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Monday, March 10, 1969
Phalgun 19, 1890 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Seventh Session
(Fourth Lok Sabha)



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

C O N T E N T S

No. 15—Monday, March 10, 1969/Phalguna 19, 1890 (Saka)

	Columns
Obituary References	1—12
Oral Answers to Questions—	
*Starred Questions Nos. 361 to 363 and 366	12—27
Written Answers to Questions :	
Starred Questions Nos. 364, 365 and 367 to 390	28—51
Unstarred Questions Nos. 2251 to 2355, 2357 to 2391, 2393 to 2409 and 2411 to 2449 	51—202
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—	
U.S. President on the attitude of non-aligned countries to Vietcong Attacks 	203—10
Papers Laid on the Table 	210—11
Demands for Supplementary Grants (General), 1968-69 ...	212
Demands for Supplementary Grants (Railways), 1968-69 	212
Statement re. Reported seizure of counterfeit two rupee notes 	212—13
Shri Morarji Desai	212—13
Business of the House 	213—18
General Budget, 1969-70 – General Discussion ...	218—69
Shri Manoharan 	218—31
Shrimati Savitri Shyam 	232—41
Shri H. N. Mukerjee 	241—54
Shri S. R. Damani 	255—61
Shri Shiv Kumar Shastri 	261—67
Dr. P. Mandal 	267—69
Motion re. Statement of Minister of Home Affairs on West Bengal Governor's Address to both Houses of Legislature 	269—364
Shri Surendra Nath Dwivedy ...	269—81
Shri Hanumanthayya 	283—90
Shri Tenneti Viswanatham 	290—93
Shri A. K. Sen 	293—303

*The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

		Columns
Shri N. Dandeker	...	304—08
Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi	...	308—13
Shri S. Kandappan	...	313—17
Shri Govinda Menon	...	317—22
Shri H. N. Mukerjee	...	322—27
Shri J. B. Kripalani	...	327—32
Shri Shivajirao S. Deshmukh	...	332—37
Shri P. Ramamurti	...	337—40
Shri Janeshwar Misra	...	340—49
Shri Parkash Vir Shastri	...	350—55
Shri Y. B. Chavan	...	355—62
Business Advisory Committee—		
Thirty-first Report		364

LOK SABHA

*Monday, March 10, 1969/Phalguni 19, 1890
(Saka)*

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The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]

OBITUARY REFERENCES

MR. SPEAKER : I have to inform the House of the sad demise of three of our friends namely Shri Ganpat Sahai, Shri Sachindra Nath Maiti and Shri H. P. Mody.

Shri Ganpat Sahai was a sitting Member of this House from Sultanpur constituency of Uttar Pradesh. He was also a Member of the Second Lok Sabha during the years 1961-1962. He was one of the elder members of the House and in spite of his age he used to attend the sittings of the House very regularly. He was taken ill recently and passed away at New Delhi on the 8th March, 1969 at the age of 86.

Shri Sachindra Nath Maiti was also a sitting member of this House from Midnapore constituency of West Bengal. He also passed away after a brief illness at Midnapore on the 9th March, 1969 at the age of 67.

Shri H. P. Mody was a member of the Central Legislative Assembly during the years 1929-1943 and a Member of the Constituent Assembly of India during the years 1948-1949. He also served as a Member for Supply in the Viceroy's Executive Council during the years 1941-1943. He was a distinguished statesman and was also Governor of Uttar Pradesh. He passed away at Bombay on the 9th March, 1969 at the age of 87.

We deeply mourn the loss of all these friends and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved families.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : This last week end has been one of sorrow and grief for us. The cruel hands of Death have snatched from our midst three distinguished Indians, two of whom were among us as hon. Members of this very House until only the other day.

In Shri Ganpat Sahai we have lost one of the veteran soldiers of the struggle for Independence. His association with the Congress Party began over sixty years ago and in fact there is hardly any time in my life when I do not remember him on the scene. As the House is perhaps aware, he was associated with my home town of Allahabad first as a very brilliant student and later as a professor in the university there. He renounced a promising career at the time of Partition of Bengal and joined in the movement which was then led by Dr. Annie Besant and later by Mahatma Gandhi. His career as a legislator was long and distinguished, both as a member of the U. P. Assembly and also as a Member, twice, of this House. The House knows that he served on many of its Committees. He was one of those political figures who although obsessed with political problems yet found time for many other activities and for the cultivation of wider interests. He promoted educational institutions and charitable trusts. He was greatly interested in sports. He was also associated with various social welfare programmes. In him we have lost one of the leading political figures of the generation which was in the forefront of the fight for freedom.

Similarly, Shri Sachindra Nath Maiti was one of the fearless fighters in the cause of Independence. He belonged to the reputed and dedicated band of Midnapore Revolutionaries. He had undergone long years of incarceration in prison in defence of our right to be free. His entire life was devoted to the service of the people and we shall miss him in this House as indeed we shall

miss Shri Sahai. I feel that the country will be poorer with the loss of these eminent patriots.

We also mourn the death of Shri Homi Mody. He belonged to the disappearing generation of our great countrymen who had so much to give to this nation. He was not only a leading industrialist but an elder statesman. He was a man of culture and great dignity and also full of life and full of wit with the ability to transform the dullest function into something that was lively and interesting. He was, again, one of those persons whom I remember from early childhood and I had also the privilege of knowing him when he was the Governor of U.P. when I also was living in Lucknow. Since then I have had many occasions to meet him. I must say that even when he was nearing the end of his life and his health was failing he retained his brilliance and sense of humour.

He led a rich and varied life and his interests were varied, ranging from the field of politics and economics to that of sports and culture. All of us who had the privilege of knowing him well will remember his charming and genial personality, but I think that India has lost one of her noble sons and, as I have said, one who combined nobility with those other qualities which enrich our lives. Our thoughts naturally go to the hon. member of this House, Shri Piloo Mody, and to his gracious mother, Lady Mody, in their hour of grief which we also share.

May I request you on behalf of us all to convey our sincere condolence and deepest grief to the bereaved families?

SHRI M. R. MASANI (Rajkot): I would like, Sir, on behalf of my Party, to associate myself, all of us, with what has fallen from your lips and that of the Leader of the House.

I do not feel qualified to add to what has been aptly said about Mr. Ganpat Sahai, one of the veterans of our independence struggle, whose handsome and dignified face we have seen from our young days, as also about Mr. Maiti.

But in so far as Sir Homi Mody is concerned, I remember him from my boyhood. In him we have lost an elder statesman, an administrator, a banker and

businessman, an author—he will be remembered for his biography of Sir Pherozshah Mehta—a keen sportsman and patron of sports like cricket, racing and many others.

Sir Homi was a great Liberal and a great patriot. His response to the needs of the country and the aspirations of the people was brought out when he was a Member of the Viceroy's Council. In February, 1943, when Mahatma Gandhi launched his historic fast in Yerawada Jail, he found it impossible to continue in that office because of the refusal of the then administration to release Gandhiji and avert the danger to his life. Fortunately, Gandhiji was able to complete his fast without any catastrophe.

My first encounter with him was as a political opponent, because when I was a member of the Congress Party in the Bombay Municipal Corporation from 1935, Sir Homi was the leader of the other group, which was called the Progressive Party, and we had many a verbal duel across the floor.

In 1943, a situation arose when he was able to show that great generosity and tolerance for which we knew him. I was nominated as the Congress candidate for the Mayoralty, but I was working under Sir Homi in the business corporation with which we were both associated. Sir Homi had his own candidate to fight me. He could perhaps have used his position to come in the way and stop me from being nominated, but he did not for a moment think of it that way. He stood aside and said I was welcome to stand, knowing perfectly well that the result would be the defeat of his own candidate. This was the kind of thing one expected from him and came across whenever the occasion arose.

He was one of our colleagues in the Constituent Assembly of India, and I remember the many committees and sub-committees on which one worked with him.

In 1959, he joined some of us in establishing the Swatantra Party. As fellow office-bearers of the party, he and I had occasion for nearly seven or eight years to work together in harness, and the team spirit, the *esprit d' corps*, the spirit of liberalism and tolerance, of give and take which

I found in him is something unfortunately very rare in our public life in India today, whatever party we may belong to.

As the Prime Minister rightly pointed out, he had the rare gift of humour. He was endowed with the happy faculty of seeing the ludicrous or funny side even of a grim or tense situation and the result was that whenever tempers rose, ugly passions were roused, tempers were frayed, he brought sweetness and light by a crack or touch of humour which dissolved everyone into laughter and a very awkward situation was often avoided.

Sir, our hearts go out to Lady Mody, his partner throughout life, our own colleague, Mr. P. Loo Mody, his son, and the other members of his family, and we all join in requesting you to convey our deep sympathy to the relations of Sir Homi as well as of our other two colleagues who have passed away.

श्री बलराम मोक (दक्षिण-दिल्ली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं और मेरा दल इस संवेदना में, जो आपने, प्राइम मिनिस्टर महोदया ने और श्री मसानी जी ने हमारे दो सदस्यों तथा श्री मोदी जी के देहावसान के सम्बन्ध में व्यक्त की है, सम्मिलित होता है। श्री गणपत जी इस सदन के बयोवृद्ध और आदरणीय सदस्य थे। इस आयु में भी उन का चेहरा खिला रहता था और जो हचि वे इस सदन के काम में लेते थे, वह जवानों के लिये ईर्ष्या का भाव पैदा करती थी। उनका सारा जीवन देश सेवा में बीता था। वे उस पीढ़ी के व्यक्ति थे, जो अब लगभग खत्म हो रही है। लेकिन उन की निष्ठा और तप आज भी हमारे लिये मार्गदर्शक का काम करता है। इसी प्रकार श्री माइती जी के भी सम्पर्क में हम लोग आये।

श्री मोदी जी उस पीढ़ी में से थे, जिसमें हमारे देश के लीडर, स्टेट्समैन सर तेजबहादुर सपू और श्री एम० आर० जयकर थे। वे जेल नहीं गये, परन्तु जेल न जाने के बावजूद भी हिन्दुस्तान की प्राजादी के संघर्ष में उन का योगदान किसी दूसरे देशभक्त से कम नहीं था। उन्होंने न केवल प्राजादी के संघर्ष में योगदान

दिया, उन्होंने देश को आधिक हृष्टि से अपने पांच पर खड़ा होने के लिये उद्योग-धन्धों के क्षेत्र में तथा अन्य क्षेत्रों में जो काम किया, वह भी कम प्रशंसनीय नहीं है। बास्तव में उन के इस प्रकार के योगदान की जितनी प्रशंसा होनी चाहिये, वह नहीं हो रही है। वे इस प्रकार के व्यक्ति थे जो किसी भी दल में नहीं थे, जिनका सारा जीवन देशहित में बीता, जो देश की समस्याओं के बारे में बोल सकते थे, जो दलगत राजनीति, प्रान्तीय भावनाओं से ऊपर थे इस प्रकार के व्यक्तियों की आज देश को बहुत जरूरत है, जब के देश के अन्दर आज विघटनकारी शक्तियां सिर उठा रही हैं। हमारे सहयोगी श्री पीतू मोदी जो उन के सुपुत्र हैं, जिस प्रकार अपने हास्यरस से इस सदन में एक नया उल्लास लाते हैं, यही गुण उन के पिता में भी था।

इस अवसर पर हम श्री पीतू मोदी तथा लेडी मोदी के प्रति अपनी हार्दिक संवेदना प्रकट करते हैं।

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur) : Sir, on behalf of the DMK party in Parliament, I associate myself with the sentiments expressed by various Members. I did not have the privilege to associate myself intimately with them, though I do know by my contact with various colleagues about their work and the service that they have done to the cause of our Motherland. I request you to convey our heart-felt sympathies to the bereaved families.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North East) : M. Speaker, Sir, death is the inevitable finale of life and when one dies full of years and honours there should normally be nothing very much to sorrow over. But we as human beings have our weaknesses, and for the time being, we feel rather weighed down by the death of these three eminent friends of ours, particularly when two of them were with us from day to day and during a session of Parliament we had the expectation of seeing them any time we wished to.

I did not know Shri Ganpat Sahai intimately but I did have occasional contacts with him apart from listening to his participation in this House, and I noticed that

he was not only a freedom-fighter of a standing which is perhaps unmatched in the country today but he was also possessed of that quality of courtesy which at one time at any rate used to be associated with Uttar Pradesh. He performed his role of being something like a bridge between three generations. He was a remarkable man on any computation, which could be seen when he spoke in this House. He has passed away full of years and honours, as I said. But we are sorry all the same.

I knew Shri Sachindranath Maiti somewhat more, though I cannot claim any particular intimacy. But what I noted about him was a particular unostentatiousness of character. All his life had been dedicated to the struggle for freedom and I am very happy that the Prime Minister mentioned Midnapore, which should be ranked with Satara and certain other regions of our country, where the British rule had been kicked out long before the entire country achieved its independence. Shri Maiti was a very close colleague of Shri Ajay Mukerjee, who has been making history in recent times, and of our friend here, Shri Samanta. We all admired the kind of silent dedication, which he always brought to bear upon his work. His passing away so suddenly is a shock, which we have not been able to get over yet.

Shri Homi Mody has been a name to conjure with in Indian public life and though I never had the privilege of coming in touch with him, I, like everybody else, had been familiar with his variegated activities. I think he would be remembered as my friend Shri Masani has said, for his *Biography of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta*, which I happened to read a long time ago. But it was a grand thing that we had in our country a personality of that sort, who was elegant to his finger tips, and at the same time, he was able to come down and mix with the common bird. He was a good liver, who could drink life to the lees, and yet, do it with a certain kind of aristocracy which was in its own way a joy to behold. We are particularly sorry for our friend and colleague, in this House, Shri Piloo Mody, to whom the blow must have come in a manner, which no man can describe.

I am sure, Sir, you would convey the feelings of condolence, which all of us have

to the family of Shri Mody as well as of Shri Ganpat Sahai.

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं भौम मेरी पार्टी—संयुक्त शोशलिस्ट पार्टी—हमारे तीन राष्ट्रसेवकों श्री गणपत शहाय जी, श्री मायती जी तथा श्री मोदी जी के देहावसान पर उन के संतप्त परिवारों के प्रति संवेदना प्रकट करती है।

श्री गणपत जी के व्यक्तिगत रूप से तो मैं निकट नहीं था, लेकिन इस सदन के वह सब से बुजुर्ग और वयोवृद्ध नेता थे। मैंने उन से एक-दो बार बात की थी, उत्तर प्रदेश की गरीबी कैसे खत्म हो, इस सिलसिले में उन्होंने एक-दो बार मुझ से बातचीत की थी और इस काम में उन्होंने बहुत दिलचस्पी ली।

श्री मोदी जी उन उदारवादी नेताओं में थे, जो सिर्फ उद्योगपति नहीं थे, वल्कि बुद्धि-जीवी भी थे और उन के अन्दर आत्मसम्मान का ज्ञान इतना हद तक था कि 1943 में, जब वह वायसराय की कौन्सिल के सदस्य थे, गांधी जी के अनशन को लेकर उन्होंने वायसराय की कौन्सिल से इस्तीफा दे दिया था। इस अवसर पर इस सदन के सदस्य और मेरे दोस्त श्री पीलू मोदी और श्रीमती मोदी के प्रति आपके जरिये अपने दल की ओर से संवेदना प्रकट करता हूँ।

श्री मायती जी को पिछले दो-ढाई सालों से, जब से वे लोक सभा के सदस्य बने, मैं व्यक्तिगत रूप से उन को जानता था। अध्यक्ष महोदय, सब से दुःख की बात यह है कि पिछली पहली तारीख को जिस दिन राजधानी एक्सप्रेस की गुरुआत हुई, वे मिदनापुर गये और ता० 4 को वहाँ बीमार पड़े और चार-छः दिन तक बीमार पड़ने के बाद उन का देहान्त हो गया। माइती जी बंगाल के उन क्रांतिकारी नेताओं में से थे जो 1920-21 से राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन में थे और बहुत दिनों तक, पांच छः साल तक जेल में भी बन्द थे। 1920 में वह पड़ने के यह विलायत गए थे लेकिन वहाँ से लौटने के बाद

वकालत करने में कोई दिलचस्पी नहीं ली बल्कि राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन में भाग लिया, इतनी हद तक कि वह सारे जीवन अविवाहित रहे। मैं उन को जिस ढंग से जानता था, उन की तरह सरल, सीधासादा आदमी शायद इस सदन में कोई दूसरा नहीं है। भले ही वह एक बार भी इस सदन में नहीं बोले थे लेकिन हमारे इस सदन के नुजुँग सदस्य श्री सामन्त के साथ बराबर 11 बजे से शाम तक बैठे रहते थे और सदन के हर एक सवाल के बारे में दिलचस्पी लेते थे। मैं आप के साथ और सदन के नेता के साथ सहमत हूँ और चाहता हूँ कि हमारे दल की ओर से उन के परिवार और उन के जो उत्तराधिकारी हैं उन के पास हमारी सम्बोधना भेज दें।

SHRI UMANATH (Pudukkottai): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on behalf of my party I also join the sentiments of grief and condolences expressed by you particularly for Shri Ganpat Sahai and Shri Maiti who were patriots silently working for the people in their respective areas as well as the country as a whole. I join in the condolences being sent to their families.

So far as Sir Homi Mody is concerned certain political assessments have been made about his past services to the people. My party do not associate with those political assessments, we have our own assessment about them. But I do join in condolences being sent to his family, especially to our colleague Shri Piloo Mody, his wife and other members of his family.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I associate myself with the feelings expressed and deeply mourn the death of three of our departed colleagues. About Shri Ganpat Sahai, as you know, although he belonged to the old generation he was a very dedicated soul. I think very few in our country are in a position to get this credit as Sir Homi Mody and Shri Ganpat Sahai. Shri Sahai and Sir Homi Mody have to their credit an uninterrupted public service even towards the end of their lives. Shri Sahai was a Member of the Second Lok Sabha. To the Third Lok Sabha he sent

his son. So far as I remember, his son represented the very same constituency. His services in that very constituency were so varied, in the educational, social and political fields, that the people loved him and adored him. Last year, during the election campaign I happened to be in that constituency. I met him at the railway station. Even at that stage people greeted him and gave him a warm welcome. He said: "In this election I am not very much interested in who wins but I have come to tell the people what they should do." He was a patriot for when I think there can be no other tribute than to say that he died almost in harness.

About Shri Maiti, as all of us know, he was one of the silent Members of this House, but such dedicated souls are probably very rare in our public life. His devotion to duty, his record of public service is something which will always remain as an example for all of us in the future.

Regarding Sir Homi Mody, he was a veteran in our public life. He belonged to a different school of politics, no doubt but I do not think this country will ever forget the services that such veterans have rendered to our country from their own point of view. He did play a great part in giving this country some amount of leadership in spheres of business, and in spheres of liberal politics he had attained an age which a passing generation will remember. From that point of view I have nothing to say but, certainly, such great patriots are very much needed in our country at a moment when we are also passing through an age of transition and development. My sympathies are with our friend Shri Piloo Mody, who is not here, and I hope you will convey our condolences to him and the other members of his family.

SHRI N. C. CHATTERJEE (Burdwan): Mr. Speaker, Sir, both Uttar Pradesh and Midnapore have played a conspicuous role in the freedom struggle and we are sorry to miss two of our esteemed colleagues, one from Uttar Pradesh, Shri Sahai, and the other from Midnapore, Shri Maiti. Both were revolutionaries and we should mourn their loss.

I had the privilege of working with Shri Homi Mody for some time at the instance of Rajaji and I knew him intimately.

I find that our old friend, Shri S. K. Patil, has said that Sir Homi Mody had built a monument for himself in Bombay. I wish when in Calcutta, he had seen what a monument of love and tradition he had built for himself in Calcutta. Throughout the industrial world his position was unique. He was a statesman and a patriot.

I remember I got a telegram from Shri K. M. Munshi, asking me to go over here from Calcutta to participate in a convention which was held under the leadership of Sir Taj Bahadur Sapru when Mahatma Gandhi was about to die. It was expected of Dr. Aney and Shri Nalin Ranjan Sarkar to resign. But the whole of India got a mild shock when Sir Homi Mody resigned on the government's refusal to release Mahatma Gandhi.

He was a man of versatile talent. Today West Bengal is passing through a constitutional crisis. If you had a Governor like Sir Homi Mody, possibly all problems would have been solved in a way which would have been acceptable to all, both to the Government and the people, the Centre and the State.

He had the wonderful capacity of taking a joke against himself, and I think my hon. friend, Shri Masani, referred to his sense of humour. That is great point. We are glad that his son, Shri Piloo Mody, our colleague in this Parliament, has inherited this quality.

We offer our heartfelt sympathy and condolence to the members of the bereaved family.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA (Tamluk) : Sir, I associate myself completely with the references that have been made by you, the Prime Minister and other friends. We have lost three friends of ours. Two of them are not intimately known to me but Shri S. N. Maiti was intimately known to me. He had been to England for studies before 1920. When he came back, in 1923 we worked together for the renovation of the educational system at the call of Mahatma Gandhi, who asked us to boycott the existing schools and colleges at that time. After that, in 1930, he joined the local non-co-operation movement and went to jail. In 1931 the District Magistrate of Midnapore and two other magistrates were murdered.

Shri Maiti was arrested on suspicion but he was released later on. All the same, he could not escape the wrath of the British. He was detained from 1941 to 1945 and you will be glad to know that he had the company of our good friend, Dr. Triguna Sen in the detention camp. He was a silent sort of man, but a man of action and a lovely person.

We deeply mourn his loss and we would request you to convey our condolence to the members of the bereaved family.

MR. SPEAKER : May I request the House to stand in silence for a short while to express its sorrow ?

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Petro-Chemical Complex of Gujarat

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*361. SHRI R.K. AMIN ;
SHRI K.M. MADHUKAR :
DR. RANEN SEN :
SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :
SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA :

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

(a) whether the licences of downstream units in the Petrochemical complex of Gujarat State have been issued so far ;
(b) if not, when they are likely to be issued ;
(c) the reasons for the delay in the implementation of the scheme ; and
(d) the steps Government propose to take to implement the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D.R. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). The Gujarat Petrochemical complex as now planned consists of two basic projects : (i) the aromatics project and (ii) the naphtha cracker project. Government approvals for the downstream units linked with the aromatics project have already been given. In regard to those linked with the naphtha cracker, applications received from private parties have been evaluated in consultation with

the concerned Ministries and final decisions will be taken shortly.

(c) and (d). The main reasons for the delay in finalising the downstream units are the time taken in evaluating and selecting the appropriate technical collaboration for the basic projects, particularly the naphtha cracker and in securing the necessary foreign exchange and the need for synchronising the implementation of downstream units with the basic projects as closely as possible. The complex of projects are expected to be completed in the Fourth Plan period and all necessary steps in that direction are being taken.

SHRI R. K. AMIN : I hope, the hon. Minister is aware of the fact that the people of Gujarat are very much agitated on the question of delay in the Implementation of the petro-chemical complex ; specially when similar petro-chemical complexes planned in other States have gone ahead and it has not even started to some extent in Gujarat State, they are very much worried about the excessive delay on the part of Government. Sometimes, it is being said by Government and in the answer also it is said that it is because of the delay in the establishment of the naphtha cracker plant which was in the public sector. All the downstream industries are dependent on the naphtha cracker plant and when there is delay in that, delay is bound to be there on other fields also. Also, there is no linking up of processes and no co-ordinating machinery. May, I therefore, have from the Government the assurance, by fixing the time limit before which they will put all the downstream projects into implementation, and what steps would the Government take to make good the delay which has already been caused so far ?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : As I have mentioned in the main reply, it consists of two projects—the aromatics project and the naphtha cracker project. Concerning the one project, I have said that approvals have been given to the parties who have put in applications for licence. So far as the naphtha cracker project is concerned, I mentioned that it is being finalised and would not take much time before a decision is taken. I cannot, however, give a

precise date as to when actually it will be implemented ; but it is proposed to be implemented in the Fourth Plan period.

SHRI R. K. AMIN : This petro-chemical complex was planned four or five years ago when the estimate of the availability of oil and gas resources in Gujarat State was very low. Now that day by day new discoveries have been found and a larger amount of oil and gas is estimated to come, in view of these new developments and discoveries would Government consider to replan and reshape the entire petro-chemical complex in Gujarat State ?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : When it was planned, the production of crude was very low and it has now increased considerably ; even then the position with regard to this is that we require about 16 million tonnes of crude which is brought from foreign countries. The total production in the country both in the eastern and in the western sector is about 6 million tonnes ; therefore, even today the gap between the demand and the supply is about 10 million tonnes.

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA : The Gujarat Petro-Chemical Complex is like a family consisting of the two schemes which have been referred to by the Minister just now. One of them may be called as the mother and about the downstream units in regard to which the problem of licence is there, it may be called as the daughter. The Government which is very conscious of family planning should, I think, give equal attention to the planning of the complex. It seems the mother is being looked after and the daughter is being neglected. The result will be that the family will not grow well.

In this respect, I may state that a Study Team of the National Labour Commission had been set up and its finding is as follows :

"It is difficult to appreciate the logic in our planning to think in terms of stepping up production programmes very heavily without making sure that needs for the imports will be continuously met."

This Study Team has been set up to go into heavy chemicals. The planning has

been done about the production, about the mother, but nothing is being done about the daughter. So, my question is, whether the proposed Corporation will take into consideration the needs of these two downstream units so that the complex grows in proper proportions and in a healthy way.

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : The hon. Member should not have brought in the question of the mother and the daughter. If he had understood what I stated just now, it is clear that the care for both the mother and the daughter has been taken. Had the care been taken of the mother only and not of the daughter, it would not have been a good family. Therefore, it consists of two projects, aromatics project and naphtha cracker project. These produce basic raw materials. In respect of the basic raw material that is likely to be produced by aromatics project, as I stated already, the approvals have been granted. About the naphtha project, the matter is under consideration and the decision will be taken soon.

श्रीमती जयावेन शाह : यहां पर जो मिमिली कही गई माता और डाटर की, उसको मैं आगे बढ़ाऊँ कि डाटर के लिए तो पहले किया और माता के लिए करना बाकी है। नेफथा क्रैकर की स्ट्रीम माता के बराबर है, डाउन स्ट्रीम इन्डस्ट्री उसमें से पैदा होती है। नेफथा क्रैकर जो बना, फिर उसमें वाई-प्रोडक्ट होता है, तो पहले माता के लिए करना चाहिए, डाटर के लिए तो फिर होगा ही ?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : I just now answered that. The decision would soon be taken.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, नेफथा क्रैकर के सम्बन्ध में तीन चार साल से बातचीत हो रही है और एक देढ़ साल से काफी एक्टिवली गवर्नमेंट में बातचीत चल रही है लेकिन फिर भी देर हो रही है और सरकार की जो रेप्यूटेशन है, इमेज है, वह इनडिसीजन, डिले और रेहटेपिजम की वजह से काफी खराब होती जा रही हैं -- इसी मामले में नहीं बल्कि हर मामले में ऐसा हो रहा है। मैं जानना

चाहता हूँ कि इन सब चीजों में डिले न हो उसके लिए आप कोई टाइम-लिमिट तय करते हैं और जहाँ डिले होती है उसको रोकने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही करते हैं ताकि जो इमेज है वह खराब न हो और देश को भी नुकसान न हो ?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : There is no question of image getting spoiled or something like that. When we have to plan, we have to plan properly because it is going to be a big complex involving a capital outlay of Rs. 37 crores. It is no use pushing the matter in a hurry. As I said, about the naphtha cracker project, discussions are under way and very soon, in about a year's time, in 1969-70, a decision will be taken.

Geological Survey of Gujarat

*362. **SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a comprehensive Geological Survey to assess the quantum of the underground water in Gujarat has been undertaken ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) and (b). Several short term water supply investigations in selected areas of Gujarat have been carried out. Following these investigations ; detailed geohydrological reconnaissance studies and exploratory drilling were carried out in areas having possibility of groundwater development. As a result of this exploration, the sandstones in Saurashtra and Kutch areas were proved to be good storage rocks of potable groundwater.

The entire area is gradually being covered under systematic geohydrological studies.

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : In Gujarat, geological surveys are being carried on for various mineral projects. While carrying on these mineral projects, will they, the Geological Department of the Central Government as well as the Gujarat Government, also at the same

time tap the underwater resources ? Has the Government instructed the Geological Department of the Central Government and the Gujarat Government to carry on this also ?

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : The Gujarat Government is carrying on exploratory operations and the Geological Survey of India, Government of India, is giving them technical assistance.

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : There is a valley called Pawagarh in Buroda district. The rivers, Narmada, Mahi and Sabar, have also underground flowing waters. Will the Government tap those also ?

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : They are taken up in 1968-69.

SHRI M. B. RANA : The question is 'comprehensive geological survey'. I would like to know whether anything else besides water is surveyed.

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : In Gujarat the total area explored in the Kutch area is about 13,000 sq. kilometres and the Jurassic sand-stones in the area proved to be productive. In the other parts of Gujarat, about 5,000 sq. kilometres were explored and of this, only 400 sq. kilometres around Kodh proved to be productive.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : The other day when there was a question about research that was done in the physiological department of the Education Ministry, the hon. Minister, Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, gave us a pointed reply that he would take up with the Geological survey of India and find out the latest position with regard to their findings about seismic and electronic meter for tracing underground water resources of our country. I would like to know whether, when they help the State Governments to find out underground water, they would help them with the latest findings that are there in our country.

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : All the latest discoveries will certainly be taken care of and will be utilised in exploring underground water all over the country.

Hindustan Zinc Ltd.

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

(a) whether any foreign collaboration was involved in the setting up of the Hindustan Zinc Ltd. if so, the names of the countries and the terms of the collaboration ;

(b) the amount of foreign exchange involved ;

(c) the items which the Company is producing at present ;

(d) the quantity of production, sale and export by the Company during the last three years ; and

(e) the difficulties experienced in the working of the company and the steps taken by Government to remove them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-263/69].

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : श्रीमन्, मुझे खुशी है कि आनंदेश्वर मंत्री महोदय ने बहुत से फैक्ट्रीज को सदन के सामने रखा है। मगर उन्होंने यह नहीं बताया कि इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड जो रेट चार्ज कर रहा है राजस्थान का, वह क्या रेट ले रहा है, और दूसरे प्रान्तों के मुकाबले में जो फैक्ट्री से रेट चार्ज करते हैं उस के मुकाबले में यह कितने ज्यादा है? मंत्री भहोदय ने आंकड़ों में बताया है कि प्रोडक्शन कितनी है और सेल कितनी है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कारखाने की प्रोडक्शन कैपेसिटी कितनी है इन आइटम्स की जो स्टेटमेंट में दी हुई हैं। और साथ ही 1968-69 के इन्हीं प्राइटम्स के प्रोडक्शन टार्गेट्स कितने थे और वह पूरे होने की कहां तक आशा है?

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : About the electricity rates, the Rajasthan Government have been charging at 10 paise per k. w. which is very high. A meeting was

held by the former Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals with the Chief Minister and they reduced it to 8.5 paise. Even that is considered too high. We are trying to contact the Chief Minister and have further discussions to see if he could reduce the price. But the fact remains that the cost at which Rajasthan Government gets the power from elsewhere has also to be taken into consideration.

Regarding the production capacity of this plant, I have given in the main statement the production of zinc, cadmium, single-superphosphate, lead and silver. The production in 1968 was according to the capacity.

श्री प्रेम चन्द बर्मा : जो मैं ने पूछा है उस का जवाब नहीं दिया। मैं ने पूछा है कि प्रोडक्शन कैपेसिटी क्या है और कितने प्रोडक्शन टार्गेट्स 1968-69 के लिये मुकर्रर किये हैं? तो आप मंत्री जी को कहें कि सवाल का जवाब ठीक दें?

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : The production capacity of zinc is 18,000 tonnes a year. As for lead, the production is nearly according to capacity.

श्री प्रेम चन्द बर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, उन्होंने इशारा किया है कि वहां पर सेल इसलिये नहीं है कि कुछ इस्पोर्ट्ड आइटम्स आ रहे हैं उस के कारण से नहीं है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जहां यह कारण है उस के साथ क्या यह दुर्लक्ष नहीं है कि कम्पनी की जो सेल और आगें। इजेशन है वह इतना पूर्ण है कि वह अपने माल को बेचने के लिये कोई भी प्रयत्न नहीं करते। और उस के साथ-साथ क्या यह भी ठीक नहीं है कि कम्पनी के कम्बिनेशनों में और अधिकारियों में किसी प्रकार का तालमेल नहीं है और वहां पर जबरदस्त पार्टीबाजी चल रही है जिस के कारण इस महत्वपूर्ण कम्पनी का, जो अच्छा प्रोडक्शन कर रही है, उस का पतन हो रहा है। तो मैं जानना चाहूँगा कि क्या मंत्री जी इस बारे में, अगर इनकाबाजी कमेटी न बिठायें, तो कम से कम मिनिस्ट्री के लेबिल

पर किसी जिम्मेदार अधिकारी को वहां भेज कर इस कम्पनी के मामलों की जीव करायेंगे?

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : It is true that the stocks of superphosphate had accumulated last years for reasons beyond the control of this public sector undertaking. The reason was that in 1967 large quantities of superphosphate were imported and orders were placed for the purpose of the rabi crop, but the stocks could not be lifted because of the Suez crisis. In 1968 those stocks arrived, along with 1968 imports and that resulted in a glut and the stock could not be lifted. I have listed the measures taken in the original statement and I hope that the stocks would be cleared. At present, they are to the extent of only 13,000 tonnes or so, and we have been promised by the Agriculture Ministry that they will see to it that the stocks are lifted by the various State Governments.

Regarding the labour problem, I may add that my senior colleague and I are going to Rajasthan to sort out these problems.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : The total requirements of zinc in the country are much more than what is produced here. Keeping that in view, may I know whether the Central Government have received any request or representation from the Rajasthan Government, firstly to expand the capacity of the existing plant and secondly to set up a new plant? May I also know whether in respect of this proposal sent by the Rajasthan Government, there are three main considerations? Firstly, it comes within the same collaboration arrangement. Secondly, there is enough raw material available in Rajasthan, and thirdly, there is sufficient rock-phosphate available there. May I know the attitude of the Central Government to the representation made by the Rajasthan Government and whether they have given clearance to that proposal?

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : The present capacity of the Hindustan zinc Smelter Plant is about 18,000 tonnes per annum. It is going to be doubled to 36,000 tonnes. New mines also have been discovered at Zawar, and they have to be worked out, and the phosphate mines which have been

discovered have also to be worked out. This has been accepted in principle, and is included and will be taken up in the course of the Fourth Plan, and allocation has been made for it in the Fourth Plan. As for the expansion of the existing plant

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : What about the setting up of the new plant ?

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : As for the expansion of the existing plant

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : There are two separate proposals one for the expansion of the existing plant and the other for the setting up of a new plant.

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : The expansion of the existing capacity has been agreed to.

श्री ओकार लाल बोहरा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप के द्वारा मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूँगा कि मैटल कारपोरेशन को टेक ओवर करने के बाद पब्लिक परपज के नाम पर हिन्दुस्तान जिन्क लिमिटेड ने जो रुपया इनवेस्ट किया है तो मंत्री जी बतायेंगे कि इन पिछ्ले तीन वर्षों में हिन्दुस्तान जिन्क लिमिटेड कारखाने का प्रोडक्शन क्यों इतना ढाउन जा रहा है ? जावर माइन्स में 2000 टन जिन्क ओर पैदा होता था, आज केवल 700 टन पैदा होता है । और जब पिछ्ले साल सबाल उठाया गया था तो यह बात कही गयी थी कि यह कारखाना 100 परसेंट कैपेसिटी पर चल रहा है । तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आज वह केवल 40,45 परसेंट कैपेसिटी पर चल रहा है ? क्योंकि निश्चित रूप से कुछ अधिकारी और मैनेजमेंट की खराबियां हैं जिन के बारे में पानियामेंट में बारबार आवाज उठायी गयी थी और कहा गया था कि पूरी इनकावायरी करायें क्योंकि वहां पर लेबर प्रोब्लम क्रीएट की गयी है । और जब कोलैबोरेशन हुआ था, तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वहां ऐसा लग रहा है कि जैसे कोई शिकारगाह हो गया है । 500,500 के लोगों के बजाय 1000-1200 लोग काम करते

हैं और हमारा कौस्ट औफ़ प्रोडक्शन बढ़ गया है । क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बतलाने की रूपा करेंगे कि सिंगल सुपरफौसफेट की जो अभी तक बार-बार प्रयत्न करने पर भी बिकी नहीं हो रही है उस का क्या कारण है यह जो प्रोडक्शन बराबर ढाउन हो रहा है उसका क्या कारण है और वहाँ पर लेबर के साथ जो अन्याय हो रहा है उसके बारे में उन्होंने अभी तक क्या जानकारी प्राप्त की है ? मंत्री महोदय इन सब बातों को बतलाने की रूपा करें ।

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : About superphosphate, I have already stated that there was glut in the country in the early months of 1968 and the stocks could not be lifted. But now steps have been taken to clear the existing stocks which are of the order of about 13,000 tonnes. The Agriculture Ministry has assured us that they will see that the State Governments take the stocks.

Regarding the labour problem, I know that the hon. Member represents a trade union. My senior colleague and I are going there shortly to sort out the problems.

Regarding the fall in production, I may point out that to produce up to a capacity of 18,000 tonnes per year, 2000 tonnes of ore are required per day. But the mining has not been able to produce 2000 tonnes. Till today, the plant has been able to produce because of the accumulated stocks of raw material and some stocks imported by the Metal Corporation of India. This is a problem which is engaging our attention and we are going there to sort out these problems.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : सिंगल सुपरफौसफेट में कासफोरस तत्व कम होने की वजह से उसकी बिक्री नहीं होती और यह सारी मुसीबत आ रही है । आपने अपने स्टेट-मेंट में कहा है कि सिंगल सुपरफौसफेट को बेचने के लिये जो डाएमोनियम फॉसफेट बाहर से आ रहा है उस पर पाबन्दी लगाई जायेगी और राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश में उसकी व्यापन पर पाबन्दी लगाई जायेगी । अब एक तो भोगर-

जी भाई बहुत मेहरबान हो ही रहे हैं और उर्वरक पर टैक्स उन्होंने लगाया है और इटर-नेशनल मार्केट से दैसे ही भारत में उर्वरक के भाव बढ़े रहते हैं। यह सिंगिल सुपरफोसफेट दुनिया के किसी प्रगतिशील देश में कहीं विकल्प नहीं हैं और यह बिलकुल श्रीवेसलीट हो गया है। सिंगिल सुपरफोसफेट में पी टी ए 5 कम होने की वजह से उसकी कोस्ट बहुत बढ़ जाती है जबकि डाएमोनियम फोसफेट में 20 परसेंट नाइट्रोजन मिला होने की वजह से उसका असर फसल पर बहुत अच्छा और शीघ्र होता है तो मैं मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि आपने अपने किसी सरकारी कृषि विशेषज्ञ को भी बाहर भेजा है और जब यह सिंगिल सुपरफोसफेट को कहीं दुनिया का कोई विकसित देश का भला आदमी खरीदता नहीं है तो उसे क्यों लादा जा रहा है और आप उस सिंगिल-सुपरफोसफेट को डबल सुपरफोसफेट ला फिर कच्चे माल की तरह से इस्तेमाल करके डाएमोनियम फोसफेट क्यों नहीं बनाते हैं, बढ़िया चीज़ की खपत पर मन्त्री महोदय पाबन्दी क्यों लगाते हैं और बढ़िया चीज़ आप बनाते क्यों नहीं हैं ?

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : I agree with the hon. Member that the single superphosphate is not popular with the farmers. Every farmer wants a complex fertiliser. Only two days ago, a committee of the Planning Commission has been appointed to go into this question of how to blend the superphosphate so as to produce a composite fertiliser which the farmers would be willing to take.

श्री भोसला नाथ मास्टर : अभी इस हिन्दुस्तान में जिक लिमिटेड ने सबमें ज्यादा कैडिमम बाहर भेजा है, कई लाख रुपये का भेजा है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसी हालात में इस जिक स्मैल्टर प्लॉट को आगे और क्यों नहीं बढ़ाया जाता है और एक दूसरा जिक स्मैल्टर प्लॉट खोलने की बात क्यों चलती है ? वह कावर मांडस का जो प्रोडक्शन रुक गया है वह इसी से क्यों नहीं कराया जाता है जिससे कि

यह जिक स्मैल्टर आगे चल कर भारी काम कर सके ?

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : I have already stated that it has been decided that the zinc smelter plant at Udaipur will be doubled, and provision has been made for that purpose in the Fourth Plan. Regarding cadmium, the production is about 75 to 78 tonnes, but the demand in the country is not so much, and, therefore, the undertaking has been permitted to export some quantity in February March 1969, and the balance is sufficient to meet the demands of the country.

समान कार्य के लिये समान बेतन

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*366. श्री सूरज मान :

श्री रणजीत सिंह :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी

श्री रामगोपाल शासवाले :

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार इस मत से सहमत है कि केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकारों और स्थानीय प्रशासनिक निकायों के कर्मचारियों जी भिन्न-भिन्न श्रेणियों के बारे में "समान कार्य के लिए समान बेतन" दिया जाए ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस दिशा में क्या कार्य-वाही की गई है और उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). The Central Government is concerned with its employees and in their cases, the concept of 'equal pay for equal work' is already in operation. As regards employees of State Governments/Local Bodies, this is the concern of the respective State Governments/Local Bodies.

श्री सूरज मान : अध्यक्ष मंहोदय, स्टेट गवर्नरमेंट एम्प्लाईज, लोकल बौडीज के एम्प्लाईज और जिला परिषद के जो एम्प्लाईज

हैं उनकी हालत बहुत खराब है और सैट्टल गवर्नर्मेंट यह कह कर कि यह सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों और लोकल बौद्धीज का काम है अपनी जिम्मेदारी से बरी नहीं हो सकती है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार मिलान्ततः इस बात को मानती है कि इक्वैल काम के लिये इक्वैल तनस्वाह सबको मिलनी चाहिये?

श्री प्र० च० सेठी : जहां तक सैट्टल गवर्नर्मेंट के कर्मचारियों का ताल्लुक है उसमें हम इस चीज को बराबर मानते हैं और उसको लागू करने की कोशिश करते हैं।

जहां तक स्टेट एम्प्लाईज और नोकल बौद्धीज के कर्मचारियों का ताल्लुक है तो स्टेट, स्टेट के और एक लोकल बौद्धी के दूसरी लोकल बौद्धी के एम्प्लाईज की तनस्वाहों में, उनके पे स्केल्स में फक्त है, उनकी पोजीशन और देने की शक्तियों में भी फक्त है।

श्री मूरज भान : मंत्री महोदय द्वारा ऐसा जवाब दिया जाना तो सवाल को टालने वाली बात है क्योंकि अगर सैट्टल गवर्नर्मेंट चाहे तो इसके लिये वह स्टेट गवर्नर्मेंट्स को कुछ ग्रान्ट्स दे सकती है, कुछ रुपया दे सकती है साथ ही लोकल बौद्धीज को भी तदनुसार डाइरेक्शन दिये जा सकते हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूँगा कि जिस तरीके से केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को अपने पे स्केल आदि के लिए एजिनेशन चलाना पड़ता है और फिर सैट्टल गवर्नर्मेंट उसको मानती है। उसी तरीके से क्या इसके लिये स्टेट गवर्नर्मेंट के एम्प्लाईज और लोकल बौद्धीज के एम्प्लाईज को भी अपने पे स्केल वर्गीरह के लिए एजिनेशन करना पड़ेगा और तब ही आपके द्वारा उनकी मांग मानी जायेगी?

श्री प्र० च० सेठी : जैसा मैंने बतलाया यह सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों की और लोकल बौद्धीज की आमदनी पर निर्भर करता है। जहां तक स्टेट गवर्नर्मेंट्स को ग्रान्ट्स और दूसरी चीजों के देने का ताल्लुक है जिस हृद तक वह

दी जा सकती है वह बराबर उनको दी जानी है लेकिन इसके बावजूद भी उसमें लिमिटेशन होते हैं और उसमें भी कोई एक लम्बी दूर तक नहीं जाया जा सकता है।

श्री रणजीत सिंह : जैसा कि इस सरकार को मालूम है और हम सबको मालूम है हमारे प्रशासन में कुछ ऐसे भी कर्मचारी हैं जिनको पैरासाइट कहा जा सकता है, अर्थात् वह काम कुछ नहीं करते। तनस्वाह वह सबसे अधिक चौगुनी लेते हैं लेकिन काम सबसे कम करते हैं जबकि ऐसे भी हमारे वहां कर्मचारी हैं जो कि काम सबसे अधिक करते हैं लेकिन तनस्वाह उनको सबसे कम मिलती है। यह विडम्बना केवल भारतपूर्व में है बाहर के देशों में यह विडम्बना नहीं है। सरकार ने इतने पे कमिशन वेज स्टेकचर रिकाउंट करने के लिए और अन्य बातों की जांच करने के लिए नियुक्त किये और आज मंत्री महोदय बात कर रहे हैं कि वह स्टेट गवर्नर्मेंट्स या लोकल बौद्धीज की जिम्मेदारी है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूँगा कि क्या कभी उन्होंने इस बात पर विचार किया है कि इसके निए वह संविधान में बतौर डाइरेक्टिव प्रिसिपल के क्यों न ले आयें ताकि कोई भी राज्य सरकार या लोकल बौद्धीज उससे छूट न पायें और सब पर उसका अमल वाजिब हो जाय?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : I would draw the hon. member's attention to the recommendation of the Central Pay Commission wherein they have stated that in other federal countries where the structure of pay scales pattern is the same like the U.S.A. and Canada, there is no uniformity of scales of pay for government employees in the States and in the Central Governments.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : समान काम के लिये समान बेतन यह सिद्धांत तो स्वीकार किया हुआ है और इसे संविधान के जो निर्देशक सिद्धांत हैं उनमें भी शीघ्रित किया हुआ है। अभी जैसा कि मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया भी कि केन्द्र में तो इस समान बेतन समान काम के

सिद्धांत का अमल हुआ है लेकिन प्रदेशों में और नीचे जिला स्तर पर और लोकल बौद्धीज के कर्मचारियों का जहां तक सवाल है यह संबंधित राज्य सरकारों व लोकल बौद्धीज पर छोड़ दिया गया है। अब प्रदेश और नीचे स्तर की अन्य अधिकारिक संस्थाएं अपने साधन स्रोतों की कमी होने के कारण केन्द्र की तरफ देखती हैं। मेरा कहना है कि केन्द्र जब उनको ग्रांट आदि देता है तो इस सिद्धांत के अमल के लिए भी उन्हें आवश्यक वित्तीय सहायता दे ताकि वह भी इस सिद्धांत को अपने बहां लायू कर सके। यह केन्द्र, प्रदेश और जिला परिषद और नगर-पालिका का चारुवर्ष्य कब तक चलता रहेगा और इसको समाप्त करने की कोई अवधि क्या सरकार तय करेगी?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : यह काम कई सालों तक होने वाला नहीं है।

श्री रामगोपाल शालबाले : उत्तर प्रदेश के अध्यापक कई महीनों से सांकेतिक अनशन कर रहे हैं। कई जगह जिला परिषदों के प्रधानाचार्य और केन्द्रीय मंत्रियों के चपरासियों के बेतन मानों में वह भेद है। यहां तक कि चपरासियों के बेतन ज्यादा है और जिला परिषद के प्रधानाचार्यों के बेतन कम हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार इस प्रकार का अल्लिभ भारतीय स्तर का आयोग स्थापित करेगी, जिसके द्वारा इस प्रकार का भेदभाव दूर किया जा सके और समान बेतन स्तर स्थापित किया जा सके?

दूसरी बात है यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि पुरुष और स्त्री कर्मचारियों के बेतनमान में, उनकी काम करने की क्षमता में और सुविधाओं में क्या भेद है और यह भेद क्यों किया गया है?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : सारे हिन्दुस्तान में एक ही स्केल लायू करना मुझे सम्भव नहीं दिखाई देता है।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Need Based Minimum Wage for Central Government Employees

*364. SHRI SHRI GOPAL SABOO :
SHRI SHARDA NAND :
SHRI ONKAR SINGH :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to lay down any criteria for the need-based minimum wage for the Central Government employees ;

(b) if so, the progress made in this regard ;

(c) the steps being taken by Government to provide the need-based minimum wage to all the Central Government employees ; and

(d) when Government propose to start paying the need-based minimum wage to their employees ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise as a "Need Based Minimum Wage" to all Central Government employees is not considered feasible.

(d) Does not arise.

Construction of a Dam on Bhagirathi River in Tehri

*365. DR. KARNI SINGH : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in view of the construction of a Dam on the Bhagirathi River in Tehri, the allocation of the grants viz. Rs. 93 lakhs for the construction of new roads ; Rs. 52 lakhs for repairs of existing roads ; Rs. 7.25 lakhs for bridges in different areas and Rs. 5.35 lakhs for schools were suspended ;

(d) whether the construction of the Dam has been included in the Fourth Five Year Plan :

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and whether the allocation of funds of all the projects referred to in part (a) above will

now be released and those projects completed ; and

(d) the total amount of funds allotted to the neighbouring hilly areas of Tehri during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : (a) to (c). The scheme for construction of a dam on Bhagirathi River is under detailed investigation, at present. The question of its inclusion in the Plan and/or its implementation will be considered after the investigations are completed and the scheme report finalised. Works below proposed reservoir level and liable for submersion have been stopped, while works located higher up are taken up.

(d) Since 1961-62, a total of about Rs. 89 lakhs has been allotted for power development in the neighbouring hilly areas of Tehri-Pauri and Almora.

कोतवाली चांदनी चौक, दिल्ली का, गुरुद्वारा शीशगंज को सौंपा जाना

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने चांदनी चौक, दिल्ली स्थित कोतवाली का एक भाग गुरुद्वारा शीशगंज को सौंपने का निर्णय किया है ;

(ल) यदि हां, तो कितना क्षेत्र और उसका मूल्य कितना है ;

(ग) इसकी पवित्रता तथा जनता की आवानाओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए इसे मुफ्त न दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ब) क्या इस बारे में कुछ लोगों ने सरकार से अनुरोध किया है और यदि हां, तो किन लोगों ने तथा उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

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

(ल) और (ग). स्थानान्तरित की जाने वाली भूमि का क्षेत्रफल 0.7 एकड़ है। स्थान-

न्तरण से वर्तमान भवन को गिराना आवश्यक हो जायेगा। नई कोतवाली की अनुमानित निर्माण लागत 16.35 लाख रुपये हैं, इसमें भूमि की लागत शामिल नहीं है। सरकार ने यह उचित समझा कि नए भवन की इस लागत को गुरुद्वारा प्रबंधक समिति से बसूल किया जाये तथा गुरुद्वारा प्रबंधक समिति ने इस अनुबंध को स्वीकार कर लिया है। फ़िलहाल स्थानान्तरित भूमि का कोई मूल्य समिति से नहीं लिया जा रहा है। किर भी, समझौते के अनुसार समिति सरकार को उस भूमि का मूल्य देगी जोकि नई कोतवाली के भवन के लिये दिल्ली प्रशासन के द्वारा अर्जित करनी पड़े।

(घ) निम्नांकित निकायों ने सरकार को निखा है कि संपत्ति के इस स्थानान्तरण के लिये कोई मूल्य न लिया जाये :

1. आल इण्डिया सिल स्टूडेंट्स एसो-सियेसन, चण्डीगढ़।
2. श्री गुरु सिंह सभा, कलकत्ता।
3. श्री गुरु सिंह सभा, रायपुर।
4. इस्टन इण्डिया सिल काउन्सिल, पोस्ट आफिस कुस्तीरे, जिला आनबाद, बिहार।
5. श्री गुरु सिंह सभा, मुजफ्फरपुर।
6. हरियाणा सिल बोर्ड, अम्बाला सिटी।

Electricity Rates for Agricultural Use

*368. SHRI KAMESWAR SINGH : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have given directive to the State Electricity Boards not to charge more than 12 paise from the farmers for agricultural uses ; and

(d) if so, the per unit charge by the Bihar Electricity Board for the farm use ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K.L. RAO) : (a) and (b). Government of India felt that agricultural consumers should not be charged more than 12 paise per unit and agreed to

subsidise the rates to the extent they were in excess of 12 paise per unit, the expenditure on payment of subsidy being shared at 50 : 50 between the Centre and the State Government concerned. The scheme was introduced for three years from 1.4.1966.

The Bihar State Electricity Board charges for irrigation and agricultural services as below :—

	Paise per unit.
For the first 100 units per BHP per month	...15
Next 20 units per BHP per month	.. 14
Next 30 units per BHP per month	...13
All in excess of 150 units per BHP per month.	...12

कलकत्ता की बिगड़ती हुई स्थिति

*369. श्री हृषि भूवरण लाल : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री 12 नवम्बर, 1968 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 151 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कलकत्ता नगर की बिगड़ती हुई दशा के बारे में सरकार को इस बीच जानकारी प्राप्त हो गई है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) इस संबंध में क्या उपचारात्मक कार्यवाही की गई है और उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ; और

(घ) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (क) का उत्तर नकरात्मक हो तो बिलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्री (श्री के० शाह) : (क) से (घ). भारत सरकार ने कुछ समाचार-पत्रों की रिपोर्ट देखी है। कलकत्ता मैट्रोपोलीटन डिस्ट्रिक्ट की समस्याओं को तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के आरम्भ में मान्यता दे दी गई थी। पश्चिम बंगाल सर-

कार ने कलकत्ता मैट्रोपोलीटन डिस्ट्रिक्ट के लिए उसके विकास के कार्यक्रमों तथा नीतियों से निहित एक विस्तृत विकास योजना बनाने के लिये जून, 1961 में कलकत्ता मैट्रोपोलीटन प्लानिंग आर्गनाईजेशन की स्थापना की थी। संगठन (आर्गनाईजेशन) ने जनवरी, 1967 में डिस्ट्रिक्ट के लिये एक वैसिक डबलेपर्मेट प्लान प्रकाशित किया था। प्लान में 20 वर्ष की अवधि (1968-88) के लिए, पीले के पानी की सप्लाई, जिले की संपूर्ण जनसंख्या के लिए सीवरेज तथा ड्रिनेज, जिले के भीतर लोगों का सामान के आवागमन में सुविधा के लिए सड़कों तथा परिवहन के सम्पर्क, बस्ती की भूमि के अर्जन तथा विकास के माध्यम से गंदी बस्ती सफाई, हावड़ा तथा कलकत्ता के बीच सचार सुविधाओं में सुधार के लिए हुगली पर दूसरे पुल की व्यवस्था, डिस्ट्रिक्ट के भीतर स्वयं में पूर्ण नए उपनगरों (न्यू सेल्फ-कन्ट्रोन्ड टाउन-ग्राम) का निर्माण ताकि भविष्य में नगर की वृद्धि को संभाला जा सके तथा घने बसे क्षेत्रों में से जनसंख्या हटाने में सुविधा हो सके, इन सबके संबंध में सिफारिशें थीं। प्लान में कुछ योजनाओं को प्राथमिकता के आधार पर लेने के लिए पंचवर्षीय कार्यक्रम (फाइव ईयर एक्षन प्रोग्राम) की भी सिफारिश करता है। संगठन (आर्गनाईजेशन) ने कलकत्ता मैट्रोपोलीटन डिस्ट्रिक्ट में पानी की सप्लाई तथा सीवरेज ड्रिनेज, हावड़ा विकास योजना, डिस्ट्रिक्ट के लिए यातायात तथा परिवहन योजना तथा अन्य संबंधित कार्यक्रमों और परियोजनाओं के लिए एक मास्टर प्लान भी बनाया।

कलकत्ता मैट्रोपोलीटन डिस्ट्रिक्ट की विभिन्न विकास योजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन के लिए तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में 20 करोड़ रुपये का एक विशेष पूल नियतन किया गया था (जो कि केन्द्रीय सरकार तथा पश्चिमी बंगाल की सरकार के बीच 50-50 भाग के आधार पर था)। तथापि, राज्य सरकार ने तृतीय योजना की अवधि में केवल 840.92 लाख रुपए का खर्च किया। परिस्थानकृत राज्य

सरकार को केन्द्रीय सहायता के रूप में 420.46 लाख रुपए की राशि (कुल का 50 प्रतिशत) दी दी गई। यह अवस्था 1966-67 में भी जारी रही, जब 250 लाख रुपये के कुल वर्ष के विपरीत लगभग 125 लाख रुपए की रकम केन्द्रीय सहायता के रूप में दी गई।

राज्य सरकार ने यह सूचित किया है कि तृतीय प्लान के आरम्भ से चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के प्रांत तक, कलकत्ता मेट्रोपोलिटन डिस्ट्रिक्ट संबंधी विभिन्न विकास कार्यक्रमों की कुल आऊटले, लगभग 55.24 करोड़ रुपए है (जिसमें 20 करोड़ रुपये की विशेष पूल की अवस्था भी शामिल है)। चालू वर्ष में इस उद्देश्य के लिए भारत सरकार ने 2.3 करोड़ रुपये की अतिरिक्त राशि देने का निर्णय किया है।

पहिचानी बंगाल की सरकार ने, कलकत्ता मेट्रोपोलिटन डिस्ट्रिक्ट में, पानी सप्लाई, सीवरेज तथा ड्रेनेज। यातायात एवं परिवहन, गंदी बस्तियों में सुधार, आवास तथा नगरविकास, और अन्य योजनाओं के लिए, चौथी योजना में, 43.38 करोड़ के परिव्यय (आऊटले) का प्रस्ताव किया है।

फरका बैराज पहले ही से तैयारी की अवस्था में है और इसके पूरा हो जाने पर, जिसे मैं पीने के पानी की सप्लाई की स्थिति तथा कलकत्ता बन्दरगाह की सुविधाओं की भी सुधारने की आशा है। कलकत्ता पोर्ट पर दबाव को कम करने के लिए हालिंद्या का विकास एक बैकल्पिक बन्दरगाह के रूप में किया जा रहा है। भारत सरकार हालिंद्या टाउनशिप के लिए विकास प्लान को तैयारी हेतु शत प्रतिशत सहायता के अनुदान की अवस्था कर रही है। राज्य सरकार ने पहले ही विकास के नियंत्रण के लिए एक कानून पास कर दिया है तथा मैट्रोपोलिटन बाटर सप्लाई एवं सेनीटेशन प्राविकार (आधोरिटी) स्वापित करने के लिए एक अन्य कानून बना दिया है।

Merger of Dearness Allowance with Pay

*370. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the financial benefits that are likely to accrue to the different categories of employees as a result of the merger of Dearness Allowance with the pay of the Central Government employees at different stages of service ; and

(b) the additional expenditure likely to be incurred by Government on this account annually ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) The financial benefits to the Government employees as a result of the treatment of a portion of dearness allowance as dearness pay, are related not only to the actual pay drawn by them but also to the place of duty and other factors, such as, whether they are in occupation of Government accommodation or not.

Generally, employees would be benefited by increase in pension, gratuity, and contributory provident fund. The compensatory allowances admissible to them like House rent allowance, compensatory (city) allowance, project allowance, remote locality allowance, bad climate allowance, hill compensatory allowance, including winter allowance will increase, except for those whose pay including dearness pay, would now cross the limits laid down for eligibility of these allowances.

(b) The exact amount of additional expenditure is difficult to assess. On a rough estimate, the extra expenditure has been worked out to be Rs. 17.35 crores per annum. In respect of pensionary benefits this figure is likely to increase at the rate of about 1.02 crores per year from the 3rd year onward stabilising after about 10-20 years.

विवेशी विनियोजन

*371. जी नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :

जी राम स्वरूप विज्ञार्थी :

कुमारी कमला कुमारी :

क्या जिल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में विभिन्न उच्चों में कितनी विवेशी पूँजी लगी हुई है;

(ख) लाभ के रूप में विदेशी कम्पनियाँ प्रति वर्ष कितनी राशि विदेशों को भेजती हैं;

(ग) क्या विदेशी पूँजी देश में विनियोजन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार ने कोई विशेष नीति अपनायी है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो वह क्या है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोराजी देसाई) : (क) भारत में कारबार में लगाई गई विदेशी पूँजी की बकाया रकम के सबसे हाल के उपलब्ध आंकड़े मार्च, 1965 के अन्त के हैं । एक विवरण सभा की भेज पर रख दिया गया है जिसमें बताया गया है कि विभिन्न उद्योगों में मार्च, 1965 के अन्त में भौट तौर पर कितनी-कितनी विदेशी पूँजी लगी हुई थी और इसके बाद कितनी-कितनी विदेशी पूँजी लगाने की मंजूरी दी गई है । [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया । देखिये संख्या LT-264/69]

(ख) 1961-62 से 1967-68 तक के वर्षों में लाभ, संचित लाभ और लाभांशों के रूप में विदेशों को भेजी गयी रकमों का एक विवरण लोक सभा की भेज पर रख दिया गया है । [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया । देखिये संख्या LT 264/69]

(ग) और (घ). सरकार की नीति यह है कि भारत में, ऐसे उपयोगी औद्योगिक ज्ञेयों में चुनाव के आधार पर, विदेशी पूँजी लगाये जाने को प्रोत्साहन दिया जाय, जिन के लिए देश में वैज्ञानिक, तकनीकी और औद्योगिक जानकारी उपलब्ध न हो या जिनके लिए आवश्यक पूँजी-गत साजसामान देश में तैयार न किया जाता हो । इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने आवासन दिया है कि किसी विशेष प्रायोजना में एक बार विदेशी पूँजी लगाने की मंजूरी देने के बाद, फिर उसके सम्बन्ध में कोई भेदभावपूर्ण व्यवहार नहीं किया जायेगा, विदेशी निवेशकों को करों की प्रदायगी के बाद अपने लाभ और लाभांश की रकम बाहर भेजने की स्वतंत्रता होगी और उन्हें

अपनी पूँजी को वापस ले जाने की भी इजाजत होगी ।

पूर्वी अफ्रीका के देशों से लौटे भारतीयों द्वारा विनियोजन

*372. श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने पूर्वी अफ्रीका के देशों से लौटे भारतीयों को भारत में उद्योगों की स्थापना हेतु, विदेशों से सभी प्रकार की मशीनें लाने की अनुमति दी है अथवा देने का विचार है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो किसी तरीके से;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई कार्यवाही की है कि वे लोग अपने साथ ऐसे विशेष उद्योगों के लिए जो विदेशी मुद्रा के अभाव में इस देश में स्थापित नहीं किये जा सकते, मशीनरी लायें; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) से (घ). पूर्वो अफ्रीका से स्वदेश बसने के लिए नीटने वाले व्यक्तियों को रियायतें देने का अभिप्राय निश्चित रूप से यही है कि वे अपना माल स्वदेश ला सकें । जो मशीनरी उनकी मालिकी की थी और उनके इस्तेमाल में थी, उस सब को आयात लाइसेंस बिना लाने की इजाजत दी गई है । पहले पहल ये रियायतें 1964 के शुरू में दी गई थीं तथा स्वदेश बसने के लिए लौटने वालों को किसी प्रकार की कठिनाईयाँ न होने देने के लिए उनको इस्तेमाल में न लायी गई ऐसी सब नई मशीनरी बिना आयात लाइसेंस लाने की अनुमति भी दी गई जिसके लिए उन्होंने 31 दिसम्बर, 1963 को अथवा इससे पहले आईंडर दे दिया था । शुल्क से छूट के बल तब दी जाती है, जब मशीनरी का मूल्य 16,000 रुपये से कम हो ।

अन्य नयी मशीनरी के आवात के मामले में

स्वेच्छा बसने के लिए लौटने वालों को केवल इतनी छूट है कि यदि वे नयी मशीनरी को अपने विदेशी मुद्रा सांखनों में से आयात करते हैं तो उसे वे अपनी पसन्द के देश से आयात कर सकते हैं।

National Income

*373. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the national income in 1967-68 recorded an increase of 9.1 per cent over that in the previous year ;

(b) if so, how far this increase in national income constituted real increase over income during the previous year looking to the rise in prices since the last year and the increased cost of living during this period ; and

(c) how far the per capita income during 1967-68 compares with the per capita income during the previous year and how far the real value of this income had got reduced with the rise in prices and the increase in the cost of living ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). According to the latest available estimates, national income at current prices during 1967-68 is estimated to have increased by 18.0 per cent over that in the previous year. In real terms, however, the increase in national income in 1967-68 was 8.9 per cent.

(c) The per capita income at constant (1960-61) and current prices during 1966-67 and 1967-68 is as follows :

	(Rs.)	
	At constant (1960-61) prices	At current prices
1966-67	302.9	471.2
1967-68	321.9	542.3
Per cent increase	6.3	15.1

L.I.C. Purchase of Shares of Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Life Insurance Corporation of India has purchased huge number of shares of the Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd. recently ;

(b) if so, the price paid for these shares ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that by making this particular purchase the share markets have become bullish ;

(d) what were the compelling reasons for the Life Insurance Corporation to go in for this in a big way ; and

(e) whether it is a fact that one of the reasons behind this purchase was to see that the share price of the Indian Iron and Steel Co. Ltd. may also go up in the interest of certain groups and individuals?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGAN-NATH PAHADIA) : (a) and (b). The L. I. C. bought a big block of ordinary shares of the Tata Iron and Steel Company Ltd. in the normal course of investment. It will not be in the public interest to disclose details of its transactions in shares of individual companies.

(c) An up trend in the prices of steel shares appears to have followed which is not unusual.

(d) The L.I.C. considered the shares a good investment at the price paid.

(e) No, Sir.

Sale of Crude Oil to Public Sector Refineries

*375. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the crude oil produced by the Oil India Limited is sold to the public sector refinery at Gauhati at a price much higher than the average world price of crude oil sold at the source ;

(b) whether it is a fact that this excess payment to the Oil India Limited has gone to increase the profits of the Company, 50 per cent of whose shares are owned by the

Burmah Oil Company and thereby causing an avoidable drain on our foreign exchange: and

(c) if so, the steps contemplated to stop this?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) and (b). There is no world average price of crude at source. The reference is perhaps to the import parity price. Gauhati refinery pays to Oil India, price on the import parity basis. The price of crude payable to Oil India Ltd. is however, determined under Clause 9 of the Second Supplemental Agreement between the Government of India and the Burmah Oil Company. It ensures a net minimum dividend of 9 per cent and a maximum of 13 per cent. On account of lower off takes of crude by the Government refineries the final price payable to Oil India Limited under this Clause has been for some years higher than the import parity price. The difference in these two prices, however, was not saddled on the public sector refineries including Gauhati, but was made good by the Government of India. From the year 1967, however, the final price is equal to or lower than the import parity price. The difference in prices made good by the Government of India has not caused any avoidable drain on foreign exchange as the dividend policy has been embodied in the Second Supplemental Agreement.

(c) Does not arise.

Koyna Dam in Maharashtra

*376. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :

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

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration for strengthening the Koyna Dam in Maharashtra as a result of frequent tremors being felt in the Koyna region; and

(b) if so, the financial implications thereof and to what extent it will solve the problem?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : (a) The following measures have been taken

for repairing and strengthening the Koyna Dam;

I. Immediate repairs :

- (i) Grouting of the cracks in the Koyna Dam by epoxy resin and polyesters.
- (ii) Sealing of cracks in the Dam by a layer of guniting reinforced by Steel mesh.
- (iii) Drilling drainage holes in the body of the Dam to relieve hydrostatic pressure
- (iv) Strengthening seven high monoliths by means of prestressed cables.

II. Permanent strengthening of the Dam

With a view to strengthening the Dam, it has been decided to place additional concrete against the down-stream face of the dam.

(b) The total estimated cost of immediate repairs and permanent strengthening, is expected to be of the order of Rs. 5.50 crores. With these strengthening measures, the dam is expected to withstand safely earthquakes of the order of magnitude as that of December, 1967.

Price of Ayurvedic and Unani Medicines

*377. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the prices of Ayurvedic/Unani medicines have gone up recently;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the measures being taken to check the rise in prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. The reports from some States indicate that the prices of Ayurvedic/Unani medicines have gone up to some extent.

(b) The main reasons are increases in the cost of raw materials, labour charges, etc.

(c) At present all medicines in the Ayurvedic, Unani and Siddha systems of

medicine are exempted from the provisions of the Drugs Prices (Display and Control) Order, 1966. However, the trend will be watched and such measures as may be feasible will be taken by Government, if and when necessary.

Selling of "Nirodh" as Balloons

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

(a) whether it is a fact that "Nirodh" the plastic contraceptive, is being sold as balloons to children in some of the States;

(b) if so, where and the reasons for doing so ;

(c) whether the alleged offenders have been caught and punished ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR) : (a) and (b). Nirodh which is a rubber contraceptive is not sold as balloon to children but is distributed either free or at highly subsidised price as a contraceptive. However, a few reports of Nirodh being misused as balloons in some parts of Uttar Pradesh, Delhi and South India were received.

