.19 hrs.

[SHRI GADILINGANA GOUD *in the Chair*]

Let him not be frightened because of that. Let him take proper counsel and incorporate into this Bill the *obiter dicta* statement he has made, because he was pushed into that position. So that the workers will know and the Government servants will know, because they had entered the service before this. Some covenant has already been there. Now this will be a new term added to it saying "thou shalt not strike." Even not working over time is strike. The definition of 'strike' is so widened and broadened. When a new condition is being imposed on the employee, let the Government give him that assurance that they will indicate it in this Bill itself. Let both the things come together so that a reasonable employee will understand that there is no reason for him to go on strike and there is no reason for him to refuse to work. Then Government will be in a position to tell the people: All right, this is right, that is wrong. Here the lines are blurred. One does not know what the Government want to do—whether they want to stifle expression of legitimate grievance or whether they want to put down those who are out to seize power. These are the considerations that are before us.

Now, what are the essential services? How are the Government servants to know to which service they belong. Here it is all very vague. This is threatening them and frightening them. Maybe the fear is imaginary. But it must be there which is essential and which is not. There have been certain rulings and on the basis of those rulings the Subordinate Legislation Committee said: All right; this could be done. Now the time has come to revise those rulings. Whatever might have been good in those times may be different now. In the United States of America at one stage under the Segregation Bill the difference between Whites and Blacks

[Shri Dattatraya Kunta]

or Europeans and Negroes was legitimate. Of course they had changed those rulings. Whatever may be the ruling in this House, the time has come that this ruling is changed and things are made more definite and more positive.

Nothing would have been lost if these vague and indefinite clauses were left out and if at all any such services are evolved in future, another ordinance or another legislation could come before the House. Therefore, I believe that whatever be the professed intentions, out of this Bill one gets the impression that Government is wanting to take much more power than is really at all necessary.

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा (दोस्ता) : सभापति जी, आज इस सत्र के सब से अधिक विवादास्पद विधेयक का समर्थन करने के लिये मैं खड़ा हुआ हूँ। साधारणतः ऐसे विधेयक का समर्थन करना साधारण परिस्थितियों में सम्भव नहीं है। लेकिन जिन परिस्थितियों में हमारा देश गुजर रहा है, जो हालात हमारे देश के अन्दर पैदा हो रहे हैं, उन हालात को देखते हुए, हमें ऐसे किसी कानून की व्यवस्था करनी जरूरी थी, जिसके जरिये से इन सारी गतिविधियों पर जो कि देश की सुरक्षा के लिये खतरा पैदा कर सकती है, नियंत्रण लगाना निहायत जरूरी था। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश के अन्दर जो हालत पिछले तीन-चार सालों में पैदा हुए हैं, वे अपने आप में कोई बहुत अच्छे हालात नहीं हैं। देश की आर्थिक और आन्तरिक स्थिति बिगड़ी है, देश की बाहरी इजजत में कभी हुई और इन सब हालात में जरूरत इस बात की है कि देश में ऐसा एक प्रशासन हो जिस प्रशासन के जरिये से देश के आर्थिक हालात दुर्स्त किये जा सकें, देश की साख बाहर के देशों में बड़ाई जा सके। उसके लिये जरूरी है कि हमारे देश के अन्दर उत्पादन के सभी साधनों पर निगाह रखी जाय और जो लोग इन उत्पादन के साधनों पर या देश के अन्दर ऐसी व्यवस्था पैदा करना

चाहते हैं जिससे देश का आर्थिक तन्त्र बिगड़ जाय, उन लोगों पर रोक लगाई जाय, भले ही इस रोक का रास्ता कितना ही कटू क्यों न हो, कितना ही हमको ना पसन्द क्यों न हो और भले ही उनसे किन्हीं अधिकारों पर कुठाराघात होता हो, लेकिन फिर भी अखिलकार देश के हित को ध्यान में रखते हुए और अवाम के हित में ऐसे कानून बनाने पड़ते हैं और आगे भी बनाने पड़ेंगे और बनाने भी चाहिये। इसी दृष्टिकोण से जब हम देखते हैं तो हमें इस कानून का स्वागत करना पड़ता है।

जहां तक ट्रेड-यूनियन मूवमेंट का संबंध है, इस में कोई दो रायें नहीं हो सकती कि देश के अन्दर पिछले दिनों में ट्रेड-यूनियन मूवमेंट और मजदूरों का आन्दोलन बढ़ा है। लेकिन हमें यह देखना पड़ेगा कि क्या सरकारी कर्मचारियों को भी इसी कानून से गवर्न किया जायगा, जो कि साधारण ट्रेड यूनियनों पर लागू होता है। यह एक बड़े मुद्दे का सवाल है, इस पर हमें विचार करना पड़ेगा कि क्या सारे सरकारी कर्मचारी उसी श्रेणी में और उसी पंक्ति में आते हैं जिसमें कि साधारण मजदूर आते हैं, साधारण कारखानों में काम करने वाले श्रमिक आते हैं? यदि इन दोनों में कोई भेद है तो फिर निश्चित तौर पर हम को सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिये ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी पड़ेगी जिससे वह सरकार के ढांचे को खतरे में न डाल सकें। नागरिकों के जन-जीवन को तकलीफ पहुँचे या उनको परेशानी हो—ऐसा कोई कार्य वे न कर सकें। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकारी कर्मचारियों का हड़ताल पर जाने का यह अधिकार एक एक्सोल्यूट राइट नहीं है। यह एक बड़ा कीमती अधिकार जरूर है, जिसकी रक्षा की जानी चाहिये और सरकारी कर्मचारियों की दिक्कतों को दूर करने के रास्ते में सरकार को आकर उनकी मदद करनी चाहिये और ऐसा कोई रास्ता निकालना चाहिये जिससे उनकी दिक्कतें दूर हों। अखिलकार सरकारी

कर्मचारी भी सरकार के अंग हैं और कोई भी सरकार अपने कर्मचारियों की उपेक्षा नहीं कर सकती। भारत सरकार तो क्या मेरा तो यह कहता है कि एक साधारण मिल-मालिक भी या कोई दूसरा साधारण मालिक भी अपने मजदूरों को बिना खुश रखे उनसे काम नहीं ले सकता। लेकिन उसकी भी मर्यादायें होती हैं। यदि मर्यादाओं के अन्दर सब काम होता है तो ठीक है, लेकिन यदि उस के बाहर काम होता है तो फिर कोई रास्ता बनाना पड़ेगा और ऐसी जगह पर अपनी निगाह रखनी पड़ेगी और उस पर रोक लगानी पड़ेगी। मैं बड़ी नम्रता के साथ कहता चाहता हूँ कि इस देश के सरकारी कर्मचारियों का आन्दोलन बड़ी गलत दिशा में चला जा रहा है। दुर्भाग्य से उनका यह आन्दोलन रोटी और रोजी का आन्दोलन नहीं रहा है, बल्कि यह राजनीतिज्ञों का अखाड़ा बनता जा रहा है और यही सब से बड़ा खतरा हमारे देश के लिये है। इसलिये आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि हम ऐसे लोगों पर जो राजनीति का इस्तेमाल करना चाहते हैं, सरकारी कर्मचारियों के माध्यम से राजनीति खेलना चाहते हैं, उन लोगों पर रोक लगायें। यदि हम इस बात में भूल कर गये और ऐसा रास्ता नहीं अपनाया तो मैं बड़ी नम्रता से कहता चाहता हूँ कि इससे देश को एक बहुत बड़ा खतरा पहुँच सकता है। वह हालात जो बंगाल में हुए, य०० एल० एफ० गवर्नरमेन्ट के समय में और नक्सलाइट कम्यूनिस्टों की जो हरकतें होती जा रही हैं, केरल में और दूसरी जगहों पर, वे हमें इस बात की चेतावनी देते हैं कि सरकार इस बात के लिये जागरूक रहे और इस बात का ध्यान रखें कि कहीं सरकारी कर्मचारियों में भी तो इस तरह की मनोवृत्ति पैदा करने की कोशिश नहीं की जा रही है। इस सन्दर्भ में मैं इस बिल का स्वागत करता हूँ, और सरकार को मुबारकबाद देना चाहता हूँ कि समय रहते उन्होंने एक आर्डेनेस ला कर सरकारी कर्मचारियों की हड्डियां पर रोक लगाई। यह अपने आप

में एक बहुत अच्छा काम हुआ। मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि ज्यादा अच्छा होता, यदि सरकार इस कानून के साथ में, जो एक आल्टरेटिव और रेमिडी देना चाहती है, वह भी ले कर आती क्योंकि उससे सरकारी कर्मचारियों और दूसरे गरीब लोगों को, जिनकी अपने आप में बहुत परेशानी है, कोई रास्ता मिल जाता। जो लोग आज निराशा के बवण्डर में भूम रहे हैं उन्हें उससे कुछ निजात मिलती। फिर भी मैं कहता हूँ—देर आयद दुरुस्त आयद—कोई बात नहीं अगर सरकार इस दिशा में कोई कदम बढ़ाती है और कोई रास्ता निकालती है तो उसका हमें स्वागत करना चाहिये।

यहां पर मैं एक बात और भी कह देना चाहूँगा कि सरकार ने अपनी और से जहाँ तक सरकारी कर्मचारियों की दिक्कतों को हल करने का ताल्लुक था उस दिशा में उसने काफी कुछ किया है। उन्होंने हर तरीके से समझौता करने की कोशिश की लेकिन जैसा हुआ वह सारे सदन को मालूम है और गृह मंत्री महोदय ने इस बारे में अपने वक्तव्य में कहा है कि सरकार की यह कोशिशें नाकामयाब हुईं और हमारे सरकारी कर्मचारी जो उन यूनियंस से प्रभावित थे और जो कि राजनीतिकों के स्वार्थ के बास्ते चलती हैं उनके हाथ में उन्होंने खेलने की कोशिश की। उन्होंने कोशिश की सरकार के काम को 19 तारीख को ठप्प किया जाय। लेकिन सौभाग्य की बात यही कि हमारे दूसरे जो कर्मचारी थे उन्होंने उनका साथ नहीं दिया और नतीजा यह हुआ कि वह उनका सारा का सारा आयोजन असफल हुआ।

मैं इस भौके पर अपने विरोधी भाईयों से यह भी कहता हूँ कि जब मजदूरों की बात कही जाती है या मजदूरों के खिलाफ कुछ बात कही जाती है तो वह बहुत उत्सेजित होते हैं लेकिन मैं अपने उन दोस्तों से कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस 52 करोड़ के देश में केवल कुछ आर्गनाइज्ड लेबर ही नहीं रहती है वा

[**श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा**]

आर्गेन्ट: इज़ज़ लेबर्स स ही नहीं रहते हैं। इस देश के अन्दर ऐसे भी 45 करोड़ इंसान हैं जो गांवों के अन्दर बसते हैं, कस्बों के अन्दर बसते हैं, जो किसान और मजदूर हैं और उन किसानों और मजदूरों के लिए अगर मेरे वह माई कुछ सोचा करें और उस दिशा में इस सदन का कुछ समय व्यतीत किया करें तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा।

मैं बहुत नम्रता के साथ निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि मुझे भी उन कर्मचारियों व मजदूरों के साथ सहानुभूति है जिनके साथ कि मेरे वह मित्र सहानुभूति रखते हैं लेकिन साथ ही साथ हम इस देश में ऐसी व्यवस्था करके भी नहीं चल सकते हैं कि हमारे देश के 45 करोड़ इंसानों पर अधिक बोझ पड़ता रहे। आज भी हिन्दुस्तान के गांवों में ऐसे लोग रहते हैं जिनको कि खाने को अन्न नहीं मिलता है, जिनके बच्चों के लिए कपड़े नहीं हैं, जिनके लिए शिक्षा, दीक्षा का कोई इंतजाम नहीं है और जिनके पीने के लिए पानी तक नहीं है। उनके मुकाबले में मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इन सरकारी मुलाजिमों की हालत बहुत अच्छी है, उनके मुकाबले काफी अच्छी है लेकिन फिर भी आप कहते हैं कि उनको नीड बेस्ड बेज मिलनी चाहिए और उनको न्यूनतम वेतन अवश्य मिलना चाहिए। कहां गया यह सारा का सारा सवाल उन लोगों के बारे में? आखिर इन सब का बोझ हम टेक्सपेयर्स पर पड़ता है और हिन्दुस्तान का हर व्यक्ति डाइरेक्ट या इनडाइरेक्ट टेक्सपेयर है। उनको किसी न किसी तरीके से सरकार को टैक्स के रूप में कुछ न कुछ ददा करना पड़ता है। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि 45 करोड़ लोगों के हितों का ध्यान पहले रखना होगा बजाय इसके कि आप एक करोड़ लोगों के हितों के लिए यहां पर बकालत करते रहें और इसलिए बकालत करते रहें कि आपका इसमें राजनीतिक द्वित है।

मैं बहुत नम्रता से आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि आपके और हमारे आदर्श समान हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि हमारा देश उठे, हमारे देश की तरकी हो लेकिन इस देश की तरकी करने का रास्ता यह नहीं है कि हम किसी इज़ज़ के चक्कर में पड़ जायें और दूसरे मूल्कों की तरफ चले जायें। अगर आपको इंस्प्रेशन लेना हो तो अपने मूल्क से लीजिये इसके लिए आप बाहर के मूल्कों अथवा लोगों से इंस्प्रेशन लेने की कोशिश मत कीजिये। वह एक खतरनाक चीज़ है और उससे देश का अहित होगा। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ में इस बिल का पुरजोर शब्दों में समर्थन करता हूं।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, I rise to oppose this Bill lock, stock and barrel.

