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Chaitra 12, 1890 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Fourth Session



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

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LOK SABHA

Monday, April 1, 1968/Chaitra 12,
1890 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Income-tax assessment of Messrs. Ram
Narain and Sons, Bombay.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that in the Income-tax assessment cases of M/s. Ram Narain and Sons, Bombay mentioned in the letter written by a Member of Parliament to the Finance Minister in August, 1967 that the then Director of Inspection (Investigation) gave instructions to the Income-tax Officers concerned in Bombay that in completing these assessments, the returns filed by the firm should be taken as the basis and that no outside party should be called or any investigation should be made into the concealed income;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Officer called upon to look into the matter after the receipt of M.P.'s letter suggested that this was a fit case for being re-opened; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not re-opening the case not debarred under the Income-tax Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) No such instructions for masking the assessments were issued. The Director of Inspection, who was supervising the investigations in the cases of the group, had

called for a report from the Income-tax Officer and, for the limited purpose of this report, the Income-tax Officer was asked not to summon any outside parties but only to state the total income on the basis of accounts maintained by the assessee and the points which required detailed investigation.

(b) No, Sir. The question of re-opening assessment for only one year, viz., 1949-50, as a result of Income-tax Appellate Tribunal's order in another case is under examination.

(c) Does not arise.

श्री भद्र लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, 5 दिसम्बर, 1967 को वित्त मंत्री जी का मुझे इस सम्बन्ध में एक पत्र मिला । वह लम्बा पत्र है लेकिन मैं उसका एक ही अनुच्छेद प्राप्त करामने रखना चाहता हूँ :

"The facts are that speculation losses amounting to Rs. 58.72 lakhs were claimed by Messrs. Ram Narain and Sons for the assessment years 1944-45 to 1951-52. In three of these assessments the income-tax officer had disallowed losses of Rs. 36.65 lakhs. The remaining five assessments were pending. The case was transferred to the investigation circle. In view of large amounts claimed as deductions, the case was transferred to the charge of the Commissioner of Income-tax, Central, Bombay. The Board also directed the Director of Inspection and Investigation to look into the case and give appropriate instructions. The Director of Inspection and Investigation gave instructions that out of Rs. 58.72 lakhs claimed in all these years, a sum of Rs. 18.23 lakhs was to be disallowed and the balance was to be disallowed."

SHRI UMANATH: The letter may be placed on the Table* of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Let him ask the question.

श्री मधु लिमये : मंत्री महोदय क्या कृपा करके बतायेंगे कि इनके जो स्पेक्युलेशन सासेज 40.4.9 लाख के स्वीकारे गए हैं तो उसका भत्तलब है कि किसी को फायदा हुआ तो जिनको फायदा हुआ, जो रिसीपिएन्ट्स हैं उनके फायदे पर इनकम टैक्स विभाग ने इनकम टैक्स लगाया था और वसूल किया था ? यदि नहीं, तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि चूंकि इस पार्टी को इससे 40.4.9 लाख का फायदा हुआ है, क्या इसके ऊपर नये सिरे से असेसमेंट करने के लिए इनकम टैक्स एक्ट के सेक्षण 148 और 149 के तहत मामले को दोबारा उठाया जायेगा ?

सेक्षण 147 और 149 में लिखा हुआ है :

"The income-tax officer has in consequence of information in his possession reason to believe that Income-tax chargeable...to assessment for any assessment year".

मैंने तो इनको पहले ही इनकामेंशन दे दी है। आगे इसमें कहा गया है :

"If tax which has escaped assessment amounts to or is likely to amount to Rs. 50,000 or more...".

यह मामला 40 लाख का है, 50 हजार का नहीं। इसलिए क्या मंत्रीजी उनके नाम बतायेंगे जो कि रिसीपियन्ट्स हैं और क्या उनके ऊपर टैक्स लगाया गया है और वसूल किया गया है ? यदि नहीं, तो जो मैंने जानकारी दी है उसके आधार पर दोबारा मामला खोला जायेगा ?

SHRI K. C. PANT: The first question is about the recipients. As far as I understand it, if more losses are disallowed the recipient is the person who gains advantage, Messrs. Ram Narain and Sons. Nobody else gains advantage if more losses are allowed.

In so far as the second question is concerned, namely, whether the old case can be reopened, assessments can be reopened only within sixteen years, unless to give effect to an appellate order. Therefore most of these cases, except one or two, were time-barred.

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर बिल्कुल नहीं दिया । मैं अपने पत्र से पढ़ूँ मैंने पूछा था :

"What are the names of persons in whose cases the speculation losses allowed to Messrs. Ram Narain and Sons Private Ltd., have been considered for assessment and if so in what years? If speculation losses of Rs. 40 lakhs allowed to Messrs. Ram Narain and Sons and also over Rs. 50 lakhs to Kilachand Devichand have not been recovered in the hands of recipients, cannot this be considered as a new fact within the meaning of sections 147 and 149 of the Income-Tax Act and the cases re-opened?"

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: This should also be laid on the Table.

MR. SPEAKER: You seem to be laying too many things on the Table. Let him put the question.

श्री मधु लिमये : उन्होंने इसका बिल्कुल जवाब नहीं दिया ।

SHRI K. C. PANT: As I said, the assessments can be reopened only within sixteen years. But if there is any other information that can be

*Shri Madhu Limaye then laid the document on the Table of the House.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-725/ 88].

get, we shall get it . . . (Interruptions.)

श्री मधु लिमये : और कौन सी इन्को-मेंशन आपको चाहिए ?

मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि मोरारजी भाई का पत्र मैंने पढ़ा उसमें कहते हैं कि तीन असेसमेंट्स में इनकम टैक्स आफिसर ने कहा कि 36 लाख का लाभ नहीं माना जायेगा और 5 असेसमेंट्स पैड़ग थे, उनमें भी फैसला खिलाफ होने जा रहा था, इसलिये केव्र ने हस्तक्षेप कर के कहा कि 40 लाख 39 हजार इनको माफ करो, तो यह जो केन्द्र का हस्तक्षेप हुआ है—मैं मंत्री जी से सीधा सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ—इसके जो कारण बताये गये हैं और जो इनका लास था उसको तो कबूल किया, क्या यह उचित था या अनुचित था और अगर अनुचित था तो इसके बारे में पुनर्विचार करेंगे ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): May I say this in the first instance? These are matters which are more than 12 years old. That is the first thing which must be borne in mind.

श्री मधु लिमये : आप 16 साल के मामले खोल सकते हैं।

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: That is all right. The orders that were passed were also ten or twelve years old.

श्री मधु लिमये : तो क्या हुआ ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I am not saying . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

आप मेहरबानी कर के सुनें तो सही ।

Therefore, we went into this and got the information which I readily supplied to the hon. Member. As is evident from the letter written to him . . .

श्री मधु लिमये : उसके बाद फिर मैंने चिट्ठी लिखी ।

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I have also replied to you. I have never ceased replying to you and you have never ceased writing to me. That is a fact. I am trying to give you satisfaction on facts. I am not trying to have a dispute with you. The assessments which he says should be reopened cannot be reopened under the ordinary law because 16 years limit had been laid down by the amended law. There is provision that it can be done if the appellate authority says there is something else to be done. Recently, there has been one case of appellate order in which they had said that there were some benami transactions in this matter. That is being examined as to how it can be done. If it can be opened, it will be opened. There is no question of not opening it. It was stated that so much of losses were allowed by the special officer or the commissioner to whom this was entrusted. It was done by him, not by the Government from here. The Board received some complaints that there was some arbitrary handling in this case.

एक भाननीय सदस्य : हूँ . . .

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: There is no question of *hum* or *ham*.

श्री मधु लिमये : सब लोग समझ रहे हैं ।

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : सबको समझने दो । जिनको समझना है वे समझ लें ।

श्री मधु लिमये : आप सारे सत्य को सदन के सामने रख दीजिए ।

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : इसमें सत्य को छिपाने की कोई बात नहीं है ।

सत्य खोलने का सवाल ही नहीं है । सत्य का इजारा माननीय सदस्य ने नहीं ले रखा है यह मैं कहना चाहता हूँ । गवर्नरेट

की जहां तक सथाल है उसे यह वेखना है कि : हर एक को इंसाफ मिले । अब किसी के बारे में कह बात मालूम हो कि उस का बहुत ज्यादा असेसमेंट कर दिया गया है और स्पेशल कमिशनर को यह मालूम हो कि उस में आरविंड्रेली एसेसमेंट किया गया है और बहु स्पेशल कमिशनर को एज ए स्पेशल केस । इनवेस्टिगेट करने के लिए दिया जाता है तो उस में कोई गलत बात नहीं होनी चाहिए (व्यवधान) ।

श्री भग्नु लिमये : मंत्री महोदय ने अपने मूल उत्तर में इस बात को स्वीकार किया है कि इनकम टैक्स आफिसर को बाहर बालों को, आउटसाइड पार्टीज को न बुलाने का बादेश दिया गया था और कहा था कि छिगाई गई आय के बेरे में और कोई जांच नहीं की जानी चाहिए । हालांकि अधिकारियों ने वह सुनाव दिया था कि वह पूरा मामला पुनः खोला जाना चाहिए लेकिन वह मामला पुनः पुनः पूरे सिरे से नहीं खोला गया . . . (व्यवधान)

श्री भोरारजो देसाई : मुझे लगता है कोई अधिकारी ने खबर दी होगी जो कि असन्तुष्ट होगा । वह ही ऐसा कह सकता है । ऐसे ही खबरें मिला करती हैं . . . (व्यवधान)

श्री स० म०० बनर्जी: इट एज एन एसपरशन औन एन आनरेबुल मैम्बर (व्यवधान)

श्री भग्नु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बहुत ताकत के साथ प्रकट करना चाहता हूं कि इन के पाप को इसी तरह खोला जाता है जो असन्तुष्ट लोग होते हैं वह आकर बताते हैं और तब हम उन की जांच करते हैं कि वह सत्य है या असत्य । वह हमारे पार आरोप कर रहे हैं, रिफ्लैक्शन कास्ट कर रहे हैं । हम में भी विवेक बुद्धि है और जो कहते हैं उस की सत्यता की परीक्षा हम करते हैं और जो बातें सत्य होती हैं उसी को हम रखने की कोशिश करते हैं ।

श्री भोरारजो देसाई : सत्य की परीक्षा यदि माननीय सदस्य करते हैं तो हमारा उसके साथ जगह क्या हो सकता है बाकी गवर्नरमेंट के नाते हम भी यदि सत्य की परीक्षा करते हैं तो उस के साथ माननीय सदस्य क्यों लगड़ा करते हैं ?

श्री भग्नु लिमये : मैं जगड़ा कहां कर रहा हूं ?

श्री भोरारजो देसाई : अब बात तो वही हो रही है । माननीय सदस्य चार्ज कर रहे हैं कि गवर्नरमेंट ने गलत तरीके से यह बात को मैं यह कहता हूं कि गवर्नरमेंट ने इस में कोई गलती नहीं की है । गवर्नरमेंट को दोनों पक्षों को जस्टिस देनी चाहिए । अब इस तरह से आनंदेबुल मैम्बर को कोई आदमी ऐसी इनकोरमेशन देता है तो उस के साथ मेरा जगड़ा नहीं है । लेकिन अगर असन्तुष्ट आदमी ऐसी इतिला देता है तो हमेशा उस की बात सही ही नहीं होती है कई बार दूसरी भी बात होती है । इसलिये दोनों बातों को देखना चाहिए । गवर्नरमेंट की जिम्मेदारी इस में काफी होती है । और जैसा मैंने कहा कि कमिशनर ने उन को यह कहा कि यह हकीकत भेज दो क्योंकि वह टाइम वाड़ हो जाता और साथ ही इस में और पार्टीज को बुलाने की भी जरूरत नहीं है और उनके पास जितना मैकीरियल हो वह हमारे पास भेज दें । इसमें कोई उल्टी सीधी बात नहीं दुर्दृश्य है जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य आशंका प्रकट कर रहे हैं । अब इनकम टैक्स आफिसर ने एसेंसी पर रकम लगा दी, अपील करने पर एप्लेट आफिसर ने उसे रिवाइज कर दिया, कुछ दसरा किया तो वह चीज गलत है यह बात मैं स्वीकार करने को तैयार नहीं हूं ।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: In a previous case, where an amount of Rs. 31 lakhs was remitted in the case of Shri Ram Ratan Gupta, another Congressman.

MR. SPEAKER: That is entirely a separate question.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: It was a precedent. Shri Ram Ratan Gupta was a Member of this hon. House. That amount was remitted, but on repeated questions in this House and in the other House, the hon. Minister Shri Morarji Desai, knowing fully well that another Minister remitted the whole thing, promised to re-open the case and it has been reopened. I would like to know why in this particular case, he is hesitating to reopen the case and whether it is a fact that Mr. Ruia is connected with some of the very senior Congressmen and he is being influenced politically by some of those men who are well-known to him . . .

MR. SPEAKER: It is again an insinuation. (Interruption).

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : चोर की दाढ़ी में तिनका।

MR. SPEAKER: Please put your question. In a supplementary there should not be any insinuation. What we will get out of it is, we will only lose time on other questions. Without insinuation, he should put the question. Without bringing in some party or somebody when it becomes an insinuation he can put his supplementary question.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I did not make any insinuation. Shri Ram Ratan Gupta is a prominent member of the Congress. I am only telling him that in that case, Rs. 31 lakhs was remitted. To repeated questions, the hon. Minister of Finance, Shri Morarji Desai, had promised in this House that the case would be reopened, and it had been reopened. Why in this case particular case of Ruia,—they are helping the Congress—is action not being taken to reopen the case. (Interruption).

MR. SPEAKER: The question is, why it should not be reopened.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: May I say that in the other case, it was a question of writing off certain things as irrecoverable. And then, when other facts come to the notice that there were some wrong transactions which were not brought to the notice of the Ministry, it could be reopened under the law, because it was a question of being within 16 years. That was why it was reopened. That should prove the bona fides of the Government, and the Government is always willing to reopen it and it is ready to reopen it if it is proper to do so. In this case, it is not possible to do so under the law, and still I am saying that now recently a decision has come, of an appellate tribunal, that there have been some other transactions in this very case. We are examining the law how it could be reopened. And if it can be reopened, it will be reopened.

SHRI UMANATH: From the hon. Minister's answer, it is obvious that there has been Central intervention in favour of this big business group to which the company belongs. He himself admitted that instructions have been sent that while assessing and investigating the records, no outsider should be called,—I have followed it very closely,—and that the officer must rely upon the figures and accounts given by the company itself. I would like to know why this Central intervention was resorted to and why reliance was placed on the figures of the company and no outsider should be called, and whether it is a fact that this particular group which belongs to, and is, one of the 75 big business companies declared by the Monopolies Inquiry Commission has made a substantial contribution to the ruling party, the Congress, and that was the reason why this special Central intervention was there, and (b), whether it is a fact that—I am now bringing in a serious thing.

MR. SPEAKER: So, the other was not serious!

SHRI UMANATH: It is more serious. I want to know whether it is a fact that the Chairman of the Direct Taxes Board and some officials in that Ministry had tried to bring pressure on our Secretariat here not to admit this question. I would like to know specifically the answer to (a) and (b).