(c) and (d). Though Nirodh is supplied for purposes of contraception, its use for other purposes is not an offence under any of the existing laws. The matter has been appropriately taken up with the distributors of Nirodh so that such misuse is avoided as far as possible.

Report of Export Committee on Flood Problems of Bihar and Orissa

*379. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : SHRI RAMAVATAR

SHASTRI :

SHRI DHIRESWAR

KALITA :

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

(a) whether Government have considered the report of the Expert Committee ap-

pointed to go into the flood problems of Bihar and Orissa ; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : (a) and (b). The Government of India had appointed Expert Committees to examine the flood problems of the Adbwara rivers, and to study the drainage problems of North Bihar in 1964 and 1965 respectively. The Government of Bihar had appointed in 1965 an Expert Committee to look into the residual flood problems of the Kosi.

The Government of Orissa had appointed an Expert Committee in 1959 to examine the flood problems of that State.

The Government of Bihar are carrying out detailed investigations for the flood control schemes recommended for the Adhwara basin. The recommendations on the improvement of drainage are under consideration of the State Government. Barring the Dagmara barrage, most of the recommendations made by the Kosi Committee are being implemented by the Bihar Government.

Some of the works recommended by the Expert Committee are being executed by the Government of Orissa according to availability of resources.

All India Body of Experts on Indigenous Systems of Medicine

*380. SHRI R. K. SINHA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to set up an all India body of experts in the fields of Indigenous systems of medicines to develop them ; and

(b) if so, the objectives and functions of the proposed body and when it will be set up ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) and (b). An autonomous Council is proposed to be set up during 1969-70 to develop research in Indian Systems of Medicines.

**Central Government Health Scheme
for Delhi Administration Employees**

*381. SHRI R. BARUA :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Administration has proposed to the Central Government that the Central Government Health Scheme be introduced to its employees also ;

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

(c) the total expenditure involved under the new proposal ; and

(d) when the final decision is likely to be taken in the matter ?

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

(b) to (d). Government are agreeable to the proposal. However, the budgetary and administrative details have to be settled which will take some time. The estimated expenditure is Rs. 28 lakhs.

Compulsory Deposit Scheme

*382. SHRIMATIILA PALCHOURI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of deposits (principal) under the Compulsory Deposit Scheme as standing on the 31st December, 1968 with interest thereon which it is proposed to be repaid after the 1st April, 1969 ; and

(b) the period for which one can continue to keep his whole amount (the principal together with the interest) with Government at 4 per cent per annum interest ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) The outstanding amount of the deposits under the Compulsory Deposit Scheme as on 31st December, 1968 was about Rs. 28.8 crores. Of this about Rs. 25 crores will fall due for repayment in

1969-70 and the interest due thereon will be approximately Rs. 5 crores.

(b) A depositer can continue to retain with Government without limit of time the deposits made by him under the Scheme and earn 4 per cent simple interest free of income-tax.

**Allowances to P. and T. Employees
Posted in Hill Areas**

*383. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an enquiry was ordered by his predecessor during the Third Lok Sabha in the case of Posts and Telegraphs employees posted in the remote hill areas for the payment of compensatory allowance on the principle of height-cum-area basis ; and

(b) if so, the result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). In response to a suggestion from the Honourable Member to the then Finance Minister in 1964, for adopting the principle of Height-cum-distance for sanction of hill compensatory allowance, this was looked into and not found acceptable on practical considerations.

**Establishment of Fertilizer Factory
by Burmah Shell**

*384. SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-
DHURY :

SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :

SHRI P. M. SAYEED :

SHRI M. SUDARSANAM :

SHRI BHOLA NATH

MASTER :

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

(a) whether the proposal put forward by the Burmah-Shell for setting up a fertilizer factory near its refinery in Bombay has been rejected ;

(b) if so, the grounds on which the proposal has been rejected ;

(c) whether offer for setting up such a factory has been received from any other Refinery ; and

(d) the policy of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). M/s. Burmah Shell had offered to set up a fertilizer project in India but have since withdrawn their proposal.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

बाढ़ नियन्त्रण कार्यक्रम

*385. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

श्री सीताराम केसरी :

क्या सिवाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बाढ़ नियन्त्रण कार्यक्रम को प्रभावशाली ढंग से क्रियान्वित करने के मामले में और कितनी प्रगति हुई है;

(ल) क्या इस प्रयोजन हेतु कोई राशि नियत की गई है; और

(ग) 1969-1970 के लिए इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत किन-किन परियोजनाओं को पहले क्रियान्वित किया जायेगा ?

सिवाई तथा विद्युत मन्त्री (डा० कु० ल० राढ़) : (क) 1954 से, जब बाढ़ नियन्त्रण कार्यक्रमों को क्रमबद्ध रूप से प्रारम्भ किया गया था, तीसरी योजना के अन्त तक 54 लाख हैक्टेयर (134 लाख एकड़) भूमि को बाढ़ों से सुरक्षित किया गया। बाढ़ सुरक्षित किया गया। बाढ़ नियन्त्रण कार्यों में ये कार्य शामिल थे :

(1) 7062 किलोमीटर (4388 मील) लम्बे तटबंधों का निर्माण;

(2) 8727 किलोमीटर (5422 मील) लम्बी निकास नालियां;

(3) 164 नगर सुरक्षा कार्य;

(4) 4582 गांवों को बाढ़ स्तर से ऊचा करना।

यह अनुमान है कि 1-4-1966 से

31-3-1960 तक कार्यान्वित किए गये कार्यों से 10 लाख हैक्टेयर (25 लाख एकड़) और भूमि की सुरक्षा हो जाएगी।

(ब) और (ग). बाढ़ नियन्त्रण स्कीमों राज्य क्षेत्र में शामिल हैं और वार्षिक योजना को अभी अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है। 1969-70 के लिए 13 करोड़ रुपये का प्रबन्ध किया गया है जिसमें से अधिकतर राशि चालू स्कीमों पर व्यय होगी।

Punitive Measures to Check Increasing Adulteration

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

(a) whether it is a fact that production of spurious drugs and medicines, and adulteration of fat, oil, baby food and various other tinned foods are increasing dangerously ;

(b) the reports of police raids for such things during 1967-68 from all over the country ; and

(c) whether Government propose to enforce greater punitive measures against such acts committed on the structure of national health ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) There is no evidence to warrant such a conclusion.

(b) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

(c) There is no such proposal at present. Certain amendments have already been made to the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act and Drugs Act in 1964 making the punitive measures more stringent,

संसद सदस्यों को फ्लैटों का आवंटन

*387. श्री यशपाल शिंह: क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) संसद सदस्यों को आवंटन करने के लिए तथा उनके आवास के लिए आरक्षित रखने के लिए कितने फ्लैटों का निर्माण किया गया है;

(ख) संसद सदस्यों द्वारा उन फ्लैटों को लेने में अनिच्छा प्रकट किये जाने पर दूसरे लोगों को वे फ्लैट किराये पर देने के सम्बन्ध में क्या कठिनाई है; और

(ग) सरकार इन फ्लैटों की मरम्मत पर तथा इनके खाली रहने और बाजार भाव पर किराये न मिलने के कारण कितनी हानि उठ रही है?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री के० शाह): (क) संसद सदस्यों के लिए वास के पूल में बंगले, फ्लैट तथा कक्षों (एपान्टमेंट्स) को मिलाकर 722 एकड़ (यूनिट) आरक्षित हैं। कोने वाले 48 फ्लैटों को प्रयोक्ता दो फ्लैटों के एक यूनिट में परिवर्तित किये जाने पर इस संख्या में 23 यूनिटों की कमी हो जायेगी।

(ख) संसद सदस्यों के पूल में वास का आवंटन संसद की सम्बन्धित आवास समिति द्वारा किया जाता है। इन समितियों द्वारा, समय-समय पर अधिक (कालातू) घोषित किए गए वास को, अस्थाई तौर पर सरकारी कर्मचारियों को आवंटित कर दिया जाता है।

(ग) अनिवार्य कारणों से, ये निवास-स्थान अल्प अवधियों के लिए खाली रहते हैं, और इस कारण से ह्रृद कोई भी हानि पूरणतः घारगा-मात्र है। इन मामलों में, वास्तविक तथा संदानिक दृष्टि से अधिकतम प्राप्त किया जाये

के बीच के अन्तर का अनुमान तुरन्त उपलब्ध नहीं है।

Majority Shares in Oil India Limited

*388. श्री चिंतामणि पानी-ग्राही: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 70 on the 11th November, 1968 and state the further efforts since made by Government for acquiring majority shares in Oil India Ltd. and the result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): Attention is invited to Part (b) of the reply to the Question No. 70 answered on 11.11.68. The position remains the same.

Residential Accommodation to Central Government Employees

*389. श्री S. C. SAMANTA :
श्री निहल सिंह :

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

(a) the progress made in the direction of achieving self-sufficiency in providing residential accommodation to the Central Government employees in the current financial year; and

(b) the proposals in this regard in the Fourth Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) The position of construction of quarters for Central Government employees in the general pool at various places during the current financial year is as follows :

Delhi/New Delhi : 628 quarters were completed and 952 are in progress. Work on another 224 units is likely to be awarded shortly. Layout plan for another 410 quarters is awaiting the approval of the concerned local authority. 278 quarters are under further process by the CPWD, such as the preparation of tender documents etc.

Bombay : 1104 quarters were completed ; 640 are in progress and 132 are likely to be taken up shortly.

Calcutta : 84 quarters were completed and 416 are in progress.

Madras : 126 quarters were built and 192 are in progress.

Nagpur : 228 quarters are in progress.

Chandigarh : 132 quarters are in progress.

(b) During the Fourth Five Year Plan, it is proposed to take up the construction of about 15,000 residential units at the places mentioned in part (a) subject to the availability of funds from time to time.

Merger of Dearness Allowance with Pay

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the recent dearness allowance merger has financially hard hit a large number of Government employees drawing pay between Rs. 380 and Rs. 500 by way of stoppage of overtime allowance, house rent allowance (on non-production of rent-receipt), Children's Education allowance, reimbursement of tuition fees, festival advance and other benefits, as well as charging more rent for Government accommodation ;

(b) whether Government have seen press reports after the decision was announced, voicing against the hardships so caused to thousands of Government employees ;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to take steps to remove the difficulties of the employees by increasing the pay limit of Rs 500 to Rs. 620 by adding dearness pay of Rs. 120 in pay of the aforesaid purposes ; and

(d) if so by what time alongwith details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Central Government employees drawing basic pay in the pay-ranges mentioned below and allowances shown against them before merger have ceased to

be eligible to draw House Rent Allowance, Overtime Allowance, etc. having crossed the pay limits prescribed for the grant of these allowances/concessions consequent on the decision to treat a part of dearness allowance as dearness pay.

Allowance/ concession	Pay range
House Rent Allowance in 'C' class cities and without production of rent receipts in A, B-1 and B-2 Class Cities	391-500
Overtime Allowance	390-499
Reimbursement of Tu- ition Fee	481-600

Employees in the pay range 380-500 were entitled to Children's Educational Allowance and Festival advance even before this decision. However employees in pay ranges indicated below who were eligible for these benefits previously have now become ineligible.

Children's Educational Allowance	240-349
Festival Advance	266-375

In addition employees getting Hill Compensatory Allowance, Bad Climate Allowance, Remote Locality Allowance, etc., and other benefits for which a pay ceiling has been prescribed, will cease to be eligible for them, if their pay, including dearness pay, exceed that ceiling. The Dearness pay will also count for determining the rent of Government accommodation for which the employees are paying rent as a percentage of pay.

(b) Representations have been received from Government servants and their Associations, for the upward revision of pay limits wherever such pay limits are prescribed for the grant of allowances/concessions .

(c) and (d). The National Council of the J. C. M. had unanimously recommended that a certain part of Dearness Allowance should be treated as pay for all purposes. Government accepted this recommendation and issued orders accordingly. This decision gives a number of benefits to the employees. It also results in disadvantages to certain categories of

employees, Both benefits and disadvantages of the decision to treat a part of Dearness Allowance as Dearness pay have to be taken together.

Manufacture of Preparations from Indian Herbs for Heart Ailments

2251. **SHRI BABURAO PATEL :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the name and address of the German firm which has undertaken to manufacture tablets and ampoules of the peruvoside derived from the Indian herb "Pela Kenar" (The vetia Nerifolia) for the treatment of heart ailments ;

(b) the precise heart ailments in which this herb has been found useful ;

(c) the arrangements made by the Indian Council of Medical Research for clinical tests of the preparations from this herb ; and

(d) whether Government are aware that another herb called "Hawthorn Berries (Crataegus Oxyacantha)" has long since been used by Homoeopaths as a very effective heart tonic, and if so, the reasons for not planning and encouraging this herb in the country ?

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

(a) M/s E. Merck Darmstadt,
61, Darmstadt,
Frankfurt,
West Germany

(b) Mainly congestive cardiac failure.

(c) The Indian Council of Medical Research has made arrangements with six leading Physicians and Cardiologists for carrying out clinical trials with peruvoside.

(d) This drug is widely used by Homoeopathic Physicians throughout the world in their practice and is well known to all Homoeopaths. No need for the planning and encouragement of this herb has been so far.

Family Planning Programme

2252. **SHRI BABURAO PATEL :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount spent on Family Planning Programme during the last three years with amount of foreign exchange spent on contraceptives, year-wise ;

(b) the upto date statistics of IUCD insertions and sterilisation operations with expenditure, State-wise and Sex-wise ;

(c) whether to pursue the Family Planning Programme more effectively it is intended to maintain statistics religion-wise in the near future ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR) : (a) to (d). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-265/69].

Requirement of Catalysts for Fertilizer Factories

2253. **SHRI BABURAO PATEL :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS and Mines and Metals be pleased to state :

(a) the names, quantity and value of catalysts required annually and imported annually for our fertilizer factories with names of countries :

(b) the names, quantity and value of catalysts manufactured by the Planning and Development Division, Sindri and the name of the top scientist who developed these catalysts :

(c) the industries in which Indian developed catalysts are used at present and the amount of foreign exchange saved ;

(d) whether it is a fact that because of lack of knowledge and know-how to manufacture catalysts for petroleum and Petro-chemical industries collaboration on unfavourable terms with foreign companies has to be accepted ; and

(e) the reasons as to why our scientists

cannot Manufacture these catalysts and the steps taken to train our scientists in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLIUM AND CHEMICALS, AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D.R. CHAVAN) (a) The following catalysts with the quantities mentioned against each are estimated to be consumed in the fertilizer industry by the year 1970 ;

Name of Catalyst	Quantity (tonnes)
1. Zinc oxide	6392
2. Co-Mo hydrode-sulphurisation	77
3. Reforming	459
4. Co-conversion HT	1192
5. Co-conversion LT	1031
6. Methanation	155
7. Ammonia Synthesis	758

The value and the sources from which these will be obtained are not readily available. The choice of a catalyst and the source of its supply depends on the processes employed in the manufacture of fertilizers by individual projects.

(b) The Planning and Development Division of the Fertilizer Corporation of India has reported that it has at present the manufacturing capacity for the following catalysts :-

Catalysis	Existing capacity in tonnes.
1. Desulphurisation Iron Oxide mass.	1000
2. Zinc Oxide Desulphurisation	300
3. Primary reforming catalyst (Naphtha and gas)	
4. Secondary Reformer catalyst with Oxygen and steam.	300
5. Methanation catalyst	
6. High temperature Co-conversion catalysts for low and medium pressure.	850

7. Low temperature Co-conversion catalyst

300

8. Ammonia Synthesis catalyst.

200

The total quantity of all catalysts sold by the P and D Division during the last two years and the approximate value thereof are shown below :—

Year Total value Approximate value in tonnes. Rs. lakhs.

1967-68 369.58 26.48

1968-69 609.27 43.31

The break up catalysts-wise is not available.

The catalysts have been developed by the scientists of the P and D Division under the guidance of the General Manager Dr. K.R. Chakravarti.

(c) In addition to the fertilizer industry the sulphuric acid industry and the hydrogenation of vegetable oil industry use Indian developed catalysts. It is not possible to indicate accurately the foreign exchange saved as a result without making laborious and time-consuming enquiries from all units that may have used the catalysts.

(d) As petroleum and petrochemical catalysts and some of the fertilizer catalysts are not yet made in India, or are in various stages of development, a foreign collaboration has been permitted on the following terms and conditions among others :

(i) The type and quantities of catalysts that will be sold in the Indian market, will be subject to approval of Govt. from time to time.

(ii) Not less than 33-1/3% of the annual production will be exported.

(e) There is no reason why catalysts cannot be manufactured by our scientists, but the technology has to develop first. There is no such thing as training for the development and manufacture of catalysts. All possible encouragement is being given to Indian scientists to develop indigenous technology in the field of catalyst manufacture.

दिल्ली राज्य अध्यापक सहकारी भवन-निर्माण समिति

2254. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण-आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ।

(क) दिल्ली राज्य अध्यापक सहकारी भवन निर्माण समिति के कार्यालय का बत्तमान पता क्या है और इसे कितनी बार बदला गया है;

(ल) क्या समिति ने अपने सभी सदस्यों को शेयर-प्रमाणपत्र दे दिये हैं और क्या इसने अपने सदस्यों के नाम दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकार को भी भेज दिये हैं ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) से (ग). इस विषय से मुख्य रूप में भारत सरकार का सम्बन्ध नहीं है ।

Fertilizer Plant at Barauni

2255. SHRI RAMACHANDRA VEERAPPA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the progress so far made by the Fertilizer Plant at Barauni ;

(b) whether it will be completed according to its scheduled time ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS, AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) Contractors for the supply of Plant and Machinery and also for shipping the material have been signed. The design, engineering and procurement work pertaining to various Sections is progressing satisfactorily. Contractors for construction of 200 quarters have been selected and construction work on the quarters has started.

(b) and (c). Due to delay in obtaining

possession of land in the initial stage and the likely delay in receipt of indigenously fabricated equipment by about 6 months, it is feared that the schedule of completion of the Project may be affected to some extent. It is too early to indicate precisely the likely delay in the completion schedule.

मध्य प्रदेश में केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के लिये रिहायशी क्वार्टर

2256. श्री ग० च० दीक्षित : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश में केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को अभी तक रिहायशी क्वार्टर नहीं दिये गये हैं और इस राज्य सरकार को कहा गया है कि वह उनको इस बारे में सहायता दे ;

(क) यदि हां, तो इसका व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्री (श्री के० के० शाह) (क) से (ग). मध्य प्रदेश के विभिन्न नगरों में लगे केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को आवंटन के लिए, वहां पर संपदा निदेशालय के अधीन कोई सामान्य पूल वास नहीं है । अतएव मध्य प्रदेश में केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को सामान्य पूल वास के आवंटन का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

मध्य प्रदेश और पश्चिमी बंगाल को छोड़कर, सभी राज्य सरकारों और भारत सरकार ने आपस में यह मान निया है, कि जब भारत सरकार का रिहायशी वास, उस सरकार द्वारा उन राज्य सरकारों के अधिकारियों को दिया जाता है, जिन्होंने इस पारस्परिक व्यवस्था को, सरकारी व्यवस्था से या इसके विपर्यंत रूप में मान लिया है, तो ऐसे वास का किराया परिवर्त्यों के १० प्रतिशत की दर से, या इन दोनों सरकारों द्वारा अपनाया गया मक्का के मानक

किराया, जो भी इनमें कम हो, लिया जायगा। क्योंकि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार, भारत सरकार से हुई इस पारस्परिक व्यवस्था से पीछे हट गई है, अतः राज्य सरकार से यह अनुरोध करना उचित नहीं समझा गया, कि वे मध्य प्रदेश के विभिन्न शहरों में नियुक्त केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के लिए रिहायशी वास की व्यवस्था करें।

मध्य प्रदेश में खनिज पारिषद

2257. श्री गं. च० दीभित : क्या पेट्रोलियम रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश में वर्ष 1966 में खनिज पदार्थों के उत्पादन की तुलना में 1967 में इनका कम उत्पादन हुआ था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितना कम उत्पादन हुआ और किन खनिज पदार्थों का कम उत्पादन हुआ और वर्ष 1966 तथा 1967 में क्रमशः इनके तुलनात्मक आंकड़े क्या थे ;

(ग) इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(घ) उक्त खनिज पदार्थों का कम उत्पादन होने के परिणामस्वरूप कितनी हानि हुई ; और

(ड) सरकार ने उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) (क) से (ड). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पट्ट पर रख दी जायेगी।

Ganga-Kabodak Project

2258. SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any steps have been taken on the report submitted by the Indian team of experts who were sent to East Pakistan to study the Ganga-Kabodak Project ; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) (a) and (b) : The report of the Indian team of experts deals with their on-the-spot observations of the areas covered during their short visit. These observations will help in the technical discussions at expert level.

Rent of Government Buildings in Chandigarh

2259. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the up-to-date amounts of rents due from the Governments of Punjab and Haryana to the Administration of Chandigarh on account of the rents of buildings occupied by the two Governments ;

(b) the amounts which have been paid so far by the two Governments ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the maintenance of the buildings occupied by the Governments of Punjab and Haryana in Chandigarh is the responsibility of the Chandigarh Administration :

(d) if so, the amount spent by the Chandigarh Administration during the occupancy of the buildings by the Punjab and Haryana Governments ; and

(e) whether the amount referred to in part (d) above has been received from the Governments of Punjab and Haryana ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) Rs. 2,57,16,339.

(b) Rs. 33,08,627 (recovered from Government servants on account of rent of houses at the rate of 10% of their emoluments).

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Rs. 67.25 lakhs upto 31st January, 1969.

(e) No, Sir.

परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम के लिए निषिद्ध

2260. श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :

श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

श्री प्रोम प्रकाश राशी :

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

(क) पहली तीन पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में परिवार नियोजन के लिए पृथक-पृथक कितनी राशि नियत की गयी थी ;

(ख) वर्ष 1969-70 के लिए इस हेतु कितनी राशि निर्धारित की गयी है,

(ग) चौथी योजना में परिवार का नियोजन के लिए कितनी राशि निर्धारित करने का प्रस्ताव है ;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि परिवार नियोजन के लिए निर्धारित राशि के एक बड़े अंश को उपयोग में नहीं लाया जाता है ; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो राशि के समुचित उपयोग के बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (डा० शीर्पति बन्द्रेश्वर)

(क) पहली तीन पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में परिवार नियोजन के लिए निम्नलिखित धन-राशि का नियतन किया गया था :—

पहली योजना 65 लाख रुपये
(1951-56)

दूसरी योजना 487 लाख रुपये
(1956-61)

तीसरी योजना 2697.57 लाख रुपये
(1961-66)

(ख) 42 करोड़ रुपये ।
(ग) योजना आयोग ने चौथी योजना में

इस कार्यक्रम के लिए अस्थायी रूप से तीन अरब रुपये की व्यवस्था की है ।

(घ) और (ङ) जी नहीं । संगठन-स्थापना के विकास में दोष, निर्माण सम्बन्धी कार्यों में समयाभाव, ग्रनुदानों आदि का अल्प मात्रा में उपयोग करने जैसे कारणों से परिवार नियोजन बजट की केवल कुछ अल्प धन राशि का उपयोग नहीं हो सका है । धन का समय पर और समुचित रूप से उपयोग सुनिश्चित करने के वास्ते इस कार्यक्रम से सम्बन्धित विभिन्न गतिविधियों को पर्याप्त रूप से तीव्र करने के लिये राज्यों के साथ समय-समय पर बातचीत के जरिये कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ।

Seizure of contraband Textile goods in North Bombay

2261. SHRI N. R. LASKAR :

SHRI R. BARUA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that contraband textile goods valued at Rs. 5.5 crores were seized by the customs authorities from a truck in North Bombay on the 9th December, 1968 :

(b) if so, the names of goods seized ;

(c) whether any foreigners were also arrested in this connection ; and

(d) the action taken against them ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). There is no information about such seizure on 9th December, 1968. However, on the 10th December, 1968 Bombay Customs authorities seized Nylon Crape and Radiant yarn valued at Rs. 5.35 lakhs from an abandoned lorry at Lalbaug.

(c) and (d). No arrests have been made so far.

Water-Logging in Punjab

2262. SHRI SHRI CHAND

GOYAL :

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :
SHRI RANJIT SINGH :

SHRI D. C. SHARMA :
 SHRI BENI SHANKAR
 SHARMA :
 SHRI HARDAYAL
 DEVGUN :
 SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR :

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Punjab State is badly affected by water-logging ;
- (b) whether the Punjab Government have proposed a scheme to solve this problem and approached the Central Government for giving the financial assistance for tackling this gigantic problem during the Fourth Plan ; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRA-SAD) : (a) An area of about 14 lakh acres was reported as water-logged in 1966 in Punjab.

(b) No specific scheme for solving this problem has been received from the State Government.

(c) Does not arise.

New Look to Connaught Place, New Delhi

2263. SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) for how long it has taken Government to give a new look to the Connaught Place in the Capital of the country ; and

(b) the approximate cost to be incurred thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) The work relating to redevelopment of Connaught Place was started by the New Delhi Municipal Committee in early July 1968. Major part of the work has been completed. Only minor work of Foot paths etc. is being completed.

(b) According to information received from the New Delhi Municipal Committee,

an expenditure of about Rs. 7.50 lakhs is to be incurred on this work. The amount does not include the cost of development of the Inner (green) Circular Park.

Hindustan Insecticides Limited

2264. SHRI D. AMAT :
 DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :

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

(a) the amount of loss which the Hindustan Insecticides Ltd. suffered during the last three years, year-wise on account of irregularities, thefts and stocks shortages or other-wise ;

(b) whether the matter were looked into and if so, the result thereof ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to find out the defects and to bring about improvements in its working ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) Two instances of loss have been reported by the Company :

(i) Stock shortage of about Rs. 11,336/- in 1966-67 ;

(ii) Loss on account of fire to the extent of about Rs. 10,621/- in 1968-69.

(b) Yes ; the stock shortage of 1966-67 was investigated and found to be mainly due to evaporation of volatile materials in the manufacturing process and handling losses. The Committee which enquired into the fire accident in 1968-69 has recommended measures to strengthen fire-preventive measures.

(c) The Government have not found it necessary to take any special steps as the Company was already seized of the matters.

Rural Electrification in Bihar

2265. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any scheme for rural electrification in Bihar has been received under the Fourth Plan ;

(b) if so, the proposed outlay, the number of villages to be electrified and quantum of Power required ; and

(c) the total number of villages to be electrified in Khagaria and Begusari sub-Divisions respectively ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). Bihar State Electricity Board has sent proposals for the Fourth Five Year Plan on power development. Proposals include an outlay of Rs. 50 crores for energising 1,25,000 irrigation pump sets and electrification of about 12,500 villages. The Board has informed that the power requirement for this target would be about 250 MW

(c). Bihar State Electricity Board has informed that detailed rural electrification programme is being prepared on an annual basis depending upon the availability of funds and that programme for the year 1969-70 has not yet been finalised. Hence it is not possible to indicate number of villages proposed to be electrified in Khagaria and Begusari sub-Divisions.

Construction of Embankment along Ganga in Khagaria Sub-Division, Bihar

2266. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWFR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the embankment along the Ganges in Parbatta anchor in Khagaria Sub-Division is going to be strengthened in 1969-70 before the next Ganga floods ;

(b) if so, the expected amount to be spent; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Tax Arrears due from M/s Bharat Nidhi Ltd.

2267. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 28 on the 11th November, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the realisation of incom-tax

arrears from the Bharat Nidhi Limited has since been finalised ;

(b) if so, the findings thereof ;

(c) whether the arrears have been realised ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). The appeals for the assessment years 1959-60 to 1961-62 have since been disposed of by the Appellate Assistant Commissioner as a result of which the demand of Rs. 28.30 lakhs has been reduced to Rs. 11.37 lakhs. The assessee has gone in further appeal to the Income Tax Appellate Tribunal in respect of these assessment years. There is another demand of Rs. 3.12 lakhs pertaining to the assessment year 1962-63 which is kept in abeyance pending disposal of appeal by the Appellate Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. The assessee has approached the Income Tax Appellate Tribunal for the stay of the demand of Rs. 11.37 lakhs pertaining to the assessment years 1959-60 to 1961-62 and the matter is still pending. The assessee had also approached the Central Board of Direct Taxes for stay of recovery and it was decided that if the assessee agrees to pay Rs. 5 lakhs, the collection of the balance demand may be stayed (on payment of interest) till the disposal of appeal by the Income Tax Appellate Tribunal. The assessee has however again put in a representation which is pending consideration. The demand of Rs. 3.12 lakhs pertaining to the assessment year 1962-63 has been stayed till the decision of the appeal by the Appellate Assistant Commissioner.

Supply of Kerosene Oil in Khagaria Sub-Division Bihar

2268. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1033 on the 18th November, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the supply of kerosene oil in Khagaria Sub-Division has since been improved ; and

(b) the monthly figures of supply of

kerosene oil in that Sub-Division from January, 1968 to December, 1968 ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS, AND MINES AND METALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The monthly figures of kerosene supply to Khagaria [Sub-Division from January, 1968 to December, 1968 are given below :—

(Figures in K.Ls.)		
January,	1968	115
February,	"	106
March,	"	225
April,	"	218
May,	"	41
June,	"	140
July,	"	198
August,	"	172
September,	"	197
October,	"	145
November,	"	197
December,	"	162

बेतनकमों का पुनरीक्षण

2269. श्री औम प्रकाश त्यागी :

श्री रामस्वरूप विद्वार्थी :

क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों में मंत्रालय के पास विभिन्न मंत्रालयों से जिन पदों के बेतनकमों के पुनरीक्षण के प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए हैं, उनकी संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) उन पदों के क्या नाम हैं जिनके बेतनकम पुनरीक्षित हो गये हैं ; और

(ग) इस समय मंत्रालय में जिन पदों के बेतनकमों के पुनरीक्षण पर विचार हो रहा है, उनकी संख्या कितनी है ?

उपर्युक्त वित्त मंत्री (श्री औराराजी देसाई) (क) तथा (ख). 1966-67 तथा 1967-68 के संबंध में मानी गयी सूचना उत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है। इसे इकट्ठा करके

यथासम्भव शीघ्र ही सदन की बेज पर रख दिया जायगा।

(ग) यह सूचना उत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है। जिन पदों के बेतनमान 1 फरवरी 1969 को इस मंत्रालय के विचाराधीन थे, उनकी संख्या के बारे में सूचना इकट्ठी करके (क) तथा (ख) की सूचना के साथ ही सभा की बेज पर रख दी जायगी।

Soil Erosion at Ballia and Azamgarh

2270. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that soil erosion is taking place at Ballia and Azamgarh by the Ganga and Ghaggar rivers respectively :

(b) whether this was inspected by him, the Chief Engineer, Government of India and the Uttar Pradesh Government themselves ; and

(c) if so, the suggestions made to Government in this regard and the steps taken by them thereon ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The erosion site on the Ganga was inspected by the Union Minister of Irrigation and Power. Erosion spots on the Ghaghra were recently inspected by the Chief Engineers of the Central Water and Power Commission and the State Government.

(c) The proposals framed by the States engineers for checking the erosion by the Ganga at Gaighat in Ballia district were reviewed a few days ago and they have been advised to carry out model experiments in order to evolve an economical scheme.

In the reach Miles 36-38 of Turtipar Srinagar bund along the Ghaghra, the State Engineers have been advised to complete the retired bund, and also examine the possibility of providing ring bunds to prevent inundation of big villages. They have also been advised to carry out investigations and model studies to examine the feasibility and economics of anti-erosion measures.

In the reach Miles 2-2 to 5 of the Hahnala bund along the Ghagra, the States engineers have been advised to complete retired embankment.

भारतीयों द्वारा विदेशों में खोले गये खाते

2271. श्री अग्ननाथ राव ओड़ी :

श्री लाटल बिहारी बाजपेयी :

श्री सूरज भान :

श्री रणजीत सिंह :

श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :

क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय नागरिकों ने विदेशों में कुल कितनी राशि जमा कराई हुई है;

(ख) जिन लोगों ने 10 हजार रुपये अथवा इससे अधिक राशि जमा कराई हुई है उनके नाम क्या हैं; और

(ग) यह बन उन्होंने किन स्रोतों से प्राप्त की है?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) और (ख). इस संबंध में सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है कि विदेशों में, दिसम्बर 1968 के अंत में भारतीय नागरिकों के नाम कितनी रकमें जमा थीं। इनका अंदर सभा की बेज पर रख दिया जायगा।

(ग) विदेशों में भारतीय नागरिकों द्वारा बैंकों में खाते खोले जाने या पहले से खोले गये खातों में रकमें जमा किये जाने के लिए सामान्यतः भारत से बन भेजने की अनुमति नहीं दी जाती। इन खातों में जो रकमें जमा हैं वे प्रायः या तो विदेशों में अर्जित की गयी आय की रकमें हैं या विदेशों में अर्जित की गयी आय में से जमा करायी गयी हैं।

Remittances Abroad

2272. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI GADILINGANA
GOWD :

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :

SHRI RAM AVTAR

SHARMA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the outflow by way of remittances of profits and dividends abroad by foreign-owned companies or Indian subsidiaries of foreign companies during the years 1965-66, 1966-67 and 1967-68 and how these figures compare with the net equity inflow into the country from foreign sources during each year;

(b) whether it is a fact that the outflow by way of remittances of profits and dividends and remittances on account of royalties and technical know how exceeded the equity inflow from foreign companies and other foreign resources into the country during each of these years; and

(c) the steps which are being taken by Government to balance the outflow with the inflow to prevent the country's economy being shattered and to put it on stable footing?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). A statement showing the total remittances made abroad on account of profits, dividends, royalty payments and technical know how fees during the years 1965-66, 1966-67 and 1967-68 in respect of branches of foreign owned companies, Indian subsidiaries of foreign companies, Indian companies with minority foreign participation and other Indian companies with pure technical collaboration without foreign investment, all in the private sector, is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha [Placed in Library. See No. LT-266 69]. In this statement figures for the year 1967-68 relate only to remittances of profits of foreign owned companies. Figures for 1967-68 in respect of all other categories of remittances are not available.

Figures are net equity capital inflow during the above years are not yet available. In any case, a comparison of profits of foreign owned companies and dividend remittances of foreign subsidiaries alone, in any particular year, with the total net equity inflow in all Indian companies including companies with foreign minority participation during the same year is not

meaningful in economic terms. Further the total outflows of profits and dividends in any year is relatable to the earnings on total outstanding foreign investments made in India over a long period of time. The outflow on royalties and technical know-how fees are not relatable to investments at all because many technical collaboration agreements are without foreign equity investment. The net equity inflow relates to new investments made in that year in all Indian companies and depends upon such factors as investment opportunities, relative rates of profitability in India and in other countries as well as in the capital exporting countries in that year. The comparison of inflows and outflows sought for in the Question will only enable a comparison to be made of the current remittances on all the existing agreements entered into over a long period of time, with the net capital inflow of fresh funds in a year across the exchanges. The Hon'ble Members presumably, desire to ascertain whether the cost of foreign investment in the country is excessive or is within reasonable limits. It may be stated that according to the Reserve Bank of India Survey Report on foreign collaboration in Indian industry, the profitability of foreign investment in India may be measured with the ratio of dividend remittances to foreign net worth (foreign equity paid up capital plus proportionate foreign share in the free reserves and surplus of the company concerned). During the years 1960-61 to 1963-64 the ratio ranged between 5.4% to 7.3% for the Indian subsidiaries of foreign companies and between 1.9% to 3.4% for companies with minority foreign capital participation. The high range of profit earned by Indian subsidiaries of foreign companies may be attributed to the fact that the subsidiaries are mostly pre-1947 companies, already well established in the country, while foreign investment after 1947 has been mostly on a minority basis in the new Indian companies, yet to establish themselves firmly.

(c) Government encourages foreign investment on a selective basis in certain priority industries whether the investment is by way of fresh inflow or ploughing back of dividends. There are, however, no restrictions on the remittance of dividends abroad as in the long run, this will act as a disincentive of foreign investment.

While examining foreign collaboration agreements, Government usually insist upon the deletion of restrictions on export of products, thus increasing the country's potential for exports to earn foreign exchange. Government also encourages the use of Indian consultancy services. With the progressive growth of technical know-how in the country payments on account of royalties and technical know-how fees are likely to go down.

Master Plans for Gujarat Towns

2273. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the broad details of the Master Plan under the centrally sponsored town planning scheme prepared for the different towns in Gujarat with cost thereof ;

(b) the progress made in implementing the same and expenditure so far incurred on each ;

(c) the proposed provision under the Fourth Five Year Plan for these Master Plans ; and

(d) when these plans will be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K SHAH) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as early as possible.

Rural Electrification Scheme in Gujarat

2274. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state the number of villages and towns in Gujarat which are proposed to be electrified under the Rural Electrification Scheme during 1968-69 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDHESHWAR PRASAD) : The Government of Gujarat have reported that they propose to electrify 435 new localities in their State during 1968-69.

Housing Scheme in Gujarat

2275. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH

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

(a) the number of new houses built in Gujarat during the last three years under various Central Housing Schemes ; and

(b) the number of persons benefited thereby ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) and (b). According to the information received from the Government of Gujarat, 8084 dwelling units have been built under the various Housing Schemes of this Ministry during the last three years ending the 31st March, 1968, benefiting 8084 families.

Co-operative Housing Societies in Gujarat

2276. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of grant given by the Central Government to the Co-operative Housing Societies in Gujarat in 1967-68 ; and

(b) the number, district-wise, of the said societies in Gujarat ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) and (b). No direct grant is given by Central Government to Co-operative Housing Societies. Central financial assistance, however, in the shape of loan and grant is given through the States to co-operative societies and others. The requisite information is being collected from the Government of Gujarat and will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha when received.

संसद सदस्यों का दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकार में प्रतिनिधित्व

2277. श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन, तथा निर्वास्ति,

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकार तथा इसके स्थायी समिति में कोई भी संसद सदस्य प्रतिनिधि के रूप में नहीं हैं ;

(ल) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकार अधिनियम की संशोधन करने का है ताकि दिल्ली के संसद सदस्यों को प्राधिकार में नाम निर्दिष्ट किया जा सके और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो कब ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास नगरीय विकास मंत्री (भी के० के० शाह) : (क) जी हैं ।

(ल) जी नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Allopathic and Ayurvedic Systems of Medicines

2278. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the amount spent for the research in Ayurveda system of medicine during the last three years ;

(b) how much amount has been spent on Allopathy during the above period ;

(c) the steps which Government propose to take to popularise Ayurveda system in the next three years ; and

(d) the number of Ayurveda hospitals and allopathy hospitals run by Government in the Union Territories ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) Rs. 94,20,055.15.

(b) Rs. 3,62,90,500 for research in Allopathy.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-267/69].

(d) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Cochin Refineries Ltd.

Loss Due to Floods in 1968

2279. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government have made the assessment of working of Cochin Refineries Ltd. during the last three years ;

(b) if so, the nature of irregularities found during the above period ; and

(c) the nature of action taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) Yes. In terms of the Formation Agreement and the Articles of Association of the Company, the accounts of the company are audited by the Auditors of the company appointed in consultation with Government and thereafter scrutinized by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

(b) Nil.

(c) Does not arise.

Retirement of Officers in Petroleum and Chemicals Ministry

2280. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of gazetted and non-gazetted employees in the Ministry who retired from the 1st January, 1966 to the 31st December, 1968 ;

(b) the number of gazetted and non-gazetted employees whose cases for pension/gratuity are pending on the 31st December, 1968 for more than two years, one year and six months separately ;

(c) the reasons for not deciding these cases ; and

(d) the steps being taken to expedite disposal of such cases ?

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

(b) Nil.

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

2281. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of dams broken, washed away and cracked due to floods during 1968, State-wise ;

(b) the loss suffered as a result thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to check such losses in future ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Export of Naphtha

2282. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of naphtha exported during the months of October, November and December, 1968 and the corresponding months of last year ; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken to utilise the naphtha in Indian industries and minimise the export thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS, AND MINES AND METALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) The quantity of Naphtha, exported during October-December 1967, was 1,86,632 tonnes, and same during October-December, 1968 was 81,171 tonnes.

(b) Units for the manufacture of Fertilizers and Petro-chemicals, using Naphtha as feedstock have been planned. Several plants are already in operation while others are under various stages of planning, designing and construction. When all these plants go on stream, the entire available quantity of naphtha will be used up within the country.

International Currency Racket

2283. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry is in possession of valuable clues about an international currency racket operating in India and abroad ;

(b) if so, whether any arrests have been made in this regard ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) to (c). Presumably, the reference is to the rackets involving unauthorised dealings in foreign exchange. The Enforcement Directorate continue to collect useful intelligence about these dealings. Arrests are also made when facts and circumstances so warrant. However, in the absence of any indication as to the case or group of cases in respect of which information is sought, it is not possible to furnish particulars relating to the number of arrests made or other details thereof.

Seizure of Contraband Goods Near Vapi in Surat

2284. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Vapi Customs officials seized contraband goods worth Rs. 4 lakhs from Kulai in Daman and Balitha village near Vapi at Surat on the 2nd January, 1969 ;

(b) if so, the nature of goods seized :

(c) whether foreigners were involved in the case ; and

(e) whether Customs officials at Bulsar also intercepted a motor truck near Bulsar and seized silver on the 2nd January, 1969 ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) to (c). No seizure was made by the Customs officials of Vapi on 2nd January, 1969. However, goods such as auto-transistors, auto-radios, metallic yarn, playing cards and blades, along with 4 bullock carts valued in all at about Rs. 2.36 lakhs were seized at

Kalai on 30th December, 1968 and another seizure of goods such as nylon yarn, metallic yarn and cinnamon valued at about Rs. 64,000 was effected at Balitha village on 31st December, 1968. Investigations made so far do not reveal if any foreigners were involved in the case. Further investigations are in progress.

(d) On 31st December, 1968 silver weighing about 109 Kg. valued at Rs. 67,000/- approximately along with one Ambassador car valued at about Rs. 9,000/- was seized at Bulsar.

Foreign Experts in Oil and Natural Gas Commission

2285. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Russians working for the Oil and Natural Gas Commission and the annual cost of maintaining them with names, designations and salaries and emoluments per year of the top ten Russian experts ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Indian Association of Petroleum Scientists and Technicians had requested the Oil and Natural Gas Commission and the Ministry not to post Indian experts under the Russians, many of whom were sent to get training in India under the guise of "experts" ;

(c) the names of three Russian experts working for the Oil and Natural Gas Commission who were asked to leave India recently and the reasons therefor ; and

(d) whether it is a fact that the French and Czech experts will soon be coming to India and if so, how many and when and their cost per year ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS, AND MINES AND METALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) 70 Russian experts are presently working for the ONGC.

The salaries and allowances of 66 of the experts are paid by the ONGC and those of the remaining 4 experts are paid

by the United Nations Development Programme. The annual expenditure on salaries etc. paid by the ONGC to Russian experts is as under :

	Rs.
1. Salary and Insurance premium	27,49,200
2. Cost of furnished residential accommodation	5,94,000
3. Medical attendance	33,000
	<hr/>
	33,76,200

The names, designations and salaries etc. of top 10 Russian experts are as under :—

Name	Designation	Annual salary payable in FE
1. Mr. V. Nogaev	Chief Adviser	Rs. 63800.00
2. Mr. A. I. Pavlenko	Senior Adviser on Geophysics	53500.00
3. Mr. S. V. Safranov	Sr. Adviser on Designing, development pattern of oil fields	53500.00
4. Mr. I. P. Sokolov	Sr. Geological Adviser	53500.00
5. Mr. A. N. Ananiev	Drilling Mud Specialist	53500.00
6. Mr. V. L. Trifanov	Chief Drilling Engineer and Technical Adviser	53500.00
7. Mr. T. D. Dzugkov	Chief Engineer on Drilling	53500.00
8. Mr. O. M. Semigin	Sr. Adviser on Production	53500.00
9. Mr. A. C. Kozachenko	Chief Engineer on Production	53500.00
10. Mr. E. P. Kouzelev	Chief Engineer on an Oil Field	53500.00

(b) Government are not aware of the existence of Indian Association of Petroleum Scientists and Technicians or of its request.

In April, 1967, the Association of Scientific and Technical Officers of the ONGC did make a representation to the ONGC against (i) the number of foreign experts employed by the ONGC being very large ; (ii) foreign experts being appointed as Directors of certain Directorates of the ONGC, by virtue of which position they were required to write/review confidential reports in respect of Indian Officers and sit in the selection boards constituted for recruitment of Indian scientists and engineers ; (iii) appointment of foreign technicians at lower levels for carrying out day to day jobs especially in the drilling opera-

tions ; and (iv) appointment of some young foreign nationals as "Associate Experts".

In its representation, the Association of Scientific and Technical Officers of the ONGC did not express the view that the Russian personnel (or any of them) had been sent to get training in India under the guise of "experts".

The Association of Scientific and Technical Officers of the ONGC had suggested gradual reduction in the number of foreign experts and retention of only such experts who are of the highest calibre to guide the ONGC's activities as Advisers in the specialised fields where Indian talents of equal level are not yet available.

(c) No Russian Expert working for the ONGC was asked to leave India recently,

(d) There is no proposal at present to obtain the services of any new Czech experts. However, a proposal to obtain the services of 4 experts on Basin studies from France has been under consideration for some time.

नई दिल्ली के शैक्षिक संसाधन केन्द्र (एजुकेशनल रिसोर्सिज सेंटर) द्वारा विदेशी मुद्रा सम्बन्धी विनियमों का उल्लंघन

2286. श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :

कुमारी कमला कुमारी :

श्री बलराज भधोक :

श्री नारायण स्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

क्या वित्त मंत्री 11 नवम्बर, 1968 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 135 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस बीच शैक्षिक संसाधन केन्द्र (एजुकेशनल रिसोर्सिज सेंटर) नामक अमरीकी न्यास से उत्तर प्राप्त हो गया है और इस बारे में निर्णय कर लिया गया है;

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

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो मामले में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं?

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

(ख) अमरिकन ट्रस्ट एजुकेशनल रिसोर्सेस सेंटर ने विदेशी-मुद्रा विनियम विनियमन अधिनियम के उपबन्धों का पालन करने के लिए, 14 जनवरी, 1969 को भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक का परमिट पेश कर दिया है, तथा 25 जनवरी, 1969 को पुस्तकों के नियंत्रण की अनुमति दे दी गई।

(ग) यह सवाल नहीं उठता।

Establishment of Pilot Research Units for Chemical Industries in Gujarat

2287. SHRI R. K. AMIN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the

Gujarat Commerce and Industry Conference held recently has requested the Central Government to establish pilot research units and research coordination in the field of chemical and allied industries in Gujarat State;

(b) whether the same conference has asked for providing necessary testing facilities for chemical and allied industries; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS, AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Impact of Tea on Heart Diseases

2288. SHRI R. K. AMIN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that tea is necessary to mitigate the impact of heart diseases; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) There is no clinical, experimental or research evidence in support of the view that tea is necessary to mitigate the impact of heart diseases.

(b) Does not arise.

Seizure of Contraband Gold in Central Bombay

2289. SHRI R. BARUA :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that one thousand tolas of contraband gold bearing Swiss markings worth about Rs. 1.75 lakhs and Indian currency notes worth Rs. 3000 have been seized by the Central Excise

Collectorate in Central Bombay on the 12th December, 1968 ;

(b) if so, whether any persons have been arrested ; and

(c) the action taken against them ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) On 11th December, 1968 the officers of the Central Excise Collectorate, Bombay recovered from a premises opposite Kalbadevi Post Office, Bombay 100 slabs of gold of 10 tolas each bearing Swiss markings and weighing in all, 11,663.800 grams and valued at Rs. 98,442 approximately at the international rate along with Indian currency amounting to Rs. 3,300/-.

(b) and (c). One person was arrested and subsequently released on bail. Investigations have been completed and action for the adjudication of the case is in progress.

Power Shortage in Punjab and Haryana

2290. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :

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

(a) whether the low inflow of water in the Bhakra reservoir is likely to create a crisis of power shortage in Punjab and Haryana ;

(b) whether the difficulty of power shortage is likely to increase in the coming months specially in April and May ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to meet the situation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) Yes, Sir. The low inflow in the Bhakra reservoir has resulted in power shortage in Punjab and Haryana.

(b) The position of power generation in April and May will depend on snow-melt inflows and the levels in the Bhakra reservoir.

(c) Power supply position in the Northern Region is being constantly reviewed. The following measures have been or are being taken to minimise the power shortage in Punjab and Haryana :—

(i) All the available thermal and

diesel sets in Punjab and Haryana have been put into commission.

(ii) The partner States and the common pool consumers have taken steps to restrict energy consumption.

(iii) Possibilities of parallel operation of Bhakra-Nangal power system with that of Delhi are under active consideration.

(iv) A 33kv line from Indraprastha power station to Kilokri sub-station in Delhi has been taken up for construction. Meantime, surplus power to the extent of 40 MW is being diverted from Delhi for use in Punjab and Haryana.

Pay Scales of Assistants/Stenographers/Translators

2291. **SHRI SHRI CHAND**

GOYAL :

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the posts of Assistants/Stenographers/Translators (Class III, Ex-cadre) carrying a pay scale of Rs. 210-10-290-15-320-EB-15-425 is treated to be an identical/equivalent post to that of Assistant/Stenographer (Class II) having a higher pay scale of Rs. 210-10-270-15-300-EB-15-450-EB-20-530 ;

(b) if so, in what way they are identical/equivalent when their class, the scales of pay and the rates of increments differ from each other ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the scales of pay of both the posts of Assistants/Stenographers are identical only upto the stage of Rs. 270 and that there is a great difference in the rate of increments of two posts ; and

(d) if so, the reasons of declaring the two posts as identical/equivalent to each other ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Except in the case of promotion of a Stenographer in the pay scale of Rs. 210-10-290-15-320-EB-15-425 to the post of an Assistant in the scale of Rs. 210-10-270-15-300-EB-15-450-EB-20-530 in

the Secretariat, which involves assumption of higher duties and responsibilities, the posts in question are regarded as equivalent on the basis of duties and responsibilities ;

(b) The equivalence of posts has to be considered with reference to the duties and responsibilities attached to them. Differences in classification such as Class III and Class II and differences in scales of pay are not relevant for this purpose.

(c) After the stage of Rs. 270, the rate of increments, positioning of Efficiency Bars and maxima are different for the scales referred to.

(d) The posts of Assistants/Stenographers in the pay scale of Rs. 210-10-290-15-320-EB-15-425 are held to be equivalent to those of Assistants/Stenographers in the pay scale of Rs. 210-10-270-15-300-EB-15-450-EB-20-530 with reference to the duties and responsibilities attached to them.

Tenugat and Patratu Projects in Bihar

2292. SHRIMATIILA PALCHOURDHURI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that completion of the Tenugat and Patratu Projects in District Hazaribagh (Bihar) have been considerably delayed due to (i) the machinery imported from U.S.S.R. lying unutilised for want of spare parts and lubricants, and (ii) unavailability of high power bull-dozers and certain other equipments manufactured by the Heavy Engineering Corporation at Ranchi ; and

(b) the steps taken to set matters right ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) There has been only marginal shortfall in the progress of works on Tenugat Project in the current working season for want of spare parts of earthmoving machinery imported from U.S.S.R.

There has been no complaint about shortage of lubricants. The Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi do not manufacture high power bull-dozers and there has, therefore, been no delay due to non-receipt of any equipment from the Heavy Engineering Corporation.

As regards Patratu Project, there has been some delay in commissioning of the units due to losses in transit/shortlanding of several components for the first four units.

(b) Spare parts which are urgently required for the Tenugat Project are being air-freighted from U.S.S.R. The question regarding the supply of short-landed and lost parts required for Patratu Project was vigorously pursued with the suppliers, with the result that necessary spares were received progressively and the first three units were commissioned in October, 1966, June, 1967 and 1968 respectively. Efforts are being made to commission the fourth unit in May, 1969. The remaining two units of 100 MW each are programmed for completion in the first half of 1970. The question of timely receipt of materials for these two units is under constant review.

Industrial Finance Corporation

2293. SHRI PREM CHAND

VERMA :

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :

SHRI D. AMAT :

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether, at any time, a general assessment of the working of the Industrial Finance Corporation has been done ;

(b) if so, the result thereof ; and

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

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). In 1953, a Parliamentary Committee called the Industrial Finance Corporation Enquiry Committee (known as "Sucheta Kripalani Committee") was appointed to enquire into the Corporation's working. The Committee submitted its Report on the 1st May, 1953. The Government accepted many of the recommendations of the Enquiry Committee. As a result the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948 was amended in 1955 to effect the necessary changes in the organisation of the Corporation such as (a) the appointment of a stipendiary Chairman

assisted by a General Manager in the place of an Honorary Chairman and a paid whole-time Managing Director and (b) the constitution of Central Committee instead of an executive Committee. Details of the recommendations and conclusions of the Industrial Finance Corporation Enquiry Committee and the decisions of Government on these are contained in Appendix 'F' and Appendix 'G' of the Sixth Annual Report of the Corporation for the year ended the 30th June, 1954 which was laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Subsequently, the Estimates Committee, 1962-63 (Third Lok Sabha), took up the examination of the working of the Corporation, and the recommendations of the Committee are contained in their Thirty-Sixth Report, dated the 11th April, 1963, presented to the Lok Sabha. The replies of Government to the recommendations made by the Estimates Committee in their report referred to above were considered by Committee on Public Undertakings in their Tenth Report (Third Lok Sabha) dated the 3rd May, 1965.

The Committee on Public Undertakings also took up in February, 1969 the examination of the affairs of the Corporation and has completed oral examination of the representatives of the Corporation and the Government.

(c) Does not arise.

Revision of Excise Tariffs

2294. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2023 on the 25th November, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the information promised to revise the Excise Tariffs as suggested by the Chanda Committee has since been compiled ; and

(b) if not, when the same will be laid on the Table ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, the information has been compiled and sent separately to the Department of Parliamentary Affairs for laying the same on the Table of the House.

Rehabilitation of Goldsmiths in Orissa

2295. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Orissa Government had submitted any scheme for rehabilitating the goldsmiths in Orissa ;

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned by the Central Government since the beginning upto the end of December, 1968 to Orissa for rendering assistance to the goldsmiths ; and

(c) the nature of assistance and the amount given by the State Government to the goldsmiths in Orissa so far ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) (a) Schemes for rehabilitation of goldsmiths were formulated by the Central Government and communicated to all State Governments including the Government of Orissa in December, 1963.

(b) A sum of Rs. 61 lakhs has been advanced by the Central Government as loan to the Government of Orissa upto the end of December, 1968 for giving loan assistance to displaced goldsmiths to enable them to settle in alternative vocations. In addition, a sum of Rs. 31.95 lakhs spent by the Government of Orissa in giving educational assistance, technical training facilities, etc. to children of goldsmiths has been reimbursed by the Central Government.

(c) The assistance given by the Government of Orissa include loan assistance to displaced goldsmiths for settling in alternative vocations, settlement in land and priority employment through Employment Exchanges, educational assistance and technical training facilities to children of goldsmiths and goldsmiths of younger age groups. The Government of Orissa has sanctioned a sum of 50 lakhs as loans to goldsmiths upto 31.3.1968 for settling in other vocations.

Dharol Irrigation Project in Gujarat

2296. SHRI D. R. PARMAR : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Dharol

Irrigation Project in Gujarat State has been approved by the Central Water and Power Commission and technically sanctioned by Government ;

(b) if so, the details of plans and estimates and the tenure of time limit for starting and completion of the project.

(c) if not ; the causes of its delay in this regard ; and

(d) the salient features thereof ?

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

(b) to (d). The project as submitted by the Government of Gujarat envisages the construction of a reservoir across the Sabarmati at Dharoi to meet the water supply demands of Ahmedabad city and Gandhi Nagar in addition to irrigating, 1,18,600 acres in Mehsana District and firming up of 70,000 acres of irrigation in the command of the existing Moti Fatehwadi Project. The estimated cost of the irrigation part of the project is Rs. 12.76 crores.

The inter-state aspects are being looked into before the project is considered for approval.

Incidence of T. B. Among Working People

2297. **SHRI S. M. BANERJEE** : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that incidence of T. B. among the working people is on the increase ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) There is no evidence to show that the incidence of T. B. among the working people is on the increase.

(b) A National T. B. Control Programme which provides coverage to the entire population has been in operation

since the first Five Year Plan. The principal features of the programme are (i) establishment of full fledged T. B. Clinics in each District ; (ii) establishment of Training and Demonstration Centres at the headquarters of major States with Mobile X-Ray Units ; (iii) Isolation and Treatment Beds for serious patients requiring surgery ; (iv) B. C. G. Vaccination ; and (v) free supply of drugs to patients at the T. B. Clinics.

Research for Cure of Cancer

2298. **SHRI S. M. BANERJEE** : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some research is being conducted to get a cure for cancer ; and

(b) if so, whether the opinion of the foreign experts have been sought in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) Research in Cancer is being conducted towards the understanding of the epidemiology, histopathology, immunology and early diagnosis of the disease which may lead of the development of techniques for the cure as well as prevention of the disease.

(b) No.

Full Neutralization of Dearness Allowance of Central Government Employees

2299. **SHRI S. M. BANERJEE** : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering the proposal of the Central Government Employees' Organization regarding full neutralization of dearness allowance ;

(b) if so, whether any negotiations were held in this regard ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

staff side raised among other things the issue of grant of Dearness Allowance on the basis of full neutralization of rise in prices in the National Council of the J.C.M. in its meeting held in July, 1968. The matter did not however, come up for discussion, as the National Council adjourned due to some difference of opinion on the question of arbitrability of the issue relating to minimum wage. This matter was again included in the agenda for discussion in the meeting of the Council held on 27-28th December, 1968. The consideration of this item was, however, deferred.

**Scheme for Construction of Apartments
for Upper Middle Class**

2300. SHRI P. M. SAYEED :
SHRI MANIBHAI J.
PATEL :

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

- (a) whether the Delhi Administration has formulated a scheme for the construction of apartments for Upper Middle Class ;
- (b) if so, the salient features thereof ; and
- (c) when it would be implemented ?

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

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

Accounts of Indians in Banks Abroad

2301. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4592 on the 16th December, 1968 and state :

- (a) whether the information regarding the total amount deposited in the 1220 accounts in the banks abroad by Indians has since been collected ; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). It will take some time to collect the information.

It will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

'Patriot' and 'Link'

2302. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA :
SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :
SHRI SHRI GOPAL SABOO :
SHRI SHARDA NANDI :
SHRI ONKAR SINGH :
SHRI BANSH NARAIN SINGH :
SHRI J. B. SINGH :
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI MRITYUNJAY PRASAD :
SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN LAL :
SHRI RANJIT SINGH :
SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI :
SHRI SURAJ BHAN :
SHRI RAM GOPAL SHALWALE :
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 60 on the 11th November, 1968 and state :

- (a) whether enquiries regarding the donors and contributors to the newspapers Patriot and Link have since been completed ;
- (b) if so, the details thereof ;
- (c) whether some of the donors and contributors have been found to be foreign agents ; and
- (d) if so, their names and addresses ?

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

- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) So far there is no evidence to show that any of the donors were foreign agents.
- (d) Does not arise.

Foreign Exchange to Persons going to Pakistan

2303. SHRI M. L. SONDHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that only Rs. 20 worth foreign exchange is made available to persons who visit Pakistan ; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to increase the amount as this is not adequate for the visitors ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) No, Sir. Travellers proceeding to Pakistan are eligible to purchase from Exchange Bureau maintained by authorised dealers at Airports and Docks and licensed money changers located at Airports and Docks, Pakistan currency notes and coins upto the equivalent of Indian Rupees thirty per person at the time of their departure from India on the strength of a passage ticket issued in India.

The above is in addition to what may have been released by the Reserve Bank of India for business visits, etc. depending upon the nature of the visit and the policy regarding release of foreign exchange therefor.

(b) Does not arise.

Repair of Houses in Slum Areas in Delhi

2304. SHRI M. L. SONDHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the New Delhi Municipal Committee and Delhi Municipal Corporation do not allow repair/reconstruction of houses in slum areas : and

(b) if so, why these people are not allotted plots by the Delhi Development Authority ?

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

Sir. Reconstruction of houses is, however, not allowed in areas which have been declared as slum "clearance areas" under section 9 of the slum (Clearance and Improvement) Act, 1956.

(b) This would arise only if and when any buildings in "clearance areas" are taken up for demolition when the affected person would be eligible for such benefits as may be admissible to them under the above Act/or the Slum Clearance Scheme.

P. L. 480 Funds

2305. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA :

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA :

SHRI C. JANARADHANAN :

DR. RANEN SEN :

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :

SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of P. L. 480 funds accumulated in India till the end of last year ;

(b) the amount of P. L. 480 money utilized in different projects in the country ; and

(c) the total amount of unutilized funds lying in the country and how it is proposed to be utilized ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) The total rupee funds which have accrued to the U. S. Government from 1956 till 31st December, 1968 from the sale of agricultural commodities to India under PL-480 (called the PL-480 counterpart funds) amounted to Rs. 2083 crores.

(b) Out of this amount, the U. S. Government has incurred the following expenditures from 1956 till 31st December, 1968 :—

	(Rs. crores)
(i) Loans to Government of India	1129
(ii) Grants to Government of India	341

(iii) "Cooley" loans to joint Indo-U. S. enterprises, in India, given in consultation with the Govt. of India	67
(iv) U. S. expenditures	180
Total	1717

(c) The balance of undisbursed PL-480 counterpart funds available with the U.S. on 31.12.1968 was Rs. 366 crores. These are earmarked to be utilized for the following purposes :—

	(Rs. crores)
(i) Loans to Government of India for financing projects of economic development in India	168
(ii) Grants to Government of India for financing projects of economic development in India.	33
(iii) Cooley loans.	67
(iv) U. S. expenditures.	98
Total	366

उत्तर प्रदेश का विक्री कर विभाग

2306. श्री भोलहू प्रसाद : क्या वित्त मंत्री 25 नवम्बर 1968 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1955 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के विक्री कर विभाग में पंजीकृत व्यापारियों के सम्बन्ध में 1966 में और 31 मार्च 1967 तक राशि की वसूली और बकाया राशि के बारे में आंकड़े एकत्र करने में कितना समय और श्रम लगने की संभावना है श्रीर उन व्यापारियों के नाम तथा पते क्या हैं ; और

(ख) उक्त प्रबंधि में बट्टे खाते में ढाली गयी राशि का व्योरा क्या है ?

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री भोरारची देसाई) : (क) उत्तर प्रदेश में 31-3-1967 को स्थानीय विक्री कर के अन्तर्गत

रजिस्टर्ड व्यापारियों की संख्या 82,353 थी और केन्द्रीय विक्री कर के अन्तर्गत रजिस्टर्ड व्यापारियों की संख्या 46,332 थी । 1966 में तथा 31 मार्च 1967 तक कर की वसूल हुई रकम और कर की बकाया की रकम के बारे में जानकारी तथा सभी सम्बन्धित व्यापारियों के नाम और पते इकट्ठा करने में इतना अधिक समय और श्रम लगेगा कि वह इस प्रश्न के जरिये प्राप्त किये जाने वाले प्रयोजन के अनुरूप नहीं होगा ।

(ख) वर्ष 1966 के दौरान तथा 1967 के पहले तीन महीनों के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश में विक्री कर के क्रमशः 5.87 लाख रुपये तथा 2.66 लाख रुपये बट्टे खाते ढाले गये ।

जिला बस्ती उत्तर प्रदेश में नहर के पानी की सप्लाई

2307. श्री भोलहू प्रसाद : क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री 16 दिसम्बर, 1968 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 4684 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में बस्ती जिले में भूखेरा भील से जिस नहर में पानी जाता है उसमें अपर्याप्त सप्लाई के बारे में इस बीच जानकारी एकत्र कर ली गई है ;

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

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

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत भव्यालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) जी, हां ।

(क) भखेड़ा नहर-II का निर्माण प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना में आरम्भ हुआ था और इस को चालू हुए दस वर्ष हो गए हैं । मुख्य नहर की कुल लम्बाई 9 मील, 2 फैलांग है जो गोरखपुर जिले में साइनवां के निकट समाप्त हो जाती है । 1966-67 में इस नहर से अधिकतम 4366 एकड़ भूमि की सिंचाई हुई थी । इस नहर से सिंचाई मुख्यतः रबी में होती है । लारीफ

के दौरान इस नहर से बहुत कम ही सिचाई होती है क्योंकि ताल में पानी पर्याप्त मात्रा में उपलब्ध नहीं होता। क्योंकि नहर की धरिता अपर्याप्त है, इस लिए अन्तिम छोर तक पानी पहुंचने में कुछ देर हो जाती है। जिस दिन पानी छोड़ा जाता है, अन्तिम छोर तक वह सामान्यतः उसके सातवें दिन पहुंचता है और जहां तक रबी सिचाई का सम्बन्ध है, इस से, इस के अन्तिम छोर के क्षेत्र की भी सिचाई होती है। खेड़ा गाँव में निमित नलकूप की कमान में जो क्षेत्र है, वह ऊंचा है और नहरी पानी से इस की सिचाई नहीं की जा सकती थी। अतः इस क्षेत्र में सिचाई की व्यवस्था करने के लिये नल कूप लगा कर उसे नहरी कमान से बाहर निकाल दिया गया। यह नहर इस समय अपने पूर्ण अधिकृत जलिन सार को प्रवाहित करने में असमर्थ है। इस नहर को सही हालत में रखने के लिए कार्यवाही की जा चुकी है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

केन्द्रीय करों की वसूली

2308. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या वित्त मंत्री केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा वसूल किये गये करों के बारे में 11 नवम्बर, 1968 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 163 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) करदाताओं द्वारा अपने हिसाब किताब को रखने के बारे में किसी भाषा अथवा मान्यता प्राप्त भाषाओं को निर्धारित न करने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) क्या भविष्य में विभिन्न आय-कर संकिलों में हिसाब-किताब को उन भाषाओं में रखने के लिए व्यवस्था की जायेगी जो उन संकिलों के शिक्षा संस्थानों की पाठ्य-पुस्तकों के लिए निर्धारित है?

उप प्रधान बंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री नौरारजी देसाई) : (क) सरकार ने करदाताओं

द्वारा हिसाब किताब रखे जाने के लिए कोई भाषा अथवा भाषाएं निर्धारित करना आवश्यक नहीं समझा है। वही लाते आम तौर पर अंग्रेजी में अथवा प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में रखे जाते हैं तथा जिन आयकर अधिकारियों के जिम्मे इन पुस्तकों की जांच करने का कार्य सिपुर्द है वे अमूल्य इन भाषाओं से भी भली भाँति परिचित होते हैं।

(ख) आयकर काबैलियों में कोई हिसाब किताब रखना आवश्यक नहीं होने से यह सवाल नहीं उठता।

Import of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products

2309. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :
SHRI BISWANARAYAN
SHASTRI :

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

(a) the quantity of crude oil and Petroleum products which are likely to be imported during the Fourth Plan period;

(b) the amount of foreign exchange likely to be spent on the import of Oil and Petroleum products during the Fourth Plan period;

(c) the quantity of Crude Oil presently produced in India and imported from abroad;

(d) the total requirement of Crude Oil in the country; and

(e) the requirement of crude Oil and Petroleum products during the Fourth Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS, AND MINES AND METALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) to (b). According to the current estimates, imports during the IV Five Year Plan, of crude oil are likely to be 72.3 million tonnes at a cost of Rs. 650.70 crores at the present prices. Some Petroleum products, of a total quantity of about 3.3 million tonnes and costing about Rs. 52.66 crores, may also have to be imported.

(c) and (d) The country's total requirements of Crude Oil during 1968 were of

the order of 16.1 million tonnes, out of which 5.8 million tonnes were produced in the country, and 10.3 million tonnes were imported.

(e) For the IV Five Year Plan, the requirements of Crude Oil have been currently estimated at 116 million tonnes and of various Petroleum products at 106 million tonnes.

Scheme to Revive Personal Loans by Banks

2310. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :
SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Reserve Bank of India has approved a scheme to revive personal loans by private banks ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). The Reserve Bank has not approved any scheme to revive personal loans by private banks. Certain banks have, however, introduced schemes of personal loans for extending hire purchase credit to consumers. As such schemes help the engineering industries in tiding over the recession and also enable the banks to utilise their surplus funds profitably, the Reserve Bank has not placed any restrictions.

“सौलवैट” का उत्पादन तथा वितरण

2311. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और ज्वान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि “सौलवैट” का उत्पादन तथा वितरण जिसका इस समय विदेशी कम्पनियों द्वारा आयात तथा वितरण किया जाता है, सरकार अपने हाथ में कब तक ले लेगी ।

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और ज्वान तथा धातु मंत्री (डा० त्रिपुरा सेन) : पेट्रोलियम “सौलवैट” आयात नहीं किये जाते हैं। इस समय गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में तेल कम्पनियां अधिकांश सौलवैट को तैयार करती एवं बेचती हैं। सरकारी क्षेत्र में “सौलवैट” के निर्माण

के लिए प्रस्ताव है और इन के उत्पादन के लिए हृदिया शोधन शाला का रूपांकन किया जा रहा है ।

Assistance for Drought-hit Areas of U P

2312. SHRI RANJIT SINGH :
SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :
SHRI D. C. SHARMA :
SHRI BENI SHANKER
SHARMA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Uttar Pradesh Government have requested the Centre to give financial assistance of Rs. 1 crore to combat drought in eight districts in the State ; and

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

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

(b) The Government of India have agreed to a ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 80 lakhs in 1968-69 on various relief and rehabilitation measures, for purposes of Central assistance.