SHRI NAMBIAR: Tooth and nail opposition.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: When I raised certain points of order, I pointed out that in our country today there is a legislation, called the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. There are provisions for the strikes to be declared illegal. Is it not a blanket ban on the strikes? If any question, if any matter, is referred to arbitration or adjudication or to a national tribunal, then the strike could be declared illegal.

Only a few days back, the Labour Minister referred to the problems concerning the Life Insurance Corporation employees to arbitration and the net result was that the strike which was to commence on the 5th December, 1968 was deferred.

Here is a piece of legislation which is against the various articles of the Constitution. Unfortunately, the Speaker of this House cannot possibly give judgment on constitutional aspects of it. They can simply recommend it to the President to refer it to the Supreme Court for their opinion.

I am surprised today to find that the amendment of Shri Vidya Charan Shukla has been circulated. But our amendment

suggesting that the Attorney-General should be called to express his opinion on the various provisions of this nefarious or pernicious piece of legislation has not yet been circulated. I also suggested, by another motion, that certain controversial clauses of the Bill or the Bill itself should be recommended to the President to refer it to the Supreme Court for their opinion. Unfortunately, I do not find that in the list of amendments which runs to the tune of 268 amendments.

Then, the hon. Minister, a little while ago, said something about the Joint Consultative Machinery and that they want to make it statutory. I have before me the constitution of the Joint Consultative Machinery. Even under the Industrial Disputes Act, when a question is referred to arbitration or adjudication, the strike can be declared illegal and the penal clauses are, practically, the same as embodied in this piece of legislation.

What did Prime Minister Nehru say when the discussion took place after the 1960 strike? After the speech made by Mr. Nath Pai, that wonderful speech and historic speech in the history of Parliament, Prime Minister Nehru replied by saying:

"I am not suggesting that the strikes should be banned or forbidden because the fact of the matter is that strike is an inevitable concomitant of the capitalist system. If you have capitalists and have employee-employer relations, then you have to have something to protect the employee from the employer's pressures and other things. . . ."

". . . But it is no good my saying that and no good my banning this kind of thing unless we can produce an adequate substitute for the settlement of such disputes, controversies that might arise. . . ."

This is what Prime Minister Nehru said when he was replying to the debate which was raised on the 1960 strike. That strike lasted for six days. When Shri Ashoka Mehta intervened in the dispute, it was withdrawn. Even after the general strike, Prime Minister Nehru said that it was not the intention to withdraw the right to strike.

Now, here is the Home Minister or his assistant or deputy, Shri Vidya Charan Shukla, who must have his pound of flesh.

SHRI NAMBIAR: Or the Law Minister who is always lawless!

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: On the face of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1967, on the face of the Joint Consultative Machinery, where the letter of intent is signed by all the groups, where the strike has been declared as superfluous, what is the necessity of bringing in this piece of legislation.

I may mention for your information that the only purpose of this Bill is contained in clause 9(2) which says:

"Notwithstanding such repeal, anything done or any action taken under the said Ordinance shall be deemed to have been done or taken under this Act, as if this Act had come into force on the 13th day of September, 1968."

The whole purpose of this Bill, of this black Bill, which is against the ILO spirit, which is against the spirit of the Constitution, which is against the spirit of human rights, is only this that they want to teach all those employees, who went on strike, a lesson; before the Ordinance lapses, they want to pass this legislation giving it a retrospective effect, so that nobody is spared and everybody is convicted. What is the picture today? 8,000 employees have been suspended and the services of 4,000 temporary employees have been terminated after giving them one month's pay. Suppose Mr. Banerjee is a permanent employee and Shri Umanath is a temporary employee. Both are arrested under clause 5 of the Ordinance or section 188 of the I. P. C., and because Mr. Banerjee is a permanent employee, he is suspended and because Mr. Umanath is a temporary employee, his services are terminated. Even the worst criminal in this country is given an opportunity to defend himself; even the murderer of Gandhiji was given an opportunity to defend himself, but here is the Government which has dismissed 4,000 employees without giving them an opportunity to defend themselves. Is this justice? You do not give them an opportunity to defend themselves, to go before the court of law and plead their innocence!

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

16.42 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

It is a summary dismissal that they have resorted to. This can only happen in a fascist State. They want to legalise their illegal acts by passing this Bill and giving it effect from the 13th September, 1968. I ask the hon. Home Minister here and now as to what are the special features of this Bill. This Bill is taking away the right to strike without giving them any machinery. I am sure, Mr. V. C. Shukla or his boss, Shri Y. B. Chavan, will never accept any amendment, either of Mr. Lobo Prabhu or of Mr. Banerjee or of anybody else, because they want this Bill to be passed as it is. The Industrial Disputes Act grants the right to declare a strike illegal, but not before referring the matter to arbitration or to a national tribunal. But here is a legislation which bans strike without giving them any machinery.

Regarding the Companies (Amendment) Bill about donations by companies, when we asked in the House whether, if they are not going to pass it now, they can give a saving clause that anybody who receives donations will be punishable under that Act, they said, 'No'. But now here they want to have a saving clause just to dismiss 4,000 employees and make 8,000 employees to face trial ! My submission is this. This Bill is redundant, is superfluous. When there is the Industrial Disputes Act in this country, where is the necessity for bringing forward such a Bill? There can only be two purposes for having brought forward this Bill: do not give them any right to negotiate, ban the strike, and legalise the government's illegal actions, legalise all the shootings in Pathankot, the murders in Indraprastha, in Gauhati and other places and give it a stamp and say that the President issued the Ordinance and this Parliament has passed this legislation. . . (*Interruptions*) In Ceylon, a few days back, there was a strike by the Posts and Telegraphs employees, but they have certain strange people in their Cabinet; they did not issue any Ordinance, they tackled the strike, they settled the question of strike, without any Ordinance. What happened in France? What happened in 1926 when all the Central services, including the Rail-

ways, gave a notice and went on a strike? They did not go mad. They thought that there was a cause for it. Even in America when the essential services went on a strike and they wanted to ban the strike, they did not allow it to be done; it was not banned. The Government did not accept the arbitration. They have betrayed the confidence of the employees. If anybody is charged with the charge of being traitors or being anti-national, it is they, who are sitting on those benches. Now, here is Shri Chavan the Shylock of the Twentieth Century. He wants to take the blood out of 8,000 employees; and he has killed 4,000 temporary Government employees.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member must conclude now.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, I thought, the employees will be saved by a Portia in the Cabinet. I hoped there will be some Portia in the Cabinet to serve the interests of the employees. But my hopes have been belied.

I oppose this Bill. This is against the Constitution. Even at this late hour I request the hon. Minister to withdraw this Bill. Otherwise we shall oppose it. We oppose it outside this House and inside this House. We shall go on opposing it every day and every hour.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): Sir, will Mr. Chavan take the flesh without taking a drop of blood? (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly resume your seat. As I said, we have exceeded the time limit this time also. I am closing the general discussion. The hon. Minister will reply now.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to thank the hon. Members who have taken part in the Debate on the Motion which I moved in this House.

Sir, many important points have been made by the hon. Members. But, while moving the Resolution, the hon. Member asked a question as to why we did not bring in this Bill when we knew that the strike

situation was developing among the Government servants. The reply to this has already given earlier. But, I would like to emphasise that reply.

Sir, it was not our intention either to issue the Ordinance or to bring any such Bill before the House, or to make any such law for the country. Sir, we did our best and the efforts that were made by the Government to arrive at an understanding with the Government employees have been stated here by the hon. Home Minister several times. And, during the No-Confidence Motion this point was stressed. The whole history has been given as to how this matter came up before the Government, how negotiations were held and on what point there was disagreement and up to the last minute, up to the last moment, we kept on trying, and we tried to see whether there could be some sort of working arrangement with the leaders who were calling for a strike so that this unpleasant situation would not develop. And, Sir, in spite of the best efforts, if the situation developed, there was no alternative then with the Government except to promulgate an ordinance so that the essential services of the community, of the nation, were not disrupted, when we were faced with very serious situation in the shape of drought and floods in various parts of the country.

As the House very well knows, there are ten demands, but three of these demands have been particularly agitated. These demands are: the demand for the grant of need-based minimum wage, Merger of D.A. and the Formula governing grant of Dearness allowance.

The House knows that while the first two demands were discussed in the National council of the JCM, the third demand was not discussed there. After these two demands were discussed and disagreement was recorded, there was the proposal made by the Government to the leaders who were calling the strike, for further negotiations. The offer of the Government was that the issue of the arbitrability of the second demand could even be discussed.

If there was no agreement, arbitration could be considered. On the issue of a need-

based minimum wage, it was explained that this is an issue which has got very wide social and economic implications, it embraces wider social and economic spheres, and that is why we would like to await the recommendations of the National Labour Commission.

SHRI UMANATH: The question of strike is also before the National Labour Commission.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: Yes. I have already explained why we had to do it. We did not want to do it.

As far as this particular matter is concerned, when it was referred to the leaders who were agitating for a strike, we also impressed upon them that the National Labour Commission was considering this matter and we had referred to them this issue of a need-based minimum wage and the National Labour Commission could consider all those things. Apart from that, a Committee of the Cabinet consisting of the Ministers concerned with this matter was formed and these gentlemen were invited to discuss. But I am sorry to say the response was not there and the situation was precipitated as a result of which this step, which we did not wish to take, had to be taken in the interest of the maintenance of essential services.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: These leaders are not here. They had said 'we are not going to discuss arbitrability'. I suggest that they should not be quoted or referred to here because they are not here to defend themselves. They are as respectable as any minister.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: Having been forced to take the step I mentioned, we had to bring this Bill before the House. It was not originally contemplated, but our hands were forced.

I would now come to the merits of the Bill.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Before he proceeds, may I ask . . .

MR. SPEAKER: No, not now.

SHRI NAMBIAR: What is the necessity for the Bill now when there is no strike?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: It has been contended by some hon. members that this Bill takes away the valued right to strike of the employees. I have placed the Bill before the House; I also said in my introductory speech that this Bill does not take away the right to strike *per se*; it does not prohibit strike among government servants. It only gives power to Government to declare certain services as essential. Certain essential services having been mentioned in the Bill, in times of emergency, whenever it is found necessary, a notification could be issued under it so that strike could not take place as it would be illegal.

So by itself the Bill does not take away the right to strike or give that right. The *status quo* remains.

SHRI NAMBIAR: Is it an argument? it is only foolery.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: This is the present position concerning the Bill. I would only again emphasise that this Bill does not take away the right to strike at all. The right remains with them. Only when it is regarded that a strike will disrupt essential services and create trouble in the country, Government would have the power to prohibit it and it could not take place.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Without hearing grievances.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: I had also said in my introductory speech which, unfortunately, I was not able to make clearly because there was so much of interruptions, that we did not only want to provide penalties for strikes when they hurt essential services in emergency times; we also want to provide an alternative machinery. Then the Deputy-Speaker was pleased to ask us to give further details. This morning I had given those details of our thinking, so that the whole matter is balanced.

As for the employees, we do not want to deal with them in a hard-headed or hard-hearted manner. We want to deal with them the fullest sympathy. We know that by and large our employees are patriotic.

They have done very good work during the national emergency. We have no complaints as far as that is concerned. About their patriotism we have no complaint. We do not want to punish them for anything. There is no vindictive attitude as far as the Government is concerned, but we have to guard our employees and our own country against such people who go to any length for their political ends. This is the safeguard that we have to provide. The Government has to take powers in their hands to see that at a time of emergency there is no risk to the conducting of national affairs. With this purpose this Bill has been brought forward. It is not a punitive measure as far as our employees are concerned. It is not a measure which is going to ban strikes *per se*. It is only to safeguard the national security and essential services that we have brought forward this Bill.

SHRI NAMBIAR: By issuing a notification you can ban it, and you still say you have not taken the powers.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: As the hon. House knows, we have moved an amendment. A notification, of course, can be issued under the Act, but when we make rules and also when we name further essential services, these things will have to come before the House. They have to be ratified by the House and only after ratification can we take further action.

It has also been said by several members that we are denying the right of collective bargaining and trade union rights. Here again, there is a little confusion which I would like to clear. I think that the hon. Members who say that trade union rights and the right of collective bargaining are taken away are not right because I think that they are confusing between Government employees and industrial workers.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: See the definition of industry. Railway is an industry.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: Government employees are governed by statutory rules. Industrial employees are governed by the contract that they have with their employers either in the private or public sector. There is an essential difference between the two. They are mixing up the two.