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: There has been no question of any pressure being brought in not to allow this question. The Ministry has never said that this question should not be answered: how could it ever arise? These are all imaginary things which the hon. Member is showing.

SHRI UMANATH: The Chairman of the Direct Taxes Board. I have specifically stated it.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I had said that the Chairman of the Direct Taxes Board had issued instructions to the Special Commissioner to go into this question and had transferred the case to that Commissioner, because....

SHRI UMANATH: What is the reason for this special favour being shown?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: It is not a special favour.

SHRI UMANATH: That an outsider should not be called.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: That is what the Commissioner did; the Chairman of the Board of Direct Taxes did not say that. (Interruption).

माननीय सदस्य जरा शांति रखें। इतना गुस्सा आखिर क्यों करते हैं? उन का तो किसी ने कुछ नहीं से लिया है?

श्री भगु लिम्बे : मंत्री महोदय यह कैसे बोल रहे हैं? मूले इस पर सब्जत ऐतराज हैं। यह ठीक है कि अविक्षित रूप से मेरा इसपे धोले का सम्बन्ध नहीं है लेकिन चूंकि गरीबों पर सरकार

टेक्स लगाती है और अमीरों को इस मामले में छोड़ दिया जाता है इससिये मुझे इन सवालों को यहां सदन में उठाना पड़ता है।

श्री भोरारजी वेसाई : अमीर को छोड़ने की अगर कानून में किसी जगह कोई व्यवस्था है तो उसे जरूर छोड़ा जायगा माननीय सदस्य चाहे कुछ भी कहें बाकी अमीर और गरीब के लिए कानून एक है, दो नहीं हैं। गवर्नरेंट को इंसाफ सभी को देना है। गरीब, अमीर सभी को उसे इंसाफ देना है। माननीय सदस्य जितनी गालियां देना चाहें दे लें लेकिन यह बात नहीं हो सकती है कि किसी को इंसाफ न दिया जाये यही इस मामले में किया गया है। इस में कोई बेइंसाफी की बात नहीं है।

Willingdon Hospital Workers' Union

*959. **SHRI R. K. AMIN:**
SHRI D. R. PARMAR:
SHRI P. N. SOLANKI:
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPEYEE:
SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH:
SHRI RAM SEWAK YADAV:
SHRI MOHAN SWARUP:
SHRI KIKAR SINGH:
SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR:
SHRI NIHAL SINGH:
SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:
SHRI RAMACHANDRA J. AMIN:
SHRI UMANATH:

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

(a) whether Government have received any complaints from the officials of the Willingdon Hospital Workers' Union (Regd.) against some high authorities of the Willingdon Hospital management regarding the rude behaviour towards some office-bearers of the Hospital Workers' Union; and

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

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The representative of the Hospital Workers' Union who made the complaint was addressed on 3rd January, 1968 and again on 1st February, 1968, to furnish further details of the alleged incident and other relevant particulars. He has so far not replied.

SHRI R. K. AMIN: Is it a fact that Dr. H. P. Lall, the Medical Superintendent of the Willingdon Hospital on the 24th November, 1967, at about 11.15 A.M. was drunk while on duty and then abused and mishandled one Mr. Mukund Parekh who is the President of the workers' union of the Willingdon Hospital, and Dr. Lall threatened him to implicate him in some cases in collusion with the police and a complaint to this effect has been made to the hon. Minister of Health, Family Planning and Urban Development, and if this is a fact, what action has been taken?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINHA): Hon. Members will agree that the allegation he read out is absolutely wrong on the face of it, so far as being ever-drunk in daytime is concerned. As soon as I received this complaint from Shri Parekh concerned, I immediately asked the D.G. to make an enquiry into the matter. Shri Parekh was asked to substantiate his charge and produce witnesses. Two reminders have been sent to him and so far he has not replied. What would hon. members expect us to do in this matter?

SHRI R. K. AMIN: Is it a fact that some Harijan and scheduled castes people who are employees of Willingdon Hospital had complained in writing to the Minister of Health as well as to other ministers against

Dr. Lal for using insulting language against Mahatma Gandhi as well as against the principles for which our Constitution stands? To the Harijans, he used very insulting language saying,

“सफेदपोशों ने आप को क्या बना दिया है, आपका मिजाज क्या चाहता है,” कुछ इस तरह कहा था।

May I know what action will be taken against him?

SHRI B. S. MURTHY: We are not aware of any such complaint.

SHRI D. R. PARMAR: Is it a fact that 64 Harijan and Scheduled Caste employees of Willingdon Hospital have complained in writing to the Minister of Health on 1st April, 1966 about the rude behaviour of the Medical Superintendent and Administrative Officer towards them, using insulting and abusive language about the caste? If so, may I know what action so far has been taken by the Government for the uplift of scheduled castes and Harijans? The abusive language used was:

“तुम लोगों को इन सफेदपोशों ने बहुत ऊंचा उठाया है, जिन के कारण तुम इस देश के लिए धातक हो। उसने कहा, यही नहीं, लेकिन सफेदपोशी ने राष्ट्र का सर्वनाश किया है। उसने गांधी जी के विपरीत यह कहा कि यह बुड़ा जो कि खद्दर और सफेदपोश का पुजारी था उसने भी उसके अनुयाइयों ने इस देश की उभरती को एक हजार वर्ष पुरानी स्थिति में ढकेल दिया है तथा यह भी कहा है कि इन सफेदपोश खद्दर वालों ने तुम हरिजनों को बहुत ऊंचा चढ़ा दिया है।”

Even after 20 years of independence and Government's claim that they are

working for the uplift of the Harijans, if Government officials use such words about scheduled castes, what to say about the other public? This shows how far Government has worked for Harijans. May I know from the Minister what action has been taken and what is the reaction of the Government?

दूसरी बात यह है कि डा० लाल जो है वह आपने आप को साकेटीज और प्लेटो कहते हैं और उस नाम से पम्पलेट छपवा कर बांटते हैं प्रस्तुतों के उत्तर में कि मैं गलत रास्ते पर नहीं हूं, मैं डा० लोहिया का मर्डर नहीं हूं, पार्दि। आपने पैसे से छपवा कर बांटते हैं। मैं आपकी इजाजत से उसको सदन पटल पर रखना चाहूँगा।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : माननीय सदस्य अप्रैल, 1966 की बात बतला रहे हैं। मैं नहीं कह सकता कि 1966 में क्या हुआ था, लेकिन अगर कोई बात बतलाई जाये तो मैं उसकी जांच करूँ कि क्या बात है। मुझे भी तक पता नहीं है कि मार्च-अप्रैल, 1966 में क्या हुआ था। यहां पर उस समय दूसरे लोग थे। बहरहाल जो कुछ माननीय सदस्य कह रहे हैं मैं उसकी जांच करवाऊंगा। लेकिन यहां पर एक व्याख्यान माननीय सदस्य ने दे दिया और बतलाया कि रंज हो कर वह कह दिया, यह सब क्या है भगवान जाने।

MR. SPEAKER: Everybody has got a copy. Why do you want to place it on the Table?

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : मैं इसको सदन पटल पर रखना चाहता हूं। यह बड़ी गलत चीज है। डा० लाल साकेटीज या प्लेटो नहीं हैं। आप मुझको इसको पटल पर रखने की इजाजत दीजिए।

श्री सत्यनारायण सिंह : वह साकेटीज या प्लेटो हैं या नहीं इसके बारे में मैं क्या कहूँ? कोई भी आदमी आज के जमाने में साकेटीज या प्लेटो बनने का दावा करे इससे बढ़ कर मूर्खता और कोई नहीं हो सकती। कम्पलेन्ट के बारे में बार बार मैंने कहा कि जब उसकी एक्वायरी की जाती है तो हमारी बातों का जवाब नहीं मिलता है खाली एलिगेशन्स लगा कर तो काम नहीं चलेगा। उसके लिये सबूत भी देना चाहिये जब कम्पलेन्ट आई हमने उसी बक्त कहा कि उसकी जांच की जाय। लेकिन जब शिकायत करने वाले के पास चिट्ठी जाती है तब कोई जवाब नहीं आता है। आप सभी सकते हैं कि जिसके बारे में एलिगेशन लगाये जायें, उसके लिये सबूत भी तो चाहिये। लेकिन हम जब सबूत चाहते हैं तो उसका जवाब नहीं आता है।

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : जैसे कुछ दिन पहले इस सदन में इंडियन स्टेन्डर्ड्स इन्स्टिट्यूशन के वर्कर्स पर मारपीट का मामला आया था, आज विलिंगडन हास्पिटल के वर्कर्स का मामला आया है कि अफसरों द्वारा उनको गालियों दी जाती हैं, आप शब्द कहे जाते हैं। परन्तु बड़े खेद की बात है कि कोई भी मंत्री सही रूप से किसी प्रश्न के उत्तर नहीं देते हैं और न कोई जांच करवाते हैं। वह समझते हैं कि आज प्रश्न उठाया गया है, कल इसको कोन पूछेगा। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या मंत्री महोदय इसकी जांच करायेंगे और इस सदन को आश्वासन देंगे कि जांच कराने के बाद जो भी नतीजा निकलेगा उसको वह सदन के पटल पर रखेंगे? वह यह भी बतलाये कि वह उसको कब तक सदन में देश करेंगे।

श्री किकर सिंह : Spoke in Punjabi.

श्री सत्यनारायण सिंह : प्रमु भेरी संप्रेषण में नहीं आया।

श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बतलायेंगे कि क्या यह सत्य है कि विलिंगडन अस्पताल में काम करने वाले कम्पाउन्डरों और स्टोर-कीपरों की छुट्टी वाले दिन भी इमर्जेन्सी ड्रूटी देनी पड़ती है, और इसकी एवज में न तो भत्ता ही दिया जाता है और न छुट्टी ही दा जाती है?

SHRI B. S. MURTHY: If a separate question is put, we shall give the answer.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The moment this incident took place, I wrote a letter to the Minister, Shri Satya Narayan Sinha and as a result of his efforts and the efforts of the Labour Commissioner, Central, the whole thing was somewhat settled, but it is most unfortunate that Brig. Lal insulted Mr. Mukund Parikh and others. If he is drunk after 7 O'clock, it is all right. But if he is drunk before 7 O'clock, it is bad.

I would like to know whether the minister has issued necessary instructions to the Medical Superintendent of Willingdon Hospital to have better relations with the employees? Moreover, may I know whether his attention has been drawn to this book *Meet Succats and Plato of Today* published by Shri Abdul Ghani Dar, M.P. In Persian, we call Socrates as Succats. I am reading from this book:

"New Janam for an Old Man—Doctors and nurses help mothers all over the world to give birth to countless babies. Each new baby is placed in the lap of the mother. Your old friend Abdul

Ghani Dar who was practically dead is born again at Willingdon Hospital in the hands of great Brigadier H. B. Lal and lovely Dr. R. K. Caroli with the assistance of Acharya Kripalani . . .".

Then your name and practically every name is mentioned. I am surprised that a photo of Dr. Lal has also been published. Sir, Willingdon Hospital has become a place where you can send an M.P. for 10 days if you want a bye-election. So, to counteract that what is being done. Such publications should not be permitted. They are very bad. The Government servants should . . .

MR. SPEAKER: The question is: what action is the Government taking?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: My question is whether the Minister has issued instructions that they should have better relations with the unions and such publications should be stopped.

SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA: Each time I meet them I always tell them that they must have better relations with the subordinates and all those people who are working under them. It goes without saying. Whenever I meet them, even casually, I emphasise this. Then, about this pamphlet which has been published by some Members of Parliament, who is responsible for it? . . . (Interruptions). Not only Shri Abdul Ghani Dhar but five or six other Members of Parliament have been going to the hospital. I must say in fairness to Brig. Lal that these 5 or 6 Members who have gone there and returned recently, they will themselves report as to what kind of treatment they have received . . . (Interruptions).

SHRI RAMCHANDRA J. AMIN: Is the Minister aware of the fact that 12 hours duty is extracted from the fourth-class servants, not all but some, in the Willingdon Hospital, at least 5 or 6 persons?

SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA: I will have to make enquiries about that allegation.

SHRI UMANATH: I shall relate my supplementary to the reply of the Minister himself. He said that a letter was sent asking for witnesses and others to be brought so that the enquiry can be made and no reply has been received. I have myself read the reply in which two specific requests were made to the authority who sent the letter. One request was that the officer against whom the complaint is made has threatened all other employees not to give evidence. The second request was that some assurance to protect the witnesses who will come forward to give evidence must be given by the authorities. I would like the Minister to go through the file and tell me what reply has been sent to the particular person concerned, assuring protection to the witnesses who will come forward to give evidence.

SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA: All protection will be given to him. I have not heard anything from the gentleman concerned.

SHRI UMANATH: I am not referring to you. The whole question refers to the hospital authorities not to you. You said that a letter was sent and no reply was received. I am saying the reply has been sent by the very person who received the letter asking for evidence and other things, saying that an assurance must be given to protect the witnesses. Will he kindly tell me whether that assurance was given?

SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA: The enquiry has been entrusted to the D.G. If the person concerned has written any letter to the D.G. like that, I would certainly ask him what reply he has sent.

SHRI UMANATH: The letter was written by the D.G. and the reply has been received by the D.G. Without getting all the correspondence, how can the Minister say here that he has not received any reply to the letter

which he has sent. You must haul up the officer for not giving you all the information. The whole House has been misled because you were not supplied with all the information.

SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA: I would certainly ask the D.G. if he has received any letter like that.

Shifting of Petro-chemical Project from Kerala

*960. **SHRI A SREEDHARAN:**
SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH:
SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to shift the Petro-Chemical Project from Kerala; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAM-AIAH): (a) and (b). No, Sir. It is presumed that the question relates to the fertiliser project at Cochin.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN: Today is the 1st of April, All Fools Day and the Minister's reply has capped the glory of the day. My question was about the "Petro-Chemical Project" not about "fertilizer". Let me make it clear that when I put that question I knew what I asked; the Minister need not throw something into my mouth. Now it is estimated that out of the oil refinery 100,000 tonnes of naptha would be available as surplus after meeting the commitments for gasoline production and fertilizers. Regarding this, the Government of Kerala has made some representation to the Central Government that a petro-chemical complex should be set up there and it is understood that a reply was given that the Government would take a final decision on this matter by the end of June 1967. I would like to know whether the

Government have taken a final decision on this matter and where the fertilizer plant is going to be located if a decision has been taken.

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: About the All Fools Day may I return the compliment of my hon. friend?

SHRI R. K. SINHA: Because it is his birthday.

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: Because, if you look at the question, the way it is framed, I do not know to whom the compliment better applies. The question is like this:

"Whether it is a fact that Government have decided to shift the Petro-Chemical Project from Kerala."

Underline the words "project" and "shift". If there is nothing, how can you shift? As for the project, fertilizer factory is a petro-chemical project, because any chemical project out of petroleum products is a petro-chemical project. Therefore, when the question was put in such a way, I had no option except to answer it in the manner I have done. I have nothing to hide. It is true that the Government of Cochin did move . . .

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR: There is no Government of Cochin; there is only a Government of Kerala.

SHRI UMANATH: The ball is in the other court now. Let us see whether he kicks it back.

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: In view of the earlier reference I thought anything would go today.