Urban Development Bank at Calcutta

2313. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :
SHRI UMANATH :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Governor of West Bengal has suggested for the establishment of an 'Urban Development Bank' at Calcutta in the private sector with equity shares held by leading industrialists and business houses ; and

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

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) It is understood that while inaugurating a conference on "The Challenge of Calcutta" sponsored by the Indian Chambers of Commerce on December 11, 1968, the Governor of West

Bengal had *inter-alia* suggested the establishment of an Urban Development Bank and invited the reactions of the industrialists and business community to this proposal. Subsequently, following certain discussions between the Government and the industrial and business community, it was decided to form a working group with representatives of Government and the business and the industrial community to work out the proposal in greater detail.

(b) As no detailed proposal has yet been formulated and the matter has not yet come up formally to the Central Government, it is too early to indicate Government's reaction at this stage.

Time taken in Assessment of Income-Tax

2314. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of cases filed by Government against Income-tax evaders during the last three years and the amount estimated for such income ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the time required for assessing and realising Income-tax in many cases is more than ten years ;

(c) if so, the number of such cases : and

(d) steps taken by Government to see that the time required for assessing and realising Income-tax does not exceed more than two years ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) The number of cases in which concealed income was detected and the amount of concealed income involved in those cases during the last three years are as follows :

Year	No. of cases	Concealment involved (Rs.)
1965-66	24,165	20,76,35,490
1966-67	29,294	32,91,94,837
1967-68	32,951	40,19,11,000

(b) Assessment and realisation of tax are two distinct functions. So far as assessments are concerned, they have to be completed, within the time prescribed under the law. This time was four years upto the assessment year 1967-68, three

years for assessment year 1968-69 and it has been reduced to two years for and from assessment years 1969-70 onwards.

As regards recovery, the payment of taxes has normally to be made by the assessee within a period of 35 days from the date the demand notice is served. If there is delay in payment interest at 9% on the unpaid amount is charged till the date of payment. Sometimes when the tax is in dispute or the financial condition of the assessee deteriorates instalments are allowed. Due to some special circumstances, the recovery of tax gets delayed.

(c) The information is not readily available and its collection will involve enormous time and labour which will not be commensurate with the results likely to be achieved.

(d) In view of the position stated in reply to part (b) above the question does not arise in respect of assessments. As regards realisations, it is not possible to put a time-limit of two years for this purpose.

महाराष्ट्र तथा गोदारा की सीमा पर तिलारी नदी पर बांध का निर्माण

2315. श्री शशि भूषण : क्या तिलारी तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) महाराष्ट्र तथा गोदारा की सीमा पर तिलारी नदी पर बांध का निर्माण कार्य जिस की योजना आयोग द्वारा स्वीकृति दी गई थी, कब तक पूरा हो जाने की प्राश्ना है;

(ख) इस बांध के बन जाने पर कृषि की उपज में कितनी वृद्धि होने का अनुमान है;

(ग) गोदारा तथा महाराष्ट्र सरकार किन शर्तों पर यह बांध मिल कर बनाने के लिए सहमत हो गए हैं; और

(घ) इस बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

तिलारी तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिंहे इवर प्रसाद) : (क) महाराष्ट्र सरकार से मिली परियोजना रिपोर्ट की केन्द्रीय जल तथा विद्युत आयोग में तकनीकी बांध हो रही है और अभी तक यह स्वीकृत बही हुई है।

(क) 0.84 लाख टन खाद्यान्न और 3.77 लाख टन गन्ने की अतिरिक्त उपज होने का अनुमान है।

(ग) दोनों सरकारों ने शर्तों के सम्बन्ध में निर्णय लेना है।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

दिल्ली में सिचाई के लिए गंदा पानी दिया जाना

2316. श्री शशि भूषण : क्या सिचाई तथा विचुत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि दिल्ली के आस-पास के 1200 कृषकों को सिचाई के प्रयोजन के लिए गंदा पानी भी उपलब्ध नहीं कराया जाता जबकि मुकुंदपुर, कमल पुर तथा दाहीपुर के कृषकों को कुछ समय पूर्व उन्होंने विश्वास दिलाया था कि कारोनेशन सीबेज ट्रीटमेंट प्लाट का गंदा पानी उन्हें उपलब्ध कराया जाएगा;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली नगर निगम के जल सम्भरण विभाग तथा दिल्ली प्रशासन के प्राधिकारियों ने केवल चार कामों के लिए जल दिया था और शेष फसल की सिचाई नहीं की थी; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके परिणामस्वरूप फसल की कुल कितनी हानि हुई और उसके बारे में सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

सिचाई तथा विचुत मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) से (ग). विवरण संतुष्ट हैं।

विवरण

नाथं सीबेज ट्रीटमेंट प्लाट से निकले पानी की सप्लाई स्वास्थ्य विभाग की सलाह पर बंद की गई है जिन का कहना था कि दिल्ली के लिए पेय जल के अन्तर्गती स्थल के निकट के क्षेत्रों में सिचाई हेतु इस पानी के प्रयोग से पेय जल के दूषित हो जाने का खतरा है जिससे

राजधानी के लिए पेयजल की सप्लाई की सुरक्षा को गम्भीर खतरा हो जायेगा।

कुछ ऐसे उपाय निकालने के लिए जिससे दिल्ली के पेय जल की सप्लाई को दूषित करने का खतरा पहुंचाये बिना निकसित पानी का प्रयोग हो सके, केन्द्रीय सिचाई व बिजली मंत्री ने 16-4-1968 और 5-12-1968 को दो बार इस क्षेत्र का निरीक्षण किया। इस समस्या के सभी पक्षों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, यह विचार किया गया कि इस क्षेत्र में निकसित गंदे पानी की सिचाई हेतु सप्लाई की बहानी पर केवल तब विचार किया जा सकता है जबकि यमुना के बाढ़-पानी को दूर रखने के लिए बांध का निर्माण हो जाये। अतः बजीराबाद वराज से बचाना निकास नालों तक यमुना के साथ-साथ पृथक्कारी तटबन्ध बनाने की स्कीम तैयार की जा रही है।

फिलहाल, दिल्ली प्रशासन ने इस क्षेत्र की लगभग 500 एकड़ भूमि को पश्चिमी यमुना नहर से पानी देने के लिए प्रबन्ध कर दिये हैं।

श्री जगद्गुरु शंकराचार्य द्वारा परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम की आलोचना।

2317. श्री शशि भूषण : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास और नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि पुरी के जगद्गुरु शंकराचार्य ने परिवार नियोजन की की कुद्रु आलोचना की है और परिवार नियोजन को धर्म विरोधी भेदभाव करने वाला तथा अनैतिक बताया है तथा यह भी कहा है कि यदि इसे जारी रखा गया, तो कुछ समय बाद भारत में हिन्दू समाप्त हो जायेगे;

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

(ग) क्या इस मामले पर धार्मिक नेताओं

से बातचीत करने का विचार है ताकि धर्म के नाम पर राष्ट्रीय मामलों में कोई वाधा न उत्पन्न हो ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन, और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (डा श्रीपति चन्द्रशेखर) : (क) जी हाँ 122-12-68 को कुछ समाचार पत्रों में इस आशय का समाचार प्रकाशित हुआ था ।

(ख) परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम को एक धार्मिक कार्यक्रम के रूप में नहीं चलाया जाता है; बल्कि यह सभी समुदाय के लोगों के समाजिक और आर्थिक विकास से सम्बन्धित एक धर्मनिर्वेश आनंदोलन है । यह एक स्वैच्छिक कार्यक्रम है और जाति-पाति धर्म आदि भेदभावों के बिना, सभी नागरिकों के लिए है । इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत सभी नागरिकों को समान रूप से सुविधाएं प्रदान की जाती हैं और प्रायः सभी समुदाय इन्हें स्वीकार करते हैं ।

(ग) भारत सरकार की नीति सभी जनमत नेताओं को, चाहे उनका किसी भी धर्म से सम्बन्ध हो, कार्यक्रम में सम्मिलित करना है । परन्तु विशेष रूप से धार्मिक नेताओं के साथ बातचीत करने का प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

शेख अब्दुल्ला को उनकी पिछली बार जेल से रिहाई के बाद दिया गया बंगला

2318. श्री हुकम सब्द कछवाय : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या शेख अब्दुल्ला की पिछली बार जेल से रिहाई के बाद उनको सरकारी कोटे से दिया गया बंगला अभी अतक उनके नाम पर है अथवा उसे खाली कर दिया गया है ;

(ख) यह अलाटमेंट किस शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत किया था है तथा वह सरकार को बंगले का प्रति मास कितना किराया दे रहे हैं ;

(ग) अलाटमेंट की तिथि से किराये तथा

बंगले में अन्य सुविधाओं के लिए उन्होंने सरकार को कितनी राशि ही है और इसी अवधि में किराये तथा अन्य सुविधाओं के लिए कितनी राशि बकाया है ; और

(घ) इसी मद पर अब उन पर कितनी राशि बकाया है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) बंगला अभी शेख अब्दुल्ला के नाम आवंटित है ।

(ख) आवंटन के बाद प्रस्थाई आधार पर किया गया है और वे 178 रुपये प्रति मास की दर से बंगले का किराया तथा 100 रुपये प्रतिमास फर्नीचर का तदर्श किराया दे रहे हैं ।

(ग) उन्होंने, फरवरी, 1969 को समाप्त होने वाली अवधि के लिए बंगले और फर्नीचर के किराये के रूप में 3,874 रुपये 10 पैसे की राशि अदा की है ।

(घ) उनसे किराया का कोई बकाया देय नहीं है ।

Construction of Sluice Gates in Khiroi River Near Hariharpur

2319. 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 examination of the proposal to construct sluice gates in Khiroi river near Hariharpur Kaligaon, Muraitha has since been completed ;

(b) if so, the result thereof ; and

(c) whether the proposal for the construction of embankments on both sides of river Mohini has been finalised and approved ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Embankments on River Kamala

2320 SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 153 on the 18th November, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the scheme for the extension of embankments on both sides of river Kamala from Jai Nagar into the Nepalese territory has since been finalised ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (c). The Government of Bihar have reported that scheme reports are being drawn up and that the estimates, etc. are expected to be ready in the near future.

Shortage of Kerosene Oil in Bihar

2321. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact there is shortage or non-availability of kerosene Oil in Babubarahi, Phulparas and Loukaha-Laukahhi Blocks of Darbhanga District and in few areas in Saharsa district, Bihar ;

(b) if so, the causes thereof : and

(c) whether Government have taken any steps to stop the black marketing in oil there and made arrangements for the adequate supplies of kerosene oil to the above said areas ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS, AND MINES AND METALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The selling price of kerosene oil has been statutorily fixed by the State Government, which has also asked its local officers to check malpractices by tightening up supervision and taking legal action against defaulting dealers.

Oil Exploration in Arabian Sea-bed in Kerala

2322. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE :

SHRIMATI SUSEELA

GOPALAN :

SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :

SHRI D. N. PATODIA :

SHRI RAMCHANDRA

VEERAPPA :

SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :

SHRI N. K. SANGHI :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Kerala Government have requested for starting Oil Survey Work to asses the quality available and to find out whether oil exploration from Arabian sea-bed between Cranganore and Alleppey in Kerala would be economically feasible ;

(b) if so, whether Government have considered the proposal ;

(c) if not, the reasons therefore ; and

(d) when Government propose to start the survey work ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS, AND MINES AND METAES (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) Yes, A request for further systematic probe along the shores of Kerala was received from the Government of Kerala in May, 1967.

(b) As the results obtained from the surveys carried out on the land and the adjoining offshore area were not favourable, it was not considered necessary to carry out further work in in the offshore area in the near future.

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

Primary Health Centres in Uttar Pradesh

2323. SHRI VISHWANATH PANDEY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Primary Health Centres functioning at present in Uttar Pradesh ;

(b) the number of Primary Health Centres opened during 1967-68 ; and

(c) the amount allotted for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) 735.

(b) and (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha in due course.

**Family Planning Programme in
Uttar Pradesh**

2324. SHRI VISHWANATH PANDEY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the total financial assistance given to Uttar Pradesh Government for Family Planning Programme during 1968 ;

(b) the amount utilised and ;

(c) the upto-date progress made by the State in implementing these programmes.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR) : (a) A tentative allocation of Rs. 358.22 lakhs has been made to the Government of Uttar Pradesh for the year 1968-69 for implementation of the Family Planning Programme.

Besides, a sum of Rs. 11.85 lakhs has been sanctioned to the State Government during 1968-69 on account of arrear payment for the year 1965-66.

(b) According to the State Government, an expenditure of Rs. 203.28 lakhs (provisional) was incurred during the period from 1.4.1968 to 31.12.68.

(c) A statement is enclosed.

STATEMENT

The State of Uttar Pradesh has already taken necessary measures to set up the required organisation at various levels for implementing the Family Planning Programme. Besides, a cell in the Health and Medical Department at the State Secretariat, a full-fledged State Family Planning Bureau for overall supervision, administration and proper functioning of

the Family Planning Programme has been established. District Family Planning Bureaus have been set up in all the 54 districts of the State. These district bureaus have got both IUCD and sterilisation mobile units to render services. They also are equipped with mass education and audio-visual units. There are 208 Urban Family Welfare Planning Centres and a Main Rural Family Welfare Planning Centre in each of the 875 Primary Health Centres. In addition, there are 2625 Sub-centres functioning for family planning in these Primary Health Centres. For providing services in IUCD and sterilisation, besides, the mobile units, there are 234 static units for IUCD insertions and 479 static sterilisation units.

At the State level, Cabinet Sub-Committee, Family Planning Council, Implementation Committee, Grants Committee and Mass Communication and Advisory Committee have been constituted and are functioning to take quick policy decisions and coordinate the work in its various aspects. Further Divisional and District level Implementation Committees have also been formed.

Seven Regional Training Centres for training of the various categories of personnel working in family planning have been set up in the State and they have been organising courses for training and orientation of the various categories.

Mass publicity has been mounted up and the message of family planning has been carried to the different parts of the State through films, bus-boards, wall-paintings, Riksha-boards and other means.

During the period 1st April, 1968 to 31st January, 1969, 76234 IUCD insertions and 138439 sterilisation operations have been performed bringing the cumulative number of IUCD insertions since inception to 331,196 and sterilisation operations to 531,946.

During the period 1st April, 1968 to 31st December, 1968, 13,28,704 pieces of Nirodh (Condoms), 3,32,209 Foam tablets, 26,408 Jelly/Cream tubes and 1,160 Diaphragms had been supplied through the various family planning centres and sub-centres.

Income Tax Assessments in U. P.

2325. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total assessment made in respect of income-tax Uttar Pradesh State during the last three years upto December, 1968 ;

(b) the recoveries made during the above period ; and

(c) the steps taken to collect the arrears ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). The information in respect of U. P. I and II charges is as under :

Financial year.	Total No. of assessments made.	Amount of Income-tax recovered (In crores of Rs.)
1966-67	1,92,136	16.02
1967-68	1,79,607	17.22
1968-69	1,46,697	8.88
(upto Dec. '68).		

(c) Appropriate steps as provided in law for recovery of tax are taken on the merits and circumstances of each case.

2. The following further measures have also been devised to recover the collectible tax or reduce the arrears of Income tax as early as possible :

- Taking over of recovery work by the Income-tax Department in 5 important districts of U. P.
- Introduction of Functional Distribution Scheme with Special emphasis on collection work.
- Creation of two Commissioner of Income-tax charges in Uttar Pradesh State for ensuring effective supervision.

Writing off of Income Tax Arrears

2326. SHRI P. GOPALAN :
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
SHRI UMANATH :
SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN :
SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA :

SHRI NITIKAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY :

SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK :

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :

SHRI LOBO PRABHU :

SHRI BADRUDDUA :

SHRI R. K. SINHA :

SHRIMATIILA PAL

CHAUDHURI :

SHRI D. N. PATODIA :

SHRI B. K. DAS

CHOWDHURI :

SHRI S. M. JOSHI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to write off a large part of income-tax effective arrears as on the 31st March, 1969 as recommended by the Administrative Reforms Commission ;

(b) if so, the amount involved therein and the details of assessee who will benefit thereby ; and

(c) the reasons for writing off the arrears ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) The report of the Administrative Reforms Commission on Central Direct Taxes Administration has been received by Government only recently and the recommendations made therein are under examination. It may be added that the Commission's recommendation is only for the writing-off of those outstanding demands which are clearly irrecoverable.

(b) and (c). The question does not arise at this state.

Unemployed Mining Engineers

2327. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of unemployed Mining Engineers in each State at present ;

(b) the reasons therefore ; and

(c) the steps taken or being taken to provide them employment ?

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

(a) State/Union Territory	No. of persons registered as *Mining Engineers who were on the live register of Employment Exchanges as on 31.12.68.
Andhra Pradesh	20
Assam	1
Bihar	145
Chandigarh	--
Delhi	7
Goa	1
Gujarat	--
Haryana	--
Himachal Pradesh	--
Jammu & Kashmir	--
Kerala	1
Madhya Pradesh	10
Madras	10
Maharashtra	8
Manipur	--
Mysore	67
Orissa	18
Pondicherry	--
Punjab	--
Rajasthan	15
Tripura	--
Uttar Pradesh	5
West Bengal	17
Total	325

*Included Graduates, Post-Graduates and Diploma holders in Mining Engineering and those without degree or diploma in Mining Engineering as well.

(b) With the reduction in the production targets of mining industry, the requirements of Mining Engineers anticipated earlier had not come up whereas the number of persons qualifying continued to rise.

(c) The steps being considered in this regard include exploration of the new areas in which mining engineers could be profitably employed, amending regulations to permit employment of mining graduates as Safety Officers, Ventilation Officers, Coal Dust and Sampling Officers etc., restricting employment of persons above 60

years of age in positions of senior statutory responsibility in mines, institution of schemes of scholarships by large organisations and States interested in mineral development and exploration of possibilities, restricting admissions to the Mining Engineering Institutions and closing down some of the Institutions so as to prevent further accumulation of unemployed Mining Graduates.

New Petrol Pumps in West Bengal

2128. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of new petrol pumps which were permitted to be set up in West Bengal since the appointment of the present Governor of West Bengal ; and

(b) the names and designations of these new petrol dealers ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS, AND MINES AND METALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) and (b). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Trusts

2329. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Trusts for the purposes mentioned in Entry 28 of the Concurrent list of Subjects in operation in India ;

(b) whether Government have any control over them ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) There are some Central Acts relating to particular categories of Trusts falling within the purview of entry 28 of the Concurrent List, such as, the Religious Endowments Act, 1863, the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, the Charitable and Religious Trusts Act, 1890, the Wakf Act, 1954, etc. but there is no Central Act of a general nature applicable to all Trusts falling within the purview

of entry 23 of the Concurrent List. As the matter is in the Concurrent List, a number of States have their own enactments relating to different classes of Trusts falling within the purview of the said entry 28. Except for the Bombay Public Trusts Act, 1950, which is of a general nature, most of the State enactments deal separately with Hindu religious or charitable endowments and other religious or charitable endowments. As most of the enactments dealing with trusts falling within the purview of entry 28 are State enactments and as there is no general law providing for registration of all Trusts falling within the purview of entry 28 of the Concurrent List, it is not possible to state the total number of such Trusts with any degree of accuracy.

(b) and (c). The various enactments, both Central and State, falling within the purview of entry 28 of the Concurrent List provide for varying measures of control over Trusts to which such enactments are applicable by an agency provided for the purpose in those enactments and also by Government. A draft Public Trusts Bill Providing *inter alia* for a uniform law with regard to the control and supervision of public trusts falling within the purview of entry 28 of the Concurrent List has been circulated by the Central Government in August, 1968, for the comments of the State Governments.

Allocation of Funds for Development of Calcutta

2330. SHRI JOYTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the amount proposed to be allocated by the Central Government for the development of Calcutta during the Fourth Five Year Plan period :

(b) the items on which this amount is likely to be spent ;

(c) whether it is a fact that when Shri T. T. Krishnamachari was the Finance Minister, two hundred crores of rupees were allocated on this account ; and

(d) if so how the amount was utilised ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) and (b). The Fourth Plan allocations have not yet been finalised. The Government of West Bengal have, however, proposed an outlay of Rs. 43.38 crores in the Fourth Five Year Plan for the Schemes relating to Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage, and improvement of Traffic and Transportation as also for Slum Improvement, Housing and Urban Development and other miscellaneous schemes in the Calcutta Metropolitan District.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. During the Third Five Year Plan period, a special poll provision of Rs. 20 crores was made for the development schemes of Calcutta Metropolitan District, the expenditure being shared between the Central Government and the Government of West Bengal on a 50 : 50 basis. Against this provision, an expenditure of Rs. 840.92 lakhs only was incurred by the State Government on the various development schemes indicated above and a sum of Rs. 420.46 lakhs was released to them as Central assistance.

Assets of Shri Hari Das Mundhra's Concerns in U.K.

2331. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in 1966, two officials of the Income-tax Department proceeded to U. K. and conducted investigations there into assets of Hari Das Mundhra's Concerns in U. K. ;

(b) if so, whether the said officials have submitted their report ;

(c) the full text of the report submitted by the said officials ;

(d) the reasons as to why the text has not been laid on the Table ; and

(e) the action, if any, taken by Government on the said report ;

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

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

Projects Financed by World Bank in Latin American Countries

2332. SHRI N. K. SOMANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that conditions governing tenders for projects financed by the World Bank in Latin American countries stipulate that only aid-giving countries are entitled to submit such tenders ;

(b) whether it does not come in the way of Indian companies submitting tenders for many development projects in Latin American countries ; and

(c) the steps proposed by Government to get these conditions waived through the World Bank ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) No, Sir. The World Bank has negotiated joint financing arrangements with developed countries for projects in certain Latin American countries.

These joint financing arrangements are, however, not expected to supersede the World Bank's normal procedures for procurement of goods on the basis of international competitive tendering in which all member countries can participate. If the successful tender happens to come from any of the countries with whom joint financing arrangements have been concluded by the Bank, that country with the lowest tender will have to work within the framework of the arrangement. If a tenderer from a developing country had made the lowest evaluated bid, the developing country would not be called upon to work under the joint financing arrangements and the contract would be financed out of the Bank loan for the project in the normal course.

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

New Hospitals in Kerala State

2333. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of new hospitals pro-

posed to be opened in Kerala during the Fourth Plan period ;

(b) whether the State Government has approached the Central Government for certain additional financial aid for the development of certain clinics ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) It is proposed to start two paediatric hospitals, one each at Ernakulam and Kozhikode. It is also proposed to add three thousand more beds in various hospitals and to construct at least ten payward rooms in each Taluk Hospital and twenty more in District and other major hospitals. Construction of District Polyclinics for accommodating outpatient departments in certain District Hospitals on modern lines is also to be taken up during Fourth Plan Period.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Inter-State Water Dispute between Madras and Kerala

2334. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the latest position with regard to the Madras-Kerala Inter-State Water dispute ; and

(b) the action taken to solve it ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). The matter was discussed with the Chief Ministers of Kerala and Tamil Nadu on 21.12.1968 at Madras. Some suggestions have been put forward for resolving the dispute. These are under examination by the States and are expected to be finalised at the next meeting to be held shortly at Trivandrum.

Indian Accounts in Swiss Banks

2335. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :

SHRI R. K. SINHA ;
 SHRI VALMIKI
 CHOUDHARY :
 SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :
 SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :
 SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN :
 SHRI JOYTIRMOY BASU :
 SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
 SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government investigated into the cases of prominent Indians and businessmen having their accounts in the Swiss banks ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the action taken by Government in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) to (c). No investigations are possible as we are informed that the Swiss banks and the Swiss Government continue to maintain complete secrecy in such matters and have not agreed to disclose details to any foreign government.

Fertilizer Factory At Paradeep, Orissa

2336. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether decision has been taken for setting up a fertilizer factory at Paradeep in Orissa ;

(b) if so, the name of private party whom the Orissa Government have sponsored for this purpose ;

(c) the details of the concessions which the State Government have agreed to extend to this private business house ;

(d) whether the details about the feedstocks and other related matters in connection with this factory have gone into ; and

(e) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS, AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). M/S Sahu Jain Ltd. Calcutta have

submitted a proposal for establishing a fertilizer project at Paradeep. The proposal envisages import of ammonia and phosphoric acid for some years. The matter is under examination and no decision has yet been taken.

(c) The State Government are willing to give adequate facilities in the shape of land, power, water etc. to M/S Sahu Jain Ltd.

(d) and (e). As stated above, the matter is still under examination.

परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम के लिए राज्य-सरकारों को दिये गये धन का उचित प्रयोग

2337. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुमाराह : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की है कि परिवार नियोजन के लिए राज्य सरकारों को दिये गये धन का परिवार नियोजन के लिए ही उचित प्रयोग होता है ;

(ल) क्या किसी राज्य सरकार द्वारा धन का अन्य कार्यों के लिये प्रयोग के बारे में कोई विवाद है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है तथा इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास भव्यालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (डा० शोपति बन्द्रेश्वर) :

(क) अपेक्षित सूचना का विवरण संलग्न है ।

विवरण

परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम एक केन्द्र समर्थित योजना है और प्रधान रूप से राज्य सरकारों के जरिये इसे कार्यान्वित किया जाता है, जिसके लिए भारत सरकार अनुमोदित पैटने के अनुसार राज्य सरकारों द्वारा व्यय किये गये कुल रुपयोग की 96-97 प्रतिशत के बराबर सहायता प्रदान करती है । 1969-70

से इस कार्यक्रम के लिए सौ प्रतिशत सहायता प्रदान करने का प्रस्ताव किया गया है। क्रियान्वित के मनुसार स्टाफ और अन्य व्यय सम्बन्धी मदों के पैटन राज्य स्तर से लेकर निचले स्तर तक अपर्याप्त आमंत्रण परिवार कल्याण नियोजन केंद्रों और उपकेंद्रों के विभिन्न स्तरों के लिए निर्धारित किये गये हैं। राज्य सरकारों को आवंटन का समायोजन राज्य के महालेखाकार से प्राप्त लेखा प्रमाणपत्र के आधार पर किया जाता है। भारत के नियंत्रक और महालेखा-परीक्षक ने, परिवार नियोजन विभाग के कहने पर सभी महालेखाकारों को अनुदेश जारी कर दिये हैं कि राज्यों में परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम पर हुए व्यय की ठीक प्रकार से जांच करें। राज्य स्तर वर आम्लरिक लेखा और लेखा-परीक्षा दल मंजूर किये गये हैं और परिवार नियोजन विभाग में केन्द्रीय लेखा दलों की स्थापना की गई है। निर्धारित फार्म में राज्यों से व्यय एवं प्राप्त किये गये लक्ष्यों का त्रैमासिक विवरण भी प्राप्त किया जाता है और उसकी समीक्षा की जाती है। भारत सरकार ने यह भी निर्धारित किया है कि व्यय की उचित जांच करने के उद्देश्य से निरीक्षण अधिकारियों को 5-10 प्रतिशत मामलों की जांच करनी चाहिए।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

दरीबा तांबा परियोजना

2338. श्री भोला नाथ आस्टर : क्या पेंट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और लान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दरीबा तांबा परियोजना (राजस्थान) के परियोजना प्रतिवेदन पर विचार कर लिया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस प्रतिवेदन की प्रति सभा-पटल पर रखने का है;

(ग) इस प्रतिवेदन से क्या निष्कर्ष निकाले

गये हैं और अग्रेतर क्या भूमिगत जांच की गई है; और

(घ) यदि सक्त प्रतिवेदन पर विचार पूरा नहीं हुआ है, तो इसकी इस समय क्या स्थिति है?

पेंट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और लान तथा धातु मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) से (घ). प्रायोजना की व्यवहार्यता के सम्बन्ध में कुछ शंकाएं उत्पन्न हो गई और हिन्दुस्तान कॉर्पर लिमिटेड को यह सुभाया गया है कि प्रायोजना को वास्तविक रूप से व्यवहार्य बनाने के लिए और आगे समन्वेषण कार्य आवश्यक होगा। यह बात हिन्दुस्तान कॉर्पर लिमिटेड के विचाराधीन है।

दरीबा तांबा परियोजना

2339. श्री भोला नाथ आस्टर : क्या पेंट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और लान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में दरीबा तांबा परियोजना पर अब तक कितना व्यय किया गया है;

(ख) उक्त परियोजना से कब उत्पादन आरम्भ होने की सम्भावना है;

(ग) वहां पर उत्पादन कार्य आरम्भ करने में अब तक क्या कठिनाइयां सामने आई हैं; और

(घ) उस में तकनीकी तथा अकुशल मजदूरों की अलग-अलग संख्या कितनी है?

पेंट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और लान तथा धातु मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) : 31 दिसम्बर, 1968, तक किया गया खर्च निम्न प्रकार से है :—

(लाख रुपयों में)	राष्ट्रीय लनिज विकास निगम लिमिटेड/हिन्दुस्तान कॉर्पर लिमिटेड	6.96
भारतीय लान ब्लूरो/भारतीय भूविज्ञान संबंधित संस्था		66.00

(क) और (ग)। राष्ट्रीय खनिज विकास निगम लिमिटेड ने दरिवा तांबा निषेंगों के विकास के लिए एक प्रायोजना रिपोर्ट तैयार की थी। रिपोर्ट की सरकार द्वारा जांच की गई थी और प्रायोजना की व्यवहार्यता के सम्बन्ध में कुछ शंकाएं उत्पन्न हो गई। हिन्दुस्तान कापर लिमिटेड को (जिन्होंने इस योजना को अब अपने अधिकार में लिया है) यह सुझाया गया था कि प्रायोजना को वास्तविक रूप से व्यवहार्य बनाने के लिए और आगे समन्वेषण कार्य आवश्यक होगा। यह बात हिन्दुस्तान कापर लिमिटेड के विवाराधीन है।

(घ) 4 नियमित तकनीकी कर्मचारी ; 8 कुशल, 19 ग्रंथ-कुशल और 14 ग्रंथ-कुशल मजदूर दैनिक भत्ते पर काम में लगाये हुए हैं।

Distribution of Indane Gas Agencies in Uttar Pradesh

2340. **SHRI NARAIN SWARUP SHARMA :**
SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI :
SHRI SURAJ BHAN :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that 'Indane Gas' agencies are likely to be distributed in certain Western Districts of Uttar Pradesh.

(b) the details of applications received, district-wise, and the criteria being adopted in the disposal of those applications ; and

(c) the steps being taken to check mal-practices on this account ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS, AND MINES AND METALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). It is not in the commercial interest of the Indian Oil Corporation to disclose the details of the applications received.

Selection of Indane distributorship is made on the recommendations of a Selection Committee. This committee is required to screen and inspect the facilities

of the applicants. The criteria laid down for selection include adequate existing show room in commercial locality, godown, transport, telephone, financial stability, local reputation, ability to offer personal attention to business, high standard of individualised quick customer service; nature of existing business etc. The recommendations of the Selection Committee are considered and approved in the Marketing Division at the highest level.

Demand of Copper

2341. **SHRI S. R. DAMANI :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated demand of copper by the year 1973-74 and the steps taken to meet it by internal production ;

(b) the present capacity of the Hindustan Copper Ltd., and the time by which the projects will commence fully rated capacity production ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission have recommended to enter into equity participation with developing countries for development of copper and preparation of concentrates ; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction thereto and the details of negotiations with foreign parties, if any ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS, AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) The Planning Group on Non-ferrous metals has estimated the demand of copper to be 1,24,000 tonnes by 1973-74.

At present there is only one unit in the country engaged in the production of copper viz. M/s. Indian Copper Corporation in the private sector. Its production capacity is 9,600 tonnes per annum. This unit has been licensed to expand production to 16,500 tonnes. This is likely to materialise by 1970-71.

M/s. Hindustan Copper Ltd., a public sector undertaking, is developing copper deposits at Khetri in Rajasthan for the production of 31,000 tonnes of electrolytic copper metal per annum (21,000 tonnes from the mine at Khetri and 10,000 tonnes from the nearby mine at Kolihan). They

also contemplate to develop copper deposits at Rakha in Bihar and copper-lead deposits in Agnigundala in Andhra Pradesh. But after all this also there would be a considerable gap between indigenous availability and requirement of copper which will have to be met by imports.

(b) The Khetri Copper Project is still in the construction stage. It is expected to commence production of concentrates by 1970-71 and to achieve full production of copper metal by 1972-73.

(c) and (d). In the Report of Planning Group on Non-Ferrous Metals, there is a recommendation for Indian equity participation with developing/under developed countries having copper ore reserves for the development of copper etc. No specific proposal for such participation has, however, been received in the Planning Commission. As such, there have been no negotiations at Government level so far.

Growth of Corporate Sector

2342. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have carried out a survey of the results of the working of the corporate sector of the Indian economy in 1967-68 ;

(b) if so, the findings thereof ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the growth rate in this sector has fallen from 25.8 per cent in 1966-67 to 13.3 per cent in 1967-68 ; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps which Government propose to take to help this very vital sector of the country's economy ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Information on the working of the corporate sector during 1967-68 is not yet available with Government.

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

Collections Through Small Savings Scheme

2343. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : SHRI MANGALATHU MADAM :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the collection made during the

current year through the small savings scheme and how they compare with last year's figures ;

(b) whether collections in rural areas have shown an improvement and if so to what extent and steps taken to maintain the present tempo in the small savings ;

(c) whether the State Governments' lotteries are creating a set-back to the working of this scheme ; and

(d) if so, whether Government can issue a directive to State Governments to stop lotteries ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Net Small Savings collections in the current financial year upto the end of December, 1968 have been of the same order as in the corresponding period last year, viz., Rs. 48 crores.

(b) Separate figures of collections in rural areas are not available. However, the fact that the collections in the Post Office Savings Bank have been higher by Rs. 5 crores this year would indicate that rural savings this year have been better.

Special campaigns have been taken up on a selective basis in rural areas in co-operation with the Panchayat Administrations especially for encouraging the opening of savings accounts in the Post Office Savings Bank. A large number of branch offices in villages have also been given Savings Bank powers to make it possible for rural savers to open accounts near their homes. It is expected that as a result of these steps rural Small Savings would go up further.

(c) and (d) It is difficult to say whether the lotteries conducted by State Governments have affected the Small Savings collections.

Public Provident Fund Scheme

2344. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state .

(a) the progress made with regard to the working of the Public Provident Fund Scheme ;

(b) the total deposits up-to-date since its inception and the administrative expenditure incurred for running the scheme ; and

(c) the organization set up for the purpose ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) to (c). Subscriptions under the Public Provident Fund Scheme are being accepted at the branches of the State Bank of India and its subsidiaries with effect from the 1st July, 1968. The number of accounts opened till the end of January, 1969 was over 2,000, the subscriptions being Rs. half a crore.

No separate organization has been set up so far for running the Scheme. However, the State Bank of India and its subsidiaries will have to be suitably remunerated on the basis of the expenditure incurred by them.

Family Planning Programme

2345. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the amount spent during the current year on the family planning drive by the Central Government :

(b) the allocations made by the State Governments in their own budgets for this programme ; and

(c) whether the drive has an even progress in urban and rural areas and in all the States and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

(c) No. The progress of the programme has had different pace in various States and in urban and rural areas. Some of the important factors contributing to these differences are :

(i) Extent of establishment of organisational set-up at various levels like rural centres and sub-centres, urban centres, district bureaux, mobile service units etc ;

- (ii) Availability of medical and para-medical staff in some States for providing services ;
- (iii) Extent of development of motivational and educational efforts in different States ;
- (iv) Degree of literacy and consciousness about the Small Family Norm obtaining in different areas ;
- (v) Difficulties of communications etc. in some areas.

L. I. C. Investment in Rural Areas through Land Mortgage Banks

2346. SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total investment made by the Life Insurance Corporation of India in rural areas through Land Mortgage banks in 1967-68 ; and

(b) the total interest earned by the Life Insurance Corporation during the above period for the investments made ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). The total investments made by the Life Insurance Corporation of India in rural areas through Land Mortgage banks during 1967-68 amounted to Rs. 10,33.61 lakhs and the interest earned on these investments was Rs. 30.40 lakhs.

मध्य प्रदेश में सिचाई योजनायें

2347. श्री नाहराज अहिरचार : क्या सिचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार अभी तक मध्य प्रदेश की किन सिचाई योजनाओं पर विचार कर रही है; और

(ल) इस बारे में अन्तिम निर्णय कब तक किये जाने की संभावना है ?

तिचाई तथा विद्युत योजनायमें उप यन्त्रों (श्री लिहेस्वर प्रसाद) : (क) निम्नलिखित तीन

बड़ी और तेरह मध्यम सिचाई परियोजनाओं की इन समय जांच हो रही है : -

वृहत परियोजनाएं

- 1 सत्यारा चरण-1
- 2 मुक्त
- 3 बार्गी

मध्यम परियोजनाएं

- 1 सिथ व्यपवर्तन वीयर स्कीम
- 2 नेहलेसरा
- 3 जामनी दक्षिण तट नहर
- 4 कसियारी
- 5 कंवरपुर
- 6 चण्डोरे ताल
- 7 मयाना ताल
- 8 जोहिला
- 9 पिपलिया कुमार
- 10 परांच
- 11 बिछिया ताल
- 12 फुटका
- 13 बरगूर नाला ताल

(ल) जब नई स्कीमों के लिए चौथी योजना के प्रबन्ध का पता लग जाएगा तथा तकनीकी जांच पूरी हो जाएगी ।

Credit Guarantee Scheme and Bill Market Scheme

2348. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have assessed the working of the Credit Guarantee Scheme and the Bill Market Scheme in so far as it related to the small sector industries for the year 1968 :

(b) if so, to what extent the facilities provided under these schemes were fully utilised by the small industries and the reasons for partial non-utilisation, if any ; and

(c) the allocations made for the year 1969 ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) The Credit Guarantee Scheme provides a degree of protection to the lending institutions against possible losses in respect of their advances

to small-scale enterprises. The scheme is operated by the Reserve Bank as an agent of the Central Government and its operation is reviewed periodically. Recently in the light of the experience gathered in the working of the scheme, the charge for guarantee has been reduced with effect from 1st October 1968 from 1/4% to 1/10% in respect of institutions which seek guarantee in respect of all their eligible advances from the credit guarantee organisation.

The Bill Market Scheme is operated by the Reserve Bank to provide facilities for refinance to scheduled commercial banks under certain terms and conditions. In respect of advances to small scale industries, the Reserve Bank has been providing refinance since August, 1967 at the concessional rate of 4.5% in respect of advances to small scale industries guaranteed by the credit guarantee organisation. The refinance was available in respect of the increment in advances to the small-scale industrial sector over a certain base period. Recently with effect from February 6, 1969 the Reserve Bank has extended this facility of refinance upto the total of bank short-term advances to small-scale industries.

(b) Since the inception of the Credit Guarantee Scheme upto November 1968, 80284 guarantees have been issued for an amount of Rs. 345.62 crores. Under the Bill Market Scheme the Reserve Bank has sanctioned during the current busy season credit limits aggregating Rs. 3.34 crores to eight scheduled commercial banks.

(c) Having regard to the nature of the two schemes, the question of making any special allocations does not arise.

Research Schemes for Certain Diseases

2349. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the different research schemes that are being pursued at Government level for discovering medicines for deadly diseases like Cancer, Small-pox, T.B., etc. ;

(b) whether Government give any aid to private research organisations to pursue such efforts ;

(c) if so, the different schemes that are

being worked upon at present both in the public and private sectors ; and

(d) the progress made so far ?

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

Devolution of Central Taxes to States to Remove Regional Imbalance

2350. **SHRI D. N. PATODIA :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the State Governments have urged the Centre for cent per cent devolution of Central taxes to the States to remove regional imbalance in respect of developmental activities ;

(b) whether Government have communicated their decision to the Government of Bihar in this regard ; and

(c) if so, the content of the decision conveyed and Government's reaction to the demands from other Governments ?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Payment of Debts in Goods

2351. **SHRI RABI RAY :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that his Ministry have suggested that India should persuade her debtors to accept her goods in payment ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). The Finance Ministry has not suggested that India should persuade her debtors to accept her goods in part payment. Such a step cannot provide any real relief unless additionality of exports is also ensured. Taking this factor into account, the Indian delega-

tion made a general suggestion to the II UNCTAD that repayment of tied loans could be related to the increment in the export of debtor country, thus imparting a fresh momentum to trade development and at the same time assuring partial repayment of debts. There was no significant response to the suggestion.

दबरा, जिला ग्वालियर में सिन्धु परियोजना

2352. **श्री रामाबतार शर्मा :** क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दबरा, जिला ग्वालियर में सिन्धु परियोजना का कार्य आरम्भ हो गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस कार्य में कितनी प्रगति हुई है ;

(ग) यह कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जाने की सम्भावना है ; और

(घ) यदि उपर्युक्त भाग (क) का उत्तर नकारात्मक है, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं तथा यह कार्य कब तक आरम्भ हो जायेगा ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) से (घ). सिंधु परियोजना को अभी कार्यान्वित के लिए स्वीकार किया जाना है। मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने भू-विज्ञान संबंधी प्रतुसंधानों पर अपनी रिपोर्ट अभी प्रस्तुत नहीं की है जो कि केन्द्रीय जल तथा विद्युत आयोग द्वारा मंगवाई गई थी। बहरहाल, राज्य सरकार औरी योजना के दौरान इस स्कीम को हाथ में लेने का विचार रखती है।

रामेश्वरम में तेल निषेध

2353. **श्री रामाबतार शर्मा :** क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और ज्वान तथा धातु मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आरम्भिक

सर्वेक्षण से रामेश्वरम के निकट तेल के पर्याप्त निषेधों के होने के संकेत मिले हैं ;

(ल) यदि हां, तो ऐसे सर्वेक्षणों का व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) इन तेल के निषेधों का वार्तिजिक नाम उठाने हेतु क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन, और ज्वान तथा खातु मंत्री (डा० श्रीगुण मेन) : (क) और (ब). जी नहीं । सर्वेक्षणों से केवल अन्तर स्थलीय स्थितियों का पता चला है जो हाइड्रोकार्बन के संबंध के लिये अनुकूल हैं । खुदाई द्वारा इसकी परीक्षा की आवश्यकता होगी ।

(ग) फ़िलहाल नहीं ।

Meeting of Prime Minister with Industrialists on Development of Calcutta

2354. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any report on the meeting held in Calcutta between the Prime Minister and a group of industrialists on the problem of Calcutta's development ;

(b) if so, the main conclusions arrived at in that meeting ;

(c) whether any steps have been planned to solve Calcutta's developmental problems in the light of the Prime Minister's meeting with the industrialists ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) and (b). Some industrialists had a meeting with the Prime Minister at Raj Bhavan, Calcutta, on 23rd December, 1968. The discussion at the meeting centred round the problems of Calcutta city and its development.

The discussions were of a general nature and there was no question of any specific conclusions, as such, being arrived at. The

Prime Minister expressed her sympathetic interest in dealing with the development problems of Calcutta City.

(c) and (d). Government of West Bengal have already got prepared, through the Calcutta Metropolitan Planning Organisation, the Basic Development Plan for the Calcutta Metropolitan District. The main features of the plan are :

- (i) Provision of essential services like water supply and drainage for the entire population in the Calcutta Metropolitan District.
- (ii) Improvement of roads and transportation links to facilitate the flow of people and goods within the District.
- (iii) Clearance of slum busties through acquisition of busti land and effecting such improvements as provision of water supply, sanitation, drainage, paving, lighting, etc.
- (iv) Provision of a second bridge across Hooghly to improve communication facilities between Howrah and Calcutta.
- (v) Creation of new self-contained townships within the District so as to take care of the future growth of the city and to facilitate shifting of the population from the congested areas.

The implementation of the plan is the responsibility of the State Govt. However, in addition to the re-imbursement of the entire organisational expenses incurred by the C.M.P.O. during the Third Plan and 1966-67 on the preparation of the Basic Development Plan for the Calcutta Metropolitan District, the Central Government has given financial and technical assistance to the State Government in regard to water supply and drainage scheme, slum clearance, industrial housing and metropolitan transportation planning.

Electricity Board for Manipur

2355. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering the formation of an Electricity Board

for Manipur to take up the Supply of electricity in Manipur ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) An Electricity Board in the Union Territory of Manipur is not justifiable in view of the limited power development in the territory.

Allowances to Nursing Staff of Manipur Government Hospitals

2357. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4689 on the 16th December, 1968 and state :

(a) whether Government have since examined the question of grant of allowances to the nursing staff of Manipur on the basis of the corresponding allowances sanctioned to the Nursing staff in Assam and sanctioned the same ; and

(b) if so, the nature of the allowances and when the same will be given effect to ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) and (b). Sanction has been accorded to the grant of messing allowance, dhobi allowance and uniform allowance to the nursing staff and trainee nurses of the Government of Manipur on the pattern of the Government of Assam.

These orders take effect from the 1st January, 1969.

Imphal Municipality

2358. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 670 on the 14th December, 1967 and state :

(a) whether financial position of the

Imphal Municipality, Manipur has since improved ;

(b) whether the Imphal Municipality has acted in accordance with the suitable advice conveyed to the Government of Manipur to improve its finance ; and

(c) if so, the points of the advice which have been implemented and what are yet to be implemented ?

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

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

Statement

The Imphal Municipality was advised on the following points :

- (i) The Municipality should take a quick decision about the manner in which the problem of the allotment of the Women's market can be solved consistently with the financial interests of the Municipality.
- (ii) The Municipality should introduce a system of daily or monthly rentals for the use of stalls apart from the licensing of stalls.
- (iii) Every effort should be made to shift the road-side vendors to available vacant stalls inside the market. The road side vendors should be charged a specially high rate to induce them to move to the stalls.
- (iv) The strength of the staff and its work load should be carefully scrutinised.
- (v) Check posts should be set up on all avenues of entry into the town for purposes of Octroi duty.
- (vi) For re-assessment of the valuation of buildings the services of an experienced person having lone assessment work in the Government of West Bengal or Assam or another State should be obtained on deputation basis.
- (vii) The rates of holdings and lighting tax should be increased from 1½% to at least 10%.

- (viii) The Municipality should levy a Cycle tax.
- (ix) Profession tax should be levied.
- (x) The Municipality should prepare a register of its properties with full details of their dis-position, dates of their acquisition by the Municipality with necessary reference to documents and the revenues to be collected from such properties.
- (xi) The Municipal limits should be so extended as to include all the built-up areas and other properties on the outer side of the municipal roads.
- (xii) The Municipality may make standing arrangement with the Agricultural Department or other agencies for taking truck loads of compost from the composting sites, so that the Municipality may have no liability for transportation and the rate of about Rs. 10 per truck is likely to give higher income.
- (xiii) The Municipality may prepare evaluation lists of Government buildings and the amount of holding tax that will be payable if they were private properties. It should be possible to use this as a basis for fixing special grants to the Municipality.

Compliance Reports have not been received except to the following extent :—

- (i) The services of an assessment officer are being obtained from the Calcutta Corporation to enable levy and collection of property taxes.
- (ii) Steps are being taken to settle the question of collection of fees from Women's market at Khwaram Band.

Revaluation for Reducing Foreign Liabilities

2359. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government propose to reduce our foreign liability by revaluation of the rupee which the International Mon-

tary Fund allows to any country for correcting its imbalances ; and

- (b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). No revaluation of the rupee is contemplated. India's external liabilities are expressed in terms of foreign currencies, and the liability in terms of these currencies would not be reduced as a result of revaluation. Therefore the real burden of India's external debt in the sense of the volume of exports necessary to repay them would also not be reduced as a result of a revaluation.

Export of Penicillin to Yugoslavia

2360. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

- (a) the price at which penicillin has been exported to Yugoslavia and how this compares with internal market prices ;
- (b) whether the export is on credit and if so, the reasons therefor ; and
- (c) the reasons for complaints of shortage of penicillin in the country and whether the export will not increase the shortage penicillin ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS, AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). M/s. Pilva of Yugoslavia have contracted to import 350 Kgs. of Sodium Penicillin and 5 tonnes of Fortified Procaine Penicillin at Rs. 240 per Kg. C.I.F. and in return export oxytetracycline at Rs. 225 per Kg. C.I.F.

- (c) No complaints of shortage of Penicillin have come to the notice of the Government.

Confectionery Industry

2361. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

- (a) the production of confectionery in the current financial year compared with

production in the corresponding period last year;

(b) the excise revenue during the above periods;

(c) the average of taxes on a kilogram of confectionery from excise on it and excise duties on raw materials like sugar, wrapping paper and vanaspati ghee?

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

Zinc Smelter at Alwaye

2362. **SHRI LOBO PRABHU :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the cost of production of zinc at the Alwaye Zinc Smelter and the saving which will be there in foreign exchange after allowing for the imports necessary;

(b) the reasons for not allowing its expansion to 60,000 tons production capacity;

(c) if there was scarcity of foreign exchange, whether Government had proposed to treat the contribution of collaborators as equity capital to overcome this difficulty; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS, AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) The Zinc Smelter of 20,000 tonnes per annum capacity set up at Alwaye by M/s. Cominco Binani Zinc Limited is based on imported concentrates. The smelter commenced commercial production in May, 1967, but due to certain technical troubles the plant has not yet reached its licenced capacity. As such, no realistic assessment of the cost of production has, as yet become available. The Company has, however, estimated that savings in foreign exchange on a production of zinc of 20,000 tonnes per year will be about Rs. 1.5 crores after allowing for cost of imported concentrates.

(b) M/s. Cominco Binani Zinc Limited, Calcutta have requested for a letter of intent

permitting expansion of the capacity of their existing Zinc Smelter from 20,000 tonnes to 60,000 tonnes of zinc metal per annum in two stages of 20,000 tonnes each. This will be considered by the Government on receipt of details regarding financing arrangements, time schedules and other required information called for from the Company.

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

Excise Duty on Nylon and Cotton Cloth

2363. **SHRI LOBO PRABHU :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of respective excise duties levied on nylon and cotton per metre; and

(b) the reasons why Government consider nylon cloth a luxury item for the purpose of levying additional taxes, considering the life of nylon cloth and the fact that it does not require laundering?

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

(b) No duty of excise is leviable on unprocessed nylon cloth. On processed nylon fabrics the following duties are leviable :

	Paise per sq. metre
Basic excise duty	3.5
Special excise duty	0.7
Additional duty of excise	3.6
Handloom cess	1.9
Total	9.7

Levy of Central Excise duty is not merely dependent on whether the commodity is a luxury item or not. The levy is dependent on a number of factors, such as the capacity of the industry to bear the duty, the value of the commodity etc. No additional taxes have been imposed on nylon cloth in the 1969 Budget. On the other hand, there has been a reduction in the excise duty leviable on finer denier of nylon yarn used in the manufacture of nylon fabrics. For example, on nylon yarn

below 30 deniers, the Central Excise duty has been reduced by Rs. 8/- per kg.

Leave Facilities to the Work Charged Staff of C.P.W.D., Manipur

2364. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of HEALEH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2807 on the 5th August, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the question of extending the leave facilities of the work-charged staff of the Central P. W. D. to the work-charged staff of Manipur has since been decided :

(b) if so, the result thereof ; and

(c) the proposal of the Government of Manipur in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) Yes Sir, to the extent indicated in answer to part (b).

(b) The leave entitlements of the industrial employees of the Government of India laid down by the Ministry of Finance have been extended to the work-charged staff of the Manipur P. W. D. In addition to this, orders have been issued for grant of earned leave to the temporary work-charged staff of the Manipur PWD at the rate of 1/36th of the period spent on duty, subject to a maximum accumulation of 20 days.

(c) The proposal of the Government of Manipur was that all the leave facilities enjoyed by the work-charged staff of the Central P. W. D. should be extended to the work-charged staff of the Manipur P. W. D.

बकाया आयकर

2365. श्री एस० एस० जोशी : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन व्यक्तियों, समवायों तथा फर्मों आदि के नाम क्या हैं, जिन्होंने आयकर की (1) एक लाख रुपये तथा (2) 10 लाख रुपये से अधिक राशि का भुगतान करना है ; और

(ख) उन से बकाये आयकर को वसूल करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है तथा कब तक उनसे इसकी वसूली कर ली जायेगी ?

उप-प्रधान मन्त्री तथा वित्त मन्त्री (श्री भोराजी देसाई) : (क) जिन व्यक्तियों आदि की ओर आयकर की एक लाख रुपये से अधिक रकम बकाया है, उन के नामों के बारे में मांगी गयी सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है तथा उसे इकट्ठा करने में 4000 से अधिक कर-निर्धारणों के मामलों की छानबीन करनी पड़ेगी जिसमें बहुत अधिक समय और श्रम लेगा ।

परन्तु, जिनकी तरफ आयकर की 10 लाख रुपये से अधिक रकम बकाया है, उनके सम्बन्ध में सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है तथा यथा सम्भव शीघ्र सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी ।

(ख) कर की वसूली के लिए प्रत्येक मामले के गुण-दोष तथा परिस्थितियों के आधार पर कानून सम्मत सभी सम्भव उपाय किए जा रहे हैं ।

बकाया रकमें कब तक वसूल हो जायेगी यह अनुमान लगाना सम्भव नहीं है ।

Diamond and Gold found in Orissa

2366. SHRI R. K. SINHA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that diamond and gold have been found in the Mahanadi River bed in Orissa ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS, AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) and (b). Reports about production of diamonds from the Mahanadi river and some of its tributaries in eighteenth and early nineteenth century are available. No later production from these areas are known.

The Mahanadi river sands are long known to be gold bearing and planning on small scale has been practised by local people. No economically important yield from the Mahanadi river sand or alluvium is known. The possibility of finding economically workable gold in Mahanadi river bed is reported to be very low.

Narmada Water for Kutch

2367. SHRI S. M. SOLANKI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Prime Minister during her last visit to Kutch had said that early steps would be taken to make the land of Kutch fertile by harnessing the water of Narmada for the purpose as early as possible ;

(b) whether she had also said that early decision in this regard would be taken within a short period ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not taking any steps so far in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRA-SAD) : (a) and (b). No. However, the Prime Minister made some observations in the Lok Sabha on 28-2-1968, about the possibility of utilising the Narmada waters for the development of the Rann of Kutch.

(c) The question can be considered further after the dispute regarding the allocation of Narmada waters is resolved.

"Hardship Faced by Tobacco Growers of North Gujarat"

2368. SHRI S. M. SOLANKI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that due to the change in tariff classification by the Finance Act of 1968, duty has not been paid on the whole leaf tobacco in the North Gujarat and due to that the agriculturists are not in a position to sell their produce ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the whole leaf tobacco cannot be used in Bidis and due to that the agriculturists are put to hardship ; and

(c) if so, the steps which Government propose to take to remove these difficulties of agriculturists of North Gujarat ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

National Buildings Construction Corporation Limited

2369. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URABAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Building Construction Corporation continue to suffer losses ;

(b) if so, the loss suffered during the year 1968 and whether Government have analysed the causes for the losses ; and

(c) the remedial measures taken in this regard ?

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

(b) and (c). During the year ending 31st March, 1968, the Corporation suffered a loss of Rs. 4.52 lakhs on the works undertaken by it. The question of eliminating losses is constantly under review and as a result of the steps taken by the Corporation, the percentages of losses to turnover has steadily come down from 6.1 in 1964-65, to 1.8 during 1967-68. Government of India have also recently set up a Committee consisting of a Joint Secretary of the Department of Works, Housing and Urban Development, and the Advisers (Finance) and (Construction) of the Bureau of Public Enterprises to review the past performance of the Corporation, examine its capital structure its field organisation, methods of working etc. and recommend measures to improve its working. The report of the Committee is awaited.

Construction Cost of Buildings by N.B.C.C.

2370. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the cost of construction of buildings undertaken by the National Building Construction Corporation is higher than those undertaken by reputed private firms ;

(b) Whether any analysis of the causes for the same has been made ; and

(c) the factors which are responsible for the performance of the Corporation ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) (a) to (c). The Corporation secures work from its clients on the basis of open tenders, or by negotiations or on cost plus basis, in competition with private firms in the field. The fact that the Corporation works in loss shows that the overall cost is higher than the price realized. One of the main reasons is over-head charges.

The question of eliminating losses is constantly under review and as a result of the steps taken by the Corporation, the percentage of losses to turnover has come down from 6.1 in 1964-65, to 1.8 during 1967-68. Government of India have also recently set up a Committee consisting of a Joint Secretary of the Department of Works, Housing and Urban Development, and the Advisers (Finance) and (Construction) of the Bureau of Public Enterprises to review the performance of the Corporation, examine its capital structure its field organisation, methods of working etc. and recommend measures to improve its working. Its report is awaited.

Royalty of Crude Oil

2371. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 835 on the 24th February, 1968 and state :

(a) the formula on which the Prime Minister has given the Award ;

(b) whether any distinction is being made between Assam and Gujarat and if so, the basis for the same ;

(c) why the new price is applicable from 1st January, 1969 instead of November 1966, when the Nehru Award actually came to an end : and

(d) the marginal adjustments suggested by the Chief Minister of Assam ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS, AND MINES AND METALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) (a) As has already been stated in the earlier reply. Royalty has been based on an average price of indigenous crude, computed at Rs. 100.00 per tonne. 10% of the said price, i.e. Rs. 10.00 per tonne, has been fixed as the rate at which royalty on crude oil would be payable.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The new rate is applicable from 1st January, 1968 and not from 1st January, 1969. The review was undertaken immediately after the expiry of the P. M.'s Award of 1962 and finalised in December, 1968. In view of the time that elapsed Prime Minister has been pleased to give retrospective effect to the Award from 1st January, 1968.

(d) No marginal adjustments have been suggested by the Chief Minister of Assam.

National Credit Council

2372. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state how far the appointment of the National Credit Council has helped Government in the matter of social control over banks ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : The National Credit Council was set up with the object of assisting the Government and the Reserve Bank in the task of allocating credit among the different sectors of the economy, in particular, the priority sectors of agriculture, small scale industries and exports in conformity with the objectives of planning and considerations of national economic policy. The Council has had two meetings so far and in the second meeting held in July, 1968, it

recommended that first priority should be given by the commercial banks to the anticipated credit needs of agriculture and small scale industries, and gave a broad indication of the additional credit for the priority sectors. Following the recommendations of the Council, the Reserve Bank had detailed discussions with the commercial banks and have indicated to them the proportions that they should earmark for agriculture (including subscriptions to land mortgage bank debentures) 19%, small scale industries 32%, exports 7% and other sectors 42% out of the net increase in deposits during the period July, 1968 to June, 1969.

Forced Vasectomy Operation in Navapara (U. P.)

2373. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen the press report in the Pioneer of the 23rd August, 1968 where it has been stated that a seventy year old man, Shri Chandra Deo Tewari of Navapara (U.P.) was forced to undergo vasectomy operation on the 10th August, 1968 ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the action taken by Government in the matter ?

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

(b) and (c). The matter is under investigation by the State Government and their report is awaited. The details of the case and action, if any, taken therein will be laid on the Table of the Sabha after receipt of the State Government's report.

Allotment of Sites in Kolar Gold Mines Area to Private People

2374. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in the Kolar Gold Mining area, sites for construction of houses and

shops can be allotted to the private people; and

(b) if so, the number of such sites which have so far been allotted to the private persons and the labourers of the Kolar Gold Mining Undertakings ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Lease of sites in the mining area of the Kolar Gold Mining Undertakings for a period not exceeding 5 years at a time were granted to private persons, as well as to the employees and ex-employees of the Undertakings, for the purpose of construction of shops, firewood depots, tea stalls etc, to cater to the needs of the mining community. No site was leased since the time of nationalisation of the Undertakings for the construction of houses as such.

(b) After the Central take over of the Undertakings, 20 sites have been leased to private persons and 14 to employees and ex-employees.

Fertilizer Project in Mangalore

2375. SHRI M. N. NAGHNOOR : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the cost of the Mangalore Fertilizer Project ; and

(b) when it is likely to be completed to meet the demands of the State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLUM AND CHEMICALS, AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) The cost of the project is estimated at about Rs. 37.0 crores.

(b) By 1972-73.

All India Rural Credit Review Committee

2376. SHRI HEM RAJ : SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU ;

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the All India Rural Credit Review Committee has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, what are its main recommendations for offering help to the ordinary farmers and especially the weaker sections of society engaged in agriculture in the villages ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) The all India Rural Credit Review Committee has not yet submitted its final report, but has made certain interim recommendations.

(b) The main interim recommendations relate to : (i) the establishment of a Small Farmers' Development Agency in about 30 selected districts in different States for ensuring adequate inputs and credit for small farmers ; (ii) the setting up of a Rural Electrification Corporation for financing rural electrification schemes in priority areas in the States, subscribing to Special Rural Electrification Bonds to be issued by the Electricity Boards and providing block capital loans to a number of rural electric co-operatives to be organised in different States ; (iii) the strengthening of the Agricultural Refinance Corporation, both organisationally and financially, to charge its business.

Production Capacity of Fertilizer Plants

2377. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the steps which have been taken to make the fertilizer plants in India to work to their full capacity ; and

(b) the results achieved from these steps ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS, AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHALAN) : (a) and (b). The following steps have been taken to bring some of the existing fertilizer plants to optimum level of production :

1. *Sindri* : A naphtha gasification unit is being set up to augment the availability of synthesis gas in the plant for making full use of facilities available for the production of ammonia and other finished products. The naphtha gasification scheme is expected to be completed shortly.

2. *Rourkela* : A naphtha gasification unit to augment the supply of hydrogen in the plant for making optimum use of the facilities already set up for production of ammonia and Calcium Ammonium Nitrate is under implementation. Trial runs are under way.

3. *FACT, Alwaye* : A Technical Team set up to go into the working of the plant has made a number of suggestions. These are under implementation and the production has shown improvement.

4. *Neyveli* : A Technical Committee had gone into the working of the factory and suggested a number of recommendations. These are under implementation.

5. *Trombay* : The working of the Trombay plant was examined by two committees and in areas where a certain amount of expertise from abroad was considered advantageous, an expert team from T.V.A. was invited under the auspices of U.S.A.I.D. The team/committees made certain suggestions for improving the operating conditions in Trombay. As a result of these investigations, a number of measures were decided upon which are under implementation.

After all the above measures are fully implemented, it is expected that the plants will reach near full capacity.

Allotment of Fertilizer Capacity to Cooperative Sector

2378. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH ; SHRI HIMATSINGKA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that considerable part of the additional fertilizer capacity to be licensed under the Fourth Five Year Plan is likely to be allotted to the cooperative sector ;

(b) if so, the extent of fertilizer capacity proposed to be allotted to the cooperative sector ; and

(c) the specific units which have so far been allotted to the cooperative sector and the names of the cooperative societies formed for this purpose ?

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

to (c). One fertilizer project with a capacity of 215,000 tonnes of nitrogen and 127,000 tonnes of P2O5 has been approved for establishment in the cooperative sector during the Fourth Plan. A company known as Indian Farmers Fertilizer Cooperative Ltd. has been formed for implementation of the project.

Effect of seizure of smuggled goods on their Prices

2379. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH ;
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large haul of gold and silver and other smuggled items made by the Vigilance authorities in the recent past have had a telling effect on the prices of the commodities involved particularly gold and silver ;

(b) if so, how far the prices of gold and silver have increased or decreased over the last 3 months ; and

(c) the extent of gold and silver seized under the haulage operations by the Vigilance Authorities during the past 3 months ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Large seizures made and the issue of Customs (Amendment) Ordinance have affected the prices of gold and silver.

(b) The price of gold has generally risen from Rs 154.00 to Rs 170.00 for 10 grams while the price of silver has come down from Rs. 615.00 to Rs. 515.00 per kg. in Bombay market during the last three months.

(c) The details of gold and silver seized during the period 1-11-67 to 15-2-69 is as under :—

	Qty.	Value
(i) Gold	1,725 Kg.	Rs. 145.5 lakhs (at the international ratio) (approx.)
		Rs. 280 lakhs (at market rate) (approx.)
(ii) Silver	29,057 Kg.	Rs. 85.6 lakhs (approx.)

Industrial Development Bank of India

2380. SHRI S.K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the Industrial Development Bank of India propose to establish an industrial/reorganisation division along the lines of the Industrial Reorganisation Corporation of the U.K. with a view to reorganising the industrial units through merger and otherwise to make them viable; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the decision taken by Government in this regard ?

lessons for adaptation in India, the Industrial Development Bank of India had occasion to consider the working of the new non-Government institution, viz. the Industrial Reorganisation Corporation of U. K. set up in 2966 for the purpose, inter alia, of seeking out structural changes involving mergers between companies or the having off of subsidiaries, which would eliminate wasteful duplication and permit economies of scale in production, marketing and research. The thinking on the matter is still somewhat tentative and it will take sometime before the Industrial Development Bank of India is able to reach firm conclusions.

Development of Narmada Basin

2381. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY :
SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR :

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). Recently in making a study of the working of comparable institutions abroad to draw suitable

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :

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

(a) Whether the World Bank has evinced interest in the development of Narmada Basin and one of its team visited the area in January last;

(b) If so, the terms offered by the World Bank for its development; and

(c) Government's reactions thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (c). An Irrigation Reconnaissance Mission of the World Bank visited India in January-February 1969 with a view to have some preliminary information in respect of few irrigation projects which may be posed by India for assistance from the World Bank Group of institutions. The Mission *inter alia* visited Tawa project in the Narmada Basin in Madhya Pradesh. The Mission has not submitted any report or made any proposal to the Government of India. Further discussions with the World Bank will be continued after the Government of India finally decide about the projects to be posed for assistance from the Bank Group.

World Bank Aid for River Valley Projects

2382. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that the World Bank has financed Indus Basin and other similar projects in Peru, Iraq, Iran, Turkey etc.;

(b) if so, whether Government have approached them for similar aids for the river valley projects in this country;

(c) if so, when and for which river valley projects and with what results; and

(d) if not, the reasons there for ?

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

(b) and (c). India has been receiving long term loans from the World Bank for financing various Irrigation and Power

Projects since 1950. A statement showing the names of the Projects, the date of agreement with the Bank/IDA and the Loan amount is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library See. LT-268 169].

The Government of India and World Bank/IDA are jointly exploring the possibilities of further Bank Lending to India for the following irrigation projects :

(i) Cavery Delta in Tamil Nadu.

(ii) Drainage and groundwater schemes in Krishna and Godavari Deltas in Andhra Pradesh.

(iii) Pochampad project in Andhra Pradesh

(iv) Jayakwadi Project in Maharashtra

(v) Upper Krishna Project in Mysore

(vi) Tawa Project in Madhya Pradesh

(vii) Kadana Project in Gujarat.

These are currently under examination of the Bank and Government of India and final decision has been taken.

(d) Does not arise.

बिहार में परिवार नियोजन के लिए बोर्डों का
लगाया जाना

2383. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन, और निर्माण, आवास और नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार सरकार ने राज्य के सभी भागों में परिवार नियोजन का प्रचार करने के लिये दो या तीन बच्चे-बस विज्ञापन बाले बोर्ड लगाये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो ऐसे कितने बोर्ड लगाये गये हैं ;

(ग) इन बोर्डों को तैयार करने तथा लगाने में बिहार सरकार ने कितना धन व्यय किया है ;

(घ) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस प्रयोजन के लिये राज्य सरकार को कोई वित्तीय सहायता भी दी है ; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो कितनी ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, अवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० श्रीपति चन्द्रशेखर) : (क) से (ग). राज्य सरकार से सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और प्राप्त होते ही सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

(घ) और (ङ). जी, हाँ । इस कार्य के लिए यह प्रतिशत सहायता प्रदान की जाती है ।

Oil Companies

2384. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM & CHEMICALS AND MINES & METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Oil Companies in the private sector and the public sector separately in India;

(b) the total production of oil under the two sectors, separately, during the last three years ;

(c) the total profit made by the oil Companies in the private sector within the last three years *vis-a-vis* that of the public sector; and

(d) the nature of foreign collaboration with the names of collaborators in private and public sectors, separately ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM & CHEMICALS AND MINES & METALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) It is presumed that the reference is to crude oil producing companies. Oil companies producing crude oil in India are Assam Oil Company, Oil India Ltd. and Oil and Natural Gas Commission. Out of them AOC and OIL are under private sector and ONGC is a statutory Corporation.

(b) Sector-wise production of crude oil in India during the last three years was as under :—

avis that of the public sector was as under :—

(Rs./lakhs)

Year	Private Sector	Public Sector
1965-66	464.00	136.45
1966-67	413.00	1104.69
1967-68	968.00	1277.73

(Private sector figure is for Oil India only, as Assam Oil Company is an integrated company having crude production, refining and marketing facilities.)