As far as collective bargaining is concerned, it is provided for by the joint consultative machinery. We would like to remove whatever lacunae or weaknesses that might have been there in the joint consultative machinery, and while putting this machinery on a statutory basis we would like to see that a very potent and effective machinery is available to the Government employees to agitate their demands and see that the J. C. M. acts as a very potent instrument of collective bargaining.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: After operation you want somebody to produce a baby.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: Shri Kundu tried to say that there was some difference of opinion in the Government as far as the necessity of this Bill is concerned that is why the Home Minister was not here to pilot the Bill. I do not know how he got this funny idea into his head. There is no question of any difference of opinion, It is a Bill which has been considered by the Union Cabinet and a decision has been taken, and as the hon. House knows, the entire Government is responsible for this Bill.

As far as the question of improving the pay and service conditions of the Government employees are concerned we are very sympathetic to them. Our negotiations with the representatives who called for the strike will bear this out. We never said that we did not want to discuss their demands. The only question that arise was about arbitrability and on that one point the whole thing broke down. I do not think that was a very good thing to happen because that created great difficulties in the way of those whom probably they wanted to serve and whom we want to see happy.

But still without any thought of what terrible things can happen in future, they recklessly went on their adventure of calling a token strike which was really a total strike. We knew that if they were successful in misleading the employees by taking them for a one day strike and indefinite strike, all the Government establishments would follow and that would have been a catastrophe and no Government worth its salt can allow that kind of situation to develop.

17 hrs

SHRI NAMBIAR: If one day strike is there, what will happen? The Government offices are closed on Sundays. Nothing happens.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: Some hon. Members mentioned the tragic incidents that took place in the wake of the attempted strike. We have explained in the House that we are sorry for that with regard to the incident in the Indraprastha Bhavan and Pathankot and other places like that, I do not think anybody wishes for such things. We tried our best to prevent that. But if these things happen, the responsibility is not on the Government alone, those people who were reckless about these things and who did not consider the matter in all its implications, they must also share the blame for these incidents.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: A judge should decide that.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: I would say that the Bill I have moved is not a vindictive move. It is a move which is going to take away the right to strike. It is not brought forward to take away the right of collective bargaining by the Government employees. It is only to safeguard the national interests in times of emergency that this Bill has been brought forward.

SHRI NAMBIAR: We are not urchins. We know what it is.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: And as I have said, it is a temporary measure. When the comprehensive Bill comes we will include both the things. Then we may not renew this measure. For the time being, I think the negotiating machinery which is going to be put on a statutory basis will be approved by the House and if it takes firm roots and things are put in the right order, the need for such a thing will not be there.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS *rose*.—

MR. SPEAKER: So many people are getting up to put questions. We have had a long discussion on this for so many hours. Now I will call Mr. Kothari.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI (Mandsaur): The hon. Minister has tried to argue a weak case in a convincing way but I wonder with how many members he has carried conviction.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: None.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: We, in the Opposition, have been fighting for a laudable cause, trying to benefit lakhs of workers who are unable to make the two ends meet, who live in a state of semi-poverty constantly and who have difficulties in balancing their budget. May I submit that the hon. Ministers must consider whether they would also not like to see that they experience a glimmer of hope, which would sustain these unfortunate people. There should be reasonable prospects of their lot improving and that after a period of time, they emerge from darkness to light. I should think that it is a sacrosanct cause and the Government and the Ministers must take a humanistic and compassionate view. I would now particularly like to refer to certain sections of the Bill.

Clause 2 has been a controversial clause, and the Committee on Subordinate Legislation, to which this clause was referred, has tried to find a via media, but in my opinion, all that they have done is to make a parallel of the procedure which is adopted for ordinances, but then ordinances by themselves constitute legislation by the backdoor. Therefore, the via media that has been suggested, that a notification should come into effect and be placed before Parliament and would expire unless it has been approved by Parliament in my opinion, also amounts to backdoor legislation, and is unsatisfactory.

The hon. Minister has made a proposition that the Government is considering to codify or to give statutory recognition to the scheme of joint consultative machinery. I submit that between that proposal of the hon. Minister and between this Bill, there is a gulf, and that gulf has to be bridged. It is absolutely necessary, as most Members in this House feel that the Government should not attempt to take away the right of the employees to strike without providing in the Bill some form of machinery for negotiation, adjudication or arbitration of issues which agitate the employees. The bridge that I would suggest and this is a very important

one is that the Government should provide in the Bill itself that the government shall come forward within a period of three months with a scheme, which shall be subject to sanction of Parliament, and this scheme shall provide the necessary machinery for negotiation, adjudication, and arbitration. If this demand of the House is acceded to, it would not cause much difficulty for the Government. They would get ample time to think and cogitate over the matter and ultimately to arrive at a scheme which would satisfy all sections of the House. That could be adopted later. I do not see what is the necessity for producing another Bill, because this Bill itself has created so much botheration and has taken so much time of the House; I think the expenditure to the nation would be great if another Bill, which the Minister intends to bring forward, is brought before the House; it would besides, create further trouble. Let him, therefore, insert in this Bill a provision for a scheme which he can bring in later and have it sanctioned by Parliament.

I am afraid most of the arguments or most of my points which were made here in my speech while moving the resolution for the disapproval of the ordinance have not been replied to by the hon. Minister. We wonder what sort of emergency there was which had necessitated the issuance of this ordinance. Then, should the emergency last for five years? I do not understand, and I do not know how the Minister can justify these blanket provisions. He says that the right to strike is not being taken away. If you ask any trade union leader or the employees, they would say that the right to strike is definitely being curtailed. May I submit that the period during which this Bill would be effective should be reduced from five years to one year or two years. But why make it a semipermanent measure? It is not, in my opinion, necessary.

May I point out one more aspect of the matter? I had referred to the incidents that had happened. I think all sections of the House agree that the incidents in Indraprastha and the firing in Bikaner, Pathankot and other places were unfortunate. I had urged the hon. Minister to see that a judicial enquiry should be instituted to arrive at correct conclusions. But the Minister has remained a silent in the matter. He has

not even uttered a word about these incidents. previously he said that they are ordering an enquiry into the matter. I think they should have been looked into in a more judicious manner.

Then, I would like to refer to certain other clauses of the Bill. Clause 6 provides that anybody who extends financial support for the strike shall be punishable with imprisonment and fine. If tomorrow, Sir, the family members of an arrested worker come to you for aid and if you give them Rs. 100 to support or sustain themselves and to feed their starving children, perhaps the Government might say the hon. Speaker has also supported it. Lending financial assistance to the sufferers on account of the strike would also be attracted by this measure ! (Interruption)

SHRI NAMBIAR: He may be arrested!

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: The point that I am trying to make is that, on humanitarian grounds also, let not this Bill provide clauses, the implications of which the Government themselves have not thought over properly. They have not considered what it means. Indirectly anybody giving some money to the starving family would be arrested for supporting the strike. That is not fair. That clause should be deleted or there should be a provision that such things shall

not be covered by this clause. Then, if a worker refuses to work overtime, he shall be deemed to have gone on strike! Surely these are things which Government could have easily amended, to render it an equitable measure. Both the public and the Government expect that the Central Government employees should be efficient and productivity should increase. But if an employee has constantly to worry over the balancing of his family budget and meeting the daily needs, do you expect him to bring out the best in himself ? Obviously, with these worries in his head, he would not be able to give the output expected of him. Therefore, Government must look into the matter and see how progressively they can give a need-based minimum wage, because it is a legitimate, reasonable and modest demand.

Finally, I would submit that Government should forget the past and open a new chapter. They must adopt a sympathetic attitude towards the employees and cancel all those notices with regard to suspension, termination and other forms of victimisation.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"This House disapproves of the Essential Services Maintenance Ordinance, 1968 (Ordinance No. 9 of 1968) promulgated by the President on the 13th September, 1968."

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 24]

AYES

[17. 14 hrs.

Abraham, Shri K. M.
Adichan, Shri P. C.
Badrudduja, Shri
Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Basu, Shri Jyotirmoy
Biswas, Shri J. M.
Devgun, Shri Hardayal
Gopalan, Shri P.
Gupta, Shri Kanwar Lal
Jha, Shri Bhogendra
Jha, Shri Shiva Chandra
Joshi, Shri S. M.
Kalita, Shri Dhireswar
Kamalanathan, Shri
Kothari, Shri S. S.
Kunte, Shri Dattatraya
Lakkappa, Shri K.
Meghachandra, Shri M.
Misra, Shri Srinibas

Molahu Prasad, Shri
Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
Nambiar, shri
Nihal Singh, Shri
Patel, Shri J. H.
Patil, Shri N. R.
Ramani, Shri K.
Ramji Ram, Shri
Saboo, Shri Shri Gopal
Satya Narain Singh, Shri
Sen, Shri Deven
Sen, Dr. Ranen
Sharma, Shri Beni Shanker
Sondhi, Shri M. L.
Thakur, Shri Gunanand
Umanath, Shri
Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihar
Viswambharan, Shri P
Viswanathan, Shri G

NOES

Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram	Pant, Shri K. C.
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha	Paokai Haokip, Shri
Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar	Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
Barua, Shri Bedabrata	Partap Singh, Shri
Basumatari, Shri	Parthasarathy, Shri
Bhagat, Shri B. R.	Patil, Shri Deorao
Bhakt Darshan, Shri	Patil, Shri S. B.
Bhandare, Shri R. D.	Patil, Shri S. D.
Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.	Poonacha, Shri C. M.
Buta Singh, Shri	Pramanik, Shri J. N.
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna	Prasad, Shri Y. A.
Chatterji, Shri Krishna Kumar	Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shaffi
Chaturvedi, Shri R. L.	Radhabai, Shrimati B.
Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh	Raghav Ramaiah, Shri
Chavan, Shri D. R.	Raju, Shri D. B.
Chavan, Shri Y. B.	Ram, Shri T.
Das, Shri N. T.	Ram Dhani Das, Shri
Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas	Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
Dass, Shri C.	Ram Swarup, Shri
Desai, Shri Morarji	Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
Deshmukh, Shri Shivajirao S.	Randhir Singh, Shri
Dhillon, Shri G. S.	Rane, Shri
Ering, Shri D.	Rao, Shri K. Narayana
Ghosh, Shri Parimal	Rao, Shri Muthyal
Iqbal Singh, Shri	Rao, Shri J. Ramapathi
Jadhav, Shri V. N.	Rao, Shri Thirumala
Jaggaiah, Shri K.	Rao, Dr. V. K. R. V.
Jaggiwan Ram, Shri	Raut, Shri Bhola
Jamir, Shri S. C.	Reddy, Shri P. Antony
Kedaria, Shri C. M.	Reddy, Shrimati Sudha V.
Kesri, Shri Sitaram	Roy, Shrimati Uma
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar	Saha, Dr. S. K.
Kripalani, Shrimati Sucheta	Sambasivam, Shri
Krishna, Shri M. R.	Sapre, Shrimati Tara
Kureel, Shri B. N.	Sayyad Ali, Shri
Latit Sen, Shri	Sen, Shri Dwaipayan
Laskar, Shri N. R.	Sen, Shri P. G.
Laxmi Bai, Shrimati	Sethi, Shri P. C.
Mahida, Shri Narendra Singh	Shah, Shri Shantilal
Marandi, Shri	Shambhu Nath, Shri
Master, Shri Bhola Nath	Sharma, Shri Naval Kishore
Mehta, Shri Asoka	Sheo Narain, Shri
Mehta, Shri P. M.	Shinkre, Shri
Menon, Shri Govinda	Shukla, Shri S. N.
Minimata Agam Dass Guru, Shrimati	Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali	Singh, Shri D. N.
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti	Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari
Mishra, Shri G. S.	Snatak, Shri Nar Deo
Mohammad Yusuf, Shri	Sudarsanam, Shri M.
Mohinder Kaur, Shrimati	Supakar, Shri Sradhakar
Murthy Shri B. S.	Suryanarayana, Shri K.
Nahata, Shri Amrit	Swaran Singh, Shri
Naidu, Shri Chengalraya	Tiwary, Shri D. N.
Palchaudhuri, Shrimati Ila	Tiwary, Shri K. N.
Pandey, Shri K. N.	Uikey, Shri M. G.
Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath	Verma, Shri Balgovind
Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani	Yadav, Shri Chandra Ject

MR. SPEAKER: The result* of the division is:

Ayes: 38; Noes: 114.

The motion was negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: There is a large number of amendments for circulation, namely, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 7, 8 and 148. I will now put them to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, & 148 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: There is one amendment, No. 9, by Shri Shri chand Goyal for reference to the Select Committee. I will put it to the "vote of the House. The question is :

"That the Bill to provide for the maintenance of certain essential services and the normal life of the community, be referred to Select Committee consisting of 20 members, namely:—

- (1) Shri S. M. Banerjee
- (2) Shri Bibhuti Mishra
- (3) Shri Y. B. Chavan

- (4) Shri Abdul Ghani Dar
- (5) Shri G. S. Dhillon
- (6) Shri Surendranath Dwivedy
- (7) Shri Indrajit Gupta
- (8) Shri Hem Raj
- (9) Shri Kameshwar Singh
- (10) Shri V. Krishnamoorthi
- (11) Shri Vikram Chand Mahajan
- (12) Shri P. Govinda Menon
- (13) Shri Piloo Mody
- (14) Chaudhary Nitiraj Singh
- (15) Chaudhuri Randhir Singh
- (16) Smt. Sushila Rohatgi
- (17) Shri Prakash Vir shastri
- (18) Shri Sheo Narain
- (19) Shri Vidya Charan Shukla; and
- (20) Shri Shri Chand Goyal

with instructions to report by the first day of next session."

The motion was negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the maintenance of certain essential services and the normal life of the community, be taken into consideration."

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 25]

Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
 Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
 Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar
 Barua, Shri Bedabrata
 Basu, Dr. Maitreyee
 Bhagat, Shri B. R.
 Bhagavati, Shri
 Bhakt Darshan, Shri
 Bhandare, Shri R. D.
 Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.
 Bholu Nath, Shri
 Buta Singh, Shri
 Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
 Chatterji, Shri Krishna Kumar
 Chaturvedi, Shri R. L.
 Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
 Chavan, Shri D. R.
 Chavan, Shri Y. B.
 Choudhary, Shri Valmiki
 Das, Shri N. T.
 Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas

AYES

[17.20 hrs.

Dass, Shri C.
 Desai, Shri Morarji
 Deshmukh, Shri Shivajirao S.
 Devinder Singh, Shri
 Dhillon, Shri G. S.
 Ering, Shri D.
 Ghosh, Shri Parimal
 Himatsingka, Shri
 Iqbal Singh, Shri
 Jadhav, Shri V. N.
 Jaggaiah, Shri K.
 Jagjiwan Ram, Shri
 Jamir, Shri S. C.
 Kedaria, Shri C. M.
 Kesri, Shri Sitaram
 Kikar Singh, Shri
 Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
 Kripalani, Shrimati Sucheta
 Krishna, Shri M. R.
 Kureel, Shri B. N.

*The following Members also recorded their votes:—

AYES: Sarwahri N. K. Somani and B. K. Daschowdhury.

NOES: Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee.

Lalit Sen, Shri	Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
Laskar, Shri N. R.	Randhir Singh, Shri
Laxmi Bai, Shrimati	Rane, Shri
Mahida, Shri Narendra Singh	Rao, Shri K. Narayana
Marandi, Shri	Rao, Shri Muthyal
Mehta, Shri Asoka	Rao, Shri J. Ramapathi
Mehta, Shri P. M.	Rao, Shri Thirumala
Menon, Shri Govinda	Rao, Dr. V. K. R. V.
Minimata, Shrimati Agam Dass Guru	Raut, Shri Bhola
Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali	Reddy, Shri P. Antony
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti	Reddy, Shrimati Sudha V.
Mishra, Shri G. S.	Roy, Shrimati Uma
Mohammad Yusuf, Shri	Saha, Dr. S. K.
Mohinder Kaur, Shrimati	Saigal Shri A. S.
Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda	Sambasivam, Shri
Murthy, Shri B. S.	Sapre, Shrimati Tara
Nahata, Shri Amrit	Sayyad Ali, Shri
Naidu, Shri Chengalraya	Sen, Shri Dwaipayan
Palchoudhury, Shrimati Ila	Sen, Shri P. G.
Pandey, Shri K. N.	Sethi, Shri P. C.
Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath	Shah, Shri Shantilal
Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani	Shambhu Nath, Shri
Pant, Shri K. C.	Sharma, Naval Kishore
Paokai Haokip, Shri	Sheo Narain, Shri
Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai	Shinkre, Shri
Partap Singh, Shri	Shiv Chandika Prasad, Shri
Parthasarathy, Shri	Shukla, Shri S. N.
Patil, Shri Deorao	Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
Patil, Shri S. B.	Singh, Shri D. N.
Patil, Shri S. D.	Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeswari
Poonacha, Shri C. M.	Snatak, Shri Nar Deo
Pramanik, Shri J. N.	Sudarsanam, Shri M.
Prasad, Shri Y. A.	Supakar, Shri Sradhakar
Qureshi, Shri Shaffi	Suryanarayana, Shri K.
Radhabai, Shrimati B.	Swaran Singh, Shri
Raghu Ramaiah, Shri	Tiwary, Shri D. N.
Raju, Shri D. B.	Tiwary, Shri K. N.
Ram, Shri T.	Uikey, Shri M. G.
Ram Dhani Das, Shri	Verma, Shri Balgovind
Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.	Yadav, Shri Chandra Jeet
Ram Swarup, Shri	
Abraham, Shri K. M.	NOES
Adichan, Shri P. C.	Lakkappa, Shri K.
Badrudduja, Shri	Madhok, Shri Bal Raj
Banerjee, Shri S. M.	Meghachandra, Shri M.
Basu, Shri Jyotirmoy	Misra, Shri Srinivas
Biswas, Shri J. M.	Molahu Prasad, Shri
Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.	Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
Devgun, Shri Hardayal	Nambiar, Shri
Gopalan, Shri P.	Nihal Singh, Shri
Gupta, Shri Kanwar Lal	Patel, Shri J. H.
Jha, Shri Bhogendra	Patil, Shri N. R.
Jha, Shri Shiva Chandra	Ramani, Shri K.
Joshi, Shri S. M.	Ramji Ram, Shri
Kalita, Shri Dhireswar	Saboo, Shri Shri Gopal
Kamalanathan, Shri	Satya Narain Singh, Shri
Kothari, Shri S. S.	Sen, Shri Deven
	Sen, Dr. Ranen

Sharma, Shri Beni Shanker
 Soman, Shri N. K.
 Sondhi, Shri M. L.
 Sreedharan, Shri A.
 Thakur, Shri Gunanand
 Umanath, Shri
 Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari
 Viswambharan, Shri P.
 Viswanathan, Shri G.

MR. SPEAKER: The result of the division is:

Ayes	122
Noes	41

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2—(Definitions.)

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up clause 2 of the Essential Services Maintenance Bill. There is a large number of amendments to this clause. Hon. Members present in the House who are desirous of moving their amendments to clause 2 may send slips to the Table within 10 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the amendments they would like to move. They will be treated as moved if they are otherwise admissible.

SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN (Trevandrum): I beg to move:—

Page 2,—
 omit lines 6 to 8. (29)

Page 2,—
 omit lines 20 to 32. (30)

Page 2, lines 37 and 38,—
 omit "and includes" (31)

Page 2,—
 omit lines 39 and 40. (32)

Page 3,—
 omit lines 1 to 3. (33)

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I beg to move:—

Page 2, for lines 26 to 32,—
 substitute—

"therein would prejudicially affect defence and security of the country;" (41)

Page 2,—

for lines 37 to 40, substitute—

"employed to continue to work or to accept employment." (42)

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: I beg to move:—

Page 2, line 29,—
 after "hardship" insert—

"disturbance or inconvenience" (48)

Page 2, line 33,—

after "cessation" insert—

"for reduction of obstruction." (49)

SHRI K. RAMANI (Coimbatore): I beg to move:—

Page 2, line 5,—

after "service" insert—

"relating to confidential matters of the State" (83)

Page 2, line 7,—

for "passengers or" substitute—
 "strategic" (84)

Page 2, line 11,—

after "aircraft" insert—

"under the direct control of the Indian Air Force" (85)

Page 2, line 13,—

after "goods" insert—

"for Indian Armed Personnel under the United Nations Organisation" (86)

Page 2, lines 14 and 15,—

for "with the clearance of goods or passengers through the customs or with the prevention of smuggling"

substitute—

"with the prevention of smuggling of gold" (87)

Page 2, line 17,—

for "any mint or security press"

substitute—

"anti corruption branch" (88)

Page 2, line 18,—

after "service" insert—

"in international border districts" (89)

[Shri B. Ramani]

Page 2,—

for lines 21 and 22, substitute—

“Cabinet Secretariat” (90)

for lines 23 to 32, substitute—

“(ix) any other service connected with matters with respect to personal security of President and Vice-President;” (91)

Page 2, line 37,—

after “employment” insert—

“inspite of Union Government’s readiness to refer the dispute for arbitration” (92)

Page 2, line 39,—

after “overtime” insert—

“by class one officials” (93)

SHRI P. GOPALAN (Tellicherry): I beg to move:

Page 2, line 5,—

add at the end—

“in the border areas” (96)

Page 2, lines 7 and 8,—

for “passengers or goods by land, water or air”

substitute—

“defence materials or strategic goods for troops in times of war” (97)

Page 2, line 10,—

for “aerodromes” substitute—

“helicopter” (98)

Page 2, line 11,—

for “Aircraft” substitute—

“aircrafts used for air dropping operations in the event of natural calamities” (99)

Page 2, line 13,—

for “goods” substitute—

“explosives” (100)

Page 2, line 17,—

for “any mint or security press”,

substitute—

“Criminal Investigation Department”. (101)

Page 2, line 19,—

add at the end—

“in times of war” (102)

Page 2, lines 20 to 22,—

for “affairs of the Union, not being a service specified in any of the foregoing sub-clauses.” (103)

substitute—

“use of highly sophisticated electronic computers”.

Page 2,—

for lines 23 to 32, substitute—

“(ix) any other service in which Government has formulated adequate grievance procedure machinery including the provisions of arbitration in consultation with the organisations of employees.” (104)

Pages 2 and 3,—

for lines 33 to 40 and 1 to 3 respectively, substitute—

“(b) “strike” means cessation of work without any demand.” (105)

SHRI UMANATH: I beg to move:—

Page 2,—

for lines 5 to 17, substitute—

“any service directly connected with the movement of the Defence force.” (113)

Page 2, line 19,—

add at the end—

“dealing with operations and manufacture of rockets.” (114)

Page 2,—

for lines 20 to 22, substitute—

“(viii) any service connected with the Central Intelligence Bureau.” (115)

Page 2,—

omit lines 23 to 32. (116)

Page 2, line 37,—

omit “or to accept employment, and” (117)

Page 2,—

for line 38, substitute—

“but excludes.” (118)

Page 3,—

for lines 6 to 15, substitute—

“and approval of each House sought; if the notification is

not approved by the votes of not less than two-thirds of the number of members present in each House, the notification shall be deemed to have been annulled with effect from the date when it was first issued." (119)

SHRI NAMBIAR: I beg to move:—

Page 2,—

omit lines 17 to 32. (160)

Pages 2 and 3,—

omit lines 39 and 40 and 1 to 3, respectively. (162)

Page 3,—

omit lines 4 to 15. (163)

SHRI SRINIBAS MISHRA (Cuttack): I beg to move:—

Page 2, line 37,—

omit "or to accept employment," (180)

Page 2, line 40,—

add at the end—

"when such overtime work is paid at double the rate of ordinary wages and is not in violation of the provisions of the Factories Act, 1948 regarding working hours." (181)

Page 3,—

omit lines 1 to 15. (182)

SHRI J. SHINKRE (Panjim): I beg to move:—

Page 2,—

for lines 20 to 22, *substitute*—

"(viii) any service in the State Bank of India and the Reserve Bank of India;" (191)

Page 2, line 40,—

add at the end—

"provided that the employee is not asked for doing overtime for more than four hours." (192)

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: I beg to move:—

Page 2,—

for lines 26 to 32, *substitute*—

"therein would prejudicially affect defence and security of the country, may declare to be an essential service for the purposes of this Act;" (209)

SHRI S. KUNDU: I beg to move:—

Page 2, lines 7 and 8,—

omit "or goods by land, water or air." (218)

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA (Raiganj): I beg to move:—

Page 3,—

after line 3, *insert*—

"Provided that cessation of work brought about by physical obstruction, intimidation, threat of violence and humiliation shall not be regarded as 'strike'." (222)

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA (Banka): I beg to move:—

Page 2,—

omit lines 20 to 22. (234)

Page 2, lines 29 and 30,—

for "infliction of grave hardship on"

substitute—

"dislocation of the normal life of." (236)

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA (Anand): I beg to move:—

Page 3,—

for lines 4 to 15, *substitute*—

"(2) Every notification issued under sub-clause (ix) of clause (a) of sub-section (1) shall be laid before each House of Parliament immediately after it is made if it is in session and on the first day of the commencement of the next session of the House if it is not in session and shall cease to operate at the expiration of forty days from the date of its being laid or from the re-assembly of Parliament, as the case may be, unless before the

[**Shri Narendra Singh Mahida]**

expiration of that period a resolution approving the issue of the notification is passed by both Houses of Parliament.

EXPLANATION.—Where the Houses of Parliament are summoned to reassemble on different dates, the period of forty days shall be reckoned from the later of those dates.” (262)

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Sir, I would like to ask for the forbearance of the House if I set the record right in respect of the legal implications of the Ordinance and the Bill.

17.24 hrs.

[**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]**

Though there has been a marathon discussion of the Bill, very ordinary provisions of the law seem to have been ignored by both sides of the House. The issue before this House is not about the right to strike but about the right to redress. I would like to emphasize that this Bill raises the issue about the individual's right to redress and that this is a right which is conceded not only to Government servants but to every individual, that he has a right to ask for redress of a wrong done to him. I would like to point out that both in the Ordinance and now in the Bill Government has ignored this right to redress.

I would like to point out that Government employees fall into two classes—those who are subject to the Industrial Disputes Act and those who are subject to the Joint Consultative Machinery. Employees subject to the Industrial Disputes Act have a right to have their case considered by adjudication. This is a right which Government themselves have brought into contempt because they have always delayed a request for adjudication. In the case of the newspaper industry strike, I had to press for that, after the strike had taken place, not before, and the Government referred the matter to adjudication. In this case, as my hon. friend, Shri S. M. Banerjee emphasized, they had only to refer the matter to adjudication after which the strike was illegal and no Ordinance was necessary. No legislation is necessary

now if Government takes the step of referring it to adjudication.

The hon. Minister made a statement that Government did everything possible to follow the law. I would like to draw his attention to section 14 of the J.C.M. which lays down that the official representatives will take their decision on the spot and not to reserve it for later decision of the Government. This is a very important point. The Government is pleading that it has acted within its own rules and laws. Why did they prevent the official representatives from coming to a decision at once?

I would again draw the attention of the Minister to section 13 that if there is no final agreement, the matter is for compulsory arbitration if so desired by one side. There is no intervention of Government allowed. If there is disagreement, the matter should have gone to arbitration. If it is argued that this was not arbitrable, I would draw the attention of the Minister to section 18 which lists pay and allowance as arbitrable. Is it the contention of the Ministry that the claim for need-based wage is not a claim for pay and allowances? My point is that where there was a right for redress, the Government refused it. The Government themselves brought on the strike. I am not concerned with the right to strike. In fact, I am opposed to the right to strike. I think, this House, the highest legislature in the country, must respect the law. The law has been ignored by the Government.

The same thing is happening in the legislation which is before the House. It is provided in clause 3 that the Government will decide to prohibit strike in any essential service specified in the Order. How can Government do this when there is an existing law, the Industrial Disputes Act which says that the matter is subject to adjudication. No doubt, later they provide that this law will be abrogated. Is it the intention of the Government to have one law which permit adjudication and another one which denies it? This is a very important thing that the Government is bringing in their own laws into contempt like this. I have had an occasion once before to refer you to the state of laws which are thrust on this country. am glad that Justice Shah, yesterday, drew

the attention of the country to the laws which are ill-concerned, which are ill-drafted and which do not serve their purpose. This is one of their such laws. There is already a provision for strike where the industrial section of the Government servants is concerned. There is already a provision for arbitration where it is not concerned. I would, therefore, ask the Minister to carefully answer these questions to explain why the Government ignore the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act and not refer the dispute to adjudication. Why the Government ignore the provisions of the J.C.M. and not refer the dispute to arbitration where there is no intervention of Government allowed at all in this machinery? This is a point of law which has not been rasied. If they respect the law, if the House wants to set an example of respecting the law—the Law Minister is there—let them answer this point before the Bill is passed.

Having said this—it does not mean I support strikes; my friends will be disappointed in that—having gone so far, I would like to say that today strike is not against an employer. An employer is able to reimburse himself. The strike is against the consumer who pays higher price. The strike is against the general public which is put to inconvenience. In this case, my letter did not reach here for 15 days. You gentlemen owe it that you organised the postal strike. Therefore, we should remember that the strike is against the people and not against the employers. They have no right. On behalf of a few employees, to hold the whole country to hardship, to disturbance and to inconvenience. Therefore, I say that, when the law is exhausted, when the rights are exhausted, strike should be prohibited. This explains my first amendment which strengthens the proposal of the Ministry, namely, that there should be added after "hardship", the words "disturbance or inconvenience". It is not enough to have 'hardship' only as a ground for declaring a strike as unlawful, but 'disturbance'—for instance, when people cannot get their letters properly—and 'inconvenience'—for instance, when taxes are not available—are also hardships which must be prevented, because, it is the people who suffer and not any small section.

Shall I proceed with the rest of the amendments also?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: only amendments to Clause 2.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I just want to have a clarification. I have tabled two amendments this morning, one asking the Attorney-General to address the House and the other, recommending to the President for referring this question to the Supreme Court. I want to know whether you have given your consent to move them.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: So far as the amendment about asking the Attorney-General to address the House is concerned, it is perfectly in order. You can move it and it will be put to the vote along with the other amendments. But so far as reference to the Supreme Court is concerned, that is out of order.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I beg to move:

That the Attorney General of India be asked to address the House to clarify some points raised on clause 2(1) (a) (ix) and 2(b) (i) of the Essential Services Maintenance Bill, 1968. (270)

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: I have not yet finished.

My second amendment also strengthens the line of the Government. Not only 'cessation', but 'reduction or obstruction' also should be included within the meaning of strike, in sub-clause (b) of Clause 2. Pendown strike and slow-down strike are just as bad as people not attending to their work. Further, the Minister will see that, in sub-clause (b), the word 'retardation' is used. Therefore, the words 'for reduction or obstruction' should also occur after the word 'cessation' in line 33, page 2.

I would like to press these amendments subject to my general observations that before a strike is declared illegal, all the existing remedies for redress under the existing law, under the Industrial Disputes Act or J.C.M. or such other legislations as the Minister may bring forward, must be exhausted.

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA: (Anand): I have my amendment, No. 262, on Clause 2.

I was travelling on the 18th September, at night, from Delhi to Lucknow. The driver of that particular train was to go on strike after midnight. Many passengers got down and we requested the driver to take the train to Lucknow and, luckily, the driver agreed to our request. This gave us an insight to the result of strike. I am quite sure, the Opposition members would not speak to the public in the manner in which they are doing here. Then they will get the proper reply. . .

SHRI UMANATH: People in thousands attend our meetings.

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA: Very cleverly and purposefully two issues have been mixed up—the general strike and the government employees' strike. They had, somehow or other, persuaded the government servants to join them with the sad result that we have seen. We do not oppose the right to strike, but our opposition is in connection with strike in the essential services. Nobody has the right to drag away the government servants in essential services by sentiments and other allurements and suspend the postal, telegraph, railway or defence services. This is not a party matter. This is a national issue and no Government worth the salt can allow such a situation to develop. On the contrary, I think the Government has been very slow in taking action. On the 13th September when the Government issued the Ordinance, the authorities should have acted. But they allowed the situation to develop for six days and they allowed the strikers to carry up the propaganda in sub-offices. If the Government was strict, before these six days were allowed to lapse, this situation would not have occurred. Lawlessness cannot be tolerated. All workers have a right to strike, I do not object to that. But the strike in Governmental services will paralyse the life of the community and no Government can function. I have every sympathy for the labour classes and for the landless labourers but, the economy of the country has to be understood. . .

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: You still say, labour class. We are classless. (*Interruption*)

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA: You come to my constituency. You will learn about it. They have been challenging us, Sir. I challenge them. Come and uplift our villages. Then I will join you there. . .

SHRI UMANATH: Come to our constituency and live among the villages.

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA: They only talk about landless labourer. Our friends are paid by the Unions and they travel by air and indulge in other luxury. We, who represent the landless labourers and agricultural people, don't get anything. We have to pay from our pocket. We draw not a penny from them. (*Interruption*) I want to say this again, Sir, that the Government have been slow in action. They should have taken steps with strict action soon after the ordinance.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: Are the amendments moved?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yes. Your amendments have been moved. You may also please send slips to the Table within ten minutes. It is treated as being moved.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: During the commotion, you said, I may raise my points at the clause-by-clause stage. So, I want to seek your permission to raise it now.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Certainly. If you want to raise any point of order regarding certain clauses, you can do it. We are on Clause No. 2.

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: I have an amendment.

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA: I have also an amendment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Every amendment is there.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: May I continue my point, sir. . .

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Is it necessary to send a slip also?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yes, for record.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: Sir, there are three points. By definition you cannot change the scope of one word Essential Service. By defining something to be essential, you cannot extend its ordinary scope. When sale was sought to be defined in Sales-tax Act so that Government will be able to extend it the whole thing had to be dropped out. By simply defining essential service to include even the lipstick industry Government has been given power to declare any industry, any concern as essential service. You can't take the power of extending the essential service to concerns which are not essential. There are certain features in this definition which are beyond the scope of List-I and List-III. The House is very much concerned with it. You are concerned as Deputy-Speaker, that the deliberations are proceeding according to procedure and law.

This is both a point of order as well as covers my amendments accordingly. Kindly see the essential services: (i) any postal, telegraph or telephone service; (ii) any railway service or any other transport service for the carriage of passengers or goods by land, water or air. Goods by land, water or air. I am concerned with the first two, land and water. These are mostly State subjects. The only things in which the Centre is concerned are in entries 23, 24 and 25 of Union List. Item 23 deals with highways declared by or under law made by Parliament to be national highways. So any legislation regarding carriage of goods by land must be confined to this entry, transport by road. Item 24 is Shipping and navigation on inland waterways, declared by Parliament by law to be national waterways, as regards mechanically propelled vessels; the rule of the road on such waterways. So they must be national waterways so that they have the power to legislate. Item 25 is Maritime shipping and navigation, including shipping and navigation on tidal waters; provision of education and training for the mercantile marine and regulation of such education and training provided by States and other agencies. Maritime shipping only can be controlled. But what have they provided? Goods by land and water. It is so very extensive that it encroaches upon the State list.

The next objection is to 1(a) (iv)—any service connected with the loading-unloading, movement or storage of goods in any port.

Any port is not within the purview of the Centre; only major ports. There are minor ports. Why should the Centre encroach upon that right without declaring them to be major ports?

Next is 1 (a) (ix). This is the most controversial portion. It has been stated by the hon. Minister that they are only trying to control the services and action of Central Government employees. It is not so. A reading of the Bill will show that they are not only trying to control and regulate the action of Central Government employees; they are trying to regulate the State Government employees and private employees. When they say 'goods by land and water', they do not say that it is only where government servants are involved. Even private transport companies employ people who can go on strike. This is in such general terms that it can also be applied to them. A strike in a land transport or water transport service can be banned.

Here it says:

"any other service connected with matters with respect to which Parliament has power to make laws and which the Central Government being of opinion "that strikes therein would prejudicially affect, . . ." for the purposes of this Act."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is one clause which limits, 'to which Parliament has power to make laws.'

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: That controls the whole thing.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: Both of them are together.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He will have to draw that distinction and say where exactly Parliament is encroaching, if at all, on State sphere.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: First of all, this is discriminatory. If you are going to declare one service as essential, why should others of the same category not be so declared? It gives them the power to say that this is essential and the other is not.

[Shri Srinibas Misra]

I would request you to go through it along with me. It reads:

"Any other service connected with matters with respect to which Parliament has power to make laws. . . ."

We can make laws and by definition essential service can be extended to any service even if it is not essential. Parliament has the power to make laws regarding chemicals. So any chemical industry in the private sector or public sector can be declared to be an essential service.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is another controlling clause, "service necessary for the life of the community."

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: The Tata Iron and Steel Company is necessary for the life of the community. The subject matter is iron and steel regarding which Parliament has the power to make laws. In that case the Government will come forward to ban a strike in that company. Under this law they can do it. So, the apprehension is that the door is wide open for discriminatory treatment within the private sector also. One particular unit in a private sector may be protected; another may not be protected. Perhaps the hon. Minister has forgotten this difference. Parliament has the power to make laws regarding anything over which the Centre has power, but that does not mean that it is under the ownership of the Centre.

Secondly, we have power to make laws regarding Central Government employees, but can you legislate regarding the State Government employees? You are taking that power. Have you got the power to abrogate article 309 which gives powers to the Governor of a State under the advice of the State Cabinet to make rules for their service? Have you got the competence to take away that constitutional power? So, my amendment is that the

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: There is no question of amendment. It is a point of order.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: If I am again permitted, I will speak on the amendment later.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not

want second speech. You can finish here.

You have raised some fundamental issues, that the definition is not very precise, that it is too broad and likely to encroach upon the rights of the States. So your plea is that this is not within the purview of the Parliament to legislate. Now, I will ask the Minister to reply before we go further.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: The hon. Member has raised some doubts whether this would encroach upon the States' rights. As you very rightly observed, sub clause (ix) actually governs the entire clause and it clearly lays down that this power will be available only in the field where Parliament, has power to make laws. Secondly, in Union territories, matters which relate to the State field normally have to be controlled by the Centre and for such control Parliament has power to make laws.

He also mentioned about discrimination and said that using the powers available under this clause Government can discriminate between one unit and another in the private sector. The private sector is not mentioned in the Bill. If any such other service is declared essential by the Government, the Government has to issue a notification and come before the House for its ratification. Without such ratification it will lapse. As I have already said that is the amendment which we are going to make. In pursuance of the report of the Subordinate Legislation Committee, it is not as if that the Government would have the power to do it after 3 or 4 months. It will come before the House and within 40 days of its coming up before the House, if such notification is not approved or ratified by the House, then there would be no question of taking any action. If any particular strike has been banned in any private sector concern with the approval of this House, then I do not think there should be any objection. The whole scheme of the enactment is put with the acceptance of this amendment. Apart from the services enumerated here, if the strike in any other service in the private sector is banned and if a notification is issued, this will have to come before the House and after the ratification by the House, it will continue or lapse.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You clarify this point. You issue a notification and you

will come before the House if it is in session. During inter-session period what will happen.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: As far as that kind of contingency arises, in the interests of public safety and national security, if the Government comes to a decision that strike in a particular establishment has to be banned by issue of a notification, then within 40 days that notification has to be ratified even if the House is not in session. Otherwise such a notification will lapse and all the action under that particular notification will lapse. We are not providing for any wrong action to be continued even after the House disapproves of it. The House will ultimately decide and with the approval of the House only such action can be taken by the Government. There is no arbitration or any discrimination in such matters.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: As I observed at the earlier stage it is very difficult to have a precise definition. Going through all the sub-sections, I am not satisfied. The House also would wish to be satisfied and in that respect I will give an opportunity to those who have still some doubts.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE: The hon. Minister just now said that no action could be taken till the notification is approved by the House.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: I did not say that. What I said was that even when the House was not in session and some notification was issued and action was taken in pursuance of that notification, the action would not last until the Parliament ratified that notification by the Government. And suppose in a contingency where the House does not in its wisdom ratify a particular notification issued by the Government and laid before the House, then that particular notification lapses. Within 40 days if it not ratified, then any action taken under that notification would be illegal and shall not stand. That is what I said.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE: The Minister tried to clear the position. But all the same, what he tried to tell us just now comes to this that the Government will take action if the House is not in session and then it will come before the House at the next session. The difference between the two

dates and the end of one session and the beginning of the other session can be as much as 6 months. If the Government wants to do that and does not want to call the House, there is no remedy for the member. Then again it will be placed before the House on the first day and then for 39 days it will be in operation. It means that for 179 plus 39 days the Government can act, they can take whatever action they like and then await the pleasure of the House. If this is contemplated, let him not say that he is awaiting the pleasure of the House. He is going to act.

Secondly, as the hon. Member Shri Sri-nibas Misra pointed out, "any other service connected with matters in respect of which Parliament has power to make laws" does not mean any other service under the Government. "Any other service" is such a wide thing. Therefore, though in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, they are talking of Government servants, the Home Minister is frank to explain the scope of the word "servants" to extend it to servants who are not Government servants.

Then, as was rightly pointed out, let us take the iron and steel industry. The Central Government has the right to make laws for these services. What happens? Therefore, it does not lie in the mouth of the Minister to say that it will not apply to other servants. Let him make it perfectly clear whether he wants to restrict the application of this legislation, when it becomes an Act, only to Government employees or other employees also. Let him make that position very clear. (*Interruption*) That is exactly the difficulty with Shri Narayana Rao. If what he says is the position which the Minister is taking, if Shri Narayana Rao is the Minister, he would have made the position very clear, but it is a question of essential service here. Let the Minister make it clear. In his statement he has again said that it applies to Government servants. That is how I have understood him. If he clarifies that position it is better. If he wants to cover all the employees, Government servants and others also, in "essential service" for which the Parliament is seeking to make a law, then that is another point. It will be discriminatory.

AN HON. MEMBER: It will be Central Government employees.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE: As regards water ways, as has been pointed out, there are major ports which are under the control of the Central Government. The medium and minor ports are within the jurisdiction of the State Governments. What would happen in this case?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, I want to make one point.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I had suggested this morning also. Quite apart from the report which is certainly an important one,—and you will get an opportunity—we must have time for debating clause 2 of the Bill. (*Interruption*) What I suggest is, we will take it up separately. The hon. Member has raised certain points on the question of rule-making powers.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Not on the rule-making powers. I want to speak on this point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has not finished. You will get an opportunity. No second opportunity can be given; it will be a further waste of time. Two or three things have emerged from this. Firstly, it must be made perfectly clear that this could apply to the Central Government servants. Secondly, it must also be made perfectly clear whether it applies to the services which are under the purview of the Central Government. That is the hon. Member's plea.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: Sir, I just want to suggest a matter of procedure, what you are following here. I submit for your consideration that you may give a chance to as many Members as you want to amplify their points, also hear the viewpoints of mine and others on this side; we might explain the points raised by the hon. Member. And then you may give our final ruling about all the points raised. It should not be that I make some submission, then they controvert, and then again I say something and then again they controvert and so on, which means the debate will go on unendingly. If you can hear them all first and then hear the Government Bench and then if you can give your final ruling, it will be much better.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yes; that will save time.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE: He wants the clauses to be considered by us. He has brought forward the clauses. We are moving amendments. It must be understood first.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: I am on the point of order; not on the clause. I am only submitting about the point of order, not on the clause.

18 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is suggesting, for saving time, that on the same point of order, instead of asking him to intervene in between, after all the points are made from this side, I will ask him to reply and then I will give my ruling.

श्री रणधीर सिंह: इस पार्ट आँफ आँडर की बीमारी का इलाज कीजिए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I was rather pained to read in the papers yesterday that one of the Supreme Court Judges, indirectly, though not directly, has passed some strictures on the way we legislate. We must be very careful. The Law Minister will agree that we must scrutinise everything here. That stricture pertains more to the draftsmen under his department.

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA: The Law Commission also had occasion to observe that Parliament passes undigested legislation.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: Sir, no reply has come to my contention about article 309 which says:

"Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, Acts of the appropriate Legislature may regulate the recruitment, and conditions of service of persons appointed, to public services. . ." etc.

Therefore, the State legislature has power to regulate the conditions of service of their servants. What is this Bill if not regulating the conditions of service of some of the servants? We are taking away the power of the State legislature. If a Central Act is passed, the State legislature is deprived of the power of making laws: that will be con-

tradictory to the laws made by Parliament. So, this is directly against article 309. Unless it is specified that this Bill will only operate so far as the Central Government servants and employees of the public sector undertakings under the Central Government are concerned, this will be *ultra vires* of article 309. This is a procedural matter which has to be decided here. It is not a question of fundamental right which courts will decide.

In clause 2 (1) (b) "strike" has been defined. We know that strike has been previously defined and accepted as combined cessation of work. But here it is defined as. . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have to point out in what terms this House has defined "strike" before.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: It is competent to define it again.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: Section 2 (u) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 defines "strike" thus:

" 'Strike' means cessation of work by a body of persons employed in any industry acting in combination or a concerted refusal or a refusal under a common understanding of any number of persons who are or have been so employed to continue to work or to accept employment".

How has it been defined here? The same language has been used, but in a different context. The Bill reads:

" . . . of any number of persons who are or have been so employed to continue to work or to accept employment, and includes. . ."

Here there is no other clause. So, when read with sub-sections (1) and (2) of (b), it will mean "accept our employment". We are also persons here, any number of persons, not employed. If we are asked to do some work and if we refuse to accept employment, will we be persons who are on strike?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That definition refers to industrial establishments. That distinction has been made by the Supreme Court. Government service is not a contract.

You must bear that in mind.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: When this Bill becomes an Act, it is going to be made applicable to the whole of the railways and the defence industries. There are three lakhs of employees in the various ordnance factories, Remount and Vehicles Depot, inspectorates and other organisations. They are covered by various Acts of Parliament starting from Factories Act to the Industrial Disputes Act. Then there is the MIG and telegraph workshops. They are all industries and the employees are industrial employees.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: Then, clause (b) (i) reads:

"refusal to work overtime where such work is necessary for the maintenance of any essential service;"

As I have already submitted, "essential services" has been widened enough to cover all sorts of industries. The meaning of that term has been widened. Here, in all such industries which will be considered by the Home Minister as essential, people can be compelled to work overtime. Where is the provision, or where is the guarantee that wages will be paid to them for overtime work? Since this Act, when it becomes an Act, shall override the Factories Act, Industrial Disputes Act and so many other Acts, where is the provision for payment of overtime?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: It will be *begar*.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: That will be hit by article 23. You do not provide for payment. You compel them to work under the law. Their refusal to work overtime, where such work is necessary for the maintenance of essential services will be treated as strike. See the pernicious character of the legislation. Also, it is a simple blanket legislation, not meant for any emergency or any such thing. If he refuses to work overtime, he is treated as on strike and he will be punished. There is no provision for payment, which is hit by article 23. That article says:

"(1) Traffic in human beings and begar and other similar forms of forced labour are prohibited and any contraven-

[Shri Srinibas Misra]

tion of this provision shall be an offence punishable in accordance with law."

Are we legalising an offence which is declared to be an offence under the Constitution? What are we going to do? Why should they not say here that such a worker will be paid double the ordinary rate of wages under the Factories Act? Even that is not mentioned here. At the same time, it is provided that this Act will over-ride the Factories Act. It says:

"The provisions of this Act and of any Order issued thereunder shall have effect notwithstanding anything inconsistent therewith contained in the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, or in any other law for the time being in force."

So, it includes all other laws. Also, take the definition that is given to "law" by the Supreme Court.

All the clauses are hit. Then (ii) says:—

"any other conduct which is likely to result in, or results in, cessation or substantial retardation of work in any essential service."

Where is the question of intention here? Here it says "any other conduct". Suppose, I get drunk. Workers are known to have got drunk and you have encouraged it all the same everywhere. In your Congress sessions you are having people opening bars for people to drink. So, there is no wonder that workers do drink sometimes. Or, suppose I get hit while working . . . (*Interruption*). Suppose, somebody gets injured. If one gets injured, the work is retarded. Or, suppose, it is a bad machine and the worker feels tired to work it; the work gets retarded. Where is the provision for saving them? So, it is a power which does not distinguish between worker and worker; it is highly discriminatory. Persons who will join my party-managed union will not be punished; others will be punished.

Then, the Directive Principles are also sought to be infringed. Although they are not legally binding, still Directive Principles should guide this Government in framing laws. Directive Principles may not be binding

in a court but they are binding so far as making of laws is concerned. Article 39 (b) says:—

"The State shall, in particular, direct its policy towards securing—

that the ownership and control of the material resources of the community are so distributed as best to subserve the common good;".

What has been done here? You are seeking to gag their right of collective bargaining and you have made no provision for their wages for overtime work.

Then, (e) says:—

"That the health and strength of workers, men and women, and the tender age of children"

should be protected.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What happens in times of emergency?

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: Suppose, Somebody, after working eight hours, finds that his wife is sick or he is mentally demented and he wants to stop work. If you force him to work overtime, his health will be affected.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have followed your argument. Shri Narayana Rao.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO (Bobbili): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, with regard to the contention of Shri Misra about article 23, I would draw his attention particularly to clause (2) of article 23 which reads as follows:—

"Nothing in this article shall prevent the State from imposing compulsory service for public purposes."

Shall I repeat it? It reads:—

"Nothing in this article shall prevent the State from imposing compulsory service for public purposes."

This is not even compulsory service. Even in the circumstance that a person is compelled to do some overtime work, he is not

doing it for nothing; he will be paid overtime. In the morning itself we had complained that people have been paid heavily for doing overtime work.

In this context I would like to bring to your notice a very important thing. Under article 309 the Governors and the President have been empowered to make rules and regulations to regulate the conduct of the services. What has the President done under article 309? I refer to the Central Civil Service Conduct Rules, 1964. Therein rule 7 (2) says:—

"No Government servant shall resort to or in any way abet any form of strike in connection with any matter pertaining to his service or the service of any other Government servant."

Here is a very clear rule. Government servants have already been prohibited from going on strike under this rule. This had been challenged and it was not upheld by the Supreme Court.

What is the importance of this? Suppose this rule had been violated? It attracts only the disciplinary action. It will be dismissed or necessary action may be taken so far as the service conditions are concerned. But whereas the present Bill is concerned, under similar circumstances, it wants to invoke, what are called, the penal clauses. Not only Government servants but any outsider who violates the rule will be covered. Such being the case, article 309 is irrelevant here. Therefore, the legislation is relevant.

Now, coming to the question of the competence of Parliament, I invite your attention to item No. 22 of list-III, Seventh Schedule, which says:

"Trade Unions; industrial and labour disputes."

With reference to this, the Parliament has the overriding power to regulate it. We must make a distinction.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has mentioned "road transport". What have you got to say about it? Is it a Concurrent subject?

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO: I am answering that. A labour dispute arises whether it is road transport or any other thing relating to the industry. It says, trade unions and industrial and a labour disputes.

Coming to what Mr. Kunte has said, of course, I think, so far as the Government servants are concerned, this Bill has been very clear. There is no necessity to confine only to the Central Government services. I invite your attention to clause 2, item (viii) which says:

"any service in connection with the affairs of the Union. . ."

That means, it is comprehensive.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have followed your argument.

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA: I want to put in just two sentences. When you give your consideration to this matter, you kindly take into consideration those articles of the Constitution which give power to Parliament to legislate on any State matters. For example, I refer you to article 249. There, it is stated that if the Council of States passes a resolution that certain matters are matters of national interest, the Parliament will have the power to legislate on State matters.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have followed you. You have not seen the implications of that suggestion.

SHRI SHANTILAL SHAH: Whether article 23, etc. applies, whether this is a breach of fundamental rights, that does not stop this House from legislating. The Supreme Court will deal with that. Therefore, I will not deal with those arguments. About article 309 where the States have jurisdiction or something which is exclusively for the States, clause 2, item (ix) says:

" . . . with respect to which Parliament has power to make laws. . ."

If Parliament has no power to make laws, then the Notification cannot be issued. Therefore, article 309 will not arise here. The Parliament must have power to make laws. Only then, item (ix) will apply. So, that will go.

[**Shri Shantilal Shah]**

The other point arose about overtime, etc. It is said that the provisions of this Act will prevail notwithstanding anything inconsistent with the Factories Act. The Factories Act and certain rules framed by them do provide for overtime payment. Does this Act say that if overtime work is done, the wages will not be paid? It is not inconsistent. . .

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Any other law.

SHRI SHANTILAL SHAH: That is the Factories Act. This law says that you may take your wages but you cannot stop the work? That is the meaning of this law. Therefore, the fear that no overtime will be paid is unfounded. There is nothing inconsistent. Does this apply to the private sector? In my opinion it does. Clause 2 refers to service; it does not refer as to who is the employer and who are the employees. Suppose Government is of the opinion that the work in refineries is an essential service; refineries may be in the public sector and also in the private sector; Government will say that the service in the oil refining industry is an essential service; whether it is in the public sector or in the private sector, it does not matter. As I said, this Clause refers to the service and not as to who the employer is. . .

AN HON. MEMBER: Atomic energy. . .

SHRI SHANTILAL SHAH: I have given an instance where the service may be both in the public sector and in the private sector. In such cases, it will be open to the Government to do it. But whether they should do it in other matters, whether we should delegate that power, it is for the House to decide.

The third point was about the Directive Principles. Why should we quote the Directive Principles here? The hon. Member says that prohibition is not to be cared for. It is also a Directive principle. The Directive Principles are principles which we should have in mind here; I do not think, any of those principles apply here. Whether the Government should be given those powers or not is a matter which the House should decide. In the case of Union Territories, it is clear because they are all in the State list.

In regard to the other matters, it is for the House to decide.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Minister. . .

SHRI S. KUNDU rose—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let me first dispose of the point of order raised by Shri Srinibas Misra.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: The point raised by Shri Srinibas Misra is essentially a question of delegation of powers by Parliament. If there is any excessive delegation of power or any extraordinary delegation of power, then the courts can take cognizance of it and strike it down. This matter, under your direction, was considered by a Committee of Parliament and they have ruled that it is not excessive or extraordinary; it is normal delegation.

The other point that was raised by the hon. Member—Mr. Kunte also mentioned it—was whether this particular Bill related to Government of India employees or it related also to the State Government employees and also the private sector employees. My reply to that is that the provisions of this bill do not apply to the State Government employees; they do not affect the State Government employees at all. . . (*Interruptions*) May I complete my submission? If the hon. members take the trouble of reading sub-clause (ix), they will find that it is clearly stated.“. . . to which Parliament has power to make laws. . .” The Parliament does not have the power to make laws regarding State Government employees. As far as the private sector employees are concerned, the point has been very ably explained by Shri Shantilal Shah that this relates only to essential service; he gave the instance of refineries; there are refineries both in the public sector as well as in the private sector; if the refining industry is declared a public utility service or an essential service, then it will definitely apply to them also; it will definitely apply to them also to that extent as long as it has been declared an essential service by Government notification. But, to the State Government employees, it does not apply.

The third point that was raised by Shri Misra was regarding Clause (8), whether it

supersedes the Industrial Disputes Act and things like that. My short answer to that is that it does not; it only affects those Acts to the extent provided in this particular Bill; it does not cancel or supersede the entire Act as such. There are certain things provided here. It will be clear to anybody who reads Clause 8 properly; there can be no scope for any doubt here.

Clause 8 says:

"The provisions of this Act and of any Order issued thereunder shall have effect notwithstanding anything inconsistent therewith. . ."

"Inconsistent therewith" is the material portion which should be noted.

". . . inconsistent therewith contained in the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, or in any other law for the time being in force."

This is very clear that only if there is contradiction this will be done. Not that all the Acts in their totality are superseded by this law that is before the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Two issues are raised. In (b) (i), refusal to work over time where such work is necessary for the maintenance of any essential service, is provided for. The next sub-clause says, any other conduct which is likely to result in, or results in, cessation or substantial retardation of work in any essential service. . .

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: I drew your attention to the clause, and this is a special Act. The other one is the general Act which provides for many things. All the other provisions which are not affected will remain as they are. They are not going to be affected in any way. That is what I explained.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let us proceed.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: Look at one proviso. It says: It extends to the whole of India: Provided that it shall not apply to the State of Jammu and Kashmir except to the extent to which the provisions of this Act

relate to Union employees. (Interruption) Regarding the States, it applies by implication to State employees also. That is the only meaning. There cannot be any other meaning. It will apply to all States. For Jammu and Kashmir, it will apply to the extent of Union servants.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: He is misreading that proviso. It will not apply to the State of Jammu and Kashmir, except as far as it relates to Union employees. Section 9 clearly lays down where it will apply. The State of Jammu and Kashmir is something special. For that, it has to be specifically provided for in this Act. We have to say whether it will apply to that State or not. That is why we have to see that that proviso is there. If the hon. Member wants to say that because that proviso is there, it will apply to all State servants, I will say, you will see the correct position by reading the whole Act. Definitely there is no provision in its application to any State employees anywhere.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about the ruling, Sir ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will give the ruling tomorrow.

SHRI S. KUNDU: Sir, I rise on a point of order. When I raised it earlier, you suggested that I may raise it at the time of clause-by-clause consideration. I am not going to repeat the points made by my hon. friends. I have some fresh points to make. Let us not be in a hurry. You are accommodative. We are extremely obliged to you.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No question of being in a hurry; we must stick to the time-schedule.

SHRI S. KUNDU: Some hon. Members raised the question of prestige of the House outside, before the Law Commission, High courts, Supreme Court and all that. They said, laws should not be made in such a hurry, in such a capricious manner, that it cannot stand the scrutiny of the High Courts or Supreme Court. Therefore even if a little time is spent it is worth spending that time,—let us not be impatient. We are much obliged to you. You have been so indulgent to us.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: I can only say, we may sit up to 9-0' clock and you may give all the time to the hon. Member (*Interruption*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: For Clause-by clause consideration three hours are there. Now, it was made perfectly clear. I can extend it by half an hour. But we will restrict our discussion to that time-schedule.

SHRI S. KUNDU: My first constitutional point is this. Clause 2 (b) gives the definition of strike. This violates Article 14 which says that the State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws within the territory of India.

This point was very ably raised by Shri Umanath when he spoke earlier. What does it say ? 'Strike' means. . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have already given my thought to it and given my ruling. It is like 'reasonable restrictions'. The Chair is not competent to decide that.

SHRI S. KUNDU: It is not a question of reasonable restrictions; that comes in a different way. When a body of persons employed resort to a strike, this Bill comes in. But if another group of persons or individuals who run the industry cease work, declare a lockout, what is the protection?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He can continue tomorrow. We shall take up the half-an-hour discussion now.

SHRI K. RAMANI: All the time has so far been taken up only in points of order, not on the clause discussion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We will come to that.

18.32 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

CIRCULAR RAILWAY IN CALCUTTA

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA (Banka): Through the medium of this discussion, I want to focus the attention of this House in general and the Government in

particular to the most vexed problem of traffic congestion in Calcutta.

[SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD in the Chair]

Calcutta was once described by the late Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru, as a city of processions. It is so because it is a city of problems. There are so many problems afflicting the city which have baffled all attempts of the West Bengal Government in solving them. There is the problem of drainage. Even an inch of rain there floods the streets where one can do boating and fishing, if one would like. There is the problem of housing and other things. I am not going into them now. I am confining my remarks to the most burning question of congestion of traffic in Calcutta.

Calcutta is not only the responsibility of the Government of West Bengal. It is a cosmopolitan city where people from all the four corners of India flock to earn their living. Out of the present 7 million population, about 35 per cent do not speak Bengali but speak the other languages enshrined in our Constitution. It is therefore the Centre's responsibility also to solve Calcutta's problems, by lending it a generous helping hand.

So far as traffic congestion is concerned, it had a population of 4 million in 1947 which has risen to 7 million now. The traffic problem has increased. About 4 lakh people flow into Calcutta via Sealdah and Howrah stations daily. Between the hours of 9 and 10, you will find there a sea of human heads coming out of these stations like tidal waves. All these people have to go to their offices by boarding buses or trams which are the common man's transport. But those trams and buses are not standing for them empty. They are already overcrowded, because about ten lakhs of people are carried in trams every day and about 15 lakhs by buses. In peak hours a tram with a capacity of 65 persons carries more than 200 persons, and a bus with a capacity of 45 has to carry more than 100 passengers. These numbers, though ascertained through a survey, I do not think, include those unfortunate few who have got to perch themselves on the footboards and the back bumpers of the vehicles which is responsible for so many accidents every day, every month and every year.

The accidents are increasing. In 1965 the number of traffic accidents was 17,504 as against 14,454 in 1961. The number of trams at present is only 459 in the city, out of which 415 are pressed into service. The number of buses is 886 out of which 360 are double-deckers and the average number of buses pressed into service daily is approximately 700, but unfortunately, though the population is increasing in geometrical progression the number of buses and trams is not being increased even in arithmetical progression. On the other hand, there is a shrinkage of these trams and buses, thanks to the chivalry of our students and other political agitators. The other day, when Mr. Mc Namara visited Calcutta, we saw how three valuable trams were burnt to ashes. By "valuable" I do not mean their value in rupees, annas and pies, but the valuable service rendered by them. I think that about 20,000 people every day are being deprived of transport facilities by the absence of these three trams on the streets every day.

Sir, It is not a fact that the West Bengal Government has been sitting idle over the issue. They have been alive to it since 1947, and they appointed the Ginwala Committee so far back as 1947 which recommended the construction of a circular railway. This was followed by another committee, namely the Roy Committee, in 1953 which also endorsed the views of the Ginwala Committee further pointing out that the Port Commissioners' Railway Line may be utilised for the purpose. Thereafter, in 1956 there was the Sarangapani Committee which was appointed for working out the details of electrification. This Committee also recommended a circular railway in Phase II of the programme chalked out by them. Then there was the Freiling Committee in 1954 which recommended the aero-rail system for Calcutta. In 1966 Mr. Paul E. Garbutt of the London Transport Board undertook a study of this problem at the instance of the West Bengal Government and recommended an underground railway system. Some French experts were also invited by the late Dr. B. C. Roy, and they advised the construction of a tube railway in Calcutta.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, It is not possible to ease the traffic situation in Calcutta by increasing the number of vehicles on the streets as increasing the number of vehicles

is difficult if not impossible. In Calcutta we have more or less the same roads which were constructed at the time of Lord Hastings or Clive. The roads which had the capacity to carry 100 vehicles per hour are now carrying more than 1,000 vehicles within the same period with the result that there are frequent traffic jams in the city so much so that a doctor is unable to attend his patient before he leaves for the other world, and a passenger is unable to reach Howrah Station before the train has reached Burdwan.

There is no land available for construction of further roads in Calcutta. On a survey it was found that 5.1 per cent out of the land area in the Calcutta Metropolitan District has been assigned to transportation and traffic uses against 15 per cent in Bombay and 22 per cent in Delhi and 30 per cent in the cities of Europe and America which is considered the minimum for a modern city.

Therefore, Sir, according to the experts the only solution of easing this traffic problem in Calcutta is either the construction of a circular railway or a tube railway or an aero rail system. But it is said that these schemes are very costly and we have not got the resources to finance them. I do not understand when the Government, as stated by some member in the morning, that the Prime Minister had spent Rs. 5 crores in her journey to Latin America and other countries.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak): It is a fantastic figure. It should be Rs. 5 lakhs.

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: We have got sufficient money to build luxurious hotels with revolving towers to enable its customers to see Delhi while sitting and eating in the restaurant. We have got money to waste on so many other worthless schemes but we have no money for this most essential service which is to benefit lakhs of people in Calcutta. If we have got a tube railway system or an aero rail system, it is all the more good. But I do not think, with our scanty resources, we can have this luxurious means of travel. But certainly we can construct a circular railway. We have got the Port Commissioner's rail-line on the western side of the city which could be suitably remodelled to suit the needs of the circular rail-

[Shri Beni Shanker Sharma]

way, and with the least possible cost. But, then, Sir we have got to take another precaution. We are going to have a second bridge on the river Hooghly towards the south of the present bridge. I will suggest that this bridge should also contain a provision for a railway track so that the circular railway may be taken to the Howrah side and the trains leaving from the heart of the city namely, the High Court terminals or the Dalhousie Square terminus may directly be taken to Burdwan. Mr. Chairman, Sir, this circular system will have another advantage. Calcutta is one of the most beautiful cities second only to Tokyo or New York or Washington and to-day it is the dirtiest city with its stinking smell of accumulated filth and garbage and it is impossible for you to walk a few yards in any street. If you have a circular railway, we shall be able to remove all this filth and garbage overnight and take them to their destination. It has been suggested that this garbage can be utilised for production of most valuable fertilisers. This is possible only if it can be swiftly removed to the factory and this circular railway working in the nights could serve that purpose. . . .

I will mention one thing more, Sir, before I finish. Our late Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, once said, 'Calcutta's problems are national problems quite apart from problems of West Bengal and it is necessary that something special should be done.' Let the Government whose Ministers day in and day out, swear by his name do something special and start with something special by taking in hand the construction of this circular railway and let the hon. Minister announce it here and now in this House that he will do it. Calcutta has all along got a step-motherly treatment at the hands of the Centre. Now, I would request the Government most earnestly that as it is a cosmopolitan town, and as it belongs not only to West Bengal but to the whole of India, the Centre should come to the rescue and succour of the West Bengal Government and help them in solving its vital problems.

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore): It is an unforgettable sight to see people huddled up in the buses at Calcutta, and it is a pity to find that even women have to travel miles

and miles in a bus just holding by their finger-tips the fringe portion of the bus; sometimes accidents do occur, and one accident occurred just before my very eyes. The sight is indeed agonising and the picture will indeed become horrible when, in the year 1986, the population is estimated to reach 13 million. I do not know what will happen. The need for a circular railway or a tube railway has been talked about by different committees and different people from time to time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please come to the question; it seems your introduction itself will take a long time!

SHRI S. KUNDU: I am coming to the question which needs elaboration on its background so that the question will be a penetrating one and the Government would be able to give an effective answer. About half a dozen committees had been appointed, as you know, for this purpose and lakhs of rupees have been spent but nothing has been done. I would like to know what the hon. Minister is going to do positively so far as the communication aspect of the city is concerned; to raise the city from the city of despair to a city of hope, because it is a vital problem which really touches the middle-classes and the lower sections of the people, the lowly, low-income group of society. (Interruption) I do not want to make any speech. I want to pinpoint one thing. Two Committees, in the main, have made some important recommendations. One was the Garbutt Report. It had suggested the construction of a high capacity, urban, elevated transit railway. The other committee, the French Company (the Frieling Report), had suggested an underground electric transportation network, and it had suggested also a scheme to connect Howrah and Sealdah and also Paikpura and Kalighat. What exactly is the Minister going to do, I do not know. He must announce here and now today what action he is going to take; let him take the suggestion of the French Company's report which says that an underground or circular railway could be built from Howrah to Sealdah.

I would also draw your attention to a statement made by Shri C. M. Poonacha in Naini Tal. I have got a letter from a friend

of mine which says that Shri Poonacha, in October last, addressing a press conference in Naini Tal, had said that Calcutta will soon have an underground railway system. I do not know what is the meaning and definition of the word "soon." I think "soon" means "today", "this hour". Shri Parimal Ghosh is here, a young, dynamic man. Let him do something about it.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North East): Sir, in spite of overwhelming problems which Calcutta is faced with on account of its being not merely a State capital but India's city as the former Registrar-General described her, Calcutta has been fobbed off with a number of promises, and performances have hardly ever been forthcoming. This question of the circular railway has been hanging fire since Mr. S. K. Patil's time. I know that apart from technical problems, the problem of finance in regard to the acquisition of lands for the purposes of the railway would be very formidable, particularly on account of the Supreme Court's judgment which relates to article 31. I want to know, therefore, is it to be dangled for sometime more and then dropped, or, is Government ready and willing to get on with the job in spite of whatever financial cost might be involved?

I want also to repeat the question asked by my friend Shri S. Kundu in regard to the underground railway, because the French experts made tests in Dr. B. C. Roy's time, and if Leningrad which is situated on a swamp can have an underground Metro, there is no reason why Calcutta cannot. Bombay also wants it. But I want to have an assurance from the Minister, that in view of Calcutta's demands being of a particularly pressing and excruciating character, Calcutta would have priority and the definition of "soon" in the speech of Mr. Poonacha would be objectified in a manner that people would be able to see that the tube railway is beginning to be constructed in the near future.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Behar): The problems of Calcutta are manifold. I do not want to repeat the points mentioned by Mr. Beni Shanker Sharma. It is known that for a long time this Government has been saying that it is proposing to construct a circular or tube railway for Calcutta. During the last budget discussion,

when I raised this matter, Mr. Poonacha said on 4th March, 1968:

"I may inform the hon. member that West Bengal Government and Planning Commission have constituted an expert committee to go into the question of circular railway. The services of an officer of the Railway were also lent to the committee for giving technical advice. The committee has gone into the subject and has recently given a preliminary report."

On further persuasion, he said:

"It came to us only a week or ten days ago."

This was said on 4th March, 1968. Ten days ago would mean the latter part of February. Now we are on 16th December and ten months have elapsed. I would like to know whether Government have chalked out any final report for implementation of the circular railway project in Calcutta.

In August 1967, Mr. Parimal Ghosh made a statement in Calcutta stating very clearly that the circular railway project would be ready for implementation very soon. My hon. friend, Mr. Kundu, has referred to the Nainital statement of Mr. Poonacha. We cannot understand how long this "very soon" will take.

The question of paucity of funds and financial trouble baffles the minds of the minister. But he should remember that in Calcutta are concentrated 15 per cent of the nation's manufacturers. Calcutta handles 30 per cent of India's bank clearances. The port receives 42 per cent of the total exports and 25 per cent of the total imports of the country. Therefore, in all aspects, Calcutta's problem is really the problem of India. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said at one time that if Calcutta city faces this tragedy from time to time, it will be a tragic day for the whole of India. From all these points of view, I want a straight answer from the minister when the circular railway project will be implemented and what is really the import and meaning of "very soon" beginning from August 1967 to the recent Nainital statement of Mr. Poonacha.

SHRIMATIILA PALCHOUDHURI (Krishnagar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, May

I bring some facts to the notice of this House. Sir, I have no objection to Bombay being served very well by the suburban railways. But if you look at the figures, it is really disheartening as far as Calcutta is concerned. In Bombay, the railways have been expanded to this extent that whereas they carried 29.04 crore people in 1950-51, in 1960-61 this figure rose to 40 crores. But what is the position in Calcutta? 3.09 crores of people were carried in 1950-51 by the suburban railways and by 1960-61 it has increased to 6 crores. It is a fair amount and I do not object to that. But, surely, a greater increase should have been there, as far as Calcutta is concerned. As far as the activities of Calcutta city go, surely you are aware that there are 5,300 enterprises which function in that city. Although in 1967 the United Front Government succeeded in getting rid of some of them, still it is one of the busiest centres in India and practically 50 per cent of the industrial activity centres round Calcutta. That it is cosmopolitan is undoubtedly so. Because, it is very illuminating to note that from Calcutta every year Rs. 276 million is sent out by money orders, while the corresponding figures for Bombay and Delhi are Rs. 231 million and Rs. 77 million. The cosmopolitan nature of Calcutta can be seen from these figures. It has often been promised that the Calcutta circular railways would come into being. The French experts have said that the tube railways is a practicable proposition. Shri Poonacha himself has often made statements to this effect, once in Nainital, and Shri Parimal Ghosh has made a statement in Calcutta—I do not know the exact wording—where he did say that it will be taken up "very soon" if I am not mistaken. I want to know whether it will come about very soon. I know that in the case of a government a delay of one year or a year and a half is not too much because there may be other pressing things to be attended to. For instance, there is defence which has to be given first priority. Even then, . . .

SHRI J. M. BISWAS (Bankaura): If you defend the Minister, then there will be no circular railways.

SHRIMATIILA PALCHOUDHURI: My question is this. When the French experts have said that a tube railways is possible, when the Sarangapani report has also said

that a circular railways is possible, when does the government think that it can be made possible so that the acute transport problem of Calcutta can be eased to a certain extent?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I am sure you will appreciate the anxiety of a person coming from Calcutta on this problem. Let the hon. Minister tell us clearly today whether they are going to include the circular railway project in the Fourth Plan or not.

SHRI J. M. BISWAS: I do not want to repeat what other members have said. It is a fact that the Railway Ministers have been giving dry promises everywhere. But one thing is proved, that they also feel that Calcutta requires circular railways. They cannot deny this fact. Without going into the details, I want to know by a very clear and straight reply whether they are going to implement this decision given by various committees and their various promises and have the circular railways in Calcutta within a year.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH): Mr. Chairman, I am very grateful to the hon. Members for bringing out this burning issue which is agitating the minds of the people of Calcutta.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Wonderful lip service the hon. Minister does!

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH: At the very beginning I must say that there is no dispute or difference of opinion on the points that have been raised. This question of circular railways has been discussed before and various committees have also gone into that and submitted various reports. This is a matter which is hanging on for a very long time.

Recently, in the year 1966, the Metropolitan Transport Team, an organisation set up by the Planning Commission, taking up the cue from all these things, has started investigation whether a railway link starting from Dum Dum and ending up at Kedarpur could again be revived. On this matter they had discussions and deliberations with the railways, with the Government of West Bengal, with the Port Commissioners and in

that meeting it has been suggested that a committee should be formed and a feasibility engineering survey should be made in regard to the circular railways starting from Dum Dum and ending at Princep Ghat.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: Which means, it is hypothetical. 'Feasibility' means it is hypothetical.

19 hrs.

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH: You cannot take up any positive thing without. . . . (Interruption)

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: We have been waiting for six years now.

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH: What has happened in the last 20 years, it is no use discussing and going into.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: It has a lot of use.

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH: I am just pointing out to hon. Members what is now happening. Everybody knows what has happened in the last 20 years. . . (Interruption). I am just trying to give what is the exact position today.

Accordingly, the Metropolitan Transport Team contracted the Railways and the Railways agreed to bear all the staff cost. They have provided the services of a very senior engineer to undertake this survey.

This survey was sanctioned in the month of May 1967 and the field work was taken up in the month of June 1967. In February 1968 this committee has submitted an interim report in which they have suggested that a line could be taken up from the existing electrified section of the Eastern Railway between Baranagar and Dum Dum. This line will pass through Jessor Road, Lake Town, Ultadanga, Belgachia, Shobha Bazar, Burra Bazar, Fairlie Place and will ultimately end at Princep Ghat near Kidderpore.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Nothing for south Calcutta.

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH: There was another suggestion also, that another leg

should also be taken into consideration that will pass through Salt Lake and will end up at Ballygunge area. This interim report could not survey that part and they have suggested an interim report on these lines.

In that report they have also suggested certain changes, that the terminus, instead of being at Princep Ghat if it could be taken up to Kidderpore Road, that will facilitate the dispersal of traffic and also the station could be nearer the Park Street-Theatre Road-Lower Circular Road area.

SHRI S. KUNDU: We are not discussing the report. Come to the brass tacks.

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH: Had it been so easy, perhaps you would have got the circular railway by now. It is a difficult job. . . (Interruption)

SHRI S. KUNDU: What action are you going to take on the report?

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH: So many factors have to be taken into consideration because the line will pass through a very congested area which is already built up. In order to avoid extensive land acquisition the engineer has taken positive care. Also, we had to consult with the River Institute in order to find out the suitability of the river bank. The Refugee Rehabilitation Department has also to be consulted because some of the refugee rehabilitation land will also come in the way.

A report with the financial aspect has not been received as yet. The financial aspect of the report is likely to be received in January 1969. This part is one aspect of the circular railway.

The Railway is also quite aware of the transport problem which is now facing Calcutta. The Railways, in spite of their capacity, are trying their best to increase the capacity within the existing set-up. Even then, whatever may be the increase, compared to the magnitude of the demand it is very marginal. As you all know, any extension of surface line or of an underground or elevated one, is a very expensive affair not only to construct but also to maintain. In that, one point we must consider that it will never be possible, if it is only left to the Railways,

[**Shri Parimal Ghosh**]

that a project like that could be taken up by the Railways. I want to make it very clear that we have submitted the entire report and we are now taking up the matter with the Planning Commission. The Planning Commission has also suggested that this point has to be taken into consideration and, I am very sure, the matter would be taken up in the Fourth Plan period.

Besides the question of having a circular railway that we are discussing—the approximate cost may be Rs. 36 crores—that is also not going to solve the entire problem that Calcutta city is facing today. In addition to that, it is absolutely necessary that either we must think in terms of an underground or an elevated railway line. Without that, the problem faced by Calcutta will not be solved. If we try to consider what would be the cost of an underground railway, today, the per mile cost will work out to about Rs. 5 to 10 crores. Even if we want to construct about 15 miles of underground railway in Calcutta, it might cost about Rs. 100 crores. So, under the circumstances, it is essential that in a

project like that, a conventional approach that dividend has to be paid on the Capital investment will have to be revised. That is what we are now stressing with the Planning Commission. I have no doubt in my mind that the Planning Commission has considered that this is a point which needs immediate attention. So, all these factors will, certainly, be taken into consideration.

Sir, this is a project in which the State Government, the Railways and the Central Government must come forward to pool their resources and constitute a separate body which could take up this project and run it. I can assure you that the Railways will positively do their best, within the limitations of the physical capacity and the resources. But a project like that needs nationwide assistance. I have no doubt about it. We are stressing with the Planning Commission that this matter may be included in the Fourth Plan.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, December
17, 1968/Agrahayana 26, 1890 (Saka).*