

Fourth Series, No.34

Thursday, April 7, 1969
Chaitra 17, 1891 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

**Seventh Session
(Fourth Lok Sabha)**



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

CONTENTS

No. 34—Thursday, April 7, 1969/Chaitra 17, 1891 (Saka)

COLUMNS

Oral Answers to Questions—

*Starred Questions Nos. 901, 916, 903, and 904 ... 1-33

Short Notice Question No. 13 and 890 ... 33-47

Written Answers to Questions :—

Starred Questions Nos. 902, 905 to 915, and 917 to 930 ... 47-72

Unstarred Questions Nos. 5353 to 5355, 5357 to 5411,
5413 to 5427, 5429 to 5478, 5480 to 5504, 5506 to 5522
and 5524 to 5532 ... 73-225

Statements correcting reply to USQ 4187 dated 24.3.69 ... 225

Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—

Reported attack on Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal
Nehru in a Souvenir ... 226-36

Re. Calling Attention Notice

(Query) ... 236-41

Questions of Privilege against Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister—

Shri Govinda Menon ... 241-65

Shri C. C. Desai ... 259-95

Shri Shivajirao S. Deshmukh ... 266-67

Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee ... 267-68

Shri Chengalraya Naidu ... 268-71

Shri Anbazhagan ... 271-73

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha ... 273-75

Shri S. A. Dange ... 275-78

Shri K. Narayana Rao ... 278-82

Shri E. K. Nayanar ... 282-85

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma ... 285-86

Shri S. Kundu ... 287-88

Shri Madhu Limaye ... 288-90

Papers Laid on the Table ... 290-95

Petition re. Prevention of Food Adulteration Act ... 296

Demands for Grants ... 296

Ministry of External Affairs ... 296-344

Shri Sant Bux Singh ... 296-344

Shri M. L. Sondhi ... 296-303

Shri K. R. Ganesh ... 303-14

Shri Manoharan ... 314-21

... 321-28

*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 Surendra Pal Singh		328-40
Shri Bakar Ali Mirza		340-44
Dr. Ranen Sen		344
Business Advisory Committee— Thirty-fourth Report		
Half-an Hour Discussion		
Coir Industry in Kerala	...	344-60
Shrimati Suseela Gopalan	...	344-60
Shri B. R. Bhagat	...	349-56

LOK SABHA

Monday, April 7, 1969/Chaitra 17, 1891
(Saka)

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

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Question
No. 901.

AN HON. MEMBER : Question 916
may also be taken up along with this, as it
is on the same subject.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Yes.

Flood Control Measures in Gujarat

*901. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH
MAHIDA : Will the Minister of IRRIGA-
TION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Gujarat
have submitted a number of projects for per-
manent flood control measures in Gujarat ;

(b) if so, the nature and estimated exp-
enditure for such control measures ; and

(c) whether Government have approved
these projects and recommended their inclu-
sion in the Fourth Plan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER
(SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a)
Not yet, Sir.

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

Flood Control Schemes

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

(a) the amount given to the different
States with were affected by floods for
flood-control schemes during the years 1967-
68 and 1968-69 ; and

(b) the proposed provision for different
States in the Fourth Plan for Flood Control
Schemes ?

सिबाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री
सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद):(क) एक विवरण सभा पटल
पर रखा जाता है।

विवरण

राज्य का नाम	वित्त मंत्रालय द्वारा बनाया गया बाढ़ नियंत्रण के लिये केंद्रीय सहायत का आवंटन।	
	1967-98	1968-69
	(लाख रुपये)	
आंध्र प्रदेश	15.00	5.00
असम	215.00	300.00
बिहार	118.00+	150.00%
गुजरात	9.50	10.50
हरियाणा	69.00	83.00
जम्मू और कश्मीर	105.00	90.00
केरल	75.00	75.00

मध्य प्रदेश	5.00	5.00
महाराष्ट्र	2.00	3.00
मैसूर	7.00	3.00
उड़ीसा	45.00	25.00
पंजाब	60.00	11.00
राजस्थान	100.00	80.00
तामिलनाडु	2.00	—
उत्तर प्रदेश	125.00	125.00
पश्चिम बंगाल	73.00	119.00*

+ कोसी कार्यों के लिए 25 लाख रुपये शामिल हैं

%कोसी कार्यों के लिए 16 लाख रुपये शामिल हैं

+ तटबंधों को ऊंचा और पक्का करने के लिए 50 लाख रुपये की विशेष सहायता शामिल है।

(ख) चौथी योजना को अभी अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया।

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA: Flood and forest are inter-connected. When forest are indiscriminately cut, as in the case of the Narmada basin, heavy floods have resulted. In my own home town of Chandod by the river Narmada in the district of Baroda in Gujarat State, we have had 10 heavy floods in the last three decades. Last year my home town was under 20 feet of water. May I know whether forest is a State subject. If so, is it a fact that the national forest policy enunciated by the Government of India in 1952 has largely remained unimplemented? If so, what measures are the Ministry going to take?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): I am afraid this question has to be put to the Ministry of Agriculture. So far as the floods of 1968 are concerned, the hon. member is correct in saying that there were unprecedented floods resulting in a loss of nearly Rs. 34 crores.

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA: In view of the heavy and unprecedent floods in Tapi and Narmada, will these recur every year or will measures be taken in the Narmada basin to prevent them? In his own statement of 14-12-67, the Minister stated that Madhya Pradesh has 33,150 sq.

miles, Maharashtra 595 sq. miles and Gujarat has 4,400 square miles of the catchment area. If forests are not grown in the area—he says it is a State subject—because of denudation of forests, waters rush down resulting in these floods. In his statement of 25-12-67, the Minister stated that 'progress of irrigation projects in Gujarat is slow due to constraint of financial resources'. If these measures are not taken, what is there to prevent floods?

DR. K. L. RAO: The Gujarat Government has sanctioned one circle and a number of divisions to investigate measures to be undertaken to prevent floods. We are awaiting proposals from the State Government.

श्री सीता राम केसरी: अभी विगत वर्ष, 1869 में गंडक, कोसी और गंगा, इन तीनों नदियों में बाढ़ के कारण भयंकर क्षति हुई, हजारों जानवर मर गए, हजारों भोपड़ियां बह गई—पूणिया के इर्दगिर्द, दरभंगा में और जो आपका 31 नम्बर का राजपथ है उसमें कई बार दरार पड़ गई जिसके कारण भयंकर स्थिति उत्पन्न हो जाती है और सरकार

अक्सर हमें आश्वासन देती है कि कौसी के कारण जो बाढ़ आती है उसमें सुधार हो रहा है मगर गंगा के कारण, गंडक के कारण और दूसरी छोटी-छोटी नदियों के कारण जो भयंकर बाढ़ उपस्थित हो जाती है, उसको रोकने के लिए आपके पास क्या विशेष योजना है ? कोसी के सम्बन्ध में जो आप कहते हैं और उसको हमने मान भी लिया कि वह समस्या भयंकर है, क्योंकि नेपाल से वह नदी आती है इसलिए बहुत कुछ करना कठिन है लेकिन गंगा गंडक और दूसरी छोटी-छोटी नदियों के कारण जो भयंकर बाढ़ आती है जिसमें सारा इलाका-पूर्णिमा, दरभंगा, सहस्र का और भागलपुर का उत्तरी भाग जलमग्न हो जाने के कारण करोड़ों रुपए की सम्पत्ति नष्ट हो जाती है, उसको बचाने के लिए अभी मौजूद अवस्था में आपके पास क्या योजना है ?

DR. K. L. RAO : So far as Kosi is concerned we have taken sufficiently adequate measures which have saved quite a large amount of area in North Bihar from Kosi floods. Unfortunately, last year there was a breach at the very end of the system and that inundated some areas. Otherwise we should expect that in the Kosi area floods have been prevented. So far as the general flood situation in the country is concerned the works so far undertaken have protected only 25 per cent of the area subject to floods. Much more has got to be done and it is not possible to say we will be able to prevent damage to other areas by Ganges and other rivers within a fixed time.

श्री सीतराम केसरी : अध्यक्ष जी, हमारे प्रदेश में बाढ़ के कारण, खासकर कोसी और गंगा की बाढ़ के कारण भयंकर क्षति होती रहती है और सरकार आश्वासन देते रहती है कि बाढ़ से बचाने के लिए योजनाओं पर विचार किया जायेगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कोसी में जो भयंकर बाढ़ आती है जिससे लाखों एकड़ फसल बर्बाद हो जाती है—विगत

वर्ष भारी क्षति हुई थी और हर साल इसी प्रकार की क्षति होती रहती है—और गंगा की बाढ़ से भी करोड़ों रुपए की क्षति होती रहती है, और अभी आगे जो बाढ़ आने की सम्भावना है उसको रोकने के लिए आपके पास मौजूदा अवस्था में कोई योजना है या नहीं ?

DR. K. L. RAO : Darbhanga area is not so much affected by Kosi. It is more affected by the Kamla Balan and Adhwara system. We have got to take steps to tackle Kamla Balan. We have taken some steps but we have not yet completed them. We have appointed a committee to go into the matter and give us a very nice report. The actual implementation will depend upon the money available from the State, the money that Bihar can spare. Of course, North Bihar is one of the very difficult areas of India where there is a concentration of floods and it will take some time to be able to say that North Bihar will be free from floods to a very large extent.

SHRI C. C. DESAI : The hon. Minister is aware of the fact that the Narmada Scheme is the largest pending scheme, particularly because of flood control, irrigation and power potential. I would like to know what is being done. We read everyday that the last attempt is being made, but this 'last attempt' has been in progress for the last so many years. When will this scheme to a third be referred to arbitration or adjudication party ? We want to know the exact date. May I also know whether a time limit will be fixed so that we will get the report of the arbitrator or the tribunal as early as possible ?

Dr. K. L. RAO : The hon. Member is aware that there has been a change of Government in Madhya Pradesh. Naturally, we have got to wait for the Ministry to be formed. As soon as the Ministry is formed we will take up the case with the State.

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Sir, floods are caused by heavy rainfall in the upper regions of rivers. Floods of Gujarat, were caused by heavy rainfall in the catchment areas of Narmada and Tapi. If the flow of water from these is not checked the floods in Gujarat cannot

be checked. May I therefore know from the hon. Minister what step, if any, the Government is proposing to take to check the flow of water from Madhya Pradesh so that floods may be prevented in Gujarat ?

Dr. K.L. RAO : It is not possible to take any step in Madhya Pradesh to prevent complete flooding in Gujarat. In the deltaic areas separate steps have to be taken like construction of reservoir and flood embankments. Both these schemes are necessary on Tapi. They are nearly complete and will be completed by June 1971, when the floods in Tapi will be fairly well controlled. On Narmada unless the reservoir is constructed, it will not be possible to say when it will be effectively checked. These will take some time. After all, Gujarat has come in the flood-map of India only last year. Up to that there were no noticeable floods in that region.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : From the statement which is being laid on the Table I find that the amount of Central assistance allocated to West Bengal in 1967-68 was Rs. 73 lakhs. In the next year - that is after the devastating floods in North Bengal about which you know - the allocation made is Rs. 119 lakhs and there is a foot-note saying that this Rs. 119 lakhs also includes the special assistance of Rs. 50 lakhs to meet the expenditure on raising and strengthening of embankments. That means if this special grant of Rs. 50 lakhs is deducted from Rs. 119 lakhs the amount which is actually left is less than what you allocated last year. I would like to ask the Minister, in view of what happened in Jalpaiguri District and Cooch Behar and Darjeeling Districts and the fact that the whole of North Bengal was practically devastated, should this special expenditure for embankments be mixed up with the normal assistance for flood control for which even less has been allocated than what was allocated last year ? What is the meaning of this niggardly treatment ?

DR. K.L. RAO : This is a very important question which requires some policy consideration. What is done by the Centre is, the Centre gives a certain loan assistance. It is really loans given to the States. This loan has got to be fitted into the State Plan. In the case of West Bengal I know there are quite a large number of

works to be undertaken to prevent damages by floods in various districts. Unfortunately, the West Bengal Government is not able to adjust its State Plan and find adequate amounts of money for flood cultural works. That is where the difficulty arises just as in the case of the Rajasthan Canal. Some way has to be found out. I do not know what exactly has to be done. The fact remains that West Bengal requires more funds than at present in order to tackle the flood control programme. There must be a way to find how that money can be accommodated within the State Plan. That is the difficulty in giving more assistance from the Centre.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA : May I know out of the amounts allocated to various States in 1967-68 how much has been spent and how much benefit has accrued to the Government by way of food production ? Secondly, you are aware that the Government of Andhra had proposed to impose a levy to raise Rs. 30 crores for the flood control schemes. Is the Government prepared to give any assistance, loan or grant to implement the schemes sponsored by the Government of India previously ?

DR. K.L. Rao : As I submitted already, what the Government of India does is to give loans and loans are given in such a way that if the State can accommodate within its own State Plan then it can give even additional amount of loan. There is no difficulty about that. So far as Andhra Pradesh is concerned the Government cannot accommodate any appreciable amount for flood Central within the State Plan in view of poor finances. What the hon. Member said about levy is correct. The people are trying to collect some money by self-contribution from each acre and if they are able to do that and sufficient funds are available further flood control measures can be undertaken.

श्री रवि राय : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले साल उड़ीसा में चिल्का झील पर जो साल्ट बांध था वह बाढ़ और साईक्लोन के कारण टूट गया था जिस की बजस से उड़ीसा के पुरी और गंजाम जिले बरबाद हो गये थे, तो उड़ीसा सरकार को चिल्का में जो बांध बन रहा है उस के

सिलसिले में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कितना रुपया दिया है? क्या उड़ीसा सरकार से यह शिकायत आयी है कि जो बांध चिल्का में साल्ट बनाने के लिये बन रहा है उस का काम रुपये की कमी के कारण धीमा चल रहा है जब इस तरह की उड़ीसा सरकार ने सिपारिश की है तो क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार उस मांग को देख कर के उड़ीसा सरकार को चिल्का में बांध बनाने के लिये जो रुपया कम पड़ रहा है, उस कमी की पूर्ती करेगी? मंत्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि क्या चिल्का झील को परिदर्शन करने के लिये कब जा रहे हैं?

DR. K. L. RAO : The Problem of Chilka is one which can be solved if we undertake some work. At the moment we are requesting the Orissa Government to make out some investigations and prepare a report for consideration and implementation. All that I can tell the hon. Member is that I will try to look into the matter in greater detail and see what can be done, how it can be assisted or brought into implementation in the near future.

श्री रवि राय : साल्ट लेक को बांधने के सिलसिले में कितना रुपया कम पड़ा है? उस के बारे में क्या उड़ीसा सरकार ने कुछ रु० की मांग की है क्या?

DR. K. L. RAO : There was no such official request for Chilka. As I have submitted, I would look into that problem.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHARY : It is very much reassuring that the hon. Minister has said in his reply to Shri Indrajit Gupta that something ought to be done in order to control floods in West Bengal. In this connection, I would like to know whether the Central Government have received any master plan from West Bengal for controlling floods in that State and, if so, whether Centre will accept that master plan and have it included in the Fourth Plan to control floods in North Bengal.

DR. K. L. RAO : There is no difficulty about the inclusion of Projects in the Fourth Plan. But I do not know whether

the West Bengal Government would be able to set apart a substantial amount for flood control works now but earlier they were not in a position to do that. I think they are having some rethinking on the subject. If the State Government is able to accommodate this within the State Plan, this amount of money can be made available; there is no difficulty about that. But, having regard to the claims of various other sectors, I doubt very much whether the State Government would be able to allocate a substantial amount of money for flood control works. Nevertheless, as I submitted already, West Bengal has to be considered along with Assam and Bihar. These are the three difficult States of this country from the point of view of floods.

SHRI BISHWANATH ROY : May I know whether any special steps are under consideration for inclusion in the Fourth Plan for controlling the annual floods that are taking place in the turbulent rivers like the Ganga, Rapti and Gandak?

DR. K. L. RAO : There are no specific proposals, I am afraid except the prevention of erosion on Gandak at Chitoni, which is a very costly affair. That we have undertaken. I may submit to the House that the Ministry have prepared a plan for taking effective steps in the matter of flood control which will cost Rs. 320 crores. Because of the financial stringency we have said that we may be given at least Rs. 180 crores so that we may be able to do something effective. Though the Fourth Plan is not yet finalized we understand that the amount is going to be much less. So, financial stringency is a point that has to be kept in view because of which it may not be possible to do as much work as we want.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : It is very disgraceful that even in flood control works the Government of India have failed to implement the national policy, which has caused devastation, resulting in wastage and damage to crops and loss of life to people and animals. It is a well-known fact that South Indian States are completely neglected, so far as flood control works are concerned. During the year 1968-69 the Government of India provided only Rs. 3 lakhs to Mysore State for flood control work. May

I know whether the flood control project in Manchanabele in Bangalore has been included in this and if not will it be included in order to protect the people of Mysore from flood havoc? The flood protection works prepared by the Mysore State have not been okayed. May I know whether the Government of India will take into consideration all these things, take up flood control works as a national policy and constitute a high-powered committee to go into all these aspects and discrimination meted out by the Government of India to Mysore?

DR.K. L. RAO : Mysore is one of the States where floods are least appearing. The Hon. member has made out a case for drought relief. Anyway, it is true that the particular project that the hon. member has mentioned has been pressed again and again by hon. members like Shri Hanumanthaiya and others and it will be an extremely valuable one as it will save the mulberry trees from destruction by the floods. It is in the interests of the Mysore people and also in the national interest that this project should be taken up and expedited as early as possible.

Copper Deposits in Agnigundala Area

+

*903. DR. RANEN SEN :
SHRI K. HALDAR :
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :
SHRI RAMAVATAR
SHASTRI :
SHRI ESWARA REDDY ;

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

(a) the steps taken to develop the Copper deposits in the Agnigundala area in Andhra Pradesh ;

(b) the progress achieved so far in this regard ;

(c) whether any plan for commercial exploitation of these deposits has been drawn up ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICAL AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) and (b). The development of the Agnigundala Lead-Copper Belt was assigned to the National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd. (Now Hindustan Copper Ltd.), in April, 1967.

The investigations carried out by the Geological Survey of India indicated three potentially workable deposits namely Bandalamottu for lead & Copper, Nallakonda for copper and Dhukonda block for copper & lead in Agnigundala Copper-Lead Belt. Accordingly, the National Mineral Development of Corporation Ltd. (Now Hindustan Copper Ltd.) took up preliminary feasibility studies for the development of these deposits.

(c) and (d). The Hindustan Copper Ltd. has prepared a preliminary feasibility report for the upper level development of Bandalamotu block which envisages mine to produce 500 tonnes of lead ore per day from the upper levels and simultaneous exploration of the deposit at depth for lead and copper for planning a bigger mine. The capital cost of the estimate of the scheme with smelter works out to Rs. 5.69 crores and without smelter at Rs. 4.89 crores.

DR. RANEN SEN : There was a question last year on the Agnigundala copper deposits and it was stated last year that the work of prospecting only was going on. Now the minister has said about the progress. Is there a comprehensive plan to prospect and raise copper, which is in short production in India ?

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : It is true that in India copper is in short supply and we are importing about 50,000 tonnes every year. We have discovered very good copper mines in Bihar in Rakha, Ram Sidheswar and Tamapahar and in Andhra Pradesh in three places. We are anxious to develop these mines as early as possible and extract copper.

DR. RANEN SEN : Is it known to the minister that some two years ago, or may

be a little earlier, the West Bengal Government had reported to the Central Government that in Purulia district bordering Bihar, there is a large deposit of copper near about Baghmundi and some other places? May I know whether the Government of India of have gone into that report of the West Bengal Government and if so, have they taken any steps in that regard?

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : I will have to verify from the Geological Survey of India with regard to the deposits.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अग्निगुंडाला क्षेत्र में तांबे के निक्षेप के सिलसिले में यह प्रश्न है। इस सिलसिले में मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि आंध्रप्रदेश में तेलंगाना के सवाल को लेकर आन्दोलन चल रहा है तो उस आन्दोलन का क्या कोई प्रभाव तांबे के इन क्षेत्रों पर भी पड़ा है और अगर पड़ा है तो उस की एक्स-टेंट क्या है?

तांबे निक्षेपों के विकास के लिए जितनी आवश्यकता प्रबन्ध की होती है अर्थात् अच्छे प्रबन्ध से उस का सम्बन्ध होता है उतना ही सम्बन्ध वहां के मजदूरों से भी है। अगर मजदूर असन्तुष्ट रहेंगे तो जाहिर बात है कि उसके विकास में रुकावट पैदा होगी। मुझे खबर लगी है कि वहां के मजदूर असन्तुष्ट हैं क्योंकि उनकी जरूरी और आवश्यक मांगों की पूर्ति नहीं की जाती है और उनका एक्सप्लॉएटेशन बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर किया जाता है तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि मजदूरों की मांगों के सिलसिले में क्या सरकार के सामने कोई मांगपत्र पेश किया गया है और यदि मांग पत्र पेश किया गया है तो सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया उस के सिलसिले में क्या है?

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : These copper deposits are in Guntur District of Andhra Pradesh which is a coastal district and the agitation in Telengara has nothing to do with it. The project is to be run

by the Central Government. About the labour problems which the hon. Member apprehends, I may tell him that there is no labour problem as the project is in a preliminary stage.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : From the hon. Minister's answer we could see that the scheme has been drawn up and will be executed soon. He has also given the figures of cost of the plant with and without the smelter plant. May I know whether there has been the finalisation of the proposal to have a plant with the smelter plant and, if so, whether the final word has been said on the matter? Secondly, is the hon. Minister aware of the fact that not only in Agnigundala but in some other places in Andhra Pradesh, particularly in the Gani area of Kurnool District, large deposits of copper have been found; if so, will this area also be brought under this broad complex of a plant with a smelter plant and can also be a captive mine for this scheme?

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : The proposals have not been finalised but our thinking is that it is always profitable to have a smelter there. Though the project costs Rs. 5.69 crores, the return would be 16-and-odd per cent, whereas if we have a project without the smelter, though the cost will be slightly less, the return will be only 4 percent. Therefore we are in favour of having a smelter there; but no final decision has been taken.

Regarding the other deposits which the hon. Member has mentioned, I will have to check up; but wherever copper deposits are found in the country it will be our endeavour to develop them because we are in short supply of copper.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : What does he mean by saying that they are in favour of it but no final decision has been taken?

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : It means that our thinking in the Ministry is that way but the final decision has to be taken by Government.

SHRI SONAVANE : It has been admitted by the Minister that there is a short-

age of copper in India and that we are importing 50,000 tonnes of copper losing foreign exchange whereas, according to the survey, here are the deposits available. I want to know what are the difficulties that are coming in the way of early exploitation of these copper deposits so that copper could be available and foreign exchange could be saved; how they are going to be solved and what are the urgent steps taken in that regard. Also, when he says, "early execution", what does "early" mean in terms of days, months and years?

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : These copper deposits, like any other mineral deposits, cannot be developed expeditiously in number of places. Technical expertise is needed and we are lacking in that. For the pilot project at Bandalamottu we did not need any technical assistance or aid and we could do it ourselves. We have already made requests to various countries who are interested in this field. We have received their proposals and are examining as to with which country we could have collaboration so that we could exploit these minerals and metals as early as possible.

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM : The shortage of copper would have been overcome if the Government had followed a vigorous policy of tapping the various resources of copper availability in the country. I may give you one example. In Mysore State, in Chitradurga district which is in my constituency, the prospecting of copper ore has been going on for the last 15 years. There is the scheme by which you can get both copper and sulphur. It is expected to cover the shortage of not only copper but also of sulphur. May I know what action has been taken by the Government to put this scheme into working condition and to work these mines? I am sure, we can get adequate quantity of not only copper but also of sulphur.

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : As I stated, in two States of Bihar and Andhra Pradesh, the copper deposits have been discovered and found to be workable. Regarding the Mysore deposits, I will have to check up with the Geological Survey of India about the feasibility and obtain the feasibility report and then only we can think of exploiting those deposits also.

Reorganisation of Life Insurance Corporation

+

*904. **SHRI YAJNA DATTA SHARMA :**
SHRI S. S. KOTHARI :
SHRI N. K. SOMANI :
SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :
SHRI RABI RAY :
SHRI SITARAM KESRI :
SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :
SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA :
SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI HARDYAL DEVGUN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the question of reorganisation of the Life Insurance Corporation has been finalised ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGANATH PAHADIA) : (a) to (c). The matter is still under consideration. Government is awaiting the report of the committee appointed by it to go into the question of expenses of the Corporation. Decision will be taken after the committee submits its report.

श्री यज्ञ दत्त शर्मा : यह बड़े खेद की बात है कि सरकार किसी भी निर्णय न करने की बीमारी की शिकार हो गई है। इस सम्बन्ध में ए आर सी की रिपोर्ट आ चुकी है, मोराका कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आ चुकी है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : कहां ?

श्री यज्ञ दत्त शर्मा : लेकिन लम्बे अंश से यह मामला लटक रहा है। सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में कोई भी निर्णय करने की स्थिति में नहीं आ पा रही है। मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूं कि ऐडमिनिस्ट्रटिव रिफार्म्स कमिशन और मोरारका कमेटी ने जो सामान्य पालिसी होल्डर्स की सुविधा की दृष्टि से और जीवन बीमा निगम के प्रशा-

सनिक ढांचे में अधिक से अधिक विकेन्द्रित व्यवस्था लाने की दृष्टि से जोनल कार्यालयों को समाप्त कर के एक केन्द्रित व्यवस्था लाने की सिफारिश की है, उसके अनुसार क्या सरकार जोनल कार्यालयों को समाप्त करेगी ताकि केन्द्रीय और डिवीजनल कार्यालयों में सीधा सम्बन्ध रहे ?

दूसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि डिवीजनल लेवल पर और केन्द्रीय स्तर पर जो पालिसी हालडस कौंसिल है और सेंट्रल बोर्ड आफ डाइरेक्टर्स है उनको अधिकतम प्रतिनिधि स्वरूप देने की दृष्टि से आज जो वहाँ के अधिकारी डाइरेक्टर्स और कौंसिल के सदस्यों को नामिनेट करते हैं उसको समाप्त करके किसी योग्य व्यवस्था पर विचार करके उस से सदन को अवगत करायेगे ? वहाँ पर जो संगठित संगठन है कर्मचारियों के और किसानों के उन के प्रतिनिधियों को लिया जा सकता है, जो एक्सपर्ट्स हैं काम की जानकारी रखने वाले उन को लिया जा सकता है। मैं मंत्री महोदय की जानकारी में यह बात लाना चाहता हूँ कि आज 50 लाख रु० प्रति दिन एल० आई० सी० की ओर से व्यापार के अन्दर लग रहा है, और यह बहुत बड़ा राष्ट्रीय विकास का साधन सम्पन्न का ढांचा है। इस के अन्दर व्यक्तिगत कारणों से और कितने ही निहित स्वार्थ के कारण इसके साधनों की वरवादी हो रही है। इस लिये इस का उतना उपयोग नहीं हो पा रहा है, जितना होना चाहिये। इस लिये सेंट्रल बोर्ड आफ डाइरेक्टर्स और डिविजनल लेवल पालिसी होल्डर्स कौंसिल को प्रतिनिधि स्वरूप अवश्य दिया जाना चाहिये।

श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया : मैंने निवेदन किया की यह मामला विचाराधीन है। मोरारका की कमेटी रिपोर्ट का इन्तजार हो रहा है।

जैसे ही इस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आयेगी, वह, ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव रिफार्म्स कमीशन की रिपोर्ट और पब्लिक सेक्टर की रिपोर्ट; इन तीनों पर विचार करके सरकार निर्णय करेगी।

श्री यश बत्त शर्मा : इस का साफ अर्थ यह हुआ कि आज इस प्रश्न पर कोई पूरक प्रश्न न पूछा जाय क्योंकि मंत्री महोदय के पास एक ही चीज कहने की है। एक ही स्टैन्सिल उन के दिमाग में है और वह वही बोलते जा रहे हैं। दूसरा प्रश्न करने का कोई अर्थ ही नहीं है क्योंकि वह न कोई ठीक उत्तर देंगे और न कोई जानकारी देंगे। बेहतर होगा अगर यह प्रश्न स्थगित कर दिया जाय।

श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया : मोरारका कमेटी और ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव रिफार्म्स कमीशन की रिपोर्ट अलग अलग हैं।

श्री सु० कु० तापड़िया : मोरारका कमेटी के लिये कब तक टाइम लिमिट दी हुई है ?

श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया : 30 जून, 1969।

श्री सु० कु० तापड़िया : 30 जून।

श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया : 30 अप्रैल।

श्री यश बत्त शर्मा : क्या सरकार एल० आई० सी० के वर्तमान ढांचे के अन्दर इनर इन्सपेक्शन और आडिट के ढांचे को छोड़ कर कोई ऐसा भी बिजिलेंस सेल कायम करेगी जो कर्मचारियों की कानूनी कमजोरियों पर नजर रखे। आज एल० आई० सी० के 94 प्रतिशत केसेज लूज हो रहे हैं। इसके ऊपर आज बहुत बड़े परिमाण में पैसा खर्च हो रहा है। एल० आई० सी० के कर्मचारियों के ऊपर इस की सीधी जिम्मेदारी पड़ सके इस लिये क्या सरकार कोई बिजिलेंस सेल कायम करेगी जो कि इंडेपेंडेंट हो और सेपरेट हो ?

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Have you fixed any time limit for the submission of the Report of the Committee? He just now said 30th June whereas the statement says 30th April. Which is the correct one?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : He later on said that 30th April is correct.

As far as the question of the hon. Member, Shri Yagna Datt Sharma is concerned, Morarka Committee has been appointed for this very purpose. The renewal-expenditure ration and the other expenditure ration was going up. Therefore we are concerned about it. That is why Morarka Committee has been asked to go into all the costs and report whether economy can be done, where expenditure can be curtailed and to make improvements in the Zonal offices. Then there is the report of the A. R. C. Committee. We will take into consideration all the reports when they are submitted.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Would the Life Insurance Corporation set up complaint cells in the various regional offices of the Corporation so that policy holders' complaints may be received there, processed and attended to and there may be a reduction in the various difficulties experienced by the policy holders

SHRI P. C. SETHI : The arrangement is already there.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : It is not functioning satisfactorily. Would it be improved?

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : यह सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र का निगम होते हुए भी जो पूंजी लगाने का काम होता है वह पूरे तौर पर निजी क्षेत्र में ही होता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि बिड़ला परिवार और ऐसे जो बड़े उद्योगपतियों के परिवार हैं, उन्हीं की कम्पनियों में हमेशा एल० आई० सी० का पैसा सबसे ज्यादा लगता है शेयर बाजार में। इसके बारे में कई बार सबूत इस सदन में और सदन के

बाहर आ चुका है। आज सरकार जो एल० आई० सी० की पूंजी मोटे तौर पर निजी क्षेत्र में लगाती है, उस में भी वह जो मोनोपोली हाउसेज हैं सब से ज्यादा उन में लगाती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस को कम करके स्माल स्केल इण्डस्ट्रीज और ऐसे अन्य क्षेत्रों में इस सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की पूंजी को लगाने की बात क्या सरकार सोच रही है?

दूसरी बात यह है कि एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव रिफार्म्स कमिशन ने जो दो बड़ी सिफारिशें कीं, और उन में से एक का जिक्र अभी श्री शर्मा ने यहां किया अर्थात् पोलिसी होल्डर्स काउंसिल के बारे में, दूसरी सिफारिश थी प्रीमियम कम करने के बारे में। क्या इसके बारे में सरकार ने कोई निर्णय लिया है? अगर नहीं लिया है तो वह कब लेने जा रही है?

श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया : जहां तक मोनो-पोली इन्वेस्टमेंट का सवाल है, सरकार ने इस सदन में बयान दिया है कि वह शीघ्र ही मोनो-पोली ग्रुप्स में जो इन्वेस्टमेंट है उसका स्टेटमेंट पेश कर रही है। जहां तक छोटी-छोटी इण्डस्ट्रीज और देहाती क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए अधिक पैसा देने का सवाल है, ऐसा प्रयत्न किया गया है।

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : बहुत कम किया जा रहा है।

श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया : शुरूआत की गई है, धीरे-धीरे ज्यादा देंगे।

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : प्रीमियर के बारे में एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव रिफार्म्स कमिशन ने जो सिफारिश की है मैंने उसके बारे में पूछा था।

SHRI P. C. SETHI : I would like to add that the investment of LIC in the public sector has been to the tune of 72.6%, in the private sector to the tune of 19%, in

the co-operative sector 7.8%, joint sector 0.6%. Therefore, it is not correct to say that the major portion of the LIC investment is being done in the private sector.

As far as the question of premium rates is concerned, Government had appointed a Committee and their report has been given to the LIC.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव रिफार्म्स कमीशन की रिपोर्ट में रिकमन्डेशन है इसके बारे में ।

श्री प्र०च० सेठी : इसके बारे में कमेटी बिठाई गई थी । उसने अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है । एल० आई० सी० उस पर विचार कर रहा है ।

श्री रवि राय : एल० आई० सी० एक राजकीय संस्था है । इसका राष्ट्रीयकरण हो चुका है । पालिसी लेते समय पालिसी होल्डरों की उम्र तय नहीं होती है इससे बहुत दिक्कत होती है । क्या मन्त्री महोदय इस पर विचार करके बतायेंगे कि ऐसा हो सकता है कि नहीं कि जब कोई आदमी पालिसी लेता है तभी उसकी उम्र तय हो जाये ताकि बाद में भ्रष्ट न हो ?

श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया : कोशिश तो यही की जाती है ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The scope of the question should be kept in mind before putting the supplementary. The scope of the question is very limited. How can you expect a reply ?

श्री सीताराम केसरी : एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव रिफार्म्स कमीशन ने एल० आई० सी० के ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की इनएफिशिएन्सी को कंडम करते हुए बहुत से सजेन्स दिये हैं । उन्होंने एक बात की चर्चा की है कि जिस व्यक्ति की मृत्यु हो जाय, उस की इन्फरमेशन देने के एक हफ्ते के अन्दर उस के बीमे का रुपया उस के घर वालों को दे दिया जाय । यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण चीज है । आज

इस तरह के व्यक्ति बहुत ज्यादा सफर करते हैं, जिनकी मृत्यु हो गई है और उन के परिवार को एक हफ्ते के अन्दर रुपया नहीं मिलता है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या आपने इस मामले में कोई फैसला लिया है ।

श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया : इस बात का बराबर प्रयास किया जा रहा है कि दुर्भाग्य से यदि किसी व्यक्ति की मृत्यु हो जाय तो जितना शीघ्र हो सके उस के नौमिनी को उस के बीमे की रकम मिल जाय...

श्री सीताराम केसरी : एक हफ्ते में ? आप की एफिशियन्स को ए० आर० सी० ने कन्डेम किया है और कहा है कि एल० आई० सी० का जो मकसद था कि देश के सभी लोगों के पास बीमे का सन्देश ले जाय, उस में आप फेल कर चुके हैं, सिर्फ 40-45 लाख घरों तक ही पहुंच सके हैं जो कि केवल 4 या 5 प्रतिशत है । इस लिये मैं आप से स्पष्ट रूप से जानना चाहता हूँ कि एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव रिफार्म्स कमीशन की जो रिकमन्डेशन है, उस के अनुसार आप एक हफ्ते के अन्दर रुपया दे देंगे या नहीं ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : In this connection, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Member to the fact that certain number of complaints which we are receiving in the LIC is quite large. For example, in the year 1967-68 we received 18,340 complaints ; out of these as far as the payment and surrender of policy are concerned or A Certificate is concerned, the total number of complaints was only 659 ; but at the same time it is true that ARC's recommendation about settlement of policies is there and we shall certainly take them into consideration.

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मन्त्री महोदय को मालूम है कि एल० आई० सी० के बारे में व्यापक जन-असन्तोष है और इसका मुख्य कारण यह है कि इन का उद्देश्य पूरा नहीं

हो रहा है। इसके पीछे एक कारण यह भी है कि इनके बोर्ड आफ डाइरेक्टर्स में प्रधान स्यान उन लोगों का है जो इन के उद्देश्य से सहमत नहीं हैं। क्या सरकार ऐसा सोच रही है कि बोर्ड आफ डाइरेक्टर्स को इस तरह से पुनर्गठित किया जाय ताकि उस में ऐसे लोग हों जो इसके उद्देश्यों से सहमत हों न कि इस के उद्देश्यों के विरोधी हों ?

दूसरे—आपको यह भी मालूम है कि एल० आई० सी० के कर्मचारियों में अधिकारियों के व्यवहार और नीति से घोर असन्तोष है। क्या सरकार इस सिलसिले में कोई सूक्ष्म कदम उठायेगी ताकि कर्मचारियों का असन्तोष और शिकायतें दूर की जा सकें ?

श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया : सरकार का बराबर यही प्रयास रहता है कि जो बीमे के काम के माहिर हैं, उन्हें बोर्ड आफ डाइरेक्टर्स में रखा जाय। जहां तक कर्मचारियों के असन्तोष का सवाल है—हम को पता है और अफसरों के असन्तोष का भी हम को पता है। हमारी कोशिश यही होती है कि इन के सम्बन्ध अच्छे बने रहें। इस सम्बन्ध में जो भी मामले हमारे सामने आते हैं, उन को कारपोरेशन पर नहीं छोड़ते हैं, बल्कि खुद देखते हैं।...

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा : लेकिन असन्तोष को किस हद तक दूर करते हैं ?

श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया : हमारे सामने जो भी शिकायतें आती हैं, हम कोशिश करते हैं कि असन्तोष पूरी तरह से दूर हो जाय।

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा : दूर हो रहा है या बढ़ रहा है ?

श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया : हमें तो दूर होता नजर आ रहा है।

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : The working of the Life Insurance Corporation, after nationalisation, has become inefficient and whenever instances of inefficiency are pointed out to the Government, they start moving into circles by appointing one Committee after another without coming to any decision. Nevertheless, so far as this particular Corporation is concerned, a fulfilled investigation into the working of the LIC was made by the Administrative Reforms Commission and they came to two positive conclusions. One was that LIC was and is capable of making larger profits by which they could reduce the premium and increase the bonus. The other is that they should reorganise their investment policy on the basis of yield and not on the basis of ideology. Therefore, I want to know from the Government whether they are in agreement with the findings of the ARC that, firstly, LIC is in a position to reduce the premium rates and increase the bonus and, secondly, that LIC should change their investment policy by which, even if they invest in the public sector, they should take care that the amount of loss they incur is compensated by the Government and if so whether they are going to take any decision after examination of the report ? Thirdly, will they give an undertaking that a final decision will be taken positively before the 30th June 1969 without fail ?

SHRI P. C. SEH1 : It will not be proper to under-rate the work of the LIC. The LIC which has closed their books for the financial year 1968-69 will have completed a business of Rs. 928.12 crores. I would not say that there is no scope for further improvement and probably we could have done better. Certainly there is scope for improvement. That is why the ARC's recommendations are there. They were submitted to the Government in December 1968 and as the Deputy Minister has said, Government is examining them. They will certainly give all due weight to all their recommendations so that Government can make further improvement.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : My question is : Is the Government in agreement with the view of the ARC and secondly, are they prepared to fix a deadline so that after submission on reports by various committees, they will take a final decision in the matter before the 30th in any case.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : Unless the examination is complete, how can I say that we are in agreement or not ?

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : We get the same sort of replies. This is very unsatisfactory.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : The Life Insurance Corporation has become a machinery for eroding the common man's money because the common policy-holders pay dearer money and when they get back the money it is much cheaper. Similarly, when persons borrow from them, the money is dearer and when they pay back the money is cheaper. Under the circumstances, may I know from the Government whether they have any plan to draw up a plan to issue equity policies in keeping with the inflation that has overtaken the Indian rupee ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : There is no such suggestion. But it is not correct to say that the LIC's investment is only in big concerns and not in smaller ones.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : When a man pays for the policy, he pays dearer money. When he gets back the money after maturity, he gets cheaper money. When a big capitalist borrows from LIC, he borrows dearer money and pays back cheaper money. Where is the money going ? Why not issue equity policies ? Or, do you want to rob him.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : It is a suggestion for action.

श्री शिवनारायण : मैं गर्वमेंट से यह जानना है, नेशनलाइजेशन का फस्ट नमूना है एल०आई०सी० का। एल०आई०सी० को आपने नेशनलाइज किया। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ, जिनकी पालिसी पेड अप है आगे चल कर प्रीमियम दे नहीं पाये, उन के एकाउंट्स आप ने आज तक नहीं दिए। दूसरी बात-जो आदमी मर जाता है, लोगों ने एक हफ्ते की मांग की, मैं एक महीने की मांग कर रहा हूँ, एक महीने के अन्दर आप उन का पैसा दे दीजिए क्योंकि बैंक में है तो हम ने चेक लिखा और फौरन

रुपया हम को मिल जाता है। पोस्टल डिपॉजिट है तो वहाँ का विद्वानल फार्म भरा, रुपया मिल जाता है, तो मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह तमाम स्कावटें कौन डालता है, जब आप ने नेशनलाइज कर रखा है तो यह अयोरेंस दीजिए कि कम से कम जिन की पालिसी पेड अप है, उन को आप उस का हिसाब बता देंगे ताकि मरने से पहले वह जान तो जायँ और अपने बच्चों को सहेज जायँ कि उन का यह हिसाब है। यह बहुत डेफिनिट बात मैं जानना चाहता हूँ।

श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया : श्री मान्, मरने के पहले तो बहुत कठिन काम होगा क्योंकि मरने वाला कब मरेगा इस का अन्दाजा वह भी नहीं लगा सकते और हम भी नहीं लगा सकते... (व्यवधान)...

श्री शिवनारायण : यह जवाब दीजिए कि जो पेड अप पालिसी है उस का हिसाब उन को देंगे... (व्यवधान)... मज़ाक मत कीजिए। कोई मिनिस्टर मज़ाक न करें : अध्यक्ष महोदय। काम्प्लिट रिप्लाइ दीजिए। इट इज नाट ए जोक सर। यह कट्टी भर का सवाल है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, बड़ा करप्शन है इस डिपार्टमेंट में।

श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया : श्रीमान्, मैंने निवेदन किया कि मरने के बाद ही इस का फंसला दिया जा सकता है कि कौन सी पालिसी का कितना रुपया किस को देना है। एक बड़ी भारी कठिनाई इस में यह आ जाती है कि मरने के बाद इस का फंसला करना पड़ता है कि किस को पैसा दें। उस में कई-कई बार कई-कई क्लेमैंट खड़े हो जाने हैं जिन के बारे में तय करने के लिए कई बार कोर्ट में जाना पड़ता है। यह कठिनाइयाँ आती हैं, वरना हमारी कोशिश यह रहती है कि जितनी जल्दी हो सके हम उस को चुका दें।

श्री शिवनारायण : पेड अप पालिसी वाला नहीं बताया, उन का एकाउंट दे दीजिए ।

श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया : उस के लिए कुछ नियम हैं, अगर बैंक बहुत ज्यादा हो जाता है तो उस के बाद पालिसी लैप्स भी हो जाती है । अगर इंडिविजुअल मामला बताए तो एन्क्वारी कर के बता सकते हैं । बरना ऐसे वेग तरस से तो कुछ कहना बड़ा मुश्किल है ।

SHRI SHIVAJI ROA S. DESHMUKH : Are Government aware of two glaring anomalies or discrepancies in the investment policy of LIC, first, that 40 per cent of the life fund is contributed by the rural areas but hardly 3 per cent from that fund is invested in the rural areas : second that there is a sort of ban in existence on investment of LIC funds in public sector undertakings ? What do Government precisely propose to do in the nature of meaningful steps in the near future to rectify these anomalies ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : The ratio of life insurance from the rural areas has certainly been going up, but the total income from that sector is 28 per cent as yet. As far as investment is concerned, it is certainly true that in the co-operative sector comparatively we have invested less, but our efforts will certainly be in that direction and even in the co-operative sector we should invest more.

As for investments in public sector undertakings, I have said it is already high, 72.6 per cent.

श्री कर्बूर लाल गुप्त : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर में एल०आई०सी० का इन्वेस्टमेंट 19 परसेंट है । मेरा कहना यह है कि जो 19 परसेंट इन्वेस्टमेंट है उस से जो डिविडेंड आता है वह बहुत थोड़ा आता है इस के मुकाबिले में जो कि दूसरी प्राइवेट इन्वेस्टमेंट है । और कई जगह एक वेस्टेड इन्टरेस्ट को लाभ पहुंचाने के लिए वहां पर इन्वेस्टमेंट किया जाता है, लाभ का खयाल नहीं किया जाता है । मेरा पहला सवाल यह है कि दस लाख

रुपए से ज्यादा जहां-जहां इन्वेस्टमेंट है क्या उसकी लिस्ट सरकार सदन के सामने रखेगी ? और

यहां पर सरकार को एक माडल एम्प्लायर की हैसियत से काम करना चाहिए लेकिन एल० आई० सी० में जितना डिस्टेक्टिफिकेशन है उतना कहीं नहीं है आटोमेशन के मामले में और दूसरे मामलों में तो इन सब चीजों को ध्यान में रखते हुए अपने एम्प्लॉईज को खुश रखने के लिए क्या सरकार एक कमेटी सेटअप करेगी जो उनकी जांच करे कि कौन-कौन सी शिकायतें ठीक हैं ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : नहीं, अध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसा अभी उप मंत्री महोदय ने बताया, हम इस बात की जानकारी ले रहे हैं कि फर्स्ट टेन ग्रुप्स, जिनका नाम मानोपली इन्क्वायरी कमीशन रिपोर्ट में है उस में कितना इन्वेस्टमेंट है और इसके अलावा दूसरे 75 ग्रुप्स जो ग्रीर मेन्शन्ड हैं उनके बारे में विवरण केकर हम सभा पटल पर रखेंगे । सभा पटल पर रखे जाने के पश्चात् इसके बारे में आप और ज्यादा गौर कर सकेंगे ।

जहां तक कर्मचारियों की कठिनाइयों का सम्बन्ध है, यह बात सही है कि प्रत्येक वर्ग के कर्मचारियों की कठिनाइयां हैं लेकिन एल०आई०सी० पालिसी होल्डर्स के मनी का ट्रस्टी होने के नाते उसे इस बात का भी खयाल रखना पड़ेगा कि वह इन दोनों माध्यमों को देखे, खर्चा भी कम से कम है हो और साथ ही साथ यह भी देखे कि कर्मचारियों को कितना संतुष्ट किया जा सकता है ।

श्री कर्बूर लाल गुप्त : मैंने यह कहा था कि दस लाख से ऊपर जहां इन्वेस्टमेंट है उसकी लिस्ट दीजिए । मैंने मानोपली कमीशन की बात नहीं पूछी ।

दूसरी बात—क्या यह ठीक है कि वहां से पैसा रिटर्न में कम मिलता है ? उसका जवाब नहीं दिया, इधर-उधर मार दिया । सीधा जवाब क्यों नहीं देते ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इसका जवाब पहले भी दिया गया है । हर एक इन्डिविजुअल कम्पनी के इन्वेस्टमेंट का आंकड़ा देना मुश्किल है ।

श्री कबंर लाल गुप्त : क्यों मुश्किल है ? यह दस लाख से ऊपर जहां-जहां इन्वेस्टमेंट है, वह क्यों नहीं देना चाहते ? छिपाना क्यों चाहते हैं, कोई पाप है, कोई गड़बड़ है, क्यों नहीं बताना चाहते ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : जहां तक इसका सवाल है, इसपर यहां भी बहस हो चुकी है और उस सदन में भी कि इन्डिविजुअल इन्वेस्टमेंट जो कम्पनीज का है उसके आंकड़े देने में कुछ कठिनाइयां हैं क्योंकि उसका शेयर-मार्केट के आपरेशन्स पर या उस की इन्वेस्टमेंट पालिसी पर कुछ असर पड़ सकता है और उसमें कुछ दिक्कतें आ सकती हैं । लेकिन माननीय सदस्य की जो जिज्ञासा है कि बड़ी बड़ी कम्पनियों में कितना पैसा लगा हुआ है, वह जानकारी देने का मैंने आश्वासन दिया ।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : एल०आई०सी० का जो फंड है, वजाय इसके कि इससे नैशनल डेवलपमेंट हो, यह चन्द समयिदारों का चोंचला बनकर रह गया है । अगर देहात के किसी हरिजन को या किसान को मकान बनाना हो, तो एक पैसा नहीं मिल सकता है लेकिन अगर शहर में समयिदार को चार लाख रुपया चाहिए तो चार लाख रुपये उसको “ओन योर हाउसिंग स्कीम” में मिल जायेंगे । तो पहले तो मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि ओन योर हाउसिंग स्कीम जो सिर्फ शहरों के लिए लागू है, क्या उसको देहात के लिए भी लागू करेंगे ?

दूसरे—नैशनल डेवलपमेंट के लिए, नेशन का जो प्रोडक्शन है वह बड़े उसके लिए देहात में क्या एल०आई०सी० के फंड से एक हजार करोड़ रुपए सालाना मोबिलाइज किये जायेंगे ताकि देश में ज्यादा से ज्यादा भ्रनज पैदा करने के लिए ट्यूबवेल्स, पम्पिंग सेट्स, ट्रैक्टर्स, एग्रीकल्चर इम्प्लीमेंट्स और किसानों की जो इन्दयोरेंस है उसको कर्जा दिया जा सके और वह जो स्कीम है उसे इनके बीच में लागू करने की स्कीम है या नहीं, ए०आर०सी० की रिकेन्डेशन के मुताबिक यह उनको मिलेगा या नहीं और मिलेगा तो कब मिलेगा ?

श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया : श्रीमान् यह बात सही है कि अबतक जो हमारी ग्रह योजना है, यह केवल एक लाख तक की आबादी वाले शहरों में ही लागू होती है । इसके बाद में जब हमने यह तय किया है कि—देहाती क्षेत्र में भी काफी विकसित हो रहे हैं इसलिए इस योजना को हम देहाती क्षेत्र में भी ले जाना चाहते हैं । पहले कदम के तौर पर जैसा मैंने निवेदन किया है, अभी तक जो यह योजना एक लाख से ऊपर वाले शहरों में ही लागू हुआ करती थी, अब हमने 50 के लगभग ऐसे सेन्टर भी चुने हैं जो एक लाख से कम आबादी के हैं और यह विचार कर रहे हैं कि जो लोग बीमा करायेंगे, जिस तरह से यह स्कीम शहरों में लागू है उसी तरह से बीमा कराने वालों पर यह स्कीम वहां पर भी लागू करेंगे । लेकिन यह हाउसिंग स्कीम एक योजना के तहत चलती है और जैसे ही वह योजना तैयार हो जायेगी हम आपको सूचित करेंगे ।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : किसान को कर्जा देने के लिए, ट्रैक्टर और ट्यूबवेल्स के लिए पैसा देने के बारे में क्या कर रहे हैं ?... (व्यवधान...)

श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया : कर्जा किसान को सीधे देने में कठिनाई यह होती है कि सारे

के सारे लोगों को डील करना कठिन हो जायेगा। एल०आई०सी० कर्जा देती है बिजली कोर्डों को और पानी के लिए म्युनिसिपैलिटीज को... (व्यवधान)... देहाती क्षेत्रों में भी पानी की जो योजना है, जो राज्य सरकारें नलकूप योजनाएँ चलाती हैं उनको हम पैसा बराबर देते हैं और इसका कोई प्रूफ हमारे सामने नहीं है कि राज्य सरकार ने बिजली या पानी के लिए या खेत के लिए पैसा मांगा हो और वह हमने न दिया हो।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : May I know whether he is aware that the recognition of the All India Insurance Employee's Association has been withdrawn, with the result that negotiations on various issues concerning the insurance employees, including the introduction of computers, are being hampered? If so, what steps are being taken to discuss all matters, including the introduction of computer, with the representatives of the All India Insurance Employees Association? Is it a fact that there is resistance from the employees against the introduction of a computer in Calcutta without the consent of the State Government? What is the reaction of the Government of India to it?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : जहां तक कम्प्यूटर्ज का ताल्लुक है उनकी वजह से कुल 158 आदमी सरपलस होंगे जब कि एल० आई० सी० लगभग पन्द्रह सौ व्यक्तियों को हर साल रोजगार देती है, नए लोगों को काम पर लगाती है। यह जो सरपलस स्टाफ है यह बहुत ज्यादा नहीं है। एफशेसी को बढ़ाना बहुत जरूरी है। ऐसी सूरत में यह जो सरपलस स्टाफ है यह बहुत ज्यादा नहीं है। कोशिश की जायेगी कि इनको भी एबजाब कर लिया जाए।

जहां तक कर्मचारियों की अन्य कठिनाइयों का ताल्लुक है मैं बता चुका हूँ कि ये विचाराधीन हैं और समय समय पर इनके बारे में विचार होता रहा है।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : May I point out.....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I am sorry, the question hour is over.

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : मेरा एक प्वाइंट आफ है। इस मामले के बारे में मुझे आप से शिकायत करनी है...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Question Hour is over. If I give him an opportunity, I will have to give it to others also.

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : इस वक्त बारह बजे हैं और मैं प्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर उठा सकता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have already said that the question hour is over. He may resume his seat.

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : आप इन की बात को तो सुन लेते हैं हमारी बात को नहीं सुनते हैं। अगर वे सवाल उठाते हैं तब आप उन को तो सुन लेते हैं, हम उठाते हैं तो आप हम को नहीं सुनते हैं। मेरा हक है कि मैं प्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर उठाऊँ। इस वक्त बरह बजे हैं और मैं उठा सकता हूँ...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Order, order. He may resume his seat. Now we shall take up the Short Notice Question. Shri Samar Guha.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Sir, I would like to submit something about this Short Notice Question. This question itself is a charge against the Food Minister, Shri Jagjivan Ram. Now that he is present here, it would be in the fitness of things if he answers the question himself. Because, the Food Minister of West Bengal has made a direct charge about a statement which Shri Jagjivan Ram is supposed to have made. I hope, Sir, that the Food Minister himself will answer to this question.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member should appreciate that it is for the Minister to decide who should answer questions.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : Sir, any Minister in the Ministry can answer the questions. In this we are not going to be dictated to by others.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Sir, on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Not during questions.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY : This is a Short Notice Question,

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Not even during a Short Notice Question.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Per Capita Consumption of Cereals
in West Bengal

+
S.NQ. 13. SHRI SAMAR GUHA :
SHRI B.K. DASCHOWD-
HURY :
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the statement made by the West Bengal Food Minister on the 19th March, 1969 in West Bengal Council in which he stated that "the Union Food Minister, Shri Jagjivan Ram told the West Bengal Minister during the recent meeting at Delhi that the people of West Bengal as residents of a deficit State have no right to consume 16 ounce of cereals daily. The Union Food Minister suggested that people of West Bengal should bring down their cereal consumption to 13.2 ounce".

(b) if the statement attributed to the Food Minister is correct, the reasons for fixing the quantity of cereals for per head consumption by West Bengal people ; and

(c) if not, the position of the Central Government for meeting the food deficit of West Bengal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE,

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). A press report of the statement has been seen. A copy of the statement made by the Food Minister of West Bengal in Legislative Assembly has been obtained. A copy is laid on the Table of the Sabha. It does not contain any such statement. However, the factual position is that during discussion between the Union Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development & Cooperation and the Chief Minister, Deputy Chief Minister and Food Minister of West Bengal it was found that State Government's estimate of foodgrains deficit was based on a requirement of 16 ozs. per capita per day. It was pointed out that the normal yard stick adopted was 16 ozs. per adult per day. On this basis and on production figures as at present available, the estimated requirement came down. It was found that the final production figures for making an accurate estimate were not available. Since the conditions at present were quite easy and the prices were low, it was agreed that for the present the Central supplies to West Bengal would be taken at 1.2 million tonnes and that the matter could be reviewed later in the year.

Statement

The present food situation and the existing food policy in West Bengal were reviewed at a Cabinet meeting held on 10-3-69. The Government of India have decided to continue the existing State Zones and, therefore, import of rice and wheat from any other State in India to West Bengal on trade account is not permitted. The Central Government was, therefore, requested to meet the entire deficit of West Bengal during the current year which was assessed at 24 lakh tonnes on the basis of production figures so far available. The matter was also discussed at a meeting held in Delhi on 7-3-69 between the Union Food Minister and the Chief Minister, Deputy Chief Minister and Food Minister of West Bengal. For the present the Central Government could promise a total supply of only 12 lakh tonnes of rice and wheat to West Bengal in 1969, the rice quantum not exceeding 1.5 lakh tonnes. The Central supplies of total cereals to West Bengal in 1968 amounted to 15.2 lakh tonnes including

about 1.2 lakh tonnes of coarse grains like milo, maize, etc. The Union Food Minister, however, agreed to review the position in May next when firm figures of production of wheat and summer paddy in West Bengal during the current year will be available. The Union Food Minister, also, assured that the existing arrangements regarding free flow of coarse grains like barley, maize, jowar, bajra, etc. through trade channels would continue.

The Cabinet discussed the matter in all its aspects and decided that it was too late to make any drastic change in the food policy during the current year. However, Internal procurement operations will be intensified so that not only the target of 4.5 lakh tonnes is achieved as quickly as possible but the target may also be exceeded. The Food Corporation of India has been instructed to set up more pay centres, a larger number of purchasing centres, ensure quicker payment to D.P. agents, ensure quicker lifting of stocks from D.P. Agents' godowns and to take other suitable measures for stepping up procurement. The District Magistrates have also been asked to mobilise all their available resources of manpower and vehicles in the districts for stepping up procurement.

The existing levy on rice mills and producers will continue unchanged but steps will be taken to ensure better supervision and prompt collection of the realisable quantities. The existing State cordons, and the cordons around Statutory Rationing areas and surplus districts/areas will also continue.

The existing supplies will be maintained in the S.R. and steps will be taken to extend the benefits of *Modified Rationing* in the districts as and when necessary.

The Cabinet further decided to withdraw the existing restrictions on the movement of *muri* so that *muri* can be moved from one place to other throughout the State without any permit.

The Government hopes all parties would co-operate fully with the Government in execution of this policy.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : The hon. Minister says that such a statement attributed to the Food Minister of West Bengal is not found in the record of the West Bengal Council but it is a fact that such a statement in the name of the Food Minister of Bengal appeared in all West Bengal papers.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY : The statement of a minister made in the Legislative Assembly has been completely contradicted by the Minister here. Then how can the question be raised that the minister's statement is true? He is going on alleging that a particular minister has said that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If a reply is given after an examination of the record, how, can you question it?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I am coming to that.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Regarding the contradiction I will raise a point of order. The question refers to a statement made in the West Bengal Council on the 19th March by the West Bengal Food Minister. The hon. Minister said that they had obtained a copy of that statement which is laid on the Table and that it did not contain any such statement. The statement which is laid on the Table of the House was made not in the Council but in the Legislative Assembly not on the 19th March but on the 13th March. So, it is not that statement at all which is referred to in the question. He is misleading the House completely.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : How does the hon. Minister explain this apparent contradiction?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : On what Shri Indrajit Gupta has pointed out I was going to intervene myself. We got the statement that was made by the Food Minister of West Bengal in the Assembly. I understand that the statement was placed in the Council also. I have tried to get the record of the proceedings of the West Bengal Legislative Council but we have not received it as yet. However, I will

make one thing quite clear. At no stage I said that because West Bengal was a deficit State the consumption *per capita* or *per adult* should be 13 ounces or so. What I said, as has been stated in the reply, when they said that their requirements was 62 lakh tonnes based on 16 ounces consumption *per day per capita*, was that everywhere we take the adult equivalent of the total population and then calculate the requirement of food-grains in that area. The adult equivalent of the total population will be 84 per cent ; that is the yardstick and on that basis we will have to take the consumption requirement of that State.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : The position remains as it is. In my question I have referred only to the statement which had been made in the Council and not in the Legislative Assembly. It is not necessary that he should make the same statement in the Legislative Assembly and in the Council ; it is not necessary that its language and everything will be the same. Therefore the whole reply to part (a) is totally irrelevant. If the Government thought that the statement was incorrect or that at no time such a statement was made by the Food Minister, it was the duty of this Government to issue a contradiction as soon as such a statement was published in almost all the papers of West Bengal. That has not been done.

Now, my question is whether it is a fact that the Indian Medical Council, after continued research for many years, has come to the conclusion that a balanced diet for an adult should constitute 14 ounces of cereals, 3 ounces of pulses, 10 ounces of vegetables and 10 ounces of other foods like meat and fish type of proteins and that in the absence of vegetable proteins at least 5 ounces of pulses should be given. That means, if the cereals are not supplemented by pulses, vegetables and meat or fish type of proteins, the calculation of 16 ounces *per head* of cereals should be taken. I want to know whether the Government knows that in West Bengal, particularly in the industrial area, the tea garden area and the rural area, our people have meagre quantities of vegetables and have no pulses at all. Therefore, this is absolutely essential even according to the report of the Council. Even on that basis,

he requires 16 ounces of cereals. May I know whether the Government is going to accept the calculation on the basis of 16 ounces at least for the labourers, the workers and the peasants of West Bengal ?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : There are various norms worked out by the medical people as to what should be the balanced diet. As I have already said, we have been calculating according to the availability of cereals an adult equivalent of the entire population as 84 per cent of the total population and providing roughly 16 ounces for an adult equivalent availability. Apart from that, I am sure, the hon. Member is aware that the movement of cereals other than rice and wheat is free from most parts of the country. He is also aware that a large quantity of maize, grams, barley, bajra and jowar is going to West Bengal in order to supplement the food requirements of the working classes. By this method, I have succeeded in containing the price of rice in West Bengal which had never happened in the history of West Bengal. To see that the price of rice falls during the months of August, September and October is a rare phenomenon. And the price of rice has fallen. It has always been my effort to send as much of different foodgrains as possible to West Bengal so that the rice prices do not rise and the working classes get sufficient quantity of foodgrains apart from rice and wheat. And they have become available.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : The course of floods in West Bengal has turned out to be blessing to agriculturists of West Bengal because they have learnt the technique of having high-yielding variety crops twice a year. The West Bengal Government, at the time of the President's Rule, adopted a plan to make West Bengal self-sufficient in food production by 1971. The present West Bengal Government also has accepted that plan. I want to know whether the Central Government is going to help the West Bengal Government by advancing necessary funds, fertiliser, agro-industrial equipment and other necessary requirements for increasing food production and also, in view of the fact that production of pulses is 10 million tonnes in our country of which human consumption is 7 million

tonnes and, according to the report of the Medical Research Council, at least the pulses production should be three times, whether the Government is going to help the West Bengal Government and also other states in increasing the production of pulses at least by three times.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : We have been assisting the West Bengal Government so that they are in a position to implement the high-yielding variety programme. In fact, during one year, there has been almost two to three-fold increase in high-yielding variety programme of paddy and wheat also, from 68,000 acres to 1,60,000 acres this year. We have been helping all the State Governments in carrying out the high-yielding variety programme. We have taken special pains to see that West Bengal Government is helped in carrying out the programme. Our policy approach will continue to be the same.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : The food problem is a disturbing one and the hon. Minister's statement has created more disturbance to it. What the hon. Minister has placed on the Table of the House is not the relevant statement that has been made on the 19th March, 1969 in West Bengal Council by the West Bengal Food Minister, Mr. Sudhir Kumar. It seems that statement stands. Simply by making a denial by another hon. Minister, it cannot go away. So, we presume this very statement of the Union Food Minister, Mr. Jagjiwan Ram, against the people of West Bengal is absolutely unconstitutional and highly objectionable. The Union Food Minister should know that the people of Bengal will not allow this sort of statement, any longer. They have been kept starved for longer days. It would be impossible to keep them starved for very long period. In this connection I would like to know whether the Union Food Minister will consider having a national food policy, an all-India food policy without considering the States' food production differently because the Indian total production is an integrated effort of the country as a whole. A particular State may not have adequate food production but sufficient other resources to supplement and keep the country's development to earn foreign exchange.

Take for example, West Bengal. West Bengal has been earning 30-35 per cent of the total foreign exchange of the country by tea, jute, coal, tobacco and minerals. It makes its useful contribution to the country. I would like to have a clear answer from the Government : whether the Central Government would take up the full responsibility to feed the people of West Bengal and whether 24 lakh tonnes of food demanded by the United Front Government will be given to them very shortly. If not, is the Central Government prepared to forgo all foreign exchange earnings that come from West Bengal, to meet its own food demand ?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : I fail to understand the reasoning over which the hon. Members has waxed eloquent. I am afraid perhaps he is not aware of the food situation in West Bengal. (*Interruption*)

I am sorry he is not aware of the food situation in West Bengal. I would like him to go to his constituency and ascertain what that the price of rice per kilo is. Whether in the history of West Bengal or in the recent past rice price was so low as this season...(*Interruption*). Let me answer now. They have brought in so many factors which are not quite relevant to the question now. There is no relevance about foreign exchange earnings on tea or things like that. The land being diverted from cash crops does not arise. That will arise of course in a situation which existed in West Bengal in 1967 or 1968.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : How nicely you have engineered it !

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : Here is a sample of food scarcity in West Bengal. (*Interruption*) I was going to say that at no stage have I stated that a State if it is deficit, should consume less. I repeat that, but at the same time I will again say that no State should demand much higher national average. The State Chief Minister and the Deputy Chief Minister saw the point and, therefore, in our discussions, they agreed that after the final figures of production are available, we will review the entire position in the month of May or so. At present fortunately the position in West Bengal is comfortable and very easy and even in West Bengal, the Government have their stocks more than 4 lakhs tonnes of

foodgrains, cereales, rice and wheat by the end of February. There is no reason to have any anxiety on the food problem as far as West Bengal is concerned. It is very comfortable and very easy.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : This is a very basic question and a fundamental question that is posed. It has been recorded in the *Hindustan Standard* a few days ago.

Mr. Kumar who was replying to one-hour food debate in the Council hoped that the Opposition would not lag behind to support the food policy as they were doing now.

The controversial subject gave Mr. Kumar an opportunity to lash out at the Centre for its unhelpful and unsympathetic attitude to the state. The Front Members cried 'Shame ; Shame' and the Opposition Members protested when Mr. Kumar regretted the attitude of the Union Food Minister, Mr. Jagjiwan Ram who was quoted as saying that the people of Bengal had no right to take more than 13.2 oz. of cereals a day since the State was deficit in foodgrains.

Sir, this is a fundamental question. Does the hon. Member think.....(*Interruption*)

AN HON. MEMBER : Let him go to the Supreme Court and have it decided.....

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : This is disorderly and this is discriminatory. Even the All India Institute of Medical Sciences has conducted a survey and it has been stated that more than crores of people in the country are sick population and this is the policy being pursued by this Government of the India for the last 21 years. There is a policy enunciated in the Constitution, which finds a place in the Directive Principles of our Constitution that we have to create a healthy citizen in a healthy democracy. What steps have the Government of India taken ? What right has this Government of India got to give statements like that given out by Shri Jagjiwan Ram, which statement is clearly discriminatory in respect

of foodgrains to West Bengal ? Will the Government of India evolve a food policy without any discrimination irrespective of the party in the power at the States, to evolve a national policy, to give adequate food to every State irrespective of party affiliations of the Governments of these States ? Will such a thing be done, so that we may have healthy citizen in a healthy democracy ?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : Does it require any answer ? (*Interruption*)

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : I want an answer. The Minister has said in his Statement that West Bengal is not entitled to more than 13.2 oz. of cereals. Why should he discriminate against West Bengal ? I want to know whether the Government of India have consulted the All-India Medical Institute. Why should there be any discriminatory treatment for West Bengal ? The Statement has not been denied by the hon. Food Minister. Therefore, I want a categorical answer. Is it the policy of this Government to make such discrimination ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Question was about the Statement made by the hon. Food Minister. He has explained the position. Now, how does question pertaining to average and all that arise out of it ?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : There are the Directive Principles. (*Interruption*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It does not arise out of this.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : About National Food policy, he has asked a question and let that be answered. There is the quota for West Bengal. The Food Minister himself stated about it. At least that part of his question may be answered. That is about national policy regarding West Bengal That should be answered. (*Interruption*)

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Government is incapable of handling the situation. They have no answer. So, I presume that they are in capable of handling the situation. Shall I presume that this Government is pursuing a discriminatory policy ?

SHRI D. N. TIWARY : It is a strange phenomenon that even when a Minister denies to have said such a thing, the question is again pursued. May I know from the Hon. Minister whether the States are treated on a par or whether they are treated differently and if so which are the States which get largest supplies and which are the States getting lower supplies ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I have got figures of all-India availability from 1964 onwards. In 1964 the all-India availability was 14.07 ; in 1965—14.55 ; in 1966—12.52 ; in 1967—12.12 ; and in 1968—14.1.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY : Is there difference between State and State ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : There are differences. But the all-India average is this.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY : Which State gets the lowest and which State gets the highest ?

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : Upto now we have been used to getting information regarding per capita availability or per capita requirement either on Government account or by institutes like the one in Coonoor. Every time the calculation has been on per capita basis. For the first time now the Minister has come forward to say that on this occasion the calculation was made on the basis of per adult. Following the question asked by my friend Shri Tiwari, may I know whether this is a departure from the usual norms in regard to availability of food and and, if so, why this departure has taken place now ?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : There has been no departure. Sixteen ounces are per adult. When we take population, it includes children six months old, nine months old, one year old and two years old. So, the basis has always been to calculate the adult equivalent of the total population.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : This is what we want to know. This is a new basis of calculation. As far as I know, we are accustomed to per capita consumption,

per capita production or availability or requirement. For the first time in this country the Minister has come forward with per adult availability. Is it not happening for the first time and in that case why has it happened in the case of a State which has some grievance ?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : Per capita availability is not 16 ounces. Per capita availability is lower. When we take 16 ounces availability per adult, 14 per cent has to be deducted to arrive at the figure for the total population. The adult equivalent will have to be calculated. There is nothing new in that. We take the average per capita consumption. Then we go on the basis of 16 ounces per adult.

DR. RANEN SEN : The whole dispute has started between the Central Government and the West Bengal Government over how much production of rice and other foodgrains has taken place in West Bengal. This was the beginning of the dispute. The stand of the Government of India was that the production of foodgrains was quite sufficient for the State of West Bengal. May I know whether the Central Government has got any mechanism to find out how much production has taken place in West Bengal, apart from the figures supplied by the West Bengal Government ? If the Central Government has no such mechanism, why should not the Central Government accept the figures given by the State Government and try to fulfil the commitment as much as possible ?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : At no stage have I or anybody else on behalf of Government said that the production in West Bengal is such this year that they will not require any assistance. It is entirely incorrect to say that. We have not said it.

So far as the production of foodgrains is concerned, we took the production figures of the West Bengal Government. The difficulty is that in West Bengal itself there is a difference of calculation between the Agriculture Department and the Food Department as regards food production. Then again, as regards the summer crops, the average of three years has been taken by West Bengal Govt. This will

not work because this year there has been a new revolutionary development in West Bengal with Taichung paddy and also with wheat cultivation. There is a wheat revolution there ; just 40 miles from Calcutta, the crop in the area cultivated is as good as that in Punjab.

So I said that after we have some figures about the summer cereal production of rice and wheat, we will again review the situation in May. So there is no question of dispute about the quantity of foodgrains production; there was none. As a matter of fact, in all these calculations I assumed the figures as supplied by the West Bengal Government. But as I said, at present there is no cause for anxiety so far as the food position in West Bengal is concerned. The Chief Minister, the Deputy Chief Minister and Food Minister agreed that we will review the situation again in May.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : In view of fact that the compound growth rate of agriculture in West Bengal and Assam has been one of the lowest, and the per acre yield in West Bengal has been one of the lowest, and loans from Government funds or other institutions for minor irrigation in West Bengal have been nil as against the total outlay of Rs. 256 crores—for Assam it has been only Rs. 70 lakhs—may I request the hon. Minister to tell us whether till we have come up to a really good standard in production, he will draw up a national food budget so as to save us from all botheration and worry ?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : I do not know why every time the question of a national food budget comes up. Our efforts will be to encourage agriculture in West Bengal.....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : We know that !

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : It has already started. I have no doubt that after

one or two years Shri Basu will offer some rice to other States from this surplus.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Why is no help given to West Bengal and Assam ? Why is it that the allocation for minor irrigation to West Bengal is nil ? Why does he want to play politics in this matter ?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : No politics.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Nothing but politics. What right has he to play politics with food ?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : I never play politics with food.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Out of a total investment of Rs. 256 crores for different government-sponsored projects, not a single paisa has gone to West Bengal for minor irrigation. As I have said, the compound growth rate of agriculture in Bengal and Assam which is contiguous to it has been one of the lowest. There is politics in this. The per acre yield is one of the lowest in Bengal and Assam. What are you talking about ? (*Interruptions*).

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : If he will listen with a little patience, he will hear some sound advice.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : How does the hon. Member behave like a brute ? (*Interruptions*).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Let him hold his tongue, small man.....

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : If he does not behave, I will make him behave (*Interruptions*).

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : I have said that we will have to encourage minor irrigation and production of high-yielding varieties in West Bengal. That is the only answer to the problem of food in West Bengal.

SHRI TENNETI VISHWANATHAM : Instead of irrigation, there is already irritation on both sides. There should not be irritation. Is the Minister aware that after independence we have invested nearly Rs. 2400 crores on the import of food-grains while we have put in only about Rs. 1700 crores on irrigation, and that is the cause of all this irritation? Will he make common cause with the Minister of Irrigation and get more finance to increase our output of cereals? This question relates particularly to West Bengal. I come from Andhra Pradesh. Most of us are interested in rice and the answer is about cereals. There is a difference between rice and cereals. We are a rice-eating population and we want to know what is the supply you are giving to West Bengal, Andhra, Maharashtra or any other State.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I have already mentioned the availability of cereals. The break-up will depend upon the dietetic habits of the people, availability etc. So far as minor irrigation is concerned, we are trying to give the highest priority to it everywhere in the country.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Complaints Re. payment of royalty against Mine-owners in Mysore State

*902. **DR. SUSHILA NAYYAR :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received some complaints regarding the payment of royalty against some mine-owners in Chikka Nai Kananall taluk in Tumkur District and Hiriyur, Hosadurga taluks in Mysore State ;

(b) if so, whether any inquiry has been conducted in this regard ; and

(c) if so, the result of the inquiry and the action taken or proposed to be taken in each case ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND
CHEMICALS AND MINES AND

METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) to (c). No such complaints have been received by the Central Government. The Mysore Government, who are responsible for the collection of royalty, have, however, reported that there were some stray complaints regarding transport of ore without payment of royalty which were looked into and that the amounts due are being received by them.

नेपाल से भारत को पाकिस्तानी माल की तस्करी

*905. **श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी :**
श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :
कुमारी कमला कुमारी :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कलकत्ता बन्दरगाह से होकर अनुमानतः कितनी कीमत का पाकिस्तानी माल प्रतिवर्ष नेपाल भेजा जाता है ;

(ख) क्या यह सब है कि पाकिस्तान से नेपाल भेजे गये उसी माल को ही चोरी छिपे भारत लाया जाता है ; और

(ग) इस तस्करी को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) पिछले दो वर्षों में कलकत्ता बन्दरगाह के जरिए नेपाल ने कोई पाकिस्तानी माल आयात नहीं किया ।

(ख) नेपाल से पाकिस्तानी माल के तस्कर-आयात का कोई मामला ध्यान में नहीं आया है ।

(ग) नेपाल से भारत में अन्य देश के माल के तस्कर-आयात को रोकने के उपायों को दृढ़तर कर दिया गया है । अतिरिक्त गश्ती निरो-

घक दल और पड़ताल चौकियां बना दी गई हैं और सम्बन्धित समाहर्ताओं के अतिरिक्त कर्मचारी उपलब्ध कर दिये गए हैं। तत्कर आयात-निर्यात के माल का पता लगाने के लिए सीमा शुल्क (संशोधन) अधिनियम 1969 के उपबन्धों का उपयोग किया जा रहा है और इस सीमा पर तत्कर-आयात-निर्यात को समाप्त करने के लिए सभी व्यवहार्य उपाय किये जाते रहेंगे।

मैसर्स साराभाई कैमिकल्स को दी गई
औषधियां तथा रसायन

*906. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री बृज भूषण लाल :
श्री सूरज मान :

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

(क) सरकार उत्पादन केन्द्रों से मैसर्स साराभाई कैमिकल्स को कौन-कौन सी औषधियां तथा रसायन दिये जाते हैं, वे किस कीमत पर दिये जाते हैं और उत्पादन केन्द्रों में उनकी उत्पादन लागत क्या है ;

(ख) देश के बाजारों तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मंडियों में उनकी फुटकर कीमत क्या है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार उनकी कीमत को कम करने का है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पेंट्रोलीयम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु
मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (वा० रा० चव्हाण) :

(क) साराभाई कैमिकल्स, हिन्दुस्तान एण्टी-
वायोटिक्स लि० पिम्पनी से, 50 पैसे प्रति मंगा
यूनिट की दर से प्रचुर मात्रा में पैनिंसिलीन

खरीदता रहा है। जहां तक पैनिंसिलीन के
उत्पादन की लागत का सम्बन्ध है, इसको बताना
सम्भव नहीं क्योंकि इसका हिन्दुस्तान एंटीवायो-
टिक्स लि० के हितों पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ेगा
जिन्हें एक अत्यन्त प्रतियोगी उद्योग में काम
करना पड़ता है।

(ख) शीशियों में भरी पैनिंसिलीन का
इस समय लागू फुटकर मूल्य संलग्न विवरण पत्र
में दिया गया है। यह स्पष्ट नहीं है कि सदस्य
महोदय का अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मार्किट में फुटकर मूल्य
से क्या आशय है क्योंकि उस मार्किट में कोई
फुटकर विक्रय नहीं होती है। यदि हवाले का
तात्पर्य अन्य देशों में फुटकर मूल्यों से है, तो
नवीनतम सूचना तुरन्त उपलब्ध नहीं है। परन्तु
वे मूल्य भारत के मूल्यों की अपेक्षा सामान्यतः
अधिकतर है।

विवरण

सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित शीशियों में भरी
पैनिंसिलीन के फुटकर मूल्य

क्रम संख्या	शीशी में भरे उत्पादन का विवरण	थोक विक्रय-मूल्य प्रति शीशी पैसों में
1.	2 लाख पैनिंसिलीन	आई. यू. 42
2.	4 लाख पैनिंसिलीन	आई. यू. 55
3.	5 लाख पैनिंसिलीन	आई. यू. 61
4.	10 लाख पैनिंसिलीन	आई. यू. 101
5.	15 लाख पैनिंसिलीन	आई. यू. 143
6.	20 लाख पैनिंसिलीन	आई. यू. 186
7.	40 लाख पैनिंसिलीन	आई. यू. 356

वास्तविक उत्पादन शुल्क और फुटकर विक्रेताओं को दी जाने वाली कमीशन, जो 10 प्रतिशत से अधिक नहीं होनी चाहिए, को जोड़ने के बाद प्रति शीशी पर पैनिंसिलीन के प्रत्येक युनिटेज का फुटकर अधिकतम मूल्य प्रति शीशी पर दर्शाया जाता है।

(ग) और (घ). औषध और भेषजों के उचित विक्रय मूल्यों पर टैरिफ आयोग की रिपोर्ट सरकार के परीक्षाधीन है।

Capital invested by Foreign Oil Companies in India

*907. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state the total capital invested in India by the Foreign Oil Companies, company-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : A statement showing the required information is laid on the table of the Sabha.

Statement

S. No.	Name of Foreign Oil Company	Registered in	Total capital invested as on 31-12-67 Rs./lakhs
1.	Burmah-Shell Oil Storage & Distributing Co. of India Ltd.	U.K.	4530.43
2.	Esso Standard Eastern, Inc.	U.S.A.	6987.95
3.	Caltex (India) Limited.	Bahama Islands	642.05
4.	Shell International Petroleum Company Ltd.	U.K.	1456.46
5.	Burmah Oil Company	U.K.	3869.46
6.	Caltex Petroleum Corporation	U.S.A.	936.46
7.	Castrol Limited	U.K.	140.70
8.	Gulf Oil (Great Britain) Ltd.	U.K.	15.00
9.	Getty Oil Company	U.S.A.	1.60
10.	Phillops Petroleum Company	U.S.A.	234.92
11.	National Iranian Oil Company	Iran	167.37
12.	Amoco India	U.S.A.	167.37
13.	Mobil Petroleum Co. Inc.	U.S.A.	20.00
14.	Lubrizol Corporation of Cleveland, U.S.A.	U.S.A.	14.50
15.	Steel Brothers & Co Ltd..	U.K.	59.18
		TOTAL	19243.45

पी० एल० 480

*908. श्री ओमप्रकाश त्यागी : क्या वित्त-मंत्री 16 दिसम्बर, 1968 के अताराकित प्रश्न संख्या 4653 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अमरीका ने पी० एल० 480 के अंतर्गत 1956 से दिसम्बर, 1968 तक कृषि उत्पादों की बिक्री से प्राप्त 2083.26 करोड़ रुपये में से कितना धन भारत में कार्य कर रहे ईसाई धर्म प्रचारकों को दिया ; और

(ख) ये ईसाई धर्म प्रचारक किन-किन स्थानों पर कार्य कर रहे हैं ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) और (ख). इतने पीछे के वर्ष से अर्थात् 1956 से सूचना देना तत्काल सम्भव नहीं है। फिर भी, एक विवरण समा की मेज पर रख दिया गया है जिसमें बताया गया है कि पिछले पाँच वर्षों में ईसाई धर्म प्रचारक संगठनों को कितनी रकमें दी गई हैं, वे किन स्थानों पर कार्य कर रहे हैं और किन प्रयोजनों के लिये उन्हें अनुदान दिये गये हैं। (पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT-630/69)

Unutilized Soviet Credit

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Rs. 498.44 crores of Soviet credit remains unutilised ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) when it will be utilised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (c). Against the total amount of Roubles 1225 million (Rs. 1021 crores) available under the Soviet credits, a sum of about Roubles 375 million (Rs. 313 crores) is available for allocation for projects to be taken up during the Fourth Plan. Contracts of the total

value of Roubles 850 million (Rs. 708 crores) (have already been placed and drawals of Roubles 689 million (Rs. 575 crores) have been made under Soviet credits.

Western Kosi Canal Alignment in Nepal

*910. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Western Kosi Canal alignment in Nepal has been finally settled ;

(b) whether the acquisition of land for the 22 mile main Western Kosi Canal in Nepal is in process ;

(c) whether the funds for the price of the said land have been placed at the hands of the appropriate authorities ;

(d) when the preliminaries for the actual excavation of the Western Kosi Canal are likely to be completed ;

(e) the funds for this first phase of the Western Kosi Canal made available in so far as the Nepal portion is concerned ; and

(f) if the replies to parts (a) to (e) above be in the negative, whether Government propose to utilise the water potential created by the construction of the Kosi Barrage in some equally profitable manner, as an alternative alignment of Western Kosi Canal ?

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

(b) to (f). Negotiations are under way with his Majesty's Government to acquire lands for Canal in Nepal territory. It is expected to finalise the same in a short time.

Complaints from L. I. C. Policy holders

*911. SHRI GADILINAGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the complaints from the policy-holders against

the Life Insurance Corporation are increasing ;

(b) if so, the number of complaints registered during years 1967 and 1968 ; and

(c) the steps being taken to redress the grievances of the policy-holders ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGANATH PAHADIA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The number of complaints received at the Central Office has shown an increase from 16,295 in 1966-67 to 18,340 in 1967-68. Complaints are also received at the Zonal and the Divisional Offices. The number of these complaints is not readily available.

(c) Apart from attending to the individual complaints, the Corporation also analyse the causes of the complaints and take suitable steps in the matter.

Development of Homeopathic System of Medicines

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

(a) the percentage of the Central Government budget spent on health ;

(b) the amount allocated for the development, training and research on Homeopathy and as aid to Hospitals and Dispensaries run on the system of Homeopathy ;

(c) the number of registered Homeopaths in the country ;

(d) whether in view of the cheapness and convenience of administration of Homeopathic drugs, Government is contemplating to afford more aid and better encouragement to Homeopathy ; and

(e) if so, the steps in contemplation of Government to achieve the objective ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOP-

MENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) Expenditure on Health was 2.6% of the total development expenditure of the Central Government in 1967-68.

(b) A sum of Rs. 3.89 lakhs was allocated by the Central Government for development, training and research in Homeopathy during 1968-69. Aid to homeopathic hospital and dispensaries is the concern of State Governments.

(c) The information so far collected from some States is laid on the Table of the House. The information from other States will be collected and will be laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—631/69.*]

(d) The Central Government have been encouraging the development of the Homeopathic system of medicine.

(e) The allegations for education and research in Homeopathy are being increased from year to year.

Corrosion Cells in Fertilizer Units

***913. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that corrosion cells are being established in the major fertilizer units ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the steps taken for their establishment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). The corrosion problems in fertilizers units form part of the over all maintenance of the plants. The Government is not aware of any special calls having been created for this purpose. Creation of such cells wherever necessary is, of course, the responsibility of the management of the unit concerned.

दिल्ली में एक आयकर अधिकारी के
छुरा भोंका जाना

†914. श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त :
श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार साल्वे :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 2 जनवरी, 1969 को दिल्ली में आयकर विभाग के उप-निदेशक (आसूचना) के छुरा भोंक दिया गया था;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि यह घटना होने के कुछ दिन पूर्व उक्त अधिकारी ने आय कर विभाग की ओर से कुछ घनी व्यक्तियों के मकानों की तलाशी ली थी;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि वे ही लोग इस घृणित कृत्य के लिये जिम्मेदार हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो छापा मारने आदि जैसे जोखिम के काम करने वाले ऐसे अधिकारियों की सुरक्षा के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्य-वाही करने का विचार है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प० च० सेठी) : (क) जी नहीं। आयकर विभाग के निरीक्षण उपनिदेशक (गुप्तचर्या) को छुरा नहीं भोंका गया था। परन्तु 2 जनवरी; 1969 को जब वे कार्यालय आ रहे थे तब मार्ग में दो गुण्डों ने उन पर हाकीस्टिक्स से हमला किया था।

(क) निरीक्षण उपनिदेशक (गुप्तचर्या) ने 26 नवम्बर, 1968 को नई दिल्ली में कुछ कर-निर्धारितियों के निवास स्थानों की तलाशी का आयोजन किया था।

(ग) पुलिस ने इस मामले में जांच पड़ताल की है और उन चार अपराधी व्यक्तियों के खिलाफ, न्यायलय में 18-2-69 को मामला दायर किया है जिन्होंने उपनिदेशक पर वास्तव में हमला किया था अथवा हमला करने की साजिश की थी। अभी तक पुलिस को कोई ऐसा सङ्गत नहीं मिला है कि जिस व्यक्ति के घर की तलाशी ली गई थी उसका सम्बन्ध हमले से जोड़ा जाए। कोई भी

सबुत मिलने पर, मामले को प्रस्तुत पाये गये किसी भी अन्य व्यक्ति अथवा व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध मामला चलाया जा सकता है।

(घ) ऐसी घटनाएं आमतौर पर नहीं होती हैं। अपराधियों के विरुद्ध मामला चलाने के लिये इस विशिष्ट मामले में तुरन्त कार्यवाही की गई थी। सम्बन्धी व अधिका-रियों की सुरक्षा की व्यवस्था करने के उपाये किये गये हैं।

कालागढ़ नहर परियोजना

*915 श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री :

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री 9 दिसम्बर, 1968 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 612 के उत्तर के संबन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कालागढ़ नहर परियोजना के सम्बन्ध में जो प्रस्ताव उन्होंने उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को दिये हैं उन्हें क्रियान्वित नहीं किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह सच है कि जिन किसानों की भूमि इस नहर को बनाने के लिये अजित की गई है उन्हें भारी कठिनाई हो रही है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि यदि इस नहर का दूसरी नहर के साथ जो बिजनौर में गंगा में गिरती है जोड़ दिया जाये और उसे अधिक चौड़ा बनाया जाये तो सेती योग्य लाखों एकड़ भूमि बनाई जा सकती है ;

(घ) यदि हां तो क्या इस मामले पर अब भी विचार किया जा रहा है ; और

(ङ) क्या उन क्षेत्रों में जहां से होकर यह नहर गुजरती है पुनर्चक्रबन्दी से सम्बन्धित कोई प्रस्ताव भी सम्बन्धित राज्य को भेजा गया है ; और यदि हां तो उनकी प्रति क्रिया क्या है ?

सिचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री (डा० कु० ल० राठ) (क) राज्य सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि फ्रीडर नाली के संरेखण को सीधा करने के सुभाव पर ध्यानपूर्वक विचार किया गया है और वह महसूस करती है कि जिस संरेखण की अब क्रियान्विति हो रही है, वह बहुत ही उपयुक्त है।

(ख) जिन किसानों की भूमि अर्जित कर ली गई है और नियमानुसार मुआबजा, दे दिया गया है, वे कुछ कठिनाइयों का सामना करते हैं।

(ग) और (घ). नहर की खुदाई हो रही है और इतना समय गुजर चुका है कि उस में किसी बड़ी तबदीली के संबंध में सोचा भी नहीं जा सकता।

(ङ) राज्य सरकार से कहा गया है कि वे इस प्रश्न पर विचार करें। इस मामले पर राज्य सरकार के साथ शीघ्र बातचीत करने का प्रस्ताव भी है।

Lubrizol India Ltd

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

(a) When the Lubrizol India Ltd., was set up and its objects to be achieved as a result;

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

(c) whether foreign collaboration was involved in the setting up of the Company and if so, the names of countries which collaborated, the terms of collaboration and the amount of foreign exchange received as aid;

(d) the items the Company at present is producing and extent of production and

whether these products are up to international standard;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (DR. TRIGUNNA SEN) :

(a) The company was set up on 20.7.1966 with the object of establishing a plant to manufacture various chemical additives with the necessary technical and managerial assistance from Lubrizol Corporation of U.S.A.

(b) The various units, etc. of the plant were completed according to the schedule. The plant was put on trial runs in November 1968 and is now operating at its design capacity.

(c) Yes, Sir, with the Lubrizol Corporation of U.S.A. According to the agreement dated 2-12-1965 concluded between the Government of India and Lubrizol Corporation, Government of India will hold 51% shares and the foreign collaborator (Lubrizol Corporation) 49% shares in the equity capital of the company. The foreign exchange requirements of the company were met fully out of Lubrizol's equity contribution.

(d) The plant will produce initially 6,000 tonnes with possible expansion upto 12,000 tonnes of various chemical additives for petroleum products, including fuels, lubricating oils and related petroleum products. The products produced in this plant will be of international standard.

(e) The plant went on trial production in November 1968 and has produced 881 tonnes of additives till the end of January 1969. No exports were made so far.

(f) No difficulties are being experienced by the company at the moment.

Production of Pharmaceuticals

*918. SHRI R. K. SINHA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the value of the pharmaceutical production in the country during 1967-68;

(b) the quantum of foreign exchange earned; if any;

(c) whether the country's production of pharmaceuticals is adequate to meet the country's demands; and

(d) if not, the steps proposed to augment the requirements ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHATANI) :
(a) The value of production of drugs and pharmaceuticals during 1967-68 was, of the order of Rs. 185-200 crores.

(b) The exports of drugs, pharmaceuticals and intermediates during 1967-68 were of the order of Rs. 3.33 crores.

(c) Near self sufficiency has been achieved in the production of finished preparations of most of the drugs. These items are produced in the country either based on indigenously produced bulk drugs or from imported bulk materials. Bulk drugs which are produced indigenously in adequate quantities are not allowed to be imported. Imports are restricted to such of the items as are necessary to supplement indigenous availability.

(d) Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Industry has been included in the list of priority industries and the requirements of imported raw materials, etc., of this industry are being met liberally to achieve optimum production. Steps are also being taken to fill up the gap in the indigenous production of intermediates and technical materials subject of course to relevant economic and technical considerations.

पन्ना खानों से हीरे निकालना

* 919 श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :
श्री नाथू राम अहिरवार :

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

(क) वर्ष 1966-67 और 1967-68 में पन्ना जिले में हीरे की खानों से कुल कितने हीरे निकाले गये ;

(ख) वर्ष 1968-69 में कितने हीरे निकाले जाने का अनुमान है ; और

(ग) उपरोक्त अवधि में कितने मूल्य के हीरे नीलाम किये गये ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा बातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) (क) 1966-67 तथा 1967-68 के दौरान, क्रमशः 3333.91 कैंरेट तथा 8894.05 कैंरेट हीरे निकाले गये थे ।

(ख) लगभग 9853 कैंरेट ।

(ग) 1968-69 के दौरान 44.28 लाख रुपये ।

Coal-based Fertilizer Factory in Madhya Pradesh

*920. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to have a coal-based fertilizer factory in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, when the final decision is likely to be taken in the matter;

(c) the cost of expenditure involved ; and

(d) the place where it will be set up ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND

METALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) to (d). The question of setting up a coal-based fertilizer factory at Korba in Madhya Pradesh is under consideration. It is expected that a decision will be taken shortly. According to the Project Report prepared by the Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd., the total project cost has been estimated at about Rs. 72 crores.

Contraband Articles brought by Football Players

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

(a) whether it is a fact that eight Indian football players, who had gone to Kula Lumpur, brought back contraband articles in excess of the free allowance usually allowed ;

(b) if so, the names of these sportsmen and particulars of the goods brought by them and the action taken against them ;

(c) whether it is also a fact one of the players brought in contraband goods actually worth Rs. 10,000 but was charged duty only on Rs. 3,500 which he refused to pay ;

(d) the reasons why the contraband goods were not forfeited and the persons find as is done in other cases ; and

(e) whether this matter has been reported to the All India Council of Sports for disciplinary action and their restitution and if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Names of sportsmen, particulars of goods brought by them and the action taken have been indicated in the reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1689 answered by the Minister of Education on the 22nd November, 1968.

The Appellate Collector of Customs reduced the fine of Rs. 2,500/- fixed by the Assistant Collector of Customs for release of the good of Shri C. Prasad to Rs. 2,000/-.

(c) No, Sir. The fact is that one of the players, Shri C. Prasad, brought goods

valued at Rs. 3,578/-. Goods worth Rs. 800/- were passed free of duty under the Baggage Rules while the remaining were confiscated by the Assistant Collector of Customs with the option to the passenger to clear them on payment of a fine of Rs. 2,500/- besides the duty of Rs. 2,778/-. The fine was reduced to Rs. 2,000/- by the Appellate Collector by his order dated 13-9-1968. Shri Prasad paid the fine and the duties on 16-9-1968 and cleared the goods.

(d) Goods which were imported in contravention of the law were confiscated but an option to redeem these goods under the provisions of Section 125 of the Customs Act, 1962, was given. The officer adjudging the case may in the case of any goods the importation or exportation whereof is prohibited under the Customs Act or under any other law for the time being in force given an option to pay in lieu of confiscation such fine as the said officer thinks fit. In these cases the officer gave the option to redeem the goods on payment of fine.

(e) Yes, Sir.

जीवन बीमा निगम तथा डाक जीवन बीमा का व्यय और प्रीमियम की दरें

***922. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि डाक जीवन बीमा के व्यय और प्रीमियम की दरों का अनुपात जीवन बीमा निगम के व्यय और प्रीमियम की दरों के अनुपात से कम है ;

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

(ग) जीवन बीमा निगम के व्यय और प्रीमियम की दरों के अनुपात को कम करने तथा डाक जीवन बीमा योजना को सरकारी उपक्रमों पर भी लागू करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया) : (क). और (ख) जी हां, डाक जीवन

बीमा के मामले में व्यय का अनुपात और प्रीमियम को दरें कम होने के मुख्य कारण ये हैं कि उसमें कोई बीमा एजेंट नियोजित नहीं होते, इसलिये एजेंटों को दिये जाने वाले कमीशन के रूप में उनको कोई खर्च नहीं करना पड़ता ; उसके विज्ञापन तथा डाक्टरी परीक्षण के व्यय भी नाम मात्र के होते हैं ; वेतन बिलों से प्रीमियम की सीधी कटौती करने के कारण उसके व्यय में बचत होती है ।

(ग) सरकार ने श्री आर०आर० मोरारका की अध्यक्षता में एक समिति स्थापित की है जो जीवन बीमा निगम के व्यय के वर्तमान उच्च स्तर के कारणों की जांच करने और उसे उचित स्तर तक नीचे लाने के निमित्त प्रशासनिक अथवा अन्यथा उपायों की सिफारिश करेगी । समिति की रिपोर्ट 30 अप्रैल, 1969 तक मिलने की आशा है ।

सरकारी उपक्रम समिति द्वारा की गयी सिफारिश के अनुसरण में निगम ने, अन्य बातों के साथ साथ, प्रीमियम दरों के प्रश्न पर सलाह देने के लिए बीमाविज्ञों की एक समिति नियुक्त की । बीमाविज्ञों की समिति ने जनवरी, 1968 में जीवन बीमा निगम के अध्यक्ष को अपनी रिपोर्ट पेश की । रिपोर्ट कर निगम विचार कर रहा है ।

जहां तक सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों के कर्मचारियों को डाक जीवन बीमा की सुविधा दिये जाने का सवाल है, जीवन बीमा निगम अधिनियम, 1956 की धारा 30, निगम को भारत में जीवन बीमा संबंधी कारोबार करने का अनन्य विशेषाधिकार देती है और कारोबार चालू रखने के लिए पहले ही स्थापित की गई डाक-घर जीवन बीमा निधि को अनुमति देने वाली धारा 44(घ) एक अपवाद थी ।

Mental Hospitals

*923. SHRI B.K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND

FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of mental hospitals State-wise in the country and the number of beds in them ;

(b) the approximate number of mentally ill patients in the country ; and

(c) whether, in view of the shortage of mental hospitals in the country, there is proposal to increase the number of such hospitals ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha [Placed in Library. See No. L.T.—632/69].

(b) Approximately 8 lakhs.

(c) At present there is no such proposal.

Profits or losses on Commercial irrigation Projects

*924. JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the amounts of profit or loss incurred by each State on commercial irrigation projects from 1966-67 to 1968-69, year-wise ;

(b) whether Government have proposed imposition of additional water taxes during the Fourth Five-Year Plan period to meet these losses ;

(c) if so, the rates proposed for each State and for each project ;

(d) the basis for imposition of additional water taxes ; and

(e) If the reply to part (b) above is in the negative, the other steps which are proposed to be taken to make good of these losses ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : (a) to

(e) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Librery. See No. LT—633/69*]

Water Logging in Haryana

*925. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that water-logging continues to be a major problem in Hayana ;

(b) whether any scheme has been prepared by the State Government to solve this problem ;

(c) if so, the main feature thereof ;

(d) the estimated cost of the schemes ; and

(e) the nature and extent of Central assistance proposed to be given to the State in this respect ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : (a) An area of about 7 lakh acres was reported as waterlogged in 1967 Haryana.

(b) and (c). The following schemes have been prepared by the State Government :—

(1) *Hansi anti-water logging scheme:*

This would serve water-logged area of Hansi in Distt. Hissar. The scheme envisages digging of deep seepage drains about 45 miles long, along irrigation channels and 6 pumping stations to pump the collected water into irrigation channels.

(2) *Gohana anti-water logging scheme.*

This scheme is proposed to serve heavily water-logged villages of Gohana Tehsil. Ditch channels and field drains have been proposed to carry water to 8 pumping stations wherefrom water will be pumped to give relief to the area.

(3) *Safidon anti-water logging scheme :*

The scheme comprises construction of seepage drain and pump in the Safidon

town between Hansi Butana Branch and Railway line and pumping the collected water in the Hansi Branch.

(d) (1) Hansi anti-water logging Scheme	... Rs. 29.80 lakhs.
(2) Gohana anti-water logging scheme	... Rs. 14 lakhs.
(3) Safidon anti-water logging scheme	... Rs. 2.20 lakhs.

(e) The Central assistance and loans are given for flood control and anti-water logging schemes as a whole. Loans are not given for individual schemes.

सरकारी कारखाने तथा सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रम

*926. श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने व्यापार एवं उद्योग के राष्ट्रीयकरण के लिये देश के विभिन्न भागों में अनेक प्रकार के कारखाने स्थापित किये हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों को जो हानि होती है उसके कारण आय-कर से प्राप्त होने वाले राजस्व में भी घाटा हो रहा है जबकि गैर-सरकारी साथ उतनी ही पूँजी लगाकर अधिक लाभ कमाते हैं और अधिक आय-कर के रूप में सरकार को अधिक राशि देते हैं ; और

(ग) अब तक कितने सरकारी कारखाने स्थापित किये गये हैं उनमें सरकार का कितना धन लगा हुआ है और उनको चलाने में सरकार को कितनी हानि हो रही है ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) सरकार के औद्योगिक नीति

संकल्प, 1956 में दिये गए सिद्धान्तों के अनुसार सरकारी क्षेत्र की प्रयोजनाओं की स्थापना की जाती है।

(ख) गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में लगाई गई पूंजी की तुलना सरकारी क्षेत्र में लगायी गयी पूंजी से नहीं की जा सकती, तथा दोनों क्षेत्रों की आम-दनियाँ की वास्तविक तुलना करना व्यवहार्य नहीं है। किसी भी हालत में, उद्यमों द्वारा दिया जाने वाला कर ही सम्बद्ध उद्यम की कुशलता का मानदण्ड नहीं है।

(ग) सबसे हाल के जिस वित्तीय वर्ष के लेखे उपलब्ध हैं उसके, अर्थात् 1968 के 31 मार्च को केन्द्रीय सरकार के 83 औद्योगिक तथा वाणिज्यिक उपक्रम थे। इन उद्यमों में कुल 3333 करोड़ रुपये की रकम लगी हुई थी, जिसमें से 3029 करोड़ रुपया केन्द्रीय सरकार ने दिया था तथा बाकी रकम राज्य सरकारों, भारतीय गैर-सरकारी पार्टियों तथा विदेशी पार्टियों ने दी थी।

जहां तक आमदनी का सम्बन्ध है, 1967-68 में, निर्माणाधीन उपक्रमों तथा भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम को भी छोड़कर, सरकारी उद्यमों को कुल 35 करोड़ रुपये की वास्तविक हानि हुई थी। लेकिन, यह हानि मूल्य ह्रास के लिए 121 करोड़ रुपये, व्याज के लिए 74 करोड़ रुपये तथा कर के लिए 19 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था करने के बाद हुई। इन रकमों को हिसाब में लेने के बाद, वर्ष में किये गए काम के परिणाम के रूप में कुल 179 करोड़ रुपये का अधिशेष निकलता है। इसके अलावा, सरकारी क्षेत्र में उद्यमों ने इसी वर्ष 175 करोड़ रुपये का उत्पादन-शुल्क राजकोष को दिया है।

जीवन बीमा निगम के मामले में, सबसे हाल के, अर्थात् 1 अप्रैल, 1965 से 31 मार्च, 1967 की दो वर्षों की अवधि के मूल्यांकन के अनुसार, अधिशेष की रकम 72.28 करोड़ रुपया

थी जिसमें से 68.67 करोड़ रुपया पालिसी होल्डरों के लिए तथा 3.61 करोड़ रुपया सरकार के लिए निर्धारित किया गया।

Availability of Life Saving Drugs

*927. DR. M. SANTOSHAM : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the need for flying-in life saving drugs for the treatment of late C.N. Annadurai was due to stocks exhausted in this country or through a ban on import of these drugs ; and

(b) whether Government propose to ensure that these drugs hereafter are available for all citizens ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha in due course.

Allotment of Restaurant in Mohan Singh Market, New Delhi to Emergency Commissioned Officers.

*928. DR. KARNI SINGH :
SHRI M. L. SONDHU :

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

(a) whether Government have issued any instructions to the State Governments and Union Territories that, all things being equal, the released Emergency Commissioned Officers be given special consideration to rehabilitate themselves ;

(b) whether Government's attention has been drawn that the tender of the released Emergency Commissioned Officers for the allotment of a restaurant in Mohan Singh Market was turned down by the New Deibi Municipality though it was the highest ; and

(c) If so, the reasons for rejection and whether Government propose to intervene in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAN) : (a) Government of India in the Ministry of Home Affairs have made arrangements for reservation of posts for released Emergency Commissioned Officers and Government in the Ministry of Defence have requested the State Governments and Union Territories to accord priority in allotting suitable shop premises and business licences, sites for petrol pumps, provision of full facilities to set up small scale industries, tourist transport agencies and route permits, farm lands or any other avenues to earn a decent livelihood.

(b) and (c). The tender of the released Emergency Commissioned Officers for allotment of the restaurant in Mohan Singh Market was not the highest. They were given option by the New Delhi Municipal Committee to take the restaurant on the licence fee quoted by the highest tenderer. This offer was declined by them. The question of Government intervention in the matter does not arise.

Re-Development of Walled City of Delhi

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to re-develop the Walled City of Delhi ;

(b) If so, the main features thereof ; and

(c) the funds allocated therefor ?

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

(b) According to the Master Plan for Delhi, the entire urbanisable area of Delhi has been divided into 8 planning divisions.

Each planning division has been so selected that it reflects its own physical, social and cultural character as well as the pattern of land use. Each division is expected to have a number of district centres and major work centres, community facilities and adequate system of circulation.

The areas inside the Walled City have been mainly included in one planning division, although some small portions also fall into two adjoining divisions. For preparing detailed development plans, the area has been further divided into 31 zones. Development plans for 7 zones are expected to be completed shortly. The remaining plans will be taken up thereafter.

The Master Plan recommends that the detailed development plans should aim at a gross residential density of 250 persons per acre in this area. Since most of the area inside the old city has higher gross density, the Plan envisages that vacant plots and plots from which dangerous structures are being demolished each year, should be acquired and used for community purposes.

(c) The requirement of funds will be determined only after the detailed development plans are finalised.

Diamond and Gold in West Orissa

***930. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Geological Survey of India have recently discovered rich deposits of diamond in Sambalpur and of gold in the neighbouring area in West Orissa ; and

(b) if so, the action proposed to be taken for mining these deposits ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) No rich deposits of diamond in Sambalpur and of gold in the adjoining districts in Western Orissa have been located by the Geological Survey of India.

(b) Does not arise.

Grant of Mining Licences By minerals and Metals Trading Corporation

5353. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of mining licences in Iron ore granted by Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation in the Bellary-Hospet region with the names of persons, value of each licence and whether planned minning is being done ; if so, the salient feature of the mining plan ;

(b) whether it is a fact that on account of heavy rail freight for ore transportation, the mine-owners are not in a position to pay workers even minimum living wages ;

(c) whether Government propose to increase the present royalty of Rs. 35 lakhs for 3.5 million tonnes iron ore mined there so that the State Government can improve living conditions in the mining region ;

(d) whether it is also a fact that there is piling up of iron ore at Turnagalu and other railway junctions because of poor railway facilities and the long distance to Madras ; and

(e) the reasons why Government do not favour the export of iron ore from Karwar which is a nearer Port ?

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

Kolar Gold Fields

5354. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the annual losses of the Kolar Gold Fields during the last three years and the quantity and value of gold produced by Kolar Gold Field annually during this period ;

(b) the reasons for the decrease in production and increase in losses ;

(c) the amount of fees paid annually during the last three years to the British Consultants, Messrs. John Taylor and Sons, for their services and the nature of the services rendered by them ; and

(d) when an Indian technical expert will be appointed on the Board ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER & MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) The quantity and value of gold produced (calculated at the International Monetary Fund price of \$ 35 per ounce) during the last three years 1965-66, 1966-67 and 1967-68 are given below :—

1965-66	30.24	162.01
1966-67	26.18	210.17
1967-68	23.45	198.60

The gold produced in the Undertakings is not sold and therefore the difference between the total working expenses (including interest on capital, appropriation for depreciation and royalty) and the gross receipts including the gold valued at the International Monetary Fund price is a computed loss. This difference during the three years referred to above was as follows :—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
1965-66	(—) 246.12
1966-67	(—) 237.32
1967-68	(—) 295.35

(Minus figure represents more expenses than receipts).

(b) The decrease in the production of gold has been due to two factors viz.,

(i) Certain natural calamities etc., which have affected production in the mines. For example just

before the Central take over, a major rockburst took place on 26-11-1962 in the Champion Reef Mine, affecting the whole of the Glen Ore Shoot and the Southern One Body of the Mine—these sections were contributing about 40 to 50% of the gold produced in that mine. An outbreak of major fire in the Northern Folds Section of the Champion Reef Mine occurred in 1965, and there were also some rockbursts etc. in the area. In the Nundydroog Mine also, there were some accidents on shafts and ore bins etc. Further due to unprecedented rains during September–November, 1966 the mines were flooded.

- (ii) Decline in the average grade of ore milled.

As regards the increased difference between the total working expenses and the gross receipts, this is due to decrease in production combined with an increase in the cost of production due to the following factors :

- (1) Increase in the costs of materials etc.
- (2) Increase in the level of wages and dearness allowance paid to labour.

(c) The amount of fees paid to the Technical Consultants, M/s. John Taylor & Sons during the three years 1965-66, 1966-67 and 1967-68 was Rs. 4 lakhs, Rs. 5.63 lakhs and Rs. 5.19 lakhs respectively. The Consultants assist and advise the Undertakings on technical matters in carrying on mining operations, in the development and expansions of mining operation in and around the existing areas of operations, in the proper maintenance and working of the plant and machinery of the Undertakings, and also assist in purchase and shipment from the United Kingdom and elsewhere of the plant, machinery and stores required for the Undertakings.

(d) An Indian official with technical background has already been appointed as a member of the Board of Management of the Undertakings.

Illegal Ganja trade in Calcutta

5355. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been an alarming increase in the illegal *ganja* trade in Calcutta of late ;

(b) if so, the amount that is smuggled out annually from Calcutta with approximate annual loss in excise duty ;

(c) whether in a recent raid, *ganja* worth Rs. 9 lakhs was found in a Mercedes-Benz truck driven by a Sikh driver who confessed that he was "making a career" of this business and that he had been offered Rs. 11,000 on delivery of goods at a specific godown ;

(d) the number and names of persons arrested, State-wise, for smuggling of *ganja* during the last 2 years with names of excise officers involved ; and

(e) whether Government have protested to the Nepal Government about this large-scale *ganja* smuggling and if so, the results thereof ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER & MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) It cannot be said there has been an alarming increase in the illegal *ganja* trade in Calcutta. On the other hand, effective steps taken by the West Bengal Excise in recent months have resulted in several seizures of contraband *ganja* and arrest of several inter-State smugglers and their associates,

(b) It is not possible to estimate precisely the quantity that is smuggled out annually from Calcutta and the approximate annual loss in excise duty.

(c) On the night of 16th September, 1968 one Mercedes-Benz truck driven by a Sikh driver was intercepted on B.T. Road, Calcutta and *ganja* worth about Rs. 9 lakhs was recovered. It is reported that the driver had been promised a handsome payment by the smugglers for the job.

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

(e) The general issue of smuggling of *ganja* from Nepal into India was taken up with H.M.G. of Nepal in the past who assured the Government of India of their active cooperation in preventing smuggling of *ganja* to India. That Government also prohibited the export of *ganja* to India.

Medicines produced in the Country

5337. SHRI S. M. SOLANKI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES & METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of medicines produced in the country in 1968 and the amount invested for their production ;

(b) whether the country is self-sufficient in the production of medicines in the country ;

(c) if not, the steps taken to attain self-sufficiency in this regard ; and

(d) the number of factories in Gujarat where medicines are produced with their locations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) The value of drugs and pharmaceuticals produced in the country during 1968 has been estimated at Rs. 200 crores. It has not been possible to collect information relating to capital investment of all the units in the large scale and medium scale sectors. The capital assets of about 71 units as on the 1st April, 1968 work out to about Rs 140 crores.

(b) Near self-sufficiency has been achieved in the production of finished preparations of most of the drugs. These items are produced in the country either based on indigenously produced bulk drugs or from imported bulk materials. Bulk drugs which are produced indigenously in adequate quantities are not allowed to be imported. Imports are restricted to such of the items

as are necessary to supplement indigenous availability.

(c) The Drugs and Pharmaceutical Industry has been included in the list of 'PRIORITY' Industries and the requirement of imported raw materials, spares etc. of this industry are being met liberally with a view to achieving optimum production. Steps are also being taken to fill the gaps in the indigenous production of intermediates and technical materials subject to relevant economic and technical considerations.

(d) There are 12 large and medium scale factories in Gujarat producing drugs and pharmaceuticals—Seven in Baroda District, Three in Bulsar District and Two in Ahmedabad District.

Powerloom Holders in Maharashtra

5358. SHRI Z. M. KAHANDOLE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the loom-holders, who intend to run their powerlooms at a place other than the premises shown in the T.C. Permit, have to get the change approved immediately by the Excise Officer concerned ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that if a loom-holder expires, his legal heir has to get the T.C. Permit changed in his name immediately by the Excise Officer concerned ; and

(c) if so, how many such offices are situated in the Maharashtra State together with their strength ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER & MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). Assuming that the intention is to refer to those manufacturers of cotton fabrics who are working under the Special Procedure commonly known as Compounded Levy Scheme, the position under the Central Excise Rules, 1944, is :

(a) if the holder of Central Excise Licence desires to transfer his business to a new premises he is required to intimate

his intention of doing so to the licensing authority 15 days in advance and get his licence suitably amended ; and

- (b) if a person claims to be the heir of the deceased licensee he is required to take out a fresh Central Excise licence.

A suitable change in the written permission of the Textile Commissioner obtained for the installation and working of powerlooms for the manufacture of such fabrics is also required to be made by the Textile Commissioner to enable the manufacturer to continue to discharge his duty liability at normal compounded rates.

(c) There are 42 Superintendents with offices. They are assisted by 202 Inspectors and 107 Sub-Inspectors.

Korba Aluminium Project

5359. SHRI D.V. SINGH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES & METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made so far in the construction of the Korba Aluminium Project indicating separately the present stage of each work thereunder including the smelter ;

(b) the time by which the smelter will be commissioned and other works will be complete d ; and

(c) whether the project will be completed within the originally estimated cost and scheduled time and, if not, how far the cost estimates and the period are likely to be exceeded ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM & CHEMICALS AND MINES & METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) The progress made so far in the construction of the Korba Aluminium Project is indicated below unit-wise :

I. *Alumina Plant* : The 1st phase of the Korba Aluminium Project, viz., Alumina Plant, is under construction. The

progress with regard to the various items of work is indicated below :—

(i) *Civil Works* : Work relating to site development, railway network etc. is in progress.

(ii) *Plant Construction* : Tenders have been called for in respect of most of the technological equipment with a view to fixing up the contractors for fabrication, erection and commissioning of the equipment. Of these, tenders for the following have already been finalised and letters of intent issued :—

(1) Instrumentation and Control ;

(2) Electrical : Motors, Starters, Distributors etc.

(3) Steam Plant.

(iii) *Mines* : Letter of intent for the supply, erection, and commissioning of the Ropeways at Amarkantak and Phutkapahar has been issued to the selected contractor. Work relating to the Railway siding, taking off from Pendra Road Station, and mines development is in progress.

(iv) *Township* : The Master Plan for the township at Korba is under finalisation. In the meantime, construction of 240 Nos. Type II quarters, is in progress.

(v) *Enebling Works* : Work on the contruction of site offices, temporary railway siding (taking off from Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board siding at Korba), submersible bridge/approach road to Plant Site during construction, and quarters for work-charged staff, is in progress.

II. *Smelter and Fabrication Units* : For the 2nd phase of the Project, viz., Smelter and Fabrication facilities, the Detailed Project Report is under preparation.

(b) According to present indications, the Smelter is expected to be commissioned some time in 1973-74. The Alumina Plant is scheduled to be commissioned in October, 1971.

(c) It is too early to indicate at this stage whether there would be any deviations from the present time schedules and estimated costs ; further the cost estimates and time-schedules of the second phase of the Project i.e. Smelter and Fabrication units are yet to be finalised.

Programme for Irrigation Facilities in Madhya Pradesh During the Fourth Plan

5360. SHRI D. V. SINGH : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Madhya Pradesh Government have submitted a programme for the development of Irrigation facilities in that State under the Fourth Five Year Plan ;

(b) if so, the details and the estimated cost thereof ;

(c) whether the programme has received the approval sanction of the Planning Commission and if so, with what modifications, if any, and

(d) the Central aid proposed to be given for implementation thereof ?

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

(b) The State Government proposed an outlay of over Rs. 60 crores during the Fourth Plan for new Major and Medium irrigation schemes.

(c) and (d). The Fourth Plan is yet to be finalised.

Tawa Irrigation Project

5361. SHRI D. V. SINGH : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Madhya Pradesh Government had asked for loans/grants for the Tawa Irrigation Project during the years 1967-68, 1968-69 and 1969-70 :

(b) if so, the details thereof and the extent of loans or grants sanctioned by Government, year-wise ;

(c) whether it is a fact that this project has been implemented at a very slow pace for want of funds, and

(d) if so, the steps being taken by Government to help the State Government

to complete it during the Fourth Five Year Plan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) (a) and (b). Loans/Grants were asked for State Plan as a whole and not separately for Tawa project.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) 10% of the Central assistance to State during the Fourth Plan period is expected to be given on the basis of continuing major irrigation and power projects.

Halali Projects

5362. SHRI D. V. SINGH : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Halali Project of Madhya Pradesh has been included in the Fourth Five Year Plan and if so, the proposed allocation of fund under the Plan ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the work on the project has been going on at a very slow pace and almost suspended for the last two years for want of funds and a large number of personnel including engineers have been idle during this period ; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) (a) Halali Project is included in the draft Fourth Plan of Madhya Pradesh and State Government has proposed an outlay of Rs. 550 lakhs. The Fourth Plan is yet to be finalised.

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

Tungabhadra Project High Level Canal

5363. SHRI ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the total earmarked assistance provided by the Centre for the Tungabhadra

Project High level canal stage for 1967-58 and 1968-69 ;

(b) the amount of such assistance proposed to be given for 1969-70 ; and

(c) how much the Andhra Pradesh Government is expected to contribute to the funds earmarked for the Tungabhadra High Level Canal (Stage II) for 1969-70 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) The following earmarked loan assistance was given by the Central Government for the Tungabhadra High Level Canal Scheme in 1967-68 and 1968-69 :—

Earmarked loan assistance
(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Andhra Pradesh	Mysore	Total
1967-68	101.00	90.00	191.00
1968-69	81.00	77.00	158.00

(b) The Central assistance to the States during the Fourth Plan, commencing from 1969-70, will be in the form of block grants and loan.

(c) The Annual Plan of Andhra Pradesh for 1969-70 have yet to be finalised,

Allocation of Funds for Family Planning on Population Basis

5364. SHRI SUBRAVELU : 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 certain States are not able to implement the family planning programmes effectively as sufficient funds are not allocated by the Central Government on the basis of population ; and

(b) whether Government propose to allocate funds to the States on the basis of

population for effective implementation of family planning programmes ?

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

(b) No. The allocation of funds to the States for implementation of Family Planning Programme is made according to approved patterns on the basis of the development of activities in this field during a particular year.

Additional Allocation for Family Planning Programme in States

5365. SHRI SUBRAVELU : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to give additional financial allocation to States during 1969-70 which are implementing the family planning programmes effectively ; and

(b) if so, what are the names of those States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING & URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR) : (a) and (b). The annual financial allocations to States for implementation of the family planning programme are given according to approved patterns on the basis of the development of activities in this field during the particular year. The allocations for 1969-70 will be finalized shortly.

Swimming Pool in Constitution Club, New Delhi

5366. SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH : 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 swimming pool constructed for members of the Constitution Club, New Delhi is lying unused for want of some agreement as to who is to pay its charges ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) to (c). The Pool is not being used for want of demand from the Members of Parliament.

The question of its further utilisation is being considered in consultation with the Lok Sabha Secretariat.

Schemes of Delhi Administration

5367. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the various schemes forwarded by the Delhi Administration which were sanctioned, the ones which were rejected and those which are under consideration of his Ministry during 1968-69 ;

(b) the reasons for rejection of the schemes submitted by the Delhi Administration ; and

(c) the time by which the pending schemes are likely 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) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Gandhi Memorial Fund

5368. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the contributions made by the Central Government to the Gandhi Memorial Fund in the form of land, finance or in any other form ; and

(b) whether the Central Government have issued any instructions to the State Governments to contribute towards this Fund ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER & MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) From information readily available, it appears that apart from giving the land measuring 7.10 acres on a nominal rent of Re. 1.00 per annum for the Gandhi Museum and associated buildings, no other contributions have been made by the Central Government to the Gandhi Memorial Fund.

(b) No, Sir.

Nehru Memorial Fund

5369. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the contributions made by the Central Government to the Nehru Memorial Fund in the form of land, finance or in any other form ; and

(b) whether Government have issued any instructions to the State Government to contribute towards the fund ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER & MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) From information readily available it appears that no contributions have been made by the Central Government to the Nehru Memorial Fund.

(b) No, Sir.

New Residence for Prime Minister

5370. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHRAMA :
SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :
SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :
SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI :

SHRI SHIV KUMAR
SHASTRI :
SHRI YASHWANT SINGH
KUSHWAH :
SHRI B. K. DAS-
CHOWDHURY :
SHRI GEORGE FFRNAN-
DES :
SHRI HUKAM CHAND
KACHWAI :
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH
SHASTRI :
SHRI ONKAR LAL
BERWA :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA
NAIDU :
SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAY
NATH :
SHRI SITARAM KESRI :
SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI R. K. AMIN :
SHRI D. C. SHARMA :
SHRI BASUMATARI :
SHRI J. H. PATEL :
SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA
JHA :

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

(a) whether a final decision regarding the Prime Minister's shifting to the Teen Murti House has been taken :

(b) if there is any change in the decision, the reasons therefor : and

(c) the place where the Prime Minister's House will be constructed and the estimated expenditure involved therein ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) to (c). The 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 alternative places suggested to them for the temporary location

of the Museum and Library pending new construction, to be satisfactory. It has, therefore, been decided to let the society continue in the Teen Murti House and to build a new house for the Prime Minister in the Rashtrapati Bhavan campus. The plans and estimates have yet to be drawn up.

Shortage of Kerosene Oil

5371. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI S. S. KOTHARI :
SHRI DEORAO PATIL :
SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :
DR. RANEN SEN :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a shortage of Kerosene Oil and other petroleum products in the country during 1968 ;

(b) if so, the total requirements of oil in the country, State-wise ;

(c) the total indigenous production and the total quantity of oil imported during the above period ; and

(d) the steps taken to meet the shortage?

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

(b) The total requirement of kerosene for 1968, as assessed by the Oil Advisory Committee was 26,40,000 tonnes. As against this, the total sales were 28,16,191 tonnes. No assessment of Statewise demand is made.

(c) The figures of indigenous production and imports of kerosene oil during 1968 are as under :

Indigenous Production	Imports	Total Availability
24,48,331 tonnes	4,18,063 tonnes	28,66,394 tonnes

(d) The deficit was met by imports. With the increase in refining capacity now under construction the deficit is expected to be wiped out.

Mobilization of Rural Resources

5372. SHRI D. R. PARMAR :
SHRI R. K. AMIN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Syndicate Bank of which Shri T. A. Pai is the Chairman, has adopted a novel scheme of mobilisation of rural resources ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to spread out similar ways all over the country ; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) According to the information available, the Syndicate Bank has introduced some new schemes for deposit mobilisation, such as Cumulative annuity deposits, Giant cash certificates, Retirement security certificates, etc.

(b) and (c). The commercial banks are generally aware of such deposit mobilisation schemes and it is upto each bank to decide for itself, after taking into account the conditions obtaining in the main areas of its operation, whether there would be any special advantage in trying new scheme as compared to the conventional types of deposit accounts.

**अनुसन्धान सहायकों के लिए अनुवाद
कार्य का कोटा**

5373. श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी :
श्री मोलहू प्रसाद :
श्री राम चरण :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि केन्द्रीय

हिन्दी निदेशालय और वैज्ञानिक तथा पारि-
भाषिक शब्दावली आयोग में 335-575 रुपये के
वेतन मान में काम करने वाले अनुसन्धान सहा-
यकों के लिए अनुवाद कार्य का कोटा 3 और 4
पृष्ठों के बीच निर्धारित किया गया है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि मंत्रालय के
अनुवाद कार्य के लिए नियुक्त किये गए हिन्दी
सहायकों तथा अनुवादकों को प्रतिदिन, विशेष-
कर जब संसद् का सत्र होता है, कम से कम 10
पृष्ठों का अनुवाद करना पड़ता है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस अन्तर के क्या
कारण हैं और क्या सरकार का विचार हिन्दी
सहायकों का वेतनमान अनुसन्धान सहायकों के
वेतनमान के बराबर करने या उनके लिये संसद्
के सत्र काल के लिये कुछ विशेष भत्ते की
व्यवस्था करने का है, जैसा कि संसदीय सहायकों
तथा संसदीय अपर डिवीजन क्लर्कों के लिए
किया गया है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो ऐसा न करने के क्या
कारण हैं ?

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

(ख) कुछ मन्त्रालयों में हिन्दी सहायक
अनुवादक संसद्-सत्र के दौरान प्रतिदिन लगभग
8 से 10 पृष्ठ तक अनुवाद करते हैं ।

(ग) तथा (घ). वैज्ञानिक तथा तक-
नीकी शब्दावली आयोग और केन्द्रीय हिन्दी
निदेशालय में काम करने वाले अनुसंधान सहा-
यकों को विज्ञान, औद्योगिकी, इन्जीनियरी आदि
में विश्वविद्यालय स्तर की मानक रचनाओं और
कार्यालय संहिताओं, पुस्तिकाओं का अनुवाद
करना पड़ता है । ये सभी कार्य विशिष्ट किस्म
के हैं । मन्त्रालयों में रु० 210-530 के वेतनमान
में कार्य कर रहे हिन्दी सहायकों को अंग्रेजी से

हिन्दी तथा हिन्दी से अंग्रेजी का साधारण अनुवाद तथा अन्य सचिवालयी कार्य सौंपा जाता है। अनुसंधान सहायक के लिये निर्धारित अर्हताएं भी हिन्दी सहायक के लिए निर्धारित अर्हताओं की अपेक्षा अधिक ऊंची हैं। इसलिए हिन्दी सहायकों के वेतनमान को अनुसंधान सहायक के वेतनमान के बराबर नहीं किया जा सकता। पूरे समय संसदीय कार्य पर लगाये गए हिन्दी सहायकों को अन्य संसद सहायकों की भांति पहले ही विशेष भत्ता पाने का अधिकार है। लेकिन जिनको इस प्रकार नहीं लगाया गया है वे सम्बद्ध नियमों के अन्तर्गत अतिरिक्त समय का भत्ता पाने के हकदार हैं।

हज यात्रियों द्वारा अवैध सोने की तस्करी

5374. श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद :

श्री राम चरण :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार का विचार इस बात की जांच करने का है कि मक्का से वापस लौटते समय हज यात्री विदेशों से काफी यात्रा में अवैध सोना अपने साथ ले आते हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार प्रत्येक हज यात्री की अच्छी तरह तलशी लेने का है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) से (ग). सरकार के पास न तो कोई ऐसी सूचना है, जिससे पता चले कि मक्का से वापस लौटते समय हज यात्री विदेशों से बड़ी मात्रा में निषिद्ध सोना अपने साथ लाते हैं और न ही पिछले तीन सालों में हज यात्रियों से माल पकड़ने के जितने मामले

हुए हैं उनसे यह पता चलता है कि उनके द्वारा बड़ी संख्या में निषिद्ध सोना लाया जाता है।

विदेशों से वापस लौटने वाले यात्रियों के असबाब की तलाशी सम्बन्धी आदेश पहले ही मौजूद हैं। जिन यात्रियों के सम्बन्ध में सीमा-शुल्क विभाग के पास गुप्त सूचना उपलब्ध होती है, उसके असबाब तथा उनकी खुद की तलाशी पहले से ली जाती है।

केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य सेवा औषधालयों में सरकारी कर्मचारियों को औषधियों की सप्लाई

5375. श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद :

श्री राम चरण :

क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्री 26 अगस्त, 1968 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 5709 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि नई सूची में मूल औषधियों के स्थान पर जोड़ी गई औषधियों से रोगियों के स्वास्थ्य पर बुरा प्रभाव पड़ रहा है, जिसके कारण इन औषधालयों का लाभ उठाने वाले सरकारी कर्मचारियों को बड़ी कठिनाई होती है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस सूची में से निकाली गई औषधियों को फिर से उसमें शामिल करने के उद्देश्य से उसमें परिवर्तन करने का है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री श्री ब० सु० भूति : (क) ऐसा कोई मामला सरकार के ध्यान में नहीं आया है।

(ख) जुलाई, 1968 में योग संहिता को संशोधित किया गया और नवम्बर, 1968 में इस पर पुनर्बिचार किया गया तो जो औषधियों बाजार में उपलब्ध नहीं थी उन्हें निकाल दिया गया इसमें फिर यथा समय परिवर्तन किया जायेगा।

सिचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में हिन्दी का प्रयोग

5376. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या सिचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजभाषा अधिनियम के अनुसरण में तथा उक्त अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा जारी किए गये आदेशों के अनुसरण में उनके मंत्रालय द्वारा (1) अपने सब प्रकाशनों को हिन्दी में प्रकाशित करने, (2) चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों की सेवा पुस्तिकाएँ हिन्दी में रखने, (3) अनुवाद कार्य बढ़ जाने के कारण अतिरिक्त अनुवादकों और हिन्दी टाइपिस्टों के लिए अतिरिक्त धन का नियतन कराने (4) हिन्दी प्रशिक्षण योजना के अन्तर्गत उन अधिकारियों तथा कर्मचारियों को; जिन की आयु। जनवरी, 1961 को 45 वर्ष से कम थी हिन्दी पढ़ाने का कार्यक्रम तैयार करने (5) हिन्दी जानने वाले कर्मचारियों के लिए सरकारी काम हिन्दी में करना अनिवार्य करने तथा (6) हिन्दी में काम करने की योजना और हिन्दी प्रशिक्षण योजना को क्रियान्वित करने के लिए संयुक्त सचिवों, उप सचिवों तथा अवर सचिवों के पदों पर हिन्दी जानने वाले व्यक्तियों को नियुक्त करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ख) उक्त कार्यवाही किन-किन तारीखों को की गई और उसके क्या परिणाम निकले ?

सिचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद (क) और (ख). विवरण संलग्न है।

विवरण

सिचाई व बिजली मन्त्रालय में हिन्दी के प्रयोग के सम्बन्ध में स्थिति निचे दी गई है—

प्रकाशन

आम रुचि के प्रकाशनों को हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में प्रकाशित किया जा रहा है। हाल में ही दो पैम्पलेटों का हिन्दी रूपान्तर निकाला गया है जिन के नाम ये हैं : 'आजादी के बाद देश में सिचाई और बिजली की प्रगति' और 'नेपाल की सम्पन्नता की ओर एक कदम—त्रिसूली परियोजना'। मंत्रालय की त्रैमासिक पत्रिका 'भगीरथ' से कुछ चुने हुये लेखों को हिन्दी में प्रकाशित करने का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है। कुछ तकनीकी प्रकाशनों के हिन्दी रूपान्तर प्रकाशित करने के लिये भी प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं।

सेवा पुस्तिकाओं को हिन्दी में रखना

इस मंत्रालय में अगस्त, 1968 से चौथी श्रेणियों के कर्मचारियों की सेवा पुस्तिकाएँ हिन्दी में रखी जा रही हैं।

अतिरिक्त धन की नियति

पिछले वर्ष से इस मंत्रालय में हिन्दी अधिकारी के कार्यभार में निम्नलिखित स्टाफ के साथ पूर्णरूपेण एक हिन्दी अनुभाग बनाया गया है :

हिन्दी अधिकारी	1
अनुवादक	2
हिन्दी सहायक	2
टाइपिस्ट	3
स्टेनो टाइपिस्ट	1

हिन्दी अनुभाग को और बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से वित्तीय वर्ष 1969-70 के लिये बजट अनुमानों से 20,000 रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है।

हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना

इसका कार्यान्वयन गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा जारी किए गए अनुदेशों के अनुसार किया जा रहा है।

कार्यालय के काम में हिन्दी का प्रयोग

जैसा कि दिनांक 6-7-68 के गृह मंत्रालय के आदेश में कहा गया था, 2-8-68 को आनुदेश जारी किए गए थे कि जो स्टाफ कार्यालय के काम में हिन्दी का प्रयोग करना चाहें, वे ऐसा कर सकते हैं। स्टाफ के कुछ सदस्यों ने तो हिन्दी में टिप्पणियां और मसौदे लिखना भी आरम्भ कर दिया है।

हिन्दी कार्यान्वयन समिति की नियुक्ति

मंत्रालय में संयुक्त सचिव की अध्यक्षता में एक हिन्दी कार्यान्वयन समिति की स्थापना की गई है। इसका काम कार्यालय के काम में हिन्दी के प्रयोग से सम्बद्ध विभिन्न आदेशों के कार्यान्वयन में प्रगति को देखना है। यह समिति प्रगति का पुनरवलोकन करने के लिए नियमित कालान्तर पर बैठकें करती है। इस समिति की पिछली बैठक 24-1-1969 को हुई थी।

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन विभागों में हिन्दी का प्रयोग

5377. श्री मोल्लू प्रसाद : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राज भाषाएं अधिनियम और उसके अन्तर्गत गृह—कार्य मंत्रालय द्वारा जारी किये गये आदेशों के अनुसरण में स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन विभागों ने (1) अपने सब प्रकाशन हिन्दी में प्रकाशित करने, (2) चौथी श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों की सेवा पुस्तिकाओं में

हिन्दी में लिखने, (3) अनुवाद कार्य में हुई वृद्धि को दृष्टि में रखते हुए अतिरिक्त अनुवादकों तथा हिन्दी टाइपिस्टों के लिये अतिरिक्त धनराशि नियत कराने, (4) जो अधि-तथा कर्मचारी 1 जनवरी, 1961 को 45 वर्ष से कम आयु के थे, उन्हें हिन्दी परिक्षण योजना के अन्तर्गत हिन्दी पढ़ाने के लिये कार्यक्रम तैयार करने, (5) हिन्दी जानने वाले कर्मचारियों के लिये सरकारी काम-काज हिन्दी में करना अनिवार्य बनाने, और (6) अंग्रेजी के स्थान पर हिन्दी में काम करने की योजना तथा हिन्दी प्रशिक्षण योजना को कार्यान्वित करने हेतु हिन्दी जानने वाले व्यक्तियों को संयुक्त सचिवों उप-सचिवों, तथा अबर सचिवों के पदों पर नियुक्त करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की है ; और

(ख) यह कार्यवाही किस-किस तारीख को की गई और उसके क्या परिणाम निकले ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० भूति : (क) (1) स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन विभाग के क्रियाकलापों का वार्षिकप्रतिवेदन तथा अनेक अन्य प्रकाशन हिन्दी में प्रकाशित किये जा रहे हैं।

(2) स्वास्थ्य विभाग ने प्रविष्टियां हिन्दी में भरना पहले ही आरम्भ कर दिया है।

(3) स्वास्थ्य विभाग के 1969-70 के बजट में कतिपय अतिरिक्त पदों के लिये धन का प्रावधान कर दिया गया है जबकि परिवार नियोजन विभाग के प्रस्ताव पर वित्त मंत्रालय से परामर्श करके विचार किया जा रहा है।

(4) इस सम्बन्ध में गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा समय समय पर जारी किये गये अनुदेशों का पालन किया जा रहा है।

(5) इस अधिनियम अथवा उसके अधीन जारी किये गये आदेशों के अनुसार हिन्दी जानने वाले कर्मचारियों के लिये यह आवश्यक नहीं है कि वे सरकारी काम में केवल हिन्दी का ही प्रयोग करें।

(6) 1967 के राज भाषा (संशोधन) अधिनियम अथवा उसके अधीन जारी किये गये आदेशों में ऐसा कोई उपबन्ध नहीं है कि हिन्दी में काम शुरू करने की योजना तथा हिन्दी प्रशिक्षण योजना को लागू करने के लिये केवल हिन्दी जानने वाले अफसरों को ही नियुक्त किया जाय।

(ख) स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन विभागों का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन कितने ही सालों से हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में प्रकाशित किया जा रहा है किन्तु अन्य मामलों में यह कार्यवाही राज भाषा (संशोधन) अधिनियम 1967, के बन जाने के बाद की गई।

पेंडोलियम तथा रसायन और ज्ञान तथा धातु मन्त्रालय में हिन्दी का प्रयोग

5378. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या पेंडोलियम तथा रसायन और ज्ञान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राज भाषा अधिनियम के अनुसरण में तथा इस अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय द्वारा जारी किये गए आदेशों के अनुसरण में उनके मन्त्रालय द्वारा (एक) सभी प्रकाशनों को हिन्दी में प्रकाशित करने (दो) चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों की सेवा पुस्तिकाएँ हिन्दी में रखने (तीन) अनुवाद कार्य बढ़ जाने के कारण अतिरिक्त अनुवादकों और हिन्दी टाइपिस्टों के लिये अतिरिक्त धन का नियतन कराने (चार) हिन्दी प्रशिक्षण योजना के अन्तर्गत उन अधिकारियों तथा कर्मचारियों को, जिनकी आयु 1 जनवरी, 1961 को 45 वर्ष से कम थी, हिन्दी

पढ़ाने का कार्यक्रम तैयार करने (पाँच) हिन्दी जानने वाले कर्मचारियों के लिए सरकारी काम हिन्दी में करना अनिवार्य करने तथा (छः) हिन्दी में काम करने की योजना और हिन्दी प्रशिक्षण योजना को क्रियान्वित करने के लिये संयुक्त सचिवों, उप-सचिवों तथा अवर सचिवों के पदों पर हिन्दी जानने वाले व्यक्तियों को नियुक्त करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ख) उक्त कार्यवाही किन-किन तारीखों को दी गई है और उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ?

पेंडोलियम तथा रसायन और ज्ञान तथा धातु मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बा० रा० चव्हाण) : (क) और (ख). जहाँ तक समुचित मन्त्रालय का सम्बन्ध है सूचना निम्न प्रकार है :—

(1) सभी प्रकाशनों का हिन्दी में प्रकाशित करने के बारे में :

प्रति वर्ष इस मन्त्रालय का केवल एक प्रकाशन अर्थात् वार्षिक रिपोर्ट प्रकाशित की जाती है और यह मन्त्रालय के गठन से अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में सर्वदा प्रकाशित की जाती है।

(2) चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों की सेवा पुस्तिकाओं को हिन्दी में रखने के बारे में :

इस सम्बन्ध में स्थिति यह है कि सम्बद्ध आदेश हमारे अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों को भेजे गये थे; परन्तु जहाँ तक इस मन्त्रालय के सचिवालय का सम्बन्ध है, द्विभाषा में सेवा पुस्तिकाओं की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

(3) अनुवाद कार्य बढ़ जाने के कारण अतिरिक्त अनुवादकों और हिन्दी टाइपिस्टों के

लिए अतिरिक्त धन का नियतन करने के बारे में :

अनुवाद कार्य में वृद्धि का अनुमान लगाया जा रहा है और यदि आवश्यक समझा गया तो अपेक्षित धन राशि की व्यवस्था की जायेगी। इस बीच में, जब कभी आवश्यकता होती है, तो अनुवाद कार्य मन्त्रालय में अन्य हिन्दी जानने वाले कर्मचारियों की सहायता से वर्तमान हिन्दी स्टाफ द्वारा किया जा रहा है।

(4) हिन्दी प्रशिक्षण योजना के अन्तर्गत उन अधिकारियों तथा कर्मचारियों को, जिनकी आयु 1 जनवरी 1961 को 45 वर्ष से कम थी, हिन्दी पढ़ाने का कार्यक्रम तैयार करने के बारे में :

जब से हिन्दी प्रशिक्षण योजना लागू हुई तब से इस योजना के अन्तर्गत विभिन्न हिन्दी कक्षाओं में प्रशिक्षण तथा हिन्दी टाइपराइटिंग। आशुलिपि प्रशिक्षण के लिए इस मन्त्रालय के कर्मचारियों को भेजा जाता है। भेजा जा रहा रहा है। कक्षाओं में उपस्थित रहने के लिए भी बाध्य किया जाता है।

(5) हिन्दी जानने वाले कर्मचारियों के लिए सरकारी काम हिन्दी में करना अनिवार्य करने के बारे में :

वर्तमान अनुदेशों के अन्तर्गत हिन्दी जानने वाले कर्मचारियों के लिए सरकारी काम हिन्दी में करना अनिवार्य नहीं है ; तथा

(6) हिन्दी में काम करने की योजना और हिन्दी प्रशिक्षण योजना को क्रियान्वित करने के लिए संयुक्त सचिवों, उप-सचिवों तथा अवर सचिवों के पदों पर हिन्दी जानने वाले व्यक्तियों को नियुक्त करने के बारे में :

खान और धातु विभाग का संयुक्त सचिव तथा निदेशक, जो हिन्दी योजना के कार्यभारी हैं, हिन्दी जानते हैं।

(ii) इस मन्त्रालय के संलग्न एवं अधी-

नस्थ कार्यालय के बारे में सूचना प्राप्त की जा रही है तथा वह यथा समय सभा-पटल पर रखी जायेगी।

निर्माण, आवास और नगरीय विकास विभाग में हिन्दी का प्रयोग

5379. श्री मोलह प्रसाद : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजभाषा अधिनियम और इसके अन्तर्गत गृहकार्य मन्त्रालय द्वारा जारी किये गए आदेश के अनुसरण में निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्रालय ने (1) अपने सब प्रकाशन हिन्दी में प्रकाशित करने, (2) चौथी श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों की सेवा पुस्तिकाएं हिन्दी में रखने, (3) अनुवाद कार्य में हुई वृद्धि को दृष्टि में रखते हुए अतिरिक्त अनुवादकों तथा हिन्दी टाइपिस्टों के लिए अतिरिक्त धनराशि नियत कराने, (4) जो अधिकारी तथा कर्मचारी 1 जनवरी, 1961 को 45 वर्ष से कम आयु के थे, उन्हें हिन्दी प्रशिक्षण योजना के लिए कार्यक्रम तैयार करने, (5) हिन्दी जानने वाले कर्मचारियों के लिए सरकारी काम-काज हिन्दी में करना अनिवार्य बनाने और (6) अंग्रेजी के स्थान पर हिन्दी में काम करने की योजना तथा व्यक्तियों को संयुक्त सचिवों, उपसचिवों तथा अवर सचिव के पदों पर नियुक्त करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की है ; और

(ख) यह कार्यवाही किस-किस तारीख को की गई और उसके क्या परिणाम निकले ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन तथा निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) (i) निर्माण, आवास तथा नगर विकास विभाग की गतिविधियों की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट, प्रयुक्त होने वाले

फार्म तथा तकनीकी शब्दावली का प्रकाशन हिन्दी में किया जा रहा है।

(ii) यह अभी आरम्भ नहीं किया गया है। हिन्दी प्रोफार्म प्राप्त किये जा रहे हैं और जितना शीघ्र सम्भव हो सकेगा, हिन्दी में इन्द्राज किए जायेंगे।

(iii) कुछ अतिरिक्त पदों को बनाने का प्रश्न परीक्षाधीन है।

(iv) और (v). इस बारे में गृह मन्त्रालय द्वारा समय-समय पर जारी किए गए अनुदेशों का पालन किया जा रहा है।

(vi) गृह मन्त्रालय के अनुदेशों के अनुसार जिन अनुभागों में अधिकांश स्टाफ हिन्दी जानता है, उसे अपना कार्य हिन्दी में करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया जाता है।

(vii) यह प्रश्न विचाराधीन है।

(ख) हिन्दी में काम करने तथा हिन्दी प्रशिक्षण योजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन के बारे में गृह मन्त्रालय के अनुदेश ज्यों ही प्राप्त होते हैं, उनका पालन किया जाता है। अभी तक के परिणाम सन्तोषपूर्ण लगते हैं।

वित्त मन्त्रालय में हिन्दी का प्रयोग

5380. श्री मौलू प्रसाद : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजभाषा अधिनियम के अनुसरण में तथा उक्त अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत गृह मन्त्रालय द्वारा जारी किये गए आदेश के अनुसरण में उनके मन्त्रालय द्वारा—

(1) अपने सब प्रकाशनों को हिन्दी में प्रकाशित करने,

(2) चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों की सेवा पुस्तिकाएं हिन्दी में रखने,⁵

(3) अनुवाद कार्य बढ़ जाने के कारण

अतिरिक्त अनुवादकों और हिन्दी टाइपिस्टों के लिए अतिरिक्त धन का नियतन कराने,

(4) हिन्दी प्रशिक्षण योजना के अन्तर्गत उन अधिकारियों तथा कर्मचारियों को, जिनकी आयु 1 जनवरी, 1961 को 45 वर्ष से कम थी, हिन्दी पढ़ाने का कार्यक्रम तैयार करने,

(5) हिन्दी जानने वाले कर्मचारियों के लिए सरकारी काम हिन्दी में करना अनिवार्य करने, तथा

(6) हिन्दी में काम करने की योजना और हिन्दी प्रशिक्षण योजना को क्रियान्वित करने के लिए संयुक्त सचिवों, उप-सचिवों तथा भ्रवर सचिवों के पदों पर हिन्दी जानने वाले व्यक्तियों को नियुक्त करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ख) उक्त कार्यवाही किन-किन तारीखों को की गई और उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ?

उप-प्रधान मन्त्री तथा वित्त मन्त्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) (1) कुछ प्रकाशन जो हिन्दी में निकाले जा चुके हैं और जो शेष रहते हैं उन्हें हिन्दी में प्रकाशित करने का काम जारी है।

(2) बहुत से मामलों में ऐसा किया जा रहा है। शेष मामलों में आवश्यक कार्यवाही शुरू कर दी गई है।

(3) 1969-70 के बजट में इस निमित्त अपेक्षित व्यवस्था कर दी गई है तथा अतिरिक्त कर्मचारी नियुक्त करने की कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

(4) इस निमित्त तैयार की गई नामा-वलियों (रजिस्ट्रों) के मुताबिक, कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना के अन्तर्गत प्रशिक्षण के लिए नियमित रूप से भेजा जा रहा है।

(5) वर्तमान आदेशों के अनुसार हिन्दी जानने वाले कर्मचारियों को सरकारी काम-काज में हिन्दी का प्रयोग करना अनिवार्य नहीं है। फिर भी, जहां तक व्यवहार्य हो सके, उन्हें हिन्दी का प्रयोग करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया जाता है।

(6) आदेशों में यह अपेक्षा नहीं की गई है कि हिन्दी में काम करने की योजना तथा हिन्दी प्रशिक्षण योजना कार्यान्वयन के कार्य-भारी अधिकारी हिन्दी जानने वाले व्यक्ति ही हों। तथापि, जैसा कि इन आदेशों के अन्तर्गत अपेक्षित है, वित्त मन्त्रालय के विभिन्न विभागों। कार्यालयों में कार्य की सामान्य निगरानी करने और सम्पर्क बनाए रखने के लिए वरिष्ठ अधिकारी नामजद किए गए हैं।

(ख) माग (क) में उल्लिखित अवसर जब कभी भी आए, यह मन्त्रालय द्वारा जारी किए गए विभिन्न आदेशों के अनुसार कार्यवाही की गई। परिणामतः, सरकारी काम-काज में हिन्दी के प्रयोग को प्रोत्साहन मिल रहा है।

Supply of Gas to Ahmedabad

5381. 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 ample supply of gas is available in the oil-fields near Ahmedabad ;

(b) if so, whether it is possible to supply gas to Ahmedabad ; and

(c) if so, the details of Government's Scheme for supplying gas to Ahmedabad city ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) It is estimated that from Kalol, Nawagam and Sañand fields 8 lakhs cubic metres of free gas and 3 lakhs cubic metres of associated gas per day would be available when fields are fully developed.

(b) and (c). A quantity of 7 to 7.5 lakhs cubic metres per day has been earmarked for the Indian Farmers Fertilizer Cooperative Plant to be located near Kalol. The question of supply of the remaining quantity to other consumers is under discussion.

Messes in New Delhi

5382. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are several messes in New Delhi which are maintained by Government ;

(b) whether these have servant quarters attached to them ;

(c) if so, the number of such servant quarters and the amount spent on each for repairs during the last year ; and

(d) the steps being taken to provide necessary amenities in these quarters ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) There are, in all, 1011, servants quarters in the seven messes in New Delhi. As separate accounts for the maintenance of servant quarters are not

kept, it is not possible to indicate the amount of expenditure incurred on their maintenance.

(d) There is no proposal to provide any additional amenities in these quarters as these are all war time barracks constructed during 1942-43 and have out lived their life.

**Recovery Certificates wrongly issued
by Income-Tax Department**

5383. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Recovery Certificates are being issued wrongly by the Income Tax Department ;

(b) If so, the number of such Recovery Certificates which were issued wrongly during the last one year ;

(c) the reasons for the same ; and

(d) the action taken by Government to check this practice ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (c). It is true that sometimes recovery certificates are issued in cases where taxes have been paid. Such certificates are generally issued as the challans which evidence the payment of tax are either illegible/incomplete or are not available on the relevant assessment records because of delays in transmission/miscarriage. Recovery certificates have to be issued by a stipulated date to save the limitation.

In view of the above, it would not be correct to generalise that recovery certificates are being issued wrongly by the Income-tax Department.

(b) It would involve considerable time and labour to collect information regarding the number of such recovery certificates issued during the last one year as the requisite information can be

obtained only by a scrutiny of the individual assessment records.

(d) The officers in the field have been directed to verify the payments of taxes, if necessary, in consultation with the assesses before issuing recovery certificates.

**सरकारी मुद्रणालयों में हिन्दी में छपाई
का काम**

5384. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या स्वस्थ तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री 18 नवम्बर, 1968 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 176 के उत्तर ले सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत सरकार के मुद्रणालयों में विधेयकों तथा अन्य प्रकाशनों को हिन्दी में छापने के काम में इस बीच और कितनी प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) छपाई की अपर्याप्त क्षमता होने के कारण विभिन्न मंत्रालयों के पास कितना काम बिना छपे पड़ा है ; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि सरकारी मुद्रणालयों की क्षमता इतनी भी नहीं बढ़ाई गई है कि उसमें विधेयकों तथा अन्य महत्वपूर्ण संसदीय पत्रों को हिन्दी में छाप जा सके ?

स्वस्थ तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सु० मुति) : (क) (i) रिप्रोग्राफिक एकक की स्थापना :—

प्राइमरी मशीनें (दो एक्सरोक्स मशीनें तथा पांच आफसेट डुपलीकेटज) प्राप्त हो चुकी हैं। इस एकक के लिए आवश्यक वास प्राप्त कर लिया गया है और आवश्यक परिवर्तन, विद्युतीकरण और वातानुकूलित बनाने का कार्य 8

से 10 मास के समय में पूरा होने की आशा है।

(ii) रिग रोड, नई दिल्ली पर नए भारत सरकार मुद्रणालय की स्थापना :—

प्रशासनिक ब्लाक तथा सहायक भवन तैयार हैं, और फैक्टरी के मुख्य भवन का कार्य पूरा होने वाला है। हिन्दी कम्पोज़ीशन के लिए मेकैनीकल कम्पोज़ीशन उपकरण (इक्विपमेन्ट) के अगले वर्ष के आरंभ में प्राप्त होने की आशा है। मुद्रण तथा जिल्दसाजी के अनुभागों के लिए मशीनरी की अन्य मदें तथा डाकरण प्राप्त हो चुके हैं, और वह लगाई जा रही हैं। इस वर्ष के मध्य में, मोनो इक्विपमेन्ट के बगैर, और अगले वर्ष के आरंभ में मोनो टाईप हिन्दी इक्विपमेन्ट के साथ मुद्रणालय के कार्य आरम्भ करने की आशा है।

(ख) मंत्रालय के पास अपर्याप्त मुद्रण क्षमता के कारण बिना छपाई के कार्य के पड़े रहने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता। जहाँ सरकारी मुद्रणालय से छपाई करवाना संभव नहीं होता, या तो कार्य मुद्रण तथा लेखन-सामग्री विभाग द्वारा स्वयं निजी मुद्रणालयों से छपाया जाना है या सम्बन्धित मंत्रालय। विभाग को सीधे ही निजी (प्राइवेट) मुद्रणालयों से काम छपवाने की अनुमति मुद्रण तथा लेखन सामग्री विभाग द्वारा दे दी जाती है।

(ग) जी, नहीं। विधेयक तथा अन्य महत्वपूर्ण पत्रों को हिन्दी में छापने के लिए क्षमता का विस्तार किया गया है। संसद की डिबेट्स, जिन्हें भारत सरकार के मुद्रणालय करने में असमर्थ हैं, उन्हें प्राइवेट छापे-खानों में छपाया जाता है।

Assessment of working of Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd.

3385. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA ;
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :

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 the Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore 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 STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) :

(a) (i) In January, 1968 the Central Government appointed a Study Group to look into the working of the plants in FACT, with a view to locate the reasons for shortfall in production and suggest remedial measures for improving the output and the efficiencies. The team was headed by Shri K. C. Sharma, General Manager of the Sindri Fertilizer Factory.

(ii) In July, 1961, arising out of a memorandum submitted by three Members of Parliament, containing some allegations against the management of FACT, the Secretary to the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals made an investigation into the affairs of FACT.

(iii) The Bureau of Public Enterprises had planned to review the performance of FACT in the latter half of 1968 and had started semi-preliminary work in this connection but as the Parliamentary Committee on Public Undertakings was due to examine working of FACT by then, the review by the Bureau of Public Enterprises was deferred.

(b) and (c). The Sharma Committee made a number of recommendations which are of a technical nature. These are under implementation.

The conclusion reached by the Secretary, Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals, after his investigation are as under :

(1) There have been shortfalls in production at the factory, but these are in part attributable to the power problems suffered by the factory. There were also some weaknesses on the operational side and in the

maintenance department which have since been attended to and the production has started picking up.

(2) Greater control over expenditure and the avoidance of a tendency towards excessive expenditure are required. In the present financial state of the company, it was not justifiable to spend Rs. 5 to 6 lakhs each on the Madras and Delhi fares. The objective could have been served by a more modest budget. There is also scope for economy in the maintenance of guest houses/rest houses run by the company.

(3) The system of preparation, presentation and approval of the budget needs to be reviewed to ensure greater degree of control over the incurring of expenditure from time to time.

(4) The cases of re-employment of retired officers cited have been made in a bonafide manner with regard to the prospects of younger officials in the company and the temporary nature of the need, as the case may be.

A committee consisting of four Directors was constituted in September, 1968 to go into the question of effecting economies in the working of FACT and related matters.

Aerial Survey of Gujarat

5386. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposals for undertaking aerial mineral surveys in certain areas of Gujarat with French assistance has been finalised ; 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) : No, Sir. The proposal is still under examination.

Seizure of Smuggled watches in Bombay

5387. SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHAUHAN :
SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that about 7250 smuggled watches were seized from a house in Khar, a suburb of Bombay, in January, 1969 ;

(b) if so, the value of the watches seized ; and

(c) the number of persons arrested in this connection and the action taken against them by Government ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Yes, Sir. On the 3rd January, 1969 Customs officers seized 7378 imported watches and 378 watch straps from a flat on Khar Road, Bombay.

(b) The market price of the seized articles is Rs. 5.6 lakhs approximately.

(c) One person was arrested and subsequently released on bail by the Magistrate.

व्यास परियोजना के लिये केन्द्रीय सहायता

5388. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने वर्ष 1968-69 में राजस्थान, हरियाणा तथा पंजाब की सरकारों को व्यास परियोजना के लिये ऋण दिये थे और ;

(ख) कुल कितनी राशी के ऋण दिये गये थे और सम्बन्धित राज्यों को ये ऋण किस अनुपात में दिये गये थे ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) व्यास परियोजना के लिये 1968-69 के दौरान कुल 2678.28 लाख रुपये की राशी स्वीकार की गई है । इस राशी के निम्नलिखित रूप में राजस्थान, हरियाणा और पंजाब के तीन भागीदार राज्यों के बीच बांटा किया गया है ।

पंजाब	893.42 लाख रुपये
हरियाणा	641.94 लाख रुपये
राजस्थान	1142.92 लाख रुपये

सतपुरा ताप बिजली घर

5389. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1967-68 में सतपुरा ताप बिजली घर के निर्माण के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को कितना ऋण दिया है ;

(ख) इस परियोजना के पूरा होने तक सरकार मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को कितना ऋण देगी ; और

(ग) इस योजना पर अब तक कुल कितनी राशि खर्च हुई है और उसके कब तक पूरा होने की सम्भावना है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख) सत्पुड़ा ताप बिजली केन्द्र परियोजना को 1966-67 के दौरान कोई विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता नहीं दी गई थी । किन्तु 1967-68 और 1968-69 के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को उपयुक्त परियोजना के लिए क्रमशः 2.9 करोड़ रुपये

और 1.05 करोड़ रुपये की पृथक रशित ऋण सहायता दी गई थी ।

चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान विविध परियोजनाओं के लिये केन्द्रीय सहायता देने की पद्धति इस समय विचाराधीन है ।

(ग) सत्पुड़ा ताप बिजली केन्द्र परियोजना पर कुल 39.25 करोड़ रुपये व्यय होने का अनुमान है । इसके प्रति, मार्च, 1969 के अन्त तक कुल 37.45 करोड़ रुपये व्यय होने का अनुमान है । प्रतिष्ठापनाधीन 62.5, 62.5 मैगावाट के पांच उत्पादन यूनिटों में से चार यूनिटों को चालू कर दिया गया है और पांचवे यूनिट के मई, 1969 तक चालू होने की सम्भावना है ।

मध्य प्रदेश में परिवार नियोजन केन्द्र

5390. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के ग्रामीण तथा नगरीय क्षेत्रों में इस समय कितने परिवार नियोजन केन्द्र काम कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) उनमें कितने आदमी काम कर रहे हैं ; और

(ग) 1967-68 में सरकार द्वारा उन पर कितना व्यय किया गया है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० श्रीपति चन्द्रशेखर) : (क) राज्य में इस समय कार्य कर रहे परिवार नियोजन केन्द्रों की संख्या इस प्रकार है :—

(1) मुख्य ग्रामीण परिवार कल्याण नियोजन केन्द्र 428

(2) ग्रामीण परिवार
कल्याण नियोजन उप-केन्द्र 500

(3) परिवार नियोजन
केन्द्र के लिए कार्य कर रहे
अन्य ग्रामीण उप-केन्द्र 720

(4) नगरीय परिवार
कल्याण नियोजन केन्द्र 98

(ख) अपेक्षित सूचना तुरन्त उपलब्ध
नहीं है और राज्य सरकार से एकत्र की
जा रही है।

(ग) 1967-68 में परिवार नियोजन
केन्द्रों पर खर्च हुआ अनुमानित व्यय 28.63
लाख रुपये था।

Counterfeit currency in circulation in Kerala and Madras

5391. SHRI BABURAO PATEL :
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased
to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there has
been a considerable increase of late in the
circulation of a large number of new two-
rupee and ten-rupee notes in Kerala and
Madras ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that some
Naxalities were found distributing these
notes among the rural population and if so,
the names of those arrested ;

(c) the names of underground presses
in Kerala and Madras caught printing fake
currency notes ; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to
check circulation of fake currency
notes?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER
AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI
MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Perhaps the
reference is to the circulation of counter-
feit two and ten rupee notes in reduced
sizes in circulation since 1967. It is not
possible to make an estimate of counter-
feit notes in circulation, as they come to

light only when they are detected. How-
ever, in Kerala there was an increase in
the number of two-rupee notes of E/15
series seized during 1968 but only one ten-
rupee counterfeit note was seized. In
Tamil Nadu there was a slight increase in
the number of counterfeit two and ten-
rupee notes seized during 1968.

(b) There has so far been no evidence
to show that these notes were distributed
among the rural population by the
Naxalites.

(c) No underground Press printing fake
currency notes was seized in Kerala. How-
ever, in Tamil Nadu there were two
important seizures of printing machines,
blocks and other materials used for printing
counterfeit notes during 1968. Recently
there was also a seizure of some printing
machinery and equipment in a Ginning
Factory at Pugalur in that State.

(d) The offences relating to counter-
feiting of currency and Bank notes come
under the Indian Penal Code, which al-
ready provides for deterrent punishment.
The offences of counterfeiting and forgery
are dealt with by the State Police autho-
rities, who keep a watch in this behalf.
The Central Bureau of investigation under
the Ministry of Home Affairs also keeps
the problem of counterfeiting of Indian
currency under continuous study by keeping
records of different techniques adopted and
by reviewing periodically the appearance
of counterfeit Indian currency. They have
also created a 'Cell' in their Economic
Offences Wing to undertake investigations
of serious offences of counterfeiting currency
and co-ordinating the investigations in the
States.

In Kerala a special Squad has been
formed to detect cases of counterfeit
currency and the working of this Squad is
proving useful.

Tours of General Manager of Trombay Fertiliser Plant

5392. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND
CHEMICALS AND MINES AND
METALS be pleased to state :

(a) The number of days during the

last twelve calendar months when the General Manager of the Trombay Unit of the Fertilizer Corporation of India was away from Bombay ;

(b) the places he visited, the purpose of the visits and dates of these visits ;

(c) the total amount paid as air fare/train fare to the General Manager during the above period ;

(d) the total amount of conveyance expenses charged to the Fertilizer Corporation of India ; and

(e) the total amount of daily allowance and other allowances claimed by him during the above period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House in the due course.

नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका के स्कूलों के अहातों में राष्ट्रीय स्वयं सेवक संघ की शाखाएं

5393. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका के स्कूलों के आहातों में राष्ट्रीय स्वयं सेवक संघ की शाखाएँ नियमित रूप से लगती है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस सम्बन्ध में नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका की अनुमति प्राप्त की गई है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस मामले में नगर पालिका का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

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

(ख) और (ग). ये प्रश्न नहीं उठते

Compensation due to India from American Firms

5394. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI :
SHRI NARAIN SWARUP
SHARMA :
SHRI RANJIT SINGH :
SHRI GEORGE FER-
NANDES :
SHRI N. K. SOMANI ;
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that compensation of about Rs. 9 crores is due to India from American drug firms for heavily overcharging the drug tetracycline for over a decade on the basis of these firms having offered to pay \$ 120 millions as compensation to American consumers to settle claims against them ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) Government have no official information on the point. Facts of the case are being collected.

(b) Does not arise at this stage.

Assistance by Commercial Banks to Agriculturists in West Bengal

5395. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Commercial Banks in West Bengal are showing interest in financing agriculture in the District of Midnapur ;

(b) if so, whether any detailed scheme has been prepared and if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether supply of rural credit through Co-operatives will be gradually replaced by commercial bank financing ;

(d) the categories of persons entitled to avail of the money to be supplied by the commercial banks ; and

(e) whether financing of agricultural operations by the commercial banks will be extended to other district also ?

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

(b) According to information available, a comprehensive credit scheme to grant loans for the purchase of fertilisers, agricultural equipments, shallow tube-wells etc, prepared by a bank in the Midnapur District has been well received. The banks operating in Midnapur District have widened the scope of their schemes by making credit available to farmers possessing two acres and more instead of five acres or more as hitherto.

(c) No. Commercial bank financing will be in addition to and not in substitution of financing through cooperatives.

(d) Agriculturists, those engaged in the distribution of fertilisers, pesticides and seeds, cooperative marketing societies, etc. would be entitled to avail themselves of the credit to be supplied by the commercial banks.

(e) Banks have generally adopted area-wise approach in regard to their advances to agriculture. It is likely that they may select certain other districts also in due course for extension of financing agricultural operations.

Flood Control Schemes in West Bengal

5396. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any flood control schemes

will be taken up in West Bengal during the Fourth Five Year Plan period ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) The programme of Flood Control Works during the Fourth Plan will largely consist of work on continuing schemes (embankment and drainage schemes, town protection schemes, river training schemes etc.) and a few new schemes. Details of the new schemes and the outlay thereon have not yet been finalised.

Use of Ball Point Pens for Writing Cheques

5397. SHRI B.K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether many banks and Government Departments have forbidden the use of ball point pens for writing cheques or signing receipts ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI). (a) In the absence of any definite provision in the Negotiable Instruments Act, it was not considered appropriate for the clearing houses of banks to forbid the use of ball point pens for writing cheques or signing receipts. However, it is open to banks, should they so desire, to advise their constituents to refrain from using ball point pen for writing cheques. In the case of Government departments, it has been decided that ball point pens should not be used for writing/signing cheques, drafts, payment orders and other documents with money value.

(b) The main objections to accepting signatures on documents by ball point pens is that they are apt to be smudged and fade away after sometime. There is also a possibility that such signatures could be forged or altered more easily.

Mahi Project

5398. **SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHARY** : Will the Minister of **IRRIGATION AND POWER** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission has approved Mahi (Bajaj Sagar) Project to be taken up in the schemes of the Fourth Five Year Plan ;

(b) if so, the amount proposed to be earmarked to be spent on the project ; and

(c) When it will start functioning ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (c). The Fourth Plan proposals have not yet been finalised.

Licensing of Pharmacists as Medical Practitioners

5399. **DR. M. SANTOSHAM** :
SHRI K.M. MADHUKAR :

Will the **MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the report, appearing in Newspapers stating that Pharmacists of more than 10 years standing will be licensed to practice as Medical Practitioners and registered in a separate register, is true :

(b) if so, whether Government have been advised in that manner by the Medical Council of India;

(c) the reactions of the State Governments and Medical Associations in this regard ; and

(d) the number of persons who will be benefited as a result thereof ?

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

question of permitting unqualified medical practitioners to carry on practice and the conditions attaching to it is still under consideration and views of the State Governments are being ascertained. The Medical Council of India and the Indian Medical Association are not in favour of allowing these practitioners to practise medicine. The number of such practitioners is estimated to be about 80,000.

Family Planning Programme in Haryana

5400. **DR. KARANI SINGH** : 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 Government of Haryana have debarred their employees from participating in the Family planning Campaign ;

(b) whether this action is in contravention of the Central Government's plan to propagate the family planning scheme; and

(c) if so, the action which Government have taken to get the orders of the Haryana Government rescinded ?

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

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

Transfer of Assets of British Companies from West Bengal

5401. **SHRI D. N. PATODIA** : Will the Minister of **FINANCE** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news reports appearing in a section of the Press that there is a possibility of the British Companies transferring their assets from West Bengal because of the installation of the Left Wing Government there ;

(b) if so, whether Government have tried to find out the causes for the same

from the British owned companies in West Bengal ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Yes, Sir. Government are, however, not aware of any tendency on the part of British firms to transfer their assets from West Bengal.

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

Amendment of Sales Tax Act in Delhi

5402. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to State :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to amend the Sales Tax Act in Delhi ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE, (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). A proposal is under the consideration of the Delhi Administration to replace the existing sales tax law applicable in Delhi by a new enactment. Under section 22 (1) (a) of the Delhi Administration Act, 1966, the Metropolitan Council has the right to discuss and make recommendations in regard to such proposals. No concrete proposal, finally approved by the Council has so far come to the Government of India.

Cost Accounts Officers in Deputation to Public Undertakings

5403. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(b) whether there has been a growing feeling among the Cost Accounts Staff that they are not being paid well as compared to their counterparts in the Private Undertakings ; and

(c) whether any steps have been taken in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI). (a) Four officers are on deputation.

(b) and (c). It would not be appropriate to make comparisons limited to pay scales alone between service in Government Departments and in private undertakings. There are other factors which have also to be taken into consideration when assessing the need or otherwise for any revision of pay scales in Government Departments.

राजस्थान को अकाल सहायता कार्यों के लिए विदेशी सहायता

5404. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ अन्य देशों ने राजस्थान में अकाल सहायता कार्यों के लिए सहायता दी है,

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं; और

(ग) उन्होंने किस प्रकार की सहायता दी है ?

उप-प्रधान मन्त्री तथा वित्त मन्त्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) से (ग). राजस्थान के सूखा सम्बन्धी सहायता कार्यों के लिए किसी भी देश से सीधी मदद नहीं मिली है। लेकिन भारत सहायता अभियान (आस्ट्रेलिया) और सर्वस्थानिक अमरीकी प्रेषण सहकारी संस्था (केयर) (संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका) नामक दो स्वयंसेवी संगठनों ने सूखा-पीड़ित लोगों में बांटे जाने के लिए कुछ अन्न और दूध का पाउडर दिया है।

व्यापारियों द्वारा वस्तुओं का आयात

5404. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कई व्यापारी वस्तुओं के लिए विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त करने के पश्चात् उनका आयात करते हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो विदेशी मुद्रा की चोर बाजारी करने के आरोप पर 1968 में कितने व्यापारी गिरफ्तार किए गये ?

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) व्यापारिक माल का आयात करने से पहले, व्यापारियों को वास्तव में 'आयात व्यापार नियंत्रण लाइसेंस' प्राप्त करके विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त करनी होती है।

(ख) उपर्युक्त (क) को देखते हुए यह सवाल नहीं उठता। आयात व्यापार नियंत्रण लाइसेंस के आधार पर प्राप्त की गई विदेशी मुद्रा के बदले में, व्यापारियों द्वारा माल का आयात करना, कोई अपराध नहीं है। वैध आयात व्यापार नियंत्रण लाइसेंस के बिना माल आयात करने के अपराध में 1968 में कोई व्यापारी गिरफ्तार किये गये अथवा नहीं, इस सम्बन्ध में सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है तथा सदन की मेज पर रख दी जाएगी।

Service Commission for Public Sector Enterprises

5406. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for the delay in the formulation of a Special Services Commission for selecting individuals for appointment in Public Sector Enterprises ; and

(b) whether any record of the work of Chairman of Public Sector Enterprises is kept ; if not, how their promotion is made or punishment given according as they served public interests ?

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

(a)—There is no proposal to set up a

Special Services Commission for appointments in the Public Enterprises.

(b)—Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to full-time Chairman. The performance of the Chief Executives of, Public Enterprises, including full-time Chairman, is kept under constant review by Government.

Strike by Zinc Smelter Employees' Union

5407. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Zinc Smelter Employees' Union have threatened to go on strike for fulfilment of their demands ; and

(b) if so, the nature of their demands and Government's reaction thereto ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Lack of Electricity Supply in Haldia Oil Refinery Project Site

5408. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL: SHRI BHAGABAN DAS : SHRI GANESH GHOSH : SHRI B. K. MODAK :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Haldia Refinery site has no supply of Electricity ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that not one quarter has been built at the site to house any responsible Officer who are expected to help in building the Refinery ; and

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

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

(b) Pending construction of permanent township, the Indian Oil Corporation (Refineries Division) have taken over 42 Nos. quarters built by the S.E. Railway. Besides, 40 odd tenements built by West Bengal Industries Department are expected to be made available to the Haldia project by about the end of April 1969.

(c) The West Bengal State Electricity Board are to arrange for the supply of power to the refinery during its construction stage. The Board could not proceed with the job on account of land acquisition difficulties for their own sub-station. The Board now plans to supply power at 33 KV from their Kolaghat Sub-station by about June/July 1969. A sub-station will be established within the refinery premises to step down power to 11 KV to suit the requirement of the Haldia refinery project.

Haldia Refinery Project

5409. SHRI BHAGBAN DAS :
SHRI B. K. MODAK :
SHRI SATYANARAIN
SINGH :
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :

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

(a) the progress made so far in establishing the Haldia Oil Refinery Project; and

(b) whether the schedule for its completion and commissioning will be adhered to ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) Agreements between the Government of India and the two foreign collaborators—Messrs. TECHNIPSA of France and INDUSTRIAL-EXPORT of Rumania—were concluded in September-October, 1967. The Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. (Refineries Division) have been nominated to control and supervise all the works relating to the project. The

overall progress made so far is tentatively as under :—

- (1) Selection of processes has been made in consultation with foreign collaborators.
- (2) Calcutta Port Commissioners have handed over land for refinery plot.
- (3) Satisfactory progress has been made on site improvement, communications, civil works, etc.
- (4) Pending construction of permanent township, 42 Nos. quarters have been acquired from S.E. Railways.
- (5) Steps are being taken to establish 11 KV power line upto the refinery premises.
- (6) Action is in hand to award contract for intensive and extensive soil pre-treatment.
- (7) 17 French and 11 Rumanian experts arrived in Delhi in regard to acceleration of certain studies in consultation with Engineers India Ltd.
- (8) Experimental and optimization studies have been completed and determination of main characteristics of refinery concluded.
- (9) Division list of equipment to be imported and indigenously procured is under preparation by INDUSTRIAL EXPORT, while that from TECHNIP has been received and referred to Directorate General of Technical Development for approval.
- (b) Yes, according to present indications.

Chief Engineer for Haldia Refinery

5410. SHRI BHAGBAN DAS :
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
SHRI B. K. MODAK :
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM

AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that no Chief Engineer for Haldia Refinery Project has so far been appointed ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) when Government are likely to appoint a Chief Engineer ?

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

(a) Yes.

(b). and (c) The Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. (Refineries Division), in response to their advertisement, have received some applications. Interviews have yet to be concluded and it is proposed to appoint a Chief Engineer as soon as possible. The absence of a Chief Engineer has not, and will not be allowed to delay the completion of project.

Scheme for Allotment of House Plots in Delhi to Non-Resident Indians

5411. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN: 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 a scheme for the allotment of house plots in Delhi to bona fide non-resident Indian residents ;

(b) if so, whether the cost of the building and the plot can be paid in foreign currency ;

(c) whether any special consideration will be given to foreign service officers ; and

(d) when the scheme will come into force ?

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

(c) The Scheme will be extended also to Foreign Service officers who are non-resident.

(d) The Scheme will be put into operation after necessary rules are framed and other details worked out. Action in this regard is being taken.

Infectious Diseases Hospital for Asansol Division

5413. SHRI DEVEN SEN : 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 incidents of infectious diseases are increasing in the mining settlement and adjoining areas of Asansol Division of West Bengal ;

(b) if so, the figures therefor ;

(c) whether any infectious diseases hospital is there in the areas ; and

(d) if not, whether Government propose to construct such a hospital there ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) The incidence of Infectious Diseases is not increasing in the mining areas of Asansol.

(b) The figures of cases and deaths from infectious diseases in the areas are as under :—

	1967		1968	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Smallpox	105	20	50	—
Cholera	8	3	1	—
Plague	—	—	—	—

(c) There is no infectious diseases Hospital but facilities for the treatment of the patients suffering from infectious diseases are available in the (i) Asansol L. M. Hospital and (ii) Asansol Loco Hospital.

(d) The Asansol Mines Board of Health, which is under the Government of West

Bengal, propose to construct an infectious diseases hospital in that area.

Re-Classification of Baroda city

5414. SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any request from the Central Government employees staying in Baroda to re-classify Baroda from "C" to 'B' class city ; and

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

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Yes, Sir. Representations have been received requesting upgradation of Baroda as a B-1 class city,

(b) Cities are categorised as A, B-1, B-2, and C class for purposes of the grant of house rent and city compensatory allowances on the basis of population as revealed in the last decennial census, the minimum qualifying limits for the four classes being 16 lakhs, 4 lakhs and 50 thousand and respectively. As according to the 1961 census, the population of Baroda is less than 4 lakhs, it does not qualify for upgradation even as a 'B-2' class city.

पटना शहर का पुनर्वर्गीकरण

5415. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार गत दो वर्षों से पटना शहर को 'बी' वर्ग में लाने पर विचार कर रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का निर्णय क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी बेसाई) : (क) से (ग). वर्तमान

कसौटी के अनुसार, 1961 की जनगणना के आधार पर पटना नगर को 'बी-2' श्रेणी के अन्तर्गत नहीं लाया जा सकता ।

चौथी योजना में मध्य प्रदेश की नदी घाटी परियोजनाएं

5416. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में शामिल करने के लिए मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से नदी घाटी परियोजनाओं की एक प्राथमिकता सूची प्राप्त हुई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सूची में दी गई परियोजनाओं के क्या नाम हैं ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इस सूची पर कोई कार्यवाही करने का है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

मध्य प्रदेश को दी गई आर्थिक सहायता

5417. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजनावधि के पश्चात् भिन्न-भिन्न मदों के अन्तर्गत मध्य प्रदेश को दी गई धनराशि का वर्षवार व्यौरा क्या है तथा उसमें से राज्य सरकार ने कितना धन व्यय किया है ?

उप-प्रधान मन्त्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी बेसाई) : सभा की मेज पर एक विवरण रख दिया गया है । [पुस्तिकालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या LT—634/69] ;

Rate of Interest on Provident Fund of Central Government Employees

5418 SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :
 SHRI K. RAMANI :
 SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM :
 SHRI P. GOPALAN :
 SHRI RAMAVTAR SHARMA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the interest paid on the provident Fund of the Central Government employees ;

(b) whether Government are aware that even the subsidiary Banks of the State Bank of India are paying more interest for short duration deposits ;

(c) if so, whether the Government propose to give a higher rate of interest on Provident Fund since it is deposited for a duration of more than 20 years normally ; and

(d) if so, since when and to what extent ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) to (d). The rate of interest for the current financial year is being fixed as follows :—

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| (a) Accumulations upto Rs. 10,000/- | 5.25 per cent (as against 5.10 per cent for 1968-69). |
| (b) Accumulations above Rs. 10,000/- | 5.25 per cent (as against 5.10 per cent for 1968-69) for the first Rs. 10,000 ; and 4.80 per cent for the balance (same as in 1968-69). |

The interest rates on deposits in Government Provident Fund are not comparable with those on deposits in commercial banks. Firstly, the deposits into the Provident Fund carry various tax concessions which are not available in respect of deposits in commercial banks e. g. deposits made in a year count towards permissible deductions from income for purposes of Income tax ; interest accrued

on balances is free of income tax, etc. Secondly, under the provident Fund Scheme facilities are available for drawing loans or making withdrawals for a variety purposes. In the case of deposits in commercial banks, similar advances or withdrawals would carry additional interest liability. Thirdly, the Provident Fund balances are immune from Court attachment.

It will also be relevant to point out that unlike interest rates on Provident Fund deposits, those on deposits in commercial banks have in fact, moved down since last year.

Show-Cause Notices Issued by Enforcement Directorate

5419. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news appearing in *Current* of the 22nd February, 1969, about frivolous show cause notices sent by the Enforcement Directorate ;

(b) whether the news is correct ; and

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

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE, (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) The news item in the 'Current' dated the 22nd February, 1969 alleging that certain frivolous show cause notices were issued by the Enforcement Directorate to M/s. Dodsol (P) Ltd. Bombay and some of its directors has come to the notice of the Government.

(b) On the basis of the investigations carried out, the Enforcement Directorate have issued certain show-cause notices to M/s. Dodsol (P) Ltd. Bombay and some of its directors for *prime facie* contravention of the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947. As the matter is pending before a quasi-judicial authority, it will not be appropriate to discuss the show-cause notices.

(c) Does not arise in view of (b) above.

रंगमंच तथा सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम के बारे में प्रचार

5420. श्री शिव चरण लाल : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रमों का रंगमंच तथा सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से प्रचार करने के बारे में सरकार को कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ है ;

(ख) परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत कितने और कौन-कौन से नाटक किये गए और उनके लेखकों के नाम क्या हैं और उन में से कोई नाटक किसी संसद्-सदस्य द्वारा लिखा गया था ; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि रंगमंच के माध्यम से प्रचार अधिक प्रभावी सिद्ध होता है और यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार का क्या दृष्टिकोण है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (डा० श्रीपति चन्द्रशेखर) : (क) यह कार्य पहले ही किया जा रहा है ।

(ख) देश के विभिन्न भागों में गीत और नाटक प्रभाग ने 'मकड़ी का जाला' 'कटघर' और 'ईश्वर की देन' शीर्षक के तीन नाटकों के प्रदर्शन का आयोजन किया है । इनमें से दो नाटक 'कटघर' और 'मकड़ी का जाला' के लेखक, गीत और प्रभाग के किसी जी० वी० पन्त हैं । 'ईश्वर की देन' के लेखक भूतपूर्व संसद् सदस्य डा० धर्म प्रकाश है ।

प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में अन्य विभिन्न नाटकों के प्रदर्शन का आयोजन राज्य और जिला परि-

वार नियोजन कार्यालयों ने किया है । इसका व्यौरा इस समय उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

(ग) जी हां । सरकार परिवार नियोजन प्रचार अभियान के लिए इस साधन का पहले ही इस्तेमाल कर रही है ।

तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा ईरान में तेल की खोज

5721. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग ने ईरान में किन क्षेत्रों में तेल की खोज की है और प्रत्येक स्थान पर कितना तेल उपलब्ध होने की सम्भावना है ; और

(ख) भारत को प्रतिवर्ष कितना तेल मिलने की सम्भावना है और किस अनुमानित दर पर ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री दा० रा० चव्हाण) : (क) और (ख) : तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग ईरानी अतटीय क्षेत्र के डिस्ट्रिक्ट संख्या 1 के चार खण्डों में व्यघन कार्य कर रहा है और उपलब्ध तेल के छटे भाग का हकदार है । क्योंकि अभी तक और व्यघन कार्य हो रहा है, सही तौर पर इतना पहले नहीं बताया जा सकता कि तेल की कितनी मात्राएं मिलेंगी और किस दर पर उपलब्ध होंगी ।

Seizure of Gold, Synthetic Yarn and Playing Cards in Bombay

5422. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :
SHRI VISHWA NATH
PANDEY :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Excise Officials seized gold, synthetic

yarn and playing cards totally valued at about Rs. 6.5 crores in two raids in Bombay during the first week of March, 1969; and

(b) if so, the number of persons arrested in this connection and action taken by Government in the matter?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI). (a) On the 1st March, 1969, Central Excise Officers of the Bombay Collectorate effected two seizures, one of 220 pieces of gold weighing 10 tolas each and bearing foreign markings valued at about Rs. 2.17 lakhs at the international rate and another of 27 packages of playing cards and six packages of radiant yarn, both of foreign origin totally valued at about Rs. 41,000 along with a mechanised vessel valued at about Rs. 25,000/- in which the goods were found.

(b) None has been so far arrested in connection with above seizures. Further investigations are in progress.

Demands of L.I.C. Development Officers

5423. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representation recently from the Development Officers of the Life Insurance Corporation for the settlement of their demands ;

(b) if so, what are their demands ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE SHRI MORARJI DESAI : (a) to (c) : Subsequent to the Government's decision on 16th February, 1969 on the four issues jointly referred to it by the National Federation of Insurance Field Workers and the Life Insurance Corporation, no representation has been received. Government's decision on the four issues was as follows :—

(1) *Linking of dearness allowance to the cost of living index.*

The demand for linking of dearness allowance to the cost of living index as has been done in the case of Class III employees is not accepted.

(2) *Ad hoc increases in dearness allowance.*

The Corporation had offered to Development Officers certain *ad hoc* increases in dearness allowance, with effect from 1st February, 1967, 1st July, 1967 and 1st December, 1967, the dates on which the Class III employees got increases in their dearness allowance. In addition to these increases, the Development Officers should be given an "adjustment allowance" from 1st April 1967, as has been granted to Class I Officers. The rates of *ad hoc* increases in dearness allowance already offered and the adjustment allowance now being proposed are given below :

<i>Basic Pay</i>	<i>Ad hoc increases in dearness allowance</i>			<i>Adjustment Allowance</i>
	1.2.67	1.7.67	1.12.67	
1	2	3	4	5
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
130	10.00	10.00	10.00	5.00
140	10.00	10.00	10.00	5.00
150	10.00	10.00	10.00	5.00
160	10.00	10.00	10.00	5.00
170	10.00	10.00	10.00	5.00
180	10.00	10.00	10.10	10.00
190	15.00	15.00	15.00	10.00
200	15.00	15.00	15.00	10.00
210	15.00	15.00	15.00	10.00

1	2	3	4	5
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
220	15.00	15.00	15.00	10.00
230	15.00	15.00	15.00	10.00
245	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00
260	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00
275	15.00	15.00	15.00	20.00
290	15.00	15.00	15.00	20.00
305	15.00	15.00	10.00	30.00
325	15.00	10.00	10.00	50.00
345	10.00	10.00	10.00	70.00
365	10.00	10.00	10.00	75.00
385	10.00	10.00	10.00	85.00
405	10.00	10.00	10.00	100.00
430	10.00	10.00	10.00	100.00
455	10.00	10.00	13.00	100.00
480	10.00	10.00	13.00	100.00
505	10.00	10.00	13.00	100.00
530	10.00	10.00	13.00	100.00
555	10.00	10.00	13.00	100.00
580	10.00	10.00	13.00	100.00
605	10.00	10.00	13.00	100.00

The quantum and the continuance of the "adjustment allowances" beyond 31.8.69 will be subject to review, as indicated in full text of the Government decision.

(3) House Rent Allowance

For the period 1.9.66 to 31.3.68 Development Officers drawing Rs. 500 or more should also be entitled to draw house rent allowance without verification of rent paid.

From 1st April, 1968 all Development Officers should get 15% of pay as house rent allowance without any condition and subject to the minimum indicated below :

Basic Pay	Minimum House Rent Allowance
Rs.	Rs.
130-150	25
160-190	30
200-245	40
260-290	50
305-345	60
365-605	75

(4) Bonus

The demand that for the years 1964-65, 1965-66, 1966-67 and 1967-68 bonus should be paid at the rate of 1½ months' salary is not accepted.

The effect of the above decisions would be that the adjustment allowance and the improvement in the house rent allowance (and the *ad hoc* increases in dearness allowance offered earlier), Development Officers drawing Rs. 405 or less, constituting 85% of the entire cadre would be better off than Class III employees drawing the same pay, even without taking into account the incentive payments they could earn.

Allowances to Nurses in Government Hospitals

5424. SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN : 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 nurses in the Government hospitals in Delhi are paid only less Dearness Allowance and

City Compensatory Allowance as compared to their counterparts in other Departments of the Central Government ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether the nurses have represented to Government that their Dearness Allowance and City Compensatory Allowance should be raised to the level of other Central Government employees on the same scale of pay and if so, the action which has been taken on their representation ?

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

(a) Yes.

(b) The nursing personnel in Delhi hospitals are paid Dearness Allowance and City Compensatory Allowance at reduced rates in lieu of the concession of messing allowance extended to them.

(c) Yes, The matter is under consideration.

Renting of house by Finance Secretary to M/s. Sahu-Jain

5425. SHRI RAMAVATAR

SHASTRI :

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE :

SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR :

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :

SHRI YOGENDRA

SHARMA :

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR

SINGH :

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Shri T. P. Singh, Finance Secretary/his family owns a house in Patna, Bihar ;

(b) whether this has been rented out to M/s. Sahu-Jain or their affiliates or their close relations ;

(c) if so, the total annual rent and municipal tax paid on this property ;

(d) whether it is a fact that although the receipts say that this has been rented out, actually the owner/his family or his close relation continue to live in the premises even now ;

(e) whether extensions and repairs are being carried out to the house at the expense of the so-called tenant which will have the effect of enhancing the value thereof ;

(f) whether all this is considered by Government proper behaviour on the part of a top civilian ; and

(g) if not, the action proposed to be taken in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Smt. T. P. Singh owns a house in Mohalla Sheikhpura, Patna, Bihar.

(b) This house was rented to M/s. Rohtas Industries Ltd., by a registered lease deed executed in September 1963 for a period of five years. The house continues to be in their occupation.

(c) The annual figures of rent are Rs. 4,800 for house, Rs. 5,400 for laid out garden and orchard over 3 acres of land and Rs. 2,400 for furniture and fittings. Municipal Tax fixed at Rs. 200 per annum in 1958 in view of the newly developed area remains unchanged. Besides, agricultural rent is paid to Government for the entire land including the portion on which buildings have been erected.

(d) The answer is in the negative. However, for 7 weeks between October and December 1968, the house remained in the occupation of Shri T. P. Singh who had accidentally taken ill there and could not move out. This was after the period of expiry of lease and no rent has been taken or is proposed to be taken for house during this period.

(c) Some extension to land and ancillary buildings has been done entirely at the expense of Smt. T. P. Singh. Repairs and maintenance are the responsibility of the lessee according to the lease deed.

(f) Since the leasing was done several years ago by a registered lease deed at a rental which, if anything, is on the low side, no impropriety on the part of Shri T. P. Singh is involved.

(g) The question doesn't arise.

Annual Conferences of Income-Tax Commissioners

5426. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether annual Conference of Income Tax Commissioners is being regularly held in New Delhi :

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

(c) whether regular annual conference of the Income Tax Commissioners is necessary in view of regular tours undertaken by the Chairman of the Central Board of Direct Taxes ; and

(d) how many times the members and Chairman of the Central Board of Direct Taxes visited Calcutta and other business and industrial centres on inspection tours during the period from April, 1967, to June, 1968 and the total amount of expenditure incurred in connection with these tours ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) (a) Yes, Sir. Conference of the Commissioners of Income-tax are held more or less regularly every year and mostly at New Delhi.

(b) It is necessary to convene Conferences of Commissioners of Income-tax at regular intervals so that important problems of common interest can be raised and discussed freely in the light of the views and practical experience of

all the Commissioners. These discussions serve to place the various aspects of each problem in their proper prospective and make it possible for agreed conclusions decisions to be reached. Opportunity is also taken to hold meetings of the Departmental Promotion Committees to consider proposals for promotion of Inspectors to the post of ITOS (Class) II. Each such Committee consists of the Chairman and one of the members of the Central Board of Direct Taxes as also the Commissioner of Income-tax concerned.

(c) Yes, Sir. It is not possible for the Chairman to visit all the charges of the Commissioners of Income-tax personally. Further it is necessary to hold an annual Conference of Commissioners of Income-tax so that the Chairman, the Members of Board of Inspection and all the Commissioners of the Directors of Income-tax can jointly discuss technical as well as administrative problems having all India ramifications. Such a Conference which is addressed by the DPM/MRE Finance Secretary is very necessary for arriving at decisions on important matters after weighing the pros and cons. Even, otherwise all the Commissioners of Income-tax will have to come to New Delhi for attending the DPC meeting. The two events are synchronized in the interests of economy.

(d) The information is as under :—

Places visited during the period from April, 1967 to June, 1968.	No. of Times	Total amount of expenditure incurred.
--	--------------	---------------------------------------

Bombay	16)	Rs. 24,473.40
Hyderabad	3)	
Bangalore	2)	
Nagpur	4)	
Jaipur	3)	
Ahmedabad	4)	
Madras	3)	
Allahabad	1)	
Calcutta	7)	
Poona	1)	
Lucknow	3)	
Cochin	1)	
Patna	2)	
Patiala	1)	
Bhopal	1)	
Shillong	1)	

Violation of customs rules

5427. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 253 on the 3rd March, 1969 regarding violation of customs rules and state :

(a) the names of the parties against whom prosecution proceedings were launched during the years 1966, 1967 and 1968 together with their addresses ; and

(b) the names of parties to whom show cause notices have not been sent in seventy seven cases ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OFFINANCE, (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Memorandum Submitted by Kerala Government Fifth Finance Commission

5429. SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE :
SHRI P. GOPALAN :
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :
SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether it is a fact that Fifth Finance Commission has visited Kamla recently ;

(b) whether the Government of Kerala has submitted any memorandum to the Commission ; and

(c) if so, the salient features thereof ?

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

(c) Under the Rules of Procedure adopted by the Commission, all communications received by it dealing with matters on which the Commission has to submit a report, are treated as confidential.

सरकारी क्षेत्र के निगमों के लिये सेवा आयोग

5430. श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सहकारी क्षेत्र के विभिन्न औद्योगिक निगमों में इंजीनियरों और रसायनज्ञों आदि के उच्च तकनीकी पदों पर नियुक्ति करने अथवा ऐसे पदों पर पदोन्नति करने के सम्बन्ध में कोई समान नीति अपनाई गई है ;

(ख) क्या इस प्रयोजन के लिए एक से अधिक निगमों या उपक्रमों के लिये कोई सेवा आयोग बनाया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या उन्हें इस सम्बन्ध में कोई आदेश दिये गये हैं अथवा देने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो उनका व्यौरा क्या है ?

उप- प्रधान मन्त्री तथा वित्त मन्त्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग द्वारा सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों सम्बन्धी अपनी रिपोर्ट में की गई सिफारिशों पर सरकार ने जो निर्णय किये हैं उनके अनुसार उच्च तकनीकी पदों सहित सारे पदों पर नियुक्तियां करने के अधिकार, चाहे उन पदों का वेतन कुछ भी हो, अब सरकारी उद्यमों के निदेशक बोर्डों को है। लेकिन अग्र्यक्षों की, बोर्ड के सदस्यों की, जिनमें प्रबन्ध निदेशक शामिल हैं और संगठन एककों के महा-प्रबन्धकों की नियुक्तियां अब भी सरकार करती है। उच्च वर्गों के पदों (2500 रुपये से 3000 रुपये तक के और उससे अधिक वेतन वाले पदों) पर 58 वर्ष से अधिक की आयु वाले व्यक्तियों की नियुक्तियों के लिए भी सरकार की स्वीकृति लेना आवश्यक होता है, चाहे वे व्यक्ति गैर सरकारी क्षेत्र के हों या सरकारी क्षेत्र के।

(ख) और (ग). सरकारी उद्यमों के लिए सेवा आयोग स्थापित करने का कोई

विचार नहीं है। यह फैसला इस मामले में प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग के विचार के अनुसार किया गया है। प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग का मत है कि सरकारी क्षेत्र के लिए इस प्रकार के किसी आयोग की स्थापना किये जाने से सरकारी उद्यमों की स्वायत्तता कम हो जायगी और इसके परिणामस्वरूप उनके कार्य में विलम्ब होगा।

**Rural Electrification and Supply of Power
for Tube-wells in Gujarat**

5431. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHDIA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of tube-wells for which power was made available in Gujarat in 1967-68 ; and

(b) the total amount spent on the electrification of villages and supplying power for tub-wells in 1967-68 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). During the year 1967-68, 9206 irrigation pumpsets including 171 tube-wells were energised along with electrification of 348 villages in Gujarat State. An expenditure of Rs. 625.10 lakhs including Rs. 69 lakhs for energising tube-wells was incurred in 1967-68 on rural electrification in Gujarat.

Proposal for Indian Institute of Oil

5432. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :

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

(a) whether France has during the recent bilateral talks in New Delhi offered to participate in the establishment of the Indian Institute of Oil ;

(b) if so, the broad features of the proposed institute ; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). The general question of extending cooperation between the French and Indian institutes of petroleum figured during the recent bilateral talks held in in New Delhi, But no concrete proposal was made.

कटक में स्वर्ण विस्कुटों का पकड़ा जाना

5433. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय उत्पादन-शुल्क विभाग के अधिकारियों ने मार्च, 1969 के पहले सप्ताह में एक यात्री से लगभग 200 तोले स्वर्ण विस्कुट पकड़े थे ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कितने मूल्य का सोना पकड़ा गया ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) से (ग). मार्च 1969 के प्रथम सप्ताह में इस प्रकार माल पकड़े जाने का कोई मामला नहीं हुआ। लेकिन, 25 फरवरी 1969 को कटक के केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क विभाग के अफसरों ने कटक में एक व्यक्ति से कुल 3337 ग्राम वजन के सोने 20 विस्कुट पकड़े जिनका अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय दर पर मूल्य लगभग 19,688 रुपये था। सम्बन्धित व्यक्ति को गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया था।

बम्बई में तस्करी के माल का पकड़ा जाना

5434. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सीमा-शुल्क अधिकारियों ने मार्च, 1969 में बम्बई से लगभग

50 मील दूर मुरुद में लगभग 7 लाख रुपये का सोना तथा अन्य चोरी छिपे लाया गया माल पकड़ा था ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में गिर-फ्तार किये गए व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है और इस अवधि में उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

उप-प्रधान मन्त्री तथा वित्त मन्त्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) मार्च 1969 में सीमा-शुल्क भ्रष्टाचारों ने कोलाबा जिले में पुरुदु में तथा उसके आस पास चार मामलों में माल पकड़ा । पकड़े गए माल में ये वस्तुएँ थीं ;

2.200 तोला सोना जिसका अन्त-राष्ट्रीय दर पर मूल्य लगभग 2.17 लाख रुपये है, लगभग 3.63 लाख रुपये मूल्य की 5184 किलोग्राम दालचीनी, लगभग 41 000 रुपये मूल्य के ताश तथा चमकीले सूत के 33 पैकेज और लगभग 25,000 रुपये मूल्य की यन्त्रचालित नौका ।

(ख) अभी तक कोई गिरफ्तारी नहीं की गयी । जांच-पड़ताल जारी है ।

Vesting of Powers in Income Tax Appellate Tribunals to Award Costs

5435. SHRI VALMIKI CHOU-
DHARY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to amend the Income-tax Act in order to vest powers in the Income-tax Appellate Tribunals to award costs ;

(b) if so, the decision taken in this regard ; and

(c) when such a legislation will be brought before Parliament ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) There was a proposal to that effect.

(b) The proposal was examined and it was not found to be acceptable.

(c) Does not arise.

British Firms at Calcutta

5436. SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the following news circulated by Nafen ;

"British businessmen are drawing up contingency plans for transfer of their firms from Calcutta should the advent of West Bengal's new Communist regime unleash a fresh wave of labour unrest, reports Sunday Telegraph Correspondent in New Delhi, British investment in the State total £ 200,000,000."

(b) whether any information has been received about the possibility of such transfer ; and

(c) if so, its repercussions ?

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

(b) Government are, however, not aware of any tendency on the part of any British firm to transfer its assets from Calcutta.

(c) Does not arise.

Reserve Bank's Instructions to Banks not to Increase Service Charges

5437. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Reserve Bank of India had issued instructions to the scheduled banks not to increase service charges ;

(b) whether there is any legal sanction for issuing such instructions and ensuring their implementation ;

(c) if so, under what statute/Rule/Notification ;

(d) whether it is a fact that some scheduled banks have increased charges in defiance of these instruction ; and

(e) if so, the action taken against these banks by the Reserve Bank/Government under social control scheme or otherwise ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Members of the Indian Banks' Association had concluded an agreement adopting a schedule of service charges, relating to safe custody of articles, remittances and inward/outward bills for collection, to be levied as from the 2nd May, 1968. When the Reserve Bank was informed of this agreement, it discussed the matter with the Association and the latter advised its members on 11th June 1968, that pending further examination of the matter by Reserve Bank the position that was prevailing before the 2nd May, 1968 should be restored. The member banks also issued instructions to their branches to restore the charges. Accordingly, the Reserve Bank did not find it necessary to issue any formal instructions to banks not to increase service charges.

(b) and (c). The Reserve Bank has powers to issue such instructions under Section 35A of the Banking Regulation Act, 1945.

(d) and (e). Three branches of three banks operating in a locality in Delhi are reported to have levied in some stray cases service charges higher than those in force before 2nd May, 1968. The circumstances in which these deviations occurred are being looked into by the banks concerned and the Reserve Bank, but the instances being few and contrary to the general instructions issued by the Head Offices of these banks, do not represent any defiance on their part.

केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य सेवा औषधालयों के लिये औषधियों की खरीद

5438. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास

तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन कम्पनियों तथा फार्मसियों के नाम क्या हैं जिनसे दिल्ली में केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य सेवा योजना के लिए औषधियां खरीदी जाती हैं ;

(ख) उन कम्पनियों तथा फार्मसियों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने गत तीन वर्षों में औषधियां सप्लाई करने के लिए आवेदन पत्र दिए थे ; और

(ग) उन कम्पनियों तथा फार्मसियों के नाम क्या हैं जो पिछले तीन वर्षों से औषधियां सप्लाई कर रही हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू०भूति) (क), (ख) और (ग)—अपेक्षित सूचना विवरण में दी गई है जो सभा-पटल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT—635/69]

केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य सेवा औषधालयों के लिए दवाइयों की खरीद

5439. 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 केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना द्वारा प्रयोग किये जाने के लिए आवश्यक औषधियां कुछ कम्पनियों से अधिक मूल्यों पर खरीदती है जबकि कुछ अन्य कम्पनियां तथा फार्मसियां उनसे कम मूल्य पर औषधियां देने के लिए तैयार हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कम मूल्य मांगने वाली कम्पनियों तथा फार्मसियों से औषधियां न खरीदने के क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब०सू० भूति) (क) और (ख) केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य योजना की योग संहिता में लगभग 400 औषधियां हैं। इनमें से लगभग 150 औषधियां ब्राण्ड अथवा प्रोप्राइटरी नामों से सम्मिलित की गई हैं और उनकी खरीद केवल उनके निर्माताओं से सिंगल रेट कन्ट्रैक्ट के आधार पर की जाती है।

केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य योजना की योग संहिता में अन्य औषधियां उनकी प्रजाति अथवा भेषजकीय नाम से उल्लिखित हैं। इन औषधियों को प्राप्त करने के लिए संभरण एवं पूर्ति महानिदेशालय, स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं के महानिदेशालय, सशस्त्र सेना चिकित्सा सेवाओं के महानिदेशालय और तकनीकी विकास के महानिदेशालय के प्रतिनिधियों की एक समिति ने फर्मों की एक सूची तैयार की है। यह समिति हर छः महीने में फर्मों की सूची पर पुनर्विचार करती है। 'बी' कम्प्लैक्स मल्टी विटेमिनो आदि जैसे औषध योगों के, जिनके मामले में औषध योगों पर भी विचार किया जाता है, अलावा नॉन प्रोप्राइटरी औषधियों की खरीद अनुमोदित फार्मों से प्रतियोगिता के आधार पर की जाती है।

Charges against Drug Manufacturing Companies of U.S.A. Holding Patents in India

5440. SHRI YOGENRA SHARMA :
SHRI BHOGENRA JHA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that drug-manufacturing Companies such as American Cyanamid Co. and Bristol Myers Co. and Chas Pfizer and Co. have been found guilty and punished in 1967 by U.S.A. Court of Law under anti-trust laws and for price manipulation ;

(b) whether these Companies hold patents in India for the anti-biotics, and are

reaping rich profits for the same price-fixing for which they have paid partial retribution in their home country ; and

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

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

(a) Government have no official information on the point. Facts of the case are being collected.

(b) Some of the foreign Companies hold patents for various antibiotics in this country and the present position of each patent is being ascertained.

(c) Does not arise at this stage.

Extension of L.I.C.'s "Own Your Home" Scheme to more cities

5441. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA :
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Life Insurance Corporation's "Own your Home" Scheme is likely to be further extended to cover all important Capital towns and cities ;

(b) whether the Corporation propose to extend the said Scheme to Imphal ;

(c) if so, when the Schemes will be extended ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) The "Own Your Home" Scheme of the L.I.C. at present covers 154 centres in the country which include all cities with a population of more than 1-lakh as per 1961 census. Since as recently as January 1969 the scheme was extended to 35 more centres after a review of all aspects of other towns including population, its rate of growth, industrial and commercial development and demand for housing the Corporation does not contemplate further extension of the scheme at present.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. Not for the present.

(d) The case of Imphal will be considered at the next review.

Central aid for Water supply Scheme for Manipur

5442. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :—

(a) the amount of Central aid given so far for the water supply scheme for Manipur ;

(b) whether the water Supply Scheme taken up with the Central aid, both financial and technical has been completed ;

(c) whether the water supply has practically failed and many tap points of Imphal are not working ;

(d) if so, whether the Government of Manipur are considering grant of remission to the water tax ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

Allowances to Manipur Nursing Employees

5443. 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 the Manipur Employees (Revision of Pay) Rules, 1966 did not merge all the allowances so far enjoyed by the Government employees of Manipur except a part of dearness allowance only ;

(b) if not, the list of allowances so far merged with the pay ; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the affirmative, the reason for the discontinuance of the allowance for the nursing staff of the Government of Manipur while the same allowances were not discontinued for the nursing staff of Assam ?

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

New Fertilizer Plants

5444. SHRI S. A. AGADI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 130 on the 11th November, 1968 and state :

(a) whether any final decision has since been taken to start the new fertilizer plants in the country ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and when the projects are likely to be commissioned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) Not yet.

(b) Does not arise.

Fertilizer Factory, Gorakhpur

5445. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of local persons employed in the Fertilizer Factory, Gorakhpur in I, II, III, and IV grades and Supervisory posts ;

(b) whether it is a fact that discrimination is being made in the appointment of the local employees while the outsiders are given preference ;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) the steps which Government are taking to provide more employment to the local persons ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Allotment of land to Rose society of India

5446. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Administration propose to offer 100 acres of land between Rajghat and Shantivana to the Rose Society of India for a rose garden that was one of late Jawhar Lal Nehru's dreams for the capital ;

(b) whether the proposal has been approved by the Prime Minister ;

(c) whether central assistance has been sought for the purpose ; and

(d) if so, the amount allocated for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHI) : (a) and (b) . No such proposal for allotment of land to the Rose Society of India has been received from the Delhi Administration. However, the Prime Minister has approved of the idea of having a rose garden in Shantivana.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Retrenchment Of Labourers In Chandan Dam In Bihar

5447. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government are aware that about 1700 labourers are being retrenched by the National Projects Construction Corporation working at the Chandan Dam in the district of Bhagalpur in Bihar due to lack of work ;

(b) Whether they can be engaged in the construction of the Chandan high level canal awaiting technical clearance by his Ministry ; and

(c) When the technical clearance for this Canal will be given and when the work will start thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) As on 31. 3. 69, 479 workers out of 981 at this unit are surplus and are required to be retrenched immediately. With the completion of works by the end of May, 1969, the remaining workers will also be retrenched.

(b) This question will arise only if the work is allotted to the National Projects Construction Corporation by the Project Authorities.

(c). The project report in respect of the Chandan High Level canal is in the final stage of examination by Central Water and Power Commission.

Discontinuance Of Deputation Allowance In Equivalent Posts

5448. SHRI P. M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to ; state :

(a) Whether there has been any substantial economy by the discontinuance of deputation (duty) allowance on equivalent posts as per Government orders of August, 1966 ;

(b) whether the stoppage of deputation (duty) allowance has not adversely affected the efficiency in Government work ; and

(c) the reason for not discontinuing the payment of special pay which has also to be withdrawn along with the discontinuance of deputation allowance ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER & MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Yes, Sir. There has been some economy by the discontinuance of deputation (duty) allowance on movement of equivalent posts.

(b) Government have no reason to think so.

(c) Special pay is granted under F. R. 9 (25) in consideration of specially arduous nature of duties, specific addition to work or responsibility of the unhealthiness of the locality in which the work is performed and is meant to be in lieu of higher pay scales. The question of its discontinuance, as a result of discontinuance of deputation (duty) allowance in certain circumstances does not therefore, arise.

Revenue Collections from Andamans and Nicobar Islands

5449. SHRI K.N. PANDEY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1128 on the 18th November, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the information regarding Revenue Collections from Andamans and Nicobar Islands has since been collected ;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay ?

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

(b) The total income-tax collected from Andaman and Nicobar Islands during the years 1964-65 to 1969-67 was Rs. 6,73,000. Out of this, Rs. 6,20,495 was collected from the Coconut Trade monopolist Ackojis. No instance of tax evasion had come to notice during this period.

(c) Does not arise.

Khetri Copper Project

5450. SARI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to refer to the reply

given to Unstarred Question No. 245 on the 12th November, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the required information regarding Khetri Copper Project has since been collected ; 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) Yes.

(b) Details are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library.* See No. LT-336/69].

Position of Arrears of Taxes

5451. SHRI ARJAN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1514 on the 25th November, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the information regarding the position of arrears of various taxes when he took over as Finance Minister in 1967 has since been collected by Government ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). The information regarding the position of arrears of the various taxes and duties as on 31.3.1967 has since been collected and the details thereof are furnished below : —

	<i>Rs. in lakhs</i>
Income-tax	5,15,25
Estate Duty	9,21
Wealth-tax	6,51
Gift Tax	1,28
Expenditure-tax	37
Customs Duty	1,16
Central Excise Duty	19,53

**Plots Lying Vacant In Ghaziabad
Industrial Area**

5452. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : 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. 1878 on the 25th November, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the required information regarding vacant plots lying in Ghaziabad Industrial Area has since been collected ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B.S. MURTHY) : (a) and (b). The number of such plots is 159. Ownership in these cases was transferred in 1967 and 1968. Delay in setting up factories on the plots is due to the recession in industry. After the transfer of ownership of plots, factories are required to be set up within three years. This period has not elapsed.

(c) Does not arise.

पेट्रोल को साथ मिलाकर साल्वेट की विक्री

5453. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि साल्वेटो पर कर की दर कम होने के कारण उसे पेट्रोल के साथ मिलाकर बेचा जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उनके मन्त्रालय ने वित्त मन्त्रालय को सिफारिश की है कि साल्वेटों पर कर बढ़ा दिये जायें और पेट्रोल पर कर कम करके दोनों की कीमतों में समता लायी जाये ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री दा० रा० चट्वाण) : (क) सरकार के पास ऐसी कोई शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई है ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

**Tribunal For Krishna-Godavri River Water
Dispute**

5454. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that a reference was made to the Chief Justice of India for the constitution of a Tribunal to settle the Krishna-Godavari dispute under the Inter-State water Disputes (River Waters) Act, 1956 ;

(b) whether the composition of the Tribunal has been decided upon ; and

(c) if not, the stand of the the Government of Mysore and Andhra Pradesh in this connection ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes
Employees Working in Income Tax
And Customs, House Calcutta**

5455. SHRI P.R. THAKUR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names and particulars of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes officers of the Customs House, Calcutta as well as of the Saco-tax Offices in Calcutta, who have been put under suspension, dismissed or forced to resign since 1966 till todate ; and

(b) the number of such officers who were superseded in the matter of promotion during the above period ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Lok Sabha.

Teesta Barrage Project

5456. SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHARY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the technical scrutiny of the report on the Teesta-Barrage Project has been completed ;

(b) if so, the result of the scrutiny ; and

(c) the nature of the decision, if any, taken in the light thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) No ; Sir. The report is still under scrutiny.

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

Factories in Antibiotics Plant at Rishikesh

5457. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there are two factions in the Antibiotics Plants at Rishikesh fighting among themselves to damage the plant and its reputation ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that after action was taken against some of them, they have written apologies and have ascribed their wild propaganda against Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals to outside influences :

(c) if so, the substances of the letters

written by them ; and

(d) the action which has been taken to ensure that mutual quarrels do not harm the plant ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) Factionalism was prevalent in the Antibiotics Plant, Rishikesh which was detrimental to the efficient working of the plant. This has since been curbed by the management by taking timely action.

(b) and (c). Yes. The person concerned have since tendered apology for having acted in an irresponsible manner under instigation and emotional stress. The matter has therefore, been treated as closed. In the interests of better industrial relations and smooth working of the project, it is not considered advisable to disclose the contents of the communications addressed by them.

(d) Certain transfers have been made and a close watch is being kept on the situation.

Income-Tax Payers in Kaira District in Gujarat

5458. SHRI K. N. PANDEY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 39 on the 11th November, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the required information in respect of Income Tax payers in Kaira district in Gujarat has since been collected ;

(b) if so, the number out of them in 1966-67 and 1967-68 from whom Income-Tax arrears are due from three years ;

(c) the number of persons on whom Wealth Tax was levied in 1966-67 and 1967-68 ; and

(d) the amount of excise duty on tobacco realised in the said district during the above period ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI

MORARJI DESAI : (a) to (d). The information required for fulfilment of the assurance arising out of the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 39 dated the 11th November, 1968 has since been collected and is being laid on the Table of the Sabha separately. The information is reproduced below :—

	1966-67	1967-68
(a) The number of income-tax payers.	12,615	13,499
(b) The number of persons out of (a) above from whom income-tax arrears are due for three years (as on 30.9.68)	82	123
(c) The number of persons on whom wealth-tax was levied.	502	681
(d) The amount of Central Excise duty on unmanufactured tobacco realised.		
(Rs. lakhs)	231.49	347.96

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकार द्वारा उप-सम्पादकों तथा संवाददाताओं के लिये फ्लेट रक्षित करना

5459. श्री रामावतार शर्मा : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकार ने क्रय विक्रय के आधार पर बेचे जाने वाले फ्लेटों में से दो प्रतिशत फ्लेट उप-सम्पादकों तथा सम्वाददाताओं के लिए रक्षित किये हैं ;

(ख) क्या पत्रकारों के किसी अन्य वर्ग के लिए भी फ्लेट रक्षित किए गए हैं; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री ब० स० मूर्ति) : (क) से (ग). दिल्ली प्रशासन से मान्यता प्राप्त पत्रकारों को आवांटेन के लिए दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा दो प्रतिशत फ्लेट सुरक्षित किए गए हैं। दैनिक पत्रों के उप-सम्पादक तथा सम्वाददाता भी इस वर्ग में शामिल हैं।

मध्य प्रदेश में तांबे का सर्वेक्षण

5460. श्री रामावतार शर्मा क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या तांबे की मांग को देखते हुए मध्य प्रदेश के तांबे वाले क्षेत्रों का आधुनिक ढंग से सर्वेक्षण कराने का सरकार का विचार है;

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

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) :

(क) से (ग). आधुनिक परिष्कृत वैज्ञानिक उपकरणों के साथ मध्य प्रदेश के हरदा, सलीम-नावाद-सिद्धी क्षेत्रों के भागों में फ्रांसीसी सहयोग के साथ हवाई भूभौतिक खनिज सर्वेक्षणों के द्वारा आधार धातुओं की गहन खोज की जानी प्रस्तावित हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, भारतीय भूविज्ञान सर्वेक्षण संस्था में केनेडा की सहायता के साथ स्थापित किए जाने वाले प्रस्तावित हवाई भूभौतिक एकक द्वारा राज्य के कुछ राज्य के कुछ अन्य भागों में कार्य किया जाना प्रस्तावित है।

Appointment Of Technocrats In Public Undertakings

5461. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that recently at Dehra Dun, the Minister is reported to have stated that top positions in the Public Sector Undertakings should be given to the technocrats and men with business experience and not to officers from the regular cadre ;

(b) If so, the number of undertakings under his Ministry which are not being headed by technocrats with their names ; and

(c) when the above suggestion will be implemented in regard to these undertakings ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN)

(a) Presumably the Hon. Member has in mind my reference to certain recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission relating to selection and appointment to top posts in public sector undertakings to give preference to officers working with the Public undertaking and to ensure that when sufficiently senior and experienced officers are not available within the public undertakings for holding top posts, selections made from outside are of persons with adequate industrial, business and professional competence and they elect to join the public undertakings permanently. I had mentioned that Government had taken certain decisions on the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission and that these decisions will be implemented as and when possible.

(b) and (c). In view of the answer to (a), these questions do not arise.

Irrigable Land

5462. SHRI S. A. AGADI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the existing percentage of irrigable area out of cultivable land, State-wise, in

the country and the percentage of irrigable land, State-wise, after the completion of the Projects under construction ;

(b) whether any consideration is made before giving the clearance for the construction of the projects in the State ;

(c) whether it is a fact that some major projects have been undertaken by the States without waiting for the clearance from the Centre ; and

(d) if so, the names of the States and the projects in which no clearance has been given, yet they were started ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-637 169*].

(b) The projects are formulated by the State Governments. They are cleared subject to their technical feasibility, inter-State agreements, if any and availability of provision in the State Plan.

(c) and (d). Only two projects are reported to have been taken up without waiting for clearance from the Centre. These are Harangi and Hemavati Projects in Mysore.

Disparities in Promotions to Compounders and Head Nurses in New Delhi Hospitals

5463. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken to remove certain disparities in promotions to compounders and head nurses in the different hospitals in New Delhi ; and

(b) whether Government have received any specific complaint from a section of these categories of hospital staff in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY

PLANNING ; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) and (b). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Development of Mallaphuzha and Idikki Projects

5464. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Kerala Government have approached the Centre for the additional allocations for the development of Malaphuzha and Idikki projects in the Fourth Five Year Plan ; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

Evasion of Wealth Tax by Estate Owners of Palghat District

5465. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any information that a large number of Estate-owners in Kerala (Palghat District) have evaded payment of Wealth tax for nearly 3 years ;

(b) whether the Kerala Government have reported this matter to the proper authorities and whether the specific case of moppat Sthanam Estate was also reported ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Estate Duty officers have not properly expedited the realisation of the tax ; and

(d) if so, the action taken to realise the Wealth tax arrears ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI

MORARJI DESAI) : (a) to (d). The information is not readily available and is being collected. The same will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Appointment of Income-Tax Officers

5466. SHRI A. DIPPA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to lay on the Table a statement showing :—

(a) The list, in order of merit of 199 Income Tax Officers appointed recently on the recommendations of the U.P.S.C. with the Zones allotted to each ; and

(b) The principle adopted in fixing their seniority vis-a-vis departmentally promoted Officers in view of the fact that their recruitment has been delayed for over three years during which a large number of promotions have been made and the reasons therefore ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) A statement showing the names, in order of merit, of 199 candidates recommended by the U.P.S.C. and who were offered the posts of Income-tax-Officer, Class II and their allocation to various charges of the Commissioners of Income-tax, is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-638/69*]

(b) These officers are as yet on probation and under training. The question of their seniority vis-a-vis promotees to Class II Income Tax Service will be taken up in due course.

Ceiling on Income Tax

5467. SHRI MAYAVAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state : (a) Whether there is any proposal to put a ceiling on income-tax ; and

(b) Whether Government have under consideration any proposal to exempt the Central Government employees from the payment of income-tax?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI

MORARJI DESAI) : (a) No, Sir. The maximum marginal rate of income tax (including surcharge) under the proposals in the Finance Bill, 1969 is 82.5% and it is attracted when the income exceeds Rs. 2,50,000.

(b) No, Sir. There is no such proposal under consideration of Government.

Consultation with State Governments before Setting up Finance Commission

5468, SHRI MAYAVAN : Will the MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether there is any proposal before Government to consult the respective State Governments as to their demands before setting up of the Finance Commission; and

(b) If not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). The Finance Commission is periodically constituted by the President in pursuance of article 280 of the Constitution and its terms of reference are also provided for in the Constitution itself. There is, therefore, no question of the Central Government consulting the State Governments as to their demands before the setting up of the Finance Commission. However, after the Commission is set up, the State Governments place before it their demands and the Commission consider them before making its recommendations.

Extension of National Savings Scheme in Tribal Areas

5469. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are any proposals underway to extend the scope of the National Saving Scheme in remote tribal areas ;

(b) if so, the steps taken in this direction ; and

(c) the suggestions received from different States in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). Efforts are continually made to spread the savings movement in rural areas including tribal areas. Campaigns to educate rural and tribal people in the benefits of savings are undertaken by the National Savings Organisation with the co-operation of State Governments and Panchayat Administrations and the Plan is to cover rural and tribal households through teams of voluntary workers. For this purpose publicity is organised through audio-visual media like films, folk songs etc. and a large number of Branch Post Offices in rural areas have also been invested with Savings Bank powers—these now number about 61,000.

(c) No specific suggestion for extending the scope of the savings Scheme to tribal areas has been received from any State Government.

उत्तर बिहार के ग्रामों में विद्युतीकरण के लिए धन का नियतन

5470. श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर : क्या सिन्हाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1969-70 के लिए बिहार में, विशेषतया उत्तर बिहार में ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण के लिए बिहार सरकार से कोई विशिष्ट राशि मांगी गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी राशि मांगी गई है और सरकार द्वारा इस बारे में क्या अग्रेतर कार्यवाही किये जाने का विचार है ?

सिन्हाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख). बिहार सरकार ने 1969-70 के दौरान उत्तरी बिहार में ग्राम विद्युतीकरण के लिए कोई विशेष राशि के लिए नहीं

कहा है। 1969-70 के लिए वार्षिक योजना को अभी अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है।

Participation in last General Strike by Employees of Accountant General Officer, Gujarat

5471. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of employees suspended for participation in the strike of the 19th September, 1968 in the office of the Accountant General, Gujarat ;

(b) the number of employees out of them who are still under suspension ;

(c) whether the Comptroller and Auditor General of India has received representations from the Civil Account Association, Ahmedabad, complaining about the inordinate delay in proceeding with the cases of the employees under suspension ; and

(d) the steps being taken to complete the inquiry against the concerned employees ?

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

(b) Two.

(c) No cognizance is taken of the representations etc. received from the derecognised associations

(d) Instructions have already been issued by the Comptroller and Auditor General that every effort should be made to try to complete the inquiry by 15th April, 1969.

Committee to Study Problem of Tax Evasion

5472. SHRI VALMIKI CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Committee has been constituted by his Ministry to study the problem of tax evasion ;

(b) If so, its composition and main terms of reference ; and

(c) the broad features of the report, if any, submitted by the Committee ?

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

(b) The Committee was composed of one Director of Inspection (Investigation), one Commissioner of Income-tax, one Deputy Director of Inspection and two Assistant Commissioners of Income-tax with an Assistant Director as Secretary. Its terms of reference were as under : —

(a) The Committee will study the causes of tax evasion, general techniques of tax evasion as also special ones employed in major trades and industries and recommend the steps which it considers necessary to adopt to check and detect tax evasion.

(b) Without prejudice to the generality of the above, the Committee will study and report, in particular, on the following :—

(i) Dealings in lands and buildings ;

(ii) Tax evasion by film artists and other professional classes, like lawyers and doctors ;

(iii) Tax evasion in speculation in commodities: shares etc. ;

(iv) Tax evasion through benami transactions ;

(v) How far law of limitation protects the successful tax evaders ;

(vi) Adequacy of strength and conditions of service of the personnel of the Income-tax Department ;

(vii) Recognition or reward to the successful investigator ;

(viii) Imposition of supervisory responsibilities within the optimum span of control ;

- (ix) Adequacy of liaison with other Government Departments ; and
- (x) Collusion between Banks and tax evaders.
- (c) The broad features of the report submitted by the Committee are :—
- (1) Strengthening of administration ;
- (2) Curbs on cash transactions and cash holdings.
- (3) Enlargement of powers of search and seizure.
- (4) Compulsory declaration before the Income-tax Officer of assets held in the names of others.

Air-Borne Mineral Survey

5473. SHRI R. K. SINHA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether an air-borne Survey for possible mineral reserves has been conducted in some parts of the country ;

(b) if so, the areas covered so far by the Survey and the findings thereof ; and

(c) whether a similar survey is contemplated in Uttar Pradesh also ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) and (b). Airborne geophysical surveys as the first Phase of 'Operation Hardrock' have been carried out in parts of Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Bihar and West Bengal. The electromagnetic anomalies accruing from these flights have been graded taking into consideration the associated magnetic data, and geological setting. About 3,000 such anomaly intercepts have been taken up in the first instance for preliminary ground reconnaissance. Based on results of ground reconnaissance detailed geophysical, geological and geochemical examination are

in progress in some of the promising zones. Diamond core drilling has also already been initiated near Ajit Sagar 10 km. east of Khetri in Rajasthan where a promising aero-anomaly was established. A map of the parts of Andhra Pradesh delineating areas for ground-water exploration has also been forwarded to the Geological Survey of India and the State Government.

The radiometric data from these flights have been passed on to the Atomic Minerals Division of the Atomic Energy Department for further investigations.

(c) There are no proposals at present for undertaking aerial surveys in the Uttar Pradesh.

Demand for cut in Bank Rate

5474. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that at a meeting of the Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry held on the 16th March, 1969, there was a demand for cut in the bank rate ;

(b) if so, whether Government have considered the demand made at the meeting ; and

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

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER & MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) to (c). There was no demand as such for a reduction in the bank rate. However, while scotching rumours about the possibility of a cut in the bank rate, the Governor of the Reserve Bank said at the meeting that when banks had ample funds and had need to borrow only moderately from the Reserve Bank, there had been no occasion for the Reserve Bank or for the banking system to give much thought to the level of the bank rate. Actually refinancing in respect of the bank lending to the priority sectors is available from the Reserve Bank at 4.5% rather than at the bank rate of 5%.

National projects construction corporation workshop at Agra

5475. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that despite adequate machines and equipments in the Agra Workshop of the National Projects Construction Corporation Ltd., orders for repairs and other similar jobs are being given to private contractors resulting in reduction of work in the workshop ;

(b) whether it is a fact that certain machineries and equipments of the workshop are being sold to private bodies thus rendering the workshop gradually ineffective ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) No, Sir. Repair jobs for which facilities have been established in the Agra Workshop are generally got done there.

(b) Action is being taken to dispose of only such of the items of machinery and equipment as are surplus to the requirements of the Corporation.

(c) Does not arise.

Production of protein at Gujarat refinery

5476. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that protein will be produced at Gujarat Refinery with the help of a french pilot plant using gas oil as the starting material ; and

(b) If so, the details thereof and the result of the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM & AND CHEMICALS AND MINES & METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). A pilot plant for producing 50 Kg. per day of protein, originally set up by the Indian Institute of Petroleum in association with

the Institute Français du Pétrole, France, at Dehra Dun, has now been transferred and located in the premises of the Gujarat Refinery on account of the facility of obtaining the required feedstocks. The pilot plant has been gifted to the Indian Institute of petroleum by the French Institute. However, the Gujarat refinery is expected to spend Rs. 92,000/- for providing the utilities and space for the plant.

The personnel of Indian Institute of Petroleum will operate the plant for a few months of Koyali. In this connection, attention is invited to the answer given in the Lok Sabha on 9. 12. 1968 to Unstarred Question No. 3874.

गांव मुकन्दपुर ब्लॉक अलीपुर (दिल्ली) में सिंचाई की सुविधाएं

5477. श्री सूरज पाण्डेय : क्या सिंचाई तथा बिद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को गांव मुकन्दपुर, ब्लॉक अलीपुर (दिल्ली) के किसानों से सिंचाई की सुविधाओं के बारे में कोई अध्यावेदन प्राप्त हुआ है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

सिंचाई तथा बिद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख). मुकन्दपुर ग्राम के निवासियों ने यह अध्यावेदन किया था कि सिंचाई के लिए उन्हें नारिय सीवेज ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट से निकले पानी की सप्लाई की जाए जो स्वास्थ्य विभाग की सलाह पर बंद की गई थी जिनका कहना था कि दिल्ली के लिए पेयजल के अन्तर्ग्राही स्थल के निकट के क्षेत्रों में सिंचाई हेतु इस पानी के प्रयोग से पेयजल के दूषित हो जाने का खतरा है जिस से राजधानी के लिए पेयजल की सप्लाई की सुरक्षा को गम्भीर खतरा हो जायेगा ।

बहरहाल कुछ ऐसे उपाय निकालने के लिए जिससे दिल्ली के पेयजल की सप्लाई को दूषित करने का खतरा पहुंचाए बिना निकसित पानी का प्रयोग हो सके, केन्द्रीय सिंचाई 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 सिंचाई हेतु सप्लाई की बहाली पर केवल तब विचार किया जा सकता है जब कि यमुना के बाढ़-पानी को दूर रखने के लिए बांध का निर्माण हो जाए। अतः बजीराबाद बराज से बवाना निकास नाले 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।

गुजरात के निकट तटवर्ती क्षेत्रों में तेल के कुओं का विकास

5478. श्री क० मि० मधुकर :

श्री देवकीनंदन पाटोदिया :

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गुजरात के निकट तटवर्ती क्षेत्रों में तेल के कुओं के विकास के प्रश्न पर गुजरात राज्य सरकार और केन्द्रीय सरकार के बीच भारी मतभेद उत्पन्न हो गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो दोनों सरकारों में किस बात पर मतभेद है ;

(ग) क्या गुजरात के तटवर्ती क्षेत्र में पाये गये तेल के निक्षेपों के विकास के बारे में गुज-

रात राज्य का प्रस्ताव स्वीकार करने का केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार है, और यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) क्या इस बारे में सरकार की कोई वैकल्पिक योजना है और यदि हां, तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राख्य मंत्री (श्री दा० रा० चव्हाण) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) गुजरात राज्य सरकार ने इस बारे में कोई विशेष प्रस्ताव नहीं दिये हैं।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Relief to the textile Industry

5480. SHRI KIRUTTINAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether any representation has been received from the Chairman, Tamil Nadu Millowners Association :

(b) if so, the demands or dissatisfactions about the relief given to textile mills in the present budget ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereon ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Yes sir. The Government have received a telegram from the Chairman, Tamil Nadu Millowners' Association.

(b) The Association in their telegram have stated that —

(i) they appreciate the relief given to the composite mills and power-looms factories but are disappointed

ted that spinning mills have been given little or no consideration ;

- (ii) the total abolition of duty on cotton yarn in plain reeled hanks of 34 NF to 39 NF does not give any relief as the yarn falling within this count group is neither in demand nor is manufactured ;
- (iii) the reduction of duty by Rs. 1.25 per 5 Kgs. in case of yarn in plain reeled hanks of 40 NF to 68 NF is inadequate ;
- (iv) in the case of cone yarn there is no reduction but an increase in the count ground of 34 NF to 39 NF and 51 NF to 68 NF by 14% and in the count group of 69 NF and above the incidence is 36% ;
- (v) the duty of yarn in cross reeled hanks has been increased by 14% and 36%. The heavy duty on cross reeled hank yarn badly affects handlooms in Bengal and Maharashtra and thereby the spinning mills in the South dependent on these main markets ;
- (vi) substantial relief given to powerlooms in Maharashtra and Gujarat will not give full relief to spinning mills in South ; and
- (vii) nothing short of total abolition of excise duty on yarn can save Industry from the present critical situation.
- (c) The Government have received several representations from the textile Industry in connection with the changes made in the 1959 Budget proposals, including the representation from the Tamil Nadu Millowners' Association. All these representations are under consideration.

एण्टी बायोटिक्स फैक्टरी, ऋषिकेश

5481. श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और स्नान तथा वायु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ऋषिकेश में एण्टीबायोटिक्स फैक्टरी में प्रयोग की जा रही मशीनों का, जिनका हमने इससे आयात किया है, सर्वप्रथम चीन भेजी गई थी;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि चीन ने अपने प्रयोजन के लिए इन मशीनों को उपयुक्त नहीं पाया था और तब इस द्वारा इन मशीनों को भारत भेज दिया गया;

(ग) गत वर्ष फैक्टरी द्वारा निमित्त कितने प्रतिशत औषधियों को पहली बार रद्द किया गया था ;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि औषधियां बनाते समय मशीनों की धातु उनमें मिल जाती है; और

(ङ) फैक्टरी की उत्पादन क्षमता कितनी है और वर्तमान उत्पादन कितना है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और स्नान तथा वायु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दा० रा० चट्वाण) (क) और (ख). सरकार के पास कोई सूचना नहीं है ।

(ग) 1968-69 के दौरान विभिन्न एण्टी-बायोटिक्स की निम्नलिखित प्रतिशतता रद्द की गई थी :—

क्रम संख्या उत्पाद का नाम	रद्द की गई प्रतिशतता
1. सोडियम बैन्जाइल पैनिसिलिन	54 प्रतिशत
2. प्रोकेन पैनिसिलिन	41 " "
3. स्ट्रेप्टोमाइसिन सल्फेट	51.5 " "
4. टैट्रासाइक्लिन हाइड्रोक्लोराइड	6 " "

इन्हे स्वच्छता और अनुवर्तता के आधार पर रद्द किया गया था। उपरीक्त अवधि के दौरान बिजली के बारम्बार खराब हो जाने से भी कारखाने के कार्य में बाधा होती रही।

हैं जो सामान्यतया उपकरणों के संभारण से उत्पन्न होते हैं।

(घ) अन्तिम उत्पाद में कभी कभी कुछ ऐसे कण पाये जाते हैं जो कि उन कणों जैसे

(ङ) एण्टीबायोटिक्स संयंत्र, ऋषिकेश के लिए क्षमता और वर्तमान उत्पादन स्तर निम्न प्रकार हैं :—

क्रम संख्या	उत्पाद	मासिक क्षमता (मीटरी टन)	अप्रैल, 1969 से कम्पनी की उत्पादन योजना (मी० टन) (मासिक)	फरवरी 1969 तक उत्पादन (मी० टन)
1.	सोडियम पेनिसिलिन	2.5	1.13	2.78
2.	प्रोकेन पेनिसिलिन	3.75	0.71	1.02
3.	स्ट्रैपटोमाइसिन सल्फेट	7.08	2.52	6.13
4.	टैट्रासाइकलिन हाइड्रोक्लोराइड	2.08	0.58	0.51
5.	आक्सीटैट्रासाइकलिन	2.08	किण्वन परीक्षण प्रारम्भ किए गए	—
6.	क्लोरोटैट्रासाइकलिन	5.84	शून्य	—
7.	निस्टाटेन	0.834	शून्य	—

**Tax Arrears due from M/s Public Relations
Council of India**

5482. SHRI SHANKARRAO MANE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2793 on 2nd December, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the information in respect of tax appears due from M/s Public Relation Council of India, Delhi has since been collected ;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) how much time is likely to be taken to collect the information asked for ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER
AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI

MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Yes, Sir. The information has since been collected which shows that no arrears of income-tax were outstanding against M/s Public Relation Council of India as on 31st March, 1968.

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

**Revival of Licentiate system to meet
Shortage of Doctors**

5483. SHRI RAM AVTAR SHRMA :
SHRI DEVAN SEN :

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

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration to revive the Licentiate system to meet the shortage of doctors in the country especially in the rural areas ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Government are of the view that the basic medical degree should be M B.B.S.

As regards meeting the shortage of doctors in the rural areas, the following steps have been taken to remedy the situation :—

- (i) Opening of new medical colleges increasing the admission capacity of the existing medical colleges in order to train more doctors.
- (ii) Posting of medical officers in the rural areas by rotation.
- (iii) Providing rent-free accommodation in the rural areas.
- (iv) Grant of rural allowances.
- (v) Re-employment of retired medical officers upto 60 or more years of age.
- (vi) Prescribing a minimum period of service in rural areas as an essential condition for confirmation, for crossing the efficiency bar and for selection to higher assignment in post-graduate training.
- (vii) Relaxation of age of recruitment.
- (viii) Grant of Advance increments.
- (ix) Giving stipends to certain students and obtaining bonds from them for serving Government for a prescribed period.

**Hirehalla Irrigation Project
in Raichur District
Mysore**

5484. SHRI S.A. AGADI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state ;

(a) Whether it is a fact that the Government of Mysore have surveyed and completed the estimates for Hirehalla Irrigation Project in Raichur District of Koppal Taluk and sent it to the Central Government for approval ;

(b) if so, the estimated amount and the acreage that will be irrigated ;

(c) whether this project is being taken up during the Fourth Five Year Plan ; and

(d) if not, when it is proposed to be executed ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). The project report has not yet been received.

(c) and (d). The Fourth Plan is yet to be finalised.

**Restrictions on New Memberships
to Cooperative House Building
Cooperative Societies**

5485. SHRI A.S. SAIGAL : 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. 5642 on the 26th August, 1968 and state :

(a) whether Co-operative House Building societies have since lodged protests against putting restrictions on enrolment of members as tantamounting to interference in their autonomous working against the provisions of the relevant Act ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B.S. MURTHY) : (a) Some Societies have represented against the restrictions imposed.

(b) The restriction that further membership of Co-operative Societies after the crucial date December, 1966) would

not be recognised for the purpose of allotment of land/plots, has been imposed by Delhi Administration on the recommendations of the Land Allotment Advisory Committee and is intended to ensure proper utilisation of the land by the Societies. It is only a condition which is being included in the land allotment agreement and the question of placing any restrictions on the Co-operative Societies under the Co-operative Societies Act, does not arise.

सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों पर अलाभकर खर्च

5486. श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार साल्वे : क्या विस्त-
मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने कोई ऐसी कार्यवाही की है, जिससे सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों पर कड़ा नियन्त्रण रखा जा सके और उनकी वर्तमान वित्तीय स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए उनमें होने वाले अलाभकर खर्च, जैसे अत्यधिक समयोपरि भत्ते, यात्रा व्यय, स्टाफ कारों की अधिकता और उनके दुरुपयोग और फालतू कर्मचारियों की संख्या में कमी की जा सके; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) और (ख). सरकारी उपक्रमों को अधिक लाभकारी बनाने के उद्देश्य से, उनके काम पर लगातार विचार किया जाता है। समयोपरि भत्ते, यात्रा व्यय आदि पर, जो दैनिक प्रशासन के मामले हैं, सरकारी उपक्रमों से स्वयं आवश्यक नियन्त्रण रखने की आशा की जाती है। फिर भी, यात्रा भत्ते, सवारी भत्ते, नगर पुरक भत्ते, सरकारी गाड़ियों को निजी प्रयोजन के लिये इस्तेमाल किये जाने पर पाबंदी लगाने और मंहगाई भत्ते तथा प्रयोजना भत्ते के सम्बन्ध में सरकारी उपक्रमों को उचित मार्ग-दर्शक सिद्धान्त सूचित कर दिये गए हैं। जहां

तक फालतू कर्मचारियों का सम्बन्ध है, प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग ने इस समस्या को निपटाने के लिए, "सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों (पब्लिक सेक्टर अंडरटेकिंगज)" सम्बन्धी अपनी रिपोर्ट में कुछ सिफारिशें की हैं। सरकार ने इन सिफारिशों के आधार पर, सरकारी उपक्रमों द्वारा अमल में लाये जाने के लिए आवश्यक मार्गदर्शक सिद्धान्त इन उपक्रमों को सूचित कर दिये हैं।

Loans sanctioned by Life Insurance Corporation under "Own Your Home" Scheme

5487. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA :
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of loan sanctioned by the Life Insurance Corporation under "Own Your Home" Scheme during the years 1967-68 and 1968-69 and the number of the policy holders getting such loans ;

(b) the range of the loan amount including the minimum and the maximum amount of the loan ;

(c) the number of policy-holders getting the loan in Assam, Nagaland, Tripura and Manipur, territory-wise ; and

(d) the names of those towns with population of less than one lakh which are covered by the "Own Your Home" Scheme of the Life Insurance Corporation ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER
AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI
MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Loans have
been sanctioned as under :

Year	Amount sanctioned (In lakhs)	No. of policy-holders
1967-68	276.36	958
1968-69 from 1.4.68 to 31.12.68)	189.10	695

(b) Maximum Rs. 1 lakh
Minimum Rs. 7500/-

(c) Loans have been sanctioned to 183 policy-holders in the State of Assam. The scheme has not so far been extended to any town in Nagaland, Tripura and Manipur.

(d) Initially 'Own Your Home' Scheme covered only towns with a population of more than 1 lakh (as per 1961 census). On a review of such factors as population, its rate of growth, industrial and commercial development and demand for housing, it has now been extended to some towns with a population of less than 1 lakh. The names of such towns are :—

Maharashtra

Aurangabad T. G.,
Dhulia, Jalgaon,
Karad, Lonavla-
Khandla T.G., Nan-
ded and Satara.

Union Territory

Chandigarh, Goa,
Panjim, Margao
and Vasco-da-
gama.

Loans vis-a-vis Deposits with Banks

5488. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR :
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that since 1967, the progress of deposits in Banks has outstripped loans from banks;

(b) if so, the causes thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that big Industrialists of the country have pressed the Reserve Bank of India to reduce the rate of interest on loans given by Banks so as to enable them to go in for more loans; and

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

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) & (b). The import of the question is not clear. A bank has to set apart 28 per cent of the increase in deposits for investment in cash and approved securities for the purpose of liquidity requirement and the remaining 72 per cent of deposits is available for advances. It can also borrow from the Reserve Bank to meet any seasonal demand for credit under terms and conditions as may be laid down from time to time by the Reserve Bank. During 1967 and 1968 deposits of scheduled commercial banks increased by Rs. 452 crores and Rs. 471 crores respectively. The corresponding increase in bank advances were Rs. 346 crores and Rs. 357 crores.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

STATE	TOWN
Punjab	Batala
Haryana	Faridabad, Rohtak and Yamunanagar-Jagadhri T.G.
Rajasthan	Alwar and Beawar
Madhya Pradesh	Bilaspur, Khandwa and Ratlam.
Uttar Pradesh	Faridabad, Farrukhabad (T. G.) Ghaziabad and Muzaffarnagar.
Assam	Agartala, Dibrugarh and Shillong.
Bihar	Arrah, Chapra, Katihar and Monghyr.
Orissa	Berhampur and Bhubaneswar.
West Bengal	Bankura, Jalpaiguri, Midnapur and Siliguri.
Kerala	Palghat, Quilon and Trichur.
Tamil Nadu	Dindigul, Erode and Kumbakoham T.G.
Mysore	Bijapur, Davangere, Gulbarga, Raichur and Udupi.
Gujarat	Gandhidham, Junagadh and Navsari.

Coal-Based Fertilizer Factory at Talcher

5489 SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 3305 on the 17th March, 1969 and state :

(a) whether the Question of a coal-based fertilizer factory at Talcher is under consideration;

(b) whether the proposed firm decision has to be taken in regard to setting up 2 or 3 factories simultaneously; and

(c) whether the proposed fertilizer factory at Paradeep in the private sector will also be coal-based ?

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

(b) The firm decision referred to relates to the number and the phasing of factories in relation to various techno-economic factors.

(c) No.

कोसी नियंत्रण बोर्ड

5490. श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर : क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कोसी नियंत्रण बोर्ड की अन्तिम बैठक किस तारीख को हुई थी ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इस बोर्ड को समाप्त कर दिया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसकी बैठक बुलाने में विलम्ब होने के क्या कारण हैं और इसकी बैठक कब बुलाने का सरकार का विचार है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मन्त्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) 16 दिसम्बर, 1965.

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) पिछली बैठक के बाद ऐसी कोई महत्वपूर्ण मद सामने नहीं आई है जिस पर बोर्ड को विचार करना आवश्यक हो। अगली बैठक के लिए अभी कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है।

कोसी नदी के तटबन्धों पर सीमान्त बांध

5491. श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर : क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने कोसी नदी के दोनों तटबन्धों के बीच एक सीमान्त बांध बनाने के बारे में पहले आश्वासन दिया था और इसके लिए सर्वेक्षण भी किया गया था ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार का इस बांध को बनाने का कार्य कब तक पूरा करने का विचार है और इसमें विलम्ब होने के क्या कारण हैं ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख). "राज्य सरकार ने कोसी के वर्तमान तटबन्धों के भीतर अग्र तटबन्धों की लाईन के लिए प्रारम्भिक अनुसन्धान कार्य किया है और इसको केन्द्रीय जल तथा बिजली अनुसन्धानशाला पूना में निदिष्ट किया गया है ताकि वे इसकी सम्भाव्यता और दक्षता के सम्बन्ध में प्रारूप परीक्षण कर लें। तटबन्धों का निर्माण उनकी तकनी की सम्भाव्यता और घन की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करेगा।

Finance Minister's visit to Bengal and Bihar in connection with Mid-Term Poll.

5492 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) who bore the cost of his visit to West Bengal and Bihar in connection with mid-term elections;

(b) the total expenditure incurred in this connection;

(c) whether one business house placed its plane at his disposal at the time of his election tour; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (b). The tour was organised by the All India Congress Committee and all expenses connected with this tour were borne by it.

(b) Government has no information about this.

Expansion of Fertilizer Factory at Naya Nangal

5493. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any scheme has been formulated for the expansion of Fertilizer Factory at Naya Nangal in the near future; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). A scheme to expand the Nangal Fertilizer factory is under consideration. The details have yet to be finalised.

Doctors Allocated to Himachal Pradesh on Reorganisation of Punjab

5494. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of doctors who were allocated to Himachal Pradesh on the reorganisation of Punjab ;

(b) whether any representation has been received from these doctors for their integration in the Central Government Health Scheme ; and

(c) if so, when it was made and for how long it is pending and when a decision thereon will be taken ?

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

(b) and (c). Copies of representation from a few doctors concerned were received through the Government of Himachal Pradesh on the 25th April, 1967 for inclusion in the Central Health Service. 75% of posts transferred from the erstwhile Punjab Government to the Himachal Pradesh have been included in the Central Health Service on the 7th October, 1968. The question of appointing the transferred doctors in the appropriate grades of the C. H. S. has been taken up with the U. P. S. C. on the 21st February, 1968. The matter is now under active consideration and is likely to be finalised shortly.

Gold Prices

5495. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that gold prices in March this year touched an all-time high in India ;

(b) if so, the highest price of gold reached that month and how it compared with the previous record figure ;

(c) the reasons for the sharp rise in prices of gold ; and

(d) whether, in view of the failure to keep down the prices of gold, Government propose to amend or scrap the Gold Control Order ?

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

(b) The highest price reached during March, 1969, was Rs. 180/- per 10 grams of

of standard gold. Prior to March, 1969, the highest price reached was Rs. 171.50 per 10 grams in May, 1967.

(c) It is not possible to categorically state the precise reasons for the rise in the price of gold which, at any time, is determined by the inter-play of a number of complex contributory factors, like the fluctuation in the demand for and supply of gold, the conditions in the money market, the price of foreign exchange utilised to finance smuggling, etc. Broadly, the main factors responsible for the rise in price during March, 1969 appear to be the sharp rise in the free market prices of gold in important international markets, broadening of demand in view of the marriage season and meagre supplies due *inter alia* to the increased vigilance of the anti-smuggling and preventive agencies and the impact of the recent legislation to cure smuggling of silver out of India which, in turn, was utilised to finance the smuggling of gold.

(d) No, Sir. To the extent that the rise in price of gold is attributable to reduced supply, it is in fact indicative of the success of the preventive and control measures.

Pulivendla Canal Scheme in Andhra Pradesh

5496. SHRI ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the project report of the Pulivendla Canal scheme in Andhra Pradesh has been received ;

(b) if so, the broad details thereof : and

(c) the estimated cost thereof ?

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

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

Damage caused by Floods in Tripura

5497. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that year after year vast areas of cultivable land in Tripura are inundated by floods destroying paddy crops of thousands of acres of land ;

(b) if so, the extent of damage caused by floods in Tripura every year during the last three years to paddy and other crops ;

(c) the steps taken so far to construct bunds, embankments and the other floods control measures in Tripura and the expenditure incurred thereon ; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken in 1969-70 to effectively control the floods in Tripura and the estimated cost of the envisaged scheme ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). The damage to crops during the last three years in Tripura has been reported as follows :-

	Cropped area damage (Acres)	Value of crops dam- aged (Rs. lakhs)
1966	29,000	52
1967	Negligible	1
1968	50,000	97

(c) The measures taken so far include construction of embankments, raising and strengthening of existing embankments, erosion control and town protection works. An area of 5,000 acres was benefitted by these works up to the end of the Third Plan. 8 Town protection works have been also completed. The expenditure incurred on the

works during the Third Plan and during the years 1966-67 to 1968-69 was as follows :-

	Rs. in lakhs
Third Plan	13.16
1966-67	5.31
1967-68	11.36
1968-69 (anticipated)	19.31

(d) It is proposed to continue the flood control programme during 1969-70. The exact outlay during 1969-70 will be known only after the works programme for 1969-70 is finalised.

Fertilizer Plant in Ceylon

5498. SHRI HIMATSINGKA :
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :

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

(a) whether India and Italy propose to set up jointly a fertilizer plant in Ceylon ;

(b) If so, the details of the project and its cost ; and

(c) the shares and contributions of India and Italy therein and other details of the likely collaboration agreement ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). The Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. have been selected by the Ceylon Government Fertilizer Manufacturing Corporation for participation in the submission of competitive offers for setting up a fertilizer plant in Ceylon. An Italian firm has agreed to collaborate in this bid. The details are being worked out by the two companies.

Dera Ismail Khan Cooperative House
Building Society, Delhi

5499. SHRI P. M. SAYEED : Will
Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY

PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

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

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

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

(d) the amount of bonus/dividend paid to the members during the life-time of the Society against the deposit by the members, advance and how it was paid ;

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

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

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) and (c). The Society has charged Rs. 2300/- provisionally from each member towards the cost of land and its development. The cost per square yard will be worked out after the land is developed.

(d) It has been reported that no bonus/dividend has been paid by the Society.

(e) and (f). The question of allotment of plots and the construction thereof will arise only after the development has been completed.

Eviction Notices served to Officers
of Corporations Semi-Government
Organisations Residing in Government
Accommodation

5500. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACH-
WAI : Will the Minister of HEALTH

AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the then Ministry of Works and Housing in their Memorandum No. 2/38/62-ACC-I dated the 21st April, 1964, had categorically assured that the officers of the Corporations/Semi-Government organisations who are in occupation of general pool residences from the date prior to 10th May, 1963 will be allowed to continue in those residences ;

(b) whether all such employees have now been served with eviction notices without assigning any reasons ;

(c) if so, what are the reasons for backing out of the assurances at this juncture ;

(d) whether Government had considered the difficulties which such employees will be put to in the event of their being dislodged from their present residences which they have been allowed to occupy for the last 10/15 years and which they have been paying the market rent ; and

(e) 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) to (e). The question regarding allotment of general pool accommodation to the employees of Public Sector Undertakings/Semi-Government Organisations has been reviewed by the Government from time to time. Till about 1956-57, the number of such bodies was small and their requests were considered only on *ad hoc* basis for allotment of general pool accommodation, when the demand started increasing, the Government decided to regulate the procedure to deal with such requests. In 1967, therefore, decision was taken that officers holding lien on Central Government posts, those belonging to all India Services and Gazetted officers of the

State Governments or Central Government, who on retirement, were deputed/appointed in such bodies, were made eligible for allotment of accommodation from the general pool. The officers/staff recruited by the Undertakings directly were not eligible for allotment of general pool accommodation. As even this pressure was considered heavy, the position was again reviewed in 1963 and a decision was taken to restrict this facility only to those Central Government officers who held to those Central Government posts and were sent on deputation to such bodies. The matter was again reviewed by the Government in 1968 and it was decided that general pool accommodation in occupation of non-eligible persons should be got vacated and in future holder Central Government employees, on their going on deputation to such bodies, may not be allowed to retain the general pool accommodation in their occupation. This decision has been taken by the Government keeping in view the acute shortage of accommodation in the general pool and paucity of funds for future constructions.

As it has been possible for the Government to provide residential accommodation to 60% of its employees working in eligible offices in Delhi/New Delhi, the Government cannot take the responsibility of providing accommodation from the general pool to the employees working in corporations/semi-government organisations nor is it considered advisable to allow further retention of accommodation as the corporations had sufficient time at their disposal to construct residential accommodation for their employees.

It is for the corporation etc. to provide residential accommodation to their employees so as to mitigate the hardship likely to be experienced by those employees who have to vacate the general pool accommodation.

Refusal of advance for motor car and house building to officers on deputation

5501. SHRI KAMALANATHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to study.

(a) whether it is a fact that Officers on deputation from the State Governments to the Centre are experiencing hardships in regard to grant of house Building advance, Motor car advance, etc. on account of the refusal by both the Central and State Governments to make available necessary funds for the purpose ; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken for removing these hardships ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER & MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). The officers on deputation from the State Governments to the Centre, who hold permanent appointments under the State Governments, are not entitled to house building advances under the Central Government rules as these officers are governed by the rules framed by their respective State Governments to whom they can apply and get such loans. However, officers belonging to All India Services, such as I.C.S., I.A.S., I.P.S., etc., who are on deputation to the Centre, are entitled to house building advances under the Central rules, provided :—

- (i) they are on permanent deputation to the Centre ; or
- (ii) they have been on deputation to the Centre continuously for six years or more.

In so far as advances for the purchase of Motor Car and other conveyance are concerned, State Government officers who are on deputation to the Centre are entitled to these advances subject to the fulfilment of conditions prescribed in the relevant rules as applicable to Central Government employees.

Persons having Wealth of Rs. 50 lakhs and above

5502. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons in the country having wealth of Rs. 50 lakhs and over in each of the last three years ;

(b) the total wealth of all such persons assessed to wealth-tax ; and

(c) the amount of wealth-tax paid by them at present ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER & MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI) : (a) to (c). The number of Wealth-tax assesseees who have either filled returns of net wealth exceeding Rs. 50 lakhs or who have been assessed to tax on a net wealth exceeding Rs. 50 lakhs, the total wealth of all such persons—returned or assessed—and the amount of wealth-tax payable by them are furnished below :

YEAR	No. of persons having wealth of Rs. 50 lakhs & over.	Total Wealth	Amount of wealth tax payable
<i>(Figures in Lakhs of Rs.)</i>			
1965-66	86	11241	199
1966-67	76	9281	220
1967-68	67	8530	176

Deposits of Rock Phosphate in Rajasthan

5503. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether phosphate deposits have been located from the Cambrian rocks in the Aravali formation near Udaipur ;

(b) whether Rock phosphate has also been discovered in Birmania, Kohra and Dakan Kotra in Rajasthan ;

(c) if so, the estimated deposits of phosphate discovered ;

(d) whether Government propose to work on these deposits ; and

(e) the estimated savings on account of import of phosphate as a result thereof ?

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

(a) Yes. Rock phosphate deposits have been located in the Aravalli formations of pre-Cambrian age near Udaipur at Maton, Kanpur, Karbaria Ka Gurha, Dakan Kotra, Nimach Mata and Jhamarkotra.

(b) Yes.

(c) Explorations carried out so far have indicated tentative estimate of about 57 million tonnes.

(d) and (e). The deposits are under investigations and the question of exploitation will be considered after the investigations are completed. It is premature to say anything in regard to the savings on account of import of phosphate.

Supply of Defective Equipment to Antibiotics Plant, Rishikesh

5504. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that certain equipment supplied by Russian enterprise for setting up the Anti-biotics Plant at Rishikesh were found to be defective after the plant went into operation in 1968 ;

(b) if so, the cost of the defective equipment ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to get the defective equipment replaced ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). Some deficiencies in equipment have been noticed. These have been discussed with the Collaborators, some items have been replaced, while others have been rectified mostly at the expense of the collaborators and discussions are continuing on the remaining deficiencies. The cost of such equipment will be known only after the discussions have been concluded.

National Mineral Development Corporation

5506. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Mineral Development Corporation propose to enlarge its sphere of activities ;

(b) if so, the details of the proposals before it ; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANNATH RAO) : (a) to (c). In addition to the existing iron ore mines at Kiriburu and Bailadila (Deposit No. 14), the diamond mines at Panna and the pilot testing programme at Kudremukh, the National Mineral Development Corporation propose to undertake to following new projects/feasibility studies :—

<i>Name of the Project/Study</i>	<i>Estimated capital cost in the case of projects</i>
1. Development of Bailadila Iron Ore Mine (Deposit No. 5) with a capacity of 4 million tonnes of lump ore per annum.	Rs. 380 million
2. Development of Donimalai Iron Ore Mine in Mysore with a capacity of 1.75 million tonnes of lump and 1.75 million tonnes of fines per annum.	Rs. 215 million
3. Expansion and modification of Kiriburu Iron Ore Mine for supply of ore to Bokaro Steel Plant.	Rs. 118 million
4. Feasibility study on establishment of a large mechanised iron ore mine based on deposit No. 4 in Bailadila area.	Feasibility study.
5. Feasibility studies on pelletisation of iron ore to be followed by establishment of pelletisation Plants.	-Do-
6. Feasibility study for an iron ore mine at Malangtoli in Bihar.	-Do-
7. Techno-economic feasibility study on the Ramandurg-Karwar Complex.	-Do-
8. Underground sampling at the Majhgawan diamond mine.	-Do-
9. Appraisal of the diamond deposits in Andhra Pradesh.	-Do-
10. Feasibility study on the Rock-Phosphate deposit in Mussoorie.	-Do-
11. A feasibility study on the establishment of an emerald mine in Rajasthan ; and	-Do-
12. Feasibility on the conglomerate diamond deposits in the Panna area.	-Do-

उत्तर प्रदेश और मध्य प्रदेश द्वारा
भेजी गई सिचाई और विद्युत
योजनाएं

में मध्य क्षेत्रीय परिषद् को, उसके निर्णयार्थ,
भेजी गई सिचाई और विद्युत योजनाओं के नाम
क्या हैं ;

5507. श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : क्या
सिचाई और विद्युत मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(ख) - किन-किन योजनाओं के सम्बन्ध में
अब तक निर्णय कर लिए गये हैं ;

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश और मध्य प्रदेश द्वारा
पिछली तीन पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं की अवधियों

(ग) दोनों राज्य सरकारों के बीच क्या
समझौते हुए हैं ; और

(घ) यदि इनमें से कोई राज्य सरकार इन समझौतों को कार्यान्वित करती है, तो उस अवस्था में केन्द्रीय सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

सिचाई तथा विद्युत मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) से (ग). पहली तीन योजनाओं की अवधियों में मध्य क्षेत्रीय परिषद् के सम्मुख समय-समय पर निम्नलिखित सिचाई व बिजली स्कीमें प्रस्तुत की गई थी;

- (i) माताटिला बांध परियोजना की भन्दर नहर प्रणाली से मध्य प्रदेश क्षेत्र को पानी की सप्लाई ।
- (ii) रंगावन और केन नहर प्रणाली से मध्य प्रदेश के क्षेत्रों को सिचाई का विस्तार ।
- (iii) रिहन्द और माताटिला बिजली परियोजनाओं से उत्पन्न बिजली का वितरण ।

जहां तक उपर्युक्त (i) का सम्बन्ध है, मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को भन्दर नहर के शेष कार्यों के निर्माण कार्य के हस्तान्तरण के लिए और इसका रख-रखाव और प्रचालन स्वयं करने के लिए 29 अप्रैल, 1965 को मध्य प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य इन्जीनियरों और केन्द्रीय जल तथा विद्युत आयोग के सदस्य के बीच हुए विचार-विमर्श के दौरान एक समझौता हुआ था ताकि भन्दर नहर प्रणाली शीघ्र पूर्ण हो सके और शक्यता का शीघ्र उपयोग हो सके । इस कार्यवाही का मध्य प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकारों ने भी पहले से ही समर्थन किया हुआ है । मध्य प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश के सिचाई विभागों के मुख्य इन्जीनियरों के बीच 18 अक्टूबर, 1965 को हुई बैठक में, करार के रूप में बनाए गए वित्तीय पहलुओं के प्रस्तावों का अभी तक समर्थन नहीं हुआ है ।

जहां तक उपर्युक्त (ii) का सम्बन्ध है, केन्द्रीय जल तथा विद्युत आयोग के तत्वावधान में 28 और 29 अप्रैल, 1965 में हुई बैठक में, जिसमें दोनों राज्यों के मुख्य इन्जीनियरों ने भी भाग लिया था, पानी और लागत के विभाजन का ब्योरा तैयार किया गया था । उपर्युक्त बैठक के सुझावों पर आधारित करार के मसौदे को अभी समर्थन नहीं मिला है ।

जहां तक उपर्युक्त (iii) का सम्बन्ध है, दोनों परियोजनाओं से मध्य प्रदेश को बिजली सप्लाई करने के सम्बन्ध में उत्तर प्रदेश और मध्य प्रदेश की सरकारों के बीच एक समझौता हुआ है । इस समझौते के अनुसार, रिहन्द बांध बिजली के लिए, रिहन्द बांध से उत्पन्न होने वाली बिजली का 15% भाग मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को 3.5 पैसे प्रति यूनिट की दर पर सप्लाई किया जाएगा और इस सम्बन्ध में किये गये दूसरे खर्च को मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से लिया जाएगा । इसी प्रकार, यह फैसला किया गया है कि माताटिला बांध से उत्पन्न होने वाली बिजली का तीसरा हिस्सा मध्य प्रदेश को 8.5 पैसे प्रति यूनिट की दर पर सप्लाई किया जाएगा ।

(घ) सिचाई व बिजली मन्त्रालय और केन्द्रीय जल तथा विद्युत आयोग राज्य सरकारों से लिखा पढ़ी कर रहे हैं ताकि किए गए करारों को शीघ्र ही कार्यान्वित किया जा सके ।

Proposal for Fertilizer Plant by Oil India Ltd.

5508. SHRI. BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Oil India Ltd. has submitted a proposal for setting up a fertilizer plant based on natural gas; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Land Acquired by Oil India Limited and O.N.G.C. in Assam

5509. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the total area of land acquired so far by the Oil India Ltd. and the Oil and Natural Gas Commission in Assam separately;

(b) the total amount paid as compensation;

(c) the total area of land requisitioned in Assam by the Oil India Ltd. and Oil and Natural Gas Commission for drilling wells and subsequently restored to the owners; and

(d) the basis of compensation paid for such requisitions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D.R. CHAVAN). (a) The total area of land acquired so far by Oil India Limited and Oil and Natural Gas Commission in Assam is 2126.215 acres and 3,760 bighas respectively.

(b) Oil India Limited and Oil and Natural Gas Commission paid Rs. 1,95,81,302 and Rs. 95,43,587 as compensation respectively.

(c) The total area requisitioned in Assam for drilling well and which was subsequently restored to the owners by Oil India Limited and Oil and Natural Gas Commission is 43,666 acres and 168 bighas respectively.

(d) Compensations are paid on the basis of the Local Collector's assessment.

Merger of Oil India with O.N.G.C.

5510. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) when the term of agreement of the Government of India with the Burmah Oil Company regarding the Oil India Ltd. will expire;

(b) whether it is a fact that terms of the agreement are favourable to the Burmah Oil Company and as a result thereof the Company is reaping more than due benefits; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to merge the Oil India Ltd., with the Oil and Natural Gas Commission ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D.R. CHAVAN): (a) The agreement between the Government of India and the Burmah Oil Company under which the Oil India Limited was formed in the nature of a business partnership and therefore, the question of providing for any duration for the agreement does not arise.

(b) No.

(c) No.

Memorandum by Chemical Engineer Trainees at Barauni Oil Refinery

5511. SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Chemical Engineer trainees undergoing training at Barauni Oil Refinery have recently submitted a memorandum to Government ;

(b) if so, the issues raised in the memorandum ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHE.

MICALS AND MINES AND METALS
(SHRI D.R. CHAVAN) : (a) Yes, Sir;

(b) The main issue is claim for absorption in the Indian Oil Corporation (Refineries Division) as Chemical Engineer trainees.

(c) The petitioners do not fulfil the educational qualifications prescribed for the job by the Indian Oil Corporation (Refineries Division).

Applications for fixing glazes in M. P. flats in North and South Avenues

5512. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether applications for fixing glazes in the front verandah of M.P.s. flats in South and North Avenues, New Delhi are pending for a long time ;

(b) if so, the number of such applications pending in which fixing of glazes have not been done and the number of flats in which fixing up glazes have been completed ;

(c) the reasons for the delay ; and

(d) the steps taken to get this work done expeditiously ?

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). Out of 92 applications received, glazing has been completed in 63 flats and the work is in progress in 3 flats. The work has not so far been taken up in 26 flats.

(c) The plans for glazing of these 26 flats, have, not so far, been approved by the New Delhi Municipal Committee.

(d) Efforts are being made to get the sanction of the New Delhi Municipal Committee expedited.

देश में बेघर लोगों की संख्या

5513. श्री केदार पस्वान : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे की :

(क) देश में बेघर लोगों की संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने बेघर लोगों के लिए आवास की व्यवस्था करने के लिये अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर कोई योजना बनाई है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस योजना की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) (क) 1961 के जन गणना के अनुसार, भारत में गृह-विहीन आबादी (संस्थागत आबादी को छोड़ कर) 12,65,213 थी। वर्तमान संख्या काफ़ी अधिक हो सकती है। जहाँ तक घटिया मकानों के वास का संबंध है, हाल के अनुमान से पता लगता है की लगभग 837 लाख परिवार उचित आवासीय स्थान के बगैर हैं (जिनमें वे भी शामिल हैं, जो कच्चे मकानों में रह रहे हैं, जिन में काफ़ी अधिक सुधार या बिल्कुल बदलने की आवश्यकता है)।

(ख) निम्न तथा मध्यम आय वर्ग (विशेषकर पूर्वोक्त) के लोगों की हालत सुधारने में सहायता देने के लिए, भारत सरकार ने निम्न आवास योजनाओं को आरम्भ किया है, जो अखिल भारतीय आधार पर, उन के आगे दिए गए वर्ष से चल रही है।

(i) औद्योगिक कर्मचारी

तथा समाज के आर्थिक दृष्टि से

कमजोर लोगों के लिए सहायता
प्राप्त एकीकृत आवास योजना 1952

(ii) निम्न आय वर्ग आवास
योजना 1954

(iii) उद्यान कर्मचारियों के लिए
सहायता प्राप्त आवास योजना 1956

(iv) गन्दी बस्ती सफाई तथा
सुधार योजना 1956

(v) ग्रामीण आवास परियोजना
स्कीम 1957

(vi) मध्यम आय वर्ग आवास
योजना 1959

(vii) भूमि अर्जन तथा विकास
योजना 1959

(viii) राज्य सरकार के कर्मचारियों
के लिए किराया आवास
योजना 1959

(ग) इन योजनाओं की मुख्य विशेष-
ताएं भूतपूर्व निर्माण, आवास तथा पूति मंत्रा-
लय की 1967-68 वर्ष की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट में
उपलब्ध हैं।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

**India Sugars and Refineries Ltd.,
Hospet**

5514. SHRI S. A. AGADI : Will
the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to
refer to the reply given to Unstarred
Question No. 190 on the 27th July, 1968
and state :

(a) whether the investigations regarding
Indian Sugars and Refineries Limited,
Hospet, District Bellary, Mysore State have
since been completed ;

(b) if so, the results thereof and the
action taken thereon ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

**Street Light in Sector XII, R. K. Puram
New Delhi**

5515. SHRI P. M. SAYEED : 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 street
lighting in Sector XII, Ramakrishna Puram,
New Delhi has not so far been provided
which is causing considerable hardships to
the residents there in spite of the fact that
all the necessary fittings have been completed
long back ; and

(b) if so the reasons for the delay and
when the street lighting will be provided ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY
PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI
B. S. MURTHY) : (a) and (b) The
Central Public Works Department had
deposited the required amount for electrifica-
tion of the colony, including street lighting,
with the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking
in June, 1968. The Undertaking has com-
pleted the work of street lighting but they
have not switched on the street lights pend-
ing finalisation of the agreement with the
Municipal Corporation of Delhi about the
payment of energy consumption charges.
The D.M.C. are being requested to expedite
the matter.

Black-Marketing in Anti-septics in Delhi

5516. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI
NATH :
SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF :
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :

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

(a) whether it is fact that there is a
great shortage and black-marketing of anti-
septics in Delhi ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) the action being taken by the
Government to make it available in the
market ;

(d) whether some arrests of black-marketers have been made in this connection; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) Only one brand of antiseptics, viz. 'dettol', is in short supply. There is nothing to indicate that it is being sold in black market.

(b) The company manufacturing this product has reported that they stepped up their exports during 1967-68 but the production did not keep pace due to labour trouble.

(c) The manufacturer of the product has been instructed to step up supplies to overcome the shortage.

(d) No.

(e) Does not arise.

Second Oil Refinery in Bihar

5517. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that the people of Bihar have demanded to set up one more Oil Refinery in that State ;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any decision thereon ; and

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

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

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

तिलक मार्ग और बेलजली रोड के नौकरो के क्वाटरों में बिजली लगाना

5518. श्री एस० एम० जोशी : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि तिलक मार्ग नई दिल्ली के सरकारी बंगलों के साथ के नौकरो के क्वाटरों में बिजली की व्यवस्था नहीं है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि बेलजली रोड, नई दिल्ली आदि पर बने नौकरो के क्वाटरों की भी यही दशा है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इनमें से अधिकतर क्वाटरों में बिजली के तार आदि पहले से ही लगे हुए हैं ;

(घ) इन क्वाटरों में बिजली न देने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ङ) क्या नौकरो के क्वाटरों में रहने वाले लोगों द्वारा आवेदन दिये जाने पर सरकार उनमें बिजली देगी या बंगलों के आवांटियों द्वारा प्रार्थना किये जाने पर ; और

(च) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० भूति) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) बेलजली रोड के अधिकांश सर्वेन्ट क्वाटरों में बिजली नहीं है ।

(ग) तिलक मार्ग में सिवाय 14 निवास के, सर्वेन्ट क्वाटरों में बिजली के तार नहीं लगे हैं ।

(घ, तथा (ङ, सभी सर्वेन्ट क्वाटरों में बिजली लगाने का सिद्धांत रूप से निराय सरकार के द्वारा कर लिया गया है । क्योंकि उस में काफ़ी खर्चा होना है, अतएव निवियों की उपलब्धता के अनुसार यह कार्य चरणों में आरंभ किया

जायेगा। प्रथम चरण का अनुमान तैयार किया जा रहा है।

(च) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Sales Tax On Petroleum Products

5519. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Gujarat have asked the Central Government to share with the State the revenue accruing from central sales tax on the petroleum products;

(b) whether the State Government have also suggested for a uniform rates of petroleum products throughout the country; 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) Under Article 269 (1) (g) of the Constitution, all the proceeds of Central Sales Tax levied on inter-State sales in a particular state are to be assigned to that State concerned. The question of sharing these revenues between does not and State Governments, therefore, the Central arise.

(b) An indirect suggestion to this effect has been made.

(c) The feasibility of introducing uniform prices of petroleum products in the country is one of the terms of reference of the Oil Prices Committee set up by Government in June 1968.

Appointment of Civil Assistant Engineer C. P. W. D.

5520. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 38 Assistant Engineers from serial Nos. 695 to 731 of the classified list of class II Engineering Gazetted Establishment (Civil) of C. P. W. D., 1968 were appointed from outside without competitive examination as required under the

recruitment rules for the Civil Engineering Service (class II); and

(b) if so, the reasons for these appointments and the consequent reversion of departmental promotees ?

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

(b) The direct recruits through Engineering Services Examination conducted by the U. P. S. C. every year have not been available to the extent required. Therefore, there has been a shortfall in the quota earmarked for direct recruitment. The Commission, therefore, selected candidates, in relaxation of the Recruitment Rules, from the open market after interviewing them and nominated them for appointment in central Engineering Services Class II (Temporary) to make good the imbalance between the direct recruits and the departmental promotees.

No reversion of departmental promotees took place as a result of these *ad hoc* appointments.

Appointment/Promotion as Assistant Engineers in C. P. W. D

5521. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the number of officers appointed/promoted as Assistant Engineers in C. P. W. D. from 1966 onwards year wise through each source of recruitments viz. (i) through U. P. S. C. under part III of recruitment rules ; (ii) by selection from temporary section officers under part IV of recruitment rules ; (iii) by promotion from permanent sectional officers rules ; and (iv) by transfer of officers under part VI of recruitment rules ?

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

information is furnished below :—

	1966	1967	1968	1969
(i)	24	89	58	3
(ii)	51	34	8	1
(iii)	52	43	21	—
(iv)	—	—	—	—

Employees of Punjab State Electricity Board Allocated to Himachal Pradesh

5522. SHRI HEMRAJ : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1494 on the 3rd March, 1969 and state :

(a) the stage at which the case of the employees of the Punjab Electricity Board Employees allocated to Himachal Pradesh Multi-purpose projects and power projects Department of Himachal Pradesh stands for the purpose of integration of their service conditions ; and

(b) when it is proposed to be finalised ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). The case is still under consideration.

Payment of Interest of Income Tax Refund Cases

5524. DR. KARNI SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that directors have been issued to the Income Tax Officers to make a provisional refund in cases where regular assessment has been delayed for six months from the receipt of the Income-tax returns filed by the assesseees :

(b) if so, whether Government have since made a survey if the directives are being regularly followed by the Income Tax Officers ; and

(c) whether Government are considering to safeguard the assesseees by providing

automatic payment of interest to assesseees on all types of refunds not paid by the Income Tax Officers within a period of six months ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Yes, Sir. This was to implement the provision of Section 141A of Income-tax Act introduced by the Finance Act of 1968 which provides for provisional assessment for refund of advance tax or tax deducted at source.

(b) No, Sir. No case has come to notice where the instructions have not been followed.

(c) The Income-tax Act already contains provisions for the payment of interest where refund is delayed beyond a period of six months from the date on which the refund application is filed or the appellate order giving rise to the refund is passed. Interest has also to be paid on refunds due on the basis of regular assessments if they are not granted within a period of 3 months. Departmental instructions have been issued from time to time to ensure that refunds are granted promptly and interest where due is paid.

Rajasthan Canal

5525. DR. KARNI SINGH : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the completion of Rajasthan Canal in terms of length by March, 1968 ;

(b) the progress made up to the end of February, 1969 ; and

(c) the progress made in the construction of the Lift Channel ?

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

(a) By March, 1968, the entire 134 miles length of the Rajasthan Feeder and the first 48.6 miles of Rajasthan Main Canal had been completed. Work was in progress between miles 48.6 and 82 of the main canal.

(b) by February, 1969, the Rajasthan Main Canal was completed upto mile 53 and the work is in progress between miles 53 and 103.

(c). Work is in progress on the first two miles of the Channel where over a crore cubic feet of earth work has been done during the year.

Survey of Non-Ferrous Metals

5526. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of the fact that the shortage of non-ferrous metals is hitting hard several industries in the country and is increasing the country's export bill, Government have taken any steps to speed the work regarding ground survey for exprolation of non-ferrous metals on priority basis ; 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). An intensive programme for exploration of non-ferrous metals was drawn up in 1967 and is being implemented with the available resources. During the field season programme for 1968-69 the Geological Survey of India propose to undertake investigation in about 80 prospects throughout the country involving about 58,000 metres of drilling and 1,100 metres of exploratory mining.

During the next five years, the Geological Survey of India proposes to undertake 3,80,000 meters of drilling. 50,850 metres of exploratory mining.

Besides, aerial geophysical survey under the project 'Operation Hard Rock' to search base metal deposits has been carried out in Arravali Region in Rajasthan, Eastern Cuddapah Basin in Andhra Pradesh and parts of Bihar-Bengal covering an area of 91,400 Km. A large number of 'anomalies' have been revealed. Some of the promising anomalies are being checked up by the ground follow-up work.

Proposals are also under consideration to undertake airborne geophysical surveys in some other areas and to set up an airborne geophysical unit under the Geological Survey of India, with a view to accelerate the search for base metals in the country.

गांधी बलिदान स्थल, नई दिल्ली

5527. श्री शशि भूषण : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि विरला भवन में जिस स्थान पर गांधी जी की हत्या की गई थी, उस स्थान का नाम नई दिल्ली नगर-पालिका द्वारा गांधी बलिदान स्थल रखा गया है ;

(ख) क्या कोई ऐसी योजना बनाने का विचार है, जिसके अन्तर्गत गांधी बलिदान स्थल के पीछे वाले पार्क, सड़क और तुगलक रोड पर स्थित कोठियों को अर्जित करके गांधी जी की हत्या वाले कमरे से लेकर तुगलक रोड तक के सारे क्षेत्र को राष्ट्रपिता की स्मृति में एक भव्य स्मारक का रूप दिया जाये ; और

(ग) इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

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

(ख) तथा (ग). सम्पूर्ण प्रश्न विचाराधीन है ।

औद्योगिक मिलों का दिल्ली से बाहर

अन्य स्थान पर ले जाया जाना

5528. श्री शशि भूषण : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा

परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्री 24 मार्च, 1969 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 4128 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में बिड़ला मिल जसी कितनी बड़ी औद्योगिक मिलों को दिल्ली से बाहर औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में सस्ती दरों पर भूमि देने का सरकार का विचार है ;

(ख) अधिस्थगन-काल की 20 वर्ष की वह अवधि किस तारीख से शुरू होती है, जिसके पश्चात् बिड़ला मिल जैसे औद्योगिक प्रतिष्ठानों को नगर के औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में स्थानान्तरित किया जाएगा जैसी कि दिल्ली की बृहद् योजना में व्यवस्था है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि इन मिलों से निकलने वाले धुएँ से स्वास्थ्य को होने वाली हानि के कारण लोगों द्वारा इन मिलों को घनी जनसंख्या वाले क्षेत्रों से स्थानान्तरित करने की स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्ति के शीघ्र बाद से मांग की जा रही है ; और

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

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री ब० सू० भूति) : (क) नियमों को उल्लंघन करने वाले सभी उद्योगों को हटाने में नागरीकरणीय (अबंनार्जिबल) सीमा के बाहर दिल्ली के बड़े औद्योगिक एककों को पूर्व निर्धारित दरों पर भूमि देने का कार्यक्रम शामिल है। उनमें से कुछ को नरेला में स्थान दिया जा सकता है।

(ख) 1 सितम्बर 1962।

(ग) और (घ). दिल्ली के घने तथा केन्द्रीय भाग में फैक्ट्रियों की उपस्थिति के हानिकारक प्रभाव के विषय में

समय-समय पर अखबारों में रिपोर्ट आयी हैं। दिल्ली के लिए मास्टर प्लान में इस बारे में की गई सिफारिशों को लागू करके सरकार इस समस्या पर ध्यान दे रही है, जिसमें उद्योगों को संगठित तथा नियमित औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों में स्थापित करने की व्यवस्था है।

गांधी बलिदान स्थल, नई दिल्ली

5529. श्री शशि भूषण : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण आवास, तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका मन्त्रालय कोई ऐसी योजना बना रहा है, जिसके अन्तर्गत “गांधी बलिदान स्थल” की देख-रेख का काम स्वयं मन्त्रालय द्वारा किया जाया करेगा ;

(ख) क्या उक्त भवन के परिसर में ही राष्ट्रीय एकता संग्रहालय स्थापित करने के लिए एक भवन बनाने का सरकार का विचार है, जिसमें राष्ट्रीय एकता के लिए अपने प्राणों की बलि देने वाले सब सम्माननीय व्यक्तियों और सब बड़े सन्तों, भारत के भूतपूर्व नरेशों और ऐसे सक्रिय स्वयं सेवकों, की स्मृति प्रतिष्ठापित की जायेगी ; जिन्होंने राष्ट्रीय एकता के लिए कठिन परिश्रम किये हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस प्रस्ताव का व्यौरा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री ब० सू० भूति) : (क) से (ग) सम्पूर्ण प्रश्न विचाराधीन है।

परिवार नियोजन आन्दोलन

5530. श्री रामसिंह अग्रवाल : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि परिवार नियोजन आन्दोलन पर्याप्त प्रगति नहीं कर रहा है क्योंकि किसी क्षेत्र में नियुक्त की गई नर्स (समाज सेविकाएं) उस क्षेत्र की भाषा नहीं जानती हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार ऐसी सेविकाओं को नियुक्त करने का है जो कि सम्बन्धित क्षेत्र को भाषा जानती हों ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि ग्राम सेविकाएँ ग्रामों में ठीक प्रकार से काम नहीं कर पा रही हैं क्योंकि इस दिशा में जनता में जागृति उत्पन्न नहीं की गई है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में लोगों में जागृति उत्पन्न करने के लिए क्या उपाय किये गये हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० श्रीमति चन्द्रशेखर) : (क) और (ख). परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत सहायक नर्स घात्रियां (समाज सेविकाएं नहीं) नियुक्त की जाती हैं। सामान्यतया वे स्थानीय लड़कियां होती हैं और जहां तक व्यावहारिक होता है उन्हें उसी क्षेत्र में ही प्रशिक्षित किया जाता है। अतः उसके लिए आम तौर पर भाषा की कठिनाई नहीं होती है।

(ग) और (घ). ग्राम सेविकाएं सामुदायिक विकास संगठन की कर्मचारी हैं। तथापि, परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत उन्हें अपनी ड्यूटी के सामान्य समय में प्रेरणा और शिक्षा सम्बन्धी कार्य के लिए शामिल किया जा रहा है। सघन जन संचार साधनों के जरिये, जिनमें फिल्म प्रदर्शन, गोष्ठी विचार-विमर्श, सामूहिक बैठकों का उपयोग तथा कठपुतलीनाच, भजन, कीर्तन, रेडियो आदि जैसे परम्परागत तरीकों का प्रयोग भी शामिल है, देश भर में जनमत और जागरूकता उत्पन्न की जा रही है।

Borak Project

5531. SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1669 on the 3rd March, 1969 and state :

(a) whether the Governments of Assam and Manipur have since discussed the question of rehabilitation of the people of Jiribum who will be affected by the Borak Project ; and

(b) if not, whether they propose to discuss it in the near future so that the Borak Project could be implemented expeditiously ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) Not yet.

(b) A reply from the Government of Assam, who have been addressed on the subject, is awaited.

M/s. Narula Finance Company, Delhi

5532. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH ; Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any complaint against M/s. Narula Finance Company, Delhi wherein proofs have been supplied in cases of deceiving Government by adopting unfair means to evade Income-tax by the Company ;

(b) if so, whether Government have discovered the malpractices indulged in by the Company and the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay in taking action against Company ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Some complaints of tax evasion by the company have been received.

(b) Investigations into the complaints are in progress. At this stage, it is not

possible to give details in the interests of proper investigations.

(c) The delay is due to the fact that the company has gone into liquidation and no legal action against the company can be taken without the permission of the High Court.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4187 DATED 24-3-1969 RE. INCOMPLETE FITTINGS IN FOUR STOREY QUARTERS IN SECTOR 12, R. K. PURAM, NEW DELHI.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : In answer to part (a) of the Unstarred Question No. 4187 in the Lok Sabha on the 24th March, 1969, it was *inter alia* stated that "costly fittings like fans etc. were, as usual provided after occupation to avoid pilferage". On a further investigation it has been found that out of 400 four-storeyed quarters in Sector XII, fittings were provided in about 350 quarters. In the remaining quarters, fans and a few fittings such as lamp shades and brackets could not be made available by the allottees for providing the electrical fittings in the remaining quarters are expected to be provided by the 31st March, 1969. Therefore, the answer to part (a) of the Unstarred Question No. 4187 in the Lok Sabha on the 24th March, 1969, may kindly be read as follows :—

(a) No, Sir. The 400 four-storeyed quarters in Sector XII of Ramakrishnapuram were allotted after water and electricity were available. Costly fittings like fans etc. were, as usual, provided in about 350 quarters occupation to avoid pilferage. In about 50 quarters fans and a few fittings such as lamp shades and brackets could not be provided because about 20 of these quarters have not been made available by the allottees for the installation of electrical fittings. The fans and fittings in the remaining quarters (about 30 in number) are expected to be provided by the 31st March, 1969.

I regret the slight factual inaccuracy which crept in the previous answer.

12.37 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE REPORTED ATTACK ON MAHATMA GANDHI AND PANDIT JAWAHAR LAL NEHRU IN A SOUVENIR

SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI (Krishnagar) : Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Education to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon :

"The scandalous attack on Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Nehru in the Souvenir published from Jadavpur University by Anupam Mukhopadhyaya and Samit Ghosh."

SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE (Calcutta North-East) : On a point of order, Sir. (*Interruptions.*)

SOME HON. MEMBERS : I do not know why rowdiness should start. I wish to raise a point of order. Are we in this House to be called upon to take notice of what happened in individual university campuses and what is done by individuals? Much more than these people I care for Gandhiji. The whole world knows it. These rowdies do not know. (*Interruptions.*) You know, Sir, and whoever matters in this country knows my attitude and my people's attitude towards Gandhiji. That is a different matter. The proceedings of this House are becoming absolutely unintelligible to those who have been in this House longer than so many of these people. When I read this notice, I was flabbergasted—Mr. X said something in Jadavpur University and we discuss it in Parliament. Where are we going? I want to know how it is that this kind of things is permissible. I do not know what is all this nonsense. It is a procedural matter. Are these rowdies devotees of Mahatma Gandhi?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Usually, we in this House respect the autonomy of university bodies. But in this case, it appears to me from the notice that a certain matter is published in a souvenir.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (KANPUR) : It is not a university publication. They want to damage Jadavpur University. (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If in certain publications certain things have been said and they are brought to the notice of the House, it will be difficult for me to shut it out altogether. I am not one of those who like to encroach upon university autonomy or upon the freedom of academic life.

But here certain things have been published in some publication.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : By whom ? By some individual.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That will be made clear by the Minister in his statement.

श्री अब्दुल गनी डार (गुड़गांव) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा नाम प्वाएंट ओफ़ आर्डर यह है कि मैं जानता हूँ कि श्री एच० एन० मुकर्जी और जो दूसरे दोस्त खड़े हुए थे वह सब बेहद मुल्क के हलबुलवतन हैं लेकिन इस के बावजूद उन को जानना चाहिए की राष्ट्र-पिता महात्मा गांधी और पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू के बारे में अगर कोई इस तरह की बात उन के नोटिस में आती है तो उन को हम से कम दुःख नहीं होना चाहिए। अगर कोई ऐसी बात इस हाऊस के नोटिस में आये कि हिन्दुस्तान के सब से बड़े नेता जो इस वक्त हुए हैं, नेता जी सुभाषचन्द्र बोस, वह और यह दोनों जो साथी हैं यह दोनों बुखुर्ग हैं उन की शान में कुछ ऐसी बातें कही गई हैं तो एक आवाज से उसे कंडेस करना चाहिए। क्या

होम मिनिस्टर को ड्यूटी नहीं है कि वह ऐसे आदमियों के खिलाफ़ ऐक्शन लें ? अब अगर होम मिनिस्टर ने और सरकार ने ऐसे आदमियों के खिलाफ़ नोटिस नहीं लिया तो क्या इस हाउस के मੈम्बरो का यह हक्क नहीं है कि वह यहां कॉलिंग एटेंशन के जरिए के सरकार के नोटिस में यह चीज ला सकें ?

[شری عبدالغنی ڈار (گورگانوہ)
 اپادھیشک مہودے۔ میرا پوائنٹ آف آرڈر
 یہ ہے کہ میں جانتا ہوں کہ شری ایچ۔ این۔
 اور جو دوسرے دوست کھڑے ہوئے تھے وہ
 سب بے حد ملک کے حب الوطن ہیں لیکن اس
 کے باوجود ان کو جاننا چاہیے کہ راشٹرپیتا
 جہانگاندھی اور بینڈٹ جواہر لال نہرو
 کے بارے میں اُنکے کوئی اس طرح کی بات
 ان کے نوٹس میں آتی ہے تو ان کو ہم سے کم
 دکھ نہیں ہونا چاہیے۔ اگر کوئی ایسی
 بات اس ہاؤس کے نوٹس میں آئے کہ نہرو
 کے سب سے بڑے بیٹا جو اس وقت ہوئے
 ہیں۔ نیتاجی سبھاش چندر بوس وہ اور یہ
 دونوں جو ساتھی ہیں یہ دونوں بزرگ ہیں
 ان کی شان میں کچھ ایسی باتیں کہی گئی ہیں
 تو ایک آواز سے اُسے کٹہیم کرنا چاہیے
 کیا ہوم منسٹر کی ڈیوٹی نہیں ہے کہ وہ ایسے
 آدمیوں کے خلاف ایکشن لیں۔ اب اگر
 ہوم منسٹر نے اور سرکار نے ایسے آدمیوں
 کے خلاف نوٹس نہیں لیا تو کیا اس ہاؤس
 کے ممبروں کا یہ حق نہیں ہے کہ وہ یہاں
 کوننگ اٹیشن کے ذریعہ سرکار کے نوٹس
 میں یہ چیز لاسکیں۔]

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : Sir, I rise to a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have said that we have every right to discuss it.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Sir, I belong to that University.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Already it has been made clear that this publication has nothing to do with the University.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Sir, I am opposed to the inclusion of this Calling Attention Notice for the one reason that this great institution was founded by Shri Aurobindo...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Will the hon. Member kindly resume his seat ? It is not a question of his connection with this University. A great sentinel of the Jadavpur University is sitting there. He has also more information about it. It is not a question of the Jadavpur University. That point of academic freedom has been disposed of. The hon. Member had written a note to me. I am not permitting him to raise his point of order on that basis. I request him to resume his seat and I call upon the hon. Minister to make his statement. This is my final reply. If he says anything more, it will not be recorded...(interruptions).

The Minister of Education and Youth Services (Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao) : Sir, I have been not only shocked but also most distressed to find that any derogatory remarks on Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru should have found place in the pamphlet brought out on the occasion of the Progressive Cultural Week organised by the Cultural Sub-Committee of the Chhatra Sansad (Students' Association), Technical and Arts Departments of the Jadavpur University, from the 20th to the 26th March, 1969.

The Vice-Chancellor of the University has reported that the pamphlet in question was brought out by some students on behalf of the Cultural Sub-Committee of the Engineering and Arts Students' Union in connection with the film festival organised by it. The programme included six films selected

by the student members of the Committee and the film entitled "*KomalGandha*" (forgive me if my pronunciation is wrong) directed by Shri Hritwik Ghatak. The derogatory remarks published in the pamphlet were a part of the comments.....

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar) : What are those remarks ?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : I am not prepared to mention them. I am not going to be cowed down. Sir, if you direct me, I am prepared to read out those remarks.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : What are the remarks ?

DR. V.K.R.V. RAO : It is for the Chair to direct me to read them.

The derogatory remarks published in the pamphlet were a part of the comments made by Director of this film at the request of the students and then included by them in the pamphlet. The pamphlet should have been submitted for the approval of the Chairman of the Sub-Committee (who is a teacher) before it was sent for printing, but this was not done, and it was distributed without the Chairman's knowledge. Further, the pamphlet was not printed in the University Press. It appears to have had a restricted distribution and hence did not come to the notice of the University authorities or the teachers prior to the report appearing in the Press on the 25th March, 1969.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : What are those remarks ? No information whatsoever has been given on that.

DR. V.K.R.V. RAO : Sir, do you want me to read those remarks ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No, no...(interruptions). It is not proper.

The remarks are so scandalous and it is in bad taste. So, I do not want them to be read.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Let those filthy words not be repeated.

DR. V.K.R.V. RAO : The pamphlet has since been denounced by the Teachers' Council, the Students' union, and a large number of students individually. The Chairman of the Cultural Sub-Committee has has, in addition, strongly reprimanded the students responsible for the offensive remarks, and has been asked to place all the facts of the case before the Discipline Committee of the University for necessary action.

I may add that the Vice-Chancellor has expressed his personal regret for this very unfortunate happening. I am sure this House, irrespective of the party affiliations of its membership, unanimously deplores this misguided action.....

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : हमें यह तो बतलाया जाय कि वह रिमार्क्स क्या हैं ? बिना उनको जाने कोई बोलेगा क्या ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I would appeal to the hon. Member.....

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : या तो आप ऐडमिट नहीं करते और अगर ऐडमिट किया है तो इस पर बोलने से पहले मੈम्बरों को मालूम होना चाहिए कि वह रिमार्क्स हैं क्या ?

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : हमें नहीं मालूम है कि वह रिमार्क्स क्या है ? उन्हें जाने बगैर कोई बोलेगा क्या ?

SHRI S.K. TAPURIAH (Pali) : Sir, the Minister said the Vice-Chancellor is sorry and wants the House to be sorry. What does he want the House to be sorry of ? Unless we are told what is it about, how can we be sorry ? Otherwise, he must withdraw the last sentence where he said the House should also be sorry. Without knowing what it is, how can we be sorry ?...*(interruption)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It would not be proper to mention those words.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : आप यह तो स्वीकार करेंगे कि जब तक वहां

क्या लिखा गया है वह हमें पता नहीं लगता तब तक हम उस पर बोलेंगे क्या ? अब या तो मंत्री महोदय यह कहें कि जो बातें कही गई हैं वह इतनी गंदी या भद्दी हैं कि उन्हें सदन में दुहराना ठीक नहीं है लेकिन उन्होंने यह भी नहीं कहा है.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That he has already said.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मेरा सुझाव है कि वह पत्रिका लाइब्रेरी में रख दी जाय जिससे मੈम्बर देख सकें। जो बाँ वहाँ कही गई हैं यहाँ दुहराई जायं इसे मैं आवश्यक नहीं समझता लेकिन बगैर जाने हुए हम उस की निन्दा कैसे कर सकते हैं ? मंत्री महोदय पर हमारा विश्वास है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have the remarks before me and I feel that they are not only in bad taste but if I were to repeat then here it would not be proper because they are so outrageous. So, I would ask the hon. Minister to place them in the Library and those who want to see the remarks can see them in the Library.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : These remarks should not be repeated.

SHRI S.K. TAPURIAH : When you say that, it is all right ; but we cannot take his word like that, never.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He is not only a minister but is also a man of the university. That is not fair. But the remarks are not to be repeated here.

SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI : I have heard the statement of the Minister and would like to know as to whether, when this matter was brought up in the Legislative Assembly on the 25th, the Chief Minister of Bengal had expressed his regret at all and whether the Communist Party and all the Opposition parties sitting here have ever expressed their regret about these horrible re-

marks that were published. I have the remarks with me and I may read them out.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE : Was she ever a follower of Gandhi ?

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA (Barh) : More than you.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE : She was never in Congress.

SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI : I was in the Congress long before you, Mr. Banerjee ! Secondly, I would want that the Vice-Chancellor be asked to express his regret and that should be published in the press.

Thirdly, I want that the House takes note of this and really condemns this action.

Fourthly, when students go in for this sort of thing, it cannot be culture. So I want to know whether the Government is going to take some notice of this and ask the University as to what this cultural function was where students were able to make such remarks on the leaders of the country.

Fifthly, I want that, apart from any legal action that is to be taken, what political party this Hritwik Ghatak belonged to, what political affiliations he had and what trends of thought he is propagating in the universities should be brought to light. The Central Bureau of Investigation should find out from which party students are getting this kind of a trend in their cultural functions which is changing their whole thinking.

Sixthly, the disciplinary action that has been taken against the students and the condemnation of the House be apprised to the Jadavpur University and published in the press because this is a very serious matter as it involves the whole trend of thinking of a section of students. No political party in West Bengal has expressed regret or said anything about it in public or in the press; even the Chief Minister of West Bengal has not expressed his regret after it was brought up in the Assembly.

I would like the hon. Minister to elucidate all these things.

SHRI S. A. DANGE (Bombay Central South) : Sir, there is an English proverb, "Milady protesteth too much".

SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI : Your party protesteth too little !

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : I am afraid, I am not in a position to answer whether this was brought up before the West Bengal Assembly and what the reaction of the Chief Minister of West Bengal was. If she wants and gives me notice, I am prepared to collect the information and supply it to the House.

As to how the students did this kind of a thing, I should like to make it clear that this was a cultural sub-committee of some sections of students—arts, and technology—and they were having, what they called, a progressive cultural festival.

AN HON MEMBER : Progressive ?

DR. V.K.R V. RAO : Some people may call it something else ; that does not matter. They called it the 'progressive cultural festival' in which they had a film festival. They were showing a number of films by the gentleman called Shri Hritwik Ghatak. But I am told, as a well-known director of films in Bengal, he was asked to give his own comments for publication in a souvenir pamphlet that the students wanted brought out; and, on the film "Komal Gandhar", certain remarks were made, not by the students but, by the director which were very derogatory and which really I felt very ashamed to repeat in the House. Then, these were printed in the pamphlet as comments made by the director. They were not shown to the Chairman of the Committee. The remarks were of the director, not of the students. The students were a party in so far as they printed the remarks in the pamphlet and they did not show it to the Chairman of the Committee.....

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Don't bring the name of whole students; it was done by less than half a dozen students who belong to Naxalite group and the whole episode was condemned by the students.....

[Gandhi and Nehru]

DR. V.K.R.V. RAO : He can ask a question afterwards.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He is not making a generalised statement.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : The whole episode was condemned by the students and they held demonstrations, meeting and did posterings also against this act of sacrilege against Mahatma Gandhi.....(*Interruption*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He has not made a generalised remark against students.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Also, Mr. Hritwik Ghatak was not allowed to address students and he was howled down by the students.

Dr. V.K.R.V. RAO : When the hon. Member suggested, "Are the students going in that direction?", etc. I went out of the way to point out that it was a small section of the students and I also went out of the way to point out that they were not responsible for the remarks but they were responsible for permitting this publication. Why does my hon. friend Mr. Samar Guha think he is more fond of students than I am? SHRI SAMAR GUHA : It was an unauthorised publication. It was not shown to the Sub-Committee or to the Chairman of the Sub-Committee.

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He has made that clear.

Dr. V.K.R.V. RAO : Another question asked by the hon. Member was whether any political party did this and whether the C.B.I. will investigate it. The C.B.I. is an organisation with which I have nothing to do. If the hon. Member can put a question to the Home Minister, I am sure, he will be able to give an answer.

Then, a question was asked as to what disciplinary action has been taken on this. The Cultural Sub-Committee has been asked to refer the matter to the Discipline Sub-Committee of the Jadavpur University. I understand, in the Jadavpur University, the Vice-Chancellor does not have his own powers to take disciplinary action. He has

the Discipline Sub-Committee of which he is the Chairman with two or three other Members. Before he can take any action, I think, the matter is being referred to the Discipline Sub-Committee.

The last question of the hon. Member was, whether this is the whole trend of thinking of students. I must most respectfully differ from the inference contained in the question of the hon. Member, I refuse to admit for even one moment that the whole trend or even the partial trend or even a very small portion of the partial trend of the students world in this country is in the direction of the kind of remark which has been published in that pamphlet. The students of this country, irrespective of the party or political affiliations, have all respect for Mahatma Gandhi. This has nothing to do with the Congress or any other political party. Mahatma Gandhi belongs to the country as a whole and all youngmen of the country respect him.

13 hrs.

RE : CALLING ATTENTION
NOTICE (*Query*)

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो स्ट्राइक चल रहा है डाक्टर्स का उस पर आप ने काल अटेशन मंजूर किया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उस पर डिस्कशन हो। यह मामला बहुत गम्भीर है। हजारों मरीज परेशानी में हैं। इस को आप लीजिये।

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I agree. What I would suggest is this. A calling-attention notice is under consideration. I got a notice this morning. There was already one on the Order Paper. What I would suggest is that it would be admitted for tomorrow, and in the meantime I would request the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to get in touch with the Minister concerned and ask him to give information to the House

before we adjourn for the day. He may place the position before the House as it obtains by this evening.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have already said.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS *rose*.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Before we adjourn, we may know the latest position regarding this strike from the Minister. Tomorrow the calling attention will come.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : On the question of privilege of Shri Madhu Limaya.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Banerjee please resume your seat.

SHRI A.S. SAIGAL (Bilaspur) : There is a point of order. You have to hear me.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What is before the House now ? On the privilege motion have you got the point of order ?

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE : The House should discuss another matter.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You are referring to the calling attention. The matter is Disposed of. Mr. Banerjee I am not permitting you.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE : I am not mentioning that. Why I want adjournment of the House is.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We will go by the order paper. As I have said, if you have any point of order regarding this privilege issue, I will permit it, not otherwise. Mr. Madhu Limaye.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE : Why do you want to raise that question at 2 O'clock. I want to raise it now.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have disallowed it. Let us finish this privilege issue of Shri Madhu Limaye.

I have called Mr. Madhu Limaye. I will not listen to anyone else.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : फिनिश कैसे होगा। यह दो घंटे चलेगा।

श्री शिव नारायण (बस्ती) : एक बज गया है।

श्री अक्षि सहगल : मेरा एक प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है। उसको आप सुन लीजिये। उसके बाद फैसला कीजिये। यू के में सिखों के साथ बड़ी ज्यादाती हो रही है। कल ब्रिटिश हाई कमिशन के सामने डेमन्स्ट्रेशन हुआ था। इसका आप क्या जवाब देना चाहते हैं। क्या आप यह चाहते हैं कि वहां पर जो सिख हैं वे सब अपने बाल कटा दें और अपने धर्म से पतित हो जाए ? यह ठीक नहीं.....

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS *rose*.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, Order. Nothing will go on record. (*Interruptions*)

Unless there is some order, I am not going to proceed. Mr. Banerjee please resume your seat. After lunch recess is over, every day you move an adjournment under Rule 340, almost every day. I think we may adjourn now and meet at 2 p.m.

13.06 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the clock

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at two Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

RE. CALLING ATTENTION NOTICE—(*Query*) *Contd.*

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE : Sir, I want to offer a personal explanation. When you were in the Chair before lunch, you thought

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

that I was trying to raise some irrelevant point. There was some slight misunderstanding. I would mention that I was only referring to the humiliation of Sikhs at the hands of Britishers. It is a national humiliation for us. They are being humiliated in London and other places, I wanted to draw your attention to this and request you that a Calling Attention may be agreed to by you so that we are able to hear from the Minister on this. The Prime Minister is here.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, विदेश मंत्रालय पर चर्चा हो रही है। उस में यह मामला उठाया जा सकता है।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Daimond Harbour) : We did not ask the Britishers here to put vermilion marks on their fore-heads.

AN HON. MEMBER : The entire Sikh Community is humiliated.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : All these things could be said because we are now in the midst of the External Affairs Ministry's demands (*Interruptions*.)

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contal) : It is a question of national honour.

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : यह राष्ट्रीय सम्मान का सवाल है। आप मेहरबानी कर के कालिग अटेंशन को मंजूर कर लीजिए और उस पर चर्चा हो जाय।

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज (बम्बई दक्षिण) : प्रधान मंत्री हमारी भावनाओं को अंग्रेजों तक पहुंचावें।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Will you all please sit down? When we are discussing the grants and when a question is raised in the midst of discussion on demands for grants and if this point could be covered during the course of discussion on those demands, normally no other motion is admitted. This is our practice.

This is our usual practice. If you are not satisfied by raising it on the Floor of the House while the debate on External Affairs demands is going on, then we shall see what we can do about it.

श्री शिव चन्द्र भ्वा (मधुबनी) : ध्यान आकर्षण मंजूर कर लीजिए आप।

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : कम से कम आप प्रधान मंत्री से कहिए वह इस सदन की राय उन को बतावें।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : At this stage no promise can be given.

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्लाइंट आफ आर्डर है।

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : The Business Advisory Committee is meeting at 4.00 P.M. where this matter may be considered. (*Interruption*)

श्री रणधीर सिंह : मिस्टर डिप्टी स्पीकर हम क्या इधर बैठने वाले गूंगे हैं? क्या हम नहीं बोलना नहीं जानते... (व्यवधान)...

श्री शिवनारायण : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या यह सारी की सारी मौनोपली मिस्टर बैंनर्जी की है कि वह जो चाहे कहते रहें और हम बोल न सकें?... (व्यवधान).....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We should not deviate from the accepted practice so lightly. This is my view. As the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs said, the Business Advisory Committee is meeting at 5.00 P.M.

Now, Mr. Limaye. He is permitted to make a statement.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : डिप्टी स्पीकर महोदय, एक बड़ी सीरियस बात है। मैं ने काल अटेंशन

दिया, उसे आप ने रिजेक्ट कर दिया। मैंने 193 में डिस्कशन के लिए दिया, वह भी रिजेक्ट कर दिया। आज एक ऐसी सीरियस बात हुई है, इस पार्लियामेंट पर हमला हुआ है, नेशनल एंथेम पर हमला हुआ है और अनटचेबिलिटी के शंकराचार्य ने जो बयान दिया था उस की हिमायत करपात्री ने की है। उस से न सिर्फ संविधान की अवहेलना हुई है बल्कि समाज के और कौम के ऊपर यह एक गंभीर चोट है। मैं ने पहले भी कहा था कि इस पर कोई न कोई डिबेट होनी चाहिए। आज मैं ने करपात्री के बयान पर भी काल अटेंशन दिया। उस पर भी कोई चर्चा नहीं होने पाई। वह भी मंजूर नहीं किया। यह एक बड़ी सीरियस बात है। मैं ने बाबू जगजीवन राम का भाषण सुना है और दूसरे नेताओं को भी सुना है। हमारे दिल पर बड़ी भारी चोट पहुंची है। हम नहीं चाहते कि कोई आदमी खड़े हो कर इस प्रकार की उटपटंग बात कह दे। अनटचेबिलिटी को जो लोग शह देते हैं उन को पूरे जोरे से रगड़ना है। खुशकिस्मती की बात है कि प्रधान मंत्री भी इस वक्त यहां पर बैठे हैं। मैं गवर्नमेंट से पूछना चाहूंगा कि ऐसे लोग जो देश को दुकड़े दुकड़े करना चाहते हैं, और हमारी कौम को कमजोर करना चाहते हैं उन के खिलाफ जब काग्निजेबल आफेंस बनता है, कांस्टीट्यूशन की मुखालिफत वह करते हैं तो क्यों नहीं उन के विरुद्ध ऐक्शन लेते... (व्यवधान) देश को जो कमजोर करना चाहते हैं उनके खिलाफ ऐक्शन क्यों नहीं लिया जाता ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have read in the paper. If you have seen the news papers, you will find that some action has already been initiated. That much I know. If you want to consider the other matters, you better attend the Business Advisory Committee's meeting. Now no more time of the House should be taken. Mr. Limaye.

14.08 hrs.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE AGAINST ANDHRA PRADESH CHIEF MINISTER

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, नियम 225 के तहत मैं सदन से अनुमति मांगता हूँ

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO (Bobbili) : On a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please sit down. I will explain the position. Even if there is substance in the point of order, once it has been placed on the order paper, I cannot exercise my judgment on that at this stage : at a later stage, I might, but not at this stage.

SHRI R. NARAYANA RAO : So far as we are concerned, we go by what is there on the agenda. On that basis, we can rise on point of order. Please hear me, Sir. My contention is that this privilege motion is totally out of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I cannot permit you now because as I have said, even though there might be some substance in your contention, once it has been placed on the order paper—a decision has been taken on that—, I cannot permit any point of order on that.....

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : My contention is this. So far as the motion goes, if I say that it is vague and all those things, that is a different matter. Here it is a very important matter.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Not at this stage. I cannot permit you at this stage. Let him get the leave. Then you will be permitted to say that.

श्री मधु लिमये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, नियम 224 के अन्तर्गत मुझे निवेदन करने का अधिकार है, लेकिन उस अधिकार को मैं छोड़ रहा हूँ और मैं सीधे इजाजत मांग रहा हूँ कि

नियम 225 के तहत मुझे यह प्रस्ताव रखने की अनुमति दी जाय। मैं आपकी मारफत जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार अनुमति का विरोध कर रही है? अगर विरोध कर रही है तो आप 25 सदस्यों को इस के हक में खड़े होने के लिये कहिये, यदि 25 सदस्य खड़े होते हैं तो बहस शुरू हो जाय। मैं समय बचाने के लिये अपना वक्तव्य नहीं देता हूँ।

SHRI SONAVANE : *rose*—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What is his point of order ?

SHRI SONAVANE (Pandharpur) : I am not referring to point of order, but to the point made by my hon. friend.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That may be considered in the Business Advisory Committee.

MR. SONAVANE : I am not a member of the Business Advisory Committee.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I extend an invitation to you. You may come.

SHRI THIRUMALA RAO (Kakinada) : Are we precluded from saying something on the merits? Because the Mover has not said anything, it does not mean that we cannot say anything...(Interruptions).

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : If you have decided that there should be a discussion, there is no purpose. (Interruption)

श्री मधु लिमये : इन को हाँ या ना कहना है, और कुछ नहीं बोल सकते हैं। केवल हाँ या ना कह सकते हैं।

SHRI THIRUMALA RAO : It is a property of the House.

SHRI RABI RAY (Puri) : After the leave is granted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will have to ask the Government whether they are opposing or allowing. I want an answer, 'Yes' or 'No'.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : We are opposing.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal) : On a point of order. I will quote the very rule which the hon. Member has quoted. Even seeking leave under rule 225 is not at all admissible. This is what I say. Let me quote the rule.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : As I said earlier, once the motion has been admitted and put on the order paper, even if I were to consider, I am precluded from considering the matter at this stage.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Even for admission, certain conditions are to be fulfilled.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : (Barh) : It may be a part of the order paper. Still, we can raise it.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will have to see whether 25 members are in support of the motion.

श्री मधु लिमये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, ये बिलकुल आउट ऑफ आर्डर लोग हैं।

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : ये हैडमास्टर कैसे बन गए हैं। इन को हाउस का हैडमास्टर किसी ने नहीं बनाया है।

श्री मधु लिमये : लीव के बाद प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर उठाया है।

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : I will read out the rule.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : At this stage, once there is opposition from this side, I will have to see whether 25 hon. members are ready to stand in support of this motion. That is the procedure.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : I agree. But I would like to quote the very same rule, which Mr. Limaye has quoted, to show that he has not fulfilled the condi-

tions even for admission under rule 225. Rule 225 says :

"The Speaker, if he gives consent under rule 222 and holds that the matter proposed to be discussed is in order, shall, after the questions and before the list of business is entered upon, call the member concerned, who shall rise in his place and, while asking for leave to raise the question of privilege, make a short statement relevant thereto."

He has not made any short statement. So, I doubt the very admissibility of the Privilege Motion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : His motion of privilege itself is a short statement. It is good that he has saved the time of the House.

Now, I may ask the hon. Members who are prepared to support him to stand in their seats. I shall count if twentyfive are standing in their seats. I think twentyfive members are there. Now leave is granted.

श्री मधु लिमये : अब, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके हुक्म से प्रस्ताव करना चाहता हूँ कि आन्ध्र प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री श्री ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी के द्वारा जो वक्तव्य दिल्ली के पालम हवाई अड्डे पर दिया गया है और जिससे इस सदन की मानहानि होती है, इस मामले को विशेषाधिकार समिति के पास भेज दिया जाय। अब किसी को कोई प्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर उठाना हो तो मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है।

SHRY BUTA SINGH (Rupar) : You are not the custodian of this House. You are not to dictate.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Why are you inviting points of orders ?

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the practice adopted here is most irregular. That is my submission. Voting would come into the picture if this is allowed according to the rule.

Here the question is whether a particular motion is in order or not in the first instance. Before the attention of House is drawn whether a breach of privilege has been committed, the House has to see whether the motion is in order or not. Anyway I am reading rule 222 of the Rules of Procedure which says that :

"A Member may, with the consent of the Speaker, raise a question involving a breach of privilege either of a member or of the House or of a Committee thereof."

The motion must specify whether the breach of privilege is relating to the privilege of a Member or the privilege of the House or of the Committee. In this particular instance, this clarification is of paramount importance. Shri Madhu Limaye has raised the question of privilege against the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh for his reported statement that the appointment of a Parliamentary Committee to study the situation in Telangana would amount to interference in the affairs of that State. Whatever may be the merits of it, so far as the breach of privilege of both the Houses is concerned, that must be made very clear. The Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh has already stated that the Members have their own right to visit the State and assess the situation. So far as the power of Parliament to appoint a Committee is concerned, it is still an academic issue. So far as the privileges are concerned, it is an accepted principle of jurisprudence that it should be confined to the privileges of the Member or of the House. It is all given under Article 105 of the Constitution. It is also accepted both in England as well as in this country that the powers, privileges and immunities of each House of Parliament, and of the Members and the committee of each House, shall be such as may from time to time be defined by Parliament by law.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Rao; I must point out here that you are irrelevant at this stage. Please resume your seat and there will be no further debate on this. You are thoroughly irrelevant and so you please resume your seat.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : Now my point is this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No, no. You please resume your seat. You are thoroughly irrelevant. Will you please resume your seat or not ?

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : Sir, this is a very important.....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER ; Nothing will go on record.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO :***

SHRI SHIV NARAIN : ***

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY (Cuddalore)***

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, order. Nothing will go on record. I tried to restrain the hon. Members pointing out Their irrelevancy whatever irregularity is to be pointed out regarding the procedure, as I stated earlier, this is not the occasion to do that, because once it is on the Order Paper I cannot go into it. Every issue could come in the debate. If a *prima facie* case is not made out, the Law Minister is there to reply. The hon. Member is free to say whatever he likes. Therefore, I would request the hon. Members to let us have a quiet debate. One point you must all remember and that is, it is his contention that by this statement the Chief Minister has committed a contempt of this House or has brought this House into disrepute or has challenged its authority. It is his contention and the House has not accepted his position.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, उस दिन यहां पर अध्यक्ष के आसन पर जब श्री संजीव रेड्डी विराजमान थे तो श्री मधु लिमये ने अपने प्रश्न की चर्चा की थी और अध्यक्ष महोदय ने कहा था कि प्रधान-मंत्री इसके बारे में जानकारी प्राप्त करेंगी और उस जानकारी से सदन को अवगत करायेंगी। मैं जानना चाहता हूं वह जानकारी क्या है ? प्रधान मंत्री का मौन टूटेगा या नहीं ? वह अभी बोलेंगी, बाद में बोलेंगी या बोलेंगी ही नहीं ?

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस प्रश्न के कई पहलू हैं। एक तो सदन की मानहानि का पहलू, दूसरा राजनीतिक और तीसरा संविधानिक पहलू। आज की बहस को मैं उठार रहा हूं, तेलंगाना में जो घट रहा है उसकी और पार्लमेंट की तबज्जह दिलाने के लिए और आंध्र प्रदेश की अक्षुण्णता को बचाये रखने के लिए—तोड़ने के लिये नहीं—इसलिए इसके बारे में मेरा दृष्टिकोण रचनात्मक रहेगा। सबसे पहले राजनीतिक पहलू से मैं इस सदन को अवगत कराना चाहता हूं ताकि मानहानि के सवाल के बारे में हम लोग ठीक तरह से निर्णय कर सकें। तेलंगाना की हालत इस वक्त बहुत खराब है। मेरे पास तीन चार से तार आ रहे हैं, अखरबारों में खबरें छप रही हैं कि वहां जो गोली चली उसमें सिर्फ तीन लोग मरे हैं लेकिन मुझे तो तार मिला है उसमें कहा गया है कि 21 लोग मर गए हैं और 500 लोगों की गिरफ्तारियां हो गई हैं...व्यवधान...

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU (Chittoor) : Are we debating the law and order situation in Telengana or the privilege motion here ?

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Because he is Shri Mahdu Limaye, you will not deter him; you dare not speak against him.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : Let him make out a *prima facie* case for breach of privilege.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The motion of Shri Vajpayee is an independent one where all the matters regarding the present situation in Telengana could be brought in. But here only by way of giving a brief reference to the background, he may say a few words, nothing more.

श्री मधु लिमये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जानकारी तो दे ही सकता हूं।

SHRI CHANGALRAYA NAIDU : You will have to allow this side also.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have already cautioned him.

SHRI THIRUMALA RAO : In an indirect and devious way he is trying to bring under discussion/the situation in Telengana, though it should be discussed here, it cannot be on this particular motion. We are all aware that it is purely motivated more by political considerations than anything else.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Nonsense.

SHRI THIRUMALA RAO : What is the point of privilege involved ?

The issue must be narrowed down to that. He must establish whether and how a breach has been committed, not what is happening in Telengana, what telegrams he has got, what telegram I have got and so on. He wants to by pass the main issue and make this another foun for their party purposes. For that we seek your protection.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have already cautioned him. The main motion before us is whether that utterance or press statement or whatever has appeared in the press, constitutes in any manner a challenge to this House and brings its dignity, decorum or authority, decorum or authority down.

श्री मधु लिमये : ठीक है। और मुझे जरूरत ही क्या है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Therefore, by way of a reference he might do that ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : My submission is that the statement which the Chief Minister is alleged to have made should be read out and it should be explained how it is a breach of privilege of a member of this House, or of committee or of the House itself That is how under law it should be done:

श्री रवि राय : क्या आप उनको डिक्टेड करेंगे कि कैसे बोलें ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : That is not my dictation ; it is the dictation of the law.

श्री मधु लिमये : मुख्य मंत्री जी ने जो बयान दिया उसमें तीन बातें थीं। उन तीन में से दो बातों पर मेरा कोई आक्षेप नहीं है। उन्होंने कहा कि संसदीय कमेटी की नियुक्ति मेरी राय में अनावश्यक है। वह अपनी यह राय रख सकते हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि इसमें मामला और उलझ जायेगा, यह भी उनकी राय हो सकती है। लेकिन उन्होंने जो तीसरा वाक्य कहा है कि संसदीय कमेटी की नियुक्ति आंध्र प्रदेश के आन्तरिक मामलों में हस्तक्षेप है, या इसको करने का संसद को कोई अधिकार नहीं है, इसी के बारे में मेरा आक्षेप है क्योंकि ऐसे बयानों से, पार्लमेंट को जो अपना कर्त्तव्य पूरा करना चाहिए या सदस्यों को भी जो अपना कर्त्तव्य पूरा करना चाहिए, उसमें बाधा उत्पन्न हो रही है...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : That is also opinion,

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is no warrant for that in the statement ; it only refers to 'interfere'.

श्री मधु लिमये : इन्टिफियर का मतलब वही होता है। कुछ चीजों को वाई इम्प्लीकेशन भी देखना पड़ेगा।...(व्यवधान)...हस्तक्षेप हो रहा है, यह इसका साफ मतलब है कि हम अपने कार्यक्षेत्र के बाहर जाकर कुछ काम कर रहे हैं। मैं साबित करना चाहता हूं कि पार्लमेंट, संसदीय कमेटी की नियुक्ति की चर्चा करके या उसकी नियुक्ति करके, न केवल अपने कार्यक्षेत्र के अन्दर ही कार्य कर रही है बल्कि पार्लमेंट के ऊपर यह जिम्मेदारी है। कैसे ? इसके लिए आप संविधान की धारा 371 देख लीजिए। जब राज्यों की पुनर्रचना हो रही थी उस समय राज्य पुनर्रचना कमीशन ने तेलंगाना के इलाके

[श्री मधु लिमये]

को अलग राज्य के रूप में बनाने का सुझाव दिया था। लेकिन आन्दोलन शुरू हुआ कि एक ही राज्य तेलगू भाषी लोगों का बनाया जाय और इसी को लेकर तेलंगाना के और आंध्र प्रदेश के नेताओं में करार हुआ और उस करार की रोशनी में संविधान में परिवर्तन किया गया। यह सातवां संविधान संशोधन एक्ट है जिस के तहत यह नई धारा आई है। उसका पहला हिस्सा 371 (1) में पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ :

“Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, the President may, by order made with respect to the State of Andhra Pradesh, provide for the constitution and functions of regional committees of the Legislative Assembly of the State, for the modifications to be made in the rules of business of the Government and in the rules of procedure of the Legislative Assembly of the State and for any special responsibility of the Governor in order to secure the proper functioning of the regional committees.”

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : In what way is it relevant, Sir ?

श्री मधु लिमये : अब यह बीच-बीच में टोकेंगे तो काम नहीं चलेगा।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am here to regulate the proceedings.

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीकांतम्मा (खम्मम) : रीजनल कमेटी का इससे कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं यील्ड नहीं करूंगा।

इस संविधान संशोधन के तहत आंध्र प्रदेश को लेकर पूरे संविधान में बड़े परिवर्तन आ जाते हैं। इन परिवर्तनों की ओर मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

जहां तक तेलंगाना का सवाल है, तेलंगाना से जो विषय सम्बन्धित हैं उनकी एक नई प्रादेशिक सूची 371 के तहत राष्ट्रपति ने जो

आर्डर जारी किया है फरवरी 1958 में, एक नई सूची बनायी गयी है जिसका सातवें शेड्यूल में कोई उल्लेख तक नहीं है। इस को मैं रीजनल लिस्ट कहता हूँ। और यह तो है ही प्रेसीडेंशियल आर्डर में और इसमें लिखा हुआ है कि रीजनल कमेटी को इस सूची के अन्दर, जो सूची राष्ट्रपति के आर्डर में दी गयी है, इसके अन्दर जो विषय आते हैं उन विषयों के बारे में सुझाव देने का अधिकार है।

साथ-साथ दूसरे परिवर्तन यह आये कि कानून बनाने के सम्बन्ध में 245 या 248 धारायें हैं, जिस में कहा गया है कि कानून बनाने का पार्लियामेंट को यह अधिकार है, राज्यों को यह अधिकार है। तो जहां तक राज्य के अधिकारों का सवाल है अगर तेलंगाना सम्बन्धी कोई कानून बनाना है तो तेलंगाना रीजनल कमेटी की राय लिये बिना आंध्र प्रदेश की विधान सभा कोई कानून नहीं बना सकती है। इसलिए मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि 245 धारा में कहा गया कि किसी भी विधान सभा को पूरे राज्य के लिए कानून बनाने का अधिकार है, इस अधिकार पर प्रेसीडेंशियल आर्डर से रोक लगाई गई है, जहां तक तेलंगाना का सवाल आता है। तो इसलिए कानून बनाने की जितनी प्रक्रियायें हैं इन सभी धाराओं में प्रेसीडेंशियल आर्डर से परिवर्तन आ गया है।

तीसरी प्रक्रिया देखिए कि मंत्री मंडल के बारे में जितनी हमारी दफायें हैं, जैसे दफा 163, जिसमें कहा गया है कि गवर्नर को मंत्री मंडल की राय से चलना पड़ेगा। जहां तक मंत्री मंडल की राय से चलने का सवाल, है प्रेसीडेंशियल आर्डर से इस में भी परिवर्तन आया है और कहा गया है कि जहां तक प्रादेशिक मामले हैं अगर रीजनल कमेटी की राय पर उन मामलों में मंत्री मंडल अमल नहीं करेगा तो गवर्नर दखल दे सकता है और रीजनल कमेटी के निर्णयों को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए मंत्री मंडल के निर्णयों को भी रद्द कर

सकता है। मैं ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना चाहता लेकिन दो तीन प्रेसीडेंशियल आर्डर की दफायें आपके सामने रखना चाहूंगा, बरना पता नहीं चलेगा कि हमारा कार्य क्षेत्र और हमारी जिम्मेदारियाँ क्या हैं। मेरे पास आर्डर है इसमें कहा गया है छठवें पैराग्राफ में...

“(6) Any Bill referred to the Regional Committee under paragraph (5) may, if so recommended by it, be passed by the Assembly with such variations as may be necessary in its application to the Telengana region.

(7) The Regional Committee shall have power to consider and pass resolutions recommending to the State Government any legislative or executive action affecting the Telengana region with respect to any schedule matters.

(10) The Governor shall have special responsibility for securing the proper functioning of the Regional Committee in accordance with the provisions of this order.

मंत्री मंडल की प्रणाली में भी परिवर्तन किया गया है आर्डर से जो तीसरे शेड्यूल में है :

The Council shall normally give effect to the recommendations of the Regional Committee made under paragraph (7) of the Andhra Pradesh Regional Committee Order, 1958 in regard to any legislative or executive action affecting the Telengana region with respect to the Schedule.....

और अन्त में कहा है :

If there is any dispute the matter shall be referred by the Chief Minister to the Governor whose decision thereon shall be final and binding on the Council and action shall be taken accordingly.”

यह कोई मामूली धारा नहीं है। इससे 163 के अन्दर मंत्री मंडल की सलाह से चलने की जो बात है उसके बारे में एक अपवाद किया गया है कि अगर तेलंगाना की रीजनल कमेटी और आंध्र प्रदेश के मंत्री मंडल, दोनों में अगर मतभेद उत्पन्न होता है और रीजनल कमेटी की राय स्वीकार नहीं की जाती है तो गवर्नर हस्तक्षेप कर सकता है और रीजनल कमेटी की राय को मनवा सकता है और इसके लिये कहा गया है कि स्पेशल रेस्पॉसिबिलिटी राज्यपाल की होनी है। अब स्पेशल रेस्पॉसिबिलिटी के बारे में एक संविधान के भाष्यकार हैं उन का एक उद्धरण मैं देना चाहता हूँ, वह गवर्नर के विशेष अधिकारों के समर्थक नहीं हैं, वह बहुत बुरा समझते हैं डिस्क्रिशनरी पावर को। लेकिन वह मानते हैं कि 371 के तहत इस प्रकार के अधिकार हैं। एक अजीब बात हो रही है गवर्नर के डिस्क्रिशन के बारे में बिल्कुल एक राय थी कि गवर्नरों को कोई विवेक पूर्ण अधिकार नहीं है। बंगाल वाले केस में यहां पर भाष्य किया गया कि धर्मवीर साहब को विवेकपूर्ण अधिकार है सरकार को बरखास्त करने का। लेकिन जहां साफ लिखा हुआ है संविधान में कि गवर्नर की विशेष जिम्मेदारी है उसके बारे में अगर कोई आपत्ति उठायेगा तो बान समझ में नहीं आती। यह अच्छी धारा है या बुरी है, यह मैं नहीं कहता, यह हमारे संविधान की धारा है। गवर्नर का विशेष दायित्व है और गवर्नर की विशेष जिम्मेदारी का जहां सवाल आता है वह प्रेसीडेंट की सलाह से काम लेता है, मतलब इन लोगों की सलाह से, मतलब पार्लियामेंट की। इसलिए पार्लियामेंट का क्या कार्य क्षेत्र है यह मैंने बताया। यह उदाहरण आप देख लीजिये। इसके ऊपर भाष्य वासु के पांचवीं पुस्तक से लिया है।

“It will mean that in matters relating to the Regional Committees the Governor will be entitled to over-ride the advice tendered by his Council

[श्री मधु लिमये]

of Ministers and may be guided by directions from the President."

I repeat the words—"may be guided by directions from the President".

"The Governor will have the exclusive and final powers to determine whether any matter has to be referred to the Regional Committee or whether the Government or the Legislature shall have to act according to the recommendations of the Committee. Though the object may be every beneficial, the introduction of this special responsibility into the Constitution is a retrograde measure since individual judgment and special responsibility which are repugnant to the democratic principles of ministerial responsibility has been totally abolished by the original constitution".

मतलब जो 26 जनवरी, 1950 को आया ।

"empowering the Governor to act in his discretion only in a few specified matters".

जैसे आसाम, आदिवासी, कल्याण और दफा 200 जिसके तहत गवर्नर कोई भी कानून राष्ट्र-पति की सम्मति के लिए रोक सकता है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, अब मेरा यह निवेदन है कि आंध्र प्रदेश की रीजनल कमेटी को जो राय है, उसके द्वारा जो सुझाव दिये गए हैं, कई बार आंध्र प्रदेश ने इनको ठुकरा दिया । मैं लम्बे में नहीं जाना चाहता, मैं सिर्फ तीन बातों को लेकर प्रेसिडेंशियल आर्डर का कैसे उल्लंघन हुआ, इसकी चर्चा करूंगा क्योंकि मैं समय ख्वामस्वाह बरबाद नहीं करना चाहता हूँ ।

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : Sir, you are a seasoned lawyer. What is the case he is making out ? He has not even touched the fringe of breach of privilege.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, तेलंगाना की अतिरिक्त आमदनी तेलंगाना के ऊपर खर्च होनी चाहिए, यह हुआ नहीं । नतीजा यह हुआ

कि 19 जनवरी को स्वयं मुख्य मंत्री को सुझाव देना पड़ा कि केन्द्र का एक आफिसर आये और जांच करे । मैं कोई बहस में नहीं जा रहा हूँ । इसलिए इस अफसर ने कहा है कि सारे आंध्र प्रदेश की सरकार के स्पष्टीकरणों को मंजूर करने के बाद भी 34 करोड़ 10 लाख रुपया बच जाता है जो खर्च नहीं हुआ ।

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीकांतम्मा :—उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इनके पास जो राजस्व वसूल होता है, ऐसा प्रिविलेज में आता है तो स्पीकर साहब के जमाने में जब वह चीफ मिनिस्टर थे तो 24 करोड़ रुपया खर्च नहीं हुआ तो यहां बहस नहीं उठी ।

श्री मधु लिमये :—आपने बहस क्यों नहीं उठाई ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : May I point out to the hon. lady Member that he is now arguing his case ..(Interruption),

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : He is obstructing the proceedings...(Interruption).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will have to take stern action if he does not resume his seat. The Governor was entrusted with some special responsibility and the contention of the hon. Member is that the Governor failed to discharge those duties. He is arguing that. Whether it is right or wrong is a different matter...(Interruption).

श्री मधु लिमये :—अध्यक्ष महोदय, दूसरा उल्लंघन जो हुआ प्रेसीडेंशियल आर्डर का, वह नौकरियों के बारे में है । नौकरियों के बारे में जो नियम थे उन नियमों को तोड़ दिया गया और यह स्वयं रीजनल कमेटी ने अपनी रपट में कहा है । आपकी इजाजत से, अगर आप चाहते हैं तो मैं इसमें से भी पढ़ सकता हूँ, पर कोई जरूरत नहीं है, क्योंकि यह एक मानी हुई बात है और आंध्र प्रदेश सरकार ने भी कबूल किया है कि नौकरियों के सम्बन्ध में जो नियम थे उन को तोड़ा गया है और 10-12 साल जो तेलंगाना

के बाहर के लोग थे उनको नौकरियां मिली हैं।

तीसरी बात जो सबसे महत्वपूर्ण बात है वह यह है कि रीजनल कमेटी के निर्णयों को लाजमी तौर पर मानना चाहिए था और गवर्न-मेंट की भी जिम्मेदारी थी, लेकिन रीजनल कमेटी के कई निर्णयों पर कार्यान्वयन नहीं हुआ है।

अब अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जब आंध्र प्रदेश की सरकार ने इस तरह प्रेसीडेंशियल आर्डर का उल्लंघन किया जिससे यह सारी आग लगी है तेलंगाना के असंतोष से—मैं इसमें नहीं जा रहा हूं कि इसके पीछे कांग्रेस के अंदरूनी झगड़े हैं या नहीं, दूसरी बातों को छोड़ दीजिए—लेकिन इस मुल्क की हिफाजत करना, आन्तरिक शान्ति बनाए रखना और परकीय आक्रमण से राज्यों का संरक्षण करना, यह 355 धारा के अन्तर्गत केन्द्र का कर्त्तव्य है। इसलिए मेरा यह निवेदन है कि आज मुख्य मंत्री स्वयं प्रेसीडेंशियल आर्डर का उल्लंघन करके, आंध्र प्रदेश में आग लगाकर, आंध्र प्रदेश राज्य के अस्तित्व को खतरा पैदा करके, जब पार्लियामेंट मदद के लिए जाती है तो यहां आकर हमारे ऊपर गौर मुनासिब ढंग से दबाव डालते हैं कि आप हस्तक्षेप कर रहे हैं।

SHRI BUTA SINGH : This is unfair to the man who is not present in the House.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप जानते हैं कि राज्य और केन्द्र के बीच में किस तरह का... (व्यवधान)

SHRI THIRUMALA RAO : Do you allow all these irrelevant things to come in ? This is absolutely irrelevant. He is going into the merits.

श्री रवि राय : आप चेयरमैन थे। अब इस तरह दोकते हैं।

SHRI THIRUMALA RAO : With the constitutional position most of us agree, but he is utilising it for some other purpose.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अंत में यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि वैसे तो पार्लियामेंट को समूचे मुल्क की स्थिति का अध्ययन करने का पूरा अधिकार है। लेकिन जहां तक आंध्र प्रदेश का सवाल है यह न केवल आपका अधिकार है, बल्कि आपका कर्त्तव्य है और कोई भी बड़ा अफसर, मुख्य मंत्री हो या और कोई हो, हमारे कर्त्तव्यों में बाधा डालने का काम करेगा, सदस्यों के ऊपर दबाव डालेगा तो इसमें सदन की मानहानि ही हो जाती है। आप अगर चाहते हैं तो मैं कई उद्धरण दे सकता हूं, लेकिन मोटी बात है जो सबकी समझ में आनी चाहिए कि अगर कोई भी बड़ा आदमी या छोटा व्यक्ति पार्लियामेंट के कर्त्तव्यों में, कर्त्तव्यों का पालन करने में अगर बाधा उत्पन्न करता है, पार्लियामेंट को डराता है यह कहकर कि हस्तक्षेप हो रहा है, राज्य और केन्द्र के रिश्ते टूट जायेंगे, इसलिए आपको कमेटी नहीं बनानी चाहिए तो हमारी बड़ी भारी भूल होगी। इसलिए मैं—इनको सजा दिलाने की दृष्टि से नहीं कह रहा हूं—कहना चाहता हूं कि 371 में जो हमारे कर्त्तव्य हैं उनका अच्छी तरह पालन हम करें और इस तरह की जो बाधाएँ हैं उन बाधाओं के बारे में समिति और सदन अपनी राय स्पष्ट शब्दों में व्यक्त करे। इसी दृष्टि से और इसी उद्देश्य से मैंने यह अपना प्रस्ताव रखा है। मेरा विश्वास है कि इस प्रस्ताव के पीछे जो भावना है, जो जो उद्देश्य है, उसको मद्देनजर रखते हुए प्रधान मंत्री इस पर पुनर्विचार करेंगी।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved.

"That the question of privilege against the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh be referred to the Committee of Privileges for investigation and report."

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : I shall not travel or trespass upon the political conditions in Telengana or in Andhra Pradesh ; I shall strictly confine myself to the question of privilege involved and in that matter I can travel along with Shri Madhu Limaye a long distance and we will separate only towards the end.

For example, there is a provision in article 371 providing for the constitution of a regional council and for Presidential orders giving special responsibility to the Governor. It is there ; there is no doubt about it.

In the Presidential Order, which was issued under article 371, according to me the relevant paragraph is paragraph 10 which reads :

"The Governor shall have special responsibility for securing proper functioning of the regional committee in accordance with the provisions of this Order."

Nowhere in article 371 or in the Order issued under article 371 is there a reference to any other authority than the Governor who will have a special responsibility.

I may accept the contention of Shri Limaye that in the discharge of the duties imposed upon the Governor by article 371 and the Order issued, he may not be governed by the advice given by the Council of Ministers because it is his special responsibility. There has been nothing shown whether the Governor has failed to discharge his special responsibility or not. I will assume for argument's sake that the Governor has failed to discharge his special responsibility.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Thank you.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : For argument's sake—I do not know—I will assume that.

Now the question is whether Shri Brahmananda Reddy, the Chief Minister, has committed any breach of privilege

because of what he is reported to have stated to the correspondent of *The Times of India*. That is what is quoted in Shri Limaye's notice. And that report is :

"New Delhi, 2nd April..."

On the 2nd April, as soon as he got down at the Palam Airport, somebody met him, a correspondent of the newspapers, and there are three or four sentences attributed to him. Certainly, Sir, the interview between the Correspondent and the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh could not have been so short as is reported in the newspaper. That is the reason why, probably, the hon. Speaker wanted the Prime Minister to give more details about it.

What is it that was discussed ? Supposing the discussion was regarding law and order situation in Andhra Pradesh and, particularly, Telengana, then, he would say, in his assessment, and as the head of the administration his assessment is very important, there is no need to appoint a Parliamentary Committee. I am glad Mr. Limaye has agreed that there is no breach of privilege when he stated that there was no need to appoint a Parliamentary Committee. What he further said—this is how it appears in the newspaper—is that when a reporter, not even *The Times of India* reporter, asked him whether he would consider the appointment of a Parliamentary Committee as interference in the affairs of his State—it is what we lawyers would call a loaded question, that is to say, a question in which the answer is also there—Mr. Reddy said, "Yes".

Now, it may be an interference in the affairs of the State because the Governor is a part of the State. Nowhere in article 371 or in the Order issued under article 371 do I come across the word "Parliament". Not that Parliament has no jurisdiction. That is a different matter. Parliament, as I understand it, and, I hope, the Opposition also will agree, is a deliberative body. Parliament is not a body vested with executive powers. Supposing the Governor has not discharged his functions, his special responsibility as enjoined by the article and by the Order, and

assuming for arguments sake what is stated is correct that in the discharge of his special responsibility, he accepts directions from the Central Government, assuming he has failed in his responsibility, what is the right of Parliament? This Parliament can give advice, can guide and can condemn the Government for failure to do certain things and, if a Parliamentary Committee is appointed, it must be to enable the Committee to collect material, not to direct action in a certain matter, and to come to Parliament with a report thereon, based thereon, in order to condemn the Government, the Central Government, in that the directions of the Governor given by article 371 and the Order issued under article 371 have not been properly looked after. These are the facts.

Now, the motion is defective, as was pointed out by one of my hon. friends, in that it has not stated as to against whom did he committed breach of privilege.

Is it against any Member here? Is it against Parliament as a whole or is it against the Committee of Parliament? That is how the date, 2nd April, becomes important. I just enquired of office and, on the 2nd, April, when this gentleman was interviewed, there was absolutely no notice given to Parliament Office for the appointment of a Parliamentary Committee. It was not in the offing. Then if a Parliamentary Committee is appointed, would you take it to be an interference with the jurisdiction or with the affairs of the State? Even when Parliament exercises its jurisdiction and authority, it may be an interference with the State. He said, if Parliament appoints a Committee, it may be interfering with the affairs of the State, and, that time, it was not in the contemplation of Parliament, it was not in the contemplation of any Member of Parliament, to appoint a Committee.

A notice has come from my hon. friend, Shri Vajpayee, and I understand that it was given on the 3rd April.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :
What about the debate in the House?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : 'Debate' is not a notice.

श्री रवि राय : डिबेट नोटिस से ज्यादा महत्वपूर्ण है।

श्री मधु लिमये : सभापति महोदय ने भी कुछ कहा था।

SHRI GIVINDA MENON : The debate did not end in a conclusion or a determination by Parliament that a committee should be appointed. I understand that the Home Minister said that it would not be useful to appoint a committee. It is suggested in Mr. Limaye's letter that the Home Minister was persuaded to that opinion by Mr. Brahmananda Reddy. If that it so, there is nothing wrong. Or, it may be that Mr. Brahmananda Reddy was persuaded to that opinion by the Home Minister, and even so, there is nothing wrong. Or it may be that both of them are wise men and came to the same conclusion independently. In any event, there is nothing wrong. They come to this opinion, i.e., If a Parliamentary Committee comes, it may be an interference with State according to Mr. Brahmananda Reddy—or it may not be useful in the situation—according to Mr. Chavan. That was the opinion. If, on these premises, the House would come to the conclusion that the House is brought to condemnation, that the privileges of the House are affected, then I should think, as a Member of Parliament, I would not plead for such flimsy privileges for Parliament.

I remember, sometime back, Mr. Vajpayee himself produced a motion here, rather gave an opinion here: since the Union Government has a power see that there is internal security in every State under article 355, just as under article 371 Government has got a right or a duty to see that things go on well in Telengana, Mr. Vajpayee said that a Parliamentary Committee should be sent to Naxalbari when there was trouble in Naxalbari, and I remember many friends here on the Opposition then saying that it would be an interference in the internal affairs....

श्री रवि राय : 371 या नहीं। 371 बंगाल के लिए लागू नहीं होता है यह मंत्री महोदय को जानना चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He has referred to article 355 at this stage.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : Under article 355 there is one obligation and under article 371, there is another obligation, both with respect to States. At that time, probably rightly, many members in the Opposition thought that it would be an interference with the State.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Not rightly.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : Not Mr. Vajpayee. He stands on a common ground, then and now. Consistency is his quality. (*Interruptions*) I also remember the then Chief Minister of West Bengal—also the present Chief Minister of West Bengal—Shri Ajoy Babu, saying that if a Parliamentary Committee was sent, it would be interfering with the internal affairs of West Bengal. I did not find a Limaye then to raise a question of breach of privilege...

श्री मधु लिमये : मंत्री महोदय बिल्कुल गलत बात कह रहे हैं। मैं ने संसदीय समिति का सुझाव दिया था शायद मंत्री जी यह बात नहीं जानते हैं।

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : It is now when this came from the mouth of Mr. Brahmananda Reddy that Mr. Limaye raises with great indignation a problem regarding breach of privileges of Parliament. In this connection I would like to draw the attention of the House to a passage in a recent decision of the Supreme Court, *i.e.*, with respect to the U. P. Vidhan Sabha case wherein Chief Justice Gajendragadkar, speaking on behalf of the Constitution Bench, said as follows...

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Is it a certified copy ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : I certify that it is printed in A.I.R. For the satisfaction of Mr. Banerjee, I would say that this is published in A.I.R. 1965, Supreme Court, on page 745. It is in the library.

Chief Justice Gajendragadkar, quoting with approval the famous statement of Lord Atkin that was made in the *Hindustan Times* case when Mr. Devdas Gandhi was convicted by the Allahabad High Court for contempt of court, observed this the famous statement of Lord Atkin :

"Justice is not a cloistered virtue. She must be allowed to suffer the scrutiny and respectful, even though outspoken, comments of ordinary men".

Chief Justice Gajendragadkar continues :

"The same principles would apply to the privileges of Parliament which cannot be stretched to an extent as to prevent the scrutiny and outspoken comments of any citizen on the propriety and competence of Parliament or, for that matter, any authority functioning under the Constitution."

On 2nd April, before Parliament had thought of appointing a Parliamentary Committee, Mr. Brahmananda Reddy, although Chief Minister yet a citizen, thought that in his opinion, if a Parliamentary Committee were appointed, which had not been contemplated, it would be an interference with the affairs of the state.

15 hrs.

Let Mr. Limaye and those who think with him understand that justice is not a cloistered virtue and nor is the privilege of Parliament a very tender reed which will be broken if some body says something at some time. I would also now quote what Mr. May has said. That is the Bible by which we swear often. In the Seventeenth Edition, at page 117, he says that it is only the statements which are libellous and derogatory to the character and prestige of Parliament or any acts which tend to obstruct the proceedings of the House in the performance of their functions by diminishing the respect due to them, that are considered as breach of privileges or contempt. So, that is the test—whether whatever was said by Mr. Brahmananda Reddy tended to diminish the respect due to this august House and

tended to obstruct the functioning of the House or its Committees. What is our fear? If tomorrow a Committee is appointed, do you think that the Committee of Parliament, of this august House, will not be permitted to go to Telengana? Will it be obstructed from discharging its duties? Why then this frequent resort to the rule regarding privileges which, by constant abuse, creates a feeling of disrespect towards this assembly in the minds of the public. That is most important. It is true that we belong to a privileged group. That privilege is there in order to enable us to discharge our functions. In the wrong sense of the word, Members of Parliament do not and should not form a privileged group. This constant iteration regarding breach of privileges in season and out of season by friends like Mr. Limaye tends to create an opinion in the minds of the Public of the country whom we represent and he represents that there is an attempt by some people to constitute the Members of Parliament into a privileged group; thereby, he is committing a breach of privilege, he is bringing down the respect which is due to Parliament. I, therefore, submit that there is absolutely no basis for this motion against the Chief Minister.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We will have to fix a time limit.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : No, no.

SHRI C. C. DESAI (Sabarkantha) : The opposition parties should be given an opportunity to express their points of view.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If I permit one I will have to permit seven. It will take a long time.

श्री रवि राय : इस पर बहस होनी चाहिये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I had given him enough opportunity and the Law Minister has replied. Now at this stage, I do not think we should carry on. Let us dispose it of here itself. I know you would like to express your view-points. But if

I permit one group, I will have to permit seven groups.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR (Pernamad) : That is the practice followed on such occasions in the House. Why should there be any departure? When the Chair had allowed a discussion on a motion like this, the Chair had allowed the leaders of all the Groups to speak.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I know. You see we have spent a lot of time. Mr. Desai. I will request the hon. Member not to take more than 5 minutes.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : May I remind you of 1958 when an entire debate on Mr. E. M. S. Nambudiripad took place.

SHRI C. C. DESAI : While we hear Mr. Madhu Limaye with the attention to which anything from him is deserved, I am afraid we remain unconvinced. In so far as the question of remitting this case to the Privileges Committee is concerned, as the Law Minister stated a few minutes ago, we in this House are over-sensitive with regard to privileges. Before the matter is referred to the Committee of Privileges, we should find out who said and what he said and in what way does it interfere with the normal functioning of the Parliament. What was his motive? These are relevant questions when you refer a matter to the Privileges Committee. One is : he merely said that in his judgment, in his opinion, the appointment of a Parliamentary Committee would amount to interference in the internal affairs of the State. That is a legitimate expression. It does not prevent us, it does not cast any disability on this House nor does it bring any pressure. Whether to appoint or not to appoint a Committee, that matter is coming up tomorrow. I hope the Government also will accept the request of the Opposition Parties. We feel that no purpose will be served by referring the case to the Committee of Privileges. That does not mean that we are in agreement with the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh. We are not in agreement with his view that the appointment of a Committee would amount to interference in the internal affairs of the State. We feel that the mismanagement of Andhra Pradesh

has gone to such an extent...(*Interruptions*) that the appointment of a Committee is necessary. I hope that the Government would also accept that position. Government here and the Parliament have a special responsibility with regard to Telengana. This is not a normal case of law and order. This is not a case of interference in the internal affairs of any State. This is not a matter in which any Chief Minister, even of Orissa, should feel that this is a bad precedent. We are very particular to ensure that the views and susceptibilities every of Chief Minister should be taken into consideration. I feel that the matter of appointment of a committee of the House, which subject is coming up tomorrow, will be discussed and if necessary, that will be agreed to and I hope that the committee will be given the fullest cooperation by the Chief Minister and the Government of Andhra Pradesh.

SHRI SHIVAJIRAO S. DESHMUKH (Parbhanl) : The point that has arisen out of the privilege motion, notice of which has been given my hon. friend, Shri Madhu Limaye, raised certain series of questions wherever the competency of Parliament or the legitimacy of Parliamentary action is likely to be challenged by ordinary citizens. This Parliament enacts a law. According to the opinion of the individual citizen it is in contravention of the Fundamental Right conferred upon him. That citizen moves the High Court or the Supreme Court for appropriate writ and a judgement, saying, this law contravenes the Fundamental right and interests with his individual rights. Now, that person would be committing a breach of privilege if the logic which Shri Madhu Limaye advances is to be taken to be true. Similarly there is nothing in amended Article 371 or in Presidential Order in respect of failure to implement certain things, or in respect of matters falling within the regional committee or between the regional committee and the Government of Andhra Pradesh, to warrant any such view. These are all matters purely and simply and strictly within the purview of the State Government concerned. Even though the Constitution has conferred certain discretionary powers on the Governor, which

the Governor has to discharge specially, it does not by implication confer any right on this Parliament or committee thereof to interfere into internal affairs of State. It does not clothe us to interfere with the legislative powers of Andhra Pradesh. The Andhra Pradesh legislature continues to be functioning and the Telengana Regional Committee continues to work as part of the Andhra Legislature. As long as the Government of Andhra Pradesh is responsible to the legislature of Andhra Pradesh it is free for a Chief Minister to say that any overt or covert act by Parliament which goes to abridge that freedom which is due to that Government and that Assembly, constitutes interference into the internal affairs of the State. On this analogy, law and order are traditionally issues which are directly the responsibility of the State Government. So long as the Central Government does not feel that the constitutional apparatus in that Government has broken down, and so long as the Presidential order is not proclaimed (by which the legislature is dissolved) the Parliament of India has not got any authority,—by imputation even,—to interfere in what are strictly constitutional matters, falling within the purview of the State Government concerned.

It is not for me to say that this Parliament is not competent to appoint a Parliamentary Committee to study any question anywhere. But to say that this constitutes interference in the internal affairs of a State Government or State Legislature will not be upheld by any stretch of imagination as a breach of privilege. I hope Shri Madhu Limaye will see the light of the day and will have wisdom enough to restrain himself from going into breach of privilege cases where no privilege is involved and keeping in silence in cases where real privileges are involved.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) :

आंध्र के मुख्य मंत्री श्री ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी के जिस वक्तव्य को लेकर मेरे माननीय मित्र श्री मधु लिमये ने मर्यादा भंग का प्रस्ताव रखा है वह वक्तव्य नितान्त दुभाग्यपूर्ण है। किसी भी प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री को यह नहीं करना चाहिये कि अगर उस प्रदेश के सम्बन्ध में

संसद किसी संसदीय समिति का निर्माण करती है तो उस समिति का निर्माण उनके आन्तरिक मामलों में हस्तक्षेप होगा। उन्होंने संसद् की सर्वोपरिता को चुनौती दी है न तो वह संसद के अधिकार समझते हैं, न संविधान के प्रावधान समझते हैं और न वह अपनी सीमायें समझते हैं। जिस अनुच्छेद 370 ए, का श्री मधु लिमये ने उल्लेख किया है यदि वह अनुच्छेद न भी होता तो भी इसके साथ मैं जोड़ना चाहूंगा कि कुछ ही दिन पहले संसद ने एक पब्लिक एम्प्लायमेंट (रिक्वायरमेंट एज दू रेजीडेंस) एक्ट पास किया था और उस का हमने समय बढ़ाया था और उस के सम्बन्ध में सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने निर्णय दिया है। इस संसद को अधिकार है कि यह एक समिति का निर्माण कर सकती है जो कि आंध्र में जा कर देखें कि जो रिजनल कमिटी बनी है वह ठीक तरह से काम कर रही है या नहीं कर रही है, सेवाओं में तेलंगाना के निवासियों को जो संरक्षण दिये गये थे, वे संरक्षण ठीक तरह से कार्यान्वित किये जा रहे हैं या नहीं किये जा रहे हैं। इस संसद् के इस अधिकार को कोई चुनौती नहीं दे सकता।

लेकिन यह कहना कि उन्होंने मर्यादा का उल्लंघन किया है इससे मैं सहमत नहीं हूँ। मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि इस संसद को तेलंगाना की स्थिति की जांच के लिये एक संसदीय समिति का निर्माण करके यह सिद्ध करना चाहिये कि यह संसद् सर्वोपरि है और मुख्य मंत्री के कथन की कोई कीमत नहीं है, कोई मूल्य नहीं है। लेकिन हम किसी मुख्य मंत्री को यह कहने से नहीं रोक सकते हैं। अब देश में तरह तरह के मुख्य मंत्री आने वाले हैं....

एक माननीय सदस्य : आ चुके हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : और मुख्य मंत्री अगर अपना यह मत व्यक्त करें कि उनकी दृष्टि से यह उनके अधिकारों पर अतिक्रमण है तो उनके इस कथन को अनुचित, अन्यायपूर्ण और दूष्प्रभावपूर्ण मानते हुए भी मैं उसे मर्यादा भंग की कोटि में नहीं रखूंगा।

जहां तक मेरा प्रश्न है, मेरे दल का प्रश्न है हम यह मानते हैं कि संसद् भारत के किसी भी भाग में संसदीय समिति भेज सकती है, वहां की स्थिति के सम्बन्ध में जांच कर सकती है और न तो इसके सम्बन्ध में नक्सलवाड़ी अपवाद हो सकता है और न तेलंगाना अपवाद हो सकता है। आंध्र के मुख्य मंत्री ने जो घोषणा की है, उसका एक ही जवाब है कि सदन कल यह निर्णय करे कि हम एक संसदीय समिति भेज रहे हैं।

एक बात और है। आंध्र के मुख्य मंत्री ने एक औचित्य का भी उल्लंघन किया है। विधि मंत्री का यह कहना ठीक नहीं है कि दो अप्रैल को संसद के सामने कोई फार्मल मोशन नहीं था। गृह मंत्रालय के अनुदानों की मांगों पर जब चर्चा हो रही थी तो आंध्र में समिति भेजने का सवाल निरंतर सदन के सामने आता रहा। गृह मंत्री ने भी समिति भेजने का विरोध नहीं किया। हां यह बात अलग है कि उन्होंने अपनी जिम्मेदारी स्वीकार महोदय पर डाल दी कि अगर स्वीकार महोदय चाहते हैं तो समिति भेजी जा सकती है। किसी भी मुख्य मंत्री को यह कहने का साहस नहीं हो सकता था कि हम उनके श्रद्धालु मामलों में दखल देना चाहते हैं। आंध्र के मुख्य मंत्री ने जब समिति भेजने के बारे में कहा तो संसद की चर्चा उनके सामने थी, गृह-मंत्री श्री चव्हाण का वक्तव्य भी उनके सामने था और सब से बढ़ कर लोक सभा के अध्यक्ष की राय भी उनके सामने थी। उन्होंने एक औचित्य का उल्लंघन किया है। इसके लिए वह क्षमा मांग सकते थे और मैं आशा करता था कि जब यह मामला यहां उठ गया था तो श्री ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी अखबारों में यह कह देंगे कि उनका मंशा संसद के किसी अधिकार को कम करने का नहीं था। लेकिन ऐसा लगता है कि वह अड़े हुए हैं और शायद उन्हें केन्द्रीय सरकार का समर्थन प्राप्त है। उनको उत्तर देने का का ही तरीका है और मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रश्न पर दलबन्दी

से ऊपर उठ कर विचार किया जाए। भारत के किसी भी भाग में संसदीय समिति को भेजने के अपने अधिकार को प्रतिष्ठित करने का यह मौका है और सदन इस अधिकार की प्रतिष्ठा करके आंध्र के मुख्य मंत्री को ठीक जवाब दे सकती है।

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU (Chittoor) : I am very glad that even the Opposition wants that Parliament should have power to send a Parliamentary Committee to the States. But are they following the same thing in regard to other States? You know that when the Central Government employees were arrested and cases were filed against them, Kerala, West Bengal and some other States withdrew those cases. According to the Constitution, they had a right to prosecute them. But they did not do that. At that time, did we send a Parliamentary delegation or Parliamentary Committee to visit Kerala or West Bengal?

We have not done that. At that time if these people who talk about all this had pleaded for sending a Parliamentary Committee, I could understand them. There cannot be double standards; they must have one yard-stick whether it is for Andhra or for Kerala or for Bengal. They are not following that. Sir, have we thought of sending a Parliamentary Delegation to find out whether the Andhra Government is implementing the Telengana safeguards or to find out the law and order situation there? If it is a law and order situation, we cannot interfere in the Andhra affairs. When the law and order is a State subject, how can we send a Parliamentary Delegation to study the law and order situation there?

SHRI DHIRESHWAR KALITA (Gauhati) : But, how did you send a Delegation to Assam?

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : Probably you would have pleaded for that. You were not in Parliament then. I was also not in Parliament. Otherwise we could have opposed it.

Now, Sir, regarding the implementation of the Telengana safeguards, in the Consti-

tution itself they have said that the Governor will look after the interests. When the Governor has got that power, how can Parliament interfere in that? If the Governor has failed and if the Central Government comes forward and says that the Governor has failed to look after the interests, then we can think of sending a Parliamentary Committee there—not before that.

SHRI C. C. DESAI : But the Governor is the agent of the President.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : We are not in for such a trouble. What is most important now is whether the Chief Minister has committed a breach of privilege or not. We have not appointed a Committee. Nor have we sent a Committee to Telengana. If we have sent the Committee and if he has stated that, then we can think of that.

The other point is this. There is an elected Legislature there. The Chief Minister has been elected and he is responsible to the Assembly. How can we therefore interfere in their affairs? If Shri Brahmananda Reddy were not Chief Minister and if there were President's rule and if he has stated that, then that would come under the privileges, and not before that. Shri Limaye cannot think of it. What happened really was that probably when the press people told him that the Parliament was going to send a Parliamentary Delegation to Telengana because there was a lot of trouble going on regarding law and order, he would have thought that they were going to find out how the law and order situation arose; he would have then told them that that would be an interference in their affairs. This was because the press people put that question to him. The question put by them was this, 'will you think that this is an interference?' To this he said 'Yes'.

AN HON. MEMBER : This was a leading question.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : If it is a leading question on law and order, then we have no business to send a Parliamentary Committee to Andhra especially

when there is an elected Government and an elected Chief Minister.

Recently, about 15 or 20 days back, he faced the Assembly and he had come out with a very good record from it. How can they say that everything has gone wrong there? Nothing has gone wrong there. Now, some people—some interested parties have gone there and they have found out that there is some fire and hence they want to pour petrol in it; for this, Shri Limaye and other friends wanted to visit Andhra Pradesh. Otherwise they are not interested at all. And there is no privilege in this. So, Shri Limaye's privilege motion must be thrown out.

15.24 hrs.

[SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR *in the Chair.*]

SHRI ANBAZHAGAN (Tiruchengoda) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, when this privilege motion was moved here by Shri Limaye, after listening to his arguments, I thought that there was some privilege issue. But, after having heard the Law Minister, I felt that I am completely in appreciation of the arguments of the Law Minister. This is such a delicate issue that the ruling party has to defend their own Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh and at the same time they have to protect the interests of this august body as well. When such privilege issues are raised in any elected body, naturally the feeling and the psychology of the Members is simply to support such privilege issues. But this should not be taken only in the sense that what a Chief Minister or for that matter any other citizen has expressed as a view, as an idea or as an opinion on an issue which involves him most—in this case the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh is more or less completely involved and we should know also his anxiety—is a matter of privilege issue.

The Parliament may consider itself as the body which is very much interested in solving the issues that have been raised in Telengana. But the Chief Minister of Andhra State as well is interested or has got the real interest in solving the issues that

have arisen in his State. It is natural for any Chief Minister, who has been elected by the people and elected by the Legislature concerned as the leader of the majority party, to take the real interest in solving the issues. When he tries to solve such issues, it has reached the national level. The action to be taken by the Parliament or by some other body may be useful in solving the issue or may not be useful. In that context, the Chief Minister expressed his view that there is no need for a Parliamentary Committee and afterwards when a leading question was put by a Reporter whether he thought that this was an interference in the internal affairs of his State, he simply supported that idea. I don't think that Shri Brahmananda Reddy would have supported his idea in *toto* and I am also doubtful whether he might have thought over the word 'interference' in the particular context that it meant an infringement of the privileges of this august body or not.

On that occasion when the question was put to him, the Chief Minister might have thought that the appointment of a Parliamentary Committee to investigate or to go into the things that were happening in Telengana might be conducive to solve the situation or might not be conducive to solve the problem because a Parliamentary Committee would consist of people from different parties with different ideologies and with different motives. In that, there might be some people who would support the cause of separation of Telengana from Andhra region. So, the Chief Minister has got every right to protect the interests of Andhra either this way or that way. Therefore, the opinion expressed by the Chief Minister need not be taken so seriously by this body as to constitute a breach of privilege.

In our State, on so many occasions when the Editors of Newspapers had written certain editorials condemning the action or the views of the Legislature, the Madras State Legislative Assembly, the then Ministers, who were responsible leaders, had argued in favour of not taking any action on the ground of infringement of the privileges of the Assembly; they had argued that we should also protect the interests of the Editors of Newspapers and their rights to express their views or to ventilate their

[Shri Anbazhagan]

grievances. This body has every rights to solve the national issues, when there is a serious conflict in a State endangering the national cause. This Parliament has every right to take action. But, at the same time, in my humble view, it is also within the right of the Chief Minister or the elected Members of a State Assembly to express their opinion about such action which the Parliament may consider necessary.

In my view, if we pursue the matter to the Privilege Committee, It may create strong resentment and reaction in the people who are holding responsible posts in the Legislatures and also shake the confidence in the authority of the Parliament. The authority of the Parliament is not saved by the Members alone. Because the people support this Parliament, we have got the authority. If we make the people doubt that this Parliament is only interested in its own way and if we let down the Chief Minister or representatives of the elected bodies on the flimsy ground of breach of privileges of this body, they will lose faith in the authority of the Parliament. We cannot take action on a reply to a Reporter's question whether it would mean an interference in the internal affairs of the State. In so many cases, interference may mean something not advisable. Yet, in other cases like where there is husband and wife fighting each other the interference of a third man is always good. I am not an expert in legal and constitutional interpretation of this word 'interference', whether legally it means infringement, etc. But the word 'interference' by itself need not be construed as meaning something very bad.

Therefore, I think after having discussed the issue, we need not pursue the matter to the extent of reference to the Privileges Committee.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA (Barh) : The Law Minister has very ably pinpointed the issue before the House. Some very relevant points have also been raised by the hon. Member who preceded me.

Actually, the question of a parliamentary committee and the entire discussion today

which Shri Limays has raised is irrelevant neither has a parliamentary committee been appointed nor was there any intention to do so. Therefore, the entire matter brought before the House, which is taking so much of its time to discuss, the entire debate on this matter looks un-fruitful. It is neither conducive to building up sound parliamentary conventions nor contributing to any lasting arrangement on the basis of the presidential power under art 371.

We raised objection to this discussion when the matter was originally raised. We got up to have our say when the Deputy Speaker was in the Chair, but we were not allowed to proceed and point out that item 4 of the agenda was irrelevant and should not at all be taken up. We should have been allowed to make our point before this Motion was taken up after leave being granted; we should have been allowed to question whether item 4 on the agenda was at all relevant to the situation. I say this because we are debating a certain assumed word used by the Chief Minister. I have not seen any statement made by Government verifying whether this particular word was used by the Chief Minister. Shri Limaye's Motion under item 4 itself refers to 'his reported statement'. I think it is rather unfair that this Parliament's forum should be utilised to go into the question of *reported* statement a statement not verified by any authoritative person.

Secondly, we are discussing this matter on an assumption. Art. 371 does not authorise Parliament directly to do this. Art. 371 (1) says that 'notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, the President may, by order made with respect to the state of Andhra Pradesh...provide for the constitution and function of the regional committee of the Legislative Assembly of the State, for the modifications to be made in the rules of business of the Government and in the rules of procedure of the Legislative Assembly of the State and for any special responsibility of the Governor in order to secure the proper functioning of the regional committee'.

Shri Madhu Limaye may have raised many points of substance which are not at all relevant to the statement of the Chief Minister,

because even if the question of responsibility of the President has to be discussed, since the President acts through the Central Government, it was the conduct of the Central Government which should have been questioned by the Mover ; it has nothing to do with the conduct of the Legislative Assembly of the State or the conduct of the Chief Minister which was brought under discussion here. Art. 371 (1) gives some powers to the President, who acts through the Central Government, to do certain things notwithstanding anything in the Constitution ; therefore, any censure or criticism the hon. Member wanted to make should have been directed at the Central Government or the Ministers who have not advised the President to act accordingly. Or, they should have pinpointed certain acts of commission or omission of the Governor in not carrying out the orders or directions of the President That has not been done. Mr Limaye has not mentioned any lapse on the part of the Central Government by way of specific instances, apart from vague charges. Therefore, the question of violating the privilege does not arise at all.

As the Law Minister pointed out, no specific item has been mentioned by Mr. Limaye, on which the matter of privilege has arisen. In spite of the fact that we had a seminar by the Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies, we find the privilege question has been made into such a thing that really the sanctity of Parliament is getting lost. If we raise matters of privilege on very irrelevant issues, the impression it creates is not conducive to the real dignity and decorum of Parliament. I appeal to him not to reduce this Parliament to that level.

Parliament has authority to go into the question of regional committees. By a resolution, Parliament should say that the regional committees have not functioned and these are the lapses. But raising this privilege issue, a lot of political advantage is being taken by the political parties through the back door. On the basis of the privilege question, they are trying to vindicate their political attitudes. I agree that parliamentary privileges are

precious and they should be safeguarded in order that Members of Parliament can function without fear or favour. But privilege issue should not be misused for ventilating the political attitudes of the various parties. I charge Mr. Madhu Limaye of taking advantage of this issue....

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : I plead guilty to the charge....

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : I am glad once in his life time, he has realised he is doing something which he should not do. The other day we had a discussion on Telengana. There was no reason, therefore, for discussing the substance and merits of the case again on the basis of the privilege issue. I would appeal to the House that privileges should not be used as a political weapon for displaying the political attitudes of the various political parties. Privileges of Parliament are above party political attitudes, Parliament is supreme and any party in Parliament will have the same privileges and prerogatives.

Centre-State relationship is a delicate thing. It is being evolved and nothing should be done to disturb it. So far as Andhra Pradesh is concerned, there are no two opinions about maintaining the integrity and entity of that State. The Prime Minister has called for a meeting to discuss Centre-State relations and the Chief Ministers of your State, West Bengal, Madras, Andhra Pradesh and all Chief Ministers are interested in evolving good Centre-State relations in the new changing context. I do support that such a dialogue should be there and nothing should be done by anyone to disturb the evolving Centre-State relations.

SHRI S.A. DANGE (Bombay Central South) : It is very unfortunate that a very important matter like the quarrel between the Telengana section of Andhra Pradesh and the ruling party of Andhra Pradesh should have been brought here in the form of a privilege motion. If it comes to the question of policy whether a parliamentary committee should be sent or not, in this case, there is plenty of justifi-

[Shri S.A. Dange]

cation for appointing a parliamentary committee.

The reference by the Law Minister to Naxalbari is rather unfortunate because there it was a question purely of law and order in a particular village or town or area and the whole State was not involved nor was a question of policy involved. An agrarian dispute was sought to be raised to a higher level by some debates here. Here it is not that kind of a question. Here there is a special provision in the Constitution itself mentioning the relation between Telengana and the rest of Andhra Pradesh. Therefore, we as a Parliament are seized of the matter by the very fact of the Presidential Order. Therefore, I am sorry, you cannot compare Naxalbari to Telengana.

Then the question is, when this Parliament established the Andhra State and then, later on, broke up Hyderabad and parts of Hyderabad and Telengana were brought into a unilingual homogeneous linguistic State, if one part after ten years gets up and says that it wants to separate, it is not a matter for serious consideration of the House? All parties in this House which thought we should fight for a linguistic State of Andhra are faced with the problem of one part now demanding that they do not want to be a part of it. Is it not a matter for consideration? The policy of Parliament for carving out linguistic States, giving them autonomy under the Constitution, as it is and allowing them to develop on the basis of that new democratic set-up of linguistic State is being challenged, has broken down and clashes are taking place between two areas of the same linguistic State. Is this not a serious problem for the House to think of?

Why did it come about? It happened because for ten years a theft of Rs. 34 crores, an admitted theft, could not be traced. Is it not a serious matter? Who was stealing the money from Telengana and who was the party to that theft? How was the theft now ultimately discovered? Is it not a serious problem? It is not a problem for you to intervene, supervise and find out how in spite of the provision in the Constitution

and the Presidential Order one Ministry was stealing the monies allocated for one particular region under that very State? Is that not a serious problem for a Parliamentary Committee to investigate?

SHRI TENNETI VISWANTHAM (Visakhapatnam): I entirely agree with Shri Dange on hundreds of points but the word 'stealing' is not the proper word because the accounts always showed Telengana monies received, expenditure and the surplus and Andhra receipts and Andhra expenditure. Therefore, let him talk on that basis.

SHRI S. A. DANGE: All right, I will say 'admitted theft' because it is shown in the accounts that money is being thieved and is not being used for the region. Why did not Parliament, in terms of the Constitution, in terms of the Presidential Order, in terms of the Advisory Committee's function, in terms of the Governor's function and the whole presiding Ministry of Shri Brahmananada Reddy and others who preceded him including perhaps other Chief Ministers who are no longer there, go into it? Why were they party to this conspiracy of keeping money of Telengana not being used for Telengana? Why were the service rights of Telengana not given to Telengana? Why did the quarrel come out in the open now? It is because those who were sharing have now quarrelled and fallen apart. Therefore, factional quarrel inside the Congress Party has come into the open and it is bursting in various parts. Therefore it is necessary (*Interruption*). Sir, I am not yielding. I am not for the policy of making Telengana fight the rest of Andhra or Andhra Pradesh fighting Telengana. I am not in favour of fomenting factional quarrels between the two. I am only saying that Telengana was a backward part of Hyderabad State. You must know it. It has got the worst zamindari area in Andhra State. Therefore, we wanted special privileges for services, for the middle classes and a special budget. Why did you not supervise it? May we know the reason? You are now talking of Andhra State. Why did you not do it. That is my question to the Andhra people. Not only Andhra people but we as a Parliament failed to discharge our duty of seeing that the backward areas of Telengana are given all help. When Telengana area had broken away from

persecution by the Nizam of Hyderabad and was put in a linguistic State in a most beautiful way, its rights and claims were not looked after either by the Regional Committee, or by the Congress Government, or by the Governor. Finally the matter has come to Parliament and now Parliament is resisting that demand. What a fantastic thing? When a backward region of a unilingual State wants its rights to be protected, its services to be protected, is it not justified for us to look into that problem and see how the problem can be resolved without breaking the State, if possible, by giving the protection which is needed and by bringing about a peaceful relationship between all regions of the State?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Sir, on a point of order. We would be very happy to hear a lucid exposition by Shri Dange. But, let him confine himself to the question of privilege.

MR. CHAIRMAN : As the hon. Member knows very well, every speaker has referred to the background material.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : But the background material should be relevant.

SHRI S. A. DANGE : How was Naxalbari relevant to this discussion? Yet, it was referred to by members. Why did he not get up at that time? Even though the reference to Naxalbari was very lucid, he simply laughed at it. And yet, Naxalbari is not covered by a Special Presidential Order whereas Telengana is covered.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : There is no objection to his lucid exposition. But how far is it relevant to the motion before the House?

SHRI S. A. DANGE : My exposition is not at all lucid. It is very bitter and pointed and it hurts you; I know it. I do not want to be lucid.

When the whole policy of this Parliament is being challenged, when an attempt is made by Shri Brahmananda Reddi to prevent Parliament from being seized of this problem in its real perspective, should we not go into it? Therefore, I would have

been happy if the Prime Minister, instead of calling leaders of her own party, had invited leaders of all the parties in this House to discuss this serious problem.

This is a burning problem before Parliament, that a unilingual State is breaking down because the services and the backward regions are not being looked after. But this problem is not related to Andhra alone. It may arise in other parts. There is the Vidarbha problem in Maharashtra. The Nagpur Pact made by the Congress Ministry is being violated and Vidarbha is rising in revolt in Maharashtra. There is the problem of Belgaum. Why do you leave all these problems which are in your jurisdiction, which can be solved under your principles? Why do you wait for a privilege motion to be raised by Shri Madhu Limaye to resolve these problems? Therefore, please accept the position and settle it.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO (Bobbili) : Mr. Chairman, as I have already mentioned earlier, first of all I would like to say that we oppose this privilege motion because it is out of order. Here I would like to point out that privilege is of a quasi-criminal character and, therefore, we must see that this question of privilege should not be misused by this House. Now, what exactly is a privilege and where is the necessity for a privilege? Here I want to impress upon the House that privilege is an exception to the ordinary law of the land. I will explain how privilege is an exception to the ordinary law of the land. Normally, whatever this House or for that matter whatever the other House passes is not law unless we follow the constitutional prescription of allowing it to be passed by both Houses and it is assented to by the President. But, in the case of privilege, it is the prerogative of each House. It can arrest or convict a person under its power of privilege. Such being the unlimited nature of the power of House in the matter of privilege, it should not be misused. Whenever any question of privilege is raised, we have to see whether it is absolutely necessary—I am using the term “absolutely necessary” advisedly. In order to preserve internal

[Shri K. Narayanan Rao]

order of the House or the dignity of the House, it can certainly claim it.

Here I may briefly quote from May's *Parliamentary Practice*. It says :—

"The distinctive mark of a privilege is its ancillary character. The privileges of Parliament are rights which are 'absolutely necessary for the execution of its powers'. They are enjoyed by individual Members, because the House cannot perform its functions without unimpeded use of the services of its Members ; and by each House for the protection of its Members and the vindication of its own authority and dignity."

Now, what is privilege ? Unfortunately, privilege has not been defined anywhere in the Constitution and for that matter in the Rules also. When I referred to May's *Parliamentary Practice*, I did not find the definition but only a description. There is no definition of privilege but only description.

So far as our rules are concerned, they assume that there is privilege and what rule 222 and thereafter provide for is only the procedural aspect. So far as the substantive aspect is concerned, what privilege is, it is undefined. Therefore we have to go back to May's *Parliamentary Practice* again. It is not a definition and we have to call out the definition from what it says under the heading, "What constitutes privilege ?" It says :—

"Parliamentary privilege is the sum of the peculiar rights enjoyed by each House collectively as a constituent part of the High Court of Parliament, and by members of each House individually, without which they could not discharge their functions, and which exceed those possessed by other bodies or individuals. Thus privilege, though part of the law of the land, is to a certain extent an exception from the ordinary law."

Such being the case we have to see whether this privilege is there. According to article 105 certain privileges are defined ;

for instance, the freedom of speech and the freedom from court proceedings have been specifically provided for in the Constitution. In other respects it is left to the House to make a law—it is for Parliament consisting of the two Houses to lay down for the future—what is privilege and until such a law is made by Parliament, whatever privilege is enjoyed by the British House of Commons shall be enjoyed by this House.

Coming to the question of appointment of the committee, let me submit that there is a distinction between 'power' and 'privilege'. Article 105, clause (3) says :—

"In other respects, the powers, privileges and immunities of each House of Parliament, and of the members and the committees of each House, shall be such as may from time to time be defined by Parliament".

Here is a question of a subtle distinction between power and privilege. There is confusion about this particular point and it has been brought out by May's *Parliamentary Practice* ; for instance, the superiority of the House of Commons in all fiscal matters is loosely referred to as financial privilege but in May's *Parliamentary Practice* it is made clear by drawing a distinction between a function, a power and a privilege. I quote :—

"The distinction between privilege and function is not always apparent. Thus the financial powers of the house of Commons, including rights both against the Crown and against the Lords, are sometimes referred to as financial privileges ; it is often a matter of individual choice whether a particular financial right is called a privilege or constitutional power."

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : What is he reading from ?

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : "Financial privilege is more conveniently treated as a special power of the House of Commons, and dealt with" accordingly.

"It is more convenient to reserve the term 'privilege' to certain fundamental rights of each House which are generally accepted as necessary for the exercise of its constitutional functions,"

Now, coming to the question of the power of the House, it is the power of the House to appoint a committee. About that there is no quarrel, but in what matters the power of appointment of a Parliamentary committee could be exercised is a matter on which there is scope for one to debate, discuss and dissent.

In this particular context it is open to the State Chief Minister to interpret the Constitution in his own way and say that the appointment of a parliamentary committee would constitute intervention. We may differ from him. I do not say whether he is right or not, but he is entitled to hold that interpretation of the Constitution and we may quarrel with him and, in spite of whatever the Chief Minister has stated, may still appoint a committee. The hon. Law Minister has clearly stated about the opinion and the way in which the opinion has been expressed not an expression of view, and I have yet to see a situation where the person has been held, for contempt for holding an opinion.

With these remarks, I feel, this privilege motion may be rejected by the House.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR (Palghat) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, Parliament has a right to pass any legislation so far as the States are concerned. The States Reorganisation Commission and the Andhra-Telangana Integration Council were set up after passing a legislation by Parliament under the Constitution.

So far as the present-day situation in Andhra is concerned, it is worsening day by day. Even yesterday, the papers have reported that 25 Congress M. L. As. have also demanded separated separation of Telangana State. The fratricidal war inside the Congress party in Andhra State and in the vested interests is going on. The shootings are taking place ; the students' strikes are going on. It is a serious situation. You

could not solve the situation in Andhra. It is created by the Congress Government in the last 12 years. The Integration Council reported that Rs. 34 crores were not spent for Telangana area. We discussed it in Parliament sometime back.

Now, I am very amazed to hear the Law Minister arguing about article 371 and 355. During 1957 to 1959 period, in Kerala State, whenever our Communist-led Ministry came to power and there was a small incident in some places, the argued to send a Parliamentary delegation to Kerala. Then, in 1968, they argued to send a Parliamentary delegation to Naxalbari. But they are now reluctant to send a Parliamentary delegation to Andhra where the fratricidal war is going on in the Congress Party and even 25 Congress M. L. As have demanded a separate Telangana State. I am not hearing a word from the Members of the ruling Party about that. Even yesterday's paper has reported it. With Mr. Brahmananda Reddy's attitude and top-Congress people's attitude in the last 12 year, such a situation has been created. There are just demands of the Telengana people. Backwardnesses are there ; employment problems are there. We are not taking these issues seriously. Even now they are agitating. The ex-Minister, Mr. Venkatalakshaman, has begun the hunger-strike. The situation is very serious. It is you who have created this situation, not we. At the same time, you are justifying what Mr. Brahmananda Reddy has spoken and what Mr. Brahmanada Reddy has done.

So, Parliament must discuss the situation and take appropriate steps. About this particular issue, the opinion expressed by Mr. Brahmananda Reddy, he might be looking into it. According to my opinion, it is not a breach of privilege. I do not see it as a breach of privilege. I am not supporting the motion of breach of privilege. But we must take serious note of the situation and take appropriate steps. The situation is worsening day by day. These are just demands of the Telengana people. The fratricidal war is going on between the two factions of the Congress party in Andhra Pradesh. Parliament should take serious note of the situation, discuss it and take appropriate steps. to meet the situation.

16 hrs.

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीकान्तम्भा (सम्मम) : सभापति महोदय, आन्ध्र प्रदेश के चीफ़ मिनिस्टर के केस के बारे में कोई प्रिविलेज नहीं है। शान्ति और सुरक्षा के प्रश्न पूर्णतया राज्य सरकार के अधीन हैं। पार्लियामेंट या या केन्द्रीय सरकार को इस मामले में हस्तक्षेप करने का संविधान से कोई अधिकार नहीं है। केवल अमरजेंसी वाले उपबन्धों में ऐसा अधिकार है। इसलिए साधारण परिस्थिति में संसदीय दल को नहीं भेजा जा सकता। केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस बात को स्पष्ट किया है कि आन्ध्र प्रदेश राज्य का पुनर्गठन नहीं होगा। ऐसा कोई सुझाव संसद के आगे नहीं है। इसलिये संसद को इस मामले में हस्तक्षेप करने का अधिकार नहीं है। तेलंगाना में रीजनल कमेटी काम कर रही है जिसका निर्माण राष्ट्रपति के आदेश से हुआ है। इस रीजनल कमेटी कमेटी का शान्ति और सुरक्षा के मामले में कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। अन्त जितने मामले हैं उनका निपटारा राज्य सरकार कर सकती है और कर रही है। मतभेद उत्पन्न होने पर राज्यपाल का निर्णय अन्तिम होगा। इस प्रक्रिया में कोई बाधा नहीं पड़ी है, कोई सैंकट उत्पन्न नहीं हुआ है अभी तक। इसलिये इस संसद् को तेलंगाना के मामलों से छानबीन करने के लिए किसी दल को भेजने की न कोई आवश्यकता है, न कोई अधिकार है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी डाॅंगे साहब और कई दूसरे सदस्यों ने भी कहा है कि नक्सलवाड़ी में एक ऐसी संसदीय कमेटी भेजने को सरकार तैयार थी। इस तरह से नक्सलवाड़ी और तेलंगाना की तुलना नहीं हो सकती। नक्सलवाड़ों में अपने राष्ट्र के अस्तित्व की समस्या थी, वहाँ केन्द्र सरकार का हस्तक्षेप अनुचित नहीं कहा जा सकता।

मैं एक बात मधु लिमये साहब से पूछना

चाहती हूँ कि यिधान में सबको प्रिविलेज प्राप्त है, केवल हमारी पार्लियामेंट को नहीं है। एक प्रिविलेज सबको है। किसी एक हाउस का एकाधिकार नहीं है। इसलिए यदि इस प्रकार का मामला उठाया जाता है तो सभी जगहों में प्रिविलेज के मामलों पर बहस हो सकेगी। इसलिए मैं सदन से कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें कोई प्रिविलेज नहीं है।

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore) : So far as we are concerned, we want to treat this subject in a dispassionate manner. The whole trouble starts when we associate such important issues with the position and office held by certain individuals. Perhaps if this unfortunate gentlemen, Mr. Brahmananda Reddy, had not been a Chief Minister and that too a Congress Chief Minister, all this argument which the Law Minister, brought forward would not have been brought, I want to treat this matter from a different perspective. The first point is whether there was a obligation on the Governor and with this obligation the Parliament is connected, or was intimately connected. I am glad, the law Minister has, to some extent, advocated that, by the President's direction and order, certain obligation was there on the Governor of Andhra Pradesh to see that there was some sort of protection for the regional interests of Telengana. But this obligation has not been discharged. The Governor is appointed by the President and the President acts on the advice of the Council of Ministers, and the Council of Ministers is responsible to this House. Therefore, the matter is called in question in this House. The Chief Minister's statement came suggesting "inference" at a time when the house was discussing the problem. We should not go by the legalistic concept : it is not a question whether a notice was given or not. It is a fact that it was within the knowledge and cognizance of the Chief Minister that the House was discussing that matter. So it was highly improper on the part of the Chief Minister to say anything on this topic, and it was highly objectionable on his part to speak about "interference" the parliamentary Committee is liking because in the affairs of the State. This is the first point.

My second point, which I would now put before you is this. After all, what were we discussing? We were discussing the appointment of a Parliamentary Committee not to go and abuse or scold or to do certain political things as some hon. Member suggested. Our approach was to heal the wound, to start a dialogue, to discuss with the people of Telengana and to tell them that there is a higher body in India which is also deeply concerned with the affairs in Telengana. We want to tell them that we are there to protect them if any wrong has been done by the Congress Ministers there. This was with good intentions. Respecting these good intentions the Home Minister requested the Speaker who is rated more than the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, to appoint a Committee. At this moment the Chief Minister says that if this Committee is appointed, it will amount to interference. May I say that this statement is meant to sabotage the formation of a Parliamentary Committee. Any statement which was made with *mala fide* intentions to sabotage certain work done by this Parliament, having said that it will interfere with the affairs of the State, would also, most humbly I put it to the Law Minister, constitute a breach of privilege of the House. The Minister says that Members make a privileged group for themselves. Privilege is everything to everybody and as far as I am concerned, it does not mean anything. Every time we come out and say that we have certain rights, but you say no privilege is involved. Did you not hear from us that privileges must be codified and certain rights must be there to protect us from the tyranny of vested group? The rights of Parliament Members must be spelled out and protected. It is unfortunate that the Law Minister comes and says that there is no privilege involved. I am really sorry that he should have treated this matter in such a cavalier fashion. He should have said 'Yes, for M. Ps. privilege is necessary and should be codified. The members should be protected and members should be allowed to do things freely and put forth their points of view fearlessly. To me, an impression went on that he is going to ridicule the little privilege which we have, which we try to establish from

various decisions here and there. Therefore, I consider that there is a *prima facie* case. Let it be examined. If there is nothing, then the Committee will say no privilege has been tampered with by the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh or whoever he may be, can 'go scot-free. Therefore, to me there is a *prima facie* case and these matters should be examined by the Committee.

One thing. There is one tendency now developing which I would like the Home Minister to understand. Now after the linguistic States, a second phenomenon is developing—within the linguistic States the demand for formation of another State. We should do something quickly and immediately and try to understand the reason of such demands, their fears and aspirations, the reason of their anger and find out a solution for it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will have to call upon Mr. Madhu Limaye now to reply to the debate. After all if I allow some hon. Members, it will be only repetition. I am sorry I cannot accommodate any more members.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कानून मंत्री का भाषण सुनने के बाद मुझे याद आई—तीसरे वर्ग मजिस्ट्रेट की अदालत में एक दफा जब मैं बैठा था तो उस समय जो बहस मैंने वहां पर सुनी उस की आज मुझको याद आई। कानून मंत्री ने जो दलीलें दी हैं वे इतनी हास्यस्पद हैं कि कुछ ही मिनटों के अन्दर मैं इनके एक एक तर्क को काटूंगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, सबसे पहले उन्होंने कहा कि प्रिविलेज का यह सवाल इसलिए नहीं उठ सकता है क्योंकि सदन के सामने पार्लियामेंट्री कमेटी नियुक्त करने का कोई सुझाव नहीं था।

सभी लोगों ने बताया, बार बार बहसों के दौरान में आंध्र के ऊपर जब बहस हुई उस समय भी बार बार सदस्यों ने सुझाव दिया और

[श्री मधु लिमये]

कांग्रेसी सदस्यों ने भी सुझाव दिया कि संसदीय समिति का निर्माण होना चाहिए। इतना ही नहीं इसके लिए विवाद को एक दिन स्थगित रखा गया और गृह मंत्री जी को मौका दिया गया कि वह सोच विचार करके कमेटी के बारे में अपनी राय दें। लेकिन यहां हमने देखा कि अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्रीर प्रधान मंत्री दोनों के बीच में एक माने में एक दूसरे के ऊपर जिम्मेदारी डालने की बात चल रही थी जबकि स्पीकर साहब ने कहा था कि मेरे लिए यह बड़ा इम्बैरेसिंग है। ऐसी हालत में इस के बारे में निर्णय गृह मंत्री जी और सरकार को करना चाहिए था वह उन्होंने नहीं किया जबकि कांग्रेस के सदस्यों ने भी मांग की थी कि संसदीय कमेटी का निर्माण होना चाहिए। इस दलील में कोई तथ्य नहीं है कि चूंकि औपचारिक प्रस्ताव नहीं था, फौरन मोशन नहीं था इसलिए संसदीय समिति का मामला सदन के विचाराधीन नहीं था। बल्कि मैं यह आरोप करना चाहता हूं कि ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी ने जान बूझकर इस तरह का बयान देकर केंद्र सरकार को डराने की कोशिश की है, पार्लियामेंट को डराने की कोशिश की है और सदस्यों को डराने की कोशिश की है ताकि वह संसदीय कमेटी की नियुक्ति का विरोध करें।

सभापति महोदय, दूसरे उन्होंने कहा कि यह गम्भीर मामला नहीं है, यह फिबिलस है। ऐसा कह कर मंत्री महोदय मेरी आलोचना नहीं कर रहे हैं बल्कि स्पीकर साहब की ही वह आलोचना कर रहे हैं। जिसे स्पीकर साहब ने अपनी अनुमति दी और उनकी अनुमति से इसे एजेंडा पेपर पर रखा गया वह फिबिलस है ऐसा कह कर वह उनकी आलोचना कर रहे हैं मेरी आलोचना वह थोड़े ही कर रहे हैं। हमारे नियमों के अन्तर्गत उन को यह अधिकार प्राप्त है। अब जिन मामलों में उनको लगता है कि कोई दम नहीं है अथवा तथ्य नहीं है ऐसे मामलों को उठाने की वह अनुमति ही नहीं देते हैं। कानून मंत्री ने और

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा ने एक माने में इसको फिबिलस मोशन कह कर स्पीकर साहब की ही आलोचना की है। उन के उपर रिप्लिकेशन कास्ट किया है और इसका जवाब मुझे देने की जरूरत ही नहीं है।

सभापति महोदय, बाकी जहां तक मेरा सवाल है मैं कानून मंत्री जी से और श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा से पूछना चाहता हूं कि सबसे ज्यादा विशेषाधिकार के प्रस्ताव इस सदन में मैंने रखे हैं और अधिक से अधिक मेरे प्रस्ताव कमेटी के पास गये हैं और कमेटी ने मेरे हक में फैसला दिया है, क्या मैं साधारण नागरिकों के खिलाफ कभी कोई प्रस्ताव देता हूं? मैं किसी साधारण नागरिक के खिलाफ विशेषाधिकार का प्रस्ताव नहीं देता हूं। मैं हमेशा मगरमच्छों के और मंत्रियों के पीछे पड़ता हूं। उनके जो भ्रष्टाचार के मामले होते हैं, पुलिस द्वारा जो जुल्म किया जाता है, अधिकारियों के द्वारा जो भूठी गवाही दी जाती है पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी के सामने, ये सारे मामले मैं उठाता हूं और ये तमाम मामले विशेषाधिकार समिति के सामने गये हैं। हां, हो सकता है कि जिस तरीके से इस हथियार के इस्तेमाल से भूतपूर्व मंत्री सुब्रह्मण्यम और शचिन चौधरी को तकलीफ हुई उसी तरीके से श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा साहेबा के नेता के दिल में भी कुछ तकलीफ मेरे प्रीविलेज के हथियार से हुई है। मोरारजी भाई को, आप जानते ही हैं कि उनको बड़ी पीड़ा हुई मेरे मानहानि के नोटिस से इसलिए उनका गुस्सा मेरी समझ में आता है। इसलिए मैं इस पर और बहस नहीं करना चाहता हूं लेकिन इस बात का यह प्रमाण है कि जिन-जिन लोगों के खिलाफ मैंने प्रस्ताव उठाए, अंत में जनता सार्वभौम है और जनता के सुब्रह्मण्यम, शचिन चौधरी, पाटिल इन सभी लोगों को गिरा कर यह साबित किया है कि मैं जो काम कर रहा था वह बिल्कुल सही था और आप लोग जो कह रहे हैं उसमें बिल्कुल कोई दम नहीं है।

यह जो कहा गया है कि प्रिविलेज के हथियार का राजनैतिक दृष्टिकोण से इस्तेमाल होता है तो मेरा कहना है कि हर चीज में राजनीति है। अगर राजनीति नहीं होती तो पार्लियामेंट काहे के लिए होती? आंध्र का मामला राजनैतिक है। ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी का बयान भी पूरा राजनैतिक है। बयान भी उस बड़े आदमी से आया है, मैंने किसी साधारण आदमी के खिलाफ नहीं रक्खा है, जिन्होंने यह तेलंगाना सेफ गार्ड्स के एग्जिमेंट को, करार को माना कि तेलंगाना को सेफ-गार्ड्स दिये जायें, स्वयं ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी कबूल करते हैं कि उसे तोड़ा गया। क्या कबूल करते हैं :

There were lapses in the implementation of this policy.

जो स्वयं अपराधी हैं और कबूल करता है कि मेरा कसूर है वह आकर हमको कहता है कि अगर आप संसदीय कमेटी नियुक्त करेंगे तो हस्तक्षेप होगा। इसलिए वह जो कानून मंत्री साधारण लोगों के बारे में बड़ी सहायुभूति दिखा रहे थे तो मैं उन्हें बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि मेरा प्रस्ताव किसी साधारण व्यक्ति के खिलाफ नहीं है। आप जैसे लोगों के खिलाफ, ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी के खिलाफ है जिन्होंने आंध्र प्रदेश की जनता का सत्यानाश किया है, आग लगाई है उन लोगों के खिलाफ मेरा प्रस्ताव है।

जहां तक पार्लियामेंट में प्रिविलेज के मामले उठाये जाने का ताल्लुक है तो मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि सबसे पुरानी पार्लियामेंट ब्रिटेन की है। उसके बारे में एक बड़े जो संविधान के पण्डित हैं किल्मुर उन्होंने पार्लियामेंट के विशेषाधिकार के बारे में लिखा है। इंग्लैंड की पार्लियामेंट ने प्रिविलेज का इस्तेमाल किया उसके बारे में यह वाक्य है। मैं चाहूंगा कि माननीय सदस्य 105 धारा पढ़ें। इंग्लैंड की पार्लियामेंट के जो अधिकार हैं वही हमारे अधिकार हैं। इंग्लैंड के लोकतंत्रीय संघर्ष की पृष्ठभूमि हमें मद्देनजर रखनी चाहिए। उन्होंने कहा है :

Privilege was a weapon used by Parliament in its democratic struggle against absolute monarchy.

राजनीति की बात है। इंग्लैंड में यह इस तरीके से आया।

Privilege was a weapon used by Parliament in its democratic struggle against absolute monarchy.

और मैं भी उन लोगों के गलत कामों को, भ्रष्टाचारों को और देश की बर्बादी का जो काम कर रहे हैं उसको मैदान में लाने के लिए उसका भंडाफोड़ करने के लिए उनको बेनकाब करने के लिए, मैं प्रिविलेज के हथियार का इस्तेमाल करता हूँ और जब तक इस सदन की सेवा में रहूंगा जरूर करता रहूंगा।

कानून मंत्री ने क्या क्या यहां पर दलीलें दीं? दलीलें दीं कि पार्लियामेंट के कार्यक्षेत्र का कैसे सवाल आता है? नक्सलबाड़ी की भी याद दिलाई। मैंने शुरू में ही कहा था कि मेरी राय में मुल्क में जितनी समस्याएं हैं उन सभी समस्याओं पर गौर करने का और उसका अध्ययन करने का हमें अधिकार है। नक्सलबाड़ी के बारे में भी हम ने यही सुझाव दिया था। मैंने ही स्वयं इस बात को स्पष्ट किया कि नक्सलबाड़ी और आंध्र वाली बात अलग स्तर पर है क्योंकि नक्सलबाड़ी के बारे में मैं सिर्फ अध्ययन की बात करता था यहां मैं अपने कर्तव्य पूर्ति की बात करता हूँ। केवल हमारा अधिकार ही नहीं है हमारा यह कर्तव्य है क्योंकि संविधान की दफा 371 में प्रेसीडेंट आर्डर निकालता है। उसके तहत गवर्नर की स्पेशल रिस्पॉसिबिलिटी है। उन्होंने तर्क के लिए, कानून मंत्री ने तो कम से कम कबूल किया है कि गवर्नर की स्पेशल रिस्पॉसिबिलिटी का जहां सवाल आयेगा तो उसे प्रेसीडेंट के निर्देश पर चलना चाहिए। अब प्रेसीडेंट न तानाशाह है न गवर्नर तानाशाह है। प्रेसीडेंट के निर्देश का मतलब सरकार का निर्देश, जिस

[श्री मधु लिमये]

का कि दायित्व इस सदन की ओर है और वह हमारा पूरा कार्यक्षेत्र है। आंध्र प्रदेश का निर्माण हमने किया, आंध्र प्रदेश मैनगरिकों के बारे में संरक्षण देने का कानून हमने पास किया। दुबारा पास किया और तीसरी बार रीजनल कमेटी के निर्माण के लिए प्रेसीडेंटल आर्डर राष्ट्र-पति के द्वारा जारी कराया जिसका कि दायित्व भी सरकार की माफत इस सदन की ओर है। इसलिए यह केवल अध्ययन का मामला नहीं है। बल्कि अपने कर्तव्यों की पूर्ति करने का मामला है। अगर साधारण नागरिकों की बात होती तो मैं बिल्कुल ध्यान नहीं देता लेकिन आंध्र प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री जो स्वयं अपराधी हैं वह जब हमारे कार्यक्षेत्र पर आक्रमण करना चाहते हैं, पार्लियामेंट और उसके सदस्यों को दबाना चाहते हैं तो मानहानि का सवाल जरूर उठता है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि सदन मेरे प्रस्ताव को कबूल करे और समिति उसके ऊपर विचार करे। उसके बाद आपको जो करना हो वह करिये। कम से कम यह सदन पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी की नियुक्ति करके इस बात को प्रतिष्ठापित करे कि सदन के कार्यक्षेत्र पर जो आक्रमण करने वाले लोग हैं और उसे चुनौती देने वाले जो लोग हैं उनको हम सही जवाब दे सकते हैं और देंगे।

16.20 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the question of privilege against the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh be referred to the Committee of Privileges for investigation and report."

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, I take item number 6.—Paper laid on the Table, Mr. Sethi.

6.20½ hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

INDUSTRIAL FINANCE CORPORATION OF INDIA (PAYMENT OF GRATUITY TO EMPLOYEES) REGULATIONS

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Industrial Finance Corporation of India (Payment of Gratuity to Employees) Regulations, 1968 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd March, 1969, under sub-section (3) of section 43 of the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-629/69].

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Fernandes.

PETITION RE. PREVENTION OF FOOD ADULTERATION ACT

श्री जालं फरनेन्डोज (बम्बई-दक्षिण) : मैं खाद्य अपमिश्रण निवारण, अधिनियम, 1954 तथा इसके अधीन बनाये गये नियमों के बारे में श्री हेमराज वेर्षी हरिया तथा अन्य व्यक्तियों की एक याचिका पेश करता हूँ।

16.21 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—Contd. MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS —Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now we shall take up further discussion on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of External Affairs.

SHRI SANT BUX SINGH (Fatehpur) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the demands of the Ministry of External Affairs. I would like this occasion to begin.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Just a minute. Before the lunch hour, there was a query and a request for a statement. But

as I have admitted now the Calling Attention Notice, I think that it would be appropriate to have a statement made tomorrow and I would permit questions on that.

SHRI S. RUNDU (Balasore) : May I submit one thing? We had also filed calling attention notice two or three days before. But they were rejected. I would request you to club those calling attention notices with that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That would be done.

SHRI A. S. SAIGAL (Bilaspur) : I have already submitted my short notice question on that point.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Calling attention notices are also there.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : As I said, External Affairs Ministry's demands are now being discussed. We would consider this also. Now, Mr. Sant Bux Singh may continue his speech.

SHRI SANT BUX SINGH : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like us to look at the world situation as it prevails today. It would be fair also for the hon. Members of the Opposition to do so in order to enable them to give prescriptions and judge the policy of our Government.

Two years ago, I made a reference in this House stating that the Soviet Union and the United States were coming together for quite some time. This was not taken so seriously at that time. To talk about blocks having been dissolved is almost outdated to-day. The extent to which the U. S. Soviet understanding has gone can best be illustrated by a despatch from Washington about President Nixon's Press Conference.

The despatch says :

"Mr. Nixon's conciliatory tone towards the Soviet Union was so marked that at several points he went so far as to explain why Russia was compelled to act in the ambivalent way it did in Vietnam and West Asia where even while supplying the belli-

gerents with large quantities of arms, Russia recognised the danger of tensions."

There was a time when some nations showed no understanding or friendship with the other camp. To-day the President of the U. S. is at pains to explain the policies and action of the Soviet Government.

My hon. friend, Shri Piloo Mody, the other day, was talking about our having ditched President Tito. I would like to answer Shri Mody in Mr. Tito's words. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the spirit that prevails between the Soviet Union and the United States to-day is a triumph not for the spirit of John Foster Dulles but for the spirit of Jawaharlal Nehru, and in the words of President Tito, which I hope my friends of the Swatantra Party will ponder over : "For us Jawaharlal Nehru is not dead. He still lives, for his ideas live, and we who have remained after him are trying to relive those ideas and after us others will continue our work."

We tried for the big powers to come together. But this itself is one of the things that has caused new problems to many of the smaller countries of the world, because an understanding merely between superpowers is not enough if that understanding is not in the interest of a large majority of mankind. The United States has not only moved to friendship with the Soviet Union, but I would like this House to note not that I have any secret information at my command, but it is going to be an understanding between the United States and China in the near future. There were indications to this effect in the election stances taken by the politicians in the United States. It has also been said that Pakistan was permitted its friendship with China by the United States to whom it owed great many obligations.

When we come to Europe—Sir, I am placing these facts before the House so that the Members can visualise the situation in which our country finds itself today—as for the major powers of Europe are concerned, they are very much interested in China holding Russia on the eastern border because consequently the pressure on the western border decreases. Only recently, Mr. Will Brandt, the West German Foreign Minister, has spoken about China being a great power

[Shri Sant Bux Singh]

for bringing about peace in the Far East. This has been taken note of and the Soviet representative in many ways has expressed concern over the growing friendship between West Germany and China.

There is another power that we have to take note of when we look at the world today and that power is Japan. On the day this debate started, Japan had concluded a 70-million American Dollar trade pact with China, while on the other side it continues to recognise Formosa. Japan has tremendous economic power and she can produce the Atom Bomb any day that she wants. In the assembly of Nations, it is Japan that wants to take the fourth place. Whether it is obtaining a seat in the Security Council or whether it is trying to stop the influence of our country in the Southeast Asian countries, one finds that Japan and we are not looking at things in compatible ways. Therefore, Sir, what had been said two years ago, that the four super-powers would act and interact on our door-steps, has come true and it is in this context that we have to view our policies today.

I have left out the Soviet Union thus far. It is in our relationship with the Soviet Union that many fruitful things have happened. Between the Soviet Union and us there has been a great amount of friendship. The Soviet Union has helped us in the past in many ways. But today the Soviet Union is the victim of 2000 border skirmishes between herself and China. We welcome the move by the Soviets when they want to settle the border dispute with China by peaceful means. When the Soviet Union wants peace in the Indian sub-continent, it is something worth Contending. It was at Tashkent that the understanding between the Soviet Union and the U. S. A. was first put into practice. This friendship was tested at the cost of or to the benefit of India and Pakistan.

I have no doubt it is the sincere desire of the Soviet Union to befriend India, but from the way things are proceeding, I would like to utter the greatest note of warning that can possibly be uttered to our friends in the Soviet Union. It is being said again and again that the new military regime in Pakistan is looked upon with favour by those that matter in the Soviet Union. It cannot

be forgotten that most of the arms deal with the Soviet Union was negotiated by Gen. Yahya Khan. Whatever else the Soviet Union may or may not learn from the US there is one thing that she surely ought to learn; that is that by bolstering military regimes, neither do you help the people of the country concerned, nor do you further your cause.

Today God knows how much the US counts for in Pakistan. Supply of armaments is neither good for Pakistan, nor does it do any good for the Soviet Union, nor is it good for us.

When it comes to Pakistan itself, we must remember that there are a great many people in this country who constantly feel that they know everything about Pakistan. It is forgotten that between 1947 and 1967, 150 million new births took place in our sub-continent. When we talk about the generational gap in our own politics, we ought to remember that more than two-thirds of the populations of these countries are new, populations that have not known British imperialism, people who have not known the struggle that was carried on or the bitter warfare that took place between the communities.

An entirely new approach has to be established between our country and Pakistan because whatever be the disputes between Pakistan and us, it should be evident to all mankind that these disputes are not going to be resolved by the supply of arms; they are not going to be resolved by foreign powers' interference. They will be resolved by the peoples of these two countries, and when the proper spirit grows in Pakistan, Kashmir will be too small a thing to block a solution; till that proper spirit grows, there is no method by which any country should feel that it can take away even an inch of our territory, because however divided we might be, however much we might quarrel notwithstanding how many parties or regions we might split ourselves into, if there is one thing that this country has shown, it is that, in the face of foreign aggression, in the face of foreign exploitation, the people of the country rise as a man.

What is happening in Pakistan is a matter of great concern to us. It is a

matter of great sorrow to us, because in Pakistan we wish a democratic government we wish a government which falls in line with the aspirations of the people. It is important to the super-powers of the world who supply arms to bear this mind. A mere look at the military outlay of a country like the United States staggers one. In 1929 the military outlay of the USA was 1 billion 77 million dollars; in 1968-69, the estimate is 80 billion dollars, nearly 74 times more. The percentage of national income spent for military purposes in the Soviet Union is 20, which makes it almost equally proportionate to what is spent by the US. When you are producing arms on this scale, when you are busy competing in the production of modern armaments, your armaments are becoming obsolescent and these armaments are dumped on poorer and more backward countries.

So while it is a good thing that the super-powers have come together, if their coming together means that the identity of the smaller nations is lost, we still have a long way to go. It is not only in this sphere that one sees it. We are in the midst of what is known as the Development Decade. As this decade unfolds itself and nearly draws to close, what does one find? That in the developed countries, the richer countries, the industrialised countries, their per capita income has been added to by 60 dollars, while in the poorer countries, the countries that were supposed to be helped, the increase has been less than 2 dollars. The gap between the industrialised and less industrialised, between the rich and poorer nations, increases every day and acute problems of economic inequality face us. While inaugurating the UNBTAD, our Prime Minister rightly said—they are words worth remembering for us as also other developing nations :

"Poverty cannot be the destiny of the majority of mankind."

As poverty grows, the aid that comes almost cancels itself. It is estimated that by 1973, the poorer countries will be giving back to the richer countries more than they receive,

Coming to China, one feels that a great amount has been achieved in terms of sheer

revolutionary doctrine—nothing has thrilled me mentally more than reading the writings of Comrade Mao Tse-tung—but when it comes to actual practice, when Comrade Mao's ultimate aim is to replace the Communist Party, the peoples' Party, by a military regime, when figures from Hungary tell us that 80 million dollars of the export of China is in narcotics, how much can one believe in the ideology of the Chinese Communist Party? Even more staggering is a statement made by Comrade Mao, that has received little attention. He has said :

"The Soviet Union occupies an area of 22 million square Kilometres while its population is only 200 million. It is time to put an end to this allotment."

If lands are to be occupied on the basis of per head possession one is not quite certain how our friends in China will start and where they will end. Yet, no matter how much madness there is in any part of the world, country like ours, which has consistently taken a humanistic, idealistic and progressive stand, should not withdraw or shirk from keeping its minds open for all those who tread on the right path, be it in China or any other country.

I would like to point out that a very good start has been made in the last few years in terms of our paying attention to our neighbours, in terms of delegations that have gone and in terms of visits of officials and especially the visits of our Prime Minister, because there is a role meant for India and that role always is that India has to be at the spearhead of the nations that are exploited and oppressed. That we have had a good effect even in causes as distant as the Arab cause is simplified by the growth of the Palestinian movement; and the growth of E I fattah guerillas is a vindication of India's stand of the Arab movement being a secular movement. Not only that. A significant statement was made by Mr. Zulifiquar Ali Bhutto, the erstwhile Foreign Minister of Pakistan, namely ;

"We have come to the conclusion that the Arabs can no longer be approached on the basis of religion. It is only a secular approach that will do".

[Shri Sant Bux Singh]

Not only in West Asia or in the UNCTAD, but at a great many places, the stand of this country has been vindicated.

What is required is, as stated by the opposition that, we should talk less. But we should not get caught in the trap of being empirical at the cost of the moral aspirations of our people. I would suggest to the Foreign Minister that we badly need a policy planning cell in the external Affairs Ministry composed not merely of Foreign Service people but also of public men and professors, so that there is an exchange of ideas. There is one thing that has always to be understood in the context of our country and that is that you have to speak to our people in terms of their moral aspirations, to touch their heart and emotions to arouse their moral indignation. Merely being unipractical will not do nor speaking to them in mundane terms.

President De Gaulle has pointed out that India is necessary for the equilibrium of the world. If India has to speak any voice that makes sense and as distinct from other people, it has to be the voice of our people, who while humble and poor are still for justice, still for uprightness and still for equality.

SHRI M.L. SONDHAI (New Delhi) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, when the Parliament of India addresses itself to the question of foreign policy it is but natural that we should seek to discuss matters in a wider perspective, a perspective in which this Parliament is the supreme forum of the Indian people and address itself to those dealings of nations in war and peace which are inevitable as the course of human history tells us. Those spirits which incarnated themselves during our national moment here in India gave us a mandate according to which our own realistic urge for freedom will also mingle with these of other nations for freedom. That is the basic urge in us, but not in some dreamy way.

The preceding speaker will forgive me if I say he almost lulled me to sleep in the concluding part of his address. What we need is a certain activism. What we expect from the Minister of Foreign Affairs is a certain pointed interest in particular problems. The problem that occurs to me first

of all is that we look at our map and we have a fashion of hanging our map, in the way it is now we forget our Indian Ocean. Put the map with the Equator above you and the Minister of Foreign Affairs will be aware of India's vital connection with the Indian Ocean. There are winds of change blowing from the Indian Ocean area. Some of these bear good tidings but others cause us concern and even lack of sleep at night. What do we see here? Complacency we see and we see that there is an effort to tell us that God is in heaven and everything is right with the world. The Minister of External Affairs, may I beseech him in the name of the Indian nation, has an obligation first of all to attend to problems of national security. There should be, therefore, a very clear appreciation the role of power, political power and naval power, in the Indian Ocean. Our watch-words today should be peace-keeping in the Indian Ocean area, fire-prevention in the Indian Ocean area and peace-observation in the Indian Ocean area.

What do we see? We see this Government does not place any priority for seeking that corporation amongst those who live in this area, who can accept India as a maritime personality. We find that while the changing power structure in the Indian Ocean has caused concern to other South-East Asian countries, it has even led the Australians who used to regard themselves as having come from Europe and belonging intellectually and emotionally to Europe to try to develop a forward military concept, even the small city State of Singapore has thought in terms of active diplomacy, Cambodia under its brilliant leader Sihanouk is trying to develop realistic changes in its policy in accordance with the changing power structure, while there is a new thinking on the part of Indonesia and while Malaya and Philippines are actively concerned with these problems, the Indian Minister of External Affairs and his distinguished colleague the Defence Minister are, totally indifferent to these vital matters it seem to me, experiencing some peace which has come to them from some vedantic experience. When we tell them, when we bring to their notice what are the implications of British withdrawal from Asia in the end of 1971, they give an answer which is something like this : do not look at the outside world ; dwell on your own soul within. But that does not seem to be their philosophy when

it comes to matters of statecraft, when their own personal interests are involved.

I am reminded of a joke or anecdote. After signing the Munich Pact, it seems by mistake Herr Hitler carried away the umbrella of Mr. Chamberlain. At that time Mr. Chamberlain protested, saying "Why are you carrying away my umbrella? I want it back." Herr Hitler had a sense of humour. So, he replied: "But you gave me half of Czechoslovakia; you did not grumble; but about your umbrella you are grumbling?" "Yes," Mr. Chamberlain coolly replied: "Because, it is my umbrella". Similarly, when it is a question of their own party matter, when it is a Ministership, of Deputy Ministership, they will campaign, they will lobby, they will do everything but when it comes to the question of these changes in the power position of the Indian Ocean, or India becoming a naval power, they do not seem to have any interest at all.

I do not want to run down the achievements of our armed forces but, at the same time, I do not want to be complacent. I say here with all responsibility that our naval performance to 1962 and in 1965 left much to be desired. We know certain movements of our ships were there, but we still do not have that understanding of our own shores and the understanding of the naval techniques which must be employed if we have to command a significant position in this Ocean. It is not for us to hear from the hon. Minister that Indian Ocean is not Indian. It is Indian in the sense that it is a place where we want Indian power and Indian influence; we want prosperity; we want peaceful navigation; we want to prevent intrusion in these waters by those powers which have now become interested in this region for power rivalry outside.

AN HON. MEMBER : What is your suggestion ?

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : I am coming to that. My suggestion would be that we have a navy which will produce concentration of hard-hitting power which can deter the intruders. I have no sense of shame in saying that we must instill

fear in others, righteous fear, not fear which leads others to feel oppressed but where they think "India which represents a proud people, who mean no ill-will to the world but who are prepared to defend their rights, is a naval power to reckon with."

I do not wish to say anything about the Soviet Union that may tend to spoil our relations with that country, because I believe that the Soviet Union and India share many ties and I and my party would like to preserve and strengthen those ties. But when it comes to the question of issues like Czechoslovakia, we feel that what the Soviet Union does goes against its own principles and against the principles of world community. Similarly, what the Soviet Union is now trying to do in the Indian Ocean should cause us some concern. I do not know if the hon. Minister is aware, last year in March the Soviet Pacific Fleet came to India on a goodwill visit and we welcomed it at the Madras port. But certain questions arose in my mind about this goodwill visit. While it took the Soviet Pacific Fleet a day less than two weeks to come all the way from Vladivostok to India, it took them as many as eleven days in travelling from India to Somalia. How many soundings were made on the way and how many navigational charts were drawn? What was done to have a check on these things? The hon. Minister does not seem to be very much concerned about it.

We, on this side of the House, believe that in South East Asia now have our primary commitment of our defence and foreign policy. We have no hesitation in welcoming that relations between India and Burma show an improvement in the sense that the border demarcation has been completed a month in advance of schedule; we do not grudge paying a compliment to whoever is responsible for this achievement, but that is a drop in the ocean when you look at the senseless destruction that is going on in Vietnam. We get statements from here, statements galore, that they want to do something, but what is concrete that they have done? Have they urged matters which they themselves have raised earlier? Do we

[Shri M. L. Sondhi]

not need some kind of standstill agreement? Must the senseless bloodshed go on when those talks are going on when those talks are going on in Paris? Has this Government tried to exert its moral influence and political influence on Hanoi and Saigon and has it tried to tell them to respect at least the sentiments of their population, which is a Buddhist population which believes in peace, that message that went from India? In parenthesis I would say that the government do not treat the Buddhists well in our own country, the birth-place of Lord Buddha. We know what is happening in Ladakh where there is much trouble brewing and yet they do not understand what the repercussions will be on the rest of the Buddhist world.

I do suggest a grand reconciliation of conflicts in Asia because I think that this is the area where our sense of purpose will yield fulfilment. But I recall that during one of my visits to South-east Asia I was told that hon. Minister, Shri Dinesh Singh, himself had cancelled his visit to one of the South-east Asian countries because he had to attend an important meeting of the Congress Working Committee or the A. I. C. or something here. If this is the way we treat these countries, which are our brother countries, no wonder what the results are!

I would suggest that some efforts be made to put strength into these South-east Asian countries, a belief that we and they have a common destiny. As is known, we have made rapid advances in nuclear energy. I will certainly suggest a nuclear agency for South-east Asia where we invite these countries to co-operate with us.

I would also suggest a very special relationship with Japan because I believe that now is the time to make a political investment in Japan and go with it towards the future technology and regional co-operation.

I would also say that certain other ideas, which are rigidly binding the Minister of External Affairs in the matter of recognition, be given up and diplomatic relations be created with Taiwan, not because of any

spectacular motive but just because it is good to realistic in these matters. Whether it is the Hallstein Doctrine or any other doctrine which tells us not to have relations with the political entities, I would reject it *in toto* and I would recommend the same to this House.

I would also say that we will have to make up for some of the errors that we had made in the past. It is no use covering it up. We have a new Foreign Minister but I think he will become stale very soon unless he takes a determined attitude to bring about some rethinking in the corridors of the South Block.

Take the question of Tibet. This is the tenth anniversary of the Historic uprising in Lhasa. I know my hon. friends here on left have sometimes been carried away by words and have said that Tibet is an integral part of China. But where did this thought come from? I find that it came from the rather ill-advised delegation of the the Soviet Union to the General Assembly. That delegation was not at all well prepared on the subject. It is now for India to understand that at the time of consideration of this matter before the United Nations we had in fact made an error because we forgot that Tibet had been free of external control for several centuries. All this data and material is available in the Foreign Office. May I ask the hon. Minister if he is prepared to published a white paper on the subject dealing with the use of illegal force by the Chinese when they occupied a country which we had recognised as *de facto* independent, and also whether he is prepared to analyse, with the help of the material available with him, whether the treaty which the Chinese imposed on the Tibetans in 1951 has any juridical value at all. Also, I would like to analyse whether the 1954 agreement is at all good in law.

May I urge before this House that when it refers to the Dalai Lama, a habit has been created of referring to him as somebody who belongs to a vanishing order? I can say after a detailed study of his writings that he is a modern mind and is a person who represents for this country and the world the urge of the Tibetan people to preserve themselves. This is something which we should recognise and not do as the Home Ministry of India does which almost

treats the Dalai Lama as a political prisoner and which harasses Tibetan citizens. I find, the Home Minister of India is still functioning in some antediluvian fashion; it does not understand that in the context of the world situation the Tibetans are our allies. They are our esteemed friends here because we look forward to the day when a different Central Asian arrangement will become a reality and some new pattern will emerge there which will enable the various communities and nationalities and thereto live in peace. That hope we will not give up.

Nearer home, what is happening in Pakistan? I wish to say it on behalf of the Bharatiya Jana Sangh that our commitment to peace with the people of Pakistan is a real one. I also wish to say that this commitment is based on a practical outlook and on realistic considerations. We realise that a lot of propaganda has been done against us and we will do our best to remove that propaganda by concrete actions. But for the time being, I would ask you, when we talk in terms of a creative Indian outlook on Pakistan, the hon. Members somewhere should not rush to the conclusion that we are asking for interference in Pakistan. It is not at that level. It is a level which concerns this Parliament as to the future of India and the future of Asia. Can we contemplate a few months or years from now that a Biafra type of situation could arise in East Pakistan. in East Bengal? Can we visualise that something like that could happen and that the sheer military terror should be used to suppress people? Do we not remember our common links in East Bengal? Do we not remember Nasrul Islam? Do we not remember all the voyages Poet Rabindranath Tagore made on the river Padma? Those are not just airy dreams. Those should be related to life and liberty in our continent. We would have wished that the relationship between India and Pakistan on the border would have been as that is between, let us say, Canada and United States of America. But that was the responsibility of this Government. They have not been able to achieve it or their counter-parts in Pakistan. We must face clearly the human situation. I do not know if the hon. Minister of Foreign Affairs is flattered by the fact that his rather insipid

statement the other day was displayed in Pakistani papers and preclaimed as the support to the military rule there. I think, that is not a matter on which he should feel smug because he should here take the opportunity to present some ideas for the future and those ideas, for example, would be how the geographical situation of East Pakistan and the economic requirement of East Pakistan may be considered as part of the Asian pattern which we see in the future.

A similar country is Austria in Europe. Let us, therefore, imbibe the example of Austria with the best means for the preservation of the individuality of East Pakistan. We have no territorial claims or aspirations on East Pakistan. But their own individuality will be best preserved on the Austrian pattern in terms of some idea of neutrality. Otherwise, I warn this House and I warn the hon. Minister that the dangerous edges of international spheres of power will cut East Pakistan to pieces. This will remain even if we in the Bharatiya Jana Sangh make hundred pledges of non-interference. I am, therefore, suggesting that this Government must develop some idea of resolving conflict. Let us not say that we will not interfere. On the other hand, our attitude, our interference or our attention should be a benign one and it should be some sort of an enlightened application of facts which will result in knowing how human beings could resolve their conflicts.

Let us take the question of the Middle-East. We find there that this Government has made its own task more difficult. Is it fitted out for a role of mediation when it does not recognise or does not have diplomatic relations with Israel? I ask this question with all emphasis because, I believe, India has a role to play in bringing the conflict level down and India will be able to play a better role, even if the hon. Minister claims that the Arabs are his friends. We in the Jana Sangh Party regard Arabs as friends. But we believe that there must be a creative response and that would be to have an Ambassador in Tel Aviv and then to bring about a Conciliatory outlook between Arabs and Israelis.

If we refer to the Sino-Soviet confrontation, we find what has happened on the

[Shri M. L. Sondhi]

banks of the river Ussuri and these claims which are being made recall to us some pattern of activity on behalf of the Chinese towards India. Therefore, as far as our own experience on the border problem is concerned, I have no doubt that every Indian would like to support the Soviet Union in this matter. But at the same time, the support does not mean lack of intelligence. It does not mean lack of an insight. We must develop our own understanding of what is happening in China and we must not depend upon American scholars to find out what is happening in China. We know China is a great country. I know even today Buddhism is a force in China and I would, therefore, say that there is an effort which we must always make keeping in view the future of it and we do not generate any racial antagonism between Indians and Chinese. I would like our relations with overseas Chinese to be improved. Therefore, I would think that while condemning the acts of violence by China, we must also look to the future. Why, in this Central Asian area, should there not be a dialogue one day between China, Russia, Mongolia, Tibet and India? This is the pattern which must emerge in the future.

17 hrs.

But there is also the question of looking at world problem in the context in which it arises very often, of human rights, for example. And there it comes to our mind that this Government has not dwelt sufficiently on the importance of raising the Pakhtoonistan issue. It is not because they do not know the facts but simply, I suggest, due to lethargy and fear of fresh thinking. That lethargy comes to the question of the Commonwealth also. We remain in the Commonwealth as if it is something inevitable, as if it is like the sacred thread that has been given at the time when one became aware of the world. We find that our countrymen are insulted in England. I would ask one of the architects of Indo-British policy, who happens to be the Defence Minister, why he has not submitted his resignation on this issue when his co-religionists are insulted in England every day. We find that the Indians living in Gibraltar are denied by the elementary rights, for example, the right to participate in the so-

called referendum there. We find many similar actions in which there has been no effort by the Government of this country to understand the true purposes of diplomacy, because, where it comes to the question of Britain, perhaps Ministers here feel a certain sense of inferiority complex and they stand up to attention; they do not realise that there are new forces in Europe. Europe is coming up. It does not occur to the Government of this country to invite Gen. De Gaulle who has become a moral spokesman for Europe. But every Tom, Dick and Harry from England comes here, he is feted sumptuously in the Hyderabad House and all sorts of receptions are given in his honour. I would like a dealing with Britain on the basis of equality and bilateral relations.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member may conclude.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : With your indulgence, I shall now refer finally to a matter which can help the hon. Minister in the work of his Ministry. This is a report which he has presented to us and to you. We find there strange sentences. He has told us that there is a Committee which has been set up, the IFS Committee—I presume, he refers to the Pillai Committee. He says here :

“A substantial portion of the recommendations of the I.F.S. Committee were accepted in principle...”

Mark the word ‘substantial’. Anything can be ‘substantial’ these days ! It is said further :

“.....Of these recommendations, such of those as fell within the administrative competence of the Ministry have largely been implemented.”

Then he says that the others can be implemented only when found acceptable. This conceals a very ugly and sordid state of affairs. Some of his advisers have misguided him. They have implemented those parts which benefit them, but a large number of people who deserve promotions or who deserve incentives have been denied

that ; because of this, the blanket pharaseology has been used. What is the purpose of referring to these matters if there is not the will to reform ? That will must be produced...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member will conclude.

SHRI M. L. SONDHİ : You are one of the stalwarts of the national movement. Here is an Indianness which must come. We must not have an elitist orientation of foreign policy. Ours is a democracy.

I have to bring to your notice with great sorrow what one of our Heads of Missions abroad has done. What he has done in this. A child was born to his daughter who was staying with him abroad. According to my information, this Head of Mission went to the Foreign Office and secured foreign citizenship and a foreign passport for his grand-child. The person who has written this letter says that the Indian community is feeling that he has let down the dignity of our country.

Finally I come to the question which I had raised during the last session. When our Prime Minister, Mrs. Gandhi, went to America, she stayed at Hotel Carlyle, New York on 15th October. The national flag of India to which we must teach every child in this country to be prepared to lay down his life rather than bring dishonour to that flag, that flag was flown upside down. It is a shame. Nobody has bothered, nobody has even now bothered to write to the Indian students at New York. They wrote a letter to the HINDU.

I will conclude, Sir, by just putting a few questions which would stimulate some concern for fresh thinking and fresh intellectual effort in the foreign office. Does the hon. Minister for Foreign Affairs believe in the elitist orientation of the foreign affairs. I referred to it sometime earlier. I called it Influential Family Service (I.F.S.)—I know it is only on exaggeration but what is the self-criticism in the Foreign Office ? How much do they have concern for social equality which is the hallmark of our Democracy ?

Another question is : what efforts do

they make to secure the co-operation of agencies and institutions outside the Government ?

Thirdly have they evaluated the performance of the Heads of Missions abroad, whether public men have done better or the Service ambassadors have done better. Is their personnel policy geared to the necessities of Indian foreign affairs as it will emerge in future and which requires a high degree of specialisation. At present, I may be forgiven because I belonged to this Ministry once—the hon. Minister's Ministry is like a lady laden with too much jewellery. They have got every possible departmental responsibility and the Administrative Reforms Commission have urged them to give up the External Publicity. I think, Sir, if he has the courage, he would cut down these extraneous departments and concentrate on foreign affairs and show this country where its new frontiers are and a foreign policy which would bring peace to mankind and preserve India's national honour.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI (Jodhpur) : I charge Mr. Sondhi with misleading the House. He said that our national flag was flown upside down.

SHRI M. L. SONDHİ : I have a photograph.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI : It may be a fabricated photograph. This is a blatant lie and it should not be allowed to go on record without challenge.

SHRI M. L. SONDHİ : I lay it on the table of the House. You set up an inquiry committee, Sir.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI : I take very emphatic objection to it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is very difficult for me. Here another hon. Member says that it is not true. He says that he is looging a strong protest in this House. It is for the Minister to reply. Shri K. R. Ganesh.

SHRI K. R. GANESH (Andaman and Nicobar Islands) :

[Shri K. R. Ganesh]

Mr. Sondhi, while speaking, complained that my colleague who spoke before me lulled him to sleep. I think he has made him to rise and speak.

Listening to the speeches from the side of the Opposition, particularly, the speech made by the hon representative of the Swatantra Party, we feel that the hon representative of the Swatantra Party is still living in 1920s and 1930s. I was wondering whether it was a criticism of India's foreign policy or whether it was a criticism of the Soviet foreign policy because most of what he said was basically a criticism of the Soviet Union rather than an appraisal of the foreign policy of this country. It has been a swan song of the Opposition in all the debates that have taken place on Foreign Affairs, to depict that our foreign policy has failed and to point a picture that India's name has gone down in the world today, that Indians have no respect in many parts of the world and that the foreign policy of our country has been a total failure.

17:11 hrs.

[SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR *in the Chair*]

I wish to say that I had the honour to be a Member of the Indian Delegation to the 23rd Session of the United Nations General Assembly. I had the privilege to see the working of international diplomacy from the closest quarters, and the contribution which India has made to the working of the United Nations General Assembly.

The way we express ourselves on foreign affairs here in this country, in the Press and on the floor of this House, seems to be completely at variance with the working of the international diplomacy in the world.

It is a fact that India, even today, is a major contributor to the working of the United Nations.

SHRI SWELL (Antonomons Districts) : It is self-delusion.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : My hon. friend says like that, but I will try to place some very hard facts before him and I would like him to be roused from the self-delusion in which he has placed himself.

It is a fact that except the four big powers our country is represented in the maximum number of committees of the UNO. It was an honour to our country that an Indian was elected as Chairman of the 6th Committee which is a very important and a very powerful Committee, of the UNO.

It is a fact that we are playing a very major role in the Afro-Asian Group.

It is also a fact, whether it was a question of West-Asia, or Viet-Nam or Decolonisation or of Racism or *Apartheid*, or support to the liberation struggle of South Africans and the people in the Portuguese colonies, India has played a very significant role in the working of the UNO and in contributing to the passages of these Resolutions.

We ourselves, in the Committee in which I was working, initiated a very significant resolution on the covenant to define the status of prisoners who take part in the national liberation struggles; a status which should be identical with the status that has been given under the Hague and Geneva Conventions to prisoners of war.

This was an important Resolution that India initiated and moved in the 3rd Committee of the United Nations.

How is it that many big and super powers are having bilateral discussions with India? How is it that the Soviet Union, the USA and other countries think it necessary to have bilateral discussions with us? That, I hope, is known to my hon. friend here and my hon. friends there, that bilateral discussions are held with this country by big powers, by super-powers and other countries also.

SHRI SWELL : What about bilateral discussions with China?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : I shall meet you on your own lines; you may be rest assured of that.

Sir, it is also a fact that due to the correct policy that the Government of India followed in relation to the Arab countries,

there is a feeling of friendship and of warmth as far as the Arab nations are concerned. Even those countries which were not favourably disposed towards India during the Indo-Pakistani conflict today show warmth and friendly attitude towards us.

The tour of the Prime Minister to Latin America, to Australia, to Burma, to New Zealand and her proposed tour to Japan, Afghanistan and Indonesia indicates that we are attempting to bring about a new flexibility in our foreign policy so that we may be able to gather new friends and build more bridges of friendship with countries which are our neighbours with whom we should have new relationship.

The address of the Prime Minister of this country to the United Nations General Assembly was accepted as a contribution which reflected the problems, the aspirations and the urges of the developing countries and whatever our friends might say here, it is a fact and is a matter of history that that address was recognised by most of the delegations in the United Nations as a very positive contribution to the problems that the world is facing today.

It is true that a new world situation is opening out and it is our duty to study the situation in detail, in all its ramifications and in all its depth. What constitutes the basic factors in the fast-shifting international situation? It is a fact that cold war has been replaced by a thaw in the relationship between the two super powers and that military alliances and military blocs have almost collapsed and have ceased to have any practical validity as far as international relations are concerned.

Many medium-sized and small countries are trying to assert their independence and trying to veer round the concept of non-alignment. Even countries in Latin America and countries in Africa are more and more veering towards concept of non-alignment.

Sir, there is a big shift in the United States' opinion as far as China is concerned. Many members have referred to it and therefore I do not wish to go into the details of it. But it is necessary for our country to assess to impact of this shift in the opinion of the United States towards a

very big country like China. We have read in papers that many American liberals and China watchers and opinion-making bodies in the United States have come to the conclusion that time has come for them to normalise relations with the Chinese People's Republic.

The Soviet Chinese confrontation promises to be a very major international development and it will be necessary for this country to study this confrontation in depth and to find out how best we can serve our national interests in the light of these new development that have taken place.

It has been said that we must have a foreign policy which was a policy of enlightened self-interest. I submit that the basis of the foreign policy of our country as evolved by the architect, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru based on non-alignment, peaceful co-existence, based on world peace and lessening of tension in the world was a policy which served the interests of our nation.

Now, Sir, let us examine in details how some of the points that our friends are raising here serve our own national interests. It has been stated that we must raise the Tibetan issue and that we must normalise our relations with Formosa. I submit that we have full sympathy for the Tibetan people who have been subjected by the Chinese Government to oppression. But, how does it serve the basic national interest of India by raising the Tibetan issue or by recognising Formosa as our friend, Shri Sondhi advocated? At a time when the U.S.A. itself is trying to lessen the tensions and normalise the relations with the Chinese People's Republic, at such a time, for somebody in this House to come up and say that we must normalise our relations with Formosa will only mean accentuation of our conflict with China. This would mean a permanent confrontation with China and all efforts we make towards lessening of our confrontation with China would have no effect.

Let us take the question of Viet Nam. Our friends say that we do not condemn what is happening in South Viet Nam. They say so at a time when ruling circles of South Viet Nam themselves have recognised the National Liberation Front and are

[Shri K. R. Ganesh]

prepared to talk with them and when the U.S.A. has also decided to get out of it—I do not mean to say that they are going to get out of Viet Nam tomorrow itself—it means there is a change in their thinking because of the vietnamese people's magnificent struggle for freedom have convinced the U.S. that they can no longer have a military victory as far as Viet Nam is concerned.

Apart from that, as I said, there is a growing anti-Vietnam movement—a very powerful movement—in the U.S.A. At such a time, for our friends to say that we should condemn what is happening in South Viet Nam by which they mean escalation of war there is no question of escalation of war but the question is to bring about peace in that region—from that standpoint I say that condemnation is not going to serve our national interest.

Let us now take the question of Israel—a disturbed area of the world. It has been said time and again that we should recognise Israel at a time when the U.S.A. itself is thinking of a new policy. For the settlement of the West Asian crisis, the big four powers are meeting to sort out and evolve a formula which will be acceptable to the Arab world as well as the Israel is so that a peaceful settlement could be found in the Middle-East. At such a time to change the policy that we have adopted so far is not going to serve our national interest. As has been stated in this House, we have trade, cultural and other political relations with the Arab world. We have also to remember that our trade with the Arab world is to the tune of Rs. 80 crores, our air and sea communications pass through Arab Countries the Arab countries have fourteen votes in the United Nation and that there are 50,000 Indians in the Arab world, apart from the fact that Israel is in occupation of vast tracts of Egyptian and Jordanian territory and we cannot accept the forcible occupation by military means of any territory by any country.

While criticising India's foreign policy the alternatives which our friends on the other side submitted are the alternatives which I have tried to place before this House. This will mean that right from

Pacific to Gibraltar we create a zone of hostility. While we are trying to create a climate of friendship even in the zone of hostility that we have got, i.e. Pakistan and China, we would be creating a new zone of hostility if we adopt these alternatives, which will not serve our national interests.

Time and again, the vacuum that is likely to be created by the withdrawal of British forces from Southeast Asia has been mentioned in this House. I don't understand why such a sense of crisis and so much scare is being raised about this vacuum in Southeast Asia. This, in fact, is one of the welcome developments because the British, the Americans and other foreign powers are trying to leave Southeast Asia and therefore there should be more jubilation rather than this kind of crisis and scare.

I would very humbly draw the attention of the Foreign Minister that this is the natural region in which India can play a very important and significant role. Even if there is going to be any vacuum in this region, with which we don't agree, the only solution for this region is this. If the countries in this region develop their own systems, if they develop viable economies, if they involve their people in their programmes, if their political systems are strong by themselves, then these countries have nothing to be afraid of.

While referring to the vacuum in Southeast Asia, my friend, Shri Sondhi, also referred to the presence of Soviet submarines and Soviet naval forces in the Indian Ocean. When we look at the question of vacuum in Southeast Asia and the question of building up some sort of an alliance in this region, one thing comes out prominently and that is, against whom are you going to build this alliance. It cannot be against the British and the Americans, because they are getting out from this region. Then, against whom this is to be built? I would like to repeat here that this is the region in which India can play a very significant role, this is the natural region in which India can have diplomatic probing and can have some flexibility of approach so that we may have friendly relations with these countries; this will also help us to enter into economic cooperation with these countries so that in

times of crisis we may be able to help one another. I would draw the attention of the Foreign Minister that in this fast changing world situation it is very necessary for our country to have a flexibility of approach, which the Prime Minister has demonstrated by building new bridges with many countries.

It is also equally necessary for us to develop more initiative in the settlement of Viet Nam conflict, in the settlement of West Asian crisis and to give more vigorous help to national liberation movements in Portuguese Colonies in Africa. Sir, it is also necessary for us to recognise the German Democratic Republic, whose recognition has been pending with the Government of India particularly in the context that West Germany is having a very large volume of trade with China and it is also supplying arms to Pakistan. In this background it is very necessary for us to recognise the German Democratic Republic.

SHRI MANOHARAN (Madras North) : As usual, Let me congratulate the new Minister who is asked to handle the foreign affairs of this Government. I had already pointed out while participating in the foreign affairs debate earlier that the External Affairs Ministry is sluggish and lethargic. Now it is a happy incident or accident that he has come as a full-fledged Minister. It is for him now to introduce an element of dynamism in the Ministry.

Whatever might be the claim of the Congress Party that the foreign policy of the Government of India has been a successful one, my impression is, and has been—I hope it will possibly be changed through right performance on the part of Government—that whenever Indians got abroad and return, they are terribly disheartened. The image of this country in the capitals of the world has gone down considerably, and is going down and down to unfathomable depths. The image projected some years back has been fashioned, re-fashioned according to the fads, whims and fancies of certain individuals. Instead of projecting the image of this country, they have projected themselves in foreign capitals. Now we are suffering from that hangover, What

is required is to project the image of this country.

I am sorry to say that the foreign policy of this country is being conditioned, has been conditioned not by international developments, but by certain pressure tactics adopted by certain vested interests in the capitals of the world. If I may put it in a nutshell, we have no independent policy as such. We have been claiming that we have our own independent policy, but our policy is being framed and executed after getting the green signal either from Moscow or from Washington. It is a plight and it is time for our hon. Minister, a good friend, who is dynamic, to change the whole face of it.

Who are responsible for spoiling the image of this country? I think there are some forces at work, either in the names of Ambassadors or High Commissioners or in the shape of some foreign office officials who are either in the indifferent or ignorant about, the activities of the Ambassadors and High Commissioners abroad, or certain irresponsible utterances of certain responsible Ministers while they are abroad.

I can cite one or two illustrations for the benefit of the Minister and the information of the House. His predecessor, Shri, Chagla visited Singapore in, I think, 1964 or 1965. A grand function was arranged in his honour, in which officials of the Government of Singapore and our people there participated. At that function, an uncontrollable and irresistible sense of happiness dawned upon him thanks to the spirit that he has developed in him and he announced as a free gift to the Government of Singapore 80 horses. The entire press in Singapore wrote editorials over it and columns were written eulogising and praising the Government of India for their gesture and attitude of cordiality to the Government of Singapore. Before the ovation died down, after seven days, a military team from India visited Singapore, probably to rectify the mistakes committed by Mr. Chagla and announced that 80 horses would be given to the Singapore Government not as a free gift, but at a concessional rate? The image created by Mr. Chagla was terribly murdered by this announcement of the military team. While I was in Singapore, the then High Commissioner told me that we have become ridiculously low in the eyes of

[Shri Manaharam]

the Singapore people. I asked him the money involved. He said, it was to the tune of Rs. 7 or 8 lakhs. For saving Rs. 7 lakhs, we have lost permanently our image in that country.

A full-fledged Cabinet minister recently visited Poland. I do not like to mention his name; I am sure Mr. Dinesh Singh will find it out. He was conversing with foreign dignitaries as well as the members of our Mission there. Discussions centered round the personalities in Indian politics and ultimately touched the personality of the Prime Minister of India. When something was said, he was stung to the quick and I have reliably learnt that the minister, said, "I care too hoots for the personality of the Prime Minister." He is still a full-fledged Cabinet Minister. Another instance of how irresponsible utterances of the ministers concerned have created bad blood in foreign capitals is provided by the visit of the Law Minister, Shri Govinda Menon, to the United States. He blabbered something inconsistent with the dignity decorum and decency of this country.

While the late lamented Chief Minister of Madras, Mr. Annadurai, was touring America, a volley of questions was put to him by the press people. They were most embarrassing questions, but still Mr. Annadurai replied projecting the image of the Government of India sky-high. That is the attitude to be taken by any patriotic citizen of this country. While we talk about the damage done to the image of this country, I can say that the culprits responsible for spoiling the image of the country are not to be found in the opposition, but they are to be found in the ruling party.

Even after 22 years of our foreign policy, I want to ask, are we clear about our foreign policy at all? The previous speaker correctly pointed out that rigidity must give way to a sort of flexibility in the thinking of the External Affairs Ministry. Our ambassadors are suffering from a sort of illusion and I cannot entirely blame them. Some ambassadors are doing a very excellent job no doubt, but the majority of them are either ignorant about the developments in this country or they are indifferent. One ambassador told me that he has to depend upon the other foreign embassies to know what is going on

in the Indian sub-continent. They are kept in utter darkness and not at all apprised of the developments promptly by the Foreign Affairs Ministry. Either they are ignorant or they are indifferent and they do not want to know the developments here. The hon. minister's attention must be drawn to this.

The image of India has gone down and how to rectify the mistakes and remedy the maladies in the foreign policy must receive topmost priority today.

Rightly or wrongly, Sir, we are losing friends all over, and we have got a wonderful knock of converting our good friends into enemies in no time. For the past twenty years we have lost very many friends, good friends, and they are now our enemy No. 1. How could Pakistan be able to win over the minds and hearts of so many countries who have assured us support not only militarily but in all aspects? For example, Pakistan is our enemy No. 1 certain people used to say. But I still doubt whether we can declare any permanent enemy in the political situation of the country. Tomorrow Pakistan may be our good friends. Tomorrow China may be our good friends. If the present leadership is removed, of course we can think of better sense dawning upon those people and our country.

Pakistan has already declared war on India. While Pakistan waging war against India we were helped by Russia and Pakistan was helped by China. Now the situation has changed. Pakistan is being helped not only by China and USA but also Russia. So far as we are concerned we isolate ourselves with the main currents of political thinking internationally. We think homilies will do and so-called speeches will do. We think advice like a "Daniel come for judgment" can deliver the goods all over. I think it is high time for the Foreign Affairs Ministry to come out from the rut and some something useful for the country's future prosperity.

What is your foreign policy? What is the credo of foreign policy? What is the crux of it? We have been told our foreign policy is being actuated or motivated by a sort of political philosophy called non-alignment or non-interference or dynamic neutrality. Dynamic neutrality mean giving recognition

to all the countries of the world. Rightly, certain Congress Member Opposite pointed out the yardstick with which we are determining to which country we must accord diplomatic relations and to which country we should not. I am sure it is within the purview of the Government of India. But I doubt very much whether the Government of India is freely exercising its will in formulating the foreign policy of this country because the Government of India being pressurised in accepting certain countries and according diplomatic relations and in rejecting certain countries and withdrawing diplomatic relations.

One example will do to prove this. For the past so many years the Opposition as well as certain thinking section in the Congress Party, though rare, have been claiming that diplomatic relations should be accorded to the German Democratic Republic. But it was not given. I think what logic my hon. friend, Shri Dinesh Singh is going to advance to justify the stand taken by the Government of India for the past so many years is not according diplomatic relations to GDR probably would be that we cannot simply offer diplomatic relations thanks to certain economic considerations. But I doubt very much whether that has any sense of logic.

I said, Sir, the foreign policy of this Country has been conditioned and is being conditioned by the pressure tactics adopted by certain countries of the world. If the hon. Minister says 'no', here is a classic example to prove that the country has been subject to that humiliation by certain countries of the world. Recently, I think in the year 1967, the West German Chancellor, Keisinger, visited India and during his visit he said that his Government would regard "as a very unfriendly attitude towards the Federal Republic if India normalised her relations with GDR" I want to know whether it is interference or not, whether it is a mild intimidation or not whether the Government of India allowed herself to be pressurised by West Germany or not. Rightly Shri Ganesh pointed out that West Germany is now becoming a base for military supply to China. And who is supplying military ware to West Germany? The United States of America is supplying it. And West

Germany is the base through which arms are being supplied to China.

It is high time that we changed our attitude towards GDR and somehow established diplomatic relations. If he says that economic considerations may come in. I can help his task by quoting certain examples, how despite threats and intimidation by West Germany some countries succeeded in establishing relationship with GDR. Yugoslavia established diplomatic relations with GDR in 1957. The relations between West Germany and Yugoslavia continues on the level of the Consulate-General. The second country is Burma. On 26th August 1960 Burma and GDR agreed to exchange consular representatives. In 1962 West Germany-Burma relations were raised to Embassy level. So nothing happened despite intimidation. The third country is Ceylon. In February 1964 GDR and Ceylon agreed to established relations at the level of Consulate-General. Bonn threatened. Ceylon though a small country, rejected the threat and established Consulate-General relations with GDR.

Yet another important point I want to refer is regarding Ceylonese citizenship. I hope the hon. Minister will pay some attention to it. On page 3 of the Report, the Ministry says:

"The two Prime Ministers renewed and extended the contacts established during the visit of the Prime Minister of India to Ceylon last year. They reviewed the progress made in matters of mutual interest and exchanged, in particular, views on recent developments in the Asian region. Among the subjects discussed were bilateral relations between the two countries including the progress made in the implementation of the Indo-Ceylon Agreement of 1964 and matters of common interest in the palk Bay and the Gulf of Manner. The Ceylon Prime Minister announced that his Government had decided to exempt the repatriates under the 1964 Indo-Ceylon Agreement from the purview of the Foreign Exchange Entitlement Certificates Scheme, which would have acted as a disincentive to repatriates

[Shri Manoharan]

coming away to India. The two Prime Ministers expressed their common resolve to consider bilateral issue in a spirit of friendly co-operation."

Here I would like to quote a letter received by the leader of the DMK Group in Parliament, Shri Anbazhagan, from a responsible man from Ceylon, with a view to make the hon. Minister understand that although we want Ceylon to be a friendly neighbouring country, although we are very keen to maintain those friendly relations, the Government of Ceylon is violating both the spirit and the letter of the Sirimavo-Lal Bahadur Shastri agreement. The letter says:

"India has so far granted citizenship to 35,000 Stateless persons, but Ceylon's figure is below 500. When India has registered 35,000, Ceylon's proportion is about 20,000. There are about 20,000 eligible applicants for Ceylon citizenship but 75 per cent of them are kept in the 'pending branch'. The applications of only those married to Celoynese or where the heads of the families are born in Ceylon are taken up for consideration and the result is that only about 25 per cent of the applications received are dealt with; out of this 25 per cent, about 10 per cent are recommended and the balance are being inquired into. The Officials who are dealing with the citizenship matters are complaining of no work as 75 per cent of the applications are put in the pending list. In these circumstances, it is useless saying that India went up to 35,000 because the registration work commenced in October 1964, whereas the registration work on the Ceylon side commenced only an year ago.

If Ceylon is serious in implementing the Pact, she should take up for consideration the applications of all the eligible 20,000 Stateless persons. The attitude of the Ceylon authorities in keeping 75 per cent of the

applications on the pending list clearly shows that they do not want to implement the Pact for some reason or other."

I am drawing the attention of the hon. Minister to this so that he may take some expeditious steps. Lastly, since I have no time to bring some more points up for the consideration of the Minister, let me wind up. Having studied the efficiency or otherwise of our embassies and high commissions abroad, I have come to the conclusion that they are not at all effectively functioning and, unfortunately, heavy expenditure is involved. Having enjoyed the pleasant experience at the hands of the Air-India people whenever we go abroad, I would request the House to consider and differentiate between the attitude of our embassies and that of the Air-India people. The Air-India people are useful, very effective and very sincere. They are helping the visiting Indians abroad whereas our embassy fellows, I am sorry to say, are simply relegating to the background the interests of India when they are in a foreign country. Having enjoyed the pleasant experience at the hands of the Air-India people, a funny feeling crept into my mind and I would request the External Affairs Minister why he does not think of handling over the entire charge to the Air-India people after closing down our Embassies abroad, because they are doing a marvellous job for this country. This is not a complement. It is my feeling; from the bottom of my heart I am speaking about it.

About the rest of the matters. I think, I will have enough opportunities to meet my friend, Shri Dinesh Singh, personally and privately when I will give useful suggestions and get benefited out of it. But regarding the re-organisation of the Foreign Office, it is the job of Shri Dinesh Singh to see that the whole matter is clenched and the sluggishness and the lethargy of the Foreign Affairs Ministry is completely wiped out; thereby let him prove to the country at large that here is dynamic minister after whose entry into the Foreign Affairs Ministry the ministry started functioning on the lines indicated by the hon. Member of Parliament.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : Mr. Chairman, many points have been raised by hon. Members in their speeches and in cut motions and many more will be raised by subsequent speakers before the debate comes to an end. It will not be possible for the Foreign Minister to deal with all the points raised in the debate and that is why I sought your permission to intervene at this stage. I shall try and give replies to some of the points raised here and will leave some of the more important and complicated issues to the Foreign Minister himself to explain to the House.

Some hon. Members, particularly the two who spoke on the opening day, while discussing the foreign policy of this country went to the extent of saying that this country has no foreign policy. Some even said that our policy is weak and vague. Even today some hon. Members said that our policies are under pressure from various big powers of the world. This very challenge to the basic principles of our policies is a very important matter. It raises certain very fundamental issues and I wish to leave it to the hon. Foreign Minister to deal with it in more detail. He will be able to tell the House how the basic principles of our foreign policy are as valid today as they were first enunciated some years back.

It is rather surprising that just when our policy is coming to be appreciated and accepted by a large number of countries in the world, and particularly by the developing countries, there should be so many sceptics at home.

SHRI SWELL : What is the policy ?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : I think, it is very well known to this House.

SHRI SWELL : We do not see any policy at all.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : You have taken 20 years and even then you have not been able to understand it or accept it ; it is rather strange.

We are a peace loving country and it is our desire to live in peace and amity with all our neighbours. As our Prime Minister said the other day ; our doors are open for a dialogue with any country in the world on the basis of mutual respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of each other. On this basis and principle we are going ahead in trying to establish and develop our bilateral relations with as many countries of the world as possible, particularly of South-east Asia, Asia and Africa, who happen to be our neighbours.

I have not got the time at my disposal to give a general survey as to how our relations are progressing with all the countries of the world but I will, with your permission, mention just two or three countries; our immediate neighbours, with whom our relations are very cordial and friendly.

I will first refer to Ceylon. Our relations with Ceylon are very friendly and they are developing on the right lines and have been further strengthened by the visit of our Prime Minister to Ceylon last year and by the return visit of the Ceylonese Prime Minister to this country last winter. The main problem which was coming in the way of the improvement of relations between the countries was the problem of Stateless people of Indian origin in Ceylon. That problem has been very successfully solved. As the House is aware, in 1964, we had the Indo-Ceylon Agreement. In that connection, I would like to say this much that the Agreement is being adhered to and is being implemented very conscientiously and sincerely by both sides. My hon. friend, Mr. Manoharan, said that the Ceylon Government are not implementing the Agreement as sincerely as it should be done. He is not correct in making that statement because our assessment is that the progress is quite satisfactory. It is true that in the beginning or even now there is a little delay in the granting of Ceylonese citizenship to the Stateless people over there because Ceylon had no Act, no law, in their country. As the House is aware, they have enacted a suitable law for giving citizenship. Now, they are going ahead with it and they have invited applications which are being examined both expeditiously and with a great

[Shri Surendra Pal Sing]

deal of sympathy. We, on our side, are making all preparations and schemes have been drawn up for providing relief and rehabilitation for all those people who come from Ceylon.

As regards the question of Kachchativu and Gulf of Mannar, it has already been stated on behalf of the Government that the question of Kachchativu, the question of fishing rights and the territorial waters, all these matters, will be decided by mutual discussions between the two Governments and it has been agreed between the two Prime Minister that, until such time as some agreement is arrived at, the *status quo* should remain. That is where the matter rests at the moment. We are hopeful that this problem will be solved satisfactorily and with mutual satisfaction to both the countries.

In regard to Burma, our relations with Burma are also improving. They are very friendly and, as the House is aware, our Prime Minister paid a visit to Burma very recently and she made a statement in the House the other day and she gave an indication of the outstanding problems between the two countries which were discussed there. It is hoped some of the problems which are in our way for so long will be solved satisfactorily very soon. The main problem there is about the people of Indian origin in Burma and the question of compensation for the properties which have been nationalised. The question of their detention in jail on various economic offences, etc., all these things, was discussed and it is hoped that the problem will be solved very soon and the Government of Burma, as the House is aware, have agreed to expedite decision on the question of Indian nationals detained for alleged economic offences. They have also agreed to send us a draft agreement about compensation for properties of Indian citizens that have been nationalised by Burma. They have agreed to facilitate and expedite the clearance of certificates for such Indian nationals who wish to come back to India and we have also been assured that no discrimination will be exercised against people of Indian origin who want to take the Burmese citizenship and that their applications too will be sympathetically considered.

As regards Indo-Burma boundary question, as the House is aware, the work is progressing very satisfactorily and the first 240 miles of border have been demarcated ahead of schedule.

A word about Nepal. We have had age-old cultural, religious and historical ties with that country. Our relations with Nepal are such as exist between two brothers and, as between two brothers, so between Nepal and India, sometimes differences of opinion too crop up. But we try to solve these differences in a spirit of mutual co-operation, friendship and respect for each other. That is the only way in which friendship between the two countries can endure. We are both non-aligned countries and, being next-door neighbours, we have both vital interests in the security of each other.

We are greatly interested in Nepal's economic and industrial progress and, to the extent possible, we are giving a great deal of aid to that country. In spite of our own difficulties at home, we are the biggest contributors to Nepal's economic and industrial development plans. The total assistance which has been given by India upto the end of the Third Plan period is of the order of Rs. 30 crores and, for the Fourth Plan period, the allocation is Rs. 40 crores. Our trade with Nepal is of a developing character and we have assured that country that we will give all possible assistance and support to them for setting up any kind of indigenous industry that they want to set up in Nepal. Our trade with Nepal is also progressing satisfactorily. We have a trade agreement with them which is functioning to the satisfaction of both the countries. This is in regard to three or four of our neighbours.

18 hrs.

As regards our other two neighbours, namely, Pakistan and China, this is a matter which will be dealt with by the hon. Minister tomorrow when he gives his reply. All that I can say is that our relations with those two neighbours, despite our best efforts, have not been normalised and their attitude towards us is still inimical. We have made a number of gestures, particularly in regard

to Pakistan, but, there has been no positive response from that side. We only hope that one day these two countries, and particularly Pakistan, will disabuse themselves of the idea that India has any evil designs against these two countries, and they will see the logic and the wisdom of the principle of peaceful co-existence.

I would like to say a few words about the Indian Ocean area. This subject was mentioned by Prof. Sondhi and one or two other members in their Cut Motions. From geographical and political angles, India occupies a very strategic and important place in Asia and in this Indian Ocean region. The shores of our country are washed by the Indian Ocean which links the countries of East Africa and Arab world with the countries of South Asia. This is an area which comprises of countries which have just gained their independence and countries which are in the industrial and economic sense, backward as compared to the rest of the world. The main interest of these countries is that peace and stability should be maintained in this area. It is in our own interest and in the interest of all the littoral States that this area of Indian Ocean is kept as an area of peace and co-operation and not an area of tension or rivalry. It is our policy that no foreign power should establish any military or naval base in this Ocean which, we feel, might lead to an introduction of tension into this area and that in turn might lead to a certain amount of domination of some of the littoral countries by imperialist powers. Our views have been made clear in this House. We are against any kind of bases being set up in this area. Sometime back there was a news that Great Britain, in collaboration with the United States of America, wanted to establish some bases in some islands near Mauritius. As soon as we came to know of that we took up that matter with the U. K. Government and we protested against that, and they in their reply told us that they had no intention of setting up any military base on the island; their idea was to set up some transit facilities and some staging facilities and communication facilities on these islands and there was no intention on their part to station any troops there. In regard to Indian Ocean our policy is very clear. We do not want any foreign bases at all there.

A reference has been made to the performances of our diplomatic mission abroad. Mr. Dwivedy in his speech on the first day and Prof. Sondhi and Mr. Manoharan have made a point here that our Ambassadors and High Commissioners lack knowledge of Indian culture and history and, thus, they are not true representatives of India and that they have not been able to project the image of India abroad properly. They have also said that their behaviour towards local visitors and some of the visitors from India is of a cavalier fashion. Our diplomatic family is rather a large family and it is quite possible that in a big family like this there may be a few individuals here and there who are not upto the mark, whose competency and behaviour can be questioned; there are always a few black sheep in every fold. Therefore, some of the complaints may be correct. But by and large, this is a very sweeping criticism which has been made by the hon. members about our diplomatic missions abroad. I think, this is based on a subjective assessment. They may have come across some such incidents that is why they feel like that. I do not agree that our entire diplomatic corps is like that. If we take the Services as a whole, our diplomats are a very fine lot of people, very highly educated, refined, and cultured and they have a very thorough knowledge of our culture, industry and background. They are quite competent to project our image abroad. Proper care is taken at the time of appointment of our Heads of Missions abroad and the criterion followed is that we choose a person who is experienced, who is suitable for the job in view and we also ensure that the individual so chosen is fully aware of Indian heritage and culture and the possesses a historical perspective of all the local events. Then before they go abroad we brief them very thoroughly in the Ministry about our culture about our achievements, about the achievements in the economic and industrial field so that they have a thorough and proper picture of the country they will represent abroad. Before they go abroad, we send them on what is called 'Bharat Darshan'. They go round the country and see for themselves what is happening and how things are developing. Even after they take charge of the missions abroad, a continuous dialogue is maintained between the headquarter and the Missions.

[Shri Surendra Pal Singh]

and we keep them fully posted with all the developments in the country and in the regions roundabout India.

As regards their behaviour to visitors and Indians particularly who go from here, we have issued clear instructions to all our missions that fullest courtesy and fullest help should be accorded to everybody whether they are local visitors or visitors from India and whenever any breaches of these standing orders come to our notice we immediately look into the complaints and corrective measures are taken straightway. But our experience tells us that some of these complaints which come to us are based on certain misunderstandings. Hon. Members must realise that our Missions abroad have to function under certain limitations, financial and otherwise. It is not always possible for them to do all the things which are asked by some of the visitors. They have not got that much power and financial resources to meet all their requirements.

A point has been made that we keep no check on our expenditure on our foreign missions abroad. This point was made out by Shri Dwivedy and by one or two members even to-day. Every effort is made to keep the expenditure of our foreign missions at the lowest possible level and a number of economy measures are taken on a continuous basis to ensure utmost economy in the budget of our Missions abroad, such as, if I may read out : a thorough scrutiny of the proposals for additional staff is made by the Ministry on the basis of work study and results. A detailed scrutiny of the Budget proposals received from the missions and posts is conducted with an emphasis on economy in foreign exchange. Proposals for the opening of new missions are implemented on the basis of priorities laid down and only after the most careful examination in the context of prevailing international situation. Lastly, the recommendations of our Foreign Service Inspectors made on the basis of on-the-spot studies with emphasis on rationalisation of the staffing pattern, economy, etc. are implemented with expedition. Now as a result of these measures during the last 3 years, we have been able to get a net saving of approximately 152.11 lakhs of rupees. It was also mentioned here that the expenditure is increasing slightly year by

year and this year's expenditure is of the order of Rs. 11.38 crores which is higher than what we spent last year. To a certain extent this point is correct that expenditure this year is slightly higher. In 1967-68 the total expenditure on our foreign missions was Rs. 10.52 crores and the estimated expenditure during 1968-69 comes to Rs. 10.60 crores. The budget provision for 1969-70 is of the order of Rs. 11.38 crores which is slightly higher than the previous year's but it is not abnormal considering that the cost of living all over the world is going up. One point which we must remember and keep in mind is this. When we are evaluating the cost of running of our missions abroad it is necessary to take into account the remittances received from the foreign missions accredited to India. The total remittance received in India in 1967-68 was Rs. 14 crores approximately. This does not include the expenditure of nearly 30 crores by the US Embassy out of the PL-480 funds. So the total expenditure by the foreign missions in New Delhi comes to near-about Rs. 44 crores. Our expenditure of Rs. 11.38 crores as against this Rs. 44 crores is not really very excessive ; and in fact it is very moderate and we can say that our foreign service is about the cheapest foreign service in the world and I am also proud to say that it is one of the finest in the world.

I would like to make a brief reference to Africa. We attach great importance to countries of Africa and during the past few years we have been taking a number of concrete steps to bring about a better understanding and better cooperation between ourselves and many countries of Africa. A large number of countries in Africa have just gained their independence and they are developing countries. Some of their socio-economic problems which they face are more or less the same problems which we ourselves faced not very long ago and even now we are facing these problems. It is our feeling that we have a great deal to give to those countries in the way of experience and expertise; more than what they probably can get from other countries. We will be happy to share our experience with them.

I had the honour of representing India in the meeting of the E. C. A. at Addis

Ababa in February last and during my speech I made this point very clear that the Government of India was very keen to co-operate with the countries of Africa and to share her experience with those countries in order to develop their economy and their industries as fast as possible to achieve a faster rate of growth. Our approach to their problems was appreciated and a number of enquiries were received from them and we are hopeful that this will lead to more co-operation between India and the African countries.

There are a number of ways in which we are cooperating with African countries by providing technical assistance, by giving them scholarships to their students, by providing training facilities and equipments for setting up industries in African countries and by deputing teachers, technicians, and experts in the countries of Africa.

Now, as regards India's policy and attitude towards the freedom movement in Africa, Mr. Ganesh who spoke a short while ago, said that we should take a very keen interest, and in that connection I may say that the policy of the Government of India is that the colonial rule in African countries should come to an end as early as possible and all the people of the colonies of Portugal etc. should get their independence and they should be able to have a Government of their own choice.

We have taken up the cause of these people on every occasion, at every international forum and in the UN and elsewhere. India is a Member of the Committee of Twenty-Four. And, in that Committee we have always taken up the cause of these people and as a result of our efforts and the efforts of other friends a number of Resolutions have been passed by the UN Assembly and by this Committee condemning continuance of colonial rule in Africa. We are hopeful that one day we will be able to build up the world opinion to such a strength and pitch that it will not be possible for Portugal to continue to keep a hold on these colonies.

As regards providing material help to various freedom movements, it is Govern-

ment's policy that we should render all possible help to these people to enable them to equip themselves with necessary education and expertise so that when they go back to their countries they are able to arouse the masses and awaken them to the political realities and start a movement in their own country which will help them to gain their independence as early as possible. Towards this end we have provided educational training facilities for students of these countries and in addition to that we have also given medicines and first-aid equipment etc. We are doing everything possible to give our support to all the freedom movement in Africa.

In regard to Rhodesia, we continue to hold that any future constitutional set up in this territory must ensure the principle of one man-one vote. We maintain that it is the responsibility of the British Government to free Rhodesia and to bring about independence to Rhodesia based on majority rule. We are against the recent "Fearless Proposals," because they are not substitute for the Nibmar principle of no independence before majority rule and that is a principle to which the British Government is committed. We also maintain that it is the responsibility of the British Government to topple the Smith regime in Rhodesia which is illegal and which functions against the interests of the majority of the local people. We are also of the opinion that if the sanctions in Rhodesia fail, the U. K. Government should go to the extent of using force for removing this Smith regime. As the House is aware, the U. K. Government is very reluctant to use force and they have told us that the mandatory sanctions which are in force at the present moment have already begun to bite and given a few more years they feel that Mr. Smith will be able to give up his present stand and see reason and come to a settlement with the British Government. We ourselves do not feel that these mandatory sanctions will succeed very much because it is our opinion that so long as the back-door is open, Rhodesia can get all their requirements from South Africa and Portuguese Colonies like Angola and these sanctions will not compel him to see reason. It is our view that something more should be done, apart from these sanctions. We will continue our efforts in this direction and we will try to build up world public opinion

[Shri Surendra Pal Singh]

against this illegal regime of Mr. Smith in Rhodesia.

Lastly, I would like to mention a subject which has been discussed and debated on a number of occasions and on which this House and the people outside feel a great deal agitated and which arouses their emotions & that is the question of Indians in East Africa and in other countries of Africa. The House is fully aware of the entire background and developments that have taken place there. The whole situation have been aggravated by a certain policy—the policy of Africanisation which has been followed by Kenya and a number of other countries as a result of which some of the people of Indian origin are facing certain difficulties and hardship and they are compelled to leave the country in which they have been living for generations. In order to understand this problem properly, we must first realise that the people of Indian origin in these countries belong to two categories. There are people who are Indian citizens and there are people who have got foreign nationality. I think a majority of them are British passport holders. In regard to those who are Indian citizens we are fully responsible for them and if anything happens to them and if their interests are in jeopardy, we can intercede on their behalf and we can take certain measures to ameliorate their lot. Our difficulty arises in regard to people who are British passport holders. Our idea is not to abandon them completely and take a legalistic view and say that we cannot do much for them. Legal difficulty is there and difficulty is there also because of international law. All these countries of Africa are sovereign independent countries. They are following certain policies about which we cannot say very much. As regards the people who are affected, that is, people of Indian origin, they are national of a third country. Legally we may not do much, but I think it is our moral duty to give whatever help is possible to these people and to mitigate their difficulties. And this is what we have been doing all along. The House is aware that after the U. K. Immigration Act came into being, it became very difficult for these people when they were compelled to leave Africa by force of circumstances in getting entry into U. K.

So, this matter was solved by India coming forward and entering into an agreement with U. K. whereby it will now be possible for these people to come to India, if they are compelled to leave Africa and are not able to get entry into U. K. It is open to them to come to India for a short spell with a proper endorsement on their passports that they will ultimately get entry into U. K. They can remain here and decide whether to go back to U. K. or not. People who do not want to go to U. K. and who are keen to settle down here, can do so and we are examining those cases on merit and on humanitarian grounds. People who are not able to go to U. K. can come to India. We also give them certain facilities, customs facilities regarding stock in trade etc.

There is some difficulty about the repatriation of their assets from these countries, particularly Kenya. As regards those who are Indian citizens, we propose to take up the matter with the Kenya Government to ensure that when they are leaving the country, they should be allowed to repatriate their assets in full. There is difficulty in regard to those holding British passports, because we cannot support their case as strongly as we can in the case of our own citizens, but on their behalf also we propose to have talks with the Kenya Government so that some sort of a solution is found which will make it easy for them to repatriate their assets thus saving them from untold miseries and difficulties.

This is all I have to say. I have taken more time than intended. I am thankful for the opportunity given to me to intervene. I assure hon. Members that although it has not been possible for me to give replies to all the points raised, very careful note has been taken of all the points raised, and due weight and consideration will be given to them by the Ministry.

SHRI BAKAR ALI MIRZA : (Secunderabad) : There has been mention about the need to recognise certain countries. Some say that just because we are non-aligned, we should recognise Formosa and Israel and because we have recognised

West Germany we should do likewise in the case of GDR. The other point made by Shri Manoharan was that we are being pressurised.

Non-alignment is a posture in relation to the two big powers when they were in conflict with each other ; it has nothing to do with recognition of any country at all. For recognition to be accorded, the Ministry will have to consider only the nation's self-interest.

There is a history behind most of these countries. For example, Israel has been created as a nation based on religion, which is a new invention of the British Government. First they did in the case of Ulster, than Pakistan. As for Pakistan, we know to our cost, how much we have suffered. Apart from this, Israel has committed aggression twice ; it has flooded the UN's Resolution and has refused to vacate the land it had taken through aggression. We have had a similar experience with Pakistan. We know that part of Kashmir is occupied by Pakistan. Also we will not recognise a principle or extension of a principle which makes religion the basis of a State and condones aggression by which you can acquire territory.

As for Formosa, we know that the relations between India and China are already strained and complicated. Naturally it is for any foreign office concerned to see that they are not complicated further. Also during the 1962 aggression by China on us, Formosa never once condemned it. On the contrary, it supported the stand taken by Mao Tse-tung. Therefore, if the External Affairs Ministry does not consider the recognition of that country, there is ample reason for it.

About pressurising, Shri Manoharan said that we do not recognise GDR because of pressure from the western bloc. I ask, why was this pressure not effective in the case of Formosa ? Recognition of Formosa is as much a matter of interest for the Western Powers as the non-recognition of GDR. Therefore, it is

not right to say that we are being pressurised. Germany has been divided and so also China has been divided. I suppose I am not wrong if I express the hope that the Foreign Ministry would see to it that GDR is recognised. I am a great supporter of the stand that GDR must be recognised.

While I do not agree with a lot of what Mr. Piloo Mody said, I agree with him in this that at one time our foreign policy was based on idealism. Wherever the question of freedom and slavery was concerned we were the first to support that cause and there was some idealism which impelled or compelled us to move on. That has been diluted a great deal, our enthusiasm has cooled down.

The deputy Minister did mention about Rhodesia. But I ask, is not our policy about Rhodesia a weak policy ? Mr. Wilson started by saying that economic sanctions will be effective within six months. But years have passed. We do not mention anything about Rhodesia unless we are forced to mention it in the House in answer to a question or a debate. As far as I know, no pressure was exercised by us on Great Britain. Similarly, British troops landed on Anguilla. It is a small country with 6,000 people. There is a question of its being in revolt or passing a danger to Great Britain. But still Great Britain acted under pressure from USA and sent war-ships.

Both Pakistan and China have got vested interests in their hostility to us as means of bringing about cohesion within their own rank and also satisfying their people that their voice is a voice of power and strength. In fact, China has been seeking enemies and on all frontiers she has got enemies—United States, Soviet Russia and India. She has forced us to become a little unfriendly. Pakistan has been feeding on "hate India" simply to exist. When there was a democratic movement in Pakistan, there was hardly a whisper from the Government of India. In the name of non-interference, are we going to take up a stand of complete silence and inaction ? Have we

[Shri Bakar Ali Mirza]

not the right to express our views on what is happening in the land next to us, which is going to influence us, just as we are going to influence them?

Therefore, the policy that has been pursued by the Government of India has not produced results. They have been trying for a dialogue for years and there is no dialogue. There must be some other way out. France has been friendly to us. It has been a party to any of the aggressions on us. We have absolutely failed to make use of France as a bridge between India and China. This "peace offensive" we are following is futile, as far as Pakistan is concerned. I maintain that all the democratic movements in Pakistan should have our full sympathy. We talk about free world. Free world comes into existence only when communism is concerned. It tolerates any kind of dictatorship as long as possible. The question of detente is there. The foreign policy of the whole world is in a fluid state. They say Russia and USA are coming closer. It is possible; probably it is so. At the same time, take the case of Germany. When in Berlin they were having elections the Soviet Union had military exercises in the neighbourhood in order to exert some pressure. At that very moment China opened a front in Ussuri. So is there detente between the Soviet Union and America or between the United States? But we as a nation have to be on guard. We must have strength also to say even to the Soviet Union that though we value the friendship of the Soviet Union very much they cannot take our friendship for granted and they cannot keep on supplying arms to Pakistan whereby they create an imbalance in this region. If they continue that they should not mind if we feel otherwise. With regard to China there should be further attempts made to bring the two countries together. In the case of Pakistan they will come together only when there is a change in Pakistan and a democratic government is formed. With China our interest is world interest because we both countries have a population of 700 million there and 500 million here. The population pressure is what United States and Soviet Union are afraid

of. We, by having family planning programme, are really doing service to both United States and Soviet Union by reducing the pressure on their empty spaces.

DR. RANEN SEN (Barasat): Mr. Chairman, Sir, every year this debate on foreign policy gives us an opportunity to review our foreign policy.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member may continue his speech tomorrow. We go on to the next item now.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, let the Government tell us whether they allowed West Pakistan authorities to carry troops in C-130 planes to East Pakistan overflying Indian territory. It has been published in an international weekly. All the denial here that it is not correct is less than convincing.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE THIRTY-FOURTH REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): Sir, I beg to present the Thirty-fourth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

18.33 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION COIR INDUSTRY IN KERALA

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN (Ambalapuzha): Mr. Chairman, Sir, coir plays an important role in the economy of Kerala and it contributes greatly to the national economy. It is giving employment to 5 lakh to 6 lakh people in Kerala. For the last seventeen years it has contributed to the foreign exchange position of India to the tune of Rs. 183 crores. By way of excise, customs duties and other items it has contri-

buted nearly Rs. 17 crores to the Centre. Here we should consider what the Central Government has done during the last 17 years for this industry. From the first year of the First Plan the total amount spent by the Centre and the State is Rs. 302 lakhs. Out of that, the grant from the Centre is only Rs. 42 lakhs and the amount spent by the State Government is Rs. 141 lakhs. The total amount given by the Centre, both as grant and loan is Rs. 161 lakhs. Out of this Rs. 42 lakhs were grant and the rest loan. Out of this amount, Rs. 1 crore has already been paid back to the Centre. This is the story of an industry neglected by the Central Government.

Consider the plight of the workers of this industry. It is beyond description. The Centre is always treating Kerala as a colony. They just exploit the resources of Kerala for earning foreign exchange and give it nothing in return. They are not interested in the welfare of the people of Kerala. They are only interested in tapping more resources from Kerala.

There is much scope for improving the coir industry so that more foreign exchange can be earned. That will also give more revenue to the Centre. Yet, nothing has been done in this direction during the last so many years. The position of the workers is changing from bad to worse. Most of the industrialists have closed down their factories. Only some minor units are functioning in the villages. The big merchants are sponsoring the small units, instead of having their own bigger units, so that no labour legislation will be applicable to the units. They are able to exploit the labour in that way and earn all the profits. They make the workers to work for 10 to 12 hours and give them very poor wages because the labour laws are not applicable to the smaller units.

The position in the spinning sector is still worse. The daily wage of a woman worker range from 25 paise to one rupee. They are made to work from 10 to 12 hours a day. Even though the former Minister in charge of this subject has come to Kerala and seen the pitiable condition of the workers, nothing has been done to improve their

lot. Even now those workers are living at the mercy of the merchant exporters.

Though we have been hearing about the re-organisation of this industry for the last fifteen years, nothing in this direction has been done so far. The husk-owners take the cream of the profits from the spinning sector by dictating the price for the husk. Unless the supply of husk is taken over by the co-operatives, nothing can be done to improve the position.

Already we are facing stiff competition from abroad. Synthetic fibres are coming into the market and we have lost almost 50 per cent of the market. Much cheaper and beautiful synthetic products are coming into the market and we are not able to compete with them. So, the main problem before the coir industry is to produce cheaper things and beautiful things to sell abroad. At the same time, we have to see that the lot of the workers is improved.

Keeping these two ideals in view, the State Government formulated a scheme and submitted it to the Centre. Though the Central Ministers and the members of the Planning Commission are saying that it is a very good scheme which will help the coir industry, it is a sorrowful fact that attempts are being made to sabotage the whole scheme. That is what we learn.

But it is an unfortunate fact that attempts are made to sabotage the whole proposal by raising an objection of a purely technical nature. Though the present policy in planning envisages non-schematic allotment, the coir scheme needs special consideration. The Kerala Government could only set apart a small amount for this scheme in the Plan. They can allot, I think, only a limited amount and the major allotment they expect from the Central Government. So, they have given you a scheme for Rs. 15½ crores for the five-year period. Out of these Rs. 15½ crores only Rs. 2,12,00,000 is grants and Rs. 13,47,00,000 is loan—We have to get that from the Reserve Bank.

For getting this loan from the Reserve Bank there are some formalities to be gone

[Shrimati Suseela Gopalan]

through. Unfortunately, only recently the Reserve Bank has formulated in a draft form its suggestions for financing the State co-operatives. Any programme of this kind cannot materialise within a period of at least 5 to 8 years since, firstly, the Reserve Bank Act will have to be amended to incorporate the proposed suggestions. The time required by the Reserve Bank for carrying out the viability studies after the amendment of the Reserve Bank Act would be two years. As such this is a proposal which is likely to drag on indefinitely and the industry will be thrown at the mercy of these recommendations. It is, therefore, necessary that the Central Government should actively support the industry by giving loans against working capital till the Reserve Bank is able to complete its protracted formalities and arrive at a decision.

The total amount asked for is only Rs. 15½ crores. The present foreign exchange earning of the coir industry is Rs. 14 crores *per annum*. After the implementation of the scheme it will go up to Rs. 30 crores. What we ask for is only Rs. 3 crores, a year for five years. We are asking for Rs. 15 crores in all and if you implement the scheme Rs. 30 crores yearly you will get as foreign exchange. Another Rs. 3 crores, to Rs. 5 crores *per annum* will be added to the Central revenues.

In this perspective you have to view the scheme. It should be treated as a national industry which adds to the exchequer and the national economy. So you should have a more sympathetic approach towards this industry. So, my straight question to the Minister is whether they are prepared to take up this scheme as a Centrally sponsored scheme. I had asked a question in the House to which also you did not give a straight answer. We want to know whether you are prepared to take it up as a Centrally sponsored scheme. An industry like coir deserves it.

As I have already said, at present we are facing strict competition abroad. We have almost lost the market even for the ropes which we are sending now; Bengal is exporting coir ropes in large quantities. Then, synthetic fibres have come into the field. They are more beautiful and cheaper. So

we should be able to provide cheaper and beautiful goods abroad.

The Central Government is giving subsidies to the engineering goods which they are exporting. An industry like coir deserves some sort of subsidies for export. Only through them we can compete in the world market. So that aspect also I am putting before the Minister so that he could consider this aspect.

We are spending crores and crores of rupees on industries like *Khadi*. The coir industry gives employment to 5 lakhs of people and is earning foreign exchange. Why can we not subsidise this industry and see that it gets us more foreign exchange?

I would like to bring to your notice certain other facts. The price charged for our manufactured goods is exorbitant at present as compared to the price of coir yarn and also other things. The import duty also in those countries is increasing because they want to impose their coir yarn and coir fibres there and want to produce goods at cheaper rates. I think, if the Government takes up these issues with those Governments concerned, we have a better deal with those countries and we can have much better conditions.

Another thing is about merchant exporters. It was a long-standing demand of workers that these merchant exporters should not be in the field. At present, some rules and regulations are there by which it is not possible to restrict merchant exporters. But at least you can have some amendment to the rules by which it should be made compulsory to have at least some percentage of goods to be manufactured by exporters. If some such amendment is brought about, we can fight these exporters upto a certain extent.

Further, I want to point out that even now we are getting orders from abroad and we are having trade with socialist countries and even those orders of socialist countries are routed through some agency but, when it comes to the actual producer, these are passed through two intermediaries and, actually, these orders are used to exploit the workers. That is what is taking place,

The S.T.C., after all, is strictly to trade with those socialist countries. The Government can negotiate with those Governments and see that these intermediaries are not there and the orders can be canalised through the S.T.C. I think, that will benefit the workers.

Lastly, I come to the question of internal market. To develop internal market also, the Government is doing very little. Even when the Coir Board have increased the trade, they are not supplied with vans so that they can take the goods to houses and other places and have more sales for these goods. Even the vans are not being supplied to them.

So many other proposals are there for developing the internal trade. They should take them up and the Government to coir cooperatives should also change. Previously the India Government orders were being given on negotiated basis to workers cooperatives. Manufacturers operatives are also there in the field. The Government is giving orders through tenders to merchant exporters. I would like to draw the hon. Minister's attention to all these problems and request him to study these problems. I would like to invite him to our State and see the lot of workers, to study these problems, and also to help the present scheme which has been sponsored by the State Government and to see that what is necessary is done for the industry. The step motherly treatment towards coir industry should be ended. We are not third-rate citizens. We are also the citizens of India. Kerala should be treated on par with other States and the coir industry should get its due.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minister. Later on, the Members will put questions.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) : We could not send our names by 11 A.M. I want to put only a simple questions.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No please,

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : I am very glad, the hon. Member has raised this question. The other day the Chief

Minister of Kerala also mentioned this to me and I have told him that I will look into this question. I am in agreement with most of the points that she has mentioned about the coir industry—its importance as an industry for providing employment in Kerala, its importance as an export industry, the scheme as such to strengthen the structure of the coir industry to provide a co-operative base and strengthen the people who are engaged in this who are at present exploited and who do not get their labour's worth, the improved technique, the competition that it faces from synthetics and others and so on. It is necessary that the industry should be reorganized. The scheme is a welcome thing in that direction. When we say this, we mean that a scheme like this is worth-while. I agree that the amounts that have been spent were not commensurate with the needs of development. That is true. The hon. Member has quoted some figures. I can also give some figures, year-wise, how much Central assistance was given to the Kerala Government. I agree that, if the potentialities of this industry have to be developed on a bigger scale, on a scale that is due, a much larger investment is necessary. There are no two opinions about it. Now the question that arises is this. Here is a scheme of the Kerala Government which requires a total outlay of Rs. 15.56 crores, spread over five years. This will certainly benefit the industry and give it a stronger base. The suggestion is that it should be taken up as a Centrally-sponsored scheme. As the hon. Member and the other hon. members may know, for taking up the Centrally-sponsored schemes in the Fourth Plan, certain criteria were set up. The number of Centrally-sponsored schemes that were there earlier was 90. After the restriction of the criteria that it should be an industry either of research or of inter-State importance, i.e., involving more than one State, and various other criteria, the number has been reduced. But neither in the larger number of Centrally-sponsored schemes which were there earlier did this scheme figure, and nor in the Centrally-sponsored schemes based on the new criteria which have been evolved and agreed to by the States is this scheme there. This cannot fit in there. It cannot be taken up as a Centrally-sponsored scheme.....

MR. CHAIRMAN : I hope the Minis-

ter is aware that not only Kerala but many other States are involved in this.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour) : West Bengal is very much involved.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : I am only saying that it is very largely in Kerala. I cannot give the percentage but largely this industry is located in Kerala. But that is not the only thing (*Interruptions*). As I was saying, it was never a Centrally-sponsored scheme. Even as it is, it has come as a State scheme. Even earlier it was not there. The number of Centrally-sponsored schemes has been reduced from 90 to 52. This scheme did not figure either, if I am correct, in those 90 schemes or in these 52 schemes. If they want to include this, there will be many difficulties. The real point is that the finances for this scheme should come, should be met, either as a co-operative venture or as an industry. This is the concern either of the Agriculture Ministry or the Industries Ministry. My colleague, Shri Raghunath Reddy, on February 21, went down to Kerala and he had a meeting with the Kerala Government, the Reserve Bank, the State Bank and the co-operative Banks. Now the hon. Member has referred to it and said that there are certain difficulties about the viability and that delay may take place. I understand the Reserve Bank, being a banking institution is rather more vigorous or may take some more time or there may be some difficulties and they may not be able to sanction schemes about societies as quickly as the hon. Member wants. But the fact is that bulk of this requirement, that is, the working capital, can be met from banking sources. As a result of these discussions it can be met. I can understand the difficulties mentioned. They will be very rigorous in testing the viability. I can ask the Reserve Bank because here is an institution which has built up experience and expertise over the years and even in other fields, for example, the Food Corporation of India or even the Governmental operations in building up food reserves, we have asked them to go to the banks for meeting the working capital. Therefore, it is in the fitness of things that this working capital requirement for this is met from the banking sources. In operations of this size and in many fields they have to be more vigilant and

decisions should be made quickly. It would be better that the requirements of this industry for the working capital to the extent of Rs. 11.3 crores should be met from the Bank. (*Interruptions*).

You cannot do it. It may create more difficulties. Why make a departure? You need your requirements, genuine requirements for improving the coir industry should be met. We believe that it is well enough sources for meeting the working Capital. The balance of Rs. 4.3 crores can be accommodated in the State Plan over five years. It is not a large sum and for this I am not saying anything by way of finality. The hon. Member said that it is a step-motherly treatment. It is not a step-motherly treatment. It is a real effort to find a way out. The Fourth Plan for Kerala will be finalised and this working capital can be met from banking sources.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Outside Plan allocations.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : It is the working capital and it does not come—my hon. friend knows about finances, I think he should brush up. The working capital need not be mixed up with Plan allocations. The only thing is Rs. 4.3 crores. For that we will get in touch with the Planning Commission and see how this can be accommodated. That should be done. I am not giving any final judgment over it, but I can only plead with the hon. Member that we are engaged in this and we are seriously considering the proposal which has been made by the Kerala Government and all the points of view expressed by the hon. Member, although we are not in a position to say finally 'Yes' or 'No'. We do not want to say 'No'. We are considering all these aspects and I can assure her that we will consider with a view to solve the problem. We are interested in the coir industry. As she has rightly said, it is an important industry for the national economy and for export. Even though it may be wholly in Kerala, it is very important from the point of view of the country. I am not taking any position on technical grounds. My position is practical. We will try to see how much we can do to solve this problem. That is the only thing I can say.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : सभापति जी, जैसा कि मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि क्वायर-गुड्स बाहर जाता है। मैं जानता हूँ कि 1968 में कितना बाहर भेजा गया, इससे आपको कितना फौरन एक्सचेंज मिला। जो रेवेन्यू इससे प्राप्त हुआ, मैं एन्सोल्यूट टर्म्ज में जानना चाहता हूँ—कितना सेन्टर को आया और कितना केरल को मिला ?

दूसरे मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि टेकनीक के बारे में इम्प्रूवमेंट की जरूरत है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसके रिसर्च और टेकनीक को बढ़ाने के लिए आपके पास कौनसी योजना है ? वह इण्डस्ट्री चाहे केरल गवर्नमेंट के मातहत रहे या सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के मातहत रहे, लेकिन उसके विकास के लिए आपने कौन से काम किए हैं और उसमें कहां तक आपको सफलता मिली है ?

19 hrs.

तीसरा सवाल यह है कि जैसा अभी बताया गया कि 5-6 लाख लोग काम करते हैं, मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि जो लोग काम करते हैं उनका एम्प्लॉयमेंट नम्बर क्या है ? जो वहां पर ट्रेड यूनियन्स बनी हुई हैं उनके कितने लोग सदस्य हैं। इसके अलावा उनकी तनखाह और डेली वेज कितनी हैं ?

चौथा सवाल यह है कि जैसा आपने अभी कहा कि केरल की भी चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना फाइनेलाइज हो रही है उसमें इस क्वायर इंडस्ट्री के मुताबिक भी फैसला होगा, तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस इण्डस्ट्री के डेवलपमेंट के लिए आपने कितना एलाटमेंट किया है, चौथी योजना में उसका ब्राड रूप क्या है ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : He has raised a series of questions. I will reply to the four questions. To the last question I would reply now and say that we have not yet finalised it. The figure cannot be decided

at this stage. I am not in a position to say how much amount has been provided for the coir industry. About exports, the hon. Member has given some figures. It ranges over last few years between 12 crores and 13 crores. In 1967-68, April to January, that is, 10 months, it comes to 10.73 crores. And for two months you may see the average.

About employment, there are people who are wholly employed and those who are partly employed. I do not have the figure. (Interruption) I am not God, that I carry all the figures with me. I will give it later on. I do not have the figures. I cannot help it, I am sorry.

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा : यह कोई जवाब नहीं हुआ। मैं तो वैसे ही उनसे पूछ सकता था।

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : The hon. Member there knows more there about it. There are Coordination Boards to look after research and development side of this industry. They have certain funds. Out of those funds they do the development programme. That is done though the Coir Board.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : This Government, I regret to say has killed the goose as far as marketing abroad of Indian produce is concerned and coir is one of the things. There are many other items. In respect of West Bengal, they have paid no attention at all. They have done only lip-service to set up research station in Uluberia. They have spent per annum amounts like this : In 1966-67, Rs. 25,856 ; in 1965-66 Rs. 21,099 as though they have spent Rs. 2,000 or Rs. 1,500 per month. About the setting up of the research station they said it cannot be done. They have given up all their projects in West Bengal.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Is it a fact that you consume most of your coconuts as tender coconuts ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : There is scope for research on fibre extracted out of tender coconuts. On that also they have not had much time or energy or desire to explore further possibility. They selected

[Shri Jyotirmoy Basu]

the site at Uluberia. This they said, could not be reached by road transport. Who selected it? If the State Government had selected it, it was the Congress and they should have been told not to select it. I want to know, what was the outcome of research till 1967 when they had wound up the business? What programme was adopted and what was the outcome of the research station of Uluberia?

They have no dependable and correct statistics. They have not encouraged coconut plantation for which irrigation is most important. You have neglected irrigation both in West Bengal and Kerala and you do not expect that the coir industry will thrive.

There are many things that can be done with coir. These coir latex...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you making suggestions or putting questions?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Let me open my mind. He is a good friend of ours.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We have very little time.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: I will take only two or three minutes. Coir latex is a much cheaper form of cushion. It can replace all rubber foam cushions. That is done all over the world and therefore it will have lot of market. Then for filter in automobile industry, coir is the most important thing. The latest thing is that out of jute sticks, you can produce wonderful rayon pulp. We are now wasting our jute sticks. In fact Coir Board can look after this. Then, extraction from coconut could be utilised for producing pulp for various purposes. That also they are not doing. I want to know what they really propose to do for coir industry as a whole and specially in West Bengal in Fourth Plan. I want to know the details.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: As for the number of people employed. I have got the information. About one lakh of people are

employed in this industry. That is the figure I have got...

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: She is saying that it is about six lakhs.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: Hurriedly they have collected this figure.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You know that the Minister is new to this Department. There are various sectors of coir industry. You can add up all the figures.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: Since the hon. Member was very anxious, I thought I should give this figure. On research and development about Rs. 3 lakhs are being spent annually.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: I have got a letter from the Chairman of the Coir Board and it says that only...

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: This is for the whole country.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: At Uluberia only Rs. 2,000 are spent. What can you do with this amount?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: I can understand that there is need for more funds. Many of the suggestions that the hon. Member mentioned will have to be done. You have to see whether resources are available. More money is required.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Very little you will require for this. I have not got the reply to my question. What do they have in mind about the Fourth Plan? What do you propose to do for the coir industry as a whole and in West Bengal especially?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: Fourth Plan is not ready. That will be laid before the House as soon as it is ready.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: God help the coir industry.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR (Palghat) : The Minister is new to this industry. That is why he said that only one lakh of people are employed. Regarding Kerala itself, about 7 to 10 lakh are living on this ; not actually employed. Coir, cashew nuts and handloom — these are three industries on which lakhs of people live in Kerala.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : The hon. Member may be right. This is the figure I have got ... (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please do not quarrel on figures.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : That is why I said that the hon. Member may be able to give the information. I do not claim that I have the information. I withdraw my figures and accept the figures given by the hon. Member.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : 6 lakh workers, the others dependents.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : I am getting confused. He said workers and dependents. 10 lakh families ?

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : 6 lakh workers.

Will the Central Government take this up as a centrally-sponsored scheme or will it leave to the Reserve Bank to aid the State Government ? The Minister says in the Plan it is Rs. 4 and odd crores and the Reserve Bank will give Rs. 11 odd crores. Reserve Bank allotment takes two years ; it will continue to take years and years. That is our past experience. That is why we insist that the Centre should take it up. Every year Rs. 40 crores of foreign exchange accrues to the Central Government from the export of coir products. That is why we are appealing to them to take up the responsibility and give jobs to the workers and life to the industry. Without it being a centrally-sponsored scheme, without helping the State Government, the industry will not flourish. There is keen competition from synthetic coir, as natural rubber is facing competition from synthetic rubber. If we want to face this competition, the Centre must help as I have suggested. As I have already said,

lakhs of people are engaged in this industry. So will he consider this proposal seriously ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : I explained the difficulty in accepting it as a centrally-sponsored scheme. But we are trying to find some way to provide funds.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : Lip sympathy is no use. The Centre must take it seriously and take up the responsibility.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : It is not necessary that funds can only be found as a centrally-sponsored scheme.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : सभापति महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने इस बहस का जो जवाब दिया उससे इस बात का पता चलता है कि केरल की सरकार जिस उद्देश्य, से जिस मकसद से इस उद्योग को भारत सरकार के सुपुर्द करना चाहती थी वह अभी निकट भविष्य में पूरा होने को नहीं है। उसका उद्देश्य यह था कि मिडिलमैन का खात्मा हो और मजदूरों का जो एक्सप्लोइटेशन होता है उसका खात्मा हो, लेकिन हां और ना के बीच में लगता है कि यह दोनों बातें अभी बहुत दिनों तक चलती रहेंगी। इस पृष्ठभूमि में मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि केरल सरकार का एक यह प्रस्ताव है कि एक्सपोर्ट हाउस वह कायम करें ताकि नारियल से बनने वाले उद्योगों का विकास हो सके, उसकी बिक्री हो सके और उसकी तरक्की हो सके तो पहला मेरा यह सवाल है। इस सिलसिले में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

नम्बर 2 और आखिरी सवाल यह है कि बाहर भेजने के अलावा हमारे देश के अन्दर इस उद्योग में बनने वाली चीजें जैसे रस्सी जटा की या वह पांव पोंछने के लिए जो पायदान विखर्या जाता है उसकी बिक्री ज्यादा हो तो सरकार ने यह तय किया था सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट के डिपार्टमेंट से इसको खरीदेंगे। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

कि सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने कितना परसेंटेज खरीदने का निश्चय किया था और जो फैसला हुआ था उसकी कार्यान्विति हो रही है या नहीं ? अगर हो रही है तब तो ठीक है, लेकिन अगर नहीं हो रही है तो उसका कारण क्या है ?

श्री बो०रा० भगत : जहां तक एक्सपोर्ट हाउस बनाने की बात है, वह स्कीम है। यह स्कीम 50 लाख रु० की है और लोन के मातहत एक्सपोर्ट हाउस बनाया जायेगा। यह बहुत वाजिव बात है और एक्सपोर्ट बढ़ाने के लिए अगर केरल सरकार कोई एक्सपोर्ट हाउस बनाना चाहती है तो उसमें कोई दिक्कत नहीं होगी। इन्स्टिट्यूशनल फाइनेन्स का जो तरीका

है उसमें यह कार्य हो सकता है।

जहां तक खरीदने की बात है, केन्द्रीय सरकार क्या खरीदेगी अभी से इसकी डिटेल्स देना मेरे लिये सम्भव नहीं है क्योंकि वह मेरे पास अभी हैं नहीं।

MR. CHAIRMAN : I hope the Minister will accept the suggestion to visit the State and to make a study of it.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : Yes.

19.17 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, April 8, 1969/Chaitra 18, 1891 (Saka).