(d) Public sector has no foreign collaboration. Government of India and Burmah Oil Company, a foreign company hold 50% shares each in Oil India Ltd. Assam Oil Company is owned by Burmah Oil Company.

Bhagya Lakshmi Insurance Ltd., Calcutta

2385. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bhagya Lakshmi Insurance Ltd., Calcutta, has been liquidated; and

(b) if so, when and whether its insurance policy holders have been paid, and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER & MINISTER OF FINANCE, (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). The Bhagya Lakshmi Insurance Ltd., Calcutta was ordered to be wound up by the High Court at Calcutta on the 12th July, 1954. It is understood that dividend @ 25 p. per rupee has been declared on policy liabilities and has been paid to all policy holders excepting those who could not be traced.

Achievements through I. U. C. D. in Family Planning Programme

2386. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any evaluation of the achievements of IUCD in India in Family Planning ;

(b) if so, the details thereof *vis-a-vis*

Year	Private Sector	('000' tonnes)
		Public Sector
1966	2292	2355
1967	2886	2781
1968	2888	2965

(c) The profit made by the private companies during the last three years *vis-a-*

the achievements of other methods of population control ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR) : (a) and (b). Yes. A summary of the evaluation based on various follow up studies involving over 20,000 cases of IUCD insertions in different parts of the country is given in Annexure 'A' laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—269/69].

Details of the achievements of IUCD and other contraceptive methods since 1965-66 when IUCD was introduced in the Family planning Programme are given in the enclosed statement at Annexure 'B' laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—269/69].

Evaluation of the IUCD Programme has shown that after the enthusiastic receptivity in the first two years there has been some setback to it, due to side effects, rumours, lack of proper selection and follow up of cases and inadequate education of the acceptors. IUCD is acknowledged as an effective, cheap, safe and reliable onetime method for spacing of children and steps have been taken to revive its popularity through injecting proper care in selection of cases, proper education and follow up of the acceptors.

(c) Does not arise.

Khetri Copper Complex

2387. SHRI N. K. SOMANI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the commissioning of the Khetri copper complex has been delayed further ;

(b) if so, the latest schedule of commissioning and when it is likely to be ready and the reasons for delay ; and

(c) whether there is a proposal for establishing a railway link with the Nizampur-Ringus section of the Western Railway to service this project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND

CHEMICALS, AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) and (b). The Khetri Copper Project originally envisaged was for the production of 21,000 tonnes of copper per annum. This was estimated to be completed by 1966.

The scope of the Project was subsequently enlarged to include the development of Kolihan mines also so as to produce 31,000 tonnes of metal per annum and to recover the sulphur values in the ore to produce sulphuric acid and fertilisers there from. This was expected to be commissioned by 1969 but as per the revised time schedule drawn up in May 1968 the first stream of concentrator is to be commissioned by October, 1970 and second stream 6 months later. The smelter and the acid and fertiliser plants are expected to be commissioned by October, 1971 and refinery by May, 1972.

The delay in commissioning of the Project was caused by non-availability of foreign credit to meet its foreign exchange requirements. Another contributory factor was that after the decision to implement the Project was taken, there was re-thinking about the scope of the Project which was, enlarged by making a specific provision for the recovery and utilization of bye products with a view to improving its economics. Further, delay was occasioned by delay in procurement of equipment, finalisation of contracts for imported equipment and inadequacy of power supply.

(c) A proposal has been sent to the Railway Board.

जोरो छिपे लाये गये माल का पकड़ जाना

2388. श्री प० ला० बारूपाल :

श्री हुकम बन्द कक्षवाय :

श्री गाडिल्लम गौड़ :

श्री हिमतसिंहका :

श्री सु० कु० तापिया :

क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की हृषि करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों में प्रति वर्ष अलग-अलग बम्बई, कलकत्ता, मद्रास, राजस्थान, दिल्ली, बिहार, पश्चिमी बंगाल और उत्तर

प्रदेश में कितने मूल्य का औरी छिपे लाया गया सोना तथा अन्य वस्तुएं पकड़ी गई हैं; और

(ल) इस सम्बन्ध में कितने मामले दर्ज किये गये, कितने भारतीय तथा विदेशी व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये, कितने व्यक्ति छोड़ दिये गये और कितने मामले सरकार के पास विचाराधीन हैं?

उप प्रवान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) तथा (ल). इस संबंध में सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा की मेज पर रख दी जायगी।

नई बिलों के कुछ क्षेत्रों में बतुर्थ औरी कर्मचारियों के दो कमरों वाले ब्वार्टरों का परस्पर तबादला

2389. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कर्मचारी पंचकुरी रोड, राजा बाजार और अलीगंज क्षेत्र में बने हुए दो कमरों वाले ब्वार्टरों का तबादला आपम में ही कर लेते हैं, जब कि नियमित रूप से तबादला करने के हजारों आवेदन-पत्र पढ़े रहते हैं;

(ल) यदि हां, तो इस प्रकार के कितने आवेदन-पत्र पढ़े हुए हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार को पता है कि परस्पर तबादला करने के लिये अनुचित रूप से 400-500 रुपये दिये जाते हैं और इस प्रकार के तबादले सेवा निवृति के निकट किये जाते हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस कदाचार को रोकने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

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

नियमावलीके अन्तर्गत आपसी बदली की अनुमति है। नियमों के उपबन्धों के अनुसार आपसी बदली की अनुमति तभी दी जा सकती है जबकि दोनों अधिकारियों की तर्कसंगत रूप से दिल्ली में ड्यूटी पर होने की सम्भावना हो तथा वे आपस में बदले जाने वाले निवास स्थानों में इस प्रकार के बदले के अनुमोदन की तारीख से कम से कम छः महीने रहें।

(ख) नियमित बदली के लिए 2,677 आवेदन-पत्र आये हुए हैं।

(ग) जी, नहीं। जैसा कि उपर्युक्त (क) में कहा गया है, आपसी बदली केवल तभी स्वीकृत की जाती है जब कि दोनों पक्ष (पार्टीज़) आवंटन नियमावली में निर्धारित शर्तों को पूरा करने हों तथा आपसी बदली तभी लागू मानी जाती है जब कि दोनों पक्ष अपने-अपने ब्वार्टरों के लिए आवश्यक दखल-प्राधिकार पर्ची (आक्षय-पेशन अधार्टी स्लिप) ले लें तथा अन्य सभी औपचारिकतायें पूरी कर लें।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Chairman of Oil India Ltd.

2390. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :
SHRI A SREEDHARAN :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2704 on the 5th August, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the strictures involving corrupt practices passed by the High Court of Assam and Nagaland against the present Chairman of the Oil India Limited and the Supreme Court's stay order have since been studied by Government :

(b) if so, the results thereof ; and

(c) whether the tenure of the Chairman, which is due to expire shortly, is being renewed and if so, the reasons for ignoring the said strictures ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS, AND MINES AND METALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) and (b). An appeal has been filed in the Supreme Court and a stay order has been

issued by that Court. As the matter is subjudice, no comments can be made at this stage.

(c) Shri Dev Kanta Borooh's present term as Chairman, Oil India Ltd., will expire on 1.1.1969.

नमंदा चाटी का वैमानिक सर्वेक्षण

2391. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या सिवाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हाल ही में नमंदा चाटी में वैमानिक सर्वेक्षण किया गया था ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सर्वेक्षण का प्रयोजन क्या या तथा उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ?

सिवाई तथा विद्युत् मन्त्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) जी, नहीं। (ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठा।

Eradication of Smallpox

2393. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for a sudden increase in smallpox attacks in 1967 in the country when since 1964 there was a continuous fall ; and

(b) when smallpox would be eradicated from the country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) Smallpox has a characteristic 5-7 year cyclicity period. 1967 was a year of cyclic peak of incidence.

(b) The smallpox is likely to be eradicated from the country by the year 1977-78.

Increased Polio Cases in Delhi

2394. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY :

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :

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

(a) the reasons for phenomenal rise during the last three years of polio cases in 3 months to 3 years age group in Delhi ;

(b) whether Government have taken any steps to check it up ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) The figures available for Delhi during the last three years are given below :

Age group (0-3)	1966	1967	1968
Kalavati Saran Children's Hos- pital	276	448	160
Safdarjang Hos- pital	70	53	16
Irwin Hospital	N.A.	N.A.	4

As the above figures would show, there was rise in the incidence from 1966 to 1967 and then a decline in 1968.

(b), (c) and (d). In addition to the general improvement in the water supply, sewage disposal and environmental sanitation, special arrangements have been made for the immunization of children with oral polio vaccine at Hindu Rao Hospital, Well Baby Clinics at Safdarjang and Willingdon Hospitals and 10 paediatrics Centres functioning under the C.G.H.S. Special arrangements have also been made for treatment as well as immunization of children in the Kalavati Saran Children's Hospital, New Delhi,

दिल्ली में आयुर्वेदिक औषधालय

2395. श्री धोन्कार लाल बेरसा : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन तथा निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने राज-

धानी में आयुर्वेदिक औषधालयों की संख्या बढ़ा दी है।

(ल) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन औषधालयों में पर्याप्त स्थान नहीं हैं और रोगियों के लिये स्थायायें रखने का भी स्थान नहीं है तथा इन औषधालयों में औषधियों की भी कमी है; और

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

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० स० सूति) : (क) केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य योजना के अधीन 3 आयुर्वेदिक औषधालय हैं।

नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका 3 आयुर्वेदिक औषधालय चला रही है जबकि दिल्ली नगर निगम के 29 आयुर्वेदिक और 7 शूनानी औषधालय हैं जिसमें 36 पलंगों वाला एक आयुर्वेदिक अस्पताल भी सम्मिलित है।

(ख) औषधालयों में पलंगों की व्यवस्था करने के लिए कोई प्रावधान नहीं है इनमें रोगियों के चलने-फिरने के लिये पर्याप्त स्थान है और सामान्यतया औषधियों की कमी नहीं है।

(ग) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

दिल्ली में भुग्यीयां गिराई जाना

2396. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इस वर्ष में दिल्ली में अनेक भुग्यीयों को गिराया गया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कितनी;

(ग) क्या उन भुग्यीयों के निवासियों को स्थायी आवास पर भूमि दी गई है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं।

और उन्हें ऐसी भूमि कब तक दी जाने की सम्भावना है?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री के० क० शाह) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) 1968-69 के दौरान लगभग 14,900 भुग्यीयां तथा रिहायशी संरचनायें गिराई जा चुकी हैं।

(ग) तथा (घ). 14239 भुग्यीयों तथा रिहायशी संरचनाओं के दखलकारों को निर्धारित नाइसेंस की अदा करने पर या तो भुग्यी भोपड़ी कालोनियों में टेनेमेन्ट प्रथवा विकासित प्लाट आवंटित कर दिये गये हैं अथवा दिल्ली की सीमा पर कैम्पिंग साइट आवंटित कर दी गई हैं। ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि देष्ट प्रभावित व्यक्तियों की इस प्रकार के आवंटन में कोई रुचि नहीं।

केन्द्रीय सचिवालय के भवनों, संसद भवन, राष्ट्रपति भवन की देखभाल पर लाभ

2397. श्री हुकम चन्द कल्याण : क्या स्वास्थ्य, तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1 अप्रैल, 1965 से लेकर केन्द्रीय सचिवालय के भवनों, संसद भवन तथा राष्ट्रपति भवन की भरमत तथा सजावट पर सरकार ने कितनी बनराशि लाभ की है; और

(ख) 1968-69 में उपर्युक्त भवनों की देखभाल और सजावट पर व्यय के लिए कितनी बन राशि निर्धारित की गई है?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री के० क० शाह) : (क) सभा पट्टल पर विवरण रखा है।

(क) 1968-69 में की गयी व्यवस्था	रुपये
नार्थ तथा साउथ ब्लाक	12,56,124.00
संसद भवन	6,50,151.00
	— — — —

जोड़ : 18,06,275.00

इन भवनों को सुसज्जित करने पर खर्च करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। सुसज्जित करने में 26 जनवरी, 1969 को गणतन्त्र दिवस का प्रकाश शामिल नहीं है।

विवरण

केन्द्रीय सचिवालय भवन तथा संसद भवन की मरम्मत पर 1 अप्रैल, 1965 से 31 जनवरी, 1969 तक हुए व्यय की राशि।

नार्थ तथा साउथ

ब्लाक —	36,54,455.00 रुपये
संसद भवन —	16,32,637.00 रुपये
	— — — —
जोड़ —	52,87,092.00 रुपये
	— — — —

इन भवनों को सजाने (डेकोरेशन) पर कोई व्यय नहीं हुआ।

Rationalisation of Power Rates in States

2398. SHRI BALMIKI CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission has recommended to the State Governments the rationalisation of the power rates in different States with a view to ensuring a return of about 11 per cent on the capital employed in electricity undertakings; and

(b) if so, the precise nature of the recommendation; and

(c) the reaction of each State Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). It was brought to the notice of all the

Chief Ministers at the meeting of the National Development Council held in December, 1967 the desirability of the States rationalising the electricity tariffs with a view to achieve 11 per cent return on the capital as recommended by the Venkataraman Committee.

The recommendations of the Venkataraman Committee Report relating to the earning of reasonable return by the Electricity Boards were accepted and conveyed to the States concerned in the Government of India Resolution No. EL. II. 3(1)/64 dated 3rd March, 1965 copy attached.

(c) Most of the States Electricity Boards have revised their tariff rates from time to time after 1.7.1965 to improve their revenue earnings.

STATEMENT

Copy of Resolution No. EL. II.3(1)/64 dated, 3rd March 1965.

The Ministry of Irrigation and Power, vide Resolution No. EL. II.3(1)/64, dated 24th April, 1964, set up a Committee with Shri R. Venkataraman, Minister for Industries, Madras, as convenor, with the following terms of reference.

(a) To suggest ways and means of improving the revenues of various State Electricity Boards and also the income from electricity duty; and

(b) To suggest the pattern of relationship between tariff and electricity duty.

The Committee has submitted its report and *inter-alia* made the following recommendations :

(i) The first phase of the objective for all the State Electricity Boards should be to aim at higher revenues sufficient to cover operation and maintenance charges; contributions to the general and depreciation reserves and interest charges on loan capital. Boards which have not already achieved this should aim at realising the objective within a period of three to five years.

(ii) (a) As a second phase objective, the Boards should aim at achieving a balance of revenue after meeting all the charges indicated in the first

phase, working out a net return of 3% on the capital base. According to the Committee, this would amount to a return of 11%, taking into account the electricity tax/duty levied by the State Government after meeting operation and maintenance charges and depreciation i.e., interest charges 6% net profit 3%, general reserve 1½%.

(b) Boards which have already achieved the first phase should immediately proceed to realise the second phase and the other Boards should aim at achieving the second phase within three to five years of their achieving the first phase.

2. The Government of India have carefully considered the above recommendations. In view of the large investments in the electricity supply industry and of the need to maximise the returns from such investments, the Government of India are of the view that the rate of return recommended by the Committee should be regarded as the minimum which should be achieved and that every effort should be made to obtain better returns. It is also necessary to accelerate the return on these investments in order to augment resources for new investments in the industry. The Government of India consider that it should be possible to attain this objective in a period shorter than that recommended by the Committee and that all efforts should be made to achieve this.

3. The other recommendations made by the Committee are under consideration.

राजस्थान में पोंग बांध से विद्युति किसानों का पुनर्वास

2699. श्री भोलानाथ मास्टर: क्या सिचाई तथा विद्युत मन्त्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पोंग बांध के निर्माण के फलस्वरूप विद्युति होने वाले किसानों को सुविधाजनक ढंग से मुनः बूसाने के लिये राज-

स्थान की सरकार के लिये वित्तीय संसोधन जुटाने का सरकार का विचार है;

(ख) क्या राजस्थान के मुख्य मन्त्री ने उपर्युक्त आवश्यकता पर बल दिया और केन्द्रीय सरकार से वित्तीय सहायता की मांग की गई है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है।

सिचाई बांध विद्युत मञ्चालय में उपलब्धी (श्री सिंहेश्वर प्रसाद): (क) से (ग). राजस्थान सरकार समय-समय पर इस बात पर जोर देती रही है कि राजस्थान नहर परियोजना के लिये और अधिक धन की व्यवस्था की जाए। संसोधनों की उपलब्धता के अनुकूल, अधिकाधिक मात्रा में, राज्य की योजना में निर्धारित राशियों के भीतर राजस्थान सरकार को राजस्थान नहर परियोजना के निर्माण के लिये शतप्रतिशत पृथक रक्षित केन्द्रीय सहायता दी जा रही है ताकि इसका निर्माण कीदृष्टि गति से हो सके और विद्युतियों के पुनर्वास के लिये भूमि उपलब्ध हो जाये। विद्युतियों के लिये डिमियों और मकान बनाने हेतु भी परियोजना अधिकारियों को धन दे दिया गया है। अपनी चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में राजस्थान सरकार ने नहरी क्षेत्र में उपनिवेशन कार्य के विकास लिये 7 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवराशि का प्रस्ताव भी किया है। परन्तु योजना को अभी अस्तित्व रूप नहीं दिया गया है।

नजफगढ़ और नरेला में बेहातों की भूमि के अधिग्रहण को समाप्त करना

3400. श्री भोला नाथ मास्टर: क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकार द्वारा गैर-सरकारी फर्मों को अलाट करने के लिए नई बस्ती बसाने हेतु नजफगढ़ और नरेला में देहातों की भूमि के अधिग्रहण की योजना को

समाप्त करने के लिए सरकार सहमत हो गई है ; पौर

(ख) क्या यह इसलिए किया जा रहा है कि दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकार खेतीहरों की भूमि के मूल्य का भुगतान करने की स्थिति में नहीं है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्री (धी के० के० शाह) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Shore Oil Exploration Scheme in Gujarat

2401. SHRI HARDAYAL

DEVGUN :

SHRI RANJIT SINGH :

SHRI BENI SHANKER

SHARMA :

SHRI D. C. SHARMA :

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

(a) whether any decision has been taken on the shore oil exploration scheme in Gujarat ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS, AND MINES AND METALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) and (b). It is presumed that [the question refers to offshore oil exploration in the Gulf of Cambay. As a first step, the Oil and Natural Gas Commission proposes to drill on a shallow offshore structure near Allabet Island in the current year. The decision on the steps to be next taken and other shallow water structures will depend on the results of their initial effort.

(c) Does not arise.

Tapping of Surplus Funds in Rural Areas

2402. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that as a result

of green revolution, there has been surplus funds in the hands of big cultivators ; and

(b) if so, the steps which Government are taking to tap this source and get funds from the rural areas for the fulfilment of the targets of the Fourth Five Year Plan ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). The adoption of the new agricultural strategy has resulted in the generation of additional incomes in the rural sector, and there is likely to be a further substantial expansion of rural incomes as agricultural development proceeds. The mobilisation of part of the increase in rural incomes in order to finance development is primarily a matter for the State Governments. The Central Budget for 1969-70 however contains some proposals for taxation of the rural sector.

Construction of Chandan Dam and by N. P. C. C.

2403. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Projects Construction Corporation has been working at the Chandan Dam since the work on the Dam started :

(b) if so, what is the number and type of vehicles and machinery employed by it and the approximate cost of the same ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the National Projects Construction Corporation had enough vehicles, which have been rendered useless by theft of parts etc. and lack of repairs, and the authorities have engaged hired contractors to do the job which they were expected to carry out themselves ; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to make an enquiry in the matter and assess the reasons for the losses caused to the public exchequer in the above process ?

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

(b) and (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) This is a matter which falls within the purview of the management of the National Projects Construction Corporation who will take such action at might be found necessary.

**Construction of Chandan Dam by
N. P. C. C.**

2404. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Projects Construction Corporation has been working at the Chandan Dam in the district of Bhagalpur ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the canal emanating from this dam has not so far been constructed and the National Projects Construction Corporation has enough men and materials to do this job but the orders have not so far been given to start the work on the canal ;

(c) whether it is further a fact that the National Projects Construction Corporation had been employing about 4,000 labourers in this area, whose number has now dwindled to 17,000 and they are now being retrenched, which has caused great unrest amongst the labourers ; and

(d) if so, whether steps have been taken to start the work on this canal as some of these labourers are being thrown out of employment ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The National Projects Construction which has been allotted the contract for the construction of Earth Dam with appurtenant works and outlet and spillway of the Project are executing the work allotted to them. They have not been allotted the work of the construction of the canal.

(c) Due to substantial completion of works at Chandan, out of 3015 workers of the Corporation in this unit as in August, 1968, retrenchment of 2034 workers was effected in a phased manner. This caused some unrest among the workers.

(d) Does not arise in view of reply to (a) and (b).

Sunlight Colony, Moti Bagh, New Delhi

2405. SHRI RAMACHANDRA VEERAPPA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3465-G on the 7th December, 1967 and state :

(a) whether the orders of the High Court against acquisition of the Sun Light Colony, New Delhi by the Delhi Administration have since been upheld by the Supreme Court ;

(b) whether keeping in view the hardship of the plot holders, an amicable settlement is under contemplation : and

(c) whether the case falls under the purview of the terms of reference of the Mulla Committee ?

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

(b) The whole matter is being examined in all its aspects.

(c) The Mulla Committee is to examine the scheme of acquisition of land for public purposes and for companies in the public and private sectors under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894. The terms of reference relate to principles which should govern acquisition and allied matters and not to specific cases.

Utilization of Reserve Bank's Profits for Financing Public Undertakings

2406. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR SHAH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news-item appearing in the Economic Times of the 7th February, 1969 about utilising Reserve Bank profits for financing public sector industrial undertakings ;

(b) if the news is substantially correct, the justification for such a move and Government's reaction thereto ; and

(c) the reasons as to why Government are not planning to utilise these profits to stockpile gold and silver, which would bolster the strength of the Indian rupee and/or render greater financial assistance to the commercial banks in their operations?

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

(b) The profits of the Reserve Bank have, even in the past, been utilised in part for financing industrial development through its National Industrial Credit (Long-Term Operations) Fund. This practice is proposed to be continued. Whereas in the past the outlays from this Fund were not treated as part of the Plan, a proposal to include the outlays in the Plan is under consideration. It may be added that the Reserve Bank has not directly financed any public sector industrial undertakings, nor is any proposal for such direct financing under consideration.

(c) It is considered preferable to utilise these funds for productive purposes rather than for investment in bullion. The assistance provided by the Reserve Bank to the Commercial Banks from time to time is determined in the light of the emerging monetary situation.

Award on Natural Gas

2407. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Gujarat have requested the Central Government on several occasions to furnish the data and basis of calculations regarding such items of expenditure as depletion, amortisation, depreciation in working out the Award on Natural Gas;

(b) whether it is also a fact that, no satisfactory reply has been given, to the Government of Gujarat though more than one and a half year has already passed since the publication of the Award; and,

(c) if the replies to parts (a) and (b) above be in the affirmative, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS, AND MINES AND METALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) No.

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

स्टेट बैंक और रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा हिन्दी में जारी किये गये परिपत्र और सामान्य आदेश

2408. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत के रिजर्व बैंक और भारत के स्टेट बैंक ने अपने परिपत्र और सामान्य आदेश अंग्रेजी के साथ हिन्दी में जारी करने के लिए क्या व्यवस्था की है; और

(ख) राज भाषा अधिनियम के उपबन्धों का इस सम्बन्ध में किस सीमा तक पालन किया जा रहा है?

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री शोरारजी देसाई) : (क) और (ख). भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के बम्बई स्थित केन्द्रीय कार्यालय में एक हिन्दी अनुभाग खोल दिया गया है और बैंक ने हिन्दी में प्राप्त होने वाले सभी पत्रों को स्वीकार करना और उन पर कार्रवाई करना शुरू कर दिया है। बैंक के कार्यालयों को इस आशय की हिदायतें भी दे दी गयी हैं कि वे जनता द्वारा बैंक के साथ लेन देन करने में इस्तेमाल किये जाने वाले विभिन्न फार्मों को अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में तथा यदि प्रादेशिक भाषा हिन्दी से भिन्न हो तो प्रादेशिक भाषा में भी छपवावें।

स्टेट बैंक अपने कलकत्ता, बम्बई, नयी दिल्ली और कानपुर के स्थानीय मुख्यालयों और पटना तथा भोपाल के प्रादेशिक प्रबन्धकों के कार्यालयों में हिन्दी अनुभाग खोलने का प्रबन्ध कर रहा है। कुछ फार्म प्रादि हिन्दी में छपवाये गये हैं।

विभिन्न केन्द्रों में हिन्दी पढ़ाने के लिए कक्षाएं चलायी जा रही हैं और ज्यों-ज्यों दोनों बैंकों के पर्यावरकों तथा लिपिकों को हिन्दी

भाषा का पर्याप्त ज्ञान होता जायगा त्यों-त्यों
उन में हिन्दी का प्रयोग बढ़ता जायेगा ।

आयकर तथा केन्द्रीय उत्पादन-शुल्क विभागों
द्वारा हिन्दी में जारी किये गये परिपत्र

2409. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या
वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अगस्त, दिसंबर, 1968 की अवधि
में आयकर तथा केन्द्रीय उत्पादन-शुल्क विभागों
के विभिन्न कार्यालयों द्वारा मुद्रित या साइक्लो-
स्टाइल किये हुए कितने परिपत्र हिन्दी में जारी
किये गये ;

(ख) केवल हिन्दी, केवल अंग्रेजी तथा
दोनों भाषाओं में जारी किये गये परिपत्रों की
ग्रलग ग्रलग संख्या कितनी थी ; और

(ग) ऐसे परिपत्रों तथा आदेशों आदि जो
केवल अंग्रेजी में जारी किये गये, हिन्दी में जारी
न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री
मोररजी देसाई) : (क) से (ग). सूचना इकट्ठी
की जा रही है तथा लोक सभा की मेज पर रख-
दी जाएगी ।

Setting up of Merchant Bank in India

2411. SHRI N. K. SOMANI :
SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
DR. RANEN SEN :
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI HIMATISINGKA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be
pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the International Finance Corporation has proposed
the setting up a Merchant Bank in India ;

(b) if so, the terms of reference of this
proposal and Government's reaction there-
to ; and

(c) how the services being envisaged to
be offered will be distinctive from the
Industrial Finance Corporation of India
and various other commercial banks ?

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

Sir. The International Finance Corporation
has been examining the possibility of
its taking the initiative in promoting a
broad based merchant banking type of
institution in India. Recently, the Vice
President of the Corporation visited India
and had discussions with the officers of the
Government and of the financial institutions.
Since the Vice President had only
preliminary discussions with the officers of
the Central Government and financial institutions,
Government are awaiting the
final proposals of the International Finance
Corporation in this regard. These pro-
posals will be examined on receipt.

(c) The functions of a merchant bank
may overlap to some degree with those of
any long-term financing institution like the
Industrial Finance Corporation and of the
commercial banks in their role of assisting
industry with medium term loans. The
merchant bank can also strengthen the
existing networks of institutions which pro-
vide project or export financing by utilising
its combination of staff, resources and
foreign contacts to act as syndicate manager.
There are also important distinctions.
By and large the roles of Industrial
Finance Corporation and the commercial
banks are finance-oriented and largely con-
cerned with new projects and expansions.
A merchant bank will be more oriented
towards advice and operations on behalf of
clients rather than the provision of finance
for its own account. It will be more in-
terested in offloading its commitments on
the public than a straight financing institution.
A merchant bank will engage itself with not only capital asset financing, but
with refinancing, secondary offerings, in-
terim financing credits or guarantees on the
extra margin not allowed by other institutions.
It is concerned with all aspects re-
lated to the finances of the company, al-
ways providing finance in connection
with the service it renders. In view of
this, a merchant bank will find it easier to
handle the client's affairs in the field of re-
organisations, mergers and acquisitions.

In short, therefore, while functioning as
an additional source of finance and adviser
to the industry, the merchant Bank would
co-ordinate the financial availabilities of
the investing institution with the financial
requirements of the projects thereby contrib-
uting to the optimum mobilisation of re-

sources for the growth of industry and its exports.

Chummeries Near Gole Post Office, New Delhi

2412. SHRI BENI SHANKAR SHARMA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some residential Chummeries near Gole Post Office New Delhi are lying vacant and some are being vacated;

(b) if so, the number of such chummeries lying vacant at present; and

(c) the possibility of allotting the same to Government employees on medical grounds or on compassionate grounds ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) to (c) : A piece of land measuring 1.866 acres under the Chummeries in Block No. 1 of Alexandra Place and near about forms part of land earmarked in the Master plan for educational institution. This land was allotted to Visvayatan Yoga Ashram which was certified to be an educational institution by the Ministry of Education. The residents of the Chummeries and Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee objected to this allotment and it has, therefore, been decided to allot chummeries in Block No. 2 of Alexandra Place to Visvayatan Yoga Ashram. Out of 20 chummeries in Block No. 2, 17 have been got vacated. On the request of the Visvayathan Yoga Ashram it has been decided to hire out the chummeries to Ashram. The question, therefore, of allotting the chummeries does not arise.

Promotion Policy Of Indian Oil Corporation

2413. SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the recognised Union of the Noonmati Refinery lodged a complaint with Government regarding promotion policy of the Indian Oil Corporation;

(b) if so, the grievances regarding promotion, selection and upgrading of the staff;

(c) whether there is any promotion Committee in Delhi of the Indian Oil Corporation Wing and if so, the names of members of this Committee;

(d) whether the Indian Oil Corporation has made rules to govern promotion, selection and upgrading of its staff;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether seniority, experience and qualifications are taken into account in promoting staff in Noonmati Refinery which is the oldest Public Sector Refinery; and

(g) whether Government propose to enquire through a Committee the question of promotion, selection and upgrading of staff in the Noonmati Refinery which has caused wide spread discontentment amongst both the staff and the public ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLIUM & CHEMICALS, AND MINES & METALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The complaint deals with a case of promotion.

(c) At the headquarters of the Indian Oil Corporation (Refineries Division), at New Delhi, Promotion Committees are constituted, from time to time, depending upon the nature of vacancies. They consist of a representative each of the Appointing Authority (Managing Director/General Manager), the Department concerned, and the Personnel Department.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) and (f) Promotion of employees to posts in the scale of Rs. 350-620 or Rs. 350-850 and above made by selection entirely on merits.

Promotion to posts in lower scales are made after taking into consideration the merits and the seniority of the candidates concerned.

Management my, by a general order made in advance, decide that a particular post or a percentage of posts in any category shall be filled in by direct recruitment. In such case employees of the Company will be entitled to compete with others for selection.

The promotions are made on the

recommendations of the Promotion Committee constituted for the purpose. These recommendations are forwarded to the Managing Director/General Manager who takes final decision in regard to the posts within his respective powers and, where necessary, seeks the approval of the Board of Directors.

There is no bar to the Management transferring employees from one unit to the other at the same post or on promotion if such transfer or promotion is considered by the Management to be in the best interests of the Company.

(g) No, Sir.

Naphtha Cracker Plants In Gujarat

2414. SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL :
SHRI R. K. AMIN :
SHRI B. K. DAS-
CHOWDHURY :
SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :
SHRI D. N. PATODIA :

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

(a) the progress made in the establishment of a Naphtha Cracker Plant in the Koyali Refinery; and

(b) the reasons for delay in starting the Plant ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS, AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) Detailed bids for the Naphtha Cracker have been obtained from well known process licensors and their offers for engineering services and technology have been evaluated. Detailed contracts are being scrutinised. The most feasible offer is likely to be selected shortly, keeping in view the need to maximise indigenous design and procurement services for the project. A provision of Rs. 150 lacs has been made for expenditure in 1969-70.

(b) The Gujarat Naphtha Cracker is one of the projects for implementation during the Fourth Five Year Plan and the Plant is expected to be commissioned during this period as scheduled.

बम्बई में अंगराग (प्रसाधन) सामग्री पकड़ी जाना

2415. श्री हुकम बम्ब कछवाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सीमा शुल्क अधिकारियों ने जब बम्बई में एक गोदाम पर आपा मारा तो बड़ी मात्रा में अंगराग (प्रसाधन) सामग्री पकड़ी गई थी ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में कितने लोग गिरफ्तार किये गये और उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

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

(ख) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

मिट्टी के तेल में आत्म-निर्भरता

2416. श्री देवराव पाटिल : क्या पैट्रो-लियम तथा इसायन और ज्ञान तथा आत्म मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में मिट्टी के तेल की कितनी आवश्यकता है ;

(ख) क्या निकट भविष्य में मिट्टी के तेल में भारत के आत्म निर्भर होने की सम्भावना है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

पैट्रोलियम तथा इसायन और ज्ञान तथा आत्म मंत्री (डा० त्रिपुण सेन) : (क) 1969 में मिट्टी के तेल की मांग 2.929 मिलियन मीट्री टन अनुमानित है ।

(ख) और (ग) मिट्टी के तेल की बढ़ती हुई मांग तथा शोषनशाला की क्षमता में वृद्धि के लिए ; पैट्रोलियम के भारतीय संस्थान द्वारा लगाये गये अनुमानों के अनुसार मिट्टी के तेल में आत्म निर्भरता प्राप्त होने की आशा है जब हल्दिया शोषनशाला चालू हो जायेगी ।

नवी जल विवाद समिति

2417. श्री रामावतार शर्मा :

श्री देवकीनन्दन पाठोदिव्या :

श्री राहुल बदला :

श्री निरोहि राव लालकर :

श्री चंद्रशरामा नाथूँ :

क्या सिवाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार विभिन्न राज्यों के बीच के नदी जल विवादों को हल करने के लिए एक स्थायी समिति नियुक्त करने की है योजना पर विचार कर रही है; और

(ल) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

सिवाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिंहेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) नी, नहीं।

(ल) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Fertilizer Corporation Of India Bombay

2418. SHRI N. K. SOMANI : will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some complaints regarding favouritism in the matter of employment have been received against the fertilizer Corporation of India in Bombay;

(b) whether it is also a fact that certain agencies have been supplied fertilizers worth about Rs. 1 crores on credit and the amount is outstanding for a long time;

(c) the policy in respect of credit and the names of parties from whom the amount is outstanding during 1968 for over six months; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that Methanol worth Rs. 20 lakhs has also been supplied either during 1967-68 or 1968-69 to another agency for which payment has not been received ?

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

(b) and (c) Fertilizer as supplied on credit to Co-operatives and other parties and the total amount outstanding as on

1.2.1969 was Rs. 534 lakhs. The general credit policy followed by the Corporation in the matter of granting credit is as follows :

- (1) Interest free for payments within 30 days.
- (2) For payment made beyond 30 days and upto 120 days, interest rate of 9% per annum.
- (3) Periods in excess of 120 days, interest of 12%.

In the case of suphalas manufactured by Trombay Unit which is a new product in the market, the interest free payment time has been extended beyond 30 days in specific cases of large sales. The extended period varies from 60 to 90 days. The amount outstanding for more than six months at the end of year 1969 was about Rs. 79 lakhs. The names of the parties are as follows :

1. Pay and Accounts Officer, (In lakhs) Ministry of Food and Agri. culture (for sales to the Pool)	Rs. 0.18
2. Poona District Coopera-tive Socity.	Rs. 38.69
3. Sheikari Sahakari Society, Kolhapur.	Rs. 1.47
4. Mysore Fertilizer Company, Madras.	Rs. 0.69.
5. About fifty dealers in Andhra Pradesh.	Rs. 38.00

	Rs. 79.03

It has been reported that the parties at Nos. 2 and 5 could not sell their stocks mainly owing to the drought.

(d) Methanol worth Rs. 18 lakhs was supplied to M/s Allied Resins and Chemicals against whom the amount outstanding on 31.12.68 was Rs. 3 lakhs. There is a dispute regarding evaporation losses for which the party has made certain claims. Attempts are being made to settle the dispute quickly and realise the balance due.

Manufacture of Gas Cylinders in Noormati Refinery, Gaghati

2419. SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Noormati Refinery,

Gauhati propose to manufacture and supply the gas Cylinders with their accessories; and

(b) if so, the likely annual output of gas cylinders and when it will start production?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) and (b). The Refinery has commenced construction of the liquid petroleum gas plant with an initial capacity of 2,500 tonnes per year and an expansion potential upto 5,000 tonnes/year. The Indian Oil Corporation will not fabricate the gas cylinders and their accessories. The Marketing Division will obtain the gas cylinders from the manufacturers for filling and distribution to the consumers.

Pollution Of River Water

2420. **SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA :**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that natural water resources are being polluted with the indiscriminate discharge of industrial wastes and there is a consequent deterioration;

(b) whether it is also a fact that it is rendering the water unfit for other legitimate uses and is also causing health hazards; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to control the situation?

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

(b) Yes.

(c) Government of India propose to introduce in the Parliament a Bill to prevent Water Pollution in near future.

भायकर विभाग के कार्यालय वर्ष

2421. श्री रामावतार शर्मा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किन-किन स्थानों में सरकार ने भाय

कर विभाग के कार्यालय भवन बनाने के लिए भूमि खरीदी है और कितने-कितने एकड़;

(ल) उक्त स्थानों पर अब तक भवन न बनाये जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) जिन भवनों में अब ये कार्यालय चल रहे हैं, उनका प्रति वर्ष किराया कितना है?

उप प्रधानमंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) से (ग). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायगी।

Credit Facilities to Farmers

2422. **SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHAUHAN :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of facilities provided to farmers after the imposition of social control over banks;

(b) the amount earmarked for the benefit of farmers during the current year;

(c) how much amount has so far been granted to farmers, State-wise;

(d) the rate of interest at which the loan has been given; and

(e) the instalments in which the loan is to be recovered?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) to (c). Most of the major commercial banks have formulated schemes for financing the farmers. The Indian Banks Association have also promoted Agricultural Finance Corporation which aims to provide for the financing of almost all types to agricultural activities. The commercial banks have opened a large number of offices in rural and semi-urban areas.

On the basis of the recommendations made by the National Credit Council at its second meeting held in July, 1968, Reserve Bank had detailed discussions with the commercial banks and asked them to earmark for agriculture substantial proportion out of the net increase in deposits during the period July, 1968—June, 1969. Such additional credit for agriculture is estimated to be of the order of Rs. 51 crores. According to the information available, 19

major banks (excluding State Bank of India) have increased their advances to agriculture by about Rs. 12 crores by the end of November, 1968. State-wise break-up is not available.

(d) The rate of interest charged by the major banks vary between 7 to 9.5 per cent based on considerations such as duration of the loan, the nature and realisability of security, the type of borrower and his financial strength, the purpose of the loan, the size of the advance, etc.

(e) This depends upon the terms of the individual loans having regard to their nature.

I.F.C. Loan to Film Industry

2423. SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHAUHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Industrial Finance Corporation does not grant loan to the Film Industry ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) the details of the industries for which the loan is given by the Corporation; and

(d) the names of the firms and extend of amount given by the Corporation during the last three years, year-wise ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). The Industrial Finance Corporation does not assist the Film Industry as it can, under its statute, lend only to an "industrial concern" as defined in Section 2(c) of the I.F.C. Act. Under this section an industrial concern has to be engaged in the manufacture, preservation or processing of goods or in shipping or in mining or in the hotel industry or in the generation or distribution of electricity or any other form of power. The Film Industry is not covered strictly by this definition. In any case there is, in existence the "Film Finance Corporation" a specialised institution for financing the Film Industry.

(c) Any public limited company or co-operative society incorporated and registered in India which is engaged in any of the activities referred to in the reply to parts (a) and (b) above is eligible for financial assistance from the Corporation.

(d) The accounting year of the Corporation is from July-June. The required information for the accounting years of the Corporation ending 30th June, 1966; 30th June, 1967 and 30th June, 1968, is contained in Appendix 'B' of the Industrial Finance Corporation's 18th, 19th and 20th Annual Reports which were laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on 10th November, 1966, 23rd November, 1967 and 18th November, 1968 respectively.

Drinking Water for Villages during Gandhi Centenary Year

2424. SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHARY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to make drinking water available to the remotest villages in the country during the Gandhi Centenary year ;

(b) if so, the precise conditions in each State regarding non-availability of drinking water particularly in Bihar and Rajasthan : and

(c) the schemes if any drawn up for providing drinking water to these areas during 1969 and the Central aid for these schemes to be given to the State Governments particularly to Bihar and Rajasthan ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The State Governments have been advised to implement rural piped water supply schemes in difficult and scarcity areas based on a priority programme during the Fourth Plan period.

The Plan allocations for 1969 are yet to be decided.

Nebri Museum

2425. SHRI J. H. PATEL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided

Nehru Museum will continue to remain in Teen Murti House;

(b) if not, whether a new building is proposed to be constructed at a cost of Rs. 40 lakhs;

(c) whether Nehru Memorial Committee had raised strong objections to the move to shift the museum to another place; and

(d) if so, the reasons advanced by them in this regard?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The Nehru Memorial Museum and Library Society felt that Teen Murti House is not merely a memorial, museum and library but has become something in the nature of a shrine visited by thousands of people. They also did not find any of the alternatives suggested to them for the temporary location of the Museum and Library pending new construction, to be satisfactory. There is now no proposal to shift the Museum and Library from Teen Murti House.

Rural Electrification Scheme in Mysore State

2426. SHRI J. H. PATEL; Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages and towns in Mysore State which are proposed to be electrified under the Rural Electrification Scheme during 1968-69; and

(b) the number of villages and towns electrified during 1967-68 and the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDHESWAR PRASAD): (a) The emphasis in Rural Electrification schemes is towards energisation of pumping sets. In the implementation of this Programme localities are also electrified. During the year 1968-69 up to the end of December, 1968, 231 villages were electrified in Mysore State. One town is proposed to be electrified during the year 1968-69.

(b) During the year 1967-68 no town

was electrified in Mysore and 786 villages were electrified. The details of these villages are in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Place in Library. See No. LT-270/69].

विहार विष्णु बोडे में हड्डाल

2427. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री:

श्री योगेन्द्र प्राची:

श्री योगेन्द्र भा.:

श्री क० चिं० मधुकर:

श्री चन्द्र शेषार तिह:

क्या तिचाई तथा विष्णु बोडे में हड्डाल की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विहार विष्णु बोडे के कर्मचारी 7 फरवरी, 1969 से हड्डाल पर हैं;

(ल) यदि हां, तो उनकी मार्गे क्या हैं;

(ग) इन मार्गों के बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि कई मजदूर नेताओं तथा हड्डाल करने वाले कर्मचारियों को गिरफ्तार कर लिया है;

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उनकी संख्या कितनी है; और

(च) उक्त हड्डाल को समाप्त कराने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है?

तिचाई तथा विष्णु बोडे मंत्रालय से उपराज्यी (श्री तिचाई शर्व प्रसाद) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ल) मजदूर संघ ने 19-11-68 तारीख के नोटिस के साथ 48 मार्गों की एक सूची और 6-1-69 तारीख के हड्डाल के नोटिस के साथ 3 मार्गों की दूसरी सूची प्रस्तुत की थी। 6-1-69 के हड्डाल के नोटिस में जो मुख्य मर्ग की कई थीं, वे निम्नलिखित हैं:

(1) महंगाई अर्टी में उतनी बड़ीतरी जितनी कि द्वाज्य सरकार ने इपने कर्मचारियों को दी है;

(2) विजसी प्रभिकरणों के क्षेत्रीय वेतन

बोडं द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों के अनुसार अन्तः
कालीन सहायता; और

(3) वर्ष 1968-69 के लिए 10 प्रतिशत बोनस।

अम आयुक्त, बिहार ने इन मांगों के संबंध में भेल-मिलाप की कार्यवाही की और चूंकि कोई फैसला न हो पाया, उसने बिहार सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी। राज्य सरकार ने इन में से किसी को न्यायाधिकरण के पास भेजने योग्य नहीं समझा। उनकी एक मांग को जिस का सम्बन्ध छेड़ चार कर्मचारियों को कितना निर्माण भत्ता दिया जाए, इससे था, न्यायाधिकरण को भेज दिया गया।

(घ) और (ड). हड्डताल के सम्बन्ध में कुछ व्यक्तियों को पकड़ लिया गया है। पकड़े गये व्यक्तियों को सही संख्या और जिन आपत्तियों के कारण उनको पकड़ा गया है, उन के सम्बन्ध में जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है परन्तु सामान्यतः हिंसा के कारण व दूसरों को भड़काने, डराने घमकाने और तोड़ फोड़ की कार्यवाहियों के लिए पकड़े गए हैं।

(च) 20 फरवरी, 1969 को मजदूर संघ ने बिना किसी शर्त के हृष्टान खत्म कर दी।

गोलचा प्रापरटीज (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड), बिल्सी
पर आयकर की बकाया राशि

2428. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली की गोलचा प्रापरटीज (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड से आयकर की राशि बकाया है;

(ख) यदि है, तो बकाया राशि कितनी है:

(ग) निश्चित तिथियों पर आयकर की राशि बसल न किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं:

(ब) इस बुटि के लिए आयकर अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही करने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ङ) इस बकाया राशि को कैसे वसूल करने का विचार है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (अधी
मोरारकी देसाई) : (क) तथा (ख). जी, हाँ।
निर्धारिति की तरफ 12,95,957 ह० की रकम
बकाया है।

(ग) बकाया रकम, कर-निर्धारण वर्ष 1960-61, 1962-63 तथा 1963-64 के संबंध में है तथा नीचे दिये गये कारणों से वसूल नहीं की गई :—

1960-61 :— 1,35,532 रुपये, यह मांग
31 जुलाई 1966 को देय थी, परन्तु इसकी
बसूली नहीं की जा सकी क्योंकि अगस्त 1966
में राजस्थान उच्च न्यायालय द्वारा जारी
किये गये एक आदेश द्वारा, कंपनी को, रोजमर्रा
का कारोबार करने की अनुमति को छोड़कर,
अहरणदाता आदों को किसी भी प्रकार की भ्रादर्यगियां
करने से रोक दिया गया था ।

1962-63-8,33,5!3
रूपये
1963-64-3,49,861
रूपये

(अ) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ङ) जोधपुर स्थित, राजस्थान के उच्च न्यायालय ने 10 मई, 1968 को इस कंपनी के मामलों को समेटने के आदेश जारी किये हैं। आयकर अधिनियम 1961 की घारा 178(2) के अधीन, इस कंपनी के संसाधन-व्यवस्थापक को बकाया देय रकम तथा प्रत्याशित करों की रकमों के बारे में सुचना दें दी गई है।

Opening of C.H.S. Dispensary in Inderpuri Colony, New Delhi

2429. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Jnderpur

Colony, New Delhi has not been provided with C.H.S. facilities whereas far-flung Colonies have been provided with this facility;

(b) whether it is also a fact that more than 500 Government servants reside in Inderpuri and adjacent colonies to whom C.H.S. facilities have not been provided;

(c) whether it is proposed to open a C.H.S. Dispensary in the near future and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) if so, whether pending the opening of a separate Dispensary in Inderpuri, it is proposed to attach Inderpuri with C.H.S. Dispensary in the East Patel Nagar and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) Inderpuri does not fall within the geographical limits of the area to which the Central Government Health Scheme has been made applicable so far.

(b) and (c). The number of Government servants residing in the area does not justify the opening of a separate C.G.H.S. dispensary there. The normal yard-stick for a dispensary is 2000 to 2500 families.

(d) Inderpuri is an isolated locality and is far from East Patel Nagar. Moreover, the work load in this Dispensary is already heavy and does not permit of any large addition to it.

श्रीवर्ष निर्माण उद्योग की अप्रभुक्त क्षमता

2430. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री: क्या पेट्रो-लियम तथा रसायन और ज्ञान तथा भातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि एक और तो कुछ श्रीवर्षियों के निर्माण के लिये श्रीवर्ष निर्माण उद्योग की क्षमता का प्रयोग नहीं किया जा रहा है, और दूसरी ओर कुछ अन्य श्रीवर्षियों का अत्यधिक प्रभाव है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो श्रीवर्ष निर्माण उद्योग के सन्तुलित विकास के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्य-कारी की है?

‘पेट्रोलियम और रसायन तथा ज्ञान और भातु मंत्रालय में राष्ट्रीय मंत्री (श्री द० राठ० चत्त०रा०) : (क) और (ख). लगभग पिछले दो सालों में श्रीवर्ष उद्योग में उप्रयुक्त क्षमता के कुछ उदाहरण पाये गये हैं। सारांश तौर पर वे अस्थाई प्रकृति की पाई गई है जिसके सम्भरण एवं मांग की स्थिति और कुछ कच्चेमाल की कमी, मुख्य कारण है। जहां कहीं सम्भव है; सप्लाई एवं मांग की विद्यमान स्थिति का मुकावला करने के लिए, निर्माताओं को विभिन्न श्रीवर्षियों के उत्पादन में समायोजन के बारे में प्रोत्साहित किया जाता है। श्रीवर्ष और भेषज उद्योग प्रवरता उद्योगों की सूची में शामिल किया गया है और आयाति कच्चे माल की आवश्यकताएं उदारता पूर्ण पूरी की जा रही है ताकि सन्यन्त्र पूर्ण क्षमता उपलब्ध कर सके। वर्तमान आयात नीति के फलस्वरूप तथा श्रीवर्षियक कार्यकलापों की अनेकता द्वारा उत्पादन करने वाले एक अन्दरूनी मांग को पूरा करने और निर्यात के लिए अपना उत्पादन बढ़ा रहे हैं।

विभिन्न बंग के लोगों पर परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम का प्रभाव

2431. श्री क० मि० महुकर : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि परिवार नियोजन को अधिक दृष्टि से सम्पन्न परिवारों की अपेक्षा आधिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े वर्गों के लोगों ने अधिक अपनाया है;

(ख) अध्यापकों, श्रमिकों तथा समाज के अन्य विभिन्न वर्गों के लोगों पर परिवार नियोजन का क्या प्रभाव हुआ है;

(ग) इसका व्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि सूप तथा परिवार नियोजन के अन्य तरीकों के प्रयोग में लोगों की सूचि गत वर्ष से कम हो गई है;

(क) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार मैं इसके कारणों पर विचार किया है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो तत्सम्बन्धी आंकड़े क्या हैं?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और विरासत, जात्यास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (डा० श्रीपति जगद्वेष्टर) : (क) यह स्थिति अलग-अलग जगह पर अलग-अलग तरह की है। फिर भी, कुछ स्थानीय व्यवहारिक प्रवृत्ति ज्ञान के अध्ययनों से पता चला है कि “उच्ची सामाजिक-आधिक स्तर के लोगों में संतति-निप्रवृत्ति का कुछ अधिक अभ्यास किया जाता है।”

(ख) और (ग). व्यवसायवार परिवार नियोजन के तरीकों को अपनाने से सम्बन्धित हिसाब नहीं रखा जाता है।

(घ) से (च). नसबंदी आपरेशन, लूप प्रयोग और गत तीन वर्षों में बाटे गये निरोध जैसे विभिन्न तरीकों के अन्तर्गत परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम के कार्यों का एक विवरण संलग्न है। विवरण से पता चलेगा कि लूप के अलावा कार्यक्रम में तीव्रता आई है। लूप कार्यक्रम में दर्द, लून बहना जैसी कुछ शिकायतें और शुरू में विपरीत प्रचार के कारण अवरोध हुआ। शिक्षा की गतिविधियों को और तीव्र करके और लूप पहनाने से पहले समुचित रूप से जांच पड़ताल करने और बाद की आवश्यक सेवाएं प्रदान करने जैसे उपायों के द्वारा लूप को फिर से लोकप्रिय बनाया जा रहा है।

विवरण

(आंकड़े लाखों में)

1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
(10-2-69 तक प्राप्त रिपोर्ट)		

नसबंदी आपरेशन	8.9	18.4	12.6
लूप प्रयोग	9	6.7	3.5
बाटे गये निरोध	316	456	780

बिहार में राष्ट्रीय राजपथ संख्या-32

2432. श्री क० श्री० मधुकर : क्या सिंचाई तथा बिहार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस तथ्य की ओर दिलाया गया है कि बिहार में राष्ट्रीय राजपथ संख्या 32, जो मुजफ्फरपुर से होकर मोतीहारी तक जाता है, बूढ़ी गंडक नदी द्वारा मोतीपुर के निकट भू-कटाव के कारण खतरे में पड़ा हुआ है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस तथ्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि सरकार का ध्यान बार-बार इस ओर दिलाया गया है, आगामी मानसून ऋतु से पूर्व वारियर गांव में होने वाले भूमि-कटाव से उक्त राष्ट्रीय राजपथ तथा रेलवे लाइन को सुरक्षित रखने के लिये सरकार द्वारा की गई स्थायी कार्यवाही का व्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में कब तक कार्यवाही करने का सरकार का विचार है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

सिंचाई तथा बिहार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिंदू इवर प्रसाद) : (क) से (घ). बूढ़ी गंडक द्वारा मोतीपुर ब्लाक में वारियर गांव के निकट तट कटाव किया जा रहा था। पिछली बाढ़ ऋतु में इस नदी द्वारा तट कटाव को रोकने के लिए राज्य सरकार ने सभी सम्भव सावधानियां बरतीं। जहाँ अधिक कटाव हो रहा था वहाँ कुछ ठीकरें बनवाई और एक रिटायर्ड तटबन्ध भी बनवाया। आशा है कि इन कार्यों से रेल तथा राष्ट्रीय राजपथ हानि से बच जाएंगे। किन्तु इस पर पूरी निगरानी रखी जाएगी और आवश्यकतामुसार और परा उठाए जाएंगे।

Licences to Jewellery Dealers in Palghat

2433. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that

some Jewellery dealers in Palghat District are not getting licences during the last six months under the Gold Control Order ;

- (b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and
- (c) whether they applied to Government about their difficulties ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). During the last six months no fresh licences for dealing in gold have been issued in Palghat District. 10 applications for the grant of dealers's licences are, however, under consideration.

The grant of a dealers's licence is governed by the criteria specified in sub-section (6) of section 27 of the Gold (Control) Act, 1968. All cases are considered on merits in the light of matters mentioned in this sub-section.

(c) No general representation has been received on behalf of the jewellery dealers in Palghat. However, in an individual case, a petition dated 14.2.1969 addressed to the Government was received against the Appellate Order of Collector of Customs and Central Excise, Cochin, in which he had confirmed the original order of the Superintendent of Central Excise Kozhikode rejecting the application for grant of a dealer's licence. This petition is under consideration of the Government under section 82 of the Gold (Control) Act, 1968.

चौथी वंचवर्धीय योजना में गैस की उपलब्धता

2434. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और ज्वान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चौथी पंचवर्धीय योजना अवधि में कितनी गैस उपलब्ध होने की सम्भावना है और यह गैस किन-किन उद्योगों को और प्रत्येक को कितनी-कितनी दी जाएगी ; और

(ख) उत्पादित गैस में से कितने प्रतिशत गैस का उर्वरक उद्योग द्वारा प्रयोग किया जाएगा तथा कितने प्रतिशत गैस को सुरक्षा कारणों से जला दिया जाएगा ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और ज्वान तथा धातु मंत्री (डा० अग्रिम सेन) : (क) और (ख) .

चौथी योजना में गैस की उपलब्धि का अनुमान योजना के साथ-साथ लगाना होगा, जब तेल लेत्रों, गैस लेत्रों और उनके गुण इत्यादि के बारे में अधिक परिषुद्ध और सम्भावित होंगे। इसी प्रकार गैस की उपलब्धि की ठीक-ठीक जानकारी के साथ-साथ ही, इसके विभिन्न उद्योगों को आवंटन का पता लग सकेगा।

Assignment of Dr. Pohlman in Central Family Planning Institute

2435. **SHRI GUNANAND THAKUR :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that Dr. Pohlman who was on a sabbatical year leave was permitted to work at the Central Family Planning Institute on request from the University of North Carolina, without any financial commitment on this Institute ;
- (b) whether after this period of assignment, he has been permitted to continue under the Path Finder's Fund ;
- (c) whether the Path Finder's Fund has been appropriately authorised and recognised to operate in India ; and
- (d) if not, how Dr. Pohlman has been permitted to undertake work in India ?

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

- (b) No.
- (c) No.
- (d) Does not arise.

Appointment of Valuer at Gauhati

2436. **SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government have received any recommendation to the effect from the Income-tax Authorities at Gauhati and Shillong that a Valuer be appointed at Gauhati to assess the values under the Wealth Tax Act ; and

(b) if so, the reasons of delaying the appointment ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) The Commissioner of Income-Tax, Shillong has so far forwarded for the appointment as Valuer, under section 4(3) of the Estate Duty Act, in the cases of 5 applicants with their headquarters at Gauhati. They also do valuation for Wealth Tax.

(b) The Ministry have approved 4 such applicants as Valuers. In the fifth case, the application has been rejected, as the conditions prescribed in the Ministry's Notification F. No. 5/77/68—E D., dated 6th July, 1968 were not satisfied.

Ports for Import of Crude Oil

2437. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS, AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state the names of the ports in India through which crude oil is imported in India ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS, AND MINES AND METALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : The crude oil, at present, is being imported through the ports of Bombay, Cochin, Visakhapatnam and Madras.

Preventive Officers in Customs House, Calcutta

2438. SHRI P. R. THAKUR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2958 on the 2nd December, 1968 regarding fixation of seniority of the Preventive Officers in Calcutta Customs House and state :

- (a) whether the appeal under consideration has since been disposed of ;
- (b) if so, the details of the case and the decision taken thereon ; and
- (c) if not, the reasons for the delay causing harm to the interests of the appellant ?

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

(b) and (c). As some General issues are involved, the matter is still under consideration, in consultation with the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Power Connections for Quarters in Netaji Nagar and Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi

2439. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no power connection for the two-roomed quarters in Netaji Nagar and Sarojini Nagar areas in New Delhi.

(b) if so, whether Government propose to provide the power connection for the benefit of Government servants residing there ; and

(c) if no, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) It is a fact that power plugs were not provided in the two-roomed types II and III quarters in Netaji Nagar and Sarojini Nagar at the time of construction.

(b) The present position is that one AC power plug per quarter, is provided in types II and III quarters, on request from individual tenants. Government's liability is, however, limited to Rs. 200/- per power plug and the tenants required to pay additional rent for it. Any expenditure in excess of Rs. 200/- is to be borne by the tenants themselves.

(c) Does not arise.

Provision of Jafri on Roof of Quarters in Netaji Nagar and Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi

2440. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a lot of inconvenience is being experienced by the residents of Upper Flats (two-roomed) in

Netaji and Sarojini Nagar Areas for want of a jafri on the roof ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to construct a light structure of plywood or asbestos sheet on the roof for the benefit of the upper flat residents ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) It has been brought to the notice of Government that some inconvenience is being experienced by the allottees for want of "Barsatis" on the roof.

(b) There is no such proposal under consideration of Government.

(c) For lack of funds.

Out-of-Turn Allotment

2441. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a ban for out-of-turn allotment of quarters to Government servants ;

(b) if so, when it will be removed ; and

(c) the number of eligible employees who are on the waiting list ?

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

(b) As a good number of cases where out-of-turn allotments have already been sanctioned are pending allotments, it has been decided to ban the entertainment of further applications for out-of-turn allotments upto 31st March, 1969 for the time being. The position will be reviewed thereafter.

(c) At present 58,445 Government employees, working in eligible offices, are awaiting allotments of general pool residences in Delhi/New Delhi on the regular Waiting List.

Mehr Chand Market, Lodi Road, New Delhi

2442. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the rent for the shops in Mehr Chand Market, Lodi Road, New Delhi has been increased by $2\frac{1}{2}$ times by Government ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) No, Sir, not in the case of original allottees.

(b) Does not arise.

Drainage Scheme in Trans-Damodar Area

2443. SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the severity of floods in the trans-Damodar area in 1968 could have been checked, if the Damodar Valley Corporation had constructed the other dams in the original scheme ;

(b) whether the Damodar Valley Corporation has carried out any drainage scheme in trans-Damodar area as per its statutory function ; and

(c) whether there is any proposal before Government to get more dams constructed and to carry out extensive drainage scheme in the trans-Damodar area ?

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

(b) Damodar Valley Corporation constructed sixteen Drainage Channels within the valley. Other schemes required for trans-Damodar area will fall or will have to be integrated with schemes outside the Valley where the Damodar Valley Corporation does not have any statutory function.

(c) Attention is first being given to

Improve the drainage in the Lower Damodar Valley by canalisation.

Reorganisation of D. V. C.

2444. SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been functional re-organisation of the Damodar Valley Corporation ;

(b) if so, the reasons for such re-organisation and the result thereof ?

(c) whether statutory functions of the Damodar Valley Corporation are liable to change from time to time ?

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

(b) and (c). There is a proposal for the reorganisation of the Damodar Valley Corporation on a functional basis and the same is still under consideration, in consultation, with the State Governments of West Bengal and Bihar.

Flood Control Measures of Damodar Valley Corporation

2445. SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the flood control measures of the Damodar Valley Corporation only partially moderate the flood in lower West Bengal ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the flood control measures are inadequate to control severe flood if simultaneous rains occur in the upper catchment and lower Damodar Valley ; and

(c) if so, the action proposed to be taken towards adequate flood control measures ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) The Damodar Valley Corporation Dams can moderate a peak flow of 650,000 cusecs in the Upper Catch-

ment to 250,000 cusecs below Durgapur Barrage.

(b) Yes

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

A. R. C. Report on Damodar Valley Corporation

2446. SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Damodar Valley Corporation had requested the Central Government for examination of its Administrative Department to improve efficiency and ensure economy ;

(b) whether a team of officers of the Administrative Reforms Commission of the Government of India had examined and made certain recommendations ;

(c) whether the Damodar Valley Corporation has accepted the recommendations ; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to ensure implementation of the recommendations ?

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

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

Shifting of Hazardous and Obnoxious Factories

2447. SHRI SHANKARRAO MANE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2792 on the 2nd December, 1968 and state :

(a) whether information regarding the shifting of hazardous and obnoxious factories has since been collected ; and

(b) if so, when it will be laid on the Table ?

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

(b) The requisite information has been forwarded to the Department of Parliamentary Affairs for being laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Issue of Clearance Certificate to the Former Chief Minister of Orissa

2448. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether Shri Biju Patnaik, former, Chief Minister of Orissa has been issued income tax clearance certificate by the Income Tax Officer, Cuttack Circle or by any other Income Tax Officer ;

(b) if so, whether clearance pertains to his personal income or income of the companies in which he has substantial interest like Kalinga Tubes, Kalinga Construction etc. ;

(c) whether the certificate will enable him to get loans from banks and Government for business purposes ;

(d) the firms and companies in which Shri Biju Patnaik is vitally connected holding large number of shares have income-tax and other tax arrears giving details thereof ; and

(e) the steps Government are taking to realise the arrears ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Tax Clearance certificates dated 24th June, 1968 and 31st January, 1969 were issued to Shri Biju Patnaik by the Income-tax Officer, Central Circle, Cuttack.

(b) The tax clearance certificates were applied for by Shri Biju Patnaik in his individual capacity, and as at the relevant time there was no tax due from him, tax clearance certificates were issued to him in his individual capacity.

(c) It was stated by Shri Biju Patnaik that the purpose of obtaining the tax clearance certificates was for obtaining bank guarantee, industrial licence, import licence and industrial undertaking licence for new industries. It is not known whether the certificates were utilised by Shri Patnaik for getting loans from banks and Government for business purposes.

(d) and (e). The required information

is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Place / in Library. See No. LT-271/69].

Family Planning Devices

2449. SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the various devices used by the Family Planning Department in respect of women to arrest and reduce the growth of population ;

(b) the assessment of Government with regard to their success ; and

(c) the safe figure of population which Government have in view, having regard to the food resources of the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR) : (a) The following devices and methods have so far been approved in respect of women under the Family Planning Programme :—

(i) Conventional contraceptives—diaphragm, jelly and foam tablets.

(ii) Intrauterine contraceptive device (IUCD).

(iii) Tubectomy.

(b) While the acceptability of tubectomy has been steadily rising, that for conventional contraceptives for women has shown some decline. There has also been a setback in the popularity of IUCD due to certain side-effects and rumours. Steps have been taken to ensure proper pre-insertion check and follow-up action in respect of IUCD, which is expected to increase its popularity. As an adjunct to the IUCD programme experimental-cum-demonstrational projects have also been taken up in respect of oral pills.

(c) Keeping in view the potential of food production, educational facilities and other economic factors, it is aimed to reduce the annual birth-rate to 25 per thousand population.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC
IMPORTANCE**

U. S. President on the attitude of non-aligned countries to Vietcong Attacks

भी ओम प्रकाश त्यागी (मुरादाबाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर बैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :

“4 मार्च 1969 को अमरीका के प्रेजिडेंट का टेलिविजन पर प्रेस सम्मेलन जिसमें विषय-कांग हमलों के बारे में तटस्थ देशों के मौन रहने के रवैये की निन्दा की गई और उन पर दोहरी नीति अपनाने का आरोप लगाया गया।”

बैदेशिक कार्य मन्त्री (भी दिनेश सिंह) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, भारत सरकार को इस विषय पर संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका के राष्ट्रपति के किसी बयान के बारे में जानकारी नहीं है। सरकार का ध्यान अखबार की एक खबर की ओर दिलाया गया है जिसमें अमरीकी राष्ट्रपति के कुछ सहायकों के नाम में यह आरोप लगाया गया है। संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका की सरकार ने इस बारे में भारत सरकार को कुछ नहीं लिखा है।

इस विषय में भारत सरकार की नीति से सभी परिचित है। इस समय पैरिस में सम्बद्ध पक्षों की जो बातचीत चल रही है उसका हमने स्वागत किया है और हम यह भी आशा करते हैं कि इससे अन्ततः शांतिपूर्ण समाधान निकलेगा। हम यह भी आशा करते हैं कि सभी सम्बद्ध पक्ष ऐसा कोई कदम नहीं उठायेंगे जो इस संभावना के लिए हानिकर हो।

भी ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप इस सदन के संरक्षक हैं, और इस सरकार का जो उत्तर आता है उसको आपने देखा है।

MARCH 10, 1969

U.S. President's Press
Conference (C.A.)

204

भी निक्सन का स्टेटमेंट समस्त पेपर्स और टेलिविजन पर आया है तथा अमरीका की समस्त जनता ने उसे देखा है। उन्होंने इन शब्दों में हमारे ऊपर हमला किया है:

“His aides say that he is disappointed with some non-aligned countries which advised the U.S.A. to give up the bombing of North Viet Nam.

They have not spoken against the shelling of southern cities by the North. This is treated here as a supreme example of “double standards.”

U. Thant is an exception to the rule, for he has condemned the “savage attacks.”

इसी के साथ में निक्सन ने एक बात और कही है कि हम को सोचना पड़ेगा कि हम बाह्यिंग का क्षेत्र बढ़ायें या नहीं, अगर इसी तरीके से हम पर हमला होता रहा और अमरीका के सिपाही मारे जाते रहे।

इतना ही नहीं, मैं आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि यू० एस० डिफेंस सेफ्रेटी लेआउट क्या कहते हैं :

The U.S. Defence Secretary, Mr. Melvin Laird, said today that the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong Offensive was not of great military significance, but the shelling of towns had to stop.

He told a press conference at the giant American base at northern Da Nang that if indiscriminate shelling of population centres continued a response would be made.

यह उसकी जेतावनी है। मुझे मालूम नहीं है कि मंत्री महोदय को निक्सन का स्टेटमेंट पढ़ने को मिला या नहीं। अगर नहीं मिला तो इस से ज्यादा दुर्भाग्य की बात विदेश मंत्री के लिए और कोई नहीं हो सकती। भारत तटस्थ देशों का नेता है और इस रूप में उसी की ओर संकेत है। आज संसार दो वर्गों में बटा हुआ है। तटस्थ देश संसार में शांति के लिए प्रयत्न-शील हैं और उन का नेता भारतवर्ष है। भारत वर्ष ने तटस्थ नीति अपनाई और उसके कारण संसार में बहुत सी समस्याओं का समाधान हुआ। भारत सरकार के प्रधान मंत्री ने

बार-बार प्रार्थना की, कोई दिन ऐसा खाली नहीं गया जब उन्होंने यह न कहा हो कि साउथ वियटनाम में शांति स्थापित करने के लिये और शांतिपूर्ण बातावरण पैदा करने के लिए अमरीका को बिना शर्त बांधिंग बन्द कर देनी चाहिये। अमरीका ने अनकंविश्वासी बांधिंग बन्द कर भी दी। चाहिये भी यही था क्योंकि साउथ वियटनाम प्रजातन्त्र में विश्वास करता है और सांस्कृतिक दृष्टिकोण से भी हमारे करीब है। लेकिन इसके पश्चात आज के ही "इंडियन एक्सप्रेस" में जो निकला है वह यह है कि :

Four-hundred Communist troops apparently moving from inside Cambodia eastward Saigon today ran into a platoon of 40 U.S. air cavalrymen screening a section of the border killed or wounded every one of American troops.

एक पूरी प्लाइन को साफ कर दिया है, और साउथ वियटनाम का कोई शहर ऐसा नहीं है जिस पर राकेट से शैलिंग नहीं हो रही है। मैं एक और बात की ओर ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि :

"The North Vietnamese President H.O. Chi Minh in a New Year Day Message said his own people and Viet Cong should not release their efforts to drive the Americans out of South Vietnam."

युगेन्द्रा, रोडीशिया, ज़दां पर भी कोई आदमी मरता है तब यह गवर्नमेंट हमेशा अपना स्टेटमेंट देती है। जब पेरिस में समझौते की बातचीत चल रही है तब मानवता के दृष्टिकोण से भी और शांति के दृष्टिकोण से भी यह आक्रमण समझौते की भाबना के सर्वथा विपरीत है।

अतः मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब भारत की इच्छा और प्रार्थनानुसार अमरीका ने बिना शर्त वियटनाम पर बम्बारी समाप्त कर दी तो क्या भारत सरकार ने उत्तर वियटनाम को प्रेरित किया कि वह भी समझौते की इच्छा व सद्भावना प्रकट करने के लिए दक्षिण वियटनाम युद्ध को स्थगित कर दे? अगर उसने यह

प्रयत्न किया तो उस का क्या उत्तर मिला, और अगर ऐसा प्रयत्न नहीं किया तो क्यों नहीं किया?

मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि जब समझौते की भाबना के विपरीत उत्तर वियटनाम ने अपने आक्रमणों को तेज करते हुए दक्षिण वियटनाम के समस्त नगरों पर राकेटों से हमला शुरू कर दिया तब सरकार ने उन आक्रमणों का विष्णुन क्यों नहीं किया और चुप क्यों रही। क्या सरकार की मौनावस्था से इस देश की तटस्थिा को आश्रात नहीं पहुँचा?

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा (बेगुसराय) : क्या हम इस मावाल पर विचार कर रहे हैं कि अमरीकी शहरों पर बम्बारी हो रही है या वियटनामी शहरों पर बम्बारी हो रही है? On a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : There is no point of order; it is a point of disorder.

श्री दिनेश सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे पास अमरीका के राष्ट्रपति ने जो कुछ कहा उस की ट्राईस्टिक्ट है। उसमें उन्होंने तटस्थ देशों के बारे में ऐसी कोई बात नहीं कही। अगर माननीय सदस्य को किसी और भोसं से कुछ पता चला है, तो मैं उसके लिए जिम्मेदार नहीं हूँ। उन्होंने अखबार पढ़कर सदन का समय लिया। माननीय सदस्यों ने खुद पढ़ा होगा, उसमें यह लिखा है कि :

"His aides say".

उनके जो सहायक हैं उनमें से किसी ने कुछ नहीं कहा। कम से कम मेरे पास तो यह नहीं आया। जहां तक इसका सवाल है कि क्या कहा गया है, तो वही बांधिंग बन्द नहीं हुई है और वहां पर जो प्रटीक हो रहा है उसका जवाब उन्होंने दिया है। अगर माननीय सदस्य उसकी पढ़ने की कोशिश करते तो यहां सवाल न उठाते। सवाल किसी ने पूछा था।

"Mr. President, have you considered an appropriate response if the attacks continue in South Viet-Nam?"

[Shri Dinesh Singh]

"Would an appropriate response include resumption of bombing in the North?"

प्रेजीडेंट ने जवाब दिया :

"That the question is one that I have given thought to, but it is one which I think should not be answered in this forum."

जहाँ तक भारत की नीति का सवाल है, वह स्पष्ट है। हमने शुरू से कहा और काफी दिनों से कह रहे हैं और अभी भी कहते हैं कि वियतनाक की समस्या का जो हल है वह शान्तिपूर्ण ढंग से निकलना चाहिये, शान्तिपूर्ण ढंग से निकल सकता है और बातचीत करके निकल सकता है। लड़ाई के मैदान में नहीं निकल सकता है।

श्री घोष प्रकाश त्यागी : मैं प्रापका संरक्षण चाहता हूँ। मेरे प्रश्न का जवाब नहीं मिला है। मैंने यह कहा है कि नार्थ वियतनामीज जो हमला कर रहे हैं, उसके बारे में हमारी सरकार मीन क्यों है... (छवधान)

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) : The question is, have you condemned the bombing of civilians.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. Everybody will kindly sit down.

श्री घोष प्रकाश त्यागी : प्रश्न का उत्तर तो आना चाहिए।

MR. SPEAKER : Your *prashna* was for half an hour! Please sit down.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. Will you kindly sit down, Shri Sharma? Please do not interrupt like this. A responsible Member like you should not get up like that. How can I control this? I know you are anti-American. Everybody know that. But you should not shout like that. Will you kindly sit down? (Interruption) You should not exhibit your anger like this. Shri Sreedharan.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN (Badajara) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am shocked by the statement of the External Affairs Minister in this country. He is an aide of the Prime Minister and he is also in the inner circle of the Prime Minister. The External Affairs Minister says that the United States Government have not addressed the Government of India in this matter. It is a very quixotic statement, because the External Affairs Minister of the Government of India is expected to know the policy developments in a major country like the United States, and I hope he does not expect Mr. Nixon to write and inform him everyday of the details of his policy. But I know the affairs of the External Affairs Ministry are today in the doldrums, because that policy adviser, I understand, has abandoned his post and they want to bring him back as MP. Apart from that—

MR. SPEAKER : Please come to the question.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : The aides of the American President also express the policy of the Government of the United States. They have accused us of double standards. I would like to know whether this Government does not practise double standards at all. (Interruption) When the Prime Minister goes to Moscow she says that the bombing of North Viet Nam is wrong. But when she goes to Washington she says Mr. Johnson has a case. This way, like a pendulum, India's foreign policy has been swinging between Moscow and Washington, and in the words of the late Dr. Lohia, India's foreign policy is one of alternate servitude. So, I would like to know from the External Affairs Minister whether he has enquired from the Indian Ambassador in Washington as to whether there has been a change in the United States' policy towards the non-aligned countries.

My question (b) is this. This is not merely an attack on the policy on a particular issue. This is an attack on the basic posture of non-alignment posed by the Government of India,—(Interruption)—the so-called non-alignment. If that is the posture of the United States, will the External Affairs Minister of this country have the courage of conviction and faith and tell the Government of the United States and

Mr. Nixon not to poke his beaky nose into the affairs of the Asian countries.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : The entire question is based on the fact that Mr. Nixon has said something about non-aligned countries. As I said, in the transcript I have received, there is no mention of anything of this kind nor has the U. S. Government written to us. I do not know what other channel of communication the hon. member expects us to maintain. Therefore, I cannot make any comment about anything which has not been said.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Behar) : The minister's statement seems to be a very tricky game. He has evaded the whole issue. He says :

"Its attention has been drawn to a press report which makes this allegation as from some aides to the President".

I do not understand what the hon. Minister means by this. There must be some clarification whether the statement made by the aides is to be regarded as a statement made by the President himself. While we dislike having to make any adverse comment or observation in regard to Heads of Foreign States or the foreign policy of other countries, we find it is a great pity that the President of America made such a remark against non-aligned countries that they are having double standards. I am not saying anything about the fighting between North and South Vietnam. The Minister has said that the policy of the Government on this matter is well known. But it has got another aspect. In the recent past, the international relations amongst the member nations of the U.N. have become very formidable and fair. The cornerstone of international relations is embodied in article 2(4) of the U.N. Charter, which says :

"All members shall refrain in their international relations refrain from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations."

I want to ask whether this particular statement made either by the President himself or by some of his aides is consistent with the purpose of the UN. I want to

know whether the Government of India will seek a clarification from the President himself whether he disowns the statement made by some of his aides or whether he takes full responsibility for it.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : The newspaper story to which reference has been made by my hon. friends says "Nixon disappointed with non-alignment". On the basis of this, they have submitted this calling attention which you were pleased to admit. The facts are entirely contradictory. President Nixon has not made any statement. Even in the paper, the statement is not attributed to the President of U. S., but to his aides. We understand that even the aides have not made any statement. Hon. members have put forward a question on the basis of a story which has no basis at all in fact. What answer can I give ?

MR. SPEAKER : Papers to be laid.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI (New Delhi) : You are allowing him to get away with it ? What are the Chinese and Americans doing in Warsaw ? They are discussing your border and you do not have the guts . . .

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. Papers to be laid.

12.19 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Report of Advisory Committee on the Press Council

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGAN-NATH PAHADIA) : On behalf of Shri I. K. Gujral,

I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Advisory Committee on the Press Council. [Placed in Library See No. LT-258/69]

Notification under Drugs and Cosmetics Act

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : I beg to lay on the Table a

[Shri B. S. Murthy]

copy of the Drugs and Cosmetics (Amendment) Rules, 1969, published in Notification No. S. O. 594 in Gazette of India dated the 15th February, 1969, under sub-section (3) of section 33 of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940. [Placed in Library See No. LT-260/69]

Notifications under Customs Act with an explanatory memorandum

SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA : On behalf of Shri P. C. Sethi, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 :—

- (i) G. S. R. 403 (English version) and G. S. R. 404 (Hindi version) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd February, 1969, together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (ii) G. S. R. 443 (English version) and G. S. R. 444 (Hindi version) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th February, 1969, together with an explanatory memorandum.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-259/69]

Review on the working of Indian Oil Corporation Ltd and Annual Report of the Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :

- (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Bombay, for the year 1967-68.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Bombay, for the year 1967-68 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General there on. [Placed in Library See No. LT-261/69]

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (GENERAL), 1968-69

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : I beg to present a statement showing Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1968-69.

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DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (RAILWAYS), 1968-69

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : I beg to present a statement showing Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (Railways) for 1968-69.

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12.20 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. REPORTED SEIZURE OF COUNTERFEIT TWO RUPEE NOTES

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : Sir, the attention of the Government has been drawn to a report appearing in certain newspapers of 7th March, 1969, regarding seizure of counterfeit two rupee currency notes with a face value of over Rs. 1 Crore on 6th March, 1969, at Pugalur near Coimbatore. A full report has been called for from the State Government in this connection. According to the information obtained over the telephone by the C. B. I., from the Superintendent of Police, Economic Offences Wing, Madras, the Tamil Nadu State Police made a seizure of counterfeit two rupee currency notes in Pugalur (near Coimbatore) and arrested six persons in this connection on the morning of 6-3-1969. According to this information, the value of the notes thus seized is rupees five Lakhs, twenty-five thousand and two hundred and eighty only. It appears that at the time of seizure the numbers had not been printed on the notes. It has also been reported that the forgeries are such as can be easily detected.

The State Police have registered a case under Section 489 (A), (B) and (C) of India

Penal Code read with Section 34 of the Indian Penal Code, and further investigations are proceeding.

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12. 22 hrs

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI (Madurai) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, if you look at the Order Paper for today you will find that item No. 10 relates to a motion which says :

"That the statement made by the Minister of Home Affairs on the 6th March, 1969 regarding the Address by the Governor of West Bengal to both Houses of the State Legislature assembled together on the 6th March, 1969, be taken into consideration."

I understand that on Thursday last a substantive motion was given by my hon. friend Shri Madhu Limaye which sought to disapprove the conduct of the Governor in skipping over things from the Address. Under rule 186 that substantive motion, I believe, is quite in order because it satisfies all the conditions in order that a motion may be admissible laid down under that Rule. There is not even one condition that substantive motion does not fulfil. And, in point of time I understand that was the first motion that was given. Probably, due to inadvertence it might have escaped the notice of your office. If that be the case I believe that the discussion should take place on such a substantive motion rather than on the statement made by the Home Minister which is nothing because the Home Minister only said that he is collecting the information. What is the discussion that can take place on a statement that he is collecting the information? Let him collect the information and place it before the House. We have to wait till he has collected the information. Therefore, I think some mistake has been committed. I did not want to raise this point at 4.00 P. M. today when we take up this subject because if that mistake has been committed that may be corrected and a discussion started on a substantive motion. If Shri Vajpayee wants to move that motion I think Shri Madhu Limaye will have no objection whatsoever. It is only a question of having this discussion on a substantive motion.

MR. SPEAKER : Anybody can move an amendment to this motion also. Shri Madhu Limaye's motion was made much earlier. A number of motions came in on so many things. Therefore, I requested Shri Limaye to consult all leaders of the Opposition and give a common motion. There must be some information before the House for hon. Members to discuss. Then we got the information that some paragraphs were not read. It is very difficult for the Speaker to fix up a time and say which is the first motion that has been received. I do not blame the office for what has been put down. I take the whole responsibility. I gave instructions to them one hour before Parliament met. The statement made by the Home Minister on the floor of the House is the authoritative information for this House. Now we are considering the legality of it—whether the Governor can skip over passages, whether it is right or wrong. We are considering only that point. On this question the correct official information that this House had was the statement of the Home Minister. Therefore, I put that deadline. Further, this resolution does not prohibit any hon. Member from moving an amendment, disapproving the motion or approving it. The House has a right to do it. But since the motion has been admitted, there is no question of changing it.

As is the practice in this House, I would request every party to give the names of their representatives who will participate in this discussion. Though there are many names in this list, it does not mean that everybody from that list will be called. We are not following that practice. Each party can give one name. Also, any member can give notice of an amendment up to 2 o'Clock or 3 o'Clock, approving, disapproving or condemning anything. But now this motion has been accepted and admitted, to say that it should be changed is wrong. All the parties may give the names of their representatives who will speak on this motion. We will take it up at 4 P. M.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप ने जो नियंत्रित करते हैं, वह तो आप दे ही सकते हैं। लेकिन उसमें पहले महत्वानी करके दो विषय के लिए मेरी बात मुन नीजिये।

MR. SPEAKER : I have given my *Nirnay*.

श्री मधु लिमये : आप ने मेरी बात नहीं सुनी। आपने कहा है कि अन्य दलों के साथ बात कीजिए। मैं साफ कर देना चाहता हूँ कि कौन माननीय सदस्य प्रस्ताव पेश करे, इस बारे में मेरा कोई भागड़ा नहीं है। अगर माननीय सदस्य, श्री हिरेन मुकर्जी या श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी, उस प्रस्ताव को पेश करना चाहते हैं, तो उससे मेरा कोई भागड़ा नहीं है। मेरा सवाल सिर्फ़ यह है कि मेरा जो प्रस्ताव है, उसको आप मान लीजिये। उसको चाहे श्री वाजपेयी पेश करें।

MR. SPEAKER : As I have already said, I have given my decision. Now if you want to make a speech, I have no objection. But I have given my ruling already.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : What is there to argue about your ruling? Is it not final?

MR. SPEAKER : But that is what is happening now.

श्री मधु लिमये : श्री रंगा के बीच में दखल देने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। आप मेरी बात सुन लीजिये।

SHRI RANGA : I may inform Shri Limaye that I am dealing with the chair and not with him. The chair has given its ruling. Now, how could objection be taken to that? (Interruptions)

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठा रहा हूँ।

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य, श्री मधु लिमये, पायंट आफ आँडर उठाने का अधिकार नहीं है। क्या उन्हें पायंट आफ आँडर उठाने का अधिकार नहीं है?

MR. SPEAKER : I would not allow all this. What rule I have violated? There cannot be any point of order on the ruling of the Speaker. How can there be a point of order on that?

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपके रूलिंग पर कौन पायंट आफ आँडर उठा रहा है?

MR. SPEAKER : Now what is the point of order?

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप मेरी बात तो सुनिये न।

श्री शिव नारायण (बस्ती) : क्यों सुनें?

श्री मधु लिमये : माननीय सदस्य तो अध्यक्ष नहीं हैं।

SHRI SHEO NARIAN : Sir, I would request you to put an end to all this. Every day after lunch hour, at 2 O'Clock some point or other is raised, saying the Speaker has said this or that.

MR. SPEAKER : That is why I am finishing it now. Now this motion had been admitted. This discussion is closed; there will be no more discussion about it. If Shri Madhu Limaye wants to argue on any other point, he may do so. On this point, he has sought my permission to raise it and I have allowed him to raise it. He was kind enough to inform me also that he was raising it. A decision has been taken on that point and that issue is closed. If he wanted to raise any other point, if he had written to me, I would have allowed him. I have no objection to it. But now there can be no discussion on this point.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपको यद होगा कि आपने कहा था कि अगर सर्व-सम्मति से कोई प्रस्ताव आयेगा, तो आप उस पर विचार करेंगे।

MR. SPEAKER : I myself announced it that if all the parties want to move it, they can do so.

श्री मधु लिमये : उसके बाद मैंने अन्य दलों के नेताओं के साथ बातचीत की। मैं किर इस बात को साफ कर देना चाहता हूँ कि मेरा यह आप्रह नहीं है कि चूँकि मेरा प्रस्ताव पहले था, इसलिए मुझे ही वह प्रस्ताव पेश करने की

इजाजत दी जाये। पिछली बार अविश्वास प्रस्ताव को पेश करने का अधिकार मेरे द्वारा श्री रामभूति को दिया गया था। मैं इस प्रस्ताव को पेश करने का अधिकार श्री वाजपेयी या श्री हिरेन मुकर्जी को देने के लिए तैयार हूँ। जब बंगाल से इस बारे में पी० पी० आई की पहली खबर आई और हमारे नोटिस बोर्ड पर लगी—उसके बारे में कोई विवाद नहीं हो सकता है—तो उसके बाद बिल्कुल नियम और कानून के अनुसार मैंने यह सबस्टेटिव मोशन दिया। इस प्रस्ताव को चाहे श्री वाजपेयी मूव करें और चाहे श्री सुरेन्द्र नाय द्विवेदी मूव करें। मैं कभी अपने लिए नहीं लड़ता हूँ। मैं सिर्दांतों की बात कर रहा हूँ। मेरा प्रस्ताव इस प्रकार है:

"That this House disapproves the action of the West Bengal Governor in not acting strictly as a constitutional head inasmuch as he has refused to read the text of the mandatory address, as drafted by the Cabinet of West Bengal, and provoked ugly scenes in the Legislature and raised a needless constitutional controversy with frightful implications to the already strained Centre-State relations and the future of democracy in this country".

इस प्रस्ताव पर द्रविड़ मुनेत्र कडगम, सी० पी० आई० (मार्किस्ट), सी० पी० आई०, बंगला कांग्रेस की ओर से श्री सामन्त के और श्री बद्रदुजा के, इन सब सदस्यों के दस्तखत हैं। ऐसी हालत में चाहे श्री वाजपेयी मेरे इस प्रस्ताव को ले लें और चाहे श्री सुरेन्द्र नाय द्विवेदी ले लें, मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है। लेकिन सबस्टेटिव प्रस्ताव आये। इसलिए आप इस बारे में सोच समझकर दोपहर दो बजे के बाद निर्णय दीजिये।

MR. SPEAKER : The *nirnay* has already been given. I am not going to change it.

श्री भृष्णु सिमये : यह बिल्कुल गलत है। यह स्वेच्छाचारिता, आवंटिती है। यह नियम के लियाफ है।

MR. SPEAKER : I have given my ruling,

whether you like it or not. It is there. There will not be any change.

12.31 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET—GENERAL DISCUSSION—*Contd*

MR. SPEAKER : We now take up the General Budget. We have already taken 4 hours and 50 minutes. Another 15 hours and 10 minutes remain. Shri Manoharan.

SHRI MANOHARAN (Madras North) : Mr. Speaker, Sir at the outset let me offer my birthday greetings to the author of the present Budget, Mr. Morarji Desai. He is now 73. He stands between the two mighty orders, the order that is dead and the order that is emerging. He might have seen in life much and gained rich in experience, not only political but social, economic and what not of the country. I can console myself by thinking that our Finance Minister can be a better guide, though not a good master, of the affairs of the country. Mr. Morarji Desai knows better than anybody else regarding the affairs of the nation. He knows where the wind is blowing; he knows where the shoe pinches. So, I want to make some observations for the consideration of our Finance Minister.

After 1967 General Elections, the country has got the unique opportunity of passing through a certain mental and intellectual revolution. The people in the country are now trying to write the history of their own. The monolithic order, the Congress Party, enjoyed in the past 20 years has been smashed to smithereens and the myth that the Congress Party alone could deliver the goods has been exploded. All over the country, a sense of responsibility is aroused and a sense of participation is registered.

12.33 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER—*in the Chair*]

It is true that the fathers of the Constitution had thought that till eternity one and the only party, the Congress Party, will rule the country and they would not have visualised a sort of contingency that the Congress Party may go to the walls and the opposition may take up the administration of the

[**Shri Manoharan**]

country. But now the hopes of the fathers of the Constitution are belied and an altogether new development is in the offing. Different political ideologies have come up on the political horizon of the country. Till 1967, there was no emphasis given and the accent pronounced on the Centre-States relationship as we do it now. Till 1967, we did not bother about article 263 in the Constitution. I would like to quote articles 263 for the consideration of the House. It reads :

"If at any time it appears to the President that the public interests would be served by the establishment of a Council charged with the duty of—

- (a) inquiring into and advising upon disputes which may have arisen between States ;
- (b) investigating and discussing subjects in which some or all of the States, or the Union and one or more of the States, have a common interest ; or
- (c) making recommendations upon any such subject and, in particular, recommendations for the better coordination of policy and action with respect to that subject,"

This article deals with coordination between the States.

Now the entire country is thinking in terms of establishment of that Council which could definitely solve the disputes that may arise between the Centre and the States. Now the order—political, economic and social—of the country is changing. Everywhere this trend is developing that today it is not one-party's rule but, on the contrary, it is a multi-party system. The present trend is that. So, it is high time for the Congress Leviathan to come out of the rut and be shorn of its abominable attitude. The days of sitting in the ivory tower and giving directives and directions to the fumbling States lifting its eye-brow and simply making any recalcitrant elements in the State spellbound or simply threatening the people and bringing them down by their tricks and warnings are gone. Now the unbearable shame from which the State Governments have suffered so far as enlarged municipalities is being replaced by assertions and responsibilities. The selling in the States

that they are not the servants of the Centre and nor the Mogul Emperor is gaining ground, and no State is going to tolerate the encroachment on the part of the Central Government. The distinct change that is visible in the attitude of the State Governments should be construed as not a defiance but, on the contrary, as an assertion of right in the clear direction..

In the light of this I want to analyse the Budget that has been presented by the hon. Finance Minister, Shri Morarji Desai.

I am sure the Budget has been framed by our Finance Minister under the assumption that after 1969-70 there would not be any transfer of resources to the States in terms of the final award of the Fifth Finance Commission which is expected to finish its work by the end of July. You must have seen this in the State Budgets ; they have revealed an alarming deficit on non-Plan account and all over. They expected that the recommendations of the Finance Commission would be to the satisfaction of the States. Here, I think, Mr. Morarji Desai might have thought that the interim report of the Finance Commission must be final and shall be final. But I take a different view of that. I want to quote from the Finance Commission's interim report ; on page 4, it is said :

"We have still to have further discussions with the State Governments and other parties and to examine carefully the material already with us and the further information and memoranda which we shall receive regarding all the items of our terms of reference. The interim recommendations in this Report should not, therefore, be regarded as indicating our final views or recommendations or as committing us in any way regarding the principles of devolution of taxes or duties, other than estate duty, or grants under Article 275 of the Constitution or any other matters referred to us under the Presidential Order."

Therefore, the interim report of the Finance Commission is not final. Let not the Finance Minister conclude that there would not be any necessity for him to transfer resources to the State Governments which are struggling for their own existence. The State Governments have framed their plan on the assumption that the gap in non-Plan account will be definitely bridged by

the Finance Commission, but unfortunately it has not done so. If that is not forthcoming, what will happen? Either of these two things will happen. Either the State Governments will be compelled to resort to overdraft or they will be compelled to cut their development outlays. In either case it is not only bad politics but is equally bad economics. I would, therefore, request the Finance Minister not to rush with his proposals and ideas of cutting funds and not giving loans and not transferring resources to the States hoping that the final award of the Finance Commission would be according to his own thinking.

The second point is the claim made by the Finance Minister as regards stability of prices. Stability of prices is largely dependent on trends in agricultural production. Here I want to say something about one of his taxation proposals, the excise duty on fertilisers. This is a point at issue now. I am sure by this time our Finance Minister might have changed his mind; if so, well and good. The excise duty on fertilisers will definitely push up the cost of the cultivation. What will happen thereby? The farmers will have to demand more for their produce. Normally the State Governments as well as the Central Government will find it difficult to deal with a situation where the farmers will be demanding more for their produce. The incidence of the levy will normally have to be covered by higher price and Governments, both in the States and at the Centre, must fact that situation. This will definitely introduce an element of confusion, this will definitely tilt the balance and upset the so-called theory of stability of prices.

Our Finance Minister was right in paying encomiums to our farmers, that they are doing a lot for this country's production as a result of which are fast overcoming our difficulties on the food front. But while on one side he is paying encomiums to the agriculturist on the other he is introducing this levy on fertilisers.

I think this is absolutely cruel on his part. I cannot understand or appreciate the logic behind this simultaneous distribution of bouquets and brickbats to the farmers. I think this is a disincentive to the green revolution widely advertised by the Government of this country. Morarjibhai cannot be saddist not only in politics but in economics also. So I would request him to

stop this cruel business of kissing and kicking in regard to the agriculturists of the country.

Yesterday I read in the papers that the Chairman of the Fertiliser Association of India, Shri A. D. Mango, while talking to newsmen said that 'fertilisers which are already costly compared to other countries will become costlier as a result of the proposed central excise duty.' He said that the industry would not be able to absorb the levy in its price structure and will have to pass it on to the consumer.' 'He was answering questions at a press conference organised in connection with the seminar on agricultural production being held tomorrow.' He said that the fertiliser industry will also be affected, and the tempo of the fertiliser offtake will fail to keep pace with the rate of increase envisaged in the plan projection.

I request the Finance Minister to consider this because if he is very sincere to the agriculturists of this country, he must come out with a proposal completely deleting the levy on fertilisers in his original proposal.

The second point concerns the tax on agricultural wealth. I am not going into the merits or demerits of the proposal. I am simply viewing from a different angle. I think the tax on agricultural wealth is an encroachments on the State jurisdiction. Secondly, it is a calculated move to ride roughshod over the State rights. Thirdly, I consider it a declaration of a cold war on the State jurisdiction in the matter of legislative competence.

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): Very funny argument.

SHRI MANOHARAN : I will explain. Art. 246 deals with the distribution of legislative powers as between the Centre and the States. The Seventh Schedule defines and delimits the powers of the States as well as the Centre, in the Union List, the State List and in the Concurrent List.

I am very happy that I could find some friends in the Congress camp who also attack the agricultural wealth tax. Entries 82, 86, 87 and 88 in the Union List gives exclusive power to the State legislature to legislate upon this. The Centre has no

[Shri Manoharan]

business whatsoever to encroach upon it Entries 46, 47, 48 and 49 in the State List clearly state that the Centre has no jurisdiction so far as agricultural income and agricultural land tax are concerned. So, it has been very clearly laid down in the Seventh Schedule that the Centre has no jurisdiction.

But I am told that the Finance Minister has claimed that he has fortified his argument with the opinion of the Attorney-General of this country. That might be true. Regarding this proposition, more than one view is possible. It may be true or it may not be true that the Attorney-General may have expressed that opinion and that may be correct or may not be correct, because it is a question of interpretation. But I can argue from a certain angle and it is this.

Parliament can legislate on this, but only under certain circumstances. I have no objection if Parliament wants to legislate but it can do so in only three extraordinary situations, and those situations are visualised in articles 249, 250 and 252.

Article 249 reads thus :

"Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing provisions of this Chapter, if the Council of States has declared by resolution supported by not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting that it is necessary or expedient in the national interest that Parliament should make laws with respect to any matter enumerated in the State List specified in the resolution, it shall be lawful for Parliament to make laws for the whole or any part of the territory of India with respect to that matter while the resolution remains in force."

So, it is only when a resolution is passed by the Rajya Sabha that it shall be lawful for Parliament to make laws for the whole or any part of the territory of India with respect to that matter while that resolution remains in force. Article 250 deals with an emergency in operation. When there is an emergency Parliament has got right to pass any legislation on the State subject, provided it is in the national interest. Article 252 gives a similar power to Parliament when there is consent from the States.

So, it is very clear that the Government of India and this Parliament have no jurisdiction on this matter.

Probably, the Finance Minister may argue that the principle of *non-obstante* could be invoked. But I take strong objection to that and I submit that it cannot be invoked, unless there is a continuing conflict between the States and the Centre.

So, on any account, it is clear that Parliament and the Government of India have no right to pass legislation on any subject within the jurisdiction of the States.

There is one other point which I want to stress and I hope the Finance Minister will definitely concur with me on this point. The Central budget does not make any significant contribution on the question of tackling the ever-growing debt charges. Yesterday, the Madras Finance Minister had this to say in the Madras Legislative Assembly. This is what has been reported.

"Mr. Mathiazagam, Finance Minister complained that the State was not getting its due share in the Central taxes. He said the State had asked the Centre to raise its share of income-tax from 75 per cent of the amount collected in the State to 87 per cent. In the case of excise duties it had pleaded for doubling the present share from 20 per cent to 40 per cent. He hoped that the Centre would accede to the request."

I am glad that the National Development Council is going to meet shortly where all these points will be discussed. He further said :

"The State did not get a paisa from the corporation tax which brought in Rs. 320 crores. The State Governments had to be contented with their Ministers inaugurating new industries and companies while the taxes collected from them went straightway to the Finance Minister."

The Finance Minister of Tamil Nadu further pleaded for collection or re-payment of the Central loans in easy instalments.

The debt burden of the States has grown from Rs. 445 crores in 1951-52 to Rs. 5502 crores by the end of the Third Plan period. Thus, the debt burden of the States has increased by 14 times within a period of about

fifteen years. By 1968-69, this will increase to a little over Rs. 7000 crores. This figure represents the total debt owed by the States to the Centre. Out of the total volume of resources transferred under revenue account to the States from the Central Government, nearly 30 per cent flows back to the Centre for repayment of principal as well as interest. I request the Finance Minister to consider the question of re-scheduling of debts on the basis of a correct understanding and appraisal of the situation. He may argue 'Where are the funds?' We have no funds at all. The State Governments clamour for more funds and resources. But where are the funds? To him my humble submission would be this. All duplication and overlapping must go. Why should the Central Government have so many Ministries? For example, a Ministry of Education at the Centre is superfluous, because each State Government has its own Education Ministry. The people here at the Centre are doing nothing except eating the wealth of this country. Then take the Public Health Department. Each State Government has got its own Department of Health. Similarly, there is a list of other Ministries as well, namely the Food and Agriculture Ministry, the Ministry of Labour, the Ministry of Co-operation, the Ministry of Rehabilitation etc. Those are all Ministries functioning here with thousands and thousands of staff and wasting thousands of crores of rupees without doing anything concrete. So, I would request the Finance Minister to consider whether it is possible for him to eliminate or abolish all these Ministries.

So far as agriculture is concerned, the point is very clear. What do these people know about agriculture? The cultivators are doing their job right under the very nose of the State Government which knows the problem. But here the people are sitting in an ivory tower without doing anything but standing as a stumbling block or an obstacle and eating the whole wealth of this country. Our Finance Minister here happens to be also the Deputy Prime Minister of this country; it is high time for him to think on the lines that I have suggested, namely of abolishing all these superfluous Ministries.

Just one instance will reveal certain facts in a very shocking manner. Take, for instance, the Food Ministry. There are so many Departments under this Ministry. For example, there is a man called Agricultural

Production Commissioner; there is another man called the Animal Husbandry Commissioner. Then there is a third man called the Inspector-General of Forests, and then there is a man called the Agricultural Marketing Officer. Why should there be so much of duplication and overlapping? The Finance Minister has asked us 'Where is the money?' But there is the money. If the Finance Minister rightly thinks in terms of the country's wealth and the country's money and the taxpayers' money he can easily find out a solution. I request the Finance Minister to think over this and see that something is done.

He is a man of rich experience and he knows better than anybody else in this country what needs to be done. If he is not going to do it, then who else is going to do it? So, in the evening of his life I think he can do something for the people of this country.

Regarding the tax on sugar, I do not know why he has levied this tax on it. I submit that the Finance Minister should not be so bitter towards sugar, because it is a common man's commodity. Regarding cigarettes, I do not understand why he has become a sadist like this to tax the common people of this country...

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Everybody is a sadist.

SHRI MANOHARAN: I have got much regard for him. But he proves to be the pastmaster in this.

I would now like to say a word about the excise duty on textiles. I would say that the concessions granted by the Finance Minister are not only too late but are wholly inadequate. So, he must think over this matter again and see that relief measures are given to see that the mills which had closed at the time of crisis are reopened. To that extent I expect his co-operation.

The DMK Government is naturally anxious to help the people of our State. We want to embark upon certain plans which are productive, but we have no money. Our Finance Minister is a prohibitionist and claims to belong to the Gandhian order. I think he is the one and only man in the country who can claim that. The late lamented Chief Minister of Madras supported him and said that on no account would

[Shri Manoharan]

prohibition be scrapped. We are losing to the tune of Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 crores because of prohibition, but the Chief Minister said that he did not want to be lured by the tempting figures. He was satisfied that with the scrapping of prohibition, people would be in the streets, the women would be shedding tears, and he did not want it. So, we have every right to expect the Finance Minister to help us, but the Planning Commission which decided to give Rs. 250 crores to Madras State has now brought it down to Rs. 201 crores. If such a kind of attitude is developed, what will happen? We must think of that. The situation has changed, and the Finance Minister cannot say that he is the master and the States must follow suit.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I will never say that.

SHRI MANOHARAN : I am not talking of you, but of the Central Government. Do not isolate yourself. When I say Finance Minister, you are not Morarji Desai.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : Do not mention the two together.

SHRI MANOHARAN : Now only I understand you have double personality.

So, our Finance Minister must take note, because the NDC meeting is going to be held, and he must correct it. If this is left as it is, what will happen? That is my question.

So far as the DMK is concerned, we had been preaching separation for several years. After 1962-63 we were convinced that we could not isolate ourselves from the main political current of the country, and we therefore decided to bury deep the philosophy of separatism. We did not expect any bouquet for it from anybody, we voluntarily did it, but we stressed that certain conditions and causes existing in the country which pave the way for undesirable slogans and undesirable political philosophies must be removed. The other day, while the Home Minister was dubbing the Shiv Sena a Fascist organisation—I am glad he did so—he said that certain conditions and causes exist in our society

which pave the way for the emergence of such Fascist organisations. So, unless and until they are removed, a solution is an impossibility. We were talking of separation not on any other ground. We have no desire to have a separate, independent Dravidastan or something of that kind, so that Shri Morarji Desai may be my counterpart. The question is simple. We are aggrieved parties. Each and every State has such a feeling today. Nobody can say that Tamil Nadu alone is demanding this. What about West Bengal, what about Maharashtra, what about Gujarat? Each and every State feels that it must be an equal partner in the nation.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He may continue in the afternoon.

13.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at Four minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[**Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair**]

GENERAL BUDGET—GENERAL DISCUSSION—Contd.

SHRI MANOHARAN : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I shall finish my speech within five minutes. I have been referring to the need for the Central Government to help the States which are in distress. Today, what is required for the Central Government is to have fertile imagination and understanding and not futile obstinacy and obstinacy.

After pointing out the basis of it, I shall conclude my speech.

The State Governments should be given more powers and the residual powers which are being maintained by the Central Government should automatically go to the States. Here, I want to quote the recommendations made by the Setalvad Team. A Study Team of the Administrative Reforms Commission, Mr. Setalvad's team, has pointed out that "as sharers in the fruits of such projects in the States, the Centre cannot in fairness to

the States absolve itself of all the responsibilities for shouldering a reasonable proportion of the repayment obligations. A high-powered expert committee should go into the problem of indebtedness of the States in all its aspects, and an imaginative, statesman like approach be evolved by tackling it." I hope the Finance Minister will consider the proposals that I have given for his consideration, especially in the National Development Council.

Now, I want to suggest for the effective consideration of the Finance Minister one important proposal, considering the need for development that obtains today in our country. It is this. Concentration of power must go, and decentralisation must be ushered in, for which an important statesman of the country made a suggestion to another important man in the country's national affairs. It is this. While Rajaji was the Governor-General, when the Constitution was in the offing, he suggested to Dr. Ambedkar, the then Law Minister, that considering India's vastness, the bulk of its population, the polyglot nature of its population, the society which we are having and which is plural, and the culture which is composite, which we are enjoying, India should have two federations, one for the South and the other for the North, and both should have a confederation in the top. The confederation should deal with foreign affairs, defence and communications. The present entries which are in the exclusive purview of the Central Government,—an exclusive list,—are too bulky and so they must be rearranged, and the Centre must be satisfied in dealing with three subjects and two or three more like currency and the like, and all the rest must go to the States. If that is not accepted by the Government of India, then I think they cannot solve the issues that face the country today.

Now, each and every State is clamouring for more powers. This has been the demand of the DMK party for the past so many years. One by one, each and every State is clamouring for more powers. The Prime Minister of this country and the Deputy Prime Minister cannot afford to ignore all these genuine demands of the States. Each State wants to assert itself. Probably the Deputy Prime Minister may think that thereby the strength of the Central Government may go. But, I feel otherwise. If the States are given enormous powers in their respective jurisdic-

tion and if the Centre deals with defence, communication and foreign affairs of this country as an equal partner in the national affairs, the Central Government can be made extra strong. But if you think that by taking away or snatching away the powers that are now vested in the State Governments, the Central Government can be made strong, you are sadly mistaken. So, you must have a realistic approach to the issues that crop up today. I am one of those who believe that this country's integration must be kept intact. So far as we the members of the DMK party are concerned, we are second to none in upholding the integration and solidarity of the country.

I have been repeatedly saying on the floor of this House that my party stands for that. So, if there is any misgiving on the part of the State Governments, it is not because of this but it is because of the nonchalant attitude adopted by the Central Government. So, I request the Deputy Prime Minister to come out from the old way of thinking and have a new look and have a new dimension of understanding and see that the problems of Centre-State relations are solved. It is high time for the Government of India to think on these lines, because everybody thinks that otherwise this country may go to dogs. Now, whether it is due to a clear-cut understanding that has dawned on the Government of India or not, we find that it is a fact that rehearsals are being staged and enacted to have a coalition all over. I am sure that after 1972 you cannot find a Congress Government at the Centre. The multiparty system will emerge, and the Congress Party has ample opportunity to have rehearsal from now on. Three solid years are before them. They must study problems absolutely and in their entirety. They must iron out differences, if there are any. They must try to accommodate people. They must shed away the so-called complex of isolation. They must think of the unity of the country. They should not think that the States are after all subordinates. Without States, there is no Central Government.

The contributions made by the State Governments are immense. The Central Government appear to have no realisation whatsoever regarding that. I would request the Deputy Prime Minister to think whether on the present basis it is possible to have the nation's integrity intact.

[Shri Manoharan]

On behalf of the Government of Madras, I now want to make a request to the Deputy Prime Minister. In the field of food production the condition in Tamil Nadu is very bad. We have been giving help to our neighbouring States like Kerala when they were in distress. But now the drought situation in our State is so fantastic and terrible. The day before yesterday, the Food Minister visited our State. Our immediate requirement is the extent of one lakh tonnes of rice. I am happy that the Food Minister has promised our Chief Minister that something will be done. But the term 'something will be done' is shrouded in misunderstanding and things of that kind. I submit that it must be positively done. Otherwise, we are seriously thinking of declaring the entire Tamil Nadu as a famine-stricken area. It is high time, therefore, that the Food Minister should help our State at this time of distress.

We demand, on behalf of the DMK, a reappraisal of the Constitution in the light of new developments. Secondly, we demand a rescheduling of debts. Thirdly, unnecessary duplication must go. As I have already pointed out, certain Ministries must be immediately abolished in the interests of the country's prosperity. I hope that the Deputy Prime Minister will do something in this direction.

Fourthly, in order to maintain the integrity of the country we must sit together and see what all we could do without any sense of reservation. Let us not have a sort of complacent thinking that these are all people creating troubles. Actually, no State under the Government of India as well as under the Constitution is recalcitrant towards the Centre. If the Centre tries to change its attitude, it would be all the more good for the Centre. If the Central Government is strong, stubborn, obdurate and obstinate without hearing and listening to the wishes of the people of the States, I think it is high time that the Central Government seriously thinks of removing such kinds of recalcitrant elements sitting at the Centre.

In regard to the tax proposals, I would request the Deputy Prime Minister to delete the levy on agricultural wealth, excise duty on sugar, tobacco etc. and give relief to the people of this country. Then only we can appreciate the Deputy Prime Minister's proposals. I hope he will do it.

श्रीमती सावित्री देव्याम (प्रांवला) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय विस्मंत्री को बधाई देना चाहती हूँ उनके इस अपूर्व साहस के लिए जिस साहस के साथ उन्होंने इस बर्ष का विस्तीर्य बजट प्रस्तुत किया है। निस्सन्देह उनको कुछ कठोर व स्वतं कदम उठाने पड़े हैं लेकिन आज अर्थ व्यवस्था में इसके सिवाय और कोई चारा नहीं था। यदि आज इस समय यह स्वतं कदम न उठाये जाते तो हो सकता था कि हमारी उस अर्थ व्यवस्था की एक शृंखला टूट जाती और वह जिम्मेदारियों से भागना होता और परिस्थितियों से दूर हटना होता। इसलिए आवश्यक था कि इस तरीके का बजट देश के सामने उपस्थित किया जाता।

मुझे दुख है इस बात का कि कुछ कर लगाये गये और उन करों का विरोध सभी सैक्षण्य ने किया है चाहे कांग्रेस की तरफ के लोग हों चाहे विरोधी पक्ष के लोग हों लेकिन सब से अधिक दुख तो इस बात का है कि जो लोग समाजवादी कहलाते हैं, समाजवाद में विश्वास करते हैं उन्होंने करों की आलोचना की और करों का विरोध किया। मैंने भी समाजवाद को पढ़ा है और जहां तक मैं समझी हूँ मैं समाजवाद के एक ही मायने समझती हूँ कि लोगों के अन्दर एक क्षमता पैदा की जाय कि उत्पादक शक्ति बढ़े, उनकी आमदानी बढ़े, उनके अन्दर इतनी क्षमता प्राप्त हो कि वह खन्नों को उठा सकें, करों को दे सकें और क्रय-शक्ति उनमें बढ़ सके। यह एक समाजवादी सरकार का सिद्धान्त है यद्यपि हमारे माननीय विस्मंत्री के पूरे बजट भाषण में समाजवाद शब्द का नाम भी मुझे देखने को नहीं मिला जबकि हमारे देश ने इस बात की धोषणा की कि हमारा देश एक डेमोक्रेटिक सोशलिस्टिक, मुल्क है।

इस बजट के अन्दर गांधी जन्म शताब्दी के अवसर पर गांधी जी के नाम का जहर एक जगह पर बिक्री है लेकिन समाजवादी देश होने पर भी समाजवाद का इस बजट में नामोनिशाल

नहीं है। जिस दिन से हम ने आवड़ी कांग्रेस के संैशन में यह घोषणा की थी कि यह देश समाजवादी देश होगा फिर इस को हम ने दुहराया जबकि भुवनेश्वर का कांग्रेस संैशन हुआ था कि यह देश हमारा एक समाजवादी देश है। तब से मैं ने देखा कि निरन्तर राज्यों के बजट में और यहां केन्द्र के बजट में भी बराबर कहीं न कहीं इस बात का जिक्र ज़रूर आया कि यह समाजवादी देश का बजट है किन्तु इस बार के केन्द्रीय बजट में यह प्रमुख लक्षण दिखाई दिया कि उस के अन्दर नाम मात्र को भी समाजवाद जैसे शब्द का जिक्र नहीं है। लेकिन किर भी मैं जिम्मेदारी के साथ कह सकती हूँ कि यह देश एक समाजवादी देश है और समाजवादी देश बन कर रहेगा। इस के सिवाय और कोई चारा नहीं है।

हमारे सामने एक बहुत बड़ी चुनौती है, एक बहुत बड़ा प्रश्न है कि किस तरीके से हम आत्मनिर्भर हों। यदि आत्मनिर्भर होना है तो देश के सभी साधनों को इकट्ठा करना होगा। समाज के उन सभी अंगों पर बोझा डालना होगा जोकि इस देश से सुविधा उठाना चाहते हैं और उस से अपनी सम्पदा, समृद्धि और देश की सम्पत्ति को बढ़ाना चाहते हैं।

इस बजट के अन्दर यह हम को देखने को मिला कि समाज के हर अंग पर इस का बोझा पड़ा है चाहे वह गरीब हो, चाहे वह अमीर हो, चाहे किसान हो, मजदूर हो, शहर का रहने वाला हो या देहान का रहने वाला हो। कृषि पर टैक्स का विरोध किया गया। मैं समझती हूँ कि इस देश की आवादी का लगभग ४० प्रतिशत देहातों में रहता है। जिनकी छोटी जोतें हैं, छोटी होल्डिंग्स हैं उन पर इस टैक्स का कोई बोझा नहीं पड़ा यह केवल उन्हीं लोगों पर पड़ा है जिनकी कि बड़ी-बड़ी जोतें हैं और जो बड़े-बड़े खेतिहार लोग हैं। आखिर क्यों न उन पर यह बोझा पड़े? एक तरफ वह शहरों के अन्दर रह कर अपनी आमदनी और दूसरे साधनों से बढ़ाते हैं और दूसरी तरफ

बड़ी-बड़ी अपनी होल्डिंग्स से अपनी फसलें पैदा करते हैं, कैंस कौप्स से अच्छी लासी आमदनी वह करने हैं इसलिए उन के ऊपर यह बोझा ज़रूर पड़ना चाहिए था।

हां फटिलाइजर्स पर जो टैक्स पड़ा है उस के मैं ज़रूर बिलाफ़ हूँ और वह इसलिए बिलाफ़ है कि अभी तक भारत का किसान इस का आदी नहीं हो पाया है कि वह फटिलाइजर्स का इस्तेमाल कर सके। थोड़ा-थोड़ा उस ने सीखा है लेकिन आमतौर पर अभी वह अपने हॉटिंजनस तरीके से थोर पुराने फटिलाइजर्स से ही काम चलाता रहा है और उसी पर अपना विश्वास करता रहा है। मुझे इस बात की चिन्ता है और इस बात का भय है कि कहीं फटिलाइजर्स के इस्तेमाल से किसान का विश्वास न हट जाय और जो उस ने आज इस प्रकार का कदम उठाया है वह उस से पीछे न हट जाय। माननीय वित्त मंत्री इस पर सोचेंगे और विचार करेंगे। चाहे छोटा किसान उस को इस्तेमाल करता हो चाहे बड़ा किसान इस को इस्तेमाल करता हो, लेकिन फटिलाइजर पर टैक्स लगाना अन्यथा का कदम है।

पिछले वर्ष निस्संदेह हमारी कृपि में चेतना आई है, हमारे उद्योगों में से रिसेशन घटा है, कीमतों के अंदर भी स्थिरता आई है, और हम जिम्मेदारी के साथ कह सकते हैं कि हम ने यह महसूस किया है कि अब हम अपनी एकानभी, अपनी आर्थिक अवस्था को कंट्रोल में लाये हैं। हमें इस बात का एहसास हुआ है, लेकिन सबसे बड़ा प्रश्न यह कि हम इस रिकवरी को, इस-स्थिरता की कायम रख सकें। हमारे देश का जितना खजाना है उस की ५० फीसदी आमदनी खेती से प्राप्ती है और कुल आवादी के दो तिहाई आदमी उस में लगे हुए हैं। निर्यात बढ़ने के भी जो साधन हैं उन में भी लगभग २१५ हिस्सा खेती पर निर्भर हैं। हमारी खेती की आमदनी के ऊपर निर्यात की आमदनी भी निर्भर है।

सब लोग जानते हैं कि देश के अंदर ऐसी

[श्रीमती सावित्री द्याम]

बहुत भूमि नहीं रही जो अंडर कल्टिवेशन लाई जा सके। इसलिये देखना होगा कि आखिर किस तरह से हमारी वर्तमान खेती सधन खेती हो सकती है। यदि सारे विश्व की स्थिति को हम देखें तो जहां पर भी खेती होती है, उस से हमारे देश की खेती आज बहुत पिछड़ी हुई है और उस में उपज बढ़ाई जा सकती है। लेकिन सिवा सधन खेती के, इन्टेसिव खेती के, इस के लिये कोई दूसरा उपाय नहीं है।

वित्त मंत्री जी ने अपने बजट में अनुसन्धान के ऊपर 64 करोड़ ८० रुपये हैं। पिछले वर्ष की अपेक्षा 10 करोड़ ८० बढ़ाये गये हैं। लेकिन जो अनुसन्धान हुए हैं, उन में से बेसिक रिसर्च पर ज्यादा रूपया खर्च हो जाता है, अप्लाइड रिसर्च पर बहुत कम खर्च होता है। हम जो उत्पादन बढ़ा सकते हैं, चाहे इरिगेशन में बढ़ायें, चाहे खेती से बढ़ायें, वह बहुत कुछ अप्लाइड रिसर्च पर निर्भर करता है। यह सहायता हमें उन उद्योगों से लेनी होगी जिन की फैक्ट्री हमारे देश में स्थापित हैं। वह आप को ज्यादा से ज्यादा सहयोग दें और देश के नवयुवकों को काबिल बनायें, प्रशिक्षित बनायें। तभी अप्लाइड रिसर्च का लाभ हो सकता है।

सब से अधिक दुःख तो तब होता है जब देखते हैं कि एक प्रोजेक्ट प्रारम्भ कर दिया जाता है, लेकिन वह खत्म नहीं होता और उस के जो नतीजे होते हैं वह किसानों तक या उन सोगों तक नहीं पहुंचते जो रोजगार में लगे होते हैं। रिसर्च एक्सटेशन में कोआडिनेशन होना चाहिये। अगर लेबोरेट्रीज में रिसर्च कराई जाय और उस के नतीजे उन लोगों तक न पहुंचे जो उन का लाभ उठाना चाहते हैं, तो ऐसी रिसर्च से कोई लाभ होने वाला नहीं है। पन्तनगर में सब से बड़ा कार्म एशिया का है। वहां चुकन्दर पर रिसर्च हुई, सोयाबीन पर रिसर्च हुई, लेकिन

उस का लाभ खड़ी तक सीमित रह जाता है। इसी तरह से रुड़की में इरिगेशन इन्स्टट्यूट में वाटर रिसोर्सेज के सम्बन्ध में वाटर रिकायर-मेंटस आफ ब्लीट एंड राइस पर बड़ा जबरदस्त कार्य हुआ। २ लाख ८० गवर्नेंटेंट आफ इंडिया की तरफ से लगाया गया। बड़ी-बड़ी टीमें उस को देखने गईं। यू० एस० ए० की एक टीम आई। उस ने उस की बड़ी प्रशंसा की। गवर्नेंटेंट आफ इंडिया की फूड मिनिस्ट्री ने एक किताब छापी, लेकिन वह बीच में ही बन्द कर दी गई। पना नहीं क्यों। बहुत अच्छी चीज थी। गेहूँ के लिये कितने पानी की जरूरत है, राइस के लिये कितने पानी की जरूरत है, इस पर बड़ी भारी रिसर्च हड़की युनिवर्सिटी ने की और इस इन्स्टट्यूट के जरिये से बहुत बड़ी योजना बनी। परन्तु बीच में ही वह समाप्त कर दी गई। इसी तरह से पानी के ऊपर रिसर्च हुई कि किस जगह पर कितना पानी है। सभी स्टेट्स में ट्यूबवेल लगाये गये। रुदेलखण्ड के अन्दर, बुंदेलखण्ड के अंदर और उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों में हजारों की संख्या में ट्यूबवेल बने, लेकिन सब खत्म हो गये।

एक माननीय सदस्य : बुंदेलखण्ड में नहीं है।

श्रीमती सावित्री द्याम : वहां भी बने हैं। वहां पानी नहीं निकला। पानी निकला तो वह भी कहुआ निकला। बिना साइंटिफिक मेथड के कुएं बनते चले गये, इसलिये ट्यूबवेल से कोई लाभ नहीं हुआ। एक्स्प्लोरेटरी ट्यूबवेल आगेनाइजेशन १९५४ में केन्द्रीय स्तर पर स्थापित हुआ और उस में बड़ी तेजी से काम हुआ। मध्यास में काफी ट्यूबवेल खोदे गये, बव्बई में सी कोस्ट पर भी बने, लेकिन सारी स्कीम में ढील पड़ गई। इस विभाग के होते हुए जितना काम होना चाहिये या उतना नहीं हुआ। चाहे रिसर्च वर्क हो चाहे एस्पेरिमेंट वर्क हो। यदि खेती को सधन खेती में बदलना है तो अनुसन्धान

कार्य को तेज करना पड़ेगा और सक्रिय बनाना पड़ेगा ।

जहाँ हमारे देश की प्रगति और उन्नति जेती पर निर्भर हैं वहाँ उद्योगों पर भी निर्भर है । मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि उद्योगों को कुछ रिलीफ और कंसेशन्स प्रदान किये गये हैं । मैं समझती हूँ कि इस से हमारे उद्योगों के अंदर एक क्रांति आयेगी और चीजें भी सस्ती कीमतों पर मिलेंगी, साथ ही जो टैक्स हैं वह भी काफी मात्रा में बसूल हो सकेंगे । साथ ही मैं इतना जरूर कहना चाहती हूँ कि उद्योगपतियों की टेंडर्सी भी ठीक की जाये । सब से बड़ी जरूरत आज इस देश में है कि एक इंडस्ट्रियल क्लाइमेट पैदा हो । हम ने पिछले दिनों में देखा कि बहुत धेराव होते रहे, स्ट्राइक होते रहे और लाक-आउट होते रहे । आखिर इन जीजों से इस देश का उत्पादन घटता ही है । अगर इस देश के अंदर एक इंडस्ट्रियल क्लाइमेट न बनी तो जितने भी कंसेशन और रिवेट आप दें, मजदूरों के लिये चाहे जितने कानून बनायें, लेकर नाज बनायें, इस से कुछ कायदा होने वाला नहीं है । आज तो आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि इस का पता लगाया जाये कि वेसिक गलतियाँ कहाँ हैं, जरूरतें क्या हैं । अगर ऐसा नहीं करेंगे तो इस देश में जो क्रांति हो रही है, चाहे रेड क्रांति के नाम से हो चाहे प्रीत क्रांति के नाम से, उस को आप रोक नहीं सकेंगे, चाहे आप 144 लगाइये, चाहे कोई और कानून लाइये । जब तक आप इस की जड़ में नहीं पहुँचेंगे कि इस के क्या बुनियादी कारण हैं और क्यों आज क्रांति है, क्या हमारे देश की आवश्यकता है, क्यों इतनी बेरोजगारी है, अगर पटे लिखे नौजवान बेरोजगार हो गये लाखों करोड़ों की संख्या में, जिस का आप अनुमान नहीं लगा सकते, लोग बेरोजगार हो रहे हैं आप इस देश की क्रांति को रोक नहीं सकेंगे । आज आप को चाहिये कि आप जो बुनियादी चीजें हैं उन को देखें, उन पर मनन करें । उम्मी से देश का कायदा और लाभ होने वाला है ।

आप जूट और काटन को प्रायोरिटी लिस्ट में लाये हैं । खुशी है । शायद इससे देश का कुछ भला हो, लेकिन किस नाम पर? डेवेलपमेंट रिवेट मिलेगा, माडनाइजेशन होगा । मैंने पिछले 50 वर्षों का औद्योगिक इतिहास देखा है । उद्योगपतियों की यह टेंडर्सी रही है कि वह इन्वेस्टमेंट करते हैं शुरू-शुरू में अपनी मशीनों पर, कारखानों की बिल्डिंगों के ऊपर, उसके बाद मशीनों से अधिक से अधिक काम लेना चाहते हैं, जब तक कि उनकी हालत ऐसी न हो जाये कि वह जर्जर अवस्था में हो जाये, जब तक उनकी सारी मशीनरी टूट फूट न जाये, खत्म न हो जाये । सन् 1936 में काफी शुगर मिले उत्तर प्रदेश में कायम हुई, लेकिन आज तक उनकी मशीनरी में रही बदल नहीं हुई । उनकी जो मशीनरी है उसकी क्रिंग पावर खत्म हो गई, वह जर्जर अवस्था में हो गई, उनकी सारी शक्ति थीरा हो गई, लेकिन किर भी उनको बदलने का नाम वह नहीं लेते । जो रिवेट आप दे रहे हैं डेवेलपमेंट और माडनाइजेशन के नाम पर, उसके लिये आप क्यों उन उद्योगपतियों और इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स पर जोर नहीं देते कि वह अपनी मशीनों को खुद ठीक करें, बीच-बीच में अपनी मशीनों को बदलें, उनको माडनाइज करें? हमें बड़ी खुशी होती है जब हम देश की बंगलौर एप्रोनाटिक्स फैक्ट्री को देखते हैं । २०-२२ वर्ष हुए, उसको कायम हुए, लेकिन उसकी मशीनरी का कोई हिस्सा आठ-दस वर्ष से ज्यादा पुराना नहीं है । जब सरकारी संस्थान और सरकारी फैक्ट्रियाँ बिलकुल अप दु बेट रह सकती हैं तब जो प्राइवेट सेक्टर की चीजें हैं, जिनमें लोग अधिक से अधिक लाभ उठाना चाहते हैं, क्या देश के प्रति और समाज के प्रति उनकी कोई जिम्मेदारी नहीं है कि वह अपनी मशीनों को ठीक करें? जहाँ आप उन्हें रेवेट दे रहे हैं, कृपा कर उन पर यह जोर डालें, चाहे कानून की दृष्टि से या जी ओज के आधार पर कि वह अपनी मशीनों को ठीक करें ।

चीनी के सम्बन्ध में मैं दो शब्द कहना

[श्रीमती सावित्री द्याम]

चाहती हूँ। चीनी नं॑डी हुई है, इसका मुझे अक्सोस नहीं है। इससे तोग चीनी कम खाना सीड़ेंगे और पैसे को बचाना सीड़ेंगे। लेकिन सबसे ज्यादा अक्सोस की बात तो यह है कि एक तरफ तो कंज्यूमर्ज को, चीनी खाने वाले को चीनी महंगी मिलती रहेगी और दूसरी तरफ उद्योगपति अपना मुनाफा लेते रहेंगे लेकिन जो गन्ना पैदा करने वाला है, उसको कम कीमत अपने गन्ने की मिलती रहेगी। केन्द्र से यह तय हुआ था कि गन्ना उत्पादक को साड़े दस या पौने ग्यारह रुपया की किंविटल चीनी के लिए जो गन्ना दिया जाता है उसका मिलेगा। मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि क्या आपने इस बात की भी जानकारी ली है कि मिलों ने किसानों को इतना रुपया दिया है या नहीं दिया है? आज भी हमारे पूर्वी जिलों में और पश्चिमी जिलों में जहाँ पर कि गन्ना बहुत अच्छा पैदा होता है, मेरठ, बुलन्दशहर, मुजफ्फरनगर आदि में बहुत बढ़िया गन्ना पैदा होता है, नी रुपये और साड़े नौ रुपये की किंविटल से ज्यादा गन्नों का दाम किसानों को नहीं मिलता है। उस किसान के लिए भी आपको सोचना चाहिये। आपको देखना चाहिए कि उसको ठीक कीमत गन्ने की मिले और समय पर मिले। मैं समझती हूँ कि आज समय आ गया है जबकि जिनको सिक मशीनें कहा जाता है, जो कि सिक फैक्ट्रीज के नाम से प्रसिद्ध हैं, उनको सरकार अपने कब्जे में ले, सरकार उनका नैशनलाइजेशन करें और देखें कि उनके अन्दर क्या हो सकता है, कितनी हैं जिनको ठीक किया जा सकता है और किस तरह से किसानों को ठीक और समय पर कीमत भ्रदा की जा सकती है, किनाना मजदूरों को दिया जा सकता है। चीनी का बाहर जाना लगभग बहुत हो गया है। बल्ड मार्किट के कम्पीटीशन में हम खड़े नहीं हो सके हैं और इस कारण से हमारी चीनी का बाहर जाना कठीब-कठीब बहुत हो गया है। आवश्यकता इस बात है कि आप इसको काटेज इंडस्ट्री पर छोड़िये, लोग अपने-अपने कोल्हू से, अपने-अपने

कल्जर से शक्कर बनायें और बेचें। उस अवस्था में सरकार को कोई जिम्मेदारी नहीं रह जाएगी कि महंगी बिकती हैं या सस्ती बिकती है और किसान को कम मिलता है या ज्यादा मिलता है या किसान को सही कीमत मिलती है या नहीं मिलती है। लेकिन जो नीति आपने अपनाई है उससे न तो किसान का कोई फायदा हुआ है और न ही कंज्यूमर का कोई फायदा हुआ है। जो चीनी मिलें हिन्दुस्तान में है और विशेषकर उत्तर प्रदेश में है, उनकी मशीनरी के अन्दर कोई जान नहीं है, सब पुरानी मशीनरी है और जर्जर मशीनरी है, बोई काम देनी वाली मशीनरी नहीं है। कभी मिल मालिक कह देते हैं कि गन्ने में कीड़ा लग गया है और कभी कह देते हैं कि रस पतला है, इसलिए जो गन्ने की कीमत है वह नहीं दी जा सकती है, तम शुद्ध कीमत नहीं जा सकती है। जो गन्ने की कीमत है वह भी अलग अलग जगहों पर अलग-अलग है, वह भी बेरी करती है। बुलन्दशहर में कुछ है तो पूर्वी जिलों में बलिया और बनारस आदि में कुछ और है। हो सकता है कि ऐसा आपने बवालिटी को देखत हुए किया हो, गन्ने की बवालिटी को ध्यान में रखकर किया हो। लेकिन आवश्यकता आज इस बात की है कि किसान को अपने गन्ने की सही कीमत मिले, बक्त पर मिले और उसके साथ न्याय हो।

अब मैं वित्त मन्त्री जी की सेवा में केन्द्र और राज्यों के बीच वित्तीय बटवारे के सम्बन्ध में कुछ नम्र निवेदन करना चाहती हूँ। तीन योजनायें समाप्त हो चुकी हैं। इन तीनों योजनाओं में उत्तर प्रदेश के साथ अन्नाय होता रहा है। मैं नहीं जानती हूँ कि इसका कारण क्या है? क्या इसका कारण यहीं नहीं है कि तीन तीन प्रधान मन्त्री उत्तर प्रदेश के रहे हैं और सबकी जुबान इस मामले में बन्द रहती रही है, वे कुछ नहीं कह सके हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश सबसे बड़ा प्रदेश है। उसकी आबादी नौ करोड़ से ज्यादा हो चुकी है प्लानिंग कमिशन ने तथा फाइनेंस कमिशन ने भी कुछ उसूल तय किये हैं वित्तीय बटवारे

के सम्बन्ध में। केन्द्र और राज्यों में जो वित्तीय बटवारा होता है वह किन्हीं उम्मलों के बिना पर ही तो होता है, एट रैडम तो होता नहीं है, अनसाइटिक ढंग से तो होता नहीं है। इस बटवारे में जिन दाताओं का ख्याल रखा जाता है उसके बारे में प्लानिंग कमिशन ने उम्मल तय किया है कि पापुलेशन उस प्रान्त की ज्यादा हो बैंबर्डनेंस ज्यादा हो पर केपिटा इनकम कम हो तो उसको ज्यादा अंशादान मिलेगा। उसके पिछलेपन को ध्यान में ऐसा करते समय रखा जाएगा, उसकी सामाजिक और आर्थिक स्थिति को ध्यान में रखा जायेगा। उसकी एकमिनी-स्ट्रेटिक आवश्यकतायें बित्ती हैं, इसको ध्यान में रखा जायगा। यह सब लिखा हुआ है। यह बात नहीं है कि प्लानिंग कमिशन ने ही यह उम्मल तय किया हो, फाइनेंस कमिशन ने भी यही उम्मल तय किया हुआ है कि वित्तीय साधनों का बटवारा केन्द्र और राज्यों के बीच में इसी को आधार मानकर तय किया जायेगा। जहाँ तक उत्तर प्रदेश का सम्बन्ध है, पिछली तीन योजनाओं के अन्दर उसके साथ ज्यादती होती रही है और मह ज्यादती आज तो पराकाष्ठा पर पहुँच गई है। चौथी योजना तो अभी शुरू होनी है। लेकिन इस साल की योजना के अंदर 83 करोड़ 59 लाख का अनुदान उसको मिलेगा, केन्द्रीय महायता उसको मिलेगी जोकि पूरे बजट का या पूरी सहायता का साड़े बारह प्रतिशत ही है। लेकिन इसके मुकाबले में आप देखें कि उत्तर प्रदेश की आवादी सारे देश की आवादी का साड़े 17 प्रतिशत है। आप केवल साड़े बारह प्रतिशत ही उसको धन दे रहे हैं। कम से कम बीस प्रतिशत धन तो उत्तर प्रदेश को मिलना चाहिए।

फिर आप यह भी देखें कि 1952 से लेकर आज तक जितने उद्योग लगे हैं, जाहे वे किसी भी प्रकार के उद्योग हों, उनमें से साठ प्रतिशत उद्योग मद्रास में, बंगाल में, गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र आदि में लगे हैं। जो जालीस प्रतिशत बचे हैं उनमें से उत्तर प्रदेश के हिस्से में बहुत कम

उद्योग आये हैं। उसको बहुत ही कम अंश इसका मिला है। उत्तर प्रदेश को आप इस हालत में न रखिये। अगर आप उसको इस अवस्था में रखते हैं तो क्या आश्वर्य कि सोग बटवारे की मांग करते हैं। एक भाग कहता है कि वह उससे अलग हो जाएगा और यह आवाज भी उठने लगती है कि इसको दो या तीन भागों में बांट दिया जाये, किसी अंश तक उनकी यह आवाज ठीक भी हो सकती है अगर हम उत्तर प्रदेश की बत्तमान पिछली ही अवस्था को देखते हैं।

एक शब्द में बित्त मन्त्री जी की सेवा में प्रोहिविशन के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहती है। वह प्रोहिविशन के सिम्बल कहताते हैं, इसके साथ उनकी परसनलिटी आइडेंटीफाइड है। गाँधी सैटिनरी के अवसर पर उन्होंने लिखा है कि हम कुछों का प्रबंध करें, खाने का प्रबंध करें, स्कूलों की ओर पर्याप्त ध्यान दें, शिक्षा की ओर ध्यान दें। मैं आशा रखती थी कि कुछ नशाबन्दी के ऊपर भी बह कहेंगे। डायरेक्टर प्रिसिपलज जो हैं, उनके अन्दर भी इसको स्थान दिया गया है। नशाबन्दी को लागू करना राज्यों का भी कर्तव्य है और केन्द्र का भी कर्तव्य है। मैं श्री मोरार जी देसाई से निज्ञ निवेदन करना चाहती हूँ कि यदि वह इस देश के अंदर प्रोहिविशन नहीं लागू कर सकते हैं तो कोई और लागू कर ही नहीं सकता है। 1967 के अन्दर कांग्रेसियों को टिकट लेने का जब समय आया था तब भी मैंने आपकी सेवा में एक नोट लिखकर दिया था कि यदि इस तरह के लोगों को कांग्रेस का टिकट दिया गया तो प्रोहिविशन लागू करने में बड़ी कठिनाई होगी। मेरी तकलीफ और भी ज्यादा बड़ गई जब इस बार जो मध्यावधि तुनाव हुए उनमें मैंने देखा कि जहाँ पहले के चुनावों में तुनाव के अवसर पर शराब की दुकानें दो दिन पहले बन्द हो जाया करती थीं, इस बार वे बिलकुल बंद नहीं हुई और तुनाव भर में वे खुली रहीं। मैं नहीं कहती हूँ कि इसने शराब खरीदी या उसने शराब खरीदी। लेकिन दुकानें

[भीमती सावित्री इयाम]

शराब की खुली रही। आप सोचते हैं कि छः करोड़ का फायदा बजट के अंदर होता है। लेकिन इसको महत्व न देकर आप सोलह बैल्यूज को महत्व दें, मारेल बैल्यूज को महत्व दें, आधिक बैल्यूज को महत्व दें। आप देखें कि कितना नुकसान देश का ऐसा करके हो रहा है। बड़े अफसरों की बीवियां हों, मजदूरों की बीवियां हों, मध्यम वर्ग के जो घराने हैं, उनकी बीवियां हों, उनसे जाकर आप पूछें कि शराब के नशे का जो असर है वह किस पर पड़ता है। वे आपको बतायेंगी कि उन पर ही पड़ता है, पुरुषों पर नहीं पड़ता है। मजदूरों के घर में रहने वालीया बड़े घर में रहने वाली जो बीविया हैं, कोई भी एक दिन भी नहीं चाहती है कि उनके घर में इस तरह का वातावरण पैदा हो कि कोई शराब पिये। जब ऐसा वातावरण पैदा हो जाता है तो वे पति को भी बिगड़ते हुए देखती हैं, भाइयों को भी बिगड़ते हुए देखती हैं, बच्चों को भी बिगड़ते हुए देखती हैं। मुझे उस जमाने की याद आती है जबकि हम महिलाओं ने पिकेटिंग किया था और अपने बाल खिचवाये थे, लाडियां खाइं थीं और उस जमाने में हमने जो आजादी का आंदोलन लेड़ा था, उस आंदोलन का एक अंग यह प्रोहिविशन था। आपने आज शराब पर टैक्स प्रपनी आमदनी का एक जरिया बना लिया है। अगर यही बात है तो बहुत से मैथड टैक्सेशन के और हैं जिनको अस्तियार किया जा सकता है। लेकिन नशाबंदी को तो आप लागू करें।

मैं अपनी शुभ कामनायें व्यक्त करते हुए अंत में यही बहना चाहती है कि जन के एक एक पेसे का सदुयोग किया जाए, ठीक डंग से इसको खर्च किया जाए और साथ ही साय कम लची का माहौल पैदा किया जाए। यह बहुत प्रावश्यक है।

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North-East): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Finance Minister, perhaps conscious of the unsavoury nature of his budget, has tried to

embellish it with some feeble humour, but it remains a poor thing, little more than the usual petty book-keeping and, in the matter of taxation, the characteristic jumble of crafty concessions to the very rich and of imposts which irritate and injure the generality of the people.

My friends of the Swatantra Party, more a pressure lobby of the propertied and the privileged than a political party, must have been happy at the putrid economic philosophy, if it can be called a philosophy, which was propounded by the Finance Minister. I could imagine the Masanis and Dandekars laughing in their sleeve when the Finance Minister expressed the hope that he was not stealing the show from the Planning Commission. Why bother about the Planning Commission anyway when you have said goodbye to planning and all that? The Finance Minister has gaily tried to look into his own mirror, as he put it ingeniously, but he is in the centre of the stage, not the Planning Commission. For how long he will be there, now that the people are awake from Kerala to West Bengal, has come to be the moot point.

Meanwhile, this Budget has been welcomed by certain quarters and the *Economic Times* has written gloefully—I quote :

"Implicit in the highlights of the Budget is a meaningful leaning on the market economy and private sector expansion."

The hon. lady Member just now was regretting that there was no mention of socialism. Mr. Morarji Desai does mention socialist society once but in a rather peculiar way. As a matter of fact, it is much better that there is no talk of socialism which is merely so much hypocritical bunkum.

This Budget gives a whole series of concessions to the very rich who are, according to the Finance Minister, possibly, the really needy. He has given relief to the cotton and jute mill-owners who shut up shop after eating away the assets of their companies as well as workers' provident funds. They will have a rebate for development. There is relief in export duty on jute manufacturers and tea. We want exports to be boosted but not at the cost of having to give continued support to people who have shown how

inefficient they are and how insensitive they are to the basic requirements of this country's economy.

Then, the Finance Minister has given an extension of the tax-holiday and development rebate to new enterprises. He has asked for cancellation of corporation tax ceiling at 70 per cent. He has allowed for amortisation of promotional expenses and expenses on project investments, market surveys and so on. He has said that there will be no increase in income-tax rates as far as the upper slabs are concerned. He has not hesitated to fleece the upper middle-class who because of fixed income are disabled even from evasion which is practised by all and sundry with incomes between Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 20,000. They are between two worlds, like the South Indian *mrudane*—they are beaten from either side. I hold no brief for them. But because they are a sort of people who can be caught more easily, they are being made to suffer and the real big bugs have the run of the land. There is a new class division in our society of which even Marx was unaware, the division between those who have expense account and those who have not. The Finance Minister has taken good care to see that the big bugs get all the advantage of his Budget.

After paying court to Big Money, the Finance Minister has dipped his hand into the pockets of the poor. He is collecting Rs. 127 crores in additional excise duties. He has come heavily down on sugar for getting, as the hon. lady Member just now indicated, the case of the producer, the peasant, who is actually in distress, and has come heavily down on sugar in a manner which would add to the pockets of the prosperous.

But he is raising into the bargain the price of a drink of even tea or coffee. The Finance Minister might tell us that there should not be much of a rise in the price of sugar, but he should ask his colleague, the Railway Minister, how over the months he has continuously increased the price even of tea and coffee. He does not travel by rail; most Ministers never travel by rail, but we know how a cup of tea or coffee costs so much more. His own colleague goes on increasing prices while he says here, 'I have put such a small impost that there should not be any significant rise in price'.

Our friend, the Finance Minister, frowns on smoking. Even the frugal 'Char Miner' addict has to fork out a few more paise for a quiet puff. The poor man's bus fare is also going to rise because of increase in the duty on motor oil. We could go on like this; these are known, but it is better to put them all together to see what a cumulative effect this Budget is likely to have on the average man.

We oppose all the new taxes and impositions on the basic ground that new burdens are being laid on the people while big business gets relief. And as far as foreign capital is concerned, it is ruling the roost in a much happier condition than ever before.

The Finance Minister has proposed an excise duty on fertilisers and on power-driven pumps, and we oppose these because they would impose fresh burdens on the peasantry as a whole and would raise the price of agricultural products without benefiting the peasantry.

In regard to these impositions, the House has already learnt that the legal position is very doubtful, and as far as that is concerned, the entire goings-on suggest how terribly shoddy is the legal advice which is available to the Finance Minister. But quite apart from the niceties of the law, these hindrances are hurled exactly when our economy can move somewhat more quickly than before only if the rural sector operates at a more efficient level. We have been told by Prof. Gadgil of the Planning Commission that there should be at least a five per cent growth in agriculture and an eight to ten per cent growth in industry and business which are inter-related and these should proceed concurrently. Now, in spite of what is euphemistically called the 'Green Revolution'—the 'Green Revolution' which even our friend, Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha, tried to debunk the other day—in spite of this Green Revolution, we can certainly claim that a sort of a break-through in agriculture has been achieved in 1967-68, particularly in regard to wheat, largely on account of new types of seeds having been used; the rice crop was a little less in 1967-68 than in 1964-65 when there was not much ballyhoo about production. But, even so, at this point of time there has happened a certain improvement as far as agricultural production is

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

concerned. Prof. Gadgil has pointed out in a speech at Bangalore that we have to face in regard to the agricultural problem a very serious situation and if we have to get results all over the country, the problem of co-ordination of the agricultural programmes requires much more serious attention than it has received so far. Then he says :

".....this is going to be where the Fourth Five-Year Plan fails or succeeds : our ability really to get the programmes that are suitable for each crop and each region of the country. What will matter is our ability in each State to get a full co-ordination between the various departments, the Revenue, the Agriculture, the Animal Husbandry, the Co-operation and the Finance altogether. All this, and to get really on the ground the people who are interested in this programme in a meaningful manner, not only the old Community Development approach."

I close the quotation here, but it is exactly at this point of time that the Finance Minister brings certain proposals which might upset the apple-cart in so far as agricultural production is concerned.

In principle, we support the idea of taxing agricultural incomes, but the way to do it is not through the proposed wealth tax which is bound to prove ineffective as far as we can see in view of the record of the Government. I realise that it is very necessary to prevent black money being translated into agricultural property and houses. For example, the country should like very much to know what happened when more than 2 million tonnes of wheat were procured in 1968 from Punjab, Haryana and U. P. and the Government agents including the Food Corporation of India bought all this wheat from the traders in the *mandis* at around Rs. 80 per quintal. From all accounts, the traders paid the farmers only Rs. 50 per quintal and no more. Thus, New Delhi's munificence allowed these intermediary traders to net a margin of Rs. 30 per quintal. For 2 million tonnes, the net amount comes to Rs. 60 crores. This whole amount goes unscathed and untaxed. New Delhi, of course, has no money to spare, let us say, for instance, for the needs of Calcutta. A World Bank estimate in 1960 said that Rs. 200 crores would "save" Calcutta. That

was their expression, that is, save it from going to pieces, which it has been doing steadily. The State Government has just reminded the Centre of its responsibility in this regard, for Calcutta, harried beyond endurance since Partition, when refugees poured in and life became nearly impossible is still India's city, the hub of industry and trade and the key to our export. But, of course, New Delhi is very curt and has no money to spare for Calcutta, while Rs. 60 crores go to the pampered profiteers in food who poison the economy with the assistance of the Government.

In this bedevilled situation, my party is in favour of forthwith transferring this subject of taxation on agricultural wealth to the States by suitable amendment of the Constitution. The Central Government cannot be relied upon for purposes of this tax because its machinery, corrupt or inefficient or both, will certainly harass the peasants in general and actually permit black money to escape. This is a game where the tax-collecting machinery has specialised to perfection. Moreover, the States are in need of new sources of revenue and at least in some States, democratic advance can be utilised to have genuine popular supervision of tax collection. It cannot be left to those members of the executive at the Centre or in the States who have so far behaved in a fashion which has gone against the interests of the country.

While the Finance Minister's proposals are what I might call a messy package which we shall just discard, we fully support any agricultural wealth tax that may be levied on urban big business in order to extend it to their investments in land. This is the idea we posit as against their plaintive concern about the "genuine" agriculturists which the Finance Minister expressed on the budget day when in the midst of his speech, the Prime Minister daintily handed over to him a chit which he was constrained to read.

Some people have said that it is a pity that his second thoughts did not come earlier before the presentation of the budget but he will be wise if he has further thought in the matter on the lines at least that I have indicated.

There is no time to elaborate on them, but class differentiation in our agrarian structure has widened the disparity between

big and small cultivators a very great deal. Over a year ago, one of the scions of the House of Birla, Mr. L. N. Birla, presiding over one of the capitalist meetings noted this development of what he called capitalist relations and hailed what he called an "accentuation" in the growth of properties agriculturists and an increasing number of landless cultivators who produce for other people and starve themselves. In UP, it was calculated in 1967 that the top two per cent of households owning as much as 12 per cent of the cultivable land got an annual income of Rs. 200 crores and what is more important, they are getting mixed up with the urban money-bags. They are a stupendous force which the Finance Minister's proposals just would not be able to tame in any way. This requires deeper thinking and thinking with the States very much in the picture. But what I fear is that this is not the Finance Minister's or the Government's intention. What has happened in this country is a juxtaposition of a thin stratum of the rich in the countryside with the urban rich who monopolise the gains of Congress planning through Government loans and control on sugar and other co-operatives and other ways of amassing wealth. They represent a problem which the ill-thought-out proposals of the Finance Minister cannot solve.

The Finance Minister is accustomed to pose before us as the paragon of stern virtue, but all that is a cloak and cover for cool and calculated indifference to the middle and poorer classes of the people and his solicitude for the well-being of the very rich.

He has said rightly of course in his budget speech that the objective of growth cannot be achieved by budgetary policy alone. But he should know that budgetary policy properly conceived can and ought to be an instrument of economic growth. His budget breathes no inspiration and no economic message except that foreign and Indian monopolists with their hangers-on have got to be appeased. His somewhat doubtful allocation for next year's yet unknown plan is Rs. 1903 crores, a sum only marginally higher than the current year's. Without, therefore, a structural reform in the economy and the social set-up, the tension and the burden of development and defence which has been put up as the country's objective is too much for the Finance Minister's humdrum budgetary devices.

Our economy will not be able to gain momentum unless some basic and courageous steps are taken. Yet, Government conducts merely a big barrage of propaganda about the national economy having turned the corner. I wish it was true. But it is a farago of nonsense. This attempt to depict that we have got out of the rut of recession even without the limited planning in operation up to now warms the hearts of some people over here and outside in the country but it is a complete fallacy.

It has been stated by Government that the net national product rose by 9.1 per cent from 1966-67 to 1967-68, from Rs. 15,272 crores to Rs. 16,665 crores. But in the pre-recession year 1964-65 it was according to the Economic Survey, Rs. 16,219 crores at 1960-61 prices, and the rise, therefore, at the outside is 2.8 per cent per annum which is barely above the rate of our population growth.

When increased inequality is taken into account, the conclusion is irresistible that the overwhelming majority of our people are worse off today than in 1964-65. A recent national sample survey indicates that a third of our population, a little more than 34.6 per cent live in absolute poverty, spending less than Rs. 15 p. m. in rural areas and less than Rs. 24 in urban areas, and, also there are millions of "severe destitutes", particularly in the retarded areas of our country, whether in North Bihar or in Rayalaseema or in so many other areas who have less than Rs. 11, very much less than Rs. 11 a month to spend.

No sophistry, no jugglery in figures or argumentation can cover up the evidence of unspeakable poverty which assaults the senses in town and country in India today.

15 00 hrs.

It is interesting to note that the net national product had a growth rate in 1967-68 which can be mentioned. The contribution of agriculture rose by 20.3 per cent from Rs. 6,133 crores to Rs. 7,381 crores. Very welcome. But the nett product added by large-scale manufacture fell from Rs. 1,576 crores to Rs. 1,556 crores, and of construction from Rs. 761 crores to Rs. 740 crores. This is surely nothing to gloat over; it shows an imbalance in the economy which brings about a qualitative decline.

[**Shri H. N. Mukerjee**]

We here of a "huge"—that is the word used—rise in exports, 10 per cent in 1968-69. But in 1964-65, our exports earn \$1,714 million; in 1966-67, it was \$1,558 million, and in 1968-69, it has been at \$1,700 million, that is, we are back where we were four years ago, and there is nothing to make a song of and dance about this 'huge' rise in exports.

But there is a sinister purpose to this propaganda, because foreign collaboration is to be allowed even in low-priority or non-essential fields of industry as well as trade, provided they can appear to be export-oriented. This is to be the new Morarji fig-leaf which would be sought to cover the nudity of reckless collaboration deals. The result will be that the dependence co-efficient of our economy will increase, and in the Gandhian Centenary—everyone is talking about it in the budget discussion—self-reliance is being thrown overboard, thanks to the Finance Minister and his colleagues here—he alone is not to blame. Self-reliance, development-consciousness and plan climate have as good as vanished from the Indian scene, and yet they are making such a lot of to-do about it.

Stagnation bedevils our economy, and will continue to bedevil our economy, if this kind of pusillanimous policy continues. Stagnation bedevils our economy, and tinkering just will not help. The per capita daily availability of foodgrains was, according to our *Economic Survey*, 474 gms. in 1965, 396 gms. in 1967 and 457 gms. in 1968. But it is still lower by 3.6 per cent than in 1965.

The general industrial index had risen by only one per cent in 1966; it fell to 0.5 per cent in 1967. In 1968, it is estimated to rise by 5.6 per cent. But altogether, it is a dismal performance, with half the growth in 1960-65, when it was nothing startling at all.

The number of unemployed on the live register increases from year to year: 24,69,421 in 1966 to 30,11,642 in 1968.

From the 1st April, 1968 to the 31st January, 1969, at a time when our production of foodgrains was high, we imported 45.4 lakh tonnes of foodgrains at a cost of Rs. 293.64 crores.

15.04 hrs.

[**Shri Thirumala Rao in the Chair**]

This came out in answer to a question on 6th March—starred question 326. Government has no intention to keep up its promise to stop all food imports by 1971. PL-480 imports will continue, with all the damaging effect it has on our economy and on our self-respect.

Foreign private investments flourish. Sterling tea companies—I am quoting from the answer to Unstarred Question No. 1178 asked on 19th November, 1968—remitted Rs. 23.44 crores as profit from 1963-64 to 1967-68, the figures for 1966-67 being Rs. 2.85 crores, and for 1967-68 being Rs. 5.04 crores. Unstarred Question No. 3765 dated 9th December, 1968 elicited the answer that payments abroad for the year were Rs. 280.5 crores under different heads.

It is quite important to notice how very large amounts of money are sent out by way of dividends and profits. In 1967-68 we sent abroad, on account of dividends Rs. 32.7 crores, on account of technical know-how Rs. 14.7 crores, on account of current profits Rs. 7.6 crores, on account of accumulated profits Rs. 8.3 crores, and, of course, on interest on Government account and private account enormous amounts reaching up to very nearly Rs. 200 crores. For royalties we sent abroad in 1967-68 Rs. 4.3 crores. Ask our scientists, they will tell you that most of it is money thrown down the drain, and we throw this money down the drain because we have not the courage, the guts to stand up to these foreigners who are ruling the roost in our country.

Outstanding foreign investments in India increased from Rs. 255.8 crores in June, 1948 to Rs. 935.8 crores at the end of March, 1965. From 1956 to September, 1968, 3,049 foreign collaboration cases were approved. This was said in answer to Unstarred Question No. 3975 asked on 10th December, 1968.

The oil companies treat us so shabbily and we can hardly do a thing. At this rate we are moving towards being something like a satellite economy, but Government does not care. There is hardly any effort to collect at least one half of the several

hundred crores of arrears of income-tax, and of course there can be hardly any thinking in the mind of the Finance Minister or his Government something like a moratorium on foreign remittances. They have got so much out of it. The studies made by the Reserve Bank or the statements made by professors abroad at seminars in regard to the kind of return which foreign companies get in India show how they have been sucking our country dry, and we cannot even get anything like a moratorium very politely negotiated in regard to foreign remittances which are hitting a country like ours so hard. They talk about their desire to help our country, because if India goes down, democracy all over goes down. All that sort of rot is heard from time to time, but they do not come forward to help, nor do we have the courage to put a moratorium on foreign remittances. Mr. Morarji Desai would hardly have even any idea, he would not dream of having that kind of idea.

He is doing nothing either to ensure that public sector projects do not suffer egregiously as they do from inefficiency or corruption or both, and that a check is put on defeatist trends that in such circumstances as that of the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals they prepare only to prove the failure of the public sector and get ready to hand it over as it were to private capital.

The winds of change are blowing in the country, but the Government, ostrich-like, puts its head in the sand and does not see what is happening. Relations between the Centre and States in financial and other terms need to be put on a different basis than hitherto. The claims of the popular Government of West Bengal, particularly in relation to the crying needs of the Calcutta region, for example, can only be ignored at the country's peril. There is no indication in the Budget that there is any awareness of such things in the Government's mind.

I shall quote to you, as I conclude, something which was said by Prof. Gadgil, again in his speech in Bangalore last year.

The hon. Member who spoke before me said that we need to increase our production. Everybody agrees on that. Prof. Gadgil puts in this way : he is no agitator :

".... this mass understanding of the production responsibility of everybody cannot come through unless there is a mass conviction that this is a fair society,

that this is a society in which the distribution of the product is being justly regulated and that everybody is participating and has a share. . . . It is not agitators ; it is not politicians it is a basic problem of social understanding, of social participation in the whole process."

He adds :

"This basic problem is a challenge to society. It is a challenge to integration. We talk of national integration ; I think we should think much more of a social integration. National integration will then be easy. Because the society is not integrated, this problem arises."

That is exactly the problem. That is why I hark back again to the Gandhi Centenary. But today in answer to a question we were told that there is no universal provision even of drinking water in all the villages in this year. We know well how the memory of Gandhiji had been treated by the Government. I have got a pamphlet sent to us by Shri Shankarrao Deo which has got the heading : 'Could we not agree on Gandhi's alternative to capitalism. As far as we are concerned, we take another view of the matter. Gandhiji was a most highly estimable person but his alternative to capitalism was not the right sort. Even so, he said certain things in regard to the trusteeship idea. In this book there is reference to Dr. Lohia's attempted legislation to bring about trusteeship. He was prevented from bringing forward legislation : "Draft Indian Trusteeship Bill, 1967 "

They will not even touch that or even attempt to try to introduce the Gandhian concept of socialism and trusteeship to find out if it works. According to our idea, it will not work ; we have to go in a different way. But they have not got the guts. Therefore I have to say that this Budget with its *pettifogging banda* approach is nearly a futile document which describes no more than the rather pathetic holding operation of a precarious economy which must courageously advance in a genuinely popular direction or be overtaken by the surging forces of history. This is what the Finance Minister requires to imbibe. Of course I have no illusions that he will do so. Even so we are here to express our views and I have tried to do it in the short compass of time at my disposal.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI (Sholapur): At the very outset, I want to say that I support the taxation proposals in the Budget. It is a matter of great satisfaction that after a long period of recession and depression when agricultural production had declined and industrial output remained stagnant and the capital market became shy leading to increased imports and decreased exports, we are now recovering all round and registering improvement in all sectors of economy. Our agricultural production during this year is about 96 million tons, inspite of drought in some parts and floods in some other parts of the country. In previous years there was a steep rise in the level of prices but prices had been maintained at a reasonable level during this years and our industrial production has also increased by about six per cent. Our exports have gone up by about Rs. 100 crores and our imports have come down by almost Rs. 100 crores. In this way, while our adverse balance was Rs. 700 crores in the previous year, it has remained at Rs. 500 crores during this year. Thus, I wish to say that there is improvement and recovery in this year, and I think that the action taken by the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance while presenting the previous years' budget has also been of great help in bringing this improvement.

Similarly, this year, a deficit of Rs. 250 crores has been left. Last year, it was about Rs. 290 crores. When last year, a deficit of Rs. 290 crores was left, many economists and friends in the Opposition thought that it would lead to inflation and the prices may increase, but as estimated by the Deputy Prime Minister, neither was there inflation nor did it affect the prices. But, on the other hand, it has stimulated our economy and so I think this year also the deficit financing of Rs. 250 crores will help to improve the economic condition of the country and it will not create any kind of inflation.

I am happy to say that in order to increase our exports of jute and tea and mica, a reduction in export duty has been announced. Jute is one of the major items of export, and in the last few years the export of this commodity has declined considerably. For instance, in 1964, the export of jute was 487,000 tonnes. In 1968, it came down to 360,000 tonnes. In 1957, our export of jute was 88 per cent while Pakistan's was only 12 per cent. But now the position has changed. Our exports have come down where

as the export of Pakistan has increased considerably. Therefore, my submission is this. This is our traditional export item and every care should be taken to see that we do not lose our traditional market for jute in any way, and proper action is required to be taken at the proper time so that our export is not affected in this major item. I am happy to say that tea has also been given a fair deal, and I hope the export of jute and tea will also improve during the course of this year.

Regarding the textile industry, we have been pointing out that the industry has been passing through a very, very difficult time. Out of 636 mills, 80 have been closed down. There are many mills which are passing through a very difficult time. I am happy to say that the Deputy Prime Minister has thought about it and has given considerable relief in excise duty not only on cloth but also on yarn. This relief will to some extent improve the difficult position and the uneconomic conditions in which the textile industry finds itself today as a whole. The relief has been given for hank yarn. The excise duty on hank yarn has been completely withdrawn. It is going to help the handloom industry. The excise duty on sized yarn is also withdrawn. It will help to check tax evasion and corruption. It will also help the industry. The relief given for coarse and medium quality cloth which constitute 88 per cent of the production of the mills, since most of the mills are producing this quality of the goods, will go to help the weaker mills in the country. From being uneconomic, they will become economic units again.

This time a 15 per cent *ad valorem* duty has been imposed on certain qualities, of cotton textiles. Coarse and grey cloth also have been included in the list on which *ad valorem* duty has been imposed. This is going to affect them adversely. The prices of canvas, etc. and blankets, manufactured from cotton waste as compared to the prices of coating, shirting, gaberdine, bedsheets, etc., will increase enormously because the excise duty on them is very high. The former qualities of cloth are mostly consumed by the Defence Ministry, Railways and industries. The increase in price of these qualities will also affect the Government and industries. Therefore, I request the hon. Deputy Prime Minister to do proper justice to the manufacturers of these qualities of cloth. On account of such high excise duty, the unorganised

sector will start manufacturing all these qualities and Government may not be able to get the excise duty from the organised sector, as expected. Therefore, you can levy as excise duty whatever is reasonable, but this 15 per cent *ad valorem* duty is too high.

Before the budget, it was expected that in view of the increase in cost of living, Government will increase the exemption limit for income-tax to Rs. 5000 or Rs. 4500. But I was a little surprised when I found that the income-tax has been increased for the people in the income group of Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 20,000. In this slab, there are more than 6 lakhs people, earning Rs. 800 to Rs. 1500 a month. Most of them are people in service, who have to pay insurance premia, provident fund, etc. After meeting their household expenses, I do not think they will be able to save anything. Therefore, it is not very proper to increase the income-tax for them. If they are not able to contribute to the provident fund and insurance, it will affect the revenue of the country. Therefore, this matter should be looked into and this increase should be withdrawn.

As as matter of policy I agree with the excise duty imposed on fertilisers. But still our production is not sufficient to meet the needs of the country. Even after reaching a production target of 96 million tonnes we have to import and spend Rs. 300 crores to Rs. 400 crores a year on imports of foodgrains. This levy of excise duty on fertilisers may not only get a sharp reaction on the sentiments of farmers but the cost of production will also go up. When after so much hesitation the farmers have started using fertilisers, at this stage to impose this duty is I think a little premature. We should give sufficient time to them to use fertilisers and increase our production. Our per acre production of all crops is still much lower than in other countries. In cotton our production is one-third in comparison with USA, Sudan or Egypt. By using modern methods our per acre production can increase. It has to be seen that in no way increase in production is affected and farmers are made to use more and more fertilisers so that as a result our country becomes self-sufficient as far as agricultural production is concerned.

A note has been circulated in which it has been stated that it does not act very much against increased production and the

increase in excise duty will have very little effect. In our country, 85 per cent of the land under cultivation depend on the vagaries of monsoons. Monsoons are uncertain. Suppose in a certain place, as it always happens, there is failure of monsoon the farmers will have to suffer by the extra inputs on fertilisers and the cost of production will increase. Therefore, they hesitate to use fertilisers and take the risk. My suggestion in this respect, therefore, is that at least in the beginning we should start with 5 per cent and as the production increases, as our farmers begin to get the benefit of increased production in the course of, say, three years, we can raise it to 10 per cent. I hope the hon. Deputy Prime Minister will give proper consideration to this.

About the wealth tax on agricultural land I would like to have one or two clarifications. It has been said that genuine cultivators will not be affected by this. If one agriculturist has surplus money and he deposits it in a bank—that is in the interest of the country because that money will not be kept idle and there will be income on it by way of interest—will he continue to be a genuine agriculturist or will he come under the mischief of this wealth tax? In another case, if an agriculturist constructs a house and gets rental from it, or he gets dividend from shares in the Unit Trust or he starts a transport business, will he continue to be a genuine agriculturist or will he be assessed under the wealth tax? My idea is that with the intention of the Government to mop up excess funds from certain persons they may not tax genuine farmers. This fact has to be taken into account. I would request the hon. Deputy Prime Minister to explain this so that there is no confusion left in the mind of hon. Members and the people in this country.

Regarding the functioning of the public sector undertakings, last year all the public sector undertakings made a loss of Rs. 40 crores in all. Some had made a profit and some had made a loss, but the sum total was a loss. The results for this year are not available. But it seems that this year also there would be a net loss. We have invested a huge amount in these undertakings. I know that Government are very anxious to overcome these difficulties and to cover the loss and they are conspicuously making progress in that direction. Reports have been received in this connection from the Administrative

[Shri S. R. Damani]

Reforms Commission and other bodies and they are under study. But according to me, some changes in the managerial structure are required in order to improve the situation. The present policy is that secretariat officers are transferred to the managerial posts, and if they fail they are reverted, with the result that nobody has a mind to look after the management properly. Something should be done so that the person who goes there to manage the affairs is held responsible for proper management and if he fails he should not be transferred to other departments in order to keep his service in tact. I do not want to do injustice or be unfair to our officers. Even if they are paid a little higher remuneration I would not mind; there should be no ceiling on the top salaries such as Rs. 3500 or something else. That ban should be removed. They should be paid more remuneration but at the same time they should be held responsible and made responsible for proper management. In the private sector, for instance, if a manager does not manage things properly, he is asked to resign. Similarly, if an officer who is posted in a public sector undertaking does not manage the things properly, then he should be asked to resign. If this kind of system is introduced, I feel that they will feel more responsible for proper management, and I think things will improve. No more time should be lost on this, and something should be done immediately in this direction so that our public sector projects which are very important assets of our country start making profits.

In this connection, I would like to make some suggestions. Our public sector undertakings are running with idle capacity at present. On the other hand, our imports of capital goods are to the tune of Rs. 300 to 400 crores every year. Even after the establishment of such a heavy industrial complex which is running with idle capacity, we find that we are still importing about Rs. 300 to 400 crores worth of capital goods. Government have no doubt taken many measures to improve the position but they have not proved successful. I would like to suggest that some more depreciation may be allowed on the plant and machinery manufactured in the country so that some more incentive may be there for the purchase of indigenous machinery. Government are not going to lose any revenue thereby, because they are going to give the full value of the plant and machinery in the course of seven or eight

years. Instead of that, if the period is made five years, that will be an incentive for the buyers to purchase more and more of machinery manufactured in the country. If that is done voluntarily, then the position will improve, and our engineering industry will get more orders and will be able to reduce its idle capacity if not eliminate it altogether.

I would also like to make a suggestion as to how we could save foreign exchange. At present, cotton is being imported and is being used for manufacture of cloth of whatever quality one likes. Indian cotton is available for manufacture of cloth up to 40 counts. Therefore, the use of global cotton for smaller counts should be prohibited so that Indian cotton could be used for counts up to 40 and global cotton could be used for finer varieties of cloth of 60, 80, 100 counts etc. If that is done, then we could save a lot of foreign exchange, and our farmers will get assured markets and better prices, and our production of cotton will also increase.

Secondly, we are not producing long staple cotton, which is used for manufacturing finer counts, in sufficient quantity. In order to give incentives to our producers of long staple cotton different rates of excise duty may be charged on yarn and cloth made of Indian cotton and imported cotton. If a lower excise duty is charged on yarn and cloth made of Indian long staple cotton, it will give a good incentive to Indian farmers to produce long staple cotton in sufficient quantities because of the rise in its demand.

Then I come to smuggling of silver from the country. It is estimated that every year silver worth about Rs. 200 crores are smuggled out of India. Even though government have taken some measures to check silver smuggling, I do not think they have been effective. And what are we getting in return? Smuggled gold and consumer items. Even otherwise these consumer items are available here in plenty. So, the smuggling of these items into the country affects our local industries. The demand on our local industries becomes less and less. That is why many of our industries are not running to full capacity and they have idle capacity. Something should be done to stop this smuggling. That will benefit the government by way of increased tax collections and the consumer industries by increased demand and, consequently, increased production. I

hope government will pay urgent attention to this. I will conclude by thanking you, Sir, for giving me an opportunity to participate in this discussion.

श्री विवेक कुमार शास्त्री (अलीगढ़) : सभा-पति महोदय, वित्त मंत्री का कार्य बहुत ही कठोर और रुक्षा है और इसलिए उन के कर्तव्य को देख कर उन के प्रति सहानुभूति होना स्वभाविक है। वित्त मंत्रालय का काम सरकारी मशीनरी में और दूसरे उद्योग घंटों में स्थिरता का (आएलिंग) का है इसलिए इस दायित्व को निभाने के लिए उनको अपने सारे के सारे स्लोटों पर यह ट्रिट डालनी पड़ती है कि उस सारे ढांचे को स्थिरता कैसे बनाया जा सकता है? वस्तुतः यह कठोर कर्तव्य है और जब कोई व्यक्ति इस शासन के पद पर आता है तो उसे यह देखना पड़ता है। पैसे का काम पैसे से चलता है यद्यपि बहुत से आलोचक यह माँग करते हैं कि हमें यह चीज़ फी मिलनी चाहिए, शिक्षा निःशुल्क होनी चाहिए और अन्य चीजें होनी चाहिए। लेकिन जब यह दायित्व उन के ऊपर आकर पड़ता है तो उन को भी वही करना पड़ता है। मैं अपने आशय को प्रकट करूँ तो शायर के इन शब्दों में प्रकट कर सकता हूँ:

“मेरे संयाद की तालीम की है धूम गुलशन में। यहाँ जो आज फँसता है, वो कल संयाद होता है।”

यह कर्तव्य कठोर तो अवश्य है किन्तु इस के साथ साथ अमर देखा जाय तो यह चीज़ भी देखनी होती है कि इस में से रस कहाँ से निकल सकता है? वित्त मंत्रालय के प्रति सहानुभूति होते हुए भी जब उन के कठोर कर के उस कार्यक्रम को देखा तो उस से ऐसा लक्ष्य है कि अब धूंचे में से रस निकालने लगे हैं। जितना रस निकल सकता था वह निकल गया। इसके प्रकार के लिए दूर जाने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। कृपि की देखनी की अवश्यकता नहीं है।

कृषक के परिवार में जन्म लिया है, अथवा जिन कांग्रेस परिचय कृषि से है वह इस चीज़ को जानते हैं कि अगर भगवान् की कृपा से फसल अच्छी आ भी जाय, यद्यपि किसान प्रत्येक फसल के लिए लाटरी लगाता है और जब तक घर में वह अन्म नहीं आ जाता तब तक कुछ पता नहीं कि वह परोसी हुई याती उस के सामने से कब हटाली जाय, कब गोला पड़ जाय, कब बिजली चमक कर सारे फूल की खराब कर दे और फल ही उन पर न लगे, फल ही न आये।

कुछ कहा नहीं जा सकता है। लेकिन इन बाधाओं के होते हुए भी कृषकों का अन्न अगर घर में आ जाता है और उस समय कोई शहरी व्यक्ति जिस को खेती का परिचय न हो, किसानों के घर में अनाज या गल्ला भरा हुआ देखता है तो उसकी आंखें चौंचिया जाती हैं और कहता है कि यह लोग बड़े मजे में हैं, इन के ऊपर टैक्स लगाना चाहिए। पर कृषकों की कठिनाइयाँ तो देखिये। अगर एक भैंस खराब हो गई और उस ने दूध देना बन्द कर दिया तो एक हजार रुपये की चपत लग गई, अगर बैलों की एक जोड़ी खराब हो गई तो दो या ढाई हजार रुपये की ठुक गई। 100 में से 75 किसान ऐसे हैं जिनकी सारी की सारी उपज अच्छी खेती के होते हुए भी डेढ़ दो महीने में चुक जाती है और वह दूसरों की तरफ देखने लगते हैं। कभी खेती के लिए और कभी दूसरी चीजों के लिए दूसरों से क्रेड ले कर किसी तरह से अगली फसल को उसे पकड़ना पड़ता है। सामान्य व्यक्तियों के ऊपर भी इस प्रकार का कर लगाया जाय तो जो मैंने धूंचे में से रस निकालने वाली बात कही वह बिल्कुल सार्यक है। इसलिए मैं कहता चाहता हूँ कि उन के प्रति सरकारी सरसता जगनी चाहिए और कुछ दिया से काम लिया जाना चाहिए।

पिछले साल फसल अच्छी हो गई तो यही कहमा चाहिए कि योड़ा सा उस कृषक के कंकाल में रस का संचार हुआ, अभी मांस और

[श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री]

मर्जा तक तो नौबत भी नहीं आई थी, और अब आप उस को कर लगा कर समाप्त कर देना चाहते हैं, यह उनके साथ बहुत कठोरता का व्यवहार है। अब का वर्ष भी सूखे का वर्ष है। जब थोड़ी सी फसल अच्छी दिखाई दे रही है तब लोग कह रहे हैं कि इस सूखे के वर्ष में भी पिछले साल जैसी फसल हो जाएगी। इस का कारण यह था कि पिछली फसल के कारण थोड़ा सा सहारा रहा। कुछ गवर्नरेंट ने पर्मिग सेटों के द्वारा सिचाई के साधन दिये, नलकूप बढ़ाये। इस लिए सूखे के वर्ष के अन्दर भी आप को यह फसल दिखाई दे रही है। अगर वह साधन भी सरकार किसानों के पास से खिसका लेना चाहती है तो उस की वही पुरानी स्थिति ही हो जाएगी।

अगर आप उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों में जा कर देखें तो वहां स्थिति यह है कि 100 में से 70 व्यक्तियों के शहीर पर इस समय भी पूरे कपड़े नहीं हैं। 100 में से 70 किसान इस प्रकार के हैं जो कि घोर सर्दी के अन्दर बिना रजाई के रात काटते हैं। परिवार के परिवार पुआल बिछा कर सो जाते हैं और इस तरह से काम चलाते हैं। सूखे की गर्मी से वह दिन काटते हैं। संस्कृत के एक कवि ने लिखा है कि किसी गरीब आदमी से किसी आदमी ने पूछा कि तुम ने सर्दी किसे काटी; तो उस ने उत्तर दिया कि :

रात्री जानु दिवा भानुः कृषान संध्ययोर्द्धयोः।
इत्थं शीतं मया नीतं जान भानु कृषानुभिः।

रात काटी छुटने पेट में देकर, संध्या काटी कृषानु अर्थात् आग के सहारे पर और दिन काटा सूखे की गर्मी के आधार पर। इस तरह से मैं इन तीन आधारों पर सर्दी काटता हूँ। अगर इस का जीवित चित्र देखना हो तो पूर्वी जिलों में उत्तर प्रदेश के अन्दर जा कर देख सकते हैं। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन यह है कि कृषकों के साधनों के ऊपर जो इस प्रकार के कर की बात आप के मस्तिष्क में आई है, वह नहीं आनी चाहिए।

मेरी तीन चीजों से ही दिलचस्ती है। पहली मैंने कृषकों के सम्बन्ध में कही। दूसरी बात शिक्षा के विषय में कहना चाहता हूँ। पिछले शिक्षा मंत्री गये और दूसरे आये। यह सरकार का अन्दरूनी मामला है इस लिए इस से हमें कोई आकर्षण नहीं है। लेकिन एक चीज जो मस्तिष्क में है वह यह कि पिछले शिक्षा मंत्री ने एक लक्ष्य सामने रखा था, एक उद्देश्य सामने रखा था। त्रिभाषा फार्मूले को उन्होंने जन्म दिया। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले शिक्षा मंत्री को उस से प्रेम था, और यह स्वाभाविक है। जिस प्रकार बाप को अपने और स पुत्र से होता है। दूसरे शिक्षा मंत्री के आने से ऐसा समझिए जैसे एक अनाथ बालक का पालन पोषण कोई करे। जो ममता बाप को यी वह दूसरे संरक्षक को नहीं हो सकती। इसलिए अगर पहले मंत्री को अवसर मिलता तो वह फार्मूला प्रगति कर सकता था, आगे बढ़ सकता था।

मैंने एक बात पिछली बार शिक्षा [मंत्रालय की डिबेट पर बोलते हुए कही थी, और उस को किर कहता हूँ। त्रिभाषा फार्मूले के अन्दर संस्कृत बड़े संकट में थी। जो संस्कृत किसी प्रकार से अब तक जीवित चली आ रही है, वह सारे के सारे साधन स्वतन्त्र भारत में समाप्त हो गये। पुराने समय में जो राजे महाराजे होते थे वह संस्कृत को संरक्षण देना, आचार्यों की सहायता करना और गरीब विद्यार्थियों की सहायता करना अपना कर्तव्य समझते थे। वह राज परिवार समाप्त हो गये। सेठ और व्यापारी भी उस को अपना परम पवित्र कर्तव्य समझते थे और स्थान स्थान पर वह इस प्रकार से निःशुल्क भोजनालय स्थापित करते थे, जिस से कि गरीब विद्यार्थी पढ़ते रहें। किसी ने पुस्तक की सहायता कर दी, किसी ने कुछ और सहायता कर दी। उन सेठों के कारोबार में यश्चिप कोई विशेष परिवर्तन नहीं आया, पर उन के घरों में अप्रेजी पढ़ी लिखी नई पीढ़ी आ गई, जिसको इस चीज में अद्भुत नहीं है। इस तरह

से संस्कृत का वह सहारा भी चला गया। इस लिए अब यह विद्या राजकीय आश्रय पर ही सुरक्षित हो सकती है। जब शिक्षा मंत्रालय के बजट में हम इस के लिए अत्यंत राशि देखते हैं तो माथा ठनकता है कि ऋषियों की पुरानी थाती, जो अब तक बड़े कठिन समय में भी सुरक्षित रही, वह आगे किस प्रकार से चलेगी। जब तक उस को राज्य का आश्रय न हो तब तक वह किसी तरह से भी आगे नहीं बढ़ सकती।

एप के साथ साथ मैं अपने निर्वाचन क्षेत्र की बात भी कहना चाहता हूँ और वह इस सदन में अनेक बार कही गई है। अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय के लिये माननीय श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री ने भी कहा है और मैंने भी कई बार कहा है कि मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय के साथ विश्व लगा हुआ है। यह एक बड़े आश्चर्य की बात है कि अलीगढ़ के जितने भी कालेज हैं वह आगरा विश्वविद्यालय के साथ सम्बन्धित हैं। मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय, के साथ, जो उसी शहर में है, वह कालेज सम्बद्ध नहीं है। न जाने किन किन दृष्टिकोणों से विचार किया जाता है। अगर वह सारे कालेज इस विश्वविद्यालय के साथ सम्बद्ध कर दिये जायें तो अनेक प्रकार की समस्यायें जो रात दिन हमारे और आप के सामने आती हैं, उन का स्वतः समाधान हो जाये। मैं आप का ध्यान उस घटना की ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ जिस ने भारत के माथे पर इस प्रकार का कलंक लगाया है जिस का अन्त नहीं है। अरबसंसी और इजराइल निवासी एक प्रतिधिंश अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय के निमंत्रण प्राप्त कर के अलीगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय में गये और वहां के छांतों ने चाहूँ मार कर उन को धायल कर दिया। वह भी भगवान की कृपा थी कि उनके प्राण किसी प्रकार से बच गये। पर यह कितनी अपमानजनक बात है। कहां की राजनीति और कहां पर आकर गढ़बढ़ कर रही है। यह सारे का सारा बसेहा समाप्त हो सकता है, अगर शिक्षा मंत्रालय इस की ओर थोड़ा सा ध्यान दे। अलीगढ़ के जो

कालेज हैं उन्हें मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय के साथ सम्बद्ध कर दिया जाये तो अनेक प्रकार की कठिनाइयों का एक साथ ही समाधान हो सकता है।

15.47 hrs.

[Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair]

तीसरी बात जो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ बड़े संक्षेप में, वह यह कि आने जाने के कारण रेलों से भी कुछ हम लोगों का सम्बन्ध रहता है, और इस विभाग की दयनीय स्थिति है। आने जाने की स्थिति ऐसी है कि ऐसा लगता है कि इस विभाग का कोई धना थोरी नहीं है। अगर चार जगहें बल्बों के लिए बनी हुई हैं तो तीन बल्ब नहीं हैं, एक बल्ब किसी प्रकार से लगा हुआ टिम-टिमा रहा है। कहीं कोई चीज़ दूटी हुई है कहीं कोई चीज़ फूटी हुई है। एक बार तो मेरे साथ ऐसी बात हुई कि अगर मैं उसको कहूँ तो बड़ा विचित्र सा लगता है। मैं हरिद्वार से आ रहा था प्रथम ध्रेणी के डब्बे की बात है। दैनिक आवश्यकताओं से निवृत्त होने के लिए जब शौचालय में गया और टोटी दबाई पानी के लिए तो टोटी ही उखड़ आई और मेरे सारे कपड़े पानी से गीले हो गये। जब मैं बाहर निकल कर आया तो मेरे साथी मुझे देख कर हँसने लगे कि क्या बात है क्या कपड़ों समेत नहा आये हो, मैंने तो ऐसे किसी को नहीं देखा। इस में कोई अतिशयोक्ति नहीं है। अनेक रेल के डब्बे जर्जर दशा में हैं और इस प्रकार के हैं कि सफर के लायक रह ही नहीं गये हैं। वह बुरी तरह से हिलते हैं। आप यहां से बोगियाँ बना कर दूसरी जगहों को तो सप्लाई करना चाहते हैं, लेकिन पहले अपने हूटे हुए छप्पर का फूस तो लगा लीजिये। दूसरे स्थानों को सहायता करने के पहले कम से कम अपनी सफर गाड़ियों को तो आप को उत्तम रखना चाहिए।

इस के साथ साथ वहां पर पानी का प्रबन्ध होना चाहिए, प्रकाश का प्रबन्ध होना चाहिए, साथ ही साथ जो डब्बे हूटे फूटे पड़े हुए

[श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री]

हैं उनकी मुरम्मत होनी चाहिए और खास तौर पर छात्र बिना टिकट चलते हैं उन के लिए आप को विशेष व्यवस्था करनी पड़ेगी। चाहे पुलिस के द्वारा हो या आप किसी प्रकार से हो जो बुराई और वेईमानियाँ हैं उन को समाप्त करने का प्रयत्न आप को करना चाहिये।

DR. P. MANDAL (Vishnupur) : I thank you for giving me a chance to participate in this debate after repeated endeavours.

Our Deputy Prime Minister placed his budget before us with an additional tax content of Rs. 150 crores and yet there is a deficit of Rs. 250 crores.

There is no case at all for deficit financing to the extent of even a single rupee. I ask the Finance Minister to balance his budget by cutting extravagant expenditure and wastage in various departments and public sector undertakings. Wastage of crores of rupees in public accounts has been disclosed in Reports, but no remedial steps are taken by the Finance Minister. Rather this wastage is enhanced in the following year. I shall cite some specific examples of wastage in public sector undertakings.

The Durgapur steel project water supply scheme was drawn up by foreign consultants at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.10 crores. But a local engineer of the Kangsabati project was bold enough to indicate that the work could be done well with one-third of the estimate by suitable designing. After considerable argument, the design was left to that officer and he satisfactorily completed it well within one-third of the estimated cost ahead of schedule.

The scheme is now operating regularly.

Next I come to the Farakka Barrage project. A controversy arose there over the question of the submersible cellular coffer dam. Some local engineers felt that such a method would not work in alluvial rivers and in monsoon areas where fluctuations of the river water level are very much between flood months and dry months. A number of Russian experts were brought in. They strongly supported the idea that the submersible cellular coffer dam would work satisfactorily. Since some of the engineers still maintained that such system would not

work in the central part of the river, it was decided that some cells would be put up in the river. Accordingly, trial cells were put up at a considerable expense and a large quantity of cellular coffer dam piles were also purchased for the main works in anticipation of the method proving successful. But after the first floods, it was found that the cells were not there. They had to be found out by magnetic surveys below the river.

The third scheme pertains to a brick and tile factory set up at Palta which was to serve a dual purpose, namely, manufacture of good bricks and tiles and removal of silt from the Palta decantation beds.

The project has been very severely criticised on account of its failure in both these objects. The bricks are too costly and finding some difficulty in the market. The produced quantity is so little that it could not clear the silt at Palta appreciably. It is an example how foreign experts have failed to advise properly. It appears that in spite of all the data being furnished, the Czechoslovak experts set up certain plants which failed to work on account of the drying equipments not being suitable for local conditions. The whole of the drying system is to be changed, and under the circumstances the progress of manufacture of bricks is limited to the replacement of the drying system by locally improvised ones.

In these wrong ways the Government is losing a heavy amount of foreign exchange, because the Government has a habit now of bringing foreign experts with heavy expenditure for work which can be done by local experts, and thereby a saving may be done. The question of foreign experts does not arise at all at present. From the above examples you can well understand how Indian engineers are capable of doing each and every work. So, please cut down extravagant expenditure by the departments and wastage in public sector undertakings, so that deficit financing and additional taxes may not be needed at all.

The West Bengal Government has been treated in a step-motherly way. Dr. B. C. Roy fought tooth and nail for the legitimate demands of West Bengal, but it was not received. So, the development of Calcutta stands still. Every visitor has criticised that

it is a dirty city, but the Government of India is dead of hearing. Hooghly second bridge and Calcutta circular railway have been considered since long. The public is frustrated. Nobody now believes in these promises. The Government of India have given an assurance that there will be no financial difficulty for North Bengal relief work and electricity project, but all these works are half done due to want of funds.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member may resume on the next occasion.

15 59 hrs.

MOTION RE-STATEMENT OF MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS ON WEST BENGAL GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS TO BOTH HOUSES OF THE STATE LEGISLATURE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now we shall take up the motion regarding the Home Minister's statement. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy.

We have three hours at our disposal. May I request the Mover, because he has to go away, to confine his remarks to 20 minutes ?

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara) : It is impossible. Not less than 30 minutes at the beginning.

[*Mr. Speaker in the Chair*]

I am very glad that this House has got the earliest opportunity to discuss this matter which has very serious implications, and if I may say so, the action of the Governor in West Bengal has really created a situation which is fraught with grave dangers.

My motion is very simple : I beg to move :

"That the statement made by the Minister of Home Affairs on the 6th March, 1969, regarding the Address by the Governor of West Bengal to both the Houses of the State Legislature assembled together on the 6th March, 1969, be taken into the consideration."

16 00 hrs.

What has been done in the West Bengal

Assembly on 6th March this year is a tragic chapter in our constitutional history. It exposes the manner in which the high office governorship is being utilised for party and political purposes. Our Constitution gives a very eminent position to the Governor, just like the judiciary. This Parliament has the authority to impeach the President but there is no provision whatsoever to impeach the Governor although for the acts of omission and commission of the Governor, we can impeach the President or censure the Central Government as such.

What happened subsequently is more unusual ; the Governor enters into a public controversy by issuing a statement justifying his action inside the Assembly. That is the conclusion one reaches after reading the statement issued by Mr. Dharmendra Vira. I am convinced that he has shown no regard for the Constitution. His action has no constitutional validity and I shall not be wrong if I say that he acted unwisely, as a willing political instrument of the Central Government and his action is fraught with grave danger, politically.

But this is not the only occasion he has done so. On 21st November, 1968 he acted in an unconstitutional and arbitrary manner. This is more objectionable than what he did in November, 1968. Then he refused to let the Government discharge its duty by dismissing it without testing its majority in the Assembly. Here, on this occasion, on the first day of the session of the Assembly the elected representatives of the Government have to tell the people about their programmes, and their strategy. That is a constitutional right to be exercised through the Governor. They have to tell the people what their assessment of the political situation is. On this occasion also, by skipping over those two paragraphs the Governor had deprived them of their constitutional right. It is unconstitutional and wrong. He issues a public statement to defend his action, to which I shall come later. He has acted illegally and it is to be examined whether it is not a contempt of the Constitution. I am not going at present to dilate upon the point whether this action leads to impeachment or dismissal or something else ; that is a different thing.

What we are concerned with, what this country is concerned with, what this Parliament is concerned with, is the strengthening of the democratic apparatus, the democratic

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedy]

method of functioning. We have to examine from this point of view, when there is already a threat to the democratic functioning, when there is already a challenge that this particular Constitution and this form of democracy is not going to deliver the goods and not going to fulfil the aspirations of the people, whether it is not still more desirable that at this juncture we should act in a manner and the entire constitutional authorities should act in such a manner as would promote and strengthen democracy rather than throttle the democratic rights given in the Constitution. If we look at it from that point of view, there is no doubt in my mind that what has been done and what has been done at the instance, instigation and connivance of the Central Government, is nothing but throttling the constitutional rights of the people and of the elected government of the people.

Basically, they want to diminish the very rights and privileges that are provided in the Constitution. I want to point out that this very action raises three questions before us. The basic question which we should all remember when we are discussing a very important problem like this, is this. It is all right to say what the Constitution has given us. The constitution-makers cannot foresee all the eventualities that would happen before the country 15 years, 20 years or a 100 years hence. There is something provided in the Constitution; there is something implied and there is something unforeseen. Those unforeseen circumstances should be viewed in conformity with the principles and the objectives that the Constitution has placed before us. We have to see whether this Government, with its rigid attitude in interpreting the Constitution, with its rigid attitude by force of its brute majority to maintain somehow or other its power at the Centre or establish its own authority where probably the authority does not exist, is at all right in doing this. It is not only throttling the Constitution but it has gone beyond the rights of the Constitution.

AN HON. MEMBER : West Bengal.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : The West Bengal people have given the verdict that what he did is unconstitutional. Do

not talk of West Bengal at this moment. (Interruption).

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order.

MR. SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : I want to confine my criticisms to three aspects of the present question. The aspects are these. It is said that the Governor has discretion. Let us examine what is the discretionary power of the Governor. Secondly, can a Governor censure himself? Can he read portions of the speech which call upon him to condemn himself? Thirdly, can a constitutionally-elected government criticise the Central Government? The Governor says in his statement, "I being the head of the judiciary, can I also comment upon a judicial decision given by the West Bengal High Court that the action taken was not unconstitutional?" I will examine the three points in my speech.

Let us take the question of the Governor's duty when the legislature session is inaugurated. Article 176 of the Constitution clearly lays down what the Governor should do. It is mandatory. "The Governor shall" It is an obligatory function which he has to discharge. I might recall to you, Sir, that when the President is addressing Parliament, when there are some criticisms and protests on some matters, it is held to be demeaning and unbecoming for a Member of the House to interrupt the President, because it is a constitutional obligation that he is discharging and we should not prevent it. So, in the Constitution, it is mandatory—whether it is the Governor or the President—that he should address the House, and for what? "...inform the legislature of the causes of its summons."

Nowhere in the Constitution or in any interpretation of the Constitution published so far has it been stated that the Governor has the right to omit or say whatever he desires on the opening day. It is limited in the sense that he has to tell the House what is the cause of the summons. If you take the literal meaning, the Governor has to tell the House about the legislative programme for the coming year. We are always told about the British analogy, as if in Britain there is a provision for a Governor who cannot be impeached. The analogy does not apply to this case. It is an admitted fact

that apart from the legislative programme, the address takes an assessment of the political situation, what has happened in the previous year, what is going to happen, what are the repercussions, etc. All these are embodied in the Governor's address or the President's address. The President's Address delivered to Parliament on 17th February was not confined to the legislative programme. He made a roving analysis of the situation all over the world. Therefore, I think it is correct for the newly elected Government to tell the people on the opening day, through the Governor, who is their north-piece, as to how they feel about the past situation and how they want to tackle the coming situation.

The practice that is followed is, first the address is okayed by the Cabinet. Then the Governor is given an advance copy so that he may come prepared to read it fluently.

Without casting any aspersion on anybody, I may say, we always put superannuated people in those posts, who do not have proper eye-sight, etc. to read it properly. Therefore, an advance copy is sent to the Governor to enable him to read it clearly. Nothing more, nothing less.

A justification has been put forward in Mr. Chavan's statement than when the Governor received the advance copy, he objected to those two paragraphs and also wrote to the Chief Minister about it. When the Chief Minister objected to the Governor not reading those paragraphs, the Governor over-ruled it and did not read those paragraphs. If the Governor earlier wrote to the Chief Minister and the Chief Minister did not agree, it was the bounden duty of the Governor to read those paragraphs. It is not within the authority of the Governor to change the address or omit portions of it. Is it the defence of the Central Government that the Governor has a constitutional authority to do so? Here we see the spectacle of the Home Minister saying that the Central Government are not the advisers of the Governors. This is evading the issue, as if the Governors function in the air.

I had earlier put this question and I will put it again: Is it not a fact that the advisability, legality or constitutionality of omitting certain portions of the address was examined by the Government of India and

it was communicated to the Governor by the Law Ministry or any other Ministry? Was it not publicised in the press that Governor has the constitutional right to omit those paragraphs? Therefore, the responsibility is that of the Government of India. We are in a very anomalous position. The Home Minister says, we do not advise the Governor. The Governor functions independently; he is not responsible to the Legislative Assembly or to the Central Government or to Parliament; Parliament can do nothing about him; he only functions through the President and he is the agent of the President in the State! This is a misnomer: Mr. Chavan has said in his statement:

"Mr. Dharma Vira, the present Governor of West Bengal has requested the Prime Minister toward the end of October, 1968, for a change on personal grounds."

Mr. Dharma Vira has not written to the President. He is at the mercy of the Prime Minister, the Council of Ministers and the Home Minister. You are creating an irresponsible authority to sit between the people and the executive. It is a dangerous thing. You have actually misused, abused, the authority of Governor in a manner that people are losing faith in the democratic apparatus. I do not know why Dada is very much disturbed. I do not think anybody is going to appoint him as Governor.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI (Guna): Why is he uttering my name when I have not told him anything?

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: We have in this country certain established practices and conventions, which are as good as law. Can a Governor say, "I cannot criticise the Central Government"? We have been debating the question of wealth tax on agricultural property and there is a controversy going on in the country. Some State Governments are opposed to it. Next time, when the Governor opens the Assembly session, if any State Government says, "This is an encroachment on the rights of the States, we are prevented from functioning in a free manner" and if the State Government wants to criticise the Central Government, can the Governor in an arbitrary manner say, "Nothing doing. I am an agent of Mr. Chavan and I will not do anything which will offend my master, Mr. Chavan"? If

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedy]

that happens, there will be an end to democracy and I will not be surprised if the demand for the abolition of Governors mounts up. It is a very dangerous situation.

If it is mandatory, as I pointed out it is in it mentioned anywhere in the Constitution that the Governor has discretion to omit those two paragraphs?

About these paragraphs I will mention a little later. Let us take the question of discretion. Discretion is given to the Governor under article 163 (2) where it is said that the Governor has some discretionary powers. There it is said:

"If any question arises whether any matter is or is not a matter as respects which the Governor is by or under the Constitution required to act in his discretion, the decision of the Governor in his discretion shall be final, and the validity of anything done by the Governor shall not be called in question on the ground that he ought or ought not to have acted in his discretion."

That cannot be questioned in the court. That does not mean a Governor's unconstitutional act cannot be commented upon by others. What we are prohibited from doing under the rules is that we cannot have any personal criticism of Governors or the President because we have to give them due respect. The Constitution clearly lays down that the scope of this word "discretion" is very much limited. Shri Durga Das Basu, who is now a Judge in the Calcutta High Court, says that there is no other matter in respect of which a Governor is required by or under the Constitution to act in his discretion except under article 163 (2). That article should also be read accordingly unless a particular article expressly so provides. "His discretion" cannot be inferred by implication. Excepting in the question of Assam the Constitution does not give any power of discretion whatsoever for the Governor to act as he likes and he has always to act on the advise of his Council of Ministers. This has been further made clear by authorities like Shri Seervai and even Dr. Ambedkar himself. When this particular clause was being discussed in the Constituent Assembly a question was asked by my colleague—I am sorry he is not here in this Parliament—Shri Kamath. He asked, if in any particular case

the President does not act upon the advice of his ministers will that be tantamount to a violation of the Constitution and will he be liable to impeachment and to that Dr. Ambedkar replied: "There is not the slightest doubt about it." The case of the President, except for minor difference, is *miratis mirandis* that of the Governor. Shri Seervai also commenting on this very matter said "The provisions of the Constitution which expressly require the Governor to exercise his powers in discretion are strictly defined." That being so there is no plea whatsoever to advance at this stage that the Governor had the discretionary power to omit certain portions of the Address. He is bound, as the President is, to read or act as his Council of Ministers advise him. He cannot get out of this fact. It is an obligation on his part. If he does anything other than that he goes beyond his powers and he forfeits the moral authority to continue as Governor.

When I say this, Sir, I think by invoking this power and requesting the Governor to act in a particular manner by abusing and mis-using the office of the Governor actually you have landed this Constitution to come to a mockery. We warned you not only today but before the 21st November, 1968. The Governor dismissed the West Bengal Government and here we had a discussion on 15th November, some five or six days prior to that, and my able colleague, Shri Nath Pai, had the honour to move a resolution, on behalf of the entire Opposition by agreement. If these people had heeded to the warning of the Opposition then probably this would not have occurred. They know fully well that the U. F. Government had included these paragraphs in the Governor's Address. But they were not worried. If they really had the interest of the nation, the interest of democracy and interest of the Constitution they should have taken note of our warnings and recalled the Governor from that post and thus avoided creating a situation like this.

But he did not do anything like that. He stood on false prestige. They wanted him to be recalled. But the Home Minister declared to the country "no, no; we are not acting on their request; but he has requested in October last and we are acting on that". Is any fool going to believe this story?

If they wanted to avoid any constitutional criticism it was meet and proper for them to have recalled the Governor the day the elections were over or when there were sufficient indications from the UF Government of their attitude towards the Governor, and their intention to introduce in the Governor's speech paragraphs which will not be palatable to the Governor or the Central Government. But they did not do anything like that. Because of that I say there is a strain on Centre-State relations and the federal structure is really on test today. I warn the Government that because they have lost all hopes of getting a majority in 1972 they are acting in a way which will dig the grave for the future of democracy and constitutional government in this country.

Then I come to the question of censure, whether the Governor would have condemned himself by reading out these paragraphs. I admit that no self-respecting person would ever do it. If I am put in that position, I would immediately resign.

AN HON. MEMBER : He had no self-respect.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : I would not ask any self-respecting person to do it. But to say it was a criticism of Shri Dharma Vira is not correct. Was there any mention of Shri Dharma Vira in the entire paragraph ? No, not at all. What is it that he has omitted ? It was really a comment on the manner in which the Governor functioned. There is no question of any personal criticism or personal censure. I am going to read the relevant sentence :

"You are all aware of the peremptory and unconstitutional manner in which the popularly elected United Front Government was thrown out on November 21, 1967, without the sanction of the august body."

Can a Governor object to this passage ? I shall read another passage :

"The mid-term elections have again brought into focus the undisputed political maturity of our people."

The Governor objects to that !

"They have proved conclusively that the democratic will of the people exercised unfettered must be recognised as the supreme mandate for all government administration in this country."

Even this he has omitted. I do not know who advised him to do that.

AN HON. MEMBER : Shri Chavan.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : It is a strange logic. As I have already pointed out, if there was any personal criticism, I for one would never agree that a self-respecting person should be allowed to do this. Even at that stage he could have taken the plea that these people had the audacity not to change him in spite of his request, that he had been asked to commit a very disgraceful act and he could have asked somebody else to read it saying "I cannot do it". In that way he could have avoided that situation, But that was also not done.

Then, the Governor himself has made a statement which contains a very strange logic. I still hold that it is contempt of the Constitution for the Governor, who is above party and who cannot enter into political controversies, to come out publicly by issuing statements, defending what he had done within the precincts of the legislature. But, as I have said in the beginning, it is nothing strange on the part of a Governor who has always acted to satisfy the political desires of the Central Government. Then he says how can he be criticised or how can it be said that he has acted in an unconstitutional manner when the judicial authority in West Bengal has pronounced a judgment that the formation of the minority puppet government under Dr. P. C. Ghosh was constitutional. I do not think this analogy is correct. After all, I do not think that the Governor has any authority. There is judiciary under the President. We do not recognise Governors to discharge the functions of the judiciary. If that becomes so, then there will be end of everything. Here, it is not a question of commenting on the judicial decision. It is a question of commenting on a fact which may be applicable to others. Even judicial decisions we discuss in Parliament in order to find out remedies if an action, we think, is not proper and we may amend the Constitution. So, it was within the rights of the State Government to point out that. What has been said either in a judicial court or by another authority is not applicable to us. We have the power to change it. These three criticisms, I think, have no validity at all. It is constitutionally untenable. It is really political. It is fraught with great dangers.

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai): Morally.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : They have never functioned morally. There is no question of morality. What I say is, what was stated in these two paragraphs was not constitutional matters, was not illegal matters, but was political matters where there was some difference of opinion. It was known that the political party or the parties which formed the Government in West Bengal was not in agreement with the policies of the Central Government which is the appointing authority of the Governor. The Governor has to bow and is bound down by the advice of the Council of Ministers.

I will not dilate more on these points. I conclude by saying that these actions have really highlighted, pinpointed, the several issues before us. Let us give them a very cool consideration. Let us not be swayed away by emotions, I have only quoted Constitution to justify what I have to say. I have not gone beyond that. You know—this is not secret—I have no love for the U. F. Government in West Bengal. I am out of it. I was the person in this House who had condemned some of their actions when they were in the Government in the past. Let not anybody say that I am defending the U. F. Government. I am not in that category. My criticism is mainly because I sincerely feel that such actions will lead to throttling of democracy in this country. That is why I have brought these issues before the House. Let us apply our mind to three things which are very important, that is, the office of the Governor, what sort of office it should be, what sort of person should be appointed and the manner of his appointment. It is not provided in the Constitution. It is done without the consultation of the State Governments concerned. Let us discuss these things. Would you give him the authority to flout the State Government as he likes ? The office of the Governor, the manner of his appointment, his powers, his relation with the Council of Ministers and his relation with the Union Government have not been defined anywhere in the Constitution. These issues have come before the country and further strains may have to be encountered within a very short time because, as you know, there is already a problem which has been posed by Mr.

Namboodripad and, I think, it has been repeated by Mr. Jyoti Basu or Mr. Sundarayya in a public meeting yesterday in West Bengal. They have questioned the right of the Central Government to recruit all-India officials who would be sent to the States and the States would not have any right whatsoever in the appointment of such officers. So, when all these questions come up, the Governor, who holds a very key position in the entire mechanism becomes important. It is right and proper that we also discuss and decide about his powers, about his relationship with the Council of Ministers, about his relationship with the Centre, whether he will be the office-boy of the Home Minister or, actually, he will be really responsible to the President.

Therefore, what I feel is that, if at all we are interested in preserving the dignity, the impartiality and the position that is assigned to the Governor in the Constitution, let us establish, by convention or by amending the rules or whatever it is, such a procedure which will make the Governor function as a bridge between the people and the executive; let him not be a barrier between them who will throttle even the legislative powers which are the only mouthpiece of the people. Therefore, this becomes necessary. I think, the time has come when we should all agree to this. (*Interruption*) When there is no legislative Assembly or anything of that kind, the Governor may, in his judgment, commit an act which might create difficulties as has been done now. Therefore, it is all the more necessary—since you also agree that a Governor should not be a party-man—that the appointment of Governor should be ratified by Parliament. Whenever you appoint a Governor, you are consulting everybody, but let that appointment of Governor be ratified by Parliament as has been suggested by the A. R. C. that, in the case of appointment of Lokpal, the Leaders of the Opposition should also be consulted. I suggest this because we want to bestow that authority, those powers, on a person whose impartiality cannot be questioned. This is what is needed in this case. Therefore, I would suggest that Government accept the Bill introduced in this House by my Colleague Shri Nath Pai, that, whenever appointment of a Governor is made, it should be ratified by Parliament.

I have done. In the end, my appeal will

be to the country, to the people and to Parliament ; let us all discuss this very seriously. For twenty years we have not applied our minds to this ; we have rigidly followed something which does not really relate to the prevailing situation in the country. Let us apply our minds seriously and let us do something which will enlarge the scope of the rights of the people provided in the Constitution and will not diminish them.

MR. SPEAKER : Before I call the next speaker, I would like to inform the House that this is a three-hour debate. Naturally each party is given some time. 50 per cent of the time is given to the Congress Party ; they may put some speakers ; they may take ten minutes each ; if they exceed the time, naturally the last speakers will suffer. On the Opposition side, the opener takes a little more time ; that has been the convention, about 20 to 25 minutes, and since this is a three-hour debate, a little more time has been taken. The time for the other parties is : Swatantra 14 to 15 minutes ; Jan Sangh 11 minutes ; DMK 9 minutes ; Communist 8 minutes ; Communist (Marxist) 7 minutes ; SSP 6 minutes and unattached 21 minutes unless I get too many names...

(*Interruption*) I can extend the time for the debate by half an hour or 40 minutes. That is all. If you want to sit upto 12 O'Clock, if you have the capacity, I do not mind, I will put somebody here.

Motion Moved :

"That the statement made by the Ministry Home Affairs on the 6th March, 1969 regarding the address by the Governor of West Bengal to both Houses of the States Legislature assembled together on the 6th March, 1969, be taken into consideration."

There are some substitute motions. Are they moving ?...

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North-East) : I beg to move :

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely :—

"This House, having considered the statement made by the Minister of Home Affairs on the 6th March, 1969 regarding the Address by the Governor of West Bengal to both Houses of the State

Legislature assembled together on the 6th March, 1969, recommends that the President be pleased to remove Shri Dharmavira, forthwith from the office of Governor of West Bengal." (1)

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM (Visakhapatnam) : I beg to move :

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely :—

"This House, having considered the statement made by the Minister of Home Affairs on the 6th March, 1969 regarding the Address by the Governor of West Bengal to both Houses of the State Legislature assembled together on the 6th March, 1969, is of the opinion that the action of the West Bengal Governor in skipping over parts of the Address to the Assembly and Council Members made on the 6th March is against the spirit and letter of the Constitution and disapproves of such action on the part of a Governor." (2)

SHRI RABI RAY (Puri) : I beg to move :—

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely :—

"This House, having considered the statement made by the Minister of Home Affairs on the 6th March, 1969 regarding the Address by the Governor of West Bengal to both Houses of the State Legislature assembled together on the 6th March, 1969, disapproves the action of the West Bengal Governor in not acting strictly as Constitutional Head inasmuch as he refused to read the text of the mandatory Address as drafted by the Cabinet of West Bengal and raised a needless constitutional controversy with frightful implications for the already strained Centre-State relations and the future of democracy in this country." (3)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Bombay South) : I beg to move :

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely :—

"This House, having considered the statement made by the Minister of Home Affairs on the 6th March, 1969 regarding the Address by the Governor of West Bengal to both Houses of the State

[Shri George Fernandes]

Legislature assembled together on the 6th March, 1969, condemns the action of the West Bengal Governor, Shri Dharma Vira, in omitting from his speech two paragraphs, thereby committing a grave constitutional breach and over-stepping his authority and discretionary powers, and creating ugly scenes in the West Bengal Legislative Assembly, and further straining the Centre-State relations in the country thereby posing a serious threat to the functioning of the the democratic system in the country." (4)

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : These should be circulated immediately.

MR. SPEAKER : They have already been circulated. Mr. Hanumanthaiya.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA (Bangalore): The Leader of the PSP has made a very passionate appeal that this problem deserves study. I wholeheartedly agree with him that every political and Constitutional problem that arises in this country has to be studied with care, with calmness and objectively.

Into a problem like the one we are facing, there is no use importing a partisan spirit and working ourselves up in a way that would see nothing good in the other point of view. At any rate, I am not going to take that stand.

I am speaking today merely as a student of administration. Shri Dwivedy made an appeal for study. Government has, in fact, I should say, the President has entrusted the Administrative Reforms Commission with a study of this subject. The terms of reference include Center-State relationship as well as the State-level administration. Therefore, the Commission is duty-bound to make recommendations on the subject. I am looking forward to this debate for guidance...

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur) : Is he speaking as Chairman of the ARC?

SHRI HANUMANTHAYA : . so that party spokesmen who speak may suggest evolution of some convention, some new ideas which, according to them, may make this Constitution work smoothly.

The Commission has appointed a study team ..

SHRI HEM BARUA : This is extraordinary. Is he speaking as Chairman of the ARC?

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : As a student of administration.

SHRI NATH PAI : We would like to hear him. But will he clarify one point?

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : I do not yield.

SHRI NATH PAI : He is claiming to speak as Chairman of the ARC. He says he is looking forward to guidance from us.

SHRI HANUMANTHAYA : I have not yielded.

SHRI NATH PAI : I seek protection.

MR. SPAEKER : He has understood it. I am sure he will speak knowing that is Chairman of ARC. Let us leave it to him.

SHRI NATH PAI : I had always persuaded myself to believe that the chairmanship of the ARC is a quasi-judicial office, which does not belong to any party or anybody. That we have a distinguished man like him as Chairman is all to the good. But I submit he cannot participate in this debate. I submit in all humility that as Chairman of ARC, he should forget what recommendations they are going to make, because we have not invited the Chairman here. He may speak as a distinguished Congress member in which capacity he has every right to speak. Then we will hear him. But he should not confuse the two offices.

MR. SPEAKER : After all, he is an hon. member. There are so many committees and commissions appointed by Government, who is chairman of which committee or commission is not the concern of the House or the Chair. I call upon him as a Member of the Lok Sabha to speak.

Why should he recall his chairmanship here ? Let him speak as an MP.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : We had appointed a non-Congressmen and an eminent jurist as chairman of a study team on the subject of Centre-State relationship. For the purpose of concentrating attention on the problem, I will only read one sentence from their report ..

SHRI HEM BARUA : They have not submitted their report to Government. They will be embarrassed.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : This is their prefatory observation :

"The office of the Governor is not meant to be an ornamental sinecure, the holder of this office is not required to be an inert cypher and his character, calibre and experience must be of an order that enables him to discharge with skill and detachment his dual responsibility towards the Centre and towards the State executive of which he is the constitutional head."

Shri Dwivedy was making the point that the Governor had no alternative except to do whatever he was advised. That is the correct position in a way. Suppose this argument was carried to the extreme, a situation would arise where the principle itself would be in jeopardy. I will give him an example, let him answer. Suppose some Chief Minister takes it into his head and incorporates a sentence, "I have resigned my Governorship", is he to read that also ?

SHRI UMANATH (Pudukkottai) : The Chief Minister is much more responsible than the Governor. Chief Ministers are elected by the public, they are more responsible than Mr. Hanumanthaiyah himself.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur) : A Chief Minister will not stoop to such a low level.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : What really happened is not a constitutional crisis, but a crisis in the matter of courtesies. There are some people here who have been Chief Ministers, including you. In all these twenty years never was there a question of the kind we are facing today. If you wanted to have a Governor or have him transferred,

all that you had to do was to approach the Prime Minister or the Home Minister as the case may be and put forward the point of view privately. I do not think there has been any instance where the Government of India has declined to agree to the course a Chief Minister purposes to take. But here was a case where the Ministry makes a public issue of it at a public meeting.

It uses challenges and brings the Governor into public controversy. I want all people who believe in democratic procedure to examine dispassionately whether it is the Governor himself who arrived at the public meeting to raised controversy, or whether it was the other set of people. Therefore, when Governors are brought into the area of controversy, we must in all seriousness see who is responsible for it. The U. F. Ministry, which has every right to carry on the administration, after assuming office or even before that, could have come and met the Home Minister and the Prime Minister for five minutes talk, and this could have been resolved.

SHRI UMANATH : Why ?

SHRI NAMBIAR : On bended knees ?

SHRI UMANATH : He is thinking that the U. F. Government is like the Governor.

MR. SPEAKER : You can reply to his criticism in you reply, you will have a chance.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : I would ask my learned friends ; if the U. F. Chief Minister or Deputy Chief Minister was not particular about the point, then why did they do it subsequently and discuss the matter.

SHRI UMANATH : Not on that point, that was to demand more money.

MR. SPEAKER : We do not know what they discussed. Why do you want to create a controversy ? We are not expected to know.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : I want especially my friends of the P. S. P. to ponder over this question. The leader of the P. S. P., Shri Dwivedy said this Governor had no self-respect.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : I have not said that, you have misunderstood. I said no self-respecting person would condemn himself if it is criticism of his person that the Government advised him to do, but it was the manner in which he functioned.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : The manner in which he was functioning, the way in which he was going about things, did these arise only on the day he was reading the Address ?

We read in the newspapers that the United Front leaders were attacking the Governor personally all the time. If they were very particular that this person was very bad and took objection on the floor of the House for his deletion of some paras in reading the speech and showed their disapproval by not getting up to show respect, why did they weekly and respectfully take the oath of office from the same Governor ? When we take an office, it looks as though we give respect and assume respectability. Subsequently, if we do not agree, we do not give the same respect. This is only by way of argument. Let them re-think over this matter. It is not as though they are entirely in the right and that every point made by the UF leaders will pass muster. I want them to read this report(Interruptions) If they consider it as a constitutional issue, they may deal with it in that manner. Otherwise, if they want to make every issue a political issue and fight the Centre on that, I assure them that an overwhelming majority of the people are with the Centre and not with them. It had been proved any number of times. Even in the mid-term elections if you analyse votes, it is not as though all the people of India have supported anyone particular party in West Bengal with a clear mandate. Therefore, I do not want to answer them. It is because they are provoking me, I say these things.

SHRI UMANATH : The Ex-Chief Minister of Pondicherry has now been defeated ; still he goes on saying that the majority is with him.

SHRI A. K. SEN (Calcutta North-west) : We heard Mr. Dwivedy patiently ; why not they hear Mr. Hanumanthaiya patiently ?

MR. SPEAKER : I think we should follow some procedure. If things go on like

this, we cannot proceed even ten minutes further. If Mr. Nambiar and Umanath get up after every sentence and say something, they provoke this side and if Members from this side begin to do the same thing, God alone knows how I could control. At least on this side, there are only two or three. Therefore, everybody must have his say. Not that everybody should agree with what is said. Mr. Dwivedy was heard with attention and respect. I request hon. Members to give a patient hearing and later on reply when they get their chance to speak. Otherwise, there will be this kind of disorder which will not help anybody.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : The Governor did not read certain paragraphs which criticised his own action. Was he right in doing so ? I do not want to take a personal view. This very matter went to the High Court.

The High Court decided that what the Governor had done was right. And is such a verdict of a court to be controverted by the Head of the State through a formal and official speech ? Could it be ever thought of ? Now, I will ask my friends of the SSP. The other day Shri Madhu Limaye made a great point that there was a Supreme Court remark against a particular individual in Bihar, an MLA, and he was made a Minister. I agree with him personally. But I would ask them to consider every judicial pronouncement with the same respect. There is a judicial pronouncement of the Calcutta High Court that the decision of the Speaker of the West Bengal Assembly was not correct. And that very sentence is sought to be included in that speech for being read by the Governor. Are my friends paying the same consideration and respect to the judicial pronouncement of the Calcutta High Court as they want to do in the case of the Raja of Ramgarh ?

The House is the forum which lays down laws for the whole of this land. There must be a certain amount of impartiality and objectivity in whatever we say and whatever we do. Whenever we quote the Supreme Court judgment, it must not be that we quote it whenever it suits us and we forget it or controvert it when it does not suit us ; that is not the true function of this House. The U. F. Ministry purposely wants to justify the action of the Speaker which has been held

incorrect by the High Court. On which side lies justice and equity, I want you to consider.

Even today, it is better, as Shri Surendranath Dwivedy has appealed, that we all put our shoulders to the effort of reconciling wherever there is a difference than of aggravating it. Merely to fight the Central Government on all the issues is not the correct way either of running a democracy or a State Government. As he promised, if he comes to power in 1972 in this House, he must very well take care even from now or to lay good precedents and not to go on shouting down Minister, Members of the Congress party and others. It is only then they will be able to run their ministry better. But precedents have already been laid in this House. We have to bow to them.

SHRI NAMBIAR : That is, to come to power we have to do it.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : My only anxiety is, much as I would like them to come to power, they are barring themselves the privilege by these demonstrations, interruptions, and all kinds of attitude that do not please any sober people. It may be for the time being in some place or the other they may succeed, but in the end they will see that people will totally disapprove the ways that they have adopted.

17.00 hrs.

I want to make only one more point. The Governor, or any Governor for that matter, cannot be easily posted or reposted or transferred as my friends want to. Let us imagine a situation tomorrow : West Bengal has a Governor of its own liking ; if the Government of India wants to transfer that Governor now, would they react ?

Then, supposing the Governor goes on doing things which are unconstitutional, it is not as if this House will keep quiet. The Governor has a responsibility of his own under the Constitution. It may be that he take advice from the Home Minister and from Chief Minister. He has to weigh both and take a decision. The Constitution, to which we have all sworn, entrusts the Governor not only with the task of running the administration according to the law but also the task of protecting the Constitution.

When attempts are made to see that the Constitution itself is distorted, that the Constitution itself is given the go-by, it is his duty to see that such attempts are prevented. I want the hon. Members to see that the controversies that have taken place are merely those relating to tact and courtesy and not to any constitutional improprieties.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM (Visakhapatnam) : As stated by Shri Hanumanthaiya, I also say that all party affiliations must be forgotten in discussing this particular question. The only question is whether the Governor acted correctly in skipping over certain paragraphs while reading the address. Sir, you are aware having been a Minister here and Chief Minister in a State, of the practice in this behalf. The practice has all along been for the Cabinet to write out the address and leaving to the Governor one or two sentences as a matter of courtesy, say, some words of thanks or appreciation. Nothing else is written by him. Sir, you know it very well.

Now, Shri Hanumanthaiya wanted to take the very extreme position of ridiculousness and say, supposing the Cabinet writes in the Address "I resign", do you expect the Governor to read it ? Well, in this country so far no Cabinet has gone to the level of that madness.

SHRI KAMALNAYAN BAJAJ (Wardha) : Can any Cabinet compel a Governor to condemn himself ?

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : I would plead with my hon. friends to have a little more patience. I will come to that.

All that has happened is that the West Bengal Cabinet has prepared a certain address from which he omitted certain portions while reading it. I suppose what offended him from the omitted portion is the sentence :

"You are all aware of the peremptory and unconstitutional manner in which the popularly elected United Front Government was thrown out on November 21, 1967, without the sanction of the august body, and the unseemly haste with which a minority government of defectors was installed in power..."

AN HON. MEMBER : Read further on.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : I have read a particular sentence with a particular purpose

AN HON. MEMBER : Out of context.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : It is not a secret document from which I have read. I have read that sentence with a particular purpose. The Governor, before taking office, takes an oath in which he says :

"I . to the best of my ability preserve, protect and defend the Constitution and the law and that I will devote myself to the service and well-being of the people (of the State)."

How is the omission of this particular paragraph defending the Constitution ? How was he applying himself "to the service and well-being of the people" ? What I say is this. What he has done is not in pursuance of the Constitution. He had certain constitutional obligations. He has the duty to defend the Constitution. Does that paragraph offend the Constitution ? Now, I will devote myself to the service and well-being of the people. Does that paragraph offend his obligation to preserve or defend the rights of the people or their well-being ? Therefore, unconstitutionally speaking, what he has done is totally unconstitutional. Mr. Hanumanthaiaya said, it is a matter of mutual courtesies. The courtesies are all right. They have been all right for 20 years. But things are changing and the courtesies now must be more well-defined. It is true in article 163, the word 'Governor in his discretion' have been used. But I do not know why that particular phrase has been put in article 163. In the 1935 Act, there were several sections in which it was said, the Governor could act in his individual discretion or judgment. But in this Constitution, there is no other article in which the Governor is asked to act according to his discretion. This phrase has somehow been left there in article 163. If you take the spirit of the Constitution, reading it as a whole, you can see that there is nothing that is left to his discretion. Sir, as you know, you yourself were the Chief Minister twice or thrice ..

SHRI NATH PAI : Very distinguished.

MR. SPEAKER : Very embarrassing !

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : You know even an I. C. S. officer who was a more diehard Governor, Mr. Trivedi, also did not allow himself to transgress a single word of what the Cabinet had said. You tried to go against his wishes saying that all the prisoners in jail were let off on the formation of the Andhra State. He was totally against it. But when it was put in there, he simply read it. Then, he was against the cancellation of land tax upto a particular point. But he read it. Of course, the Government changed and the other Government did not want it, and he again read the opposite. (*Inter upton.*) Therefore, whether it is to his liking or not, so long as what is written there is within the spirit and terms of the Constitution, so long as it does not offend the Constitution, it is his duty to read it because his oath of office says so.

Here is a *Stoku* written saying is *Dharma Chakra Pravardhanava*. One must see what is *dharma*, what is Constitutional and what is a against the Constitution. If any constitutional pundit comes and says that these two paragraphs offend the Constitution, I will bow to him. The fact is that it is not a question of Constitution. It is a question of party warfare. What one Government did was not liked and that Government had to be toppled, another Government had to be brought in and the Central Government had its own role to play. Any sentence which made a reflection, not on the Constitution, not on the Governor, but on the Central Government's activities offends them. It pricks them. That is why I say that party affiliations should be forgotton for a time. We have to view it in the cold logic of the Constitution. We have to understand what the Governor's duties are. Today, if this Governor is allowed to skip over two paragraphs, tomorrow he will skip over two other paragraphs. An important policy may be laid down. For instance, the Centre is for prohibition—often they say so. Supposing the local Government says, 'No prohibition', does it mean that he will skip over the paragraph which offends the views of the Central Government ? Surely, he cannot do it. Therefore, the Governor has got certain well-defined functions. They have been functioning for 20 years. This kind of thing never-happened. Now, he might say, no Cabinet ever

wrote such a sentence. But, I say, no Governor has acted like this so far. (*Interruption*). Sir, in the long course of my public life, I have learnt one lesson, namely, to listen patiently will make a man wiser.

Therefore, I suggest to my friends to listen to me and to tear off my arguments after I sit. Without following the trend of thought, if they go on interrupting me, they will not be any the better for it.

What I was saying was this. The Address did not contain anything unconstitutional. Criticism of the Central Government is not unconstitutional, as has already been pointed out. It did not offend the Constitution. The Governor was obliged only to defend the Constitution, to preserve the rights and to work for the well being of the people. The skipped paragraphs do not contain anything which go against the oath taken by the Governor. Taking his own personal prejudices into consideration, he skipped over those paragraphs. When the Chief Minister of the State drew his attention to that, even then he could have recovered his balance ; he could have said, 'All right ; I will certainly read.' But, instead of that, taking advantage of the position that he occupied there as Chairman of the Joint Session, he simply overruled him. In doing that, he has violated the oath of office that he has taken. If Governors go on violating their functions, the law and the Constitution in this manner, Parliament cannot sit quiet. It is not a question of one Mr. Dharma Vira ; the same thing may happen tomorrow with another Governor. If Governors go on skipping over paragraphs which they do not like, no State Government can function. If a similar thing happens tomorrow at the Centre, I would ask the Ministers here to consider what would be the position. Therefore, in this case, Parliament has every right to disapprove of his act. I plead with all the members that they should consider this coolly, very dispassionately, and give their disapproval to this conduct of the Governor. The present Governor happens to be of West Bengal. Tomorrow it may happen with any other Governor, if we keep quiet now. Therefore, it is our duty to express our disapproval.

SHRI A. K. SEN (Calcutta North-West): I listened to my hon. friends, Shri Dwivedy and Shri Prakasam...

AN HON. MEMBER : Prakasam ?

SHRI A. K. SEN : I am sorry. I meant Shri Tenneti Viswanatham. I sincerely apologise for this. Because he was long associated with Mr. Prakasam, sub-consciously that name came ..

SHRI NATH PAI : You should be a little more regular in coming to the House.

SHRI A. K. SEN : I take my lessons from Mr. Nath Pai.

While listening to the hon. members who preceded me, I found one thing common, namely, that under our Constitution the Governor is a Constitutional authority. Normally he must declare the policies of the Government which is elected and responsible to the Legislature. But what I fail to agree about—and for that the hon. members will please bear with me—is their insistence that in discharging that Constitutional function, he must flout the other provisions of the Constitution. The Constitution contains many mandates and the mandate of following the advice of the responsible Council of Ministers is written down in the Constitution because without following that, a responsible Governor cannot possibly function. But, at the same time, he has to obey the Constitution's other directions. I can quote several of them, before I quote the High Court authorities, touching on this particular matter. I may have the liberty to place these before the House. The first one is article 261 which reads thus :

"Full faith and credit shall be given throughout the territory of India to public acts, records and judicial proceedings of the Union and of every State."

In other words, when there is a public act of the President here or of any other legally constituted authority, until it is found to be illegal by a competent court, full faith and obedience must be accorded ; otherwise, no legal government can function. Secondly full faith and obedience must be accorded and extended to all judicial pronouncements ; otherwise, our Constitutional fabric will fall as under (*Interruption*).

श्री मधु सिंह (मुंगेर) : श्री कामाल्य नारायण सिंह के बारे में आपको क्या कहना है ? उनके केस में भी नो कलकत्ता हाई कोर्ट का निराण्य आ चुका है ।

MR. SPEAKER : Evidently my friend did not hear somebody speaking. This was brought in some other judgment. Mr. Kamakhya Narain Singh was brought in by Mr. Hanumanthaiya ..

श्री मधु लिमये : पश्चिम बंगाल पर अंतिम जजमेंट जनता ने दिया है ।

MR. SPEAKER : What about the other judgments with which my friends do not agree? About Bengal, he also pointed out. The hon. Member can reply to it when he gets his chance, but not shout in the middle. We accept only those which are convenient to us. That is the trouble. (*Inter-uptio*). Please do not disturb like this. Perhaps you have not understood what they are talking. Let them finish. Later on, we shall see. There is nothing to quarrel about. He is quoting some judgment. The only thing is that we do not accept that which is not in our favour. If the hon. member wants to say something he can say it when he gets the chance to speak.

SHRI A. K. SEN : When Mr. Limaye is released by the Supreme Court, he expects the authorities who detained him to obey that order. I except the same because without that obedience our Constitutional Government will completely break up. Therefore, when Mr. Limaye expects the Government which, for the time being, illegally detained him, to obey the pronouncement of the Supreme Court, he must accord the same obedience to other judgments of other High Courts when it touches on a point different from him. There is an English saying : 'What is sauce for the gander is sauce for the goose also'. So, what is sauce for Mr. Limaye must be sauce for the Governor or for any citizen of this country. The Constitution speaks the same language in times of war or in peace, in times of trouble and in times of Constitutional normalities. Therefore, the language of the Constitution has to be interpreted by the courts and not by us or by Mr. Limaye or by the people in the streets. It is the very foundation of our Constitution that whenever a Constitutional controversy arises, the last word has to be said by our courts. I remember—we were then quite divided on the floor of the House—Mr. Nath Pai challenged the act of the Governor at that time in November 1967 in dismissing the Ministry headed by Mr. Ajoy Kumar Mukherjee. He quoted some judgments, particularly one from

the Supreme Court. I am glad the quotes Supreme Court judgements because that show our common obedience to a common source of law. The oath taken by the Governor, as quoted by Shri Tenneti Viswanatham, obliges him to observe the law, the law as cleared by the courts and not by us. When we were divided—you will recall that occasion—Mr. Nath Pai stated that the Supreme Court judgment, the judgment of Shri Mukerjee, laid down this rule that the Governor must act on the advice of the Council of Ministers, and we on this side argued that in the matter of dismissal or appointment, that can possibly be the rule, he must act and act to his peril because if he chooses a Government which has no confidence of the Legislature, that Government will go.

If he dismisses a Government which is again voted to power, he does so at his peril. But the question of taking the advice of that very Government which is going to be dismissed cannot possibly be a matter of constitutional obligation. This is exactly what is urged in the case on this very question, namely, after the dismissal of the Ministry of Shri Ajoy Mukerjee and the appointment of the Ministry led by Dr. P. C. Ghosh, the matter was taken to court. The parties were represented there through counsel, many of them very well known counsel of Calcutta. Shri Ajoy Mukerjee was represented by a member of the Rajya Sabha who is an advocate, Shri A. P. Chatterjee. All the Ministers including Shri Jyoti Basu, Shri Niranjan Sen and everyone else who were made respondents in that appeared through counsel and addressed the court on the various points which were debated on the floor of this House on that occasion. The High Court, after hearing all the parties and noting their arguments, finally concluded in these words, which I propose to read because I do not want to put them in my own words, lest I may do less than justice to the judgment on which I place so much reliance.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA (Gauhati): Is there no appeal pending against the judgment ?

SHRI A. K. SEN : It is pending.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : Then ?

SHRI A. K. SEN : Until the appeal

succeeds, this judgment is binding on everybody.

MR. SPEAKER : That is known to everybody.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : It is *sub judice*.

SHRI A. K. SEN : From that point of view, it will be highly improper for any Government to legislature to discuss the merits of the matter.

MR. SPEAKER : Do not lose time.

SHRI A. K. SEN : This is how the hon. Judge, after noting the arguments, discussed the question. It is reported in Vol. 72, Calcutta Weekly Notes, page 328, and the name of the case was *Mahabirprasad Sharma Vs. P. C. Ghosh and others*. These were the parties who were represented : Shri S. K. Acharya, a member of the Upper House in Bengal and belonging, I think, to the Communist Party (Marxists) and another advocate for Shri Jyoti Basu ; Shri A. P. Chatterjee, Member Rajya Sabha, and member of the Communist Party (Marxists) for Shri Nirjanan Sen Gupta, one of the Ministers ; Shri Somnath Lahiri for Shri H. K. Konar, Shri S. N. Gharo for Shri Sushil Dara. This is how His Lordship put his ultimate conclusion in the matter—page 345, para 43 :

"Art. 164 (1) provides that the Ministers shall hold office during the pleasure of the Governor. This exercise of the pleasure of the Governor, however, has not been fettered by any condition or restriction. The withdrawal of the pleasure of the Governor is, in my view, a matter entirely in the discretion of the Governor. The provision in cl. 2 of art. 164 that the Ministers shall be collectively responsible to the Legislative Assembly... *(Laughter)*.

We should not laugh at a High Court judgment (*Interruptions*). This is what I was going to say. The whole idea was to ridicule this judgment of the High Court through the mouth of the Governor, and the Governor acted rightly in declining to be the mouth-piece for condemnation of the High Court Judgment. If the High Court judgment is to be laughed at, it has to be laughed at some other forum, not on the floor of this House,

because we all owe our respect to the judiciary.

This shows the respect that they have for law which the Governor is pledged to uphold. Let me read :

"The provision of clause 2 of article 164 that the Ministers shall be collectively responsible to the legislative assembly of the State does not in any manner fetter or restrict the Governor's power to withdraw the pleasure during which the Ministers hold office. Collective responsibility contemplated by clause 2 of article 164 means that the Council of Ministers is answerable to the legislative assembly of the State. It follows that the majority of the members of the legislative assembly can at any time express its want of confidence in the Council of Ministers, but that is as far as the legislative assembly can go. The Constitution has not conferred any power on the legislative assembly of the State to dismiss or remove from office the Council of Ministers. If the Council of Ministers refuses to vacate the office of Minister even after a motion of no confidence has been passed against it, in the legislative assembly of the State, it will be then for the Governor to withdraw the pleasure during which the Council of Ministers hold office. The powers to appoint the Chief Minister and the Council of Ministers on the advice of the Chief Minister and the power to remove the Ministers from office by withdrawing the pleasure contemplated by article 164 (1) have been conferred upon the Governor of the State exclusively."

This was the point decided after the debate. If it is to be disobeyed, it will only be disobeyed after the Supreme Court has pronounced its verdict on it, declaring it to have been wrongly decided. So long as the Supreme Court has not obliged the hon. members on the other side by such a verdict, it will be absolutely impertinent for a Governor to say on the floor of any on the floor legislature that he is not going to be bound by this judgement and he will declare it unconstitutional. That will be not only flouting his oath, but a complete contempt of the court and judiciary to which I have no doubt nobody here would like the Governor to be a party. (*Interruptions*).

[Shri A. K. Sen]

Hon. members were thrown out in Kerala, but they have come to power again. I will quote a very famous saying of Mr. Churchill. When Mr. Churchill, after winning the great war, such a terrific war it was, was thrown out of power ignominiously and the Labour Party came in a majority which was unprecedented in history, it was a complete rout for the Conservatives, he was asked "You have won the great war, how is it you have been defeated?", Mr. Churchill replied "It is only for this right that we fought." The hon. members ought to remember this. We know how to take defeat, they do not ; because we are still in a majority they do not want a decision on the floor of the House, they want to go outside and fight in the streets. (*Interruptions*). Therefore, this is the essence of democracy that with the interplay of defeats and victories at the poll, not through the domination of one party alone, that democracy functions. It will be even from the point of view of propriety completely inappropriate for a subsequent government to come and say, instead of declaring its policy for the future, that its predecessors are black guards. Supposing tomorrow some other party forms the government, I shall welcome that day because that will be the victory of democracy, because the Constitution was framed by our constitution makers not to preserve the perpetual domination of the Congress party. When we are defeated, we will go to that side and we shall accept the defeat and play the role of a constructive opposition, but we shall never ask the President to come and say that whatever Jawahar Lal Nehru had done in dismissing the Kerala Ministry in 1958 was the act of a bounder. That will be going completely against the spirit of the constitution. If tomorrow this is done against Mr. Dharam Vira, then it can be done in Orissa against Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri, in Kerala against Pandit Nehru for what he did in dismissing the Kerala Ministry. I am quoting Mr. Shastri's name because I know he was also accused on many occasions.

Particularly I remember an occasion concerning Orissa. Anyway, the point is that the Governor has got several duties to perform under the Constitution and it is by the observance of those multifarious duties that the delicate balance of constitutional Government can possibly be maintained. Now, when he obeys the whims of a Ministry which

says : you brand your predecessors as a host of black-marketeers or a host of thieves, will he be doing the constitutional duty ? Or, if they were to ask him and tell him : though we have lost in the High Court the suit or proceeding initiated by us, you must declare on the floor of the House that it was unconstitutional. That is absolutely indefensible. I am one with the hon. Members in feeling that Mr. Dharmendra Vira should in all propriety be brought back because it is a difficult situation. Apart from the merits of the case, a constitutional Government cannot function with the Governor and the Council of Ministers pulling in opposite directions. Mr. Chavan knows and I have told him myself. That is different.

AN HON. MEMBER : That is the only matter.

SHRI A. K. SEN : That is not the matter. The whole idea is : you are the man who dismissed the Government and the High Court has upheld the dismissal ; you must now rub your nose on the floor. Rubbing a nose on the floor at the instance of another party is a thing unknown in constitutional democracy ; it is known only in totalitarian Government where the Opposition has no right to exist. Here the opposition is as much part of the Constitution as the victorious party which forms the Government and they have as much right to function here and see that the voice of the people is brought to focus. Therefore they should not forget this lesson and they cannot say that if they come to occupy the Treasury Benches tomorrow, they will make the President rub the nose on the floor of the House. That is subverting the Constitution and going against the spirit of the Constitution. We must play what is called Cricket in English (*Interruption*). They have won at the polls ; let me hope that we shall win at the polls next time... (*Interruptions*). They may form the Government again ; we shall still form the Government here. It is forgotten that we form the Government in many other States. If we play the same game there, then our constitutional fabric will completely break. Therefore, my appeal to the hon. Members is this. The first flush of victory should not blur our constitutional perspective. A proper constitutional perspective is the ultimate guarantee of a written constitution because

without the observance of those healthy conventions, the Constitution can never work. If you want to make a mockery of the constitutional head, make a ridiculous figure of it, you can do so. (*Interruptions*). He cannot be your instrument for painting him as clown nor can he be made to say that what the court has declared to be a constitutional act is according to him now constitutional misfeasance or constitutional offence. It is impossible. Therefore, when the hon. Members whose parties are forming Governments in certain States, they are here in opposition and all form part of the Government. So we appeal to them sincerely : let us maintain a proper balance and not be swept of our feet by temporary victory. We have no admiration for Churchill so far as his imperialist views were concerned. Those great words were uttered after the first defeat after the war was won ; they are a lesson for all democrats and those who believe in the parliamentary form of Government. Governments will come and go ; one will replace the other and it will be replaced in turn. That is the way democracy functions. Never through the commission of vendetta or through vindictiveness, never through the idea of playing the top dog and making the under dog lie low, can democracy function.

Let us not forget that the whole of India has not yet become a United Front regime. There are Congress regimes elsewhere and if the Opposition there wants to ..

AN HON. MEMBER : You go.

SHRI A. K. SEN : If we go, we go, but we will come back again. (*Interruption*).

AN HON. MEMBER : Going down the drain.

SHRI A. K. SEN : Only the Chinese democracy will prevent the Opposition from functioning. But we shall all die. Mr. Umanath will never be able to play the role of Mao Tse-tung on this soil of ours. We shall fight ; we shall fight the totalitarian regime. (*Interruption*). I can assure Shri Umanath that we shall fight to the last blood.

AN HON. MEMBER *rose*—

SHRI A. K. SEN : Sit down. Sir, you please look after him.

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order.

SHRI VISWANATHAMENON (Ernakulam) : What happened in Kerala ? (*Interruption*).

SHRI A. K. SEN : This Constitution is not the gift of any party, ...

SHRI UMANATH : That Constitution, you have torn to pieces.

SHRI A. K. SEN : ...nor can it be destroyed by those who do not believe in it, because we know the cry has already been raised that the Constitution must be scrapped in Kerala and in some other parts of the country. The Constitution will never be scrapped. It is too sacred to be scrapped. It is part of our life ; it is part of our constitutional government. This is the only document which preserves the constitutional democracy and prevents this country from becoming a totalitarian country. (*Interruption*).

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : Has he got the monopoly to belittle the Constitution?

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. It is not proper, Mr. Kalita.

SHRI A. K. SEN : When in 1957, the first non-Congress Government was in stalled in Kerala, they were flushed with the paeon of victory, and the result was that they have become wiser now, because they could not stab the Constitution. Every small magistrate, every small magistrate's court, upheld the dignity of the individual and the liberty of the State and the Constitution like a bulwark against totalitarian methods. Therefore, the courts in this country and Parliament here at the Centre stand as a solid bedrock on which our Constitution is founded, and it will only founder when we lose our faith in that fabric, in that great structure which our Constitution-makers have build up and given us ; it is a rich legacy, and it has given us that faith and that enlivening hope in us that when we are defeated today, we shall win again tomorrow. There is that faith in us and that hope which is everlasting in our breath that we shall win again, and it is that faith which keeps us alive. What they are seeking to do is to completely destroy that faith ; our way of life is different from the Chinese way of life, and the totalitarian way of life.

[Shri A. K. Sen]

Therefore, again it is my appeal to Shri Surendranath Dwivedy. They tell us that they are great believers in the Constitution. I appeal to them that we must completely shed from our mind the idea to be vindictive, to make people humble before the public eye, to flout the authority of the law by trying to belittle all the pronouncements of competent courts, for, by that we shall never serve our people or our citizen by the great rights which the Constitution has given us.

The Constitution is not meant for today or tomorrow. It is meant for all times to come. Therefore, that faith, that training, that lesson in democracy which accepts defeat as much as victory with the same mind which accepts a way different from mine with the same devotion, that alone will allow the Constitution to function. I do not want to quote the Gita on this occasion, but it is the same lesson that the Gita has taught us. "लाभाला मौ जयाजयो" You must treat victory and defeat in the same way. That is the lesson of democracy. Therefore, what has been sought to be done was really trying to switch the gear back and subvert the authority of the law and belittle the court, which had pronounced upon a certain constitutional problem. The Governor, it appears to me, has done the right thing in refusing to make himself an instrument for that desire.

To Mr. Chavon, I would say, proper conventions must be set up with very great caution and care. Many of us feel that we should not have allowed a Governor and Council of Ministers to function as hostiles. (Interruptions).

Mr. SPEAKER : We are losing time. As has been pointed out, the Congress Party has taken one hour already between their two Speaker.

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur): And very little.

MR. SPEAKER : The Law Minister and Home Minister also have to speak. So I might call two or three opposition member one after the other.

SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI (Hapur) : What about movers of the resolution ?

Mr. SPEAKER : I am not calling all of them. Independents are entitled to 22 minutes. Mr. Viswanath has spoken and one more member can be accommodated. But my difficulty is three or four senior independent members want to speak.

भ्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : जो इस के प्रस्तावक हैं, उनके लिये आप क्या कह रहे हैं ?

MR. SPEAKER : From the communist party, half a dozen members might have moved it. All of them cannot be called. Similarly in the case of PSP, Mr. Dwivedy has spoken and I am not calling Mr. Sreedharan and others. Now, Mr. Dandeker. The time for the various parties and independents is fixed.

SHRI N. DANDEKER (Jamnagar) : Sir, I want to begin by regretting the action of the Government of India in permitting this sort of situation to arise at all. After the stormy months through which the Governor of West Bengal had passed since the formation of the first U. F. Government early in 1967, and the difficult period and problems he had to contend with since then, it was not surprising that, when he found perhaps that he was becoming increasingly the centre of political debate, he requested the Government of India in October last to relieve him as early as possible. It seems to me that the Government of India really lacked perception and appreciation of the total position—both the political situation in Bengal as it was then developing and the difficult position of the Governor himself—in not acceding to his request at the earliest possible opportunity after he had made it.

The position of a Governor is exceedingly difficult. He has to steer clear in an agreeable way with two or three other authorities around him. It is a position where a person has got to behave with the greatest tact, dignity and decorum. It is not an easy job, not easy at all in the situation which was prevailing in West Bengal. And the Governor was making out exceedingly well with it.

Unfortunately, the Government of India, for no reasons that I can think of, decided not to accede to his request ; and so we have this unfortunate development which we are discussing today.

Equally, I would like to say, I cannot for the life of me conceive of any reason why the United Front Government, having come in with such a magnificent majority, should have chosen to take up such debatable matters in this ridiculous way to precipitate a crisis of this kind, with a person with whom they were really not concerned, nor with anything that the Governor had done which was, so far as judicial pronouncements went, either unlawful or improper. I would like to say, Sir, that both the Government of India, by not acceding to the Governor's request last year, and the United Front Government, by quite unnecessarily precipitating this crisis, as it seems to me, have become contributory causes to this unfortunate situation that we are discussing today.

Nevertheless, the situation exists and we must take a view concerning it. Sir, I am one with all those who maintained that it is the duty of the Governor in a constitutional set up, such as we have, to go as far as he can to follow constitutional conventions,—indeed much farther than some of us would in certain circumstances think it would be proper for him to go; because there is, and bound to be, difference of opinion on specific matters of this kind, I agree that it is the duty of the Governor to go as far as he can to accept, follow and act upon the advice of his Cabinet or Council of Ministers.

But the question here is not general one of that kind. I do not think this particular matter ought to be discussed at all in terms of constitutional theory and general propositions; in other words, in a vacuum. I suggest the question here is a very specific one, namely, whether,—in the facts and circumstances, as they appear from the two particular paragraphs in dispute,—whether the Governor was right or wrong in exercising, as he thought, his discretion by omitting to read those two paragraphs. Therefore, Sir we really have got to go precisely through those paragraphs and see whether,—quite apart from any subsequent statements which the Governor might have made, whether we can see anything in these paragraphs to which any reasonable man, holding a constitutional office like the Governor, could have taken exception. And so I considered I believe he could quite properly have taken exception to a number

of statements in these two paragraphs, some of which I will presently read. For example, the Governor was expected to say this :

"You are all aware of the peremptory and unconstitutional manner in which the popularly elected United Front Government was thrown out on November 21, 1967."

He was expected to subscribe to a proposition of that sort, condemning himself. Then it reads :

"The people of the State were shocked to find that this anti-democratic act received open acclaim from the Central Government authorities although the constitutional impropriety of the move had been so clearly and emphatically denounced by the Speaker..."

There is here no mention of the fact that this alleged "constitutional impropriety" was upheld by the High Court as entirely constitutional. Then, there is another sentence :

"Million turned out in the cities, in the villages, in the industrial centres and in the educational institutions to launch democratic movement against the authorities which had usurped power in unashamed defiance of the Constitution."

They expect the Governor, Sir, to condemn the President of India and also himself through his own mouth, to refer to his past action as a constitutional impropriety in an address which he was expected to read... (Interruptions.) I could read many more sentences from these two paragraphs which the Governor decided he would not read. One sentence is :

"My Government and the people of this State are anxious not only that there should never again be any repetition of such a deplorable cycle of events, but that adequate safeguards should be provided in our Constitution to rule out completely the scope for such questionable manœuvres aimed at overriding the wishes of the people."

The person who had been the Governor during the period to which they relate, was required to commit himself to such statements. He was being required to say what was palpably untrue. He has been required commit or expose himself to the charge of *suppressio veri* and *suggestio falsi*. No self-respecting person, and certainly not this

[Shri N. Dandekar]

Governor,—and I am glad not *this Governor*,—could possibly subscribe to propositions of that kind.

Sir, because this Governor has been named,—we have got into the habit, when discussing officials, to bandy names around—I say, *this particular Governor*. Otherwise, I would not have cared to emphasize that. I would have said, “a Governor”—that is how he ought to have been referred to; but his name has been bandied about—and, therefore, I am compelled to refer to him as I have done.

What could be the constitutional procedure or propriety which should require the Governor to tell a lot of lies to his knowledge? What could be the constitutional propriety which should require the Governor to make propositions which suggest the falsehood? What would be the constitutional propriety of *any kind* that should require the Governor knowingly to suppress the truth about these matters? It is not as if the Governor did any more than to delete those offensive paragraphs. He has not added or inserted any justification of his action.

But, Sir, the real point of the matter is: What *are* these Governors' Addresses about? What should they be about? Whether there is a change in Government or not, it is well recognised that they should be concerned with adumbrating the policies of the Government that are going to be followed, with the stating of problems that exist at the time the Governor takes over, with the suggesting of solutions which they are going to adopt and hope to adopt for the advancement of the particular State or of the country if it is the Central Government. Therefore, I cannot help saying that the portions of the Address which formed the subject of this controversy and which the Governor refused to read were irrelevant, being criticisms of happenings *before* the mid-term poll. I do not see any plausible justification for them on grounds of policy with which the Address ought to be concerned,—whether on grounds of what they are going to do, or as a matter with which they ought to be concerned. In other words, if the Address would be concerned with matters of policy and that kind of a thing, then even if the Governor differed with their policies, it would be his duty to read it. But

it was no part of his duty to be reading matters which amounted to his own admission that he was wrong, which amounted to an admission that the High Court was wrong, which amounted to an admission that the President who was his appointing authority, that he too was wrong...

श्री रवि राव : मैं आपको याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि उड़ीसा के चीफ मिनिस्टर ने श्री अमंबीर की निन्दा की है।

SHRI N. DANDEKER : I am aware of this. There is a considerable difference of opinion on the subject, a very honest difference of opinion. I have read this morning that Shri R. N. Singh Deo, the Chief Minister of Orissa, has expressed the opposite view. We do not steamroller our opinions within our party. We take problems on merits; we deal with all problems on merits.

I do submit that the Address, in regard to these two paragraphs, went completely beyond and outside the normal expected scope of a Governor's Address, however much you may stretch it, for it sought to put in the Governor's mouth not only a condemnation of himself but the High Court; and these were not matters concerned with the policies of the Government. I am, therefore, entirely in agreement with the act which the Governor did; and I would like to say that we, on this side do not consider him guilty of any constitutional impropriety.

श्री अगमाल राव जोशी (भोपाल) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पश्चिम बंगाल के राज्यपाल ने अभिभावणा के कुछ अंश पढ़ने से जो इकार किया, उस बात को लेकर एक संकट खड़ा हुआ है। उसका रूप शायद संवैधानिक हो सकता है किन्तु उसका ज्यादा रूप राजनीतिक है। हम संवैधानिक तरीके से यह सिद्ध करेंगे, कुछ देखें, विशेषकर इंग्लैंड की परम्परा को बोलकर, कि जो भी भाषण तैयार होता है, वह तो जो एक भविमेंडल रहता है, उसकी लीलियों के बारे में रहता है और जो भानीय राज्यपाल महोदय

होते हैं, वह उस को पढ़ते हैं। एक बार राज्य-पाल महोदय को यह कूट लिखे कि वे कुछ अंश छोड़ दें तो कल जा कर उस का फँसा दुष्ययोग होगा, जैसी संवैधानिक आपतियां खड़ी होंगी, यह कहना युक्तिलब्ध है। जैसी कि हिन्दी में कहावत है—बुढ़िया भर गई, इस का अफलोस नहीं, लेकिन भृत्यु ने दरबाजा देख लिया। एक बार हम कूट दे दें तो आगे चल कर हजारे लिये ही आपतियां खड़ी होंगी। इस लिये मैं केन्द्रीय शासन से कहना चाहता हूँ कि भुनावों के पश्चात देश के अन्दर जो नवा परिवर्तन आया है, अपने संविधान का हौसा यद्यपि संघ-राज्यात्मक है किन्तु उस का सारा जी भाव है, वह यूनिटरी या एकात्मक है। और इसी तरीके से, इसी ढंग से इस संविधान को कार्यान्वित करना बहुत अवश्यक है। किन्तु उन्हें जी ध्यान देना चाहिये था, मुझे बड़े दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है—वह ध्यान नहीं दिया। सन् 1967 के बाद देश के अन्दर कई प्रदेशों में गैर कांग्रेसी शासन कायम हुए हैं। मद्रास, उड़ीसा, पंजाब, केरल, इत्यादि में बने हैं। हम जानते हैं कि अलग-अलग प्रदेश में अलग-अलग विचारवाले होने के कारण यह तनाव कहीं तो ज्यादा और कहीं कम है। किन्तु केरल और बंगाल में केन्द्र और राज्य के बीच यह जो लगातार तनाव आया, उस के मूल में जब तक हम नहीं जायेंगे, और ऊपर ही ऊपर एड्हाक कुछ करते जायेंगे तो इस का सामना करना बहुत कठिन होगा। जेरे मिश्न श्री दाण्डेकर जी को लक्षा कि स्वयं राज्यपाल बहोदय अपनी आलोचना कैसे कर सकते हैं। किन्तु जो सम्बन्धादी संहिता है उसमें सेल्फ क्रिटिसिज्म का बहुत बड़ा स्थान रहता है। वे सेल्फ क्रिटिसिज्म करते हैं इसीलिए उन्होंने ऐसा लिखा। इसमें कोई आश्चर्य की बात नहीं है। एप्रीशिल्ड सेल्फ क्रिटिकिज्म इसके रहते उनको कायद लगा होगा कि चूंकि परिचय बंगाल में नया राज्य आया हुआ है इसलिए शायद राज्यपाल भी अपनी आलोचना करें, दूसरों के सामने अपने की गलत साक्षित

करें। तो इसलिए उनकी जो विचारबारा है, उनकी मूल में हमें जाना पड़ेगा।

अभी एक सम्माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि अस्तित्व भारतीय सेवाओं के बारे में, परिचय बंगाल के जो एक मंत्री थे, उन्होंने कुछ आपत्ति उठाई है। यह बात यहीं खत्म नहीं होती है। राज्यपाल का अभिभाषण पढ़ना या न पढ़ना, उसको छोड़ कर जो अस्तित्वत है, अगर वहां तक हम नहीं जायेंगे तो इस प्रकार के तनाव बराबर बढ़ते ही जायेंगे।

17.57 hrs.

[Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair]

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मूल विचारों में अन्तर कहा है? इस सदन के माननीय सदस्य श्री राममूर्ति हैं या जो केरल के सदस्य श्री वासु-देवन हैं वे जिस परिवर्तन को सोचते हैं उसमें अन्तर है। They consider this Country to be a multi-national State.

हम इस को कंसिडर नहीं करते हैं। हम देश को एक राष्ट्र के रूप में ले कर चलते हैं। परन्तु बुनियादी स्तर पर विचारों में अन्तर है। कल को कोई यह मांग करे कि राज्यपाल को हमारे कहने पर आना चाहिए या राज्यपाल का पद ही निकाल देना चाहिए, राज्यपाल की ज़रूरत ही नहीं है तो धीरे-धीरे किस दिशा की ओर यह देश को ले जाना चाहते हैं, इस को हमें देखना होगा।

मुझे पता है महाराष्ट्र समिति का जो आनंदोलन चल रहा था तो इसी सदन के एक माननीय सदस्य श्री डांगे जी हैं, उन की ओर से महाराष्ट्र को अंग्रेजी में मराठी नेशन, इस दृष्टि से प्रयोग किया गया था। इस पर जब आपत्ति उठाई गई तो श्री डांगे जी ने हँसते-हँसते कहा था कि महाराष्ट्र के नाम में ही राष्ट्र है, आप आपत्ति क्यों करते हो? यदि इस को हम स्वीकार करें तो अपने देश में घृतराष्ट्र व्यक्ति के नाम में भी राष्ट्र है, सौराष्ट्र प्रदेश में भी राष्ट्र है, तो क्या गुजरात के अन्दर सौ स्टेट्स

[श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी]

यीं। इसलिए दुनियादी प्रतर है समय भारतवर्ष में—

उत्तरं यत् समुद्रस्य हिमाद्रे इचेव दक्षिणम्
वर्षं तद् भारत नाम ॥

सुदूर दक्षिण केरल से उत्तर में हिमाचल की चोटी तक विस्तीर्ण विशाल भू-प्रदेश भारत है। नेशनलिटी जिस को राष्ट्रीयता कहते हैं उस की आत्मा भाषा नहीं बल्कि संस्कृति होती है। जब तक इस को हम नहीं पहचानेंगे, चाहे हम केरल में हों या कश्मीर में हों, तब तक हम एक संस्कृति के आधार पर एक राष्ट्र के आधार पर नहीं चल सकते। माननीय विश्वनाथ जी ने कहा “धर्मं चक्रं प्रवर्तनाय”। अपना संविधान धर्मं ज़रूर है। किन्तु पुराने शृंखियों ने कहा है कि वेद कई हैं, उस का अर्थ बताने वाले कई हैं, स्मृतियाँ कई हैं। इसलिए उन्होंने आखिर में कहा “धर्मस्य तत्वम् निहितम् गुह्याया, महाजनों येनगतसः पंथा”। इसलिये केवल संविधान कहने से काम नहीं चलेगा। कुछ स्वस्य परम्परायें हम को ढालनी पड़ेंगी जिन को देख कर हम आगे जा सकते हैं। जब 1967 के चुनाव के उपरान्त इस देश के अंदर एक नया परिवर्तन आया और अलग अलग विचार वाले राज्य करने लगे तो आगे चल कर कैसी समस्यायें खड़ी होंगी इस को समझ कर उस को कैसे रोकें इस दृष्टि से यदि यह प्रयत्न करते तो अच्छा होता। किन्तु मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि पश्चिम बंगाल का पहला शासन जो बरखास्त किया गया वह यदि नक्सलबाड़ी के विचार को ले कर करते तो हम कहते कि राष्ट्र के बारे में इन के मन में एक भावना है। कृषि राज्य का विषय है, किसानों को वह सहूलियत दे सकते हैं, कोई भी कानून बना सकते थे। किन्तु न करने के बजाय जिन्होंने बिद्रोह किया, आग बहां खड़ी की, इस बात को ले कर उन्होंने उन को हटाया नहीं।

13.00 hrs.

तो केवल सदन कब बुलाया जाय, आज बुलाया जाय, कुछ दिन छोड़ कर बुलाया जाय,

इस बात को ले कर जो हटाने की होती है इस से बड़ा दुःख होता है। आज भी यह जो राज्यपाल महोदय अपने अभिभावण के कौन से अंश छोड़े कौन से न छोड़े इस बात का जो एक बवड़र बनाया तो क्या हम यह समझें कि कोई प्रदेश हम को कौन सा राज्यपाल चाहिये यह डिक्टेट कर सकते हैं क्या? इस बात को ले कर यदि सवाल खड़ा करते तो राष्ट्रवादी शक्ति देश की केन्द्र के साथ आती। किन्तु इस को छोड़ कर अंश पढ़ाना चाहिये, न पढ़ना चाहिये ऐसी बिल्कुल अनइम्पीटेंट बातें होती हैं, उस पर जब काइसिस खड़ी की जाती है तो मुझ को एक अंग्रेजी प्रोफेसर की याद आती है। एक अंग्रेज प्रोफेसर शाम को घर आया उस की पत्नी ने गुस्से में आ कर कहा कि देखिये आप की लड़की ने क्या किया। तो बड़ी शान्ति से उन्होंने कहा कि क्या किया। तो लड़की ने एक चिठ्ठी लिखी थी “I am runing away with my lover. Papa, please excuse. तो अंग्रेज प्रोफेसर ने कहा I will not excuse. I do not mind her running away, but why should she spell it wrongly with a single 'n'?” लड़की भाग गई इस का दुःख नहीं लेकिन रागिंग के स्पैलिंग ठीक नहीं लिखे इस का उन को दुःख था। इस बात को ले कर जैसे अंग्रेज प्रोफेसर गुस्सा करता है ऐसे ही अराष्ट्रवादी विघ्नकारी तत्वों को जिस से प्रोत्साहन मिलता है उस को छोड़ कर असेवली कब बुलायी जाय, इस को ले कर जो भगड़ा होता है यह ठीक नहीं है। इसलिये मैं समझता हूँ कि समय आया है कि राज्यपाल के अधिकार, उस की मर्यादा क्या है इस को तय होना चाहिये।

महामहिम श्रद्धेय डाक्टर राजेन्द्र बाबू ने इस बात का जिक किया था अपने संविधान में रास्ट्रपति के अधिकार क्या हैं, राज्यपाल के अधिकार क्या हैं, अध्यक्ष के अधिकार क्या हैं इन की जब तक मर्यादा निश्चित कर के एक स्वस्य परम्परा देश के अन्दर नहीं ढालते तो आगे चल कर जिन को देश के बारे में कुछ

प्रेम है उन को इस को सोचना पड़ेगा। हम साम्यवादियों से संविधान का समादर वह करें इस की अपेक्षा उन से नहीं कर सकते हैं। वास्तव में जिस बात पर आपत्ति उठानी चाहिये थी, जिस राज्यपाल से शपथ प्रहण की क्योंकि अधिकार चाहिये था, वही राज्यपाल जब सदन के अंदर प्रवेश करता है उस समय पूरी काउंसिल आफ मिनिस्टर बैठी रहे, यह अशिष्टता का व्यवहार है। वास्तव में प्रजातन्त्र को समादर से देखने वाले में समझ सकता हैं विरोध जहर करें, विन्तु अशिष्टता क्यों? बैठ क्यों रहे। आखिर जब हम डेमोक्रेसी की, प्रजातन्त्र की लोकतंत्र की बात करते हैं उस में आस्था बताते हैं तो उस का परिपालन खुद करें। यह बहुत आवश्यक होता है। इसी दृष्टि से समय आया है कि कांग्रेस शासन यह समझ ले कि देश के अंदर ऐसी स्वस्थ परम्परा ढाले, खुद उस का आचरण करें। न कि राज्यपाल के पद को जैसा अप्रिय उन्होंने बनाया है, उस का दुरुपयोग कर के अलग-अलग जगह अलग-अलग शासन को लौटने की दृष्टि से जो काम हुआ वह ठीक नहीं है। आगे चल कर कम से कम इस देश से प्यार करने वाले वे भी हैं और हम भी हैं, हम चाहते हैं कि देश के अंदर परम्परा बने, देश की अखंडता अवक्षुण रहे। आज की स्थिति को दृष्टि में रखते हुए उस के व्यापी अधिकार और मर्यादा को तय करें तथा अन्तर्राज्यीय विवादों को हल करने के लिये अनुच्छेद 263 के अंदर जो राष्ट्रपति को अधिकार मिला हुआ है वैसा एक आयोग यहाँ स्थायी रूप से बिठा कर, आगे चल कर ऐसा तनाव पैदा न हो इस दृष्टि से हम क्या करें इस दृष्टि से सोचना अत्यन्त आवश्यक है।

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur): I think it is high time that the Governors are properly governed. If they think that they are to govern the State, I am afraid that, that thesis can no longer be supported in the changing political situation that has arisen in this country. Let it not be misunderstood that I am saying something against the present

relations that exist in my State between the Chief Minister and the Governor. Our relations are cordial. That does not mean that the Governors should take very dictatorial power upon their heads as if only they are the patriots and it is only they who are responsible to defend the Constitution. I do not subscribe to that view. Nor are we right in suspecting the *bon fides* of the State Governments who are faithful to communist or other ideologies. An hon. Member said that we could not leave the State Governments to their own sweet will. They should carry on the Government according to the Constitution. That is what exactly they do. We may differ in our assessments. For example, soon after the formation of the DMK Government in Tamil Nadu they thought that there was erosion of the constitutional powers that were vested in the States and the Governor did make a plea in his Address that there should be a reappraisal of the Constitution and the States should be given more powers because that was our view. It was expressed by the Governor and only that kind of procedure can establish cordial relations and the States can carry on their functions; otherwise it will be impossible. If the argument of the Congress is that we should retain the Governor in the State to spy on the activities of the State Governments, that is objectionable. That attitude is wrong. It pre-supposes that patriotism is the monopoly of the Central Government and not that of the State Government. The whole idea is obnoxious. We all subscribe to the Constitution members of the State legislature as well as the Government to whichever political party they may belong. That is why I say that it is high time that the Governors are governed, if not totally abolished. I do not feel that any damage would be done to this country's integrity if the Governor is not stationed in the State capital. Suppose the Governor is not there. If there is a constitutional crisis, I do not think it will be difficult for the Home Minister or the Central Government to take suitable action. There are the police dogs, for instance. They are trained and kept only in some places and not in all the police stations. When there is a murder or any serious crime, they are taken to the place of crime and they try to trace the culprit. Just like that you can have some trained people here in the Centre, instead of spending so much money in every capital. It is very unfair to argue or treat

[Shri S. Kandappan]

the State Governments as suspects. That is a dangerous notion that has gone into the heads of some hon. Members that they are the only patriots and that it is their duty alone to defend the integrity of this country and not the people or the Governments in the States. If the States are not going to be strong, if they are not allowed to be strong, who is going to defend the country? Nobody can defend the country. After all everything comes from the States. All these things have happened after 1967. Members belonging to the Congress Party have said in so many words that so long as the Congress Governments remained in the various States, there was no quarrel. There was nothing to be surprised in this because they belong to the same party; and naturally they were able to carry on well. But after the last general elections—1967 elections—the emergence of a new force has created problems in this country. I look at it from a different angle. Actually, if the intention of the Government is really very honest and as they profess, as they proclaim that they are adherents of true democracy and democratic decency and they are very keen about laying certain democratic conventions, healthy conventions, in this country, I am sure that they would have acted differently in West Bengal. But the real approach, motive, of the Congress in the past two years as we are seeing, is that they wanted to topple the non-Congress governments and somehow get into power. Otherwise this would not have happened. That is my analysis of the situation.

Even the Home Minister, while intervening in the debate on the no-confidence motion, made a very curious claim for the Congress. He said, "You may deny whatever claim that we make, but one thing you cannot; that is, we were able to stick on to power for the last 22 years." That is one tall claim he made. Actually, I am afraid—he is welcome to have such a claim and he can enjoy it—that unfortunately that is the sort of tendency which is spoiling democracy in this country.

SHRI SONAVANE (Pandharpur) : When people vote us to power, why should we not stay in power? I do not understand.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : That is exactly what I am saying. We are misled to believe that defection started only after the 1967

elections. It was not so; it started much earlier. When the late Lal Bahadur Shastri was the Home minister, he was sent to Kerala...

AN HON. MEMBER : To seduce.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : I do not want to use wrong words. He alienated Mr. Thanan Pillai from the PSP and took him over as Governor and then the non-Congress Government in that State was toppled. So, this history started much earlier. They were all along power-hungry, ..

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : Sir, I have taken only seven minutes. I need three or four minutes more; not more than that. So, they have been after power. Naturally, they have not been able to be impartial or objective as they say that they try to be. Even Shri Hanumanthaiya said that there should be an objective appraisal. If there is an objective appraisal and if the Congress is principled enough, can they really defend all their actions that they have taken in Rajasthan, or in Bihar, or in Uttar Pradesh or in Madhya Pradesh or in West Bengal? Even their attitude towards the various parties in those States differs from each other. Even today I found in the papers that Shri C. Subramaniam from my State has resigned his position from the executive of the Congress party. In the very same paper I found one Congressman in Madhya Pradesh, the leader of the Congress party, Mr. Mishra, was proposing to stage a *dharna* in order to oppose the land development tax or something like that which the State Government is proposing to levy. If it is on principle, then how could they oppose it? Because his own Government at the Centre are proposing the agriculture wealth-tax. When the Congress subscribes to that issue, and when it proposes to levy so many taxes on agricultural commodities, fertilisers and all that, their representative in the State says that he is going to stage a *gherao* or a *dharna* before the authorities simply because the non-Congress Government is there and somehow he tries to topple that Government. What is the principle? Is there any scant

respect for democracy in this kind of an attitude? What seems to worry there is, not that we are going to be toppled, not that so many non-Congress Governments are going to be toppled, but the trend seems to be that non-Congress Governments are getting more and more strength day by day and as they themselves have agreed or conceded a time will shortly come when a non-Congress Government may be formed even here at Delhi.

I would only appeal to them, and say that at the back of all these clashes, the real culprit is their power-mongering attitude. They are not able to reconcile themselves to their fate. In the best interests of the country, and democracy, they are not able to keep quiet at least till 1972.

So, in the interests of the survival of democracy, unless they reconcile themselves these facts and see that they respect certain canons, certain traditions and conventions, I am afraid these things will continue to grow and it will spell havoc to the democratic functioning and democratic structure of our nation. So, I would again appeal to the government to re-appraise the whole thing. I would rather say that we should do away with the office of Governor altogether. If it cannot be done, then we should evolve, in consultation with opposition parties of this country, conventions which will be acceptable to all parties.

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : Sir, during the few minutes at my disposal, I would like to steer clear of all political controversies which have been raised during this debate. I shall try to confine myself to what the Governor did and did not do on the 6th of March in the Legislature in Calcutta.

There have been opinions expressed by various Speakers that Governorship should be abolished, or other methods should be evolved for appointing Governors etc. It may be that by a consensus we may be able to evolve other better methods of appointing Governors. That is a different matter. But the fact is that on 6th March, and even today, the Constitution provides for Governors and article 176 of the Constitution provides that the Governor shall make a speech on the opening day of the first session; and the relations between the

Governor and the Council of Ministers are based upon conventions. I would like to remind my hon. friend, Shri Dwivedi that but for these conventions the Governor's speech under article 176 is likely to remain a mechanical statement as to why the House has been summoned, because the clause is that the Government shall "inform the Legislature of the causes of its summons."

During the last few years, in England, with the evolution of constitutional monarchy, conventions have been developed and we are following those conventions here. These conventions are not matters of law. Conventions have been defined authoritatively by text-book writers as political practices which evolve from time to time, and which are not part of the law.

Now I will not for a moment dispute that a Governor should read a speech prepared for him by the Council of Ministers. There is no doubt about it. I will just read the definition of 'Queen's speech' as given in a parliamentary dictionary by Abraham and and Hotery, which may be considered to be authoritative in these matters.

AN HON. MEMBER : What about Ivor Jennings?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : This is another book like that of Sir Ivor Jennings.

AN HON. MEMBER : But he is the Ivor Jennings of Kerala.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON :

"Queen's Speech : When the Queen opens Parliament at the beginning of the session, she reads the speech which is prepared for her by her Ministers and it sets forth the policy which they intend to pursue and the legislation which they propose to introduce during the session. In making the speech the Queen acts as the mouthpiece of her Ministers and they are entirely responsible for its content."

On this matter I am in complete agreement with Shri Dwivedi and other friends who have been moving, or are proposing to move, motions here. The Queen in England and the President and Governors in India act as the mouthpieces of the respective Cabinet in their jurisdictions. That is admitted.

[Shri Govinda Menon]

But there are also other conventions and once we begin to flour these conventions and forget these conventions, we would land ourselves in trouble.

Now there is a feeling, and that feeling has been given expression to, that the Governor is practically an automation, that the Governor is simply the mouthpiece of the Council of Ministers. But that does not appear to be the intention of the Constitution.

We have a provision in article 159 which says that the Governor shall take an oath that he shall defend, preserve and protect the Constitution. What is the significance of that oath? Otherwise, that article could have been substituted by another one saying that the Governor shall deliver or read out the speeches made by or prepared by the Council of Ministers from time to time. That is not how it has been done.

I would like to quote from a book on the Governmental System in the United Kingdom written by no less an authority than Mr. Herbert Morrison who was himself one of the Minister for long in England. He says :

"The speech itself has been composed by the Government for it is a public declaration of Government policy and intentions for the coming session. The basis of the language is, what my Ministers think and propose to do. The Cabinet considers and settles the draft which goes to the Palace for the consideration of Her Majesty."

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY :
That is not done here.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : This is the convention which we also should be supposed to be following. Let me continue the quotation : "Of course, he cannot upset the policy for that would be unconstitutional". If any of my friends here say that it is not these conventions which would apply but the written Constitution, then the speech of the Governor need not be written by the Council of Ministers. The speech of the Governor happens to be written by the Council of Ministers only because of conventions. Otherwise, article 176 will apply

which says that the Governor shall make an Address.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No, no.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : You have to understand or Constitution in the context of the conventions and political practices which have evolved in England and which have been followed in India. One of those conventions is that the Cabinet considers and settles the draft which goes to the Palace for the consideration of Her Majesty. Here also it was done. It was sent for the consideration of the Governor. Of course, Her Majesty cannot upset the policy for that would be unconstitutional. I will read a few more sentences from Morrison's book :

"Though she can raise questions about it. Certainly, the Sovereign can and often does make suggestions for revisions of wording, either it is because that would be better for delivery or to make the sentence more appropriate or attractive. All such suggestions from the Palace are given respectful and sympathetic consideration which is their due."

Therefore, the convention is that the Government drafts the speech for the Sovereign. Since those conventions apply in India, the Government drafts the speech for the Governor. It is open to the Governor to make suggestions and those suggestions are treated with respectful consideration which is due to the office held by the Governor. It has been reported in the newspapers—I have no direct information—that the Governor, after reading the draft of the speech handed over to him, did make certain suggestions, probably, with respect to the paragraphs which he omitted to read. The inappropriateness with respect to those paragraphs has been pointed out by Mr. Dandekar. I do not want to read them. But the following phrases occur in the two paragraphs which were left unread. What happened on the 21st November, 1967 has been characterised in those paragraphs as "peremptory and unconstitutional"

AN HON. MEMBER : Correct.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : "Unprincipled tempering with the Constitution,"

"questionable manoeuvres" and "unashamed defiance of the Constitution."

These words are there, and with respect to these words if the Governor did point out that the use of these words with respect to certain events which have been the subject-matter of discussion in the High Court, as pointed out by Mr. A. K. Sen with great clarity and eloquence, and the High Court has held it in a certain manner, was not proper, what is wrong in it? I think, the Governor was fully within his rights to point out that to have these passages in the speech would not be appropriate. But for the hostility which the Government in West Bengal developed, very publicly developed, towards the Governor for the time being, I am sure that the respectful consideration which convention requires to be given to suggestions made by the Head of State who would have been given. The entire trouble arose on account of the fact that that respect and consideration which is due to the Head of State for the time being, who did an act of the greatest sanctity so far as these ministers are concerned...

AN HON. MEMBER : Sworn them.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : Yes ; he had sworn them in office. Why was it that respect and consideration were not shown to him? They go and swear before him the oath which has been prescribed by the Constitution because he is the Constitutional Head of State. The question is why the respect and consideration due to the Constitutional Head of State was not being given by the ministers? It has been reported that, before the Governor read out his speech and skipped over certain portions, certain members of Legislature, including the Ministers and the Chief Ministers, struck to their seats without rising which is a mark of respect due to a Head of State (*Interruption*) I wish to point out that the Ministers who impugn the action of the Governor on account of the conventions which have come to be associated with respect to the relation between Governor and Council of Ministers, acted wrongly, acted in other than decent manner in not showing respect to the Head of State. (*Interruption*).

SHRI UMANATH (Pudukkottai) : It

was he who acted indecently with the people.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : I can understand if these had happened after he had skipped over those portions, but this was sometime before. There was hostility against the Governor, and the respect due to the office of Governorship was thrown to the winds long before all these things happened. This accounts for the whole trouble. Those who quote the Constitution and those who rely upon the conventions associated with the Constitution should remember that the conventions consist of a bundle of principles and not of one only. If those facts had been remembered, this trouble would not have happened. I will not dwell more on this matter. All the aspects have been referred to by some of the other speakers who preceded me. Therefore, I submit that, in the circumstances which prevailed on the 6th March, the action of the Governor does not call for any condemnation in this House.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North-East) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, we are citizens of a Republic which, I have to remind the Law Minister who has just spoken, happens to have a parliamentary democratic system...

SHRI SHEO NARAIN (Basti) : We will not hear him. He shouted last time... (*Interruptions*).

18.30 hrs.

[*Mr. Speaker in the Chair*]

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchnappali) : Make him Governor of West Bengal.

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. Has Shri Sheo Narain ever seen Shri Mukerjee rising and shouting? We should give him respect. He is incapable of such behaviour.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : As I said, we are citizens of a Republic which happens to have a parliamentary democratic system which my hon. friend, the Law Minister, seems to have overlooked. Our case is that what the Governor of West Bengal has done on the 6th March, with the connivance, the encouragement and the active assistance of the Home Minister...

SOME HON. MEMBER : No, no.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : ...is an act which contributed to undermining of the Constitution.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wardi-wash) : Why do they disown ?

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : I therefore say that you either play the game of parliamentary democracy according to the rules or you make up your mind to have a confrontation with the masses across the barricades. If the Government at the Centre is spoiling for a fight, it can have it at any time, but as far as this discussion is concerned, we are confining ourselves to matters of constitutional relevance, and my submission is that the Governor of West Bengal has done something which is egregious.

From all the quotations given by the Law Minister, the crux of the matter was that the Governor's speech, like the Queen's speech in England, and the President's speech here, is a policy document prepared by the Cabinet.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : Correct.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : The whole question is : who is to guide the preparation of this document ? Is it the Governor or the President or the Queen or is it the Cabinet concerned ? That is the crux of the matter.

In regard to the position of the Governor, I do not know why my legal luminary friend over there, Shri Sen, waxed so eloquent after Shri Dwivedy who pointed out—and there was no answer to it—that under the Constitution, if we are to believe, the *Commentary* by Mr. Justice Basu, who is supposed to be the authority, the Governor has no discretion except in relation to certain matters about Assam in the Sixth Schedule. Except for that, there is no discretion vested in the Governor ; he has no discretion. He has to act as the constitutional head of the State.

On this occasion, what has happened is that the spokesman of the Congress Party and the spokesman of their friends to my right, Shri Dandekar, have adduced two arguments which stand out. One, which

Shri Sen put forward, is that there is a Calcutta High Court judgment about the legality of what the Governor had done when he dismissed the earlier UF Ministry, and, therefore, nothing at all can possibly be said in regard to that matter. I do not know ; this kind of feeling for the judiciary magnified to the 9th degree might be fit some people who make their living by the law, but as far as the public are concerned, as far as political life is concerned, it just does not cut any ice. I say that because on that occasion an effort was made to find judicial determination of the rights concerned ; that effort has not ended because an appeal is pending before the Supreme Court. On this occasion, here is a political effort made publicly and constitutionally by the democratically-elected members of the legislature and their spokesmen in the Cabinet, and therefore, there is not the hint of a suggestion of defamation of the judiciary. Whether the UF Government did the right thing in language which they chose is a different matter. But the U. F. Government was surely within their right in putting their case the way that they did.

Shri Dandekar is concerned about his friend who happens to be the Governor. They had been members of the same service together. He asked : how do you expect the Governor to condemn himself out of his own mouth ? I want him to recall a little bit of constitutional history. Charles I, who had to lose his head, had to sign Bills of Attainder condemning men like Wentworth and Lords who were his dearest friends who were in power. It had to be done. Charles II had to sign thousands like that. Even Queen Victoria was told by Gladstone that She would lose her throne if she went against her ministers. Mr. Asquith, who was a Liberal Prime Minister during the time of George V, when the House of Lords had to be reformed and the King was trying to put obstacles in the way, said that if the King tried to get rid of his ministers, it would bring the authority of the Sovereign itself into jeopardy. I am quoting these words from the *Commentary on the constitution* by Mr. D. D. Basu. This has happened all the time Richard II and Edward II lost their throats. Charles I lost his head. The revolution of 1688 started a whole chain of incidents which brought about these conventions. If the Law Minister says that

the letter of the constitution says that the Governor can make a speech, how he does make it or does not is a different matter but he makes a speech, it is not that. These conventions which we say in the Constitution would be the conventions of the British House of Commons for good or for bad, these conventions you have got to accept, and these conventions are very clear. The Governor has got the duty of reading out what is prepared for him by the Council of Ministers.

My hon. friend, Shri Joshi had referred to the late Dr. Rajendra Prasad. It is common knowledge that Dr. Rajendra Prasad did not like the Hindu Code Bill. It is common knowledge that he publicly made a statement about getting clarification of the position of the President. It is common knowledge that a demand was made in Parliament to secure an amendment of the Constitution so that every action of the President shall be declared to be with the consent of the Cabinet, and then Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru came forward in this House to give an assurance that that was the position under the Constitution, that such an amendment of the Constitution was not necessary. Are we going to allow Governors here and there—I am not going to make any particular reference to Mr. Dharma Vira especially ; I had a resolution last year asking for his sack, he did not get the order of the boot on that occasion, I hope he will get it quickly—I am not going to make reference to him in particular, but are we allowing authority to the Governors to do what they like, because under the Constitution they cannot do it, they cannot take up this issue ? And Mr. Asquith is quoted here in the Commentary on the Constitution by Mr. Basu :

"In the end the Sovereign always acts upon the advice which the ministers after, if need be reconsideration feel it their duty to offer."

The Law Minister told us that the Governor of West Bengal had referred certain matters back to his Council of Ministers for reconsideration. Whether they reconsidered the matter with kind of respect and honour which Mr. Menon expected of them, I do know. After all, the Governor had behaved in a fashion which the people could not tolerate. He had acted so indecently by the people that I can understand passions having

been roused. Perhaps the Governor's suggestions were not given respect and honour because the Governor did not deserve respect and honour. But, in the end here is Mr. Asquith's statement :

"In the end the Sovereign always acts upon the advice which the ministers after, if need be, reconsideration feel it their duty to offer."

There are so many instances, I can quote from L. F. Crist who has written on The Parliamentary Government of Australia or from his book on Government and Parliament by Prof. Morris. He says for example ; at page 75 :

"It is beyond doubt that the Governor cannot alter the speech prepared for him by the Cabinet if the Cabinet is not willing to incorporate the changes suggested by the Governor."

I can go on quoting authorities, but that is not the point. Are we going to vest in the Governor, an Officer who holds the white elephant of a Governor's Office which we wish to be abolished, most of us, that is a different matter, are we going to vest in the Governor who is not even coming under the impeachment of this House, who is not under any particular discipline so far as the Constitution is concerned, powers to override the Council of Ministers ? Is it only because of the political vendetta which the Centre has against the democratic Government which had come to power, that the Government would go on sniping at them and encouraging efforts of this sort ? That is the main problem. My time might possibly be up ; that is why I do not want amplify. I only want to stress that if the Centre is spoiling for a fight they can have it any time ; the people of certain parts of our country are more than ready ; some are even enthusiastic about it now though they were ready all the time. (Interruptions. I have to remind the Government that we are functioning under a federal structure and the Centre may not like certain States. But in case you want the democratic polity to survive, you have to lump it. That is why I am extremely sorry that there was an element of cumbrous indecorum in the manner in which the Home Minister has managed this matter. He said in this House on one occasion that he was no adviser to the Governor. At the same time we have noticed in the papers statement which have not even been remotely contradicted that the legal

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

experts of the Central Government had said certain things in regard to this, upholding the action of the Governor and the name of the Attorney General who happens to be a friend of mine for more than forty years was dragged into the picture. I do not know whether it was correct in regard to the advice which he was reported to have given. The report appeared.

I also want to remind the Home Minister of what I heard from responsible press people that when the West Bengal Ministers—five of them—were here in Delhi and the went back to Bhanga Bhavan, plain clothes policemen were planted there by the Central Government. If that is true, I hope Mr. Chavn will contradict it publicly.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : I contradict it straightforwardly.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : I have been told so ; I am glad that I have been able to put it on record—(*Interruptions.*) I am accepting the contradiction. When I was told by responsible Pressmen in regard to the alleged presence of plain clothes policemen, it is my duty to draw the attention of the Home Minister and I am glad he contradicted it and I hope that the contradiction would reach the ears of the West Bengal Government who certainly would require that sort of re-assurance.

I do want, in the end, to emphasise that the position of the Governor is one to which we should not arrogate more powers ; that would bring incalculable consequences of the most damaging character, not only to the Constitution as it is today but to the entire functioning of the democratic policy in our country. That is why I say that what the Governor did in defying the wish of the Council of Ministers publicly and continuing the public controversy over it is absolutely unbecoming and unworthy of him and is completely unconstitutional. Therefore, something ought to be done about it. As far as I am concerned, I should like the order of the boot to be applied straightforward in regard to the Governor.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI (Guna) : Mr. Speaker, I hope I have not only your permission to speak but the permission

of the House also because I see that your permission alone does not count. I take it that I have the consent of the House to speak at this late hour. I am not a constitutional lawyer but I happened to be a Member of the Constituent Assembly. I know that our President is not like the King of England or the Queen of England. We do not want him to be so. I also know that we gave the Governor certain powers. Whether those powers given to him govern this case or not is the question. The question is not whether he has certain powers but whether those powers he exercised properly or not.

We must confine ourselves to the issue that is before us. It is whether the Governor did the right thing in deleting the two paragraphs under dispute or was he not right. That is the only question. The question of what the Government of India did or what the Home Minister did could be a different issue ; let us separate the issues.

Can any law or can any custom or convention cover all cases? No law in the world can cover all cases. Therefore, it is said that law is an ass. So this ass may be taken out of this assdom.

SHRI NAMBIAR : To be kicked.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : A method has been found. When any case does not fall under the four corners of the law or the convention or the custom, what do the law-courts do ? They take the common sense view of the matter which is called in legal language, natural justice or equity. Equity is common-sense. Does our common-sense in this matter work or not ? This is a peculiar case. It has never arisen in England or any other democracy. It might have arisen in totalitarian regimes. But it has never arisen in any democracy that I know of. It is a peculiar case. Therefore, we must bring our common-sense to its solution. What does common-sense say ? (*Interruption*) I have asked your permission to speak. If they do not want me to speak, I will stop. Now, what is the common-sense view of things ? Even in a criminal court, a criminal is not required to incriminate himself. Is that true or not ?

AN HON. MEMBER : Very much true.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : He is a criminal but he is not asked to incriminate himself.

AN HON. MEMBER : Even under oath.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : Even if he does, the magistrate is not to take notice of it. Supposing I am accused of having committed a murner, and I say, "Yes, Sir, I have committed the murder." I may be protecting a brother of mine or a cousin of mine or somebody who has committed the murder. The magistrate or the judge is not to go by my word but by the evidence that is before him.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : King Edward VIII had to sign the Act of abdication.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : I am glad, and I congratulate this Government—what is called the United Front Government—that they did not *gheroo* the Governor, that they did not beat him, which they could have very easily done. But I must also congratulate the Governor that he went into this emotionalised and hostile House without taking any protection.

It is open to the United Front, for this dereliction of duty by the Governor, to hang him, as Charles I was hanged. That is what Mr. Mukerjee says. That is what my communist friends would like. But unfortunately, we are living in a country which is governed by some other laws than those of mediaeval times. But is it open to the UF Government to hang Mr. Dharma Vira. Why did not they do it? Because there is a Constitution in India, which does not provide for the hanging of the Governor. I have absolutely no doubt that with the emotions that are manifested here—greater emotions must have been there in Calcutta, because Bengalees are more emotional than people here.

AN HON. MEMBER : Home truth!

SHRI KAMALNAYAN BAJAJ : You know it to your cost.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : Yes, I know it to my cost. I do not know what others'

wives do. But I at least know what my wife does.

Even Mr. Dwivedy has said that the Constitution is not clear as to how the Governor should be appointed, what should be his powers, etc. These questions do not arise now. For that, you must come before the House with some amending Bill for amending the Constitution. Now we have only to concentrate upon this one issue whether the Governor did right or wrong in not reading those two paragraphs. I think if any of my hon. friends there had been in that position.

SHRI NAMBIAR : We would have resigned.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : They would have resigned. But what would have happened? Suppose the Government of India had allowed Ms. Dharma Vira to resign. They would have appointed a new Governor. What would have been put in the mouth of the new Governor? An abuse of his predecessor. This is confusion worse confounded. (*Interruptions*). Please do not interrupt. The Speaker gives me the last opportunity to speak, after all others have spoken...

MR. SPEAKER : A number of parties are yet to speak.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : Yet, he wants that I should speak some wisdom.

My hon. friend says, they would have resigned. But they must understand the situation. If Mr. Dharma Vira resigned who would have been the Governor?

Somebody else would have been the Governor. If the two paragraphs had been put in that man's mouth and if he were a gentleman, he would have refused to read them. It is an absurdity; we are not talking common-sense.

If there is a convention—and we believe that there is a convention—that the Governor should read the speech prepared for him, and the Governor read the speech prepared for him without taking away a comma or a full-stop, everything, do we think that the Governor agreed with all that was written. No, he did not agree. But the omitted paragraphs were a condemnation of himself through his mouth. Even if he had condemned himself through his mouth, do our friends

[Shri J. B. Kripalani]

think that he would have felt sorry for what he had done ? Why do you want confessions which are extracted at the point of the pistol ? There may be countries where politicians who go out of power are obliged to confess to sins and faults which they might have never committed ; I do not know. But we are not living under such regime.

I can say with authority that State Government are consulted whenever a Governor is appointed, because I know it. I know that they are consulted and only when they consent a Governor is appointed. If anybody wants to contradict me in this, he is free to do it but he would be wrong. When the Governor was appointed with the consent of the government, whatever government existed in Bengal at that time, how do you say that the Governor was not appointed in consultation with the State Government ? I know positively that he is appointed in consultation with the State Government. So, this small issue, very limited issue, is before us.

The conduct of the Home Minister is not before us. What he did and what he did not do, we do not know...*(Interruptions)*. If he did interfere you bring a vote of no-confidence against him. You did bring in the beginning of the session a vote of no-confidence. You can bring it again, if the Speaker allows you. I do not know whether so soon a vote of no-confidence would be admitted by the Speaker. If not, you have no remedy against it—the Home Minister is there and you cannot remove him.

SHRI NAMBIAR : We have to wait for the next session.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : So, this particular issue must be taken as an exceptional occasion and we must bring our common-sense to bear on it. A man is not asked to condemn himself through his own mouth. My hon. friend, Shri Dwivedy, makes a distinction between the Governor and Shri Dharma Vira. By God's grace, or government's grace, they happen to be the same person. What do you gain by his making this confession ? All right, he says that he is a damn fool. Does he feel it ? How do you gain anything by that ? How did the Front Government gain anything by his admitting that he had done something

atrocious, when they know, when everybody knows in India that he does not feel it ?

What do you want ? You want only conformity in words at the point of the pistol—you say if you do not use the words that we have used against yourself, you are behaving in an unconstitutional manner ! "Yes, it is unconstitutional ; but the situation itself is unconstitutional. If there is a custom, if there is a convention that the Governor should read the speech prepared for him by the Council of Ministers, there is also a convention that he must not incriminate himself in his speech.

That is also our convention. You cannot observe only one convention. You have to observe both the conventions. I am giving you a common-sense view of things without going into the legal complications. As I have said on another occasion here in this House, the lawyers are very clever people. They get a brief and they argue for it. There was somebody accused of murder and he was taken to a court of law. The prosecuting counsel began his case and proved that he was the murderer. The Magistrate then asked the accused whether he had committed the murder. He replied, "I have not committed the murder. But after hearing the arguments of the counsel, I feel that I have committed the murder." I am very sorry that Prof. Mukerjee should have constituted himself into a lawyer. I am not even talking of the High Court judgment. Let us bring our common-sense view to this particular issue as to whether a man must be obliged to condemn himself through his own mouth. Even criminals do not do it. I admit it may be a custom in certain countries under certain circumstances. But it is not a custom in our country. Therefore, I think, whatever was done under exceptional circumstances by the Governor was legitimate and we have no right to condemn it.

19 hrs.

SHRI SHIVAJIRAO S. DESHMUKH (Parbhani) : Mr. Speaker, at the outset I may point out that the predecessor of the present Governor of West Bengal is listening to the debate from the gallery as to whether this House wants to meet justice and equity to her successor...*(Interruptions)*

श्री जार्व फर्सेन्टीज (बम्बई दिल्ली) : प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। इस सदन में तकरीर करते हुए किसी भी माननीय सदस्य को गैलरी में कौन बैठा है उस का विकल नहीं करना चाहिए। माननीय सदस्य इसका जिक्र करके कि गैलरी में कौन बैठा है एक अनुचित व बिलकुल गलत काम कर रहे हैं।

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : He is referring to Miss Padmaja Naidu who is sitting in the gallery. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : We need not refer to galleries, whoever may be sitting there.

SHRI SHIVAJIRAO S. DESHMUKH : Sir, Prof. Mukerjee while accusing the Home Minister of conspiracy did refer to the British precedent where the parliamentarians of Great Britain killed the king and shouted, "The King is dead. Long live the King." For him, the Governor is a king in the medieval sense of the British Parliament who can be killed at the sweet will of the Parliament and yet the legislators will be entitled to claim that his successor will be appointed. Prof. Mukerjee thought it fit to address the House in that tone and he was reminded by the senior colleague of ours that we are not living in a medieval age. They want to treat the King not as a mere constitutional head in Great Britain but as a King in our Constitution who is merely entitled to privileges, salaries and a palace and has nothing to do with the parliamentary functioning of the Government. Not only that. According to Prof. Mukerjee, the Chief Minister of West Bengal wants to treat the office of the Governor as a pin on which he can adorn the flag of the Central Government on the collar of his coat. It is not so. He is neither the king who is merely entitled to palaces and privileges nor the pin to adorn the flag of the Central Government, but the kingpin of the Constitution which the framers of the Constitution have given to this country. The Law Minister merely referred to the precedent that whatever changes the king proposed as modifications to the royal Address received the highest consideration by the Council of Ministers. But he did not refer to the earlier paragraph of the same Constitutional pundit where he had said that

the Council of Ministers merely prepared a draft for consideration of the Head of State whether this should form the basis of pronouncement of the policies and programmes of the Council of Ministers. The Council of Ministers, according to the precedent, is empowered to submit a draft for the consideration of the Head of State. Is the Head of State to be denied the right of dotting the 'i's and crossing the 't's and suggesting it to be a little more generous, a little more courteous, not to him personally but to the Constitution of this country? The question before this House is whether or not the Governor is so entitled to do. As has been pointed out, the Governor is duty-bound to uphold the Constitution. And what is the Constitution? Constitution is one which is declared to be so by the High Courts and the Supreme Court of the country. When the High Court has given a specific finding on the constitutionality of the dismissal of a government and on the constitutionality of the reappointment of a government, if the Governor had a greed to the reading of those paragraphs which he had omitted, he would have been guilty not merely of harming the Constitution but, if I may say so, it would have been a rape on the Constitution; besides this, it would have been a gross contempt of court. Let there be no doubt in the minds of the Constitutional experts in this country that anybody who tampers with the Constitution and pronounces the Constitution to be otherwise than what is proclaimed by courts of law, the High Courts and the Supreme Court, he commits in terms of the law of the land a gross contempt of court. Therefore, the Governor has not merely saved the office of Governorship from committing contempt of court or from harming or damaging the Constitution, but he has also saved the Assembly and the Council of Ministers of West Bengal from so doing. The Chief Minister and the Council of Ministers, apart from having taken this unprecedented step of insisting on the Governor to declare that his earlier acts were unconstitutional even though those acts were declared to be constitutional by the High Court, have gone further and said that what the Governor has not read on the floor of the House forms part of the proceedings of the house. According to Parliamentary practice, only that which is said on the floor of the House can go on record as the prop-

[Shri Shivajirao S. Deshmukh]

dings of the House ; at least in India, that which is not uttered on the floor of the House, does not and cannot form part of the proceedings of the House. Yet, the West Bengal Assembly and the Speaker of the West Bengal Assembly have gone to the extent of saying that, in spite of the Governor's skipping over those paragraphs, in spite of the fact that the Governor did not utter those words, those paragraphs form part of the proceedings. In this, I have no doubt as a lawyer that the hon. Speaker of the West Bengal Assembly and even the Assembly are guilty of gross contempt of court—of the High Court of West Bengal. I really congratulate the Governor not only for having upheld the Constitution, for having protected the Constitution, but also for having done it against odds, against possibilities which would have harmed not only the office of Governorship but even the person and the body of the Governor. Therefore, I think that this House, as a matter of normal courtesy, should record its appreciation of the services of the Governor of West Bengal in the defence of democracy.

Now I will quote one small incident and finish. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy, who has moved this motion, was kind enough to afford his Constitutional facade and protection to the action of a Government which does not believe in Constitution, which believes in burning and overthrowing the Constitution ; not only this, he begs of this House equity and justice for that Government. Even according to Halsbury's laws of England, a man who goes to the court of equity has to come to the Court with clean hands. What are the hands of the West Bengal Government ? Though that Government has won through the ballot, with stray cases of bullets, still the very fact that it was sworn in ceremoniously and courageously by the same Governor who unceremoniously dismissed the same Government is the highest tribute which any democratic-minded person can pay to the office of the Governor and shows his determination to ensure the smooth working of our Constitution.

SHRI NAMBIAR : It is a disgrace to him.

SHRI SHIVAJIRAO S. DESHMUKH : If the Government was not satisfied by this

swearing in, they are guilty of contempt of Constitution. Those members of the Council of Ministers in West Bengal and those members of the legislature of West Bengal who did not rise when the Governor came to address the members of the legislature, are also guilty of gross contempt of the Constitution. On this sole act, the Governor would have been fully within his rights to dismiss the Ministry on the spot, and no court or forum in the world would hold his action to be unconstitutional.

In the Constitution, the 'pleasure of the Governor' has not been defined. Deliberately so because our Constitution does not believe in putting artificial on the discretion of the Governor. When the Governor comes to a finding that though the Government enjoys the confidence of the legislature, it has in a fact forfeited the confidence of the people who are supposed to be represented by the Government in the legislature, the Governor has to use his discretion.

Therefore, I think the Governor if at all is guilty, is guilty of being too considerate to those who do not deserve any consideration ; he is guilty of too much leniency to those who deserve strong action.

Therefore, this House should uphold the stand of the Governor and stand behind him in what he did. I will only quote one sentence out of the two paragraphs which the Governor skipped over. In the first sentence, the Governor is supposed to condemn his own action in dismissing the previous Government. In the second, the Government at the Centre is accused of being what American jurists prefer to call 'accessories in fact.'

A distinction has been made between the action of the Governor and the concurrence of the Central Government with that action. Therefore the argument advanced by my hon. friend opposite to the effect that these paragraphs merely sought to condemn the action of the Central Government falls. They specifically sought to condemn the action of the Governor himself and then they went further and sought to condemn the action of the Central Government.

In these circumstances, it would not only have been foolish but foolhardy on the part of the Governor to act as a stereo-phonic machine to read out the address prepared by

the Government couched in these terms. The Governor was only expected to read the address which contained matters of policy and programme. Since it contained other matters which were irrelevant and improper, the Governor was fully within his right in not only skipping over them but in omitting them from his address.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI (Madurai) : Arguments have been advanced that the UF Government in West Bengal wanted the Governor to condemn himself out of his own mouth. I am afraid those who make this statement do not understand the scope of the Governor's speech. It is well known that the Governor's address is not his own opinion. Any words put in there are not his own ; it is a well-understood convention and it is understood by all people that the speech is the opinion of the Council of Ministers, that is the government of the day.

Therefore, when in the speech the Governor says anything against himself, it is not his opinion ; it is the opinion of the Council of Ministers. Therefore, the question of condemning himself does not arise at all. If you separate this whole question from sentiment, this question will not arise.

Another argument is, how is this relevant ? My hon. friend, the Law Minister, also quoted from British authority. He said the Governor's speech must contain, as the Queen's speech must contain, a statement of government policy.

I want to point out that this is nothing more than a statement of policy, because what is the last sentence ? It clearly says :

"My government and my people of the State are anxious that there should not only be no repetition of such deplorable events, but that adequate safeguards should be provided in our Constitution to rule out such possibilities."

Therefore, it is a declaration of policy that this Government is determined to take all measures to see that the will of the people is not again subverted by those who are supposed to act in furtherance of the Constitution. In order to substantiate why such a declaration is necessary, why the government of the day should take steps in order to attain this objective, it was neces-

sary for them to narrate the events which had led to a situation where it is necessary for the government of the day to take such action. That is the simple question.

When finding no other argument, they talk of a judgment of the High Court. I want to point out that the issue involved is not a question like the fundamental rights of the citizen being infringed by somebody else. The issue involved in the events from November, 1967 is the fundamental question of the sovereignty of the people. Our Constitution clearly lays down in the Preamble :

"We, the People of India, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a sovereign democratic Republic."

The issue therefore is the sovereignty of the people. Ultimately what is meant by the sovereignty of the people ? Sovereignty means that the people must be governed by their own chosen, elected representatives in whom they have got confidence. The question therefore was that in November, here was a Governor who subverted the Constitution by putting in people who did not enjoy the confidence of the people. Therefore, what he did in November was to attempt to subvert the sovereignty of the people of West Bengal as enshrined in the Constitution. This was the question that was put to test in the recent elections and there again the people decided by overwhelming numbers that what the Governor had done was subversion of the sovereign will of the people of West Bengal. In a question involving the sovereignty of the people, no Court is higher than the supreme will of the people. It is superior to the High Court of West Bengal, even to a Full Bench judgment of the Supreme Court. Therefore here is a question on which the people have declared in clear and unambiguous terms that their will has been subverted and they will not allow it to be done hereafter.

I find from the newspapers that today even many friends of the Congress Party are not prepared to justify what happened in November. Inside the Congress Party leadership itself today they are blaming one another. The Prime Minister says that she is not responsible. This man or that man is responsible. Therefore, why should it be left to my friend Shri Dandekar to suggest that what they did then was very correct ? I can understand Shri Dandekar. After all they are men of the same ilk,

[Shri P. Ramamurti]

ICS officers supported each other. What concept of democracy can a party of ICS officers have? Therefore, I am not now going into all the other questions.

Questions were raised in regard to the people not rising when the Governor entered. Here was a Governor who had subverted the will of the people, he acted unconstitutionally even on that day. I had pointed out that even before the dismissal of the Ajoy Mukerjee Government he deployed the police over the head of the government. After all, he was at that time the Chief Minister, but even before he was dismissed, the Governor alerted the police, and police were deployed throughout Calcutta. The military was alerted. Is it not a subversion of the Constitution? We also know how the other Ministry took office. Compare and contrast it with the popular Ministry. It took office at dead of night and the next morning the Chief Minister had to spend his time in the control room of the Commissioner of Police. Compare it with what happened a few days ago when the popular Ministry took office. Not thousands but hundreds of thousands of people were there all along the road. This is the difference.

At least let them have the humility to realise what they have done is wrong. They want this Ministry to show difference to this wonderful gentleman! I am glad that they did not go any further. As a matter of fact, if it had been left to the mercy of the people of West Bengal, he would have been mauled completely; it was to the credit of this Ministry that they restrained the people and appealed to them to keep the peace... (Interruptions.) Thanks to the good sense of the people, they listened to them...

AN HON. MEMBER : You are inciting the people of Bengal.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : It is not a question of inciting people. People were emotionally worked up.

After all, this Government knew that such a Governor could not get on with the Council of Ministers; ordinary human relationship could not exist between them. They talk of co-operation. The first thing they should have done as soon as this Ministry came into being was that they

should have come out with a statement: we understand that it will be difficult for them to get on; therefore, we are recalling him. If they had made that statement, we can understand that. They were not prepared to do that. They say: the Governor has asked for a change. I do not know what that means. They say again: We are now actively considering the request of the Governor. If the Governor had not asked for a change, what is left to them is to work up a situation in West Bengal where the Governor cannot last for one single day. Is it what they want? At least now, do not stand on prestige. The Governor has no prestige left as far as the people of West Bengal are concerned or in the whole of the country. If you stand on false prestige, your own prestige will go down. Look at the way they do things. They say, not that they are considering the request of the United Front Government in West Bengal and in deference to their wishes they were recalling the Governor. They say the Governor has asked for it.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN *rose*—

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : Everybody says that you are going as the Governor of West Bengal. You should not commit yourself to any course openly now.

SHRI NAMBIAR : A red carpet reception is awaiting him in Calcutta.

MR. SPEAKER : I am calling now a Member from the S. S. P. Shri Janeshwar Mishra. This is his maiden speech.

And he comes from a constituency which was once represented by the great Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र (फलपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज सुबह मैं सैन्टल हाल में अपने एक सम्मानित श्रीर बुजुर्ग सदस्य से बात कर रहा था। 10-15 दिन उनके बारे में सुनने के बाद मैंने उससे पूछा कि लोग आपको गवर्नर क्यों कहते हैं? उन्होंने कहा—**

जो मुझे गवर्नर बना रहे हैं, वे मेरा मजाक कर रहे हैं।

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair, *vide* Col. 349.

** मैं नहीं जानता कि उनको गवर्नर बनाने वाले लोग

** या नहीं, लेकिन धर्मवीर को गवर्नर बनाने वाले निश्चित तौर से संविधान के साथ मजाक कर रहे हैं **

श्री ग्रोव प्रकाश स्थानी (मुरादाबाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है। ** शब्द अनुचित है और पालियामेंटी परम्परा के विशद है……

MR. SPEAKER : Let him go ahead.

श्री जनेश्वर विधि : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा मतलब……

श्री तुलसीदास जाधव (बारामती) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी एक विनती है……

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak) : There cannot be a personal attack. Under rule 352, there cannot be any aspersion. It should be expunged.

SHRI NAMBIAR : He is making his maiden speech in Parliament.

श्री तुलसी दास जाधव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछले सात वर्षों से मैं इस पालियामेंट में हूँ……

MR. SPEAKER : Under what rule ? He is a new Member, making his speech for the first time. I thought you would all give him some consideration. That is a wrong word. I myself was thinking that it is a wrong word. It should not be used.

श्री तुलसी दास जाधव : आप सब को पुस्तक लेकर खड़े होने के लिए नहीं कहते हैं, सब इसी तरह से जोलते हैं……

SOME HON. MEMBERS Rose—

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. There are two Congress Members standing. Kindly sit down. At least when the Chair is on its legs, you must sit down. Shri Jadhav said

that he has been here for a long time. That is right. That is a word which is not proper. I myself had said that. Therefore, I appeal to him not to use it. He is a new Member. For the first time he is making a speech here. If you want to raise your point of order even then, you are welcome to do it. A point of order cannot be prevented by the Speaker.

श्री तुलसी दास जाधव : मेरी आपसे विनती है कि किसी भी किताब में यह शब्द चाहे अनपालियामेंटी न हो, लेकिन इस आगस्ट हाउस में ऐसे शब्द का उच्चारण करना शोभाजनक नहीं है। वह इस हाउस में नये मेंबर आये हैं, मेरी आपके द्वारा उनसे विनती है कि हम उनकी मेडन स्पीच सुनने के लिए तैयार हैं, लेकिन शुरू में ही जो शब्द उन्होंने उच्चारण किया, वह बोलने की अयोग्यता को जाहिर करता है। मेरा उनसे यही कहना है कि हमारी तरफ सुनने वाले लोग, जो यहां मेजारिटी में बैठे हैं, वे कभी गडबड़ नहीं करते हैं, सुनने के लिए बैठे हैं, लेकिन यदि ऐसे शब्द का प्रयोग होगा तो उसको चलने नहीं देना चाहिए।

श्री जनेश्वर विधि : मेरा मतलब ** किसी के चत्रिं पर आरोप लगाने से नहीं था। ** (बबलान) ** मैं संविधान के किसी भी हस्तारे को ** खराब काम करने वाला मानता हूँ। धर्मवीर साहब से जितनी संविधान की हत्या कराई गई है कलकत्ते में, उसको मैं मानता हूँ कि एक गन्दा काम है और इसलिए उसकी निन्दा करूँगा।

जिस दिन उनकी तकरीर होने वाली थी उस दिन एक आदमी ने मुझ से पूछा कि आज कलकत्ते में क्या होगा तो मेरे मन में एकायक प्रतिक्रिया आई और मैंने कह दिया कि कुछ नहीं होगा तो दर्शक दीर्घ से कोई लड़का टमाटर फेंक देगा। यह मैंने कहा। मैं आपको अपनी प्रतिक्रिया बता रहा हूँ, इसको आप बुरा मत मानियेगा। लेकिन यह प्रतिक्रिया एक दिन में

[श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र]

ही मेरे मन में नहीं आई। लड़कपन में जब मैं पढ़ता था तब प्रक्सर दिल्ली घूमने आता था और इंडिया गेट पर खड़ा होता था और वहाँ से राष्ट्रपति भवन को देखता था। राष्ट्रपति भवन अंग्रेजों के जमाने का बना हुआ है। वह वायसराय के लिए था। वह बहुत ऊँचे पर रहते थे और उसके नौकरशाह उसके बाद रहते थे और हिन्दुस्तान के लोकशाह की इमारत पैर के नीचे तलवे पर थी। मेरे दिल में यह कच्चोट रहती थी जो कि उस दिन उस लड़के से कहने में आ गई प्रतिक्रिया के रूप में कि कोई दर्शक दीर्घी से टिमाटर फेंकेगा। तो उस ऊँची इमारत से लोकशाह का मजाक किया गया है। यह मजाक आम जनता बर्दाषत नहीं करेगी। जनता ने दोट में उस मजाक को हरा दिया है। यह मैंने उस दिन कहा था। आप इस पर गोर करते रहिये गा कि यह हो क्या रहा है।

गवर्नर पर बहस चल रही है कि उसने क्या किया, गलत किया या नहीं किया? 3 तारीख की प्रोसीडिंग में श्री मधु लिमये के प्रश्न पर चब्बाणा साहब का जवाब आप हुआ है। यह हजरत कहते हैं... (व्यवधान) ...तो आप जवाब में कहते हैं कि भारत सरकार का काम किसी गवर्नर के सलाहकार का काम करना नहीं है। तो दिल्ली सरकार किसी गवर्नर को सलाह नहीं देगी, सलाहकार का काम उसका नहीं होगा और ठीक उसी तरह से गवर्नर बंगाल की सरकार से, वहाँ की असेम्बली से सलाह नहीं लेगा किर वह करेगा क्या? एक तानाशाह हो जायेगा। वहाँ पर मैं जोशी जी का भाषण सुन रहा था। जोशी जी के भाषण में साफ तौर से एक राय थी। यहाँ पर इस पूरी बहस में, धर्मवीर के प्रकरण में, आप मानेंगे कि दो लाइन्स चल रही हैं। एक लाइन तो यह है कि केन्द्र को उयादा से उयादा ताकत दी जाये और दूसरी लाइन यह है कि केन्द्र की ताकत को विकेन्द्रित किया जाये। संयुक्त सोशलिस्ट पार्टी दूसरी

लाइन वाली पार्टी है जो कि चौखम्बा राज्य में विश्वास करती है और चार पायों पर हिन्दुस्तान की सारी हृकूमत को खड़ा करने का सपना देखती है। जोशी जी ने कहा... (व्यवधान) ... एस० एस० पी० गहार पार्टी है या नहीं, किन्तु मैं जानता हूँ कि हिमालय की सरहद पर या जी अब्दुल हमीद की जीती हुई जमीन को पकिस्तान और चीन को देने के बाद अगर कोई गहार पार्टी हो सकती है तो वह कांग्रेस पार्टी हो सकती है। मैं नहीं जानता एस० एस० पी० गहार पार्टी है या नहीं... (व्यवधान) ...तो दो लाइन्स चल रही हैं। यह रायें चलेंगी लेकिन धर्मवीर साहब ने जो किया है वह काम, आप लोग गोर करेंगे, अभी हाल में हुआ है। भोपाल में श्री के० सी० रेड्डी साहब गवर्नर हैं। रेड्डी साहब ने यह कहा, जबकि गोविन्द नारायण सिंह की सरकार बननी थी, कि अगर आप अपना न्यूनतम कार्यक्रम लेकर देंगे संविद का तो हम तुम्हारी सरकार को न्योता देंगे। और आजकल एक कानूनगो साहब की सरकार पटना में बनी है, वहाँ भी कई दलों की सरकार गठित होने जा रही है लेकिन कानूनगो साहब उस सरकार से न्यूनतम कार्यक्रम वर्गरह की मांग नहीं कर रहे हैं। इस प्रकार से आप गवर्नरों का दोहरा चेहरा देखेंगे। धर्मवीर से गोपाला रेड्डी और के० सी० रेड्डी से लेकर कानूनगो साहब तक जब आप देखेंगे तो पायेंगे कि दिल्ली की सरकार इस समय सारे सूबों में संविधान की हत्या करने के लिए और जनता की इच्छाओं, आकांक्षाओं के साथ मजाक करने के लिए एक-एक * पाले हैं, गवर्नर के नाम पर, और उसके प्रलापा और कुछ नहीं है।

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : Sir, he is calling the Governor** which is highly objectionable.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र (विल्हैर) : हमारे

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair, vide Col. 349.

नये सदस्य आये हैं और सारी शुभ कामनायें हमारी उनके साथ हैं। अगर इन्होंने अपनी अनभिज्ञता के कारण कोई शब्द प्रयोग किया था तो उसको हम भूल गये। लेकिन मेरा कहना है कि यह ५० शब्द पालियामेंटी नहीं है और मैं निवेदन करूँगी कि माननीय सदस्य इलेक्शन की स्पीच न करे और जिस सीट से चुन कर आये हैं उसके महत्व को समझते हुए एक गंभीर भाषण देने की कृपां करें।

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : Sir, I raise a point under rule 352. The rule says that a member while speaking shall not reflect upon the conduct of persons in high authority unless the discussion is based on a substantive motion drawn in proper terms. So, under this rule, this should be expunged and the Member should be warned.

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member should confine himself to the subject. This is not a public meeting. He should address the chair; he should not look this side and that side.

श्री जनेश्वर निष्ठ : इस समय दिल्ली की सरकार गवर्नर का इस्तेमाल हिन्दुस्तान के सारे सूबों में संविधान की हत्या और जन आकंक्षाओं को मारने के लिए कर रही है। इसलिए मैं इस सदन में जोशी जी और डॉकर साहब से विनती कर प्रार्थना करूँगा कि कोई ऐसी राय तजीबीज करें कि गवर्नर का हक कमज़ोर हो, या इसका गोहादा भी चला जाय तो कोई बहुत बुरी बात नहीं है। अगर धर्मवीर साहब हट गये होते तो क्या बिगड़ जाता? किसी भी गवर्नर के लिये उसकी तस्वीर के तीन पहलू हैं। एक तो यह कि वह राष्ट्रपति का एजेंट है। दूसरा पहलू यह है कि वह मंत्रिपरिषद की सलाह से काम करता है। तीसरा पहलू है कि वह अपने विवेक से काम करता है ज्यादातर इस सदन में इसी वर बहस चली है कि गवर्नर का विवेक कहां तक बहु चढ़ कर है। मैं माननीय कृपलामी जी की इच्छा करता हूँ क्योंकि वह आजादी की लड़ाई में कुर्बानी देते रहे, किन्तु एकाएक सनको

कैसे सपना हो आया कि जो लोग धर्मवीर साहब की कार्यवाही के खिलाफ इस समय निन्दा का प्रस्ताव ला रहे हैं उसमें उनको कहीं फांसी पर भी लटकाने की बात है। शायद यह साक्षित करने के लिए कि यह लोग फांसी पर लटकाने वाले मध्य युग के लोग हैं उन्होंने यह सपना देखा। खैर उससे मेरा कोई मतलब नहीं। संविधान की धारायें हैं, उनमें एक तो अनुसूची ६ है जिसमें गवर्नर के कुछ अधिकार है, विवेक के सवाल पर अनुच्छेद ३३६ है जिसमें गवर्नर के बारे में कहा गया है कि जब कोई संविधानिक संकट किसी राज्य में आ जाये तो वह रिपोर्ट देगा राष्ट्रपति से अपना शासन लागू कराने के लिये ऐसे ही एक धारा २९० है उसमें भी है कि किसी भी प्रान्त में जब दोनों सदनों से कोई बिल पास हो जाय तो उस पर दस्तखत करना रोक देगा राष्ट्रपति के यहाँ भेजने के लिये। लेकिन मेरी समझ में यह नहीं आया, जो माननीय सदस्य हमको बता रहे हैं कि सदन में कैसे बोलना चाहिये वह यह तो बतायें कि आप संविधान में किस जगह पर लिखा है कि कोई भी गवर्नर अग्रर उसका मंत्रिपरिषद कोई नीति सम्बन्धी रिपोर्ट देता है तो उसमें कुछ हिस्सा निकाल कर पढ़ेगा? आप के संविधान में कहाँ लिखा है। यह हमको समझाये।

अब उधर के वह हमारे मित्र लोग परम्परा की बात करते हैं तो मेरा कहना है कि गवर्नर के भाषण के बारे में परम्परा अभी आपके यहाँ कुछ नहीं बनी है। लेकिन यह जरूर है कि जो कुछ भी गवर्नर को आज नक दिया गया है वही उस ने पढ़ा है। यही परम्परा है और इसलिए मैं कहूँगा कि गवर्नर को हबहू कौमा, फूलस्टोप के जैसा कि मनिमंडल में तैयार कर के दिया है वैसा ही बिलकुल पढ़ा चाहिये। इसलिए अगर परम्परा का सवाल किया जाता है तो इस के घलोवा दूसरी कोई परम्परा अभी तक बनी ही नहीं है। इसलिए मैं अपने उम माननीय विद्रों से जहूँगा कि परम्परा वाली दलील हम को मत बतलाइयेगा।

[श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र]

यहां पर श्रीमद् भुम्भे ऐसा लग रहा है कि राज्यों में कांग्रेस पार्टी चुनाव में हार रही है और अपनी उस हार को छिपाने के लिए या अपनी बंगाल को बचाने के लिए संविधान को रखड़ की तरह यह खीचते हैं। उस में वह कुछ गवर्नरों की पावर बढ़ाते हैं और कुछ दूसरे अफसरों की पावर बढ़ाते हैं और ऐसा करके वह लोग इस संविधान की हत्या कर रहे हैं।

अपना चुनाव जीतने के बाद मैंने अपने निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में कहा था कि मेरी यह जीत सन् 1972 में कांग्रेस पार्टी के खात्मे की जीत होगी लेकिन मैं इस अवसर पर यहां यह कहना चाहूँगा कि अगर सरकार चलाने वाले लोग इस तरीके से संविधान की हत्या करेंगे और तानाशाही रास्ते पर चलेंगे तो यह निश्चित है कि 72 तो बहुत दूर रहा हिन्दुस्तान की जनता एक क्षण भी इन को बर्दास्त नहीं करेगी।

मेरे उन मित्रों को कभी कभी दम्भ भी आता है। दम्भ उन्हें यह आता है कि वह बहुमत में है। मैं जानता हूँ कि चूंकि यह यहां बहुमत में है और कांग्रेस पार्टी का बहुमत है इसलिए यह गृह-कार्य मंत्री द्वारा दिये गये परिचमी बंगाल के राज्यपाल के अभिभाषण के बारे में दिये गये वक्तव्य को और उन के मोशन को पास करा दें। लेकिन इस सदन में एक नये आदमी के रूप में आने के नाते मैं उन से यह निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि अगर इसी तरीके से आंख मूँद कर उन्होंने सरकारी प्रस्तावों का समर्थन किया तो आप इस देश का बहुत आहित करने वाले हैं। अब बहुमत में आने के नाते जैसे उन्होंने यह कानून बना दिया है कि नसबंदी चलाइये या लूप चलेगा वैसे ही अगर यह कानून बना दें कि हिन्दुस्तान की आबादी बढ़ रही है और गल्ला कम है इसलिए 15 साल से कम उम्र के जितने लोग हैं या 60 साल से ऊपर के जितने लोग हैं उन सब को तलबार से काट दिया जायगा तो यह बहुमत उनका आख मूँद कर हाप उठा कर वैसा कानून पास करा देगा

लेकिन याद रखिये इसके लिए आप को हिन्दुस्तान की जनता माफ करने वाली नहीं है। चूंकि उन का बहुमत है इसलिए परिचमी बंगाल के गवर्नर के द्वारा केन्द्र ने उन से संविधान की हत्या करवाई है। इस तरह से घर्मंबीर को शह देने और बचाने की कोशिश की है। अगर आज कांग्रेस पार्टी की यह दिल्ली वाली सरकार जरा भी विवेकशील होती तो यह सरकार घर्मंबीर को उसी क्षण अर्थात् भाषण देने के दूसरे ही क्षण वहां से हटा देती और ऐसा करने से उस की इज्जत बढ़ती। यह अकेले घर्मंबीर के भाषण का सबाल नहीं है या कलकत्ते की असेम्बली में क्या होता है इस की भी हमको ज्यादा फिल नहीं है बल्कि हम को तो फिल यह हो रही है कि मान लीजिये कि यह रास्ता खुल जाता है और अगले साल जब बजट सैशन होगा और यहां पर सेंट्रल हाल में राष्ट्रपति महोदय श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी और बब्हाण साहब के तैयार किये हुए अभिभाषण में से 20 लाइंस छोड़ कर पढ़ेंगे तो उस हालत में इस सदन को क्या करना होगा और क्या नीति अपनानी होगी? इस चीज के ऊपर आप को विचार करना चाहिए। उस दिन क्या इसी बहादुरी के साथ वह राष्ट्रपति की हिफाजत करेंगे या उस के खिलाफ इम्पीचमेंट का प्रस्ताव लायेंगे? अगर राष्ट्रपति के खिलाफ आप इस तरह का इम्पीचमेंट का प्रस्ताव लायेंगे तो फिर आप को यह तय करना होगा कि गवर्नर के खिलाफ क्या किया जाय? आप लोग यह कहते हैं कि गवर्नर के खिलाफ इम्पीचमेंट का कोई विधान नहीं है। गवर्नर राष्ट्रपति का एजेंट होता है और राष्ट्रपति का एजेंट होने के नाते उस की सारी गलती की जिम्मेदारी दिल्ली सरकार पर आती है तो मैं यहां पर दिल्ली की केन्द्रीय सरकार के उन मंत्रियों पर आरोप लगाऊंगा जिन्होंने घर्मंबीर साहब को बंगाल का गवर्नर बनाने की राष्ट्रपति को सलाह दी थी और मैं चाहूँगा कि यह सदन उन मंत्रियों को बर्सास्त करे चाहे उस

में चम्हाण साहब आते हों और चाहे श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी आती हों। चूंकि मेरा समय समाप्त हो गया है इसलिए और प्रथिक न कहते हुए अध्यक्ष महोदय को धन्यवाद दूंगा और अपना स्थान प्रहरण करता हूँ।

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central) : On a point of order, Sir, Under Rule 380, I want that the words, *shaddar* and** should be deleted from the records. At least the people should be spared. Let the history not know that we have descended so low as to use any word with the pretext that it is a maiden speech. Therefore, these words should be deleted.

MR. SPEAKER : What are the words to which you object ?

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : The word** should be deleted. The second word which I would like to be deleted and expunged is 'Ghaddar' which was used with reference to a party. The third word is ** which was used with respect to Governors ; he said**. These three words should be expunged from the record. In the interest of maintaining the sanctity of the House, the dignity of the House, the record should be put straight. (Interruption).

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL (Dabhoi) : He was also using the word 'agent' in a peculiar sense. That should also be expunged. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down. There is no debate on this.

The first word is really bad ; it is not in good taste. Therefore, that will be removed. About the other word, I do not know whether he used it in connection with a particular Governor or generally in regard to Governors. If the reference is to Governors generally, there is nothing to be expunged. But if in regard to one Governor, a particular Governor, he said something derogatory, it should also be expunged. (Interruptions). If it is against any particular Governor mentioning the name, that is certainly very bad because he is not here, and that should also be expunged.

Now, we shall have to conclude in 10 or 15 minutes. The Home Minister has to reply. Then, the Mover has also the right of reply.

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (हायुड) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस प्रस्ताव को दो भागों में विभक्त करता हूँ। एक भाग इस प्रस्ताव का है पश्चिमी बंगाल, केन्द्रीय सरकार और उस के नेता। दूसरा भाग है पश्चिमी बंगाल के राज्यपाल श्री धर्मदीर्घ और संयुक्त मोर्चे की सरकार का उन के साथ व्यवहार।

जहां तक पश्चिमी बंगाल का सम्बन्ध है, मुझे इस बात को कहने की आप अनुमति दीजिये कि पश्चिमी बंगाल में एक समय इस प्रकार के नेताओं की ऐसी पैदा हुई जिस ने न केवल बंगाल का वरन् सारे देश का नेतृत्व किया है। एक ऐसा समय था जब बंगाल के पास सी. आर. दास जैसे नेता थे, सुभाषचन्द्र बोस जैसे नेता थे, डा० श्यामा प्रसाद मुकर्जी जैसे नेता थे, और उसी ऐसी में डा० विज्ञान चन्द्र राय जैसे नेता थे। बंगाल की अपनी एक परम्परा रही है। आज जो स्थिति बनी है, उस का मैं बहुत बड़ा कारण यह भी मानता हूँ कि बंगाल के पास आज उस स्तर का नेता नहीं रहा। लेकिन इस में मैं बंगाल को दोषी नहीं ठहराता। इसके लिए मैं दोषी ठहराना चाहता हूँ उन लोगों को। मैं आज उन से आत्म-निरीक्षण के लिए कहना चाहता हूँ कि बंगाल के अन्दर जो ईमानदार और चरित्रवान् व्यक्ति उभर कर आये उन के चरित्र-हनन का पाप उन में से कितनों पर है। यह आज हम अपने हृदय पर हाथ रख कर पूछें। वर्णा आज बंगाल की वह स्थिति न होती जिस को से कर सदन में भी चिन्ता व्याप्त है और देश के कोने कोने में भी चिन्ता व्याप्त है।

दूसरी बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ केन्द्रीय सरकार के नेताओं से जिस समय राज्यपालों की नियुक्ति का प्रश्न आया, उस समय वह

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

भूल गये राज्य सरकारों से परामर्श लेते समय कि एक ऐसा समय भी आ सकता है जब देश में कुछ ऐसे भी राज्य हों जिन में कांग्रेस की सरकारें न रहें। उस समय ही यदि सरकार ने संविधान की परम्पराओं का पालन किया होता तो शायद पश्चिमी बंगाल को शिकायत का मौका न मिलता।

लेकिन इस से भी आगे बढ़ कर जो तीसरी भूल में बतलाना चाहता हूँ वह यह कि राज्यपाल के पद और ऐसे व्यक्तियों के पद का कहाँ कहाँ दुरुपयोग हुआ है। उदाहरण के लिए मैं केवल एक स्थान राजस्थान को ही पेश करना चाहता हूँ। वहाँ एक ऐसे व्यक्ति थे जो आज दुनिया में नहीं हैं। मैं उसका नाम नहीं लेना चाहता। उनका सारा जीवन पवित्रता के साथ बीता। लेकिन अन्त समय में उस पद का दुरुपयोग उन्होंने वहाँ की कांग्रेस पार्टी का बहुमत बनाने के लिए जिस तरह किया उस के आधार पर मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कांग्रेस पार्टी के नेताओं से कि वह आज थोड़ा आत्म-निरीक्षण करें। इस प्रकार की स्थिति के पैदा होने में कहीं उन का ही तो किसी प्रकार से हाथ नहीं है।

मैं दो बातें विशेष रूप से कहना चाहता हूँ संयुक्त मोर्चे की सरकार और पश्चिमी बंगाल के गवर्नर के सम्बन्ध में। जिस समय संविधान निर्माताओं के सामने संविधान का ड्राफ्ट आया उस समय राज्यपाल के सम्बन्ध में यह कहा गया था कि राज्यपाल निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधि होगा। लेकिन संविधान सभा के सदस्यों ने इस बात को सर्वसम्मति से स्वीकार किया कि निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधि यदि राज्यपाल होगा तो केन्द्र के हाथ कबजीर रहेंगे। उन्होंने उस ड्राफ्ट में परिवर्तन किया और परिवर्तन करके संविधान की घास 185 में यह नियत किया कि राज्यपाल राष्ट्रपति के द्वारा नियुक्त होगा। प्रब कम्युनिस्ट मानवांची पार्टी के सेकेटरी श्री सुदर्शन ने कल कलकत्ता के अन्दर एक बहुत बय दिया है।

उन्होंने कहा है कि राज्यपाल निर्वाचित होना चाहिये। श्री सुदर्शन को केवल निर्वाचित राज्यपाल प्रभेक्षित नहीं है बल्कि श्री सुदर्शन की धारणा यह है कि भारत के संविधान में केन्द्र के मजबूत हाथों की जो परम्परा है, उस पर किसी प्रकार आधात होना चाहिये। उनका लक्ष्य पश्चिमी बंगाल के राज्यपाल श्री धर्मवीर नहीं है। उनका लक्ष्य केन्द्रीय सरकार और भारत का संविधान है। हाँ कहीं अगर वह इस प्रकार से राज्यपाल के निर्वाचित की प्रक्रिया को पुष्ट करते जैसा कि राज्य सभा में श्री चागला ने कहा है तो शायद हम उस पर विचार भी करते। लेकिन श्री सुदर्शन के भाषण में इस प्रकार का ट्रिटिकोण परिलक्षित नहीं होता है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि पश्चिमी बंगाल के राज्यपाल के भाषण के बे दो पैराग्राम्स क्या हैं जिनको उन्होंने पढ़ा नहीं है अब वह जिन को उन्होंने छोड़ दिया है? अगर मेरे पास जो इनका हिस्सी अनुवाद है वह सही है तो इसका नियंत्रण में सदन के माननीय सदस्यों पर ही छोड़ना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उन्होंने ऐसा करके ठीक किया है या नहीं। एक पैरे के शब्द यह हैं:

“आप सब को मालूम है कि किस तानाशाही और असर्वदानिक ढंग से जनता द्वारा उनी गयी मोर्चा सरकार 21 नवम्बर, 1967 को इस शक्ति सम्बन्ध संस्था से अनुबंधि प्राप्त किये बगैर बर्लास्ट की गई।”

इसी पैरे के दूसरे शब्द ये हैं:

“राज्य की जनता को यह जान कर घस्का लगा कि इस लोकसभा विरोधी कार्य को केन्द्र सरकार का पूर्ण समर्थन प्राप्त था।”

दूसरे पैरे के जो अंक हैं, उनको मैं पढ़ कर प्रब आपको सुनाना चाहता हूँ:

“जिन्होंने बेशर्मी के साथ संविधान का

उल्लंघन करते हुए मक्का अपने हाथ में ली, शहरों गांवों, श्रीदेविक केन्द्रों और शिक्षा संस्थाओं में लाखों लाख लोग लोकतन्त्री आनंदोलन के लिए बाहर निकल पड़े।"

अब मैं सदन के विवेक पर ही इस बात को छोड़ना चाहता हूँ कि श्री धर्मवीर जैसा अविक्त जिसके हाथ में भाषण के ये अंश पढ़ने के लिए दिये गए वह अपनी असफलता या अपने लिए इस प्रकार के विरोधी प्रमाणपत्र को इस भाषण को पढ़ कर कैसे ले सकता था?

मैं अपने मित्रों से एक और बात भी कहना चाहता हूँ। इस भाषण के बाद पश्चिम बंगाल की विधान सभा ने एक घन्यवाद का प्रस्ताव पास किया है। उस घन्यवाद के प्रस्ताव में ये शब्द रखे हैं कि राज्यपाल ने असंबैधानिक ढंग से जो दो पैरे छोड़ दिये हैं, इसके लिए यह सभा खेद प्रकट करते हुए राज्यपाल को घन्यवाद देती है। समझ में नहीं आता है कि इस घन्यवाद प्रस्ताव का क्या अर्थ होता है। एक और तो राज्यपाल को घन्यवाद दिया जा रहा है और दूसरी ओर राज्यपाल की असंबैधानिक कार्यवाही की आलोचना भी की जा रही है। समझ में नहीं आया कि असंबैधानिक कार्यवाही भी राज्यपाल कर रहे हैं फिर भी उनको घन्यवाद दिया जा रहा है। फिर भेरे मन ने कहा कि इस पार्टी का तो अपना यह इतिहास है कि असंबैधानिक कार्य करने पर ही यह घन्यवाद देती है। यदि उन्होंने इस प्रकार का प्रस्ताव पास किया है तो उनका अपना कोई दोष नहीं है, उनको परम्पराओं का ही दोष है।

अपनी बात को समाप्ति की ओर ले जाते हुए, आप मुझे आज इस कदु सत्य को कहने के लिए इस सदन में आशा दीजिये कि पश्चिमी बंगाल के राज्यपाल के खिलाफ अगर किसी ने असन्तोष को आमंत्रण दिया तो भारत की प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने दिया या जिस समय वह शान्ति निकेतन विश्वविद्यालय में दीक्षान्त भाषण देने के लिए गई तो वहाँ उन से तुक्रा गया कि पश्चिम बंगाल के राज्य-

पाल को हटाने के सम्बन्ध में आपको क्या कहना है। श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने उत्तर दिया कि अभी किसी ने लिखित रूप से हमारे पास आवेदनपत्र नहीं भेजा है। उस समय अगर श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ये शब्द कहती कि राज्यपाल राष्ट्रपति का चुना हुआ प्रतिनिधि है। राष्ट्रपति के विवेक में किसी दूसरे को निरांय देने का अधिकार नहीं है। इससे तस्वीर का रूप ही दूसरा होता। इन शब्दों को कहने के बाय श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ये शब्द कह गई कि अभी किसी ने हमारे पास लिख कर नहीं भेजा है। ऐसा कह कर उन्होंने असन्तोष को स्वयं आमंत्रण दिया। इस सरकार ने इस प्रकार की अस्वस्थ परम्परामें समय समय पर डाली है।

अभी कुछ समय हुआ जब प्रधान मंत्री का निर्वाचित हुआ उस समय कुछ प्रांतों के मुख्य मंत्रियों को यहाँ बुलाकर बिठा लिया गया और संसद सदस्यों के विवेक पर प्रधान मंत्री के चुनाव को न छोड़कर मुख्य मंत्रियों के प्रभाव का उपयोग किया गया। अब अगर इस प्रकार की स्थिति हो रही है तो उसके कारण दुसरी क्यों होते हो? इन अस्वस्थ परम्पराओं को डालने में आपका भी कितना हाथ रहा है इसको भी थोड़ा अपने गिरहान में मुह डाल कर आप देलो। पश्चिम बंगाल की सरकार के कहने पर आपने पश्चिम बंगाल के गवर्नर श्री धर्मवीर को हटा दिया तो आगे चल कर इसका क्या परिणाम निकलेगा? श्री चम्पालाल के उस दिन के बक्तव्य को मुन कर मुझे बड़ा आशय हुआ। इस में उन्होंने कहा था कि छः मार्च तक उनको हटाने का कोई विचार नहीं है। इसका मतलब यह है कि छः मार्च के बाद उनको हटाने का आपका विचार है। आपको स्पष्ट भाव में कहना चाहिये था कि राष्ट्रपति के द्वारा नियुक्त किये गये राज्यपाल को हटाने के बारे में हम कोई अवधि निर्धारित कर सकते हैं। इसको कहने के बाय उन्होंने कहा कि छः मार्च तक हटाने का कोई विचार नहीं है। मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे नेताओं और

[श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री]

विशेष कर मंत्री पदों पर बैठे हुए व्यक्तियों की जो भाषा है वह बड़ी संयत और संतुलित होनी चाहिये।

उन के शब्दों के ऐसे अर्थ भी निकाले जा सकते हैं, जो कि प्रवांछित हों। मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर उस ने पश्चिमी बंगाल के गवर्नर को एक सरकार के कहने पर हटाया, तो वह देश में प्रसंतोष को जन्म देगी। कल मध्य प्रदेश और बिहार में भी ऐसी ही मार्गें उठने वाली हैं। अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं तो आप के माध्यम से महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यदि वह अपने नियुक्त किये हुए अपने प्रतिनिधियों के गौरव की रक्षा नहीं कर सकते, तो उन्हें इस पद को ही समाप्त कर देना चाहिये। अगर संविधान की मान्यताओं के अनुसार राज्यपाल के पद को बनाये रखना है, तो राज्यपालों के गौरव और गरिमा की रक्षा करनी चाहिये।

आज जब यह प्रश्न उठ ही गया और सारे देश में चर्चा का विषय बन गया है, तो मैं यह मंत्री को, उप प्रधान मंत्री को, जो कि सदन में बैठे हुए हैं, और सरकार को कहना चाहता हूँ कि उन्हें इस प्रकार की स्वस्थ परम्परायें कायम रखनी चाहिएं। जिस से यह प्रश्न फिर न उठे और लोगों में चर्चा का विषय न बने।

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the other day, when you decided to have this debate, you very rightly said that the constitutional aspects of the problem and the academic aspects of the problem would be very carefully considered during this debate. I must say the first half of the debate was very useful from this point of view, and the basic, constitutional issue of this debate was this, namely, the constitutional position of the Governor in the whole set-up of the Constitution, and the other aspects of the problem that was considered by the House was the specific action of the Governor of West Bengal in omitting two paragraphs from the address that he was to deliver on

the 6th March. I think these are the two aspects to be considered.

When I came to listen to the debate, I came with an open mind. I really wanted to know the position that would be taken: of course, as a Government we are committed to a certain argument, but I was in my personal capacity open to being convinced in the sense that I wanted to see whether the arguments indicate a final conclusion. From this point of view, I must say that the honours of this debate go to Mr. Asoke Sen and Mr. Govinda Menon.

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur): You have reached this conclusion even before you heard the debate!

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I came to this conclusion before I got up; that is true; but it was after listening to the speeches. What is the issue here when we are discussing this particular matter? The issue is not political; some people unnecessarily attach importance to it. Certainly they have advanced political arguments. But the issue was whether the action that the Governor of West Bengal took in 1967 was constitutional or not. And on that issue the High Court of Calcutta had given its verdict. Whether that verdict is right or wrong can only be challenged and decided in the Supreme Court which is higher than the high courts: whether this is to be done through the interpretation of the constitutional verdict or whether it can be decided in a legislature of the State Government.

The only body which has the right of amending the Constitution is this House, and no other legislature. The legislatures have their own powers and they are sovereign in their own respective fields of rights, etc., but they have no constitutional power to interpret the Constitution or even amend the Constitution. In this matter I must say that the constitutional position, as far as I can see, is very clear. The point is whether by putting those words in the mouth of the Governor—they could have interpreted the Constitution as they liked. It is very clear: that this was a completely unconstitutional position.

The other aspects was whether the

Governor had the right to omit two paragraphs in the address he was supposed to deliver.

The constitutional aspects of the nature and character of the address of the Head of State while opening a joint session have been gone into very carefully. It is a public declaration of policy that the Government wants to follow in the coming year. This is what the address is expected to say.

Some hon. members have tried to quote the two paragraphs out of context. But if we read them completely as a whole, they try to give a verdict on what happened a couple of years ago. The address is supposed to look to the future and to the present. But the two paras tried to interpret history as they liked or did not like it.

AN HON. MEMBER : Who is to decide it ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : The Constitution itself has decided it. The nature of the speech was supposed to be a statement of the causes of the summons. Naturally the summons is supposed to look to the present and to the future. The Governor was not supposed to write a history ...

श्री जार्ज फर्नेंडोज़ : राष्ट्रपति लिखते हैं कसल बहुत ही प्रच्छी है तो वह क्या है ?

श्री यशवन्त राव अव्हारण : "प्रच्छी है" के माने हैं प्रेजेन्ट !

The constitutional aspects appear to be very clear.

I do not want to say a word which will come in the way of the relations of the newly elected Government of West Bengal and the Central Government. I do not want to look to the past ; I want to look to the present and the future. I do not want to make any statement which will unnecessarily create bitterness and put obstacles in the way of co-operation between the rightly elected Government of the State and the Central Government. I do not want to go into those aspects, though some members used a very uncharitable expression that the Governor deserved the order of the boot. It is a fashionable phrase with my hon. friend, Mr. Mukerjee particularly. He is free to use the language of the boot, but I do not want

to repeat such phrases. The UF Government in West Bengal have their constitutional rights and within those constitutional rights, they have to use that mandate for the development of West Bengal in the right manner. They are entitled to do that. But I do not understand why they should have a complex of defeat. When they have won, it is much better they behave like victors. Why this idea of trying to humiliate the Head of the State ? That too, after I made the statement on the floor of the House ? What really mattered to them was the fact that the Governor had made a request to the Government of India, to the Prime Minister, that he wanted a change on personal grounds and it was said that the Government of India was considering his request.

DR. SURYA PRAKASH PURI (Nawada) : Why the Prime Minister ? It should be the President to receive the request from the Governor ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : She represents the Government and it is on the advice of the Government that the President acts. That is an elementary aspect of the Constitution and if he does not know it, I cannot help it. It is elementary political understanding that the issue ought to have been left there. The question of creating this sort of personal tension and bitterness was not called for.

And the unfortunate controversy that has been raised afterwards is neither complimentary to this Government and to this House nor to that government and to that House. It is a very unpleasant part of the events and I would request this hon. House to forget it. Let us really forget this matter.

SHRI NAMBIAR : Forget and forgive also.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : As far as I am concerned, I have always forgiven you.

SHRI UMANATH : You have not forgiven the Central Government employees.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : The constitutional issues are very clear. But I am not dealing with the constitutional aspect ; I am dealing with the political aspect of the problem, because ultimately the mandate for this government, or mandate for any government for that matter flows from it, whatever may be the philosophy. I have nothing to say about the philosophy. Shri Ramamurti tried to interpret it in a different way. Shri Hiren Mukerjee went to find examples from the medieval history of Charles, Richards and Edwards. Let us forget all that history ; let us deal with Mukerjee's, Trivedi's and Ramamurthi's, the present and the future. Let us think about that.

I would only tell them one thing. Now that you have won, use that victory for the betterment of Bengal, for strengthening the relations of Bengal with other States and, ultimately, strengthening the unity of this country and strengthening the democracy of this country. This, really speaking, is your mandate and you have to use it.

But, in spite of the victory, some people sometimes forget that they have won. My hon. friend, Shri Asoke Sen gave the example of war-time leader, Sir Winston Churchill. I was reminded of another statement by another esteemed leader, of course a century before, Napoleon. When he was fighting the Britishers...

SHRI UMANATH : You are going beyond the medieval age.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : What could I do ? You understand only the language of the medieval age. That is why I am going into it ; otherwise I would not have liked to refer to it.

The difficulty of the Britishers then was that many a times Napoleon had defeated the Britishers ; but every-time the Britishers made preparation and started a war with Napoleon. So, once Napoleon said in a very typical remark "Britishers never know when they are defeated because Britishers have never understood what defeat was." I may say with a little change that my United friends never understand when they are victorious, because they have developed a complex of defeat so long. Really speaking, they should know they are victorious. So, why start this this minor controversy about what happened two years before ? Be

magnanimous, be sportive to the Governor. Let us go ahead, let us accept a constructive programme, let us accept the constitutional way, let us strengthen the unity of India, let us strengthen the welfare of the people of India because, really speaking, these are the issues that are involved. Unnecessarily going into other aspects and creating further bitterness is something which, really speaking, should be avoided.

SHRI NAMBIAR : It is not so simple.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : Suppose a State government makes a plea that the Constitution should be amended, is it unconstitutional. Of course, the State Government has no right or power to amend the Constitution. But it can make such a request. Is it wrong on the part of the State to make such a request ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I have never said that the State has no right to make such a plea. My only statement was that the State Legislature cannot start amending or interpreting the Constitution. That is my limited submission. What Acharya Kripalani said was, really speaking, a very elementary thing of human psychology. Can you expect a man, particularly a man of a Governor's status, to come forward and say that he had made all these mistakes ? It was incomprehensible. Nobody would have done that.

As I said, I do not want to go into the details and creat further problems for the United Front or the Central Government. I would only say that having debated this whole issue from the constitutional and political point of view, the hon. mover should be sportive enough to withdraw the motion and if the hon. Members of the opposition do not do that, I would request the hon. House to reject it.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the appeal of the Home Minister would have some influence on me if actually he had replied to the points raised in the debate. He made just a political speech. Probably, he had no points to answer them. By no stretch of imagination, he would have said that what Mr. Govinda Menon and Mr. A. K. Sen said was the best aspect of the whole debate. I

was expecting Mr. A. K. Sen, as a constitutional lawyer of eminence, that he will point out a place in the Constitution wherein lies the power of the Governor to use his discretion in a manner in which the Governor of West Bengal used it in this matter. No one amongst them has come out even with a precedent or interpretation of any Constitution or of any authority to show that the Governor has the power to delete or omit the paragraphs. That is the main point at issue, that he did act in an unconstitutional manner which was beyond his powers.

Sir, Mr. Govinda Menon was quoting against himself. When he was quoting Mr. Morrison, he accepted the plea that it is the Cabinet which prepares the draft, it is the Cabinet, the Council of Ministers, which finalises the draft and which is sent to the Governor for his suggestions. That is what he said. But nowhere he quoted the authority, whether the Governor has the power, even if that objection is over-ruled or not accepted by the Cabinet, not to read it and omit it. Where does he get the power? Then, he conveniently avoided quoting the other portion which says :

"It is, therefore, beyond doubt that the Governor cannot alter the speeches prepared for him by the Cabinet if the Cabinet is not willing to incorporate the changes suggested by the Governor."

He conveniently avoided quoting this portion from Mr. Morrison's book. The whole question remains to be considered. Let alone the political aspect of it. As I said at the end of my speech, we should all seriously consider whether the office of the Governor should be utilised for such purposes and, if not, how can the dignity and the position given in the Constitution be preserved. What procedure and what conventions should we establish?

I am completely unconvinced of what has been said about the discretion of the Governor. Much has been made about the judgment of the High Court. Mr. A. K. Sen quoted some portions from the proceedings of the High Court also. I beg to submit that what was stated in the Address which was to be read by the Governor was no comment on the judicial pronouncement. There was no such thing.

I may remind my friends, if they have any memory left, that the Presiding Officer's

Conference presided over by you Sir, even after the High Court's verdict, passed a resolution—I do not know whether West Bengal Speaker Mr. Banerjee was present in that Conference or not—that excepting the Assembly or the legislature, no other authority, without the test of the majority in the House, has a right to dismiss a popularly elected Government. This is a verdict given by the Presiding Officers' Conference attended by all Speakers of Legislatures. My friends want to suggest that since the High Court did it, the Speakers have no right to do it. What was involved in this? I repeat it was the Governor who committed a mistake. The mistake is this that he becomes sensitive. That is how some of our friends who supported him are taking in that light. It was unnecessary for the Governor to feel sensitive about it as if he was the custodian of the political system of the Centre and to defend his personal dignity in a manner which involves gross violation of the Constitution.

The sum-total of the whole debate seems to be that the questions raised in the debate remain unanswered. Unless we disapprove such a conduct, unless the Parliament itself resists it and considers the matter, I do not think this Government will ever realise that they are really, if I may say so, violating the Constitution and creating a precedent which will not augur well for the future.

Therefore, I am unable to accede to his request to withdraw this. But I am prepared to accept the substitute motion moved by Shri Tenneti Viswanatham. I hope the House would accept my motion with that substitute motion.

MR. SPEAKER : The substitute motions have to be put to the vote of the House. May I put Mr. Mukerjee's motion to the vote of the House?

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : Since the mover has accepted the other substitute motion, I do not want to press mine.

The substitute motion No. 1 was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. SPEAKER : Is Mr. Rabindra Ray pressing his substitute motion?

SHRI RABI RAY : No.

The substitute motion No. 3 was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. George Fernandes.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : I also withdraw my substitute motion.

The substitute motion No. 4 was, by leave, withdrawn

MR. SPEAKER : I now put Mr. Tenneti Viswanatham's substitute motion to the vote of the House. The question is :

'That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely :—

"This House, having considered the statement made by the Minister of Home Affairs on the 6th March, 1969 regarding the Address by the Governor of West Bengal to both Houses of the State Legislature assembled together on the 6th March, 1969, is of the opinion that the action of the West Bengal Governor in skipping over parts of the Address to

the Assembly and Council Members made on the 6th March is against the spirit and letter of the Constitution and disapproves of such action on the part of a Governor". (2)

The motion was negatived.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Thirty-first Report

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): I beg to present the Thirty-first Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

MR. SPEAKER : The House stands adjourned till 11 A. M. tomorrow.

20.18 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, March 11, 1969/Phalgun 20, 1890 (Suka).