The Government of Kerala did move in this matter. We have informed them that at the moment in view of the other plant for utilisation of the refinery product, it is not feasible to establish a petro-chemical complex in Kerala.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN: The Minister in his reply said that the day's importance fits me. At the

same time, while replying he has proved . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Let him come to the question. We have no time to lose even on the 1st of April.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN: So, the cap fits him gloriously. At least my question was based on a statement made by the Chief Minister of Kerala wherein he has stated that it is possible and probable that the location of this plant will be shifted from Kerala to Madras. It was on the basis of that statement that I asked this question. Now, instead of replying that way, the Minister says that no decision has been taken.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI ASOKA MEHTA): The location of which plant?

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN: The petro-chemical complex.

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA: I would like to know what the Chief Minister of Kerala has said and about which plant?

MR. SPEAKER: Obviously, he does not have all the details.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN: According to *Hindu* dated 2-3-68:

"Shri E. M. S. Namboodiripad informed the Kerala Assembly today that the petro-chemical complex originally intended for Kerala might be shifted to Madras".

The "complex" includes all plants. Not only that, in the *Journal of Industry and Trade*, published by the Commerce Ministry of the Government of India it is stated that:

"the country made a formal entry into the petro-chemical manufacture with the commissioning of the 60,000 tonnes naphtha cracker plant in Trombay in December last year. Two more naphtha cracker plants are ex-

pected to be completed by the end of the year.

This was published in 1967.

MR. SPEAKER: Come to the question now. Each supplementary is taking too long.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN: My question is whether the Government has taken into consideration the immense possibility of locating this plant in Kerala in view of the fact that 100,000 tonnes of naphtha will be available?

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA: Firstly, the surplus in one refinery has to be added to the deficit of other refineries so that they are able to meet in a better way the production of fertilizer. I have made it clear over and over again that we are going to be deficit, as far as naphtha is concerned, in the coming years. Secondly, when this question of the petro-chemical project was considered by the Planning Commission some time back, it was decided that we should concentrate only on, one petro-chemical complex, because of inadequacy of resources. There is no question of anything being shifted to Madras because nothing exists in Kerala and there is no hope of anything being set up in Madras in the near future.

श्री का. मेहता सिंह : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बतलायेंगे कि केरल से इस प्रोजेक्ट को जो मद्रास में शिफ्ट किया जा रहा है,

MR. SPEAKER: He has said that there is no project there and there is nothing to be shifted.

श्री का. मेहता सिंह : . . . क्या उसका कारण यह है कि इन लोगों के दिमारा में श्री नमूदरीपाद की कम्प्युनिस्ट सरकार का भूत बैठा हुआ है, जिसके कारण ये समय-समय पर अपना मत बदलते रहते हैं?

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA: I have no answer to give. When nothing exists, what can I answer?

SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN: The hon. Minister has said that there is no question of shifting this complex from Kerala because already there was not one there. May I ask the Minister whether there was any proposal at any stage to start the petro-chemical complex in Cochin and, if so, the reasons that made the Ministry to drop that proposal? This dropping of the petro-chemical complex in Kerala is the last in the series of similar projects being dropped or shifted from Kerala, the earlier ones being the phyto-chemical marine diesel engine factory, the heavy plates and vessels and the precision instruments factory. The Cochin shipyard is yet to come. In this context may I ask the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals whether this dropping of the petro-chemical complex at Cochin is his Ministry's contribution to the conspiracy in Delhi to deprive Kerala of any large-scale industry?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: I am afraid, there is a slight misrepresentation in what my hon. friend has said because there is no question of dropping anything. There were, of course, certain suggestions made to this Ministry. It was examined very objectively and very sympathetically and we came to the conclusion that the feedstock available from the refinery was so committed to the new fertiliser plant there that it would not be possible to start another petro-chemical complex there.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: May I know whether the Government has formulated any plan for the diversification of the products of the Cochin refinery, as in the case of the Digboi refinery in Assam which is producing more than 100 by-products, and whether, in view of the shortage of indigenous crude, the Cochin refinery is designed in such a way that in the near future there may be the

possibility of developing a petro-chemical complex in Karala?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: When the Cochin refinery was scheduled and commissioned, every technical aspect of it was considered and it was designed according to the requirements.

SHRI VISWANATHA MENON: May I know whether it is a fact that when land for the Cochin fertiliser factory was acquired it was acquired including land for the petro-chemical complex also?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: I have no information on this subject.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL: As the Minister has rightly said, due to financial limitations petro-chemical complexes at all places simultaneously cannot be started. May I know from the Minister, as our fertiliser industry is based on naphtha, whether there will be a naphtha cracker in any petro-chemical complex wherever it is?

MR. SPEAKER: That is a separate question.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL: It is a general question. Let him, Sir, if he may reply.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not proper. It will become much wider and where it will end, I do not know.

SHRI HEM BARUA: Is it not the policy of the Government to institute subsidiary industries like petro-chemical industries and all that wherever there is an oil refinery; if so, why has Cochin been denied that?

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA: I am afraid, the hon. Member is not right in the conclusion that he has drawn. Petro-chemical complexes require very large investments and they cannot be associated with every refinery or wherever oil is found. For these complexes to come up a whole set of industries has to be brought together and something like Rs. 200

crores worth of investment has to be made. We cannot do it at many places, nor can the complexes be separated and dispersed. What will happen is that Rs. 200 crores worth of investment will produce a lot of intermediate goods whose final processing will be done all over the country. We hope that over a period of time similar complexes will come up in other parts of India but at this stage we can develop only one or two, at one time.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि पैसे की कमी, साधनों के अभाव, की वजह से कोचीन में लगाने वाला पैट्रो-कैमिकल काम्प्लेक्स नहीं लगा पा रहा है। फर्टलाइजर का पहला कारख़ाना कोल-वेस्ड लगाने के बाद सरकार ने कोल-वेस्ड पालिसी को छोड़ दिया है। उसके बाद नांगल में इलेक्ट्रिसिटी का प्रयोग करने के बाद उसको भी छोड़ दिया है।

MR. SPEAKER: It is completely outside the scope; it has nothing to do with this question.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : उसके बाद नैप्या-वेस्ड फर्टलाइजर प्लांट लगाने की बात तय हो गई थी। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार कोचीन में पैट्रो-कैमिकल काम्प्लेक्स इस लिये नहीं लगा पा रही है कि उसके पास साधनों का अभाव है या उसने नैप्या कम बनाने की पालिसी अपनाई है—इन दोनों में से कौन सी बात सच है?

MR. SPEAKER: No; that shall not be answered.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR: We would like to have as many petro-chemical complexes as possible, but the pertinent question is that when the Cochin oil refinery was commissioned—it is already in operation—there was a specific proposal to make use of the naphtha by having a petro-chemical complex in Cochin itself. We understand that the Government did not accede to that request. While they have already decided to have a com-

plex in Madras in relation to a refinery which is yet to be commissioned—it is still on paper—we should like to know the reason for deciding on a complex in connection with a project which is on paper whereas they refuse to have a complex at Cochin with its oil refinery already commissioned. I am not at all against a complex in Madras; I should like to make that clear. But why was this discrimination made?

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA: Some time back when the whole question of petro-chemical industry was being considered by a study group before the Fourth Plan outline was drawn up, proposals had been put forward that there should be a complex in Kerala also, but the study group came to the conclusion that that could not be done. The Planning Commission has further purred it and, as I said, it has reduced it to only one complex almost just now. There is no question of any complex coming up in Madras; so, there is no question of anything being shifted. I have made it very clear. At present we are concentrating upon developing one complex only. I hope, in the next few years we will be able to select another site, but we have not yet reached that stage. At present there is no such question. As I said, at various stages certain proposals are considered and the final decision is placed before the House.

निर्यात के लिये सहायता योजना

*961. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने निर्यात व्यापार के लिये नकद सहायता देने और कर का समायोजन करने के लिये कोई नई योजना बनाई है;

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

(ग) उस पर प्रति वर्ष कितना धन व्यय होगा ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हुण्ड्र पत्त) : (क) जी, हाँ। कुनी हुई

बस्तुओं पर अतिरिक्त नकद सहायता की कोषणा को गयी है और निर्यातिकों को सहायता पहुंचाने के लिये प्रत्यक्ष करों सम्बन्धी कुछ रियायतें बजट प्रस्तावों में शामिल की गयी हैं।

(ख) तथा (ग)। एक विवरण सदन की बेज पर रखा गया है। [पृतकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT—678/68]

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या मंत्री भग्नोदय का व्यान एक० आई० सौ० सौ० आई० की 30 मार्च, को नई दिल्ली में हुई बैठक में स्वीकार किये गये प्रस्ताव की ओर गया है, जिस में उन्होंने यह मांग की है कि निर्यात को बढ़ावा देने के लिए दो बातें बहुत प्रावश्यक हैं : एक तो यह कि निर्यात-शुल्कों में कमी की जाये और दूसरे, व्यापारियों को विदेशों में बाजार खोजने के लिए और वहाँ पर प्रपत्ता कार्यालय खोलने के लिए विदेश-यात्रा की सुविधा दी जाये ; यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में उन की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : आज भी ये दोनों सुविधायें निर्यातिकों को मिलती हैं। उन्होंने शायद अधिक सुविधाय मांगी होंगी, सुकिन ये दोनों सुविधायें आज भी मिलती हैं।

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : जून, 1966 में किये गये रुपय के अवमूल्यन का विशेष उद्देश्य यह था कि निर्यात में कुछ बढ़ि होगी, परन्तु मालूम पड़ता है कि वह लध्य प्राप्त नहीं हुआ। इस लिए क्या सरकार निर्यातिकों की इस मांग पर भी विचार करेगी कि अवमूल्यन से पहले जो इस्पोर्ट्वाउचर सिस्टम था, उस को पुनर्जीवित किया जाय ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : यह प्रश्न कामर्त मिनिस्ट्री से सम्बन्ध रखता है। मैं इस का जवाब नहीं दे सकता हूँ।

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR: May I know whether the cash assistance that was previously being given resulted in promotion of exports of these particular items in respect of

which cash assistance is now being increased?

SHRI K. C. PANT: Yes, Sir.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: Is it a fact that Pakistan has been giving generous export assistance in the form of bonus vouchers and if so, has that adversely affected some of our exports, particularly, jute goods, and would cash assistance assist in this direction?

SHR K. C. PANT: It is a fact that Pakistan has increased their bonus vouchers. But we keep that in mind and we watch the situation in the competitive market.

श्री सीताराम केसरी : अपने नियत को बढ़ाने के लिए हमारे यहां जो एक्सपोर्ट हाउसेज हैं उन एक्सपोर्ट हाउसेज का नम्बर बढ़ाने की कोई योजना है जिससे कि उनमें आपस में प्रतिद्वंदित हो और हमारा माल ज्यादा से ज्यादा बिंदेश में जा सके ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : कोशिश यही है कि ऐसे एक्सपोर्ट हाउसेज को बढ़ाया जाय। चांग ने इसमें पहल की है और कोशिश की जायगी कि और राज्यों में भी वह बढ़े।

श्री इसहाक साम्प्रदी : क्या मन्त्री महोदय को मालूम है कि एक्सपोर्टर्स के गोलमाल और उनके तौर तरीकों के बारे में इस हाउस में कितनी ही मर्तबे शिकायत कर रही हैं, क्या उन चीजों को देखते हुए वह सरकार इस पर गौर करेगी कि एक्सपोर्ट का काम मरकार अपने हाथ में ले और जो फैसिलिटीज उन को अब तक दी गई हैं उनके बारे में सत्ती से जांच करें ?

[कहा गया गढ़ी में सूची को मूलम है कि ऐसेसेवर्स के गोलमाल और उनके तौर तरीकों के बारे में कितनी ही मर्तबे शिकायत की गयी है कि उन जूदों को दिया गया होने वाला और अस पर गूर्ह कीमत के ऐसेसेवर्स के गोलमाल को लेकर जूदों के बारे में सत्ती से जांच करें ?]

فہصلہ: ان کو اب تک دی گئی ہیں ان کے بارے میں سختی سے جانب کروں [-]

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : जहां जहां कोई केस ध्यान में आता है गोलमाल का वहां जरूर सख्ती से ध्यान दिया जायगा।

श्री उलझी दास जावद : जो एक्सपोर्ट कम होता है उसमें क्या यह भी कारण है कि जो सम्पल बताते हैं वह दूसरा होता है और वह सम्पल अच्छा होता है लेकिन माल बाराबर बेजते हैं, इस से एक्सपोर्ट कम होता है ? क्या ऐसा होता है और कितना परमेटेज है इस कारण से एक्सपोर्ट कम होने का ?

श्री हृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : जहां ऐसा होता है वहां जहर कमी होती है। परमेटेज कितना होता है यह मैं कह नहीं सकता।

भारत तथा कनाडा के बीच करार

* 964 व दृष्टिकोण काल्पनिक : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सब है कि कनाडा में भारतीय उच्चायुक्त तथा कनाडा के वित्त पंत्री के बीच अंतावा में एक करार पर हस्ताक्षर किये गये हैं जिसके अनुसार एक करोड़ डालर का ऋण बढ़े खाते में डाल दिया गया है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

उपप्रबन्ध मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री जोरारबी देसाई) : (क) और (ख) जी हां। 101.76 लाख कनाडियन डालर की रकम को बढ़े खाते डालने के एक करार पर 29 दिसम्बर, 1967 को हस्ताक्षर किये गये थे यह रकम, कनाडा द्वारा हमें 1958 में दिये गये दो गेहूँ और गोभी के मूलधन और व्याज के सम्बन्ध में 1066-67 और 1967-68 में कनाडा को बुकावी जानी थी।

श्री हुकम चन्द कक्षाशय : मैं यह जानना चाहूँगा कि इस संबंध में कोई विशेष दिक्षकत सरकार के सामने है ? कौन सी ऐसी बात थी जिस के कारण से यह बढ़े खाते में डाल दिया गया ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : हम ने नहीं कहा उन से । उन्होंने अपने आप ही वह छोड़ दिया ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कक्षाशय : यह जो हमें मिलने वाली रकम थी....

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : यह हमें मिलने वाली नहीं थी, यह हमें देनी थी ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कक्षाशय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस के एवज में हमें कुछ उन से और मिलने की आशा है ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : सम्मानिय सदस्य सदावल के खुद समझे नहीं हैं । जो गेंद़ हमजों दिया कराना ने उनकी रकम हमें चुकानी थी उनको, वह उन्होंने छोड़ दिया ।

श्री कंवर साल गुप्त : क्या मंत्री महोदय बताएंगे कि जिस प्रकार से यह रकम उन्होंने छोड़ दी है इस प्रकार से और कितनी रकम दूसरे देशों ने छोड़ी है या कुछ और कांसेन और दूसरे देशों ने हमें दिए हैं उद्योग धन्ते के बारे में या नियोजन के बारे में ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : सदावल दूसरा पूछा जाय तो मैं जरूर बता दूँगा ।

श्री यशवन्त तिह कुशवाह : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि जो रकम छोड़ी गई है उस में व्याज की रकम कितनी है और असल की रकम कितनी है ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: The principle amounted to c. \$ 9.428 million and the interest amounted to c. \$ 0.748 million.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: The Minister has said that so much amount

has been written off as per the agreement. What were the considerations that made the two countries to arrive at this agreement?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: It is again a strange question. As I said, it is not a question of an agreement arrived at. Canada has given up to recover this and made it a grant. Should I say I do not want to receive the grant?

श्री औ० प्र० स्यामी : मैं यह जानना चाहूँगा कि क्या कराना की भाँति और भी किसी देश ने अपने कृष्ण को बढ़े खाते में डलवाया है और डलवाया है तो कौन कौन से देशों ने और कितना कितना उन्होंने डलवाया है ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : हम ने कुछ डलवाया नहीं । आर विसी देश ने डलवाया इसकी जांच में न नहीं की ।

Family Planning Programme

*965. **SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL:** Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that only the intellectual classes of the country have taken to family planning;

(b) whether this process is likely to create a brain drain in the country; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to make family planning acceptable to all sections of the society?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Family Planning Programme is based on its voluntary acceptance by the people. Sustained efforts are made to reach all sections of the society. The Intensive Family Planning

Programme already launched includes steps for extensive motivation, education and publicity among all classes of society for creating awareness in favour of a small family norm. Services for I.U.C.D. insertion, sterilization and supply of conventional contraceptives are also available to persons belonging to all classes. Sample studies made give a clear indication that the programme is spreading rapidly to the lower socio-economic groups.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL: Would the Minister be able to give an assessment as to what percentage of the illiterate sections of the society have taken to this family planning?

DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR: I have collected a lot of statistics. May I take your time to give them?

MR. SPEAKER: If it is too long, you place it on the Table of the House. If it is a short one, you can read it now.

DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR: A survey has been made by the Institute of Economic Research, Dharwar in 1964 giving the characteristics of the vasectomised persons in Belgaum district. The figures are: Illiterate—301, percentage 39.2; Upto Middle School—345, percentage 45.0; Higher Education—47, percentage 6.1. If you want more statistics, I can lay it on the Table of the House.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL: May I know how long will it take to make it acceptable to all sections of the society, whether living in villages or cities, in all sorts of regions?

DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR: It is very difficult to say. We are doing our very best to attract more and more groups of persons.

श्री शिवचरण साल : क्या मंत्री महोदय को जान है कि यह लप का आपरेशन 75 प्रतिशत फेर दुम्हा है और यभी तक आप के पास ऐसे केस की जानकारी है कि जिन का आपरेशन दुम्हा है वह बीमार पड़े हैं? तो

इसी मंत्री महोदय के पास ऐसी कोई सरल स्कीम है जिस से यह परिवार नियोजन सफलतापूर्वक हो सके?

DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR: If I understand the question correctly, in respect of those who have undergone the operation, 99.9 per cent is successful and about those who are using I.U.C.D., according to the present statistics, it is 75 per cent effective in the sense that that is the rate of retention of the loop in the women.

श्री शिवचरण साल : मैं उन के हस्ताक्षर के माय दरखास्त आप को दूंगा कि जिन के आपरेशन दुः हैं और वह बीमार पड़े हुए हैं। यभी तक ठीक नहीं हुए हैं और उन को प्रलोभा दे कर और जबरिया पकड़ कर आपरेशन कराया गया है, तो इस पर आप प्रतिवन्ध लगाने जा रहे हैं?

DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR: I can assure the hon. Members that there is no compulsion in the programme. It is voluntary. Those who have undergone the simple operation have not had any adverse effects except that out of 3.5 million cases, only 2 have come to our notice which the Ministry is looking into and examining.

श्री शिवचरण साल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं व्यवस्था चाहता हूं....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्वाचिन आवार में व्यवस्था का प्रश्न नहीं आता।

श्री शिवचरण साल : मेरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं आया। मेरे आगरे का किस्सा है जिन को प्रलोभन देकर आपरेशन कराया गया था वह यभी बीमार पड़े हैं, ठीक नहीं हुए हैं....

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member may please sit down; it is not a debate.

श्री शिवचरण साल : मैं उन के हस्ताक्षर के माय दरखास्त आप को दे सकता हूं....

स्वास्थ्य परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास नंदी (श्री सत्य नारायण तिह) : यदि ऐसा कोई केन आपके समने है जिसके बारे में आप बार बार जिक कर रहे हैं, तो हम को इतना दाजिये, मैं जल्द जांच कराऊंगा कि वह केस कहां पर है।

MR. SPEAKER: Now the time is over.

SHRI HEM BARUA: This is a very important question. The time may be extended...

MR. SPEAKER: The Question Hour is over.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Refusal by Mining Engineering Students of Dhanbad to accept diplomas

S.N.Q. 14. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 200 students of the Mining Engineering and Applied Geology refused to accept their diplomas at the Dhanbad Convocation on the 17th March, 1968;

(b) whether the Chairman of the University Grants Commission was the Chief Guest in this Convocation;

(c) whether it is also a fact that these students received seven years training in Mining Engineering and Applied Geology;

(d) if so, the reasons for refusal of diplomas by these students; and

(e) the steps taken to meet the grievances of these Mining students?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) 123 Mining graduates and 8 Applied Geology graduates initially declined to accept the diplomas of Associateship of the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad at the Convocation held on 17-3-68 but later that day, at their request the diplomas were conferred on them.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The duration of courses in Mining Engineering and Applied Geology leading to the award of Associateship Diplomas of the School in these fields is five years after Higher Secondary School Certificate and not seven years.

(d) The main reason advanced by the students for not accepting the diplomas initially was that they did not have any job value as by itself the acquisition of a diploma did not entitle a student to a job in mines.

(e) A statement is laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-679/88].

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: This is a part of the bigger programme that confronts the country today about joblessness of our engineers; this is a special branch of the Engineers, mining engineering and applied geology. Every one of us in this House was a student one day. The Convocation day is a day of joyful dream for all students, and every student knows that conferment of diplomas and degrees is some sort of an insignia for his merit, honour and dignity. Therefore, unless the students are left with an acute sense of frustration, it is absolutely unusual that a student having the honour of receiving the gold medal on that day would refuse to accept the gold medal and also refuse to accept the diploma. It has been reported in the paper that while they refused to accept the diploma, they said that the mining engineers did not have even the inherent right to search for jobs in mining industry unlike the other branches of engineering because they have to compete in various certificate of competency examinations before they could be entitled to job; they wondered of what use was their rigorous training and education for seven years...

MR. SPEAKER: He may ask his question.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I am now coming to the question, Sir. May I know what are the basic reasons for

not allowing the Dhanbad mining and geology students, holding degrees after five years of intensive training, to their right of competence to seek job where they want to do so? Secondly, may I know whether the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals will set up a committee to make an annual assessment about the requirement of mining and geological technicians in our country with a view to regulating the academic admission and co-ordinating their employment potentiality in concrete terms?

DR. TRIGUNA SEN: I agree with the first surmise that there is a sense of frustration. So far as the employment question of mining engineers is concerned, at the present moment, there are 700 graduates yet to secure gainful employment in mining industry. Out of these 700 students, 309 have fulfilled the requirements of practical training for two years and they are now eligible to appear in the Second Class Mining Managers Certificate Examination; all of them have not yet passed. The other 391 or so are having their practical training, after the completion of which, they will appear at the examination. The fact, however, remains whether these 700 students will find gainful employment after having passed this Certificate Examination. That is worrying us. But the mining engineers are demanding that they should not be required to sit for another examination, the Second Class Mining Managers Certificate Examination, which enables them to secure a job. This was discussed by my Ministry with the Ministry of Labour and the Director-General, Mines, over the years. They could not come to any decision because the Director-General, Mines insists that they must have a special qualification to become Mines Managers...

श्री मंशु सिंहये : 7 साल की पढ़ाई के बाद।

DR. TRIGUNA SEN: This is why many of them could not pass. I had

a discussion with my colleague, Shri Hathi, the other day. He has taken to it very sympathetically and we are discussing about it. The difficulty is that there are, at the present moment, seven institutions offering these degree courses and the standard in all the institutions is not the same. I understand that there is a difficulty in giving a blanket recognition that the boys should be exempted from this; it can be done on merit of each individual institution which point is being considered seriously.

Regarding the question about petroleum engineering course, the intake is only 20 and the employers are generally the Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Oil India, Assam Oil, and Indian Oil Company. Just after passing the examination, a boy does not get a job; there is a gap of three to four months. I am glad to inform the House that out of 16 students who were available this year, 14 have already secured jobs in those concerns; there are only two left who will also, I am told, be employed within a week or two. But at the same time we are taking up with the Petroleum Ministry and the Planning Commission whether we should train 20 boys every year or should reduce the number according to the demand for the next five to seven years.

Regarding Applied Geology, which was also included in this question, their problem is not about employment. They get employment, but they want certain facilities which are granted to the boys of Applied Geology in the Universities. They want to get scholarship for the post-graduate course, and after passing M.Sc., they want to get the training stipend. Rs. 250 or so, as is being done in other places. Dr. Kothari himself has discussed these demands and he has agreed that the students coming out of these institutions will be treated on par with the students coming from Universities. One point is that there are other avenues for their employment and I always feel that it is the duty of the Head of the Department

and the Professors to contact the employing authorities....

MR. SPEAKER: I think, he has already covered the whole ground. Shall we now get out of it?....

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I want to ask my second question.

MR. SPEAKER: Does he still want to ask another question after such a good and exhaustive reply that he has given?

SHRI NAMBIAR: It is a burning question, Sir.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: My second question on the subject is in a wider context. According to the admission of the Government, 80,000 engineers and technicians holding diplomas are now jobless. In a country like ours which is underdeveloped and where there is an immense scope for engineers and technicians, particularly....

MR. SPEAKER: Is he going to make a counter-speech?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: This is a burning question....

MR. SPEAKER: If every question is going to have a preface, I do not know how I can get along? Whenever I call the hon. Member I am always afraid because there will be a big preface to every question. He should now get into the habit of asking a question straight at least during the question Hour. May I now ask him to put his question straight? Every time he gets up he starts with a big preface and I am afraid it takes nearly five minutes.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I am coming to the point. What I was saying was this. It is one of the blackest commentaries on the three successive Five Year Plans that 80,000 engineers are jobless today. Instead of entrusting the Planning Commission with the task of making an assessment of the annual requirements of engineers and technicians, will the Atomic Energy Commission, the Defence Ministry, the Ministry of Irrigation and Power,

the Works and Housing Ministry, Transport and Shipping Ministry, the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals, the Ministry of Communications, the Department of Civil Aviation and the Ministry of Railways separately assess the annual requirements of engineers and technicians with a view to regulate the admission into the engineering institutions and guarantee their employment potential. Secondly, may I know whether the Ministry of Industry will set up a committee to maintain liaison with the industries for employment of engineers and technicians? Thirdly, will Government introduce unemployment allowance scheme for engineers and technical degree and diploma-holders as also for post-graduate science and medical degree holders?

SHRI UMANATH: He can burn the rest of it.

DR. TRIGUNA SEN: The main question was about the Dhanbad School of Mines, and I have replied to that question exhaustively. The hon. Member has raised the general question which has been debated upon in this House once, and the House is already aware of the plans and schemes that we have been considering.

MR. SPEAKER: Since the hon. Minister had accepted the short notice question I thought that between him and the hon. Member who had put the question there must have been some agreement. Therefore, I had permitted it.

Now, we may go on to the next item.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS

Seizure of Gold in Thana District

*963. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that gold worth Rs. 1.3 crores has been seized

by the Customs Department at Zai Village in Thana District on the 4th March, 1968;

(b) whether the smugglers have been arrested and if so, their number and action taken against them;

(c) whether Government have investigated to find out whether there is any hand of the international smugglers in this matter; and

(d) if so, the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) On 3rd/4th March, 1968 the officers of the Bombay Central Excise Collectorate searched the bed of a creek near Zai Village and recovered gold bearing foreign markings valued at Rs. 58.07,960 at the international rate.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). The case is under investigation.

Satnami Harijans in M.P.

*966. **SHRI BABURAO PATEL:** Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of recent threat given by Shrimati Minimata, M.P. and Holy Mother of Satnamis sect of Harijans in the Chhattisgarh region that she would embrace Islam with her 35 lakhs followers, if adequate steps were not taken to protect life and property of Satnamis;

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

(c) the manner in which the life and property of the Satnami Harijans are in peril or distress; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to ameliorate the conditions of the Harijans in these areas?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI ASOKA MEHTA):

(a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) In the recent incidents in Bilaspur district, there has been some loss of life and property. This has caused apprehension in the minds of the local people.

(d) The following Schemes have been in operation:—

- (i) Educational concessions and Scholarships.
- (ii) Hostels.
- (iii) Preference in appointments to Government Services.
- (iv) Subsidies for agriculture and small industries.
- (v) Irrigation Wells.

New Pay Commission

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

(a) whether Government have taken into consideration the rates of annual increments now prevailing and the erosion in the real value of rupee since the pay fixation in 1959 of Central Government employees under the terms of the Second Pay Commission's report; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to appoint a Third Pay Commission to go into the salary structure of Central Government employees?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE, (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

Senior Physician's Post in Willingdon Hospital, New Delhi

*968. **SHRI S. M. JOSHI:** Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Senior Physicians, Surgeons etc. in the grade of 1300-1800 working in (i) Safdarjang Hospital, (ii) Lady Hardinge Hospital,

tal and (iii) Irwin Hospital including G. B. Pant Hospital;

(b) whether it is a fact that no senior physician in the above scale is working in the Willingdon Hospital, New Delhi, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the Willingdon Hospital is not being treated at the same level as the other three hospitals referred to above, if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SATYANARAYAN SINHA): (a) Three, one each in the Safdarjang Hospital, the Irwin Hospital and the G. B. Pant Hospital.

(b) Since the Medical Superintendent of the Willingdon Hospital in the higher scale of Rs. 1800-2250 is a Consultant in Medicine, there is no need for an additional senior physician there.

(c) No, Sir. In the Willingdon Hospital and Nursing Home there is a Physician as well as a Surgeon in the scale of pay of Rs. 1800-2250.

Relaxation in Excise Duty on Radios and Transistors

*969. **SHRI S. C. SAMANTA:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that small manufacturers and cottage level manufacturers of radios and transistors find it difficult to carry on their business on account of restrictions on the manufacture of radios and transistors;

(b) whether there is any proposal under consideration to allow more relaxations in excise duty on radios and transistors manufacture in view of huge fall in the prices of radio components; and

(c) if so, the nature thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) There is no restriction on the manufacture of radios and transistors by small and cottage level manufacturers except that of compliance with the requirements of Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 and the relevant Central Excise Rules, 1944, namely, licensing of manufacturer, maintenance of accounts, execution of bonds and storage of sets. But even in respect of these matters, certain relaxations have been granted to small scale manufacturers with a view to reduce the rigour of excise control to the minimum.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Brauni Oil Plant

*970. **SHRI SITA RAM KESRI:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any reservoirs at the Brauni Oil Plant were to be cleared because of defective storage;

(b) whether such cleaning resulted in the pumping out of the oil from the reservoirs; and

(c) if so, the total quantity of oil that was pumped out and the value thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI ASOKA MEHTA):

(a) to (c). Government have no such information at present.

Light oil storage tanks are annually taken out for routine cleaning and oil, if any, lost as a result of such cleaning is stated to be within the permissible factor.

Whether any oil as such was pumped out from the storage tanks and more particularly in the last week of February this year, is a matter to be gone into by the announced Commission of Enquiry.

Meeting of Chairmen, State Electricity Boards of the North Zone

*971. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chairman of State Electricity Boards, Chief Engineers and Secretaries to State Governments and Union Territories of the North Zone met recently in New Delhi to discuss the deficit of two million KW of power by the end of Fourth Plan; and

(b) if so, the decisions arrived at therein?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): (a) and (b). A meeting of the Chairmen of Electricity Boards and Secretaries dealing with Power of State Governments and Union Territories in the Northern Region was held on 5th March, 1968 to discuss the power supply position, programme of construction of transmission lines and inter-State links, progress of rural electrification, progress in achieving uniformity of tariffs for categories of consumers and the recommendations of the Committee set up by the Ministry of Irrigation & Power for determining the principles for fixing the tariff for inter-State sale of power. Measures to be taken for expeditious completion of schemes in progress and advance action for taking up new schemes were discussed in order to meet the estimated power deficit of 0.5 million kw by 1970-71, 0.6 million kw by 1973-74 and about 1.5 million kw by 1975-76. It was also decided to expedite the completion of inter-State and inter-Regional links which would facilitate exchange of power between the various States in the region and to accelerate the progress of rural electrification schemes, particularly energisation of pump sets in the Region. It was also decided that measures should be taken for achieving uniform tariffs for each category of supply within each State/Union Territory as a first

step towards achieving uniform tariffs in the Region. There was broad unanimity in accepting the recommendations of the Committee set up by the Ministry of Irrigation & Power on inter-State sale of power.

Preliminary Report by Expert Committee on Koyna Dam

*972. SHRI P. RAMAMURTHI:
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR:
SHRI K. RAMANI:
SHRI B. K. MODAK:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 947 on the 19th February, 1968 and state:

(a) the details of preliminary report submitted by the Expert Committee to study the effects of the recent earthquake on Koyna Dam;

(b) the decision taken thereon; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay and when the decision is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): (a) The Preliminary Report deals with the data available at the time it was compiled and it calls for further investigations and surveys to be carried out. The main recommendations made in the Preliminary Report about further investigations are as follows:—

(i) Aerial photography of parts of Western India and repeated first order triangulation and levelling of the area for topographic and geodetic studies should be carried out.

(ii) Geological mapping of lava flows and periodic study of temperature and flow of the line of the hot springs along the West Coast should be made.

(iii) Seismic refraction studies should be continued as also

these studies extended on land from West Coast to the eastern edge of the Deccan profile.

- (iv) Geo-magnetic studies should be undertaken on the lines of the studies being carried out in Japan.
- (v) Historical data about the past earthquakes should be collected.
- (vi) Tire-gauge observation should be undertaken.
- (vii) Additional tilt-meters and strong Motion Seismographs should be installed.
- (viii) Model studies may be carried out at the Institute of Industrial Science, Tokyo, Japan.
- (ix) Continuation and intensification of engineering studies being carried out at site by the Central Water and Power Research Station, Poona.
- (x) The Committee has also recommended engineering experts in the fields of grouting and anchoring may be consulted in connection with repairs to the dam. For this purpose, services of foreign experts in these fields are being obtained through the UNESCO.

(b) and (c). The Ministries and Departments concerned viz., the Geological Survey of India, the Survey of India, the Indian Meteorological Department and Oil and Natural Gas Commission have been requested to take necessary steps to carry out further surveys and investigations on the lines indicated by the Committee of Experts.

In the meantime, the following investigations have either been completed or are nearing completion:—

- (i) Aerial photography of the areas indicated by the Committee has already been car-

ried out by the Indian Air Force and prints of the photographs have been supplied for examination by the authorities concerned.

- (ii) Model studies on Koyna Dam are being carried out at the Institute of Industrial Science, Tokyo, Japan, and also at the School of Earthquake Engineering, Roorkee. The studies are expected to be completed shortly.
- (iii) The engineering studies to be carried out by the Central Water and Power Research Station, Poona have largely been completed.
- (iv) The services of three foreign experts on grouting and anchoring to study the problems connected with the strengthening of the dam were secured under the auspices of the UNESCO.

Residential density in Delhi Master Plan

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the existing gross residential density of 20-25 persons per acre in the capital's central area or even the estimate of density in 1981 provided in the Master Plan is no index of overcrowding as compared to Bombay and Calcutta; and

(b) whether, in view of this, de-concentration policy is justifiable?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINHA): (a) The existing gross residential densities of central areas in the capital namely, Chandni Chowk and Connaught Place—Parliament Street areas, are 350 persons per acre and 75 persons

per acre respectively. The Master Plan recommends the reduction of density in Chandni Chowk area to 250 persons per acre and increase in gross density in Parliament Street to 150 persons per acre. Compared to Bombay and Calcutta, these densities are on the low side.

(b) Yes, Sir. De-concentration is essential for improving physical features, achieving better traffic circulation and obtaining a balanced density pattern.

Sale of dwelling units by Delhi Development Authority

*974. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Development Authority has constructed a number of dwelling units to be sold to the general public; and

(b) if so, the total number thereof and the terms on which these will be offered to the public?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SATYANARAYAN SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 1,346 dwelling units are under construction and schemes for construction of 1,220 units have been sanctioned. Another proposal to construct 1,000 more units is under consideration. These units are proposed to be allotted to the persons belonging to the Low Income Group (i.e. whose annual income is upto Rs. 6,000) and to the Middle Income Group (i.e. whose annual income ranges between Rs. 6,001 to Rs. 15,000); who do not own any other house/plot in Delhi, New Delhi and Delhi Cantonment in their own names or in the names of their dependent relations, including unmarried children, and have been continuously residing in Delhi for the last five years. Some of these units are proposed to be disposed of on cash down basis. A large number of these

units are proposed to be disposed of on hire-purchase basis.

Khosla Commission on Narmada Valley Project

*975. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Khosla Commission made certain suggestions according to which after completing the Narmada Scheme, altogether 8,50,000 acres in Jalore and Barmer Districts of Rajasthan will be put under irrigation resulting in the production of additional foodgrains of the value of Rs. 100 crores;

(b) if so, whether the recommendations of the Khosla Commission will be accepted in full or whether any modifications are proposed;

(c) whether any recommendations to this effect have been received by either of the State Governments; and

(d) if so, the nature of these recommendations and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): (a) Yes, Sir. The Khosla Commission has made some observations about irrigation in Jalore and Barmer Districts of Rajasthan after completion of the Narmada Project.

(b) to (d). Development of the Narmada water resources keeping in view the recommendations/observations of the Khosla Committee and the comments of the State Governments thereon, is engaging the attention of the Central Government. Discussions are being held with the Chief Ministers of the concerned States with a view to arrive at a satisfactory solution.

सरकारी भेद के उपकरणों में पूँजी विनियोगन

*976 श्री आंकार लाल बोरवा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकारी भेद के उपकरणों

को हुए बाटे की जांच करने के लिये कोई समिति नियुक्त की गई है; और

(ब) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है और उन पर कि कार्यवाही की गयी है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) और (ब) सरकारी प्रतिष्ठानों को सामूहिक रूप से हुई हानि की जांच करने के लिए कोई समिति नियुक्त नहीं की गयी है। लेकिन सरकारी प्रतिष्ठानों की लाभ उठाने की क्षमता को दाने के लिए, इन प्रतिष्ठानों के कार्यवालन पर लगातार नजर रखी जाती है।

Shortage of Petroleum

*977. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 710 on the 16th November, 1967 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that civilian depots have shown shortages of petroleum, kerosene oil, high speed diesel, light diesel oil, furnace oil, mobil oil and M.T.O. during the last five years;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these depots sold these oils in the black market; and

(c) if so, the action taken against these depots?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI ASOKA MEHTA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The information is being obtained and will be placed on the Table of the House.

U.S.A. Aid

*978. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that U.S.A. has recently put certain specific con-

ditions for more American aid;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reaction of Government thereto.

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Presumably the Honourable Member desires to know whether additional U.S. aid over specific pre-determined levels is contingent upon additional new criteria being met. If so, the answer is no.

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

Immoral Traffic in women in Greater Calcutta

*979. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that immoral traffic in women has increased in the area of Greater Calcutta;

(b) whether Government have made any investigation about such reports;

(c) if so, the main features thereof; and

(d) the steps which Government have taken or propose to take to check the immoral traffic in women?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA): (a) to (d): The State Government of West Bengal have been asked to furnish facts in this case. Their report is awaited.

Assessment of Income-tax in respect of former Congress President,
Shri Kamraj

*980. SHRI KANWAR LAL

GUPTA:

SHRI SHRI GOPAL SABOO:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2588 on the 4th March, 1968 regarding the assessment of Income-tax in respect of the former Congress President, Shri Kamraj and state:

(a) the authority which has advised Government that the value of the perquisites which are not convertible into money is not taxable; and

(b) the points of reference and the details of the opinion of the authority consulted by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) Ministry of Law.

(b) Points of reference:

Whether the perquisite value of car and the free furnished bungalow provided by the All India Congress Committee were taxable in the hands of Shri Kamraj.

Details of opinion of the Ministry of Law

(1) The definitions of perquisites and profits in lieu of salary in clauses (2) and (3) of section 17 clearly show that these are taxable as salary if provided or paid to an assessee by the employer. Shri Kamraj was not an employee. The perquisites given to Shri Kamraj would not, therefore, be taxable as salary under section 15 and 17 of the Income-tax Act, 1961.

(2) The value of these perquisites and rent-free accommodation is not taxable as income as these perquisites are not convertible into money by the recipient.

आदिवासियों तथा हरिजनों के कल्याण के लिये राज्यों को सहायता

*981. श्री भारत सिंह चोहान: क्या समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आदिवासियों तथा हरिजनों, के कल्याण के लिये केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित कार्यक्रमों के प्रन्तरात् विभिन्न राज्यों को किस तरह पर सहायता दी जाती है; और

(ख) सरकार द्वारा उक्त कार्यक्रमों के लिये विभिन्न राज्यों को 1967-68 में

कितनी सहायता दी गई और 1968-69 में कितनी सहायता देने का विचार है तथा प्रत्येक मामले में इसका औचित्य क्या है?

समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती फुलरेगुगुह) : (क) और (ख). यह सूचना 4 मार्च, 1968 को अतारांकित प्रस्तुत संख्या 2772 के उत्तर में सदन को दी गई थी।

Treatment of Cancer

*982. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the results so far obtained from 1,800 curie cobalt 60 treatment of cancer;

(b) whether this facility would be extended to other hospitals in the country besides Seth Vadi Lal Sarabhai Hospital, Ahmedabad; and

(c) if so, by what time and at what places?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SATYANARAYAN SINHA): (a) Satisfactory results have been obtained with the use of Cobalt beam therapy.

(b) and (c). There are already twenty two cobalt 60 units in various parts of the country. As more units become available these will be provided at different places according to need.

Gandak Project

*983. SHRI R. S. VIDYARTH: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Gandak Project has come to a standstill for want of Central funds;

(b) whether Government are aware that the postponement of this Project will hit the economy of Eastern U.P. and North Bihar; and

(c) if so, when funds required for the purpose would be made available?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): (a) The Gandak Project did not come to a stand still but the progress was less less than what it should have been due to inadequate funds.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Additional funds are being provided this year to accelerate the Project both in U.P. & Bihar.

Non-Registered Medical Practitioners

*984. SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the consideration of the proposal to recognise and register non-Registered Medical Practitioners as Allopathic doctors and to permit them to perform some minor medical duties for the treatment of patients has been completed;

(b) whether all State Governments have intimated their willingness to the proposal; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken in the matter and when this will be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SATYANARAYAN SINHA): (a) Not yet.

(b) Replies from many of the State Governments are still awaited.

(c) The matter is proposed to be discussed at the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Central Council of Health to be held on the 19th April, 1968. Further action will be taken in the light of the decision taken there.

Drilling in Ganga Valley

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the estimates for drilling in Ganga Valley by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission were 5 wells of 5,000 metres at a cost of Rs. 3.28 crores in 34 months;

(b) whether it is also a fact that actually in about 27 months, two wells were drilled at a cost of Rs. 2.37 crores, which was almost double the estimated cost; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and whether the contractors were proceeded against for default in carrying out the contract as per schedule?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI ASOKA MEHTA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Two wells were drilled at a cost of Rs. 2.73 crores.

(c) In the absence of precise knowledge of the subsoil geological and drilling conditions in these areas, the originally assumed estimate of drilling time turned out to be too low. There was no major default on the part of contractors and as such the question of proceeding against them did not arise. However, a refund of US \$ 50,000 plus Rs. 4,30,000 was obtained from the contractor for some delay in spudding the first well and for delay in the transportation of the rig etc.

Uniform Electricity rates

*986. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: SHRI SHAMBHU NATH:

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

(a) whether a final decision has been taken to have uniform electricity rates in all the States both for industrial and agricultural consumption;

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay; and

(c) when a decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-680/168].

Fertilizer Plant at Goa

*987. SHRI D. C. SHARMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the decision regarding the setting up of a fertilizer complex at Goa with the British and American collaboration has been finalized;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the stage at which the matter stands at present?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI ASOKA MEHTA):

(a) and (b). M/s Birla Gwalior Private Ltd. have been holding an industrial licence for setting up a fertilizer plant at Goa in collaboration with M/s Armour and Company of U.S.A. for the manufacture of 340,000 tonnes of urea per annum.

The total project cost is estimated to be \$ 66 million (\$ 35.5 million in foreign exchange and \$ 32.5 million in rupees).

(c) The firm have submitted a revised financing plan which is under examination by the Government.

Technical Personnel recruited for Public Undertakings

5798. SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the medium for the selection of technical personnel recruited for the Public Undertakings; and

(b) the names of members constituting the Selection Board, in case, if it is not the U.P.S.C.?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). Technical personnel, other than those for top management posts, for public undertakings are recruited by the enterprises themselves in accordance with their recruitment rules. Appointments to technical posts with pay above certain specified limits would, however, require the approval of Government.

Expenditure on water and electricity in respect of Central Ministers

5799. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state the amount of charges in Rupees spent by each member of the Central Cabinet by way of water and electricity charges during the last six months ending the 30th September, 1967 with the names of the Cabinet Minister concerned?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): A statement, showing the amount of exact charges to the nearest rupee incurred by the Central Public Works Department by way of Water and Electricity charges in the six months ending 30th September, 1967 in the residences of the Cabinet Ministers, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-681/68].

Estate Duty

5800. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of persons assessable for estate duty who died during the last 10 years ending the 31st March, 1967 and the amount of estate duty paid by each of rupees one lakh and over;

(b) the amount of arrears and names of those who have not paid and the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps taken by Government to collect the above in each case; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Major and Medium irrigation projects in M.P.

5801. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state the particulars of irrigation schemes, major and medium, pending clearance by the Central Government with particular reference to Madhya Pradesh?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): No major irrigation scheme of Madhya Pradesh is pending clearance. A statement giving particulars of medium schemes pending clearance is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-682/68].

Godavari Barrage Project

5802. SHRI M. N. REDDY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken by the Central Water and Power Commission on the project report sent in June, 1967 by Government of Andhra Pradesh in regard to the Godavari Barrage Project;

(b) the time required for according clearance to this Project; and

(c) the amount being provided in the next Annual Plan as well as proposed Fourth Plan for this project as Central assistance?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Technical examination has been completed. Comments of Agricultural experts are awaited.

(b) and (c). No amount has been provided in the next annual plan. The clearance of the scheme and the funds to be provided during the Fourth Plan depends upon the Fourth Plan yet to be formulated.

Rural Electrification of Andhra Pradesh

5803. SHRI M. N. REDDY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Technical Advisory Committee has approved the Scheme for rural electrification during 1967-68 in Andhra Pradesh submitted by the Andhra Pradesh Electricity Board;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when the clearance is likely to be accorded to this scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). The scheme for rural electrification during 1967-68 in Andhra Pradesh was received from the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board in May, 1967. The Central Water and Power Commission have completed their examination of the scheme, after obtaining clarifications from the Board. The scheme will now be considered at the next meeting of the Ad Hoc Committee which at present is looking after the functions of the Technical Advisory Committee.

Development of Scheduled Tribes Areas

5804. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the present policy of Government for further development of Scheduled Tribe areas in India;

(b) the area of the land actually cultivated by the tribes;

(c) whether Government have any proposal under consideration for intensive survey of the cultivable land and to grant Pathas owned or reclaimed by them; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA): (a) As recommended by the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Areas Commission, the policy is to accelerate the socio-economic development of the Scheduled and Tribal areas through the Tribal Development Block Programme.

(b) to (d). Relevant information is available in Chapter 11 of the report of the Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes Commission. As allotment of land is a State subject, there is no proposal for an all-India survey. Pathas are granted by State Governments from time to time in accordance with local laws and procedures.

Family Planning Centres in Orissa

5805. SHRI RAMACHANDRA ULAKA: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Family Planning Clinics functioning at present in Orissa both in rural and urban areas; and

(b) the number of clinics proposed to be opened in that State during 1968-69?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR): (a) The number of Family Welfare Planning Centres functioning in rural and urban areas of Orissa at present is 231 and 53 respectively.

(b) Nil.

Tribal Blocks in Orissa

5806. SHRI RAMACHANDRA ULAKA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state the number of Tribal Blocks at present in Orissa State?

38 (ai) LSD—3.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA): Seventy five.

Seismic Survey of Orissa

5807. SHRI RAMACHANDRA ULAKA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Seismic Survey has been conducted in Orissa recently; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Allocation of Funds for Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme in Orissa

5808. SHRI RAMACHANDRA ULAKA: Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of houses built in Orissa under the subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme since the 1st April, 1966;

(b) the total amount allotted to Orissa for the purpose during the last three years;

(c) whether there is any scheme to build more such houses in Orissa under the scheme during 1968-69; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) 184 houses were built under the Scheme (now known as Integrated Subsidised Housing Scheme for Industrial Workers and economically weaker sections of community) in Orissa since the 1st April, 1966 to the 31st December, 1967.

(b) The amount given to the Government of Orissa under the Scheme for the last three years (1965-66 to 1967-68) is Rs. 15.49 lakhs.

(c) and (d). The Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme is a continuing scheme and the State Governments have been authorised to sanction projects for construction of houses for industrial workers under this Scheme. A provision of Rs. 9.00 lakhs is proposed to be made under the Scheme in Orissa during 1968-69. The details of the projects sanctioned during 1968-69 under the Scheme will become available after progress reports for that year have been received from the State Government.

Disappearance of records from the Office of District Judge, Delhi

5809. SHRI D. R. PARMAR: Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4198 on the 14th December, 1967 and state:

(a) whether the required information has since been collected; and

(b) whether any judicial enquiry has been conducted for the illegal ejection and disappearance of records of orders and judgement from the office of the District Judge, Delhi?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) The requisite information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-683/68].

(b) Does not arise, since answer to Part (a) is in the negative.

Works executed by Contractors in C.P.W.D., Delhi

5812. SHRI D. R. PARMAR: Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaints for under re-

cording of the works executed by the contractors in C.P.W.D., Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof since 1962, year-wise; and

(c) the action taken by Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Inclusion of a Skin Specialist in list of Presidency Surgeons, Calcutta

5813. SHRIMATI UMA ROY: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Skin Specialists who are listed as Presidency Surgeons at Calcutta;

(b) whether the list of Presidency Surgeons at Calcutta does not include a single eminent skin specialist connected with the Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine or S.S.K.M. Hospital Calcutta; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above is in the negative, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) to (c). The State Government of West Bengal has been addressed and the information will be placed on the Table of the Sabha on receipt.

Foreign Capital

5814. SHRI T. KIRUTTINAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of foreign capital invested in India both in the public and private sectors during last five years;

(b) the amount of such investment, Sector-wise; and

(c) the amounts of investment of foreign capital by the countries concerned?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (c). A statement giving the information to the extent it is available is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-689/68].

Diesel Generating sets in Rural Areas

5815. SHRI G. S. MISHRA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have examined any proposal to attract private capital for establishing diesel generating sets in the remote areas, and thereby intensifying the rural electrification programme;

(b) whether Government propose to have privately-owned Diesel Power Stations and distribution system in the rural areas; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). Operation of privately owned diesel generating sets and transmission/distribution systems for rural electrification is not remunerative in view of the high cost of generation of power by diesel sets the long distribution lines involved with sparse loans and low tariff rates to be offered to agricultural consumers as an incentive. Private licencees are generally guided by the principle of remunerative return and would be reluctant to embark on rural electrification schemes operated on diesel sets, as judged by commercial standards, such schemes are not remunerative. Rural electrification programmes are being implemented by the State Electricity Boards and

the progress of such schemes can be accelerated depending upon the availability of funds.

Government Quarters in Gole Market area, New Delhi

5816. SHRI P. R. THAKUR: Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any likelihood to demolish the remaining Government quarters in the Gole Market area which are considered to be safe for the time-being;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to build Type IV Double-storeyed Government flats there in the near future?

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

(b) and (c). Double-storeyed flats cannot be constructed in this area as multi-storeyed construction will be necessary for achieving the density prescribed in the Master Plan. Plans are under preparation for the construction of multi-storeyed flats, in types including type IV, in convenient pockets, needing minimum demolition, during the financial year 1968-69.

Shares of Shri R. K. Ruia

5817. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the proportion of the shares of Shri R. K. Ruia which have been assessed at market value for Wealth Tax purposes on the ground that they were quoted in the market and what proportion was assessed at break-up value;

(b) whether Government have taken into account the fact that the shares of M/s. Ramnarayan & Sons, Managing Agents of these concerns,

were not quoted, whereas the shares of the Ruia concerns which M/s. Ramnarayan & Sons held were quoted on the market and that the shares held by M/s. Ramnarayan & Sons were thereafter divided between the members of the family;

(c) the details of the shares quoted in the market and those not quoted i.e. held by the Managing agents of these firm;

(d) whether Government have re-examined these assessments in the light of charges made in the letter to the Government by a Member of Parliament; and

(e) if so, the conclusions of this re-examination?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Shri R. K. Ruia is assessed, both as an individual and as Karta of his Hindu Undivided Family. The proportion of shares assessed at market value to those assessed at break-up value in both cases, for the assessment year 1962-63, is as under:—

	Assessed at market value.	Assessed at break-up value
Individual	44	56
Hindu Undivided Family	33	67

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Managing Agents held shares in 37 companies. Out of these, shares of 32 companies were quoted and those of 5 companies were not quoted. The cost of acquisition of quoted shares was Rs. 32.65 lakhs and their quoted value, as on 31-12-1962, was Rs. 49.54 lakhs. The cost of acquisition of unquoted shares was Rs. 8.90 lakhs and their break-up value, on 31-12-1962, was Rs. 9,68,030.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) In the case of Shri R. K. Ruia, the valuation having been taken correctly, no action is necessary. Other cases are being examined and action to reopen the assessments will be taken where the shares have been

valued at below the market rate or the break-up value as the case may be.

Wealth Tax due from Shri Ruia

5818. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Shri R. K. Ruia of Bombay had declared the value of his jewellery in the starting year of the Wealth Tax and revised it every three years from time to time;

(b) if so, what was this value in the starting year and after each revision thereafter;

(c) whether Rs. 1.16 lakhs represents the difference between this declared value in the starting year or last year and the value calculated by the valuer appointed by the Commissioner of Income-tax;

(d) whether wrong declarations and failure to revise the value from time to time is an offence; and

(e) if so, the reasons for not taking action against the party?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). In the starting year of Wealth-tax assessment, viz., 1957-58, Shri R. K. Ruia of Bombay filed Wealth-tax return as Karta of his H.U.F. declaring the value of entire family jewellery at Rs. 15 lakhs. Thereafter, there was a partial partition in the family and Shri Ruia started filing two separate returns—one in his status as Individual and another as Karta of HUF—from assessment year 1958-59 onwards. The value of the jewellery declared by Shri Ruia from 1968-59 onwards in his individual capacity is as under:

Assessment year	Value of the Jewellery	1	2
		Rs.	
1958-59		.	2,50,000
1959-60		.	2,18,000

1	2
1960-61	2,50,000
1961-62	2,50,000
1962-63	2,50,000
1963-64	2,50,000
1964-65	2,50,000
1965-66	3,09,000
1966-67	2,89,000
1967-68	2,89,000

(c) Rs. 1.16 lakhs represented the value of the various items of jewellery, which have not been accounted for in the Wealth-tax returns filed by Shri Ruia in his individual capacity. This valuation was made by the Valuer appointed by the Commissioner of Income-tax.

(d) If a person makes a false verification in a verification mentioned in section 14 or section 23, or section 28 knowing it to be false or not knowing it to be true, he is liable to be prosecuted under section 36 of the Wealth-tax Act.

(e) Steps are being taken to assess the escaped amount of wealth. Panel action, as provided in law, will also be taken.

फांस से प्रतिरक्षा उपकरणों की खरीद

5819 श्री कंलवर लाल युपत : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी प्राप्त हुई है कि कुछ समय पहले जब एयर मार्जिल इंजिनियर फांस सरकार से प्रतिरक्षा उपकरण खरीदने के लिये फांस गये थे, तब उन्होंने अपने एक सम्बन्धी के नाम में बाहर के एक देश में बहुत सी विदेशी मुद्रा जमा कराई थी; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

उपप्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री नोरारजी देसाई) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

वर्ष 1967-68 में महाराष्ट्र को नियम शीर्ष राशि का उपयोग

5820. श्री देवराज पाटिल : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या महाराष्ट्र राज्य के लिये वर्ष 1967-68 के लिये योजना में नियम राशि का पूर्ण उपयोग किया गया है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो विविध शीर्षों के अन्तर्भूत धन कम खर्च होने का व्यौरा क्या है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री नोरारजी देसाई) : (क) महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने सम्भाध व्यय के जो प्रांकड़े दिये हैं उनसे पता चलता है कि 21 लाख रुपये की शीर्ष-सी कमी को ढोड़ कर, 1967-68 की वार्षिक आयोजना के लिए राज्य के लिए निर्धारित 33 करोड़ रुपये की सारी केन्द्रीय सहायता के पूरी तरह से इस्तेमाल कर लिये जाने का अनुमत है।

(ख) व्यय में होने वाली कमी, जो लगभग 40 लाख रुपया है, कोयला और बाष्प प्रायोजनाओं के सम्बन्ध में है।

वस्तुओं के मूल्य

5821. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि दिल्ली के विविध बाजारों में एक ही वस्तु के विभिन्न मूल्य लिये जाने हैं और इस प्रकार बाहकों को ठगा जाता है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस समस्या को हल करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री नोरारजी देसाई) : (क) और (ख). परिवहन तथा वितरण सम्बन्धी दूसरे खर्च के कारण मूल्यों में कुछ घट-बढ़ होनी प्रवित्तिवार्य है। जहाँ तक अस्यावश्यक वस्तुओं का सम्बन्ध

है, राज्य सरकारों और स्थानीय प्रशासनिक निवासीों को, अस्वावश्यक वस्तु अधिकारियम के अंतर्गत, अधिकारियम मूल्य आदि निर्वाचित करने के लिए अधिकार दे दिये गये हैं। आम खपत को कूद वस्तुओं के मूल्य निर्वाचियों के सहयोग से, अनोपचारिक रूप से विनियमित किये जाते हैं। विभिन्न मंडियों में प्रबन्धित मूल्यों के सम्बन्ध में आम जाता को जानकारी देने के लिये अकाशगाणी से हर रोज महत्वपूर्ण उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं के मूल्यों का विवरण प्रस रित किया जाता है।

Indian Explosives Limited

5822. SHRI BHAGABAN DASS:
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI:
SHRI B. K. MODAK:
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL:

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

(a) the total number of Europeans employed in the Indian Explosives Ltd., during 1967 and the total emoluments paid to them;

(b) what is the mode of payment;

(c) whether the salary of these employees was decreased after the devaluation of Sterling if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the total additional amount paid to them as a result of devaluation of Sterling?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHURAMAIAH):
(a) The total number of Europeans employed during 1967 by Indian Explosives was 16. The total emoluments paid to them amounted to 9.29 lakhs.

(b) Bank draft in rupees.

(c) Yes, the salaries of these employees were decreased.

(d) No additional payments were made as a result of devaluation of Sterling.

प्रमाणीर पाइराइट परियोजना

5823. श्री महाराज तिह भारती : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन मंडी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अमरांशीर पाइराइट परियोजना के सम्बन्ध में विस्तृत परियोजना प्रतिवेदन वर्ष 1960-61 में तैयार हो गया था परन्तु सरकार ने जनवरी, 1965 में उसका अनुमोदन किया था और क्या उसमें उत्पादन आरम्भ ही गया है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि परियोजना के प्रबन्धक को कई बार बदला भया है और

(ग) क्या कुप्रबल्क के कारण प्रत्येक वर्षों के बाद भी कोई उत्पादन न होने के कारण प्रतिवर्ष लगभग 5 करोड़ एवं तक विदेशी मुद्रा की हानि होती रही है और यदि हो तो वहाँ की प्रत्यक्ष व्यवस्था को मुघारने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रघुरामैया) : (क) विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट पहले पहल मई, 1961 में तैयार की गई थी; किन्तु इस में दो बार पुनरीक्षण करना पड़ा। एक बार उत्पादन क्षमता में कमी करने के लिए और दूसरी बार खनन विभिन्न में परिवर्तन लाने के लिए। पुनरीक्षण आवश्यक समझे गये क्योंकि देश में यह अपनी किस्म की पहली परियोजना थी; जिसमें अधिक विस्तीर्ण परिव्यय करना था और विश्व में इस के तुल्य बहुत थोड़ो परियोजनाएं हैं। परियोजना में चालू वर्ष (1968) के चतुर्थांश में व्यापारिक उत्पादन शुरू कर देने का कार्यक्रम है।

(ख) जी नहीं। 1964 से प्रबन्ध निदेशक के पूर्ण समय के पद के सूचन से लेकर अब तक केवल एक आरक (इनकम्वैण्ट)

बदला याया है। नीकरी की घरेलाग्रों के कारण यह परिवर्तन किया याया था।

(ग) गन्धकीय अम्ल के निर्माण के लिए नग्नक के स्वानं पर पाइराइट्स को इस्तेमाल करना है। इस प्रकार कोई विदेशी मुद्रा की हानि होने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता। अनोखी एवं कठिन खनन परिस्थितियों तथा विदेश से उपयुक्त खनन मशीन की प्राप्ति में देरी के कारण परियोजना ने अभी व्यापारिक उत्पादन शुरू नहीं किया है। विस्तृत संचलनों की दृष्टि में रखते हुए कम्पनी के मनेजमेण्ट को दृढ़ करने का प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

U.N.C.T.A.D.-II

5824. SHRI R S. VIDYARTHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the measures taken by Government during U.N.C.T.A.D, Conference to stop flow of foreign currency into wrong hands;

(b) whether Government have received any complaints regarding the black marketing of foreign currency; and

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

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (c). No complaints regarding blackmarketing of foreign currency in the context of UNCTAD-II have been received. Apart from the usual measures to prevent flow of foreign currency into wrong hands which are in force, surveillance over touts, and known foreign exchange racketeers has been stepped up. Further, in order to thwart the efforts of the touts to acquire foreign exchange illegally as also to provide adequate facilities to the UNCTAD delegates, money-changing counters were installed at the site of the Conference and at other important places.

गांधियादाद नगरपालिका का सीमा लेव

5825. श्री प्रकाशकीर जास्ती : यह स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन एवं नगर विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गांधियादाद नगर के उस भाग को, जो रेलवे लाइन के पार बसा हुआ है तथा जिसे भूँड़ कहा जाता है, कब तक गांधियादाद नगरपालिका के सीमा लेव में शामिल किया जायेगा;

(ख) यह सच है कि नगर के उस भाग का अभी तक विकास नहीं किया गया है तथा वह क्षेत्र बहुत गमदा रहता है क्योंकि वह नगरपालिका की सीमा लेव में नहीं पड़ता है; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में कब तक अन्तिम निर्णय किये जाने की सम्भावना है?

स्वास्थ्य परिवार नियोजन तथा नगर विकास मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री ब० स० सू० भू०त् (क) और (ग)). इस क्षेत्र का विकास गांधियादाद इम्प्रेसेण्ट ट्रस्ट द्वारा किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है। भूमि अर्जित करने तथा वर्तमान नगरपालिका क्षेत्र के साथ सङ्करों आदि से मिलाने में कम से कम 2-3 वर्ष लग जाने की सम्भावना है। उसके पश्चात् इस क्षेत्र को नगरपालिका सीमा में सम्मिलित करने के प्रश्न पर राज्य सरकार विचार करेगी।

(ख) जी हां। पक्की सड़कें नालिया और पानी का निकास न होने के कारण मफाई की वर्तमान व्यवस्था पर्याप्त नहीं है।

उत्तर प्रदेश में प्राम वंचायतों तथा नगर-पालिकाओं के चुनाव

5826. श्री प्रकाशकीर जास्ती : यह स्वास्थ्य परिवार नियोजन एवं नगर विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) यह उत्तर प्रदेश में नगरपालिकाओं

तथा ग्राम पंचायतों के चुनाव कराने के लिए कोई तिथि निर्धारित की गई है;

(ख) यदि हाँ तो क्या सभी आवश्यक प्रबन्ध पूरे कर लिए गए हैं; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में अन्तिम निर्णय कब तक किये जाने की सम्भावना है?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगर विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) से (ग). उन ग्राम पंचायत और नगरपालिका चुनावों के लिए जो इस बर्ष ग्रीष्म ऋतु में नहीं होने हैं, कोई तिथि नियत नहीं को गई है। तथापि नगर निगमों के लिए चुनाव अप्रैल-मई 1968 में होंगे और इसके लिये सब इन्तजाम पूरे कर लिए गए हैं।

Income Ceilings

5827. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any estimate of the resources that would be accruing to Government if the income ceiling to the ratio of 1 to 10 is put into effect, has been made; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

पाकिस्तान को दार्त्तों आदि की तस्करी

5828 श्री निहाल सिंह: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा सभी सीमावर्ती निरीक्षण चौकियों के हटाये जाने के आदेश दिये जाने के बाद राजस्थान और गुजरात के सीमावर्ती जिलों से हजारों मन अनाज, चने की दाल मक्का, धेन आदि चौरी छिपे पाकिस्तान से लाए गया था;

(ख) यदि हाँ तो इनके हटाये जाने के क्या कारण थे और ये चौकियां कितनी अवधि के लिये हटाई गई थीं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में जांच की है और यदि हाँ तो इसका व्यौरा क्या है?

उपप्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री भोरारची देसाई) : (क) जहाँ तक सरकार को जानकारी है राजस्थान तथा गुजरात के सीमावर्ती जिलों से अनाज, चना, दाल, मक्का आदि बेसन का पाकिस्तान को तस्कर-नियंत शायद ही होता है और राजस्थान सरकार ने सीमावर्ती कोई चौकी नहीं हटाई है।

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

दन्त चिकित्सा

5829. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या स्वास्थ्य परिवार नियोजन एवं नगर विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि तीन पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में दन्त चिकित्सा के लिये निर्धारित किये गये लक्ष्य भी पूरे नहीं हुए हैं और न ही इस सम्बन्ध में नियत की गई राशि का पूरा उपयोग हुआ है;

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

(ग) दन्त चिकित्सा के लिये उचित व्यवस्था करने तथा दन्त चिकित्सकों को रोजगार दिलाने के लिए सरकार क्या योजना बना रही है?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगर विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) (क) और (ख). पहली योजना में दन्त-चिकित्सा के लिये कोई व्यवस्था नहीं थी। दूसरी योजना में 340 दन्त इन्सिटिक-

खोलने के लिए 1.5 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई थी, वह एक केन्द्रीय पुरस्कृत योजना थी जिसमें 75 प्रतिशत केन्द्रीय सहायता की व्यवस्था थी। राज्यों द्वारा इसी प्रकार की व्यवस्था न किए जाने के कारण ऐसे केवल 70 कलानिक ही खोले जा सके। तीसरी योजना में यह योजना पूर्णतः राज्य क्षेत्र में थी और बहुत कम कलानिक खोले गए।

(ग) स्वास्थ्य सम्बन्धी चांथी योजना तैयार की जा रही है।

Young Girls from Kerala sent to West Germany

3831. SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a batch of 240 young girls from Kerala was sent to West Germany by the Institution 'Nirmala Sevak Dal' in 1964;

(b) whether it is also a fact that they were all minor girls and their present condition is very bad and they all want to return home; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING 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.

मध्य प्रदेश में नवी घाटी योजनाएं

5832. श्री थ० थ० दीक्षित : क्या तिकाई और विकृत जन्मी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केंद्रीय सरकार द्वारा नवी घाटी परियोजनाओं का जो कार्य मध्य प्रदेश में इन्दौर, भोपाल तथा देवास जिलों में किया जा रहा था, अब मन्दसौर जिले में भारम्भ किया जायेगा; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं?

तिकाई तथा विद्युत भवालय में उपमंडी (श्री सिंहेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

सामान लारीदाने के संबंध में उत्तर प्रदेश जिला बोडी द्वारा की गई अनियमितताएं

5833. श्री मोल्ह प्रसाद : क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन एवं नगर विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि क्या सरकार को उत्तर प्रदेश के जिला बोडों द्वारा विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों के लिये सामग्री खारीदाने में की गई अनियमितताओं के बारे में कोई शिकायत मिली हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका जिलावार व्यौदा क्या है,

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि जिला बोडों के लेखांकों की लेखापरीक्षा राज्य में विशेष लेखक परीक्षकों द्वारा की जा रही है, और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उन जिला बोडों की संख्या कितनी है जिनके लेखांकों की लेखापरीक्षा हो चुकी है और उन जिलों के नाम क्या हैं?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगर विकास भवालय में उप-मंडी (श्री थ० थ० थ० चूर्ण चूर्ण) : (क) से (ग). सूचना राज्य

सरकार से एकत्र की जा रही है और यथार्थी ग्राम सभा पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

**दिल्ली ग्राम कल्याण संस्था, बादली
(दिल्ली) से ज्ञापन**

5834. श्री निहाल सिंह :

श्री बलराज भवोक :

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

(क) क्या सरकार को दिल्ली ग्राम कल्याण संस्था, बादली, दिल्ली-42 से हाल में कोई ज्ञापन मिला है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं; और

(ग) उस पर सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगर विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ब० स० भूति) (क) दिल्ली देहात कल्याण समिति बादली, दिल्ली-42 से 2 मार्च, 1968 का एक पत्र प्राप्त हुआ है।

(ख) दिल्ली देहात कल्याण समिति ने जांग की है कि:—

(1) दिल्ली के देहातों में अधिग्रहीत उपजाऊ भूमि जो कि खाली पड़ी है खेती के लिए ग्रामीणों को दे दी जाए।

(2) ग्राम सभा की कृषि योग्य भूमि जो खाली पड़ी है, खेती के लिए ग्रामीणों को दे दी जाए।

(3) हरिजनों, श्रमिकों और भूमिहीन लोगों को घर बनाने और गितवार के लिए ग्रामसभा की भूमि या अधिग्रहीत भूमि दे दी जाए।

(4) ये मांगें सरकार अप्रैल के दूसरे सप्ताह तक स्वीकार कर ले अन्यथा

बेकार पड़ी अधिग्रहीत/ग्राम सभा की सारी भूमि पर मई के दूसरे सप्ताह में जबरदस्ती कब्जा कर लिया जाएगा।

(ग) 31-12-1967 तक प्रतिशत रूप से अधिग्रहीत भूमि का विभिन्न सरकारी विभागों/प्रार्थन-सरकारी विभागों/संस्थाओं द्वारा दिए गये हैं इसलिए इन भूमि के खेती के लिए ग्रामीणों को देने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता। ग्राम सभा की भूमि लेने के लिए समिति को ग्राम पंचायतों से कहना चाहिए जिनके नियंत्रण में भूमि रहती है।

दिल्ली में 'बड़ी मादा में भूमि अधिग्रहण विकास और निपटान' की योजना के अन्तर्गत दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकार की कम आय और वास योजना के अधीन दिए जाने वाले लाठों में से 15 प्रतिशत लाठ आरक्षित कीमत पर अनुसूचित जातियों/जन जातियों के लिए आरक्षित किए जाते हैं। वे 125 वर्गमील से अधिक लोकल वाले लाठों के लिए लाटरी और नीलाम में भी भाग ले सकते हैं।

सरकार किसी को सरकारी भूमि पर बलपूर्वक कब्जा करने की आज्ञा नहीं देसकती और जो लोग ऐसा करने की कोशिश करेंगे उनके विरुद्ध कानूनी कार्यवाही की जाएगी।

Vegetable vendors in New Delhi

5835. SHRI M. L. SONDHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of vegetable and fruit sellers in Madarsa Safdarjung, New Delhi who have been running business since 1957 have not been allowed to continue their business there;

(b) whether it is a fact that they are being harassed by the New Delhi Municipal Committee authorities;

(c) whether Government propose to offer them alternative site to enable them to earn their livelihood; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) and (b). The vegetable and fruit sellers at Madarsa Safdarjang have not been running their business there since 1957 but only for the last three or four years. Being unauthorised squatters, they are removed by the New Delhi Municipal Committee staff as and when found at the site.

(c) No.

(d) These unauthorised squatters are not eligible for allotment of alternative sites.

Guest Houses in Delhi

5836. SHRI S. KUNDU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Guest Houses which are in Delhi belonging to different public sector undertaking including the Railways and how many beds there are;

(b) the ratio of existing beds to the beds used during the last three financial years, year-wise; and

(c) the expenditure incurred in constructing these Guest Houses and expenditure incurred in maintaining them including the cost of boarding during the last three financial years, year-wise?

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

मध्य प्रदेश में बिलासपुर जिले में मेडिकल कालेज का खोला जाना

5837. श्री हुकम सरदार : क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन एवं उपर्युक्त विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की हुए करें कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कौटी पंचवर्षीय योजना में मध्य प्रदेश में जिला बिलासपुर में एक मेडिकल कालेज खोलने का प्रस्ताव है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कहां; और

(ग) यह कब खोला जायेगा?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा उपर्युक्त विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ब० स० मूर्ति): (क) प्रीर (ख). मध्य प्रदेश सरकार का बिलासपुर में एक मेडिकल कालिज खोलने का विचार है।

(ग) यह कालिज कब खोला होगा, इस बात का अभी कोई संकेत नहीं है।

कलकत्ता स्थित बैंकों द्वारा एक कर्म को छूटने

5838. श्री हुकम सरदार : क्या विस मंत्री यह बताने की हुए करें कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कलकत्ता स्थित दो भारतीय बैंकों ने कलकत्ता में मिडलटन रोड पर निमित एक रिहायशी बहु-मंजिले भवन के लिये, जिसमें उक्त बैंक के अंतर्व्यक्ति प्रबन्धकों को मामूली किराये पर इस भवन में ऐश्वर्यशाली आवास दिया गया है, एक कर्म (पार्टी) को वित्तीय सहायता अवश्य छूट दिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या बैंक द्वारा इस प्रकार रिहायशी भवनों के लिये छूट मंजूर करने के लिये रिजर्व बैंक की अनुमति नहीं आवश्यक है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या इनके लिये अनुमति दी गई थी?

उप-प्रधानमंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री भोरारजी; देसाई) : (क) वैकों में प्रचलित कार्य-प्रणालियाँ और प्रथाओं के अनुसार असामियों के खातों के सम्बन्ध में ज्ञानकारी हीं दी जाती ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) यह सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होता ।

नर्मदा जल परियोजना

5839. श्री हुकम चन्द्र कछवाय : क्या सिक्काई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने नर्मदा जल परियोजना के विस्तार के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार से वित्तीय सहायता दिये जाने का अनुरोध किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी सहायता मांगी गई है और क्या सहायता मांगी गई है; और

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

सिक्काई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धौद्धर प्रसाद) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने कुछ बड़ी व मध्यम परियोजनाओं के लिये लगभग 200 करोड़ रुपये की विशेष वित्तीय सहायता मांगी थी जिनमें नर्मदा बेसिन की परियोजनाएं भी शामिल हैं ।

(ख) और (ग). चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना बनाते समय इस मांग को ध्यान में रखा जाएगा ।

मंत्रियों पर पानी और विज्ञप्ति का लंब

5840. श्री हुकम चन्द्र कछवाय : क्या निर्माण, प्रावास तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के प्रत्येक मन्त्री ने नवम्बर, 1967 से आज तक पानी और विज्ञप्ति पर कितना-कितना धन व्यय किया ?

निर्माण, प्रावास तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री हुकम चन्द्र) : पानी तथा विज्ञप्ति की सप्लाई के बिल समान्यतः स्थानीय निकाय से दो तीन माह की देरी से प्राप्त होते हैं । 31 मार्च, 1968 तक की सूचना एकत्रित की जायेगी तथा यथा समय समाप्ति पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Rent due from Haryana and Punjab Governments for buildings occupied in Chandigarh

5841. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL: Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) the rents recoverable from the Governments of Haryana and Punjab to the Union Territory of Chandigarh for the Government buildings let out to those Governments, State-wise;

(b) the efforts made by the Union Territory Administration to recover those amounts; and

(c) the likely date by which the recoveries will be effected?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) Rents are recoverable from the Governments of Haryana and Punjab under rule 45-B of the Fundamental Rules with Departmental charges for the Government buildings placed at their disposal.

(b) and (c). The rents in respect of the buildings are to be worked out and recovered from these Governments by the Chief Commissioner, Chandigarh. The information is being collected from him and would be laid on the Table of the House.

Beas-Sutlej link Project

5842. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the likely date by which the Bease-Sutlej Link Project will be completed; and

(b) the expected increase in the total expenditure of the project over and above its original estimate?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The Beas Sutlej Link Project is scheduled to be completed by 1973-74 but due to constraint of resources, it may be delayed.

(b) The Beas Sutlej Link Project was originally estimated to cost Rs. 96.67 crores. This estimate is likely to increase to Rs. 110 crores due to devaluation. This cost may further go up on account of general increase in wages, prices of materials and increased compensation payable for the land acquired.

स्वार्थीय डा० लोहिया की चिकित्सा

5843. श्री बाबू राव पटेल : क्या स्वास्थ्य परिवार नियोजन एवं नगर विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि स्वार्थीय डा० लोहिया का आपरेशन करने के लिये कनिष्ठ सर्जन लगाये गये जबकि वरिष्ठ सर्जन पास खड़े देखते रहे; और

(ख) एक वरिष्ठ राजनीतिज्ञ की चिकित्सा कनिष्ठ सर्जनों के हाथ में देने के क्या कारण थे ?

स्वास्थ्य परिवार नियोजन तथा नगर विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री श्री ब० स० मूर्ति : (क) यह आपरेशन वरिष्ठ स्टाफ सर्जन और स्टाफ सर्जन ने मिल कर किया था।

(ख) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Supply of electricity to Birlas in Rajasthan on concessional rates

5844. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a report in the Patriot of the 7th March, 1968 that the Central Government had agreed to waive excise duty on the supply of diesel to the Rajasthan State Electricity Board in order to enable it to supply elec-

tricity to Birlas at concessional rate; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) It is not correct to say that excise duty concession was given to the Rajasthan State Electricity Board with a view to help Birlas.

The facts are that an emergent situation arose in that for the third year in succession Gandhi Sagar Dam in Rajasthan was not filled up due to failure of rains and this in turn affected adversely the power generation. As against a demand of 20 lakh units, per day, the supply of power was limited to 8 lakh units. To augment the power supply to meet the needs of the industries in Rajasthan, the Rajasthan Government proposed to run gas turbine generators. Since the running of the generators was uneconomic due to the high cost of refined diesel oil (Rs. 690 per Kilolitre inclusive of duty of Rs. 482.85) the Rajasthan Government urged for duty exemption on the refined diesel oil consumed for eight months during which period the power supply was expected to improve. At the instance of the Government of India the Central Board of Excise and Customs granted excise duty concession on refined diesel oil used in the running of the gas turbine generators by the Rajasthan State Electricity Board from 55 per cent of the basic duty of excise leviable thereon for a period of four months, from April to July, 1967. This concession was intended to enable all the industries supplied with power by the Rajasthan Electricity Board to get over temporary scarcity conditions.

Effect of polluted water of Ganga

5845. SHRI RABI RAY:

SHRI SITARAM KESRI:

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a report appearing

in the *Statesman* of the 8th March, 1968 that six people were killed and twelve more people suffering from acute diarrhoea, nausea and stomach pain in Monghyr town in Bihar due to the lethal effects of pollution of the Ganga water;

(b) if so, whether Government have probed into this in consultation with the Health Department of Bihar Government; and

(c) the result of the probe and the details thereof?

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

(a) Yes. However, this news was subsequently contradicted by the State Government.

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

Seizure of Gold in Bombay

5846. SHRI RABI RAY:

SHRI RAM CHARAN:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news report in *Patriot* of the 6th March, 1968 that Central Excise Officers of Bombay seized some gold estimated to Rs. 1.05 crores by preventive agency in Western Coast; and

(b) if so, whether the smugglers have been detected and the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Yes, Sir. The news-item refers to the seizure of 59,000 tolas (not 50,000 tolas) of gold bearing foreign markings valued at Rs. 58,07,960 at the international rate by the officers of the Bombay Central Excise Collectorate on 3rd/4th March, 1968 from the bed of a creek near Zai village in the district of Thana.

(b) No person has been apprehended so far. The case is under investigation.

राष्ट्रीय भवन निर्माण संगठन की समिति की बैठक

5847. ज्ञे खोंकार लाल वेरडा : यथा निर्माण, राष्ट्रीय तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताएं की हुया करेंगे कि :

(क) यथा यह सच है कि भवन निर्माण उद्योग में प्लास्टिक उत्पादों को प्रयोग करने के लिये 6 मार्च, 1968 को विली में राष्ट्रीय भवन निर्माण संगठन की समिति की बैठक हुई थी; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस बैठक में किन बातों पर चर्चा हुई और निषेध किये गए?

निर्माण धारात्मक तथा पूर्ति व्यापार में उपलंगी (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) निम्नांकित मुद्दों पर विचार विमर्श हुया था:—

(i) भवन निर्माण में प्रयोगात्मक आधार पर नये प्लास्टिक उत्पादों का आरंभ करने।

(ii) प्लास्टिक भवन निर्माण मामगी के लिए जो कि देश में बनाई जाती है, मानक विशिष्टियों (स्टेन्डर्ड स्पेसीफिकेशन) बनाना तथा भवनों में उसके किफायती उपयोग की संभावना बनाना।

(iii) प्लास्टिक प्लम्बिंग तथा अन्य सैनेटरी फिक्सचरों के सम्बन्धित उपयोग करने के लिए कारीगरों के प्रशिक्षण में अपनाने के लिए पाठ्यक्रम बनाना।

निम्नांकित निर्णय लिए गए:—

(i) प्रशासनिक तथा तकनीकी समस्याएं जो कि प्लम्बिंग में विस्तृत उपयोग में दाढ़ा बनती हैं का तादात्य करने के लिए तथा ऐसी समस्याओं को दूर करने के हेतु आवश्यक उपाय

निर्धारित करने के लिए यह निर्णय किया याता कि सर्वप्रथम दिल्ली में इसके सम्बन्धित सभी की एक बैठक (मीट टूमेंटर) की जाये।

(ii) कारोगरों के प्रशिक्षण के लिए समृद्धि कार्यक्रम बनाना ताकि प्लास्टिक लम्बिंग तथा अन्य सैनेटरी फिटिंग की उचित स्थापना का आश्वासन हो जाये।

(iii) कुल भवनों में 'प्रयोगात्मक' अधार पर प्लास्टिक लम्बिंग फिटिंग का लगाना।

(iv) केवल अच्छी मामगी के उत्पादन तथा उपयोग को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए भारतीय मनक संस्थान (इंडियन स्टैन्डर्ड इन्स्टीट्यूशन) प्लास्टिक उत्पादनों जिनका उपयोग निर्माण उद्योग में स्वीकार किया जा रहा है, के लिए मानक निर्धारित करेगा।

Income-tax assessment

5848. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any proposal that the Income-tax authorities should concentrate more on the assessees who contribute largely to income-tax revenues; and

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

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Yes Sir. This is one of the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee in its Seventeenth Report.

(b) Instructions have already been issued to the Commissioners of Income-tax that assessments of all company cases and Category I non-company cases (viz. Business cases having an income of over Rs. 25,000) should be brought upto-date by 31st March, 1969.

Cancer Control Pilot Project in Madras

5849. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to set up a Cancer Control Pilot Project in Madras with foreign collaboration;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the expenditure involved thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) to (c). An agreement for setting up a Cancer Control Pilot Project in Madras with the collaboration of the World Health Organisation is under consideration. The details are being finalised.

Kerosene Oil

5850. SHRI RAM CHARAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state the number of oil tanks containing kerosene oil supplied to M/s. Radha Krishan Vimal Kumar, kerosene oil dealers during 1966-67 and 1967-68, separately, for each State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHURAMAIAH): The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

पश्चिम बंगाल के लिये मिट्टी का तेल

5851. श्री राम चरण : क्या पश्चीम बंगाल और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पश्चिम बंगाल और भद्रास को 1966-67 में मिट्टी के तेल का कितने मीट्रिक टन मासिक कोटा अलाट किया गया था ;

(ब) 1966-67 में परिचम बंगाल, मद्रास और उत्तर प्रदेश को बस्तुतः मिट्टी के तेल की किंतनी मात्रा सप्लाई की गई; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार 1967-68 में उत्तर प्रदेश को मिट्टी के तेल की मात्रा उसी आवार पर सप्लाई करने का है जिस आवार पर परिचम बंगाल और मद्रास को सप्लाई करने का विचार है?

पंद्रोलियम और रसायन तथा समाज कल्याण बंगाल में राज्य मंत्री (र्मी रघुरमेया) :

मीटरी टन

(क) परिचमी अप्रैल 66 से सितम्बर, बंगाल 66 तक 23,000 प्रति मास

अक्टूबर 66 से मार्च, 1967 तक 23,400 प्रति मास

मद्रास अप्रैल 66 से सितम्बर (पांडी- 66 तक 20,200 प्रति वेरी को मास शामिल करते हुये)

अक्टूबर 66 से मार्च, 67 तक 21,700 प्रति मास

(ख) निम्नलिखित प्रांकहों से 1966-67 के दौरान परिचमी बंगाल, मद्रास और उत्तर प्रदेश राज्यों में मिट्टी के तेल की वास्तविक विक्री का पता लगता है। सप्लाई, विशेषतया जुलाई 66 से, मोसमी मांग में कमी वेशी के अनुमार नियत की गई और पूरी की गई।

मीटरी टन

परिचमी बंगाल	217,586
मद्रास	235,205
उत्तर प्रदेश	207,320

(ग) फरवरी, 1968 के अन्त तक मिट्टी के तेल के राज्य-वार आवंटनों में, जिसमें पिछली बार अक्टूबर, 1966 में संशोधन किया गया था कोई परिवर्तन नहीं किया गया। 1-3-68 से तमाम राज्यों के लिये मिट्टी के तेल के आवंटनों में एकसार वृद्धि की गई है।

Salal Hydro-electric Project

5852. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is working out the programme for taking up the Salal Hydro-electric Project in Jammu and Kashmir State;

(b) if so, the total expenditure involved thereon; and

(c) the total power likely to be generated therefrom?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The programme of construction of the Salal Hydro-Electric Project will be considered after the Project is approved for implementation.

(b) and (c). The details of the estimates of cost, and the total power to be generated, would be known after the scheme report is finalised.

Out-of-turn allotment to Government employees

5853. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that he has removed the restrictions imposed by the former Minister of Works, Housing and Supply for giving an out-of-turn allotment to the Government employees;

(b) if so, whether his Ministry have considered those cases where the allotment was made but later they were deprived of the same because of the former Minister's order to ban out-of-turn allotment;

(c) if so, how many such cases were there and how many out of them have so far got the allotment and whether any preference is given to those in matter of allotment over the fresh applicants; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) Yes.

(b) No allotments which had been made previously were reviewed or cancelled. Presumably the Member is referring to the cases where sanctions for out-of-turn allotment had been given and which had not matured when the ban was imposed. Such cases have not been reviewed as every officer still requiring out of turn allotment can submit his application for consideration in the prescribed manner.

(c) and (d). In view of reply to (b), does not arise.

मिट्टी के तेल का आयात

5854. श्री भोजन ज्ञा : क्या पैट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि इस को छोड़ कर उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके साथ भारतीय तेल निगम ने मिट्टी का तेल आयात करने के लिये करार किये हैं अब वा करने का विचार है तथा उन करारों की गति क्या है ?

पैट्रोलियम और रसायन तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इयूरमैया) : इस को छोड़ कर, भारतीय तेल निगम ने 1968 के दौरान मिट्टी का तेल आयात करने के लिये किसी तैयारी कोई कदर नहीं किया है ।

28 (A) LSD-4.

Barauni Oil Refinery

5855. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the present two million tons annual capacity of the Barauni Oil Refinery is going to be expanded to three million tons;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Soviet Deputy Minister for Oil and Industries had gone to Barauni in the last week of February, 1968 to study the feasibility of expanding the capacity of the Barauni Oil Refinery beyond three million tons; and

(d) if so, the result of his visit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM & CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHURAMAIAH):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An additional Atmospheric Distillation Unit of a capacity of treating one million tonnes of crude oil per annum is being installed, along with consequent additions to existing facilities, which include four new storage tanks. The scheme is expected to be completed during the current year and shall cost Rs. 2.76 crores.

(c) No, Sir. The visit of Soviet Deputy Minister was not connected with the expansion of the Barauni refinery.

(d) Does not arise, in view of (c) above.

Karbala Aliganj colony near Jor Bagh, New Delhi

5856. SHRI M. L. SONDHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that in Karbala Aliganj Colony near Jor Bagh, New Delhi, there is a chronic blockage of rain channels during the monsoon resulting in breeding of mosquitoes and other diseases; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY):
(a) No. There is no such chronic blockage of rain channels.

(b) Does not arise.

Bhootalingam Committee's Report

5857. SHRI M. L. SONDHI:
SHRI BENI SHANKAR
SHARMA:
SHRI D. C. SHARMA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the decisions taken on the Bhoothalingam Committee's Report on rationalisation and simplification of tax structure in the country; and

(b) how long it will take to implement them?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). In regard to Shri Bhoothalingam's First Interim Report on rationalisation and simplification of direct tax laws, a statement had been laid on the Table of the House on 7-12-1967 in the reply to unstarred question No. 3320, setting forth the list of the recommendations in the Report and indicating the action taken thereon. Since then, the recommendations in the Report relating to discontinuance of Annuity Deposits, institution of a Public Provident Fund and removal of the distinction between earned and unearned incomes together with increase in the rates of income tax and wealth-tax on income and wealth in higher slabs (referred to in items I & II of the said statement) have been accepted and are being implemented as indicated in the Budget Speech for 1968-69.

Decisions of Shri Bhoothalingam's Final Report will be taken by Government after a careful and thorough

study of their implications and considering the views of Hon'ble Members, expert bodies and members of the public.

However, some of the suggestions in the Final Report on matters which were already engaging the attention of the Government and did not involve any radical changes in the tax structure are sought to be implemented through the Finance Bill, 1968, with certain modifications, where necessary. These relate to discontinuance of the 'dividend tax' on domestic companies with reference to excess distributions of equity dividends; prescription of standard deductions for expenditure on maintenance and wear and tear of conveyances owned by salaried taxpayers; and deduction, in the computation of the annual value of let-out house property, of the whole of the local taxes in respect of the property, in all cases.

It is not possible to indicate, at present, to what extent and when it would be possible to implement other recommendations in the Report.

Propagation of Oral Contraceptives

5858. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have finalised schemes for launching pilot projects for propagation of oral contraception in the States;

(b) the details of the project and the outlay earmarked for this new venture; and

(c) whether the present move makes a departure from the loop programme?

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

(b) The details of the project are given in the enclosed statement. As these projects have been launched as an adjunct to the present loop programme and have been set up in such centres where IUCD services and necessary follow up services are available, no separate out-lay for them has been earmarked.

(c) No, the loop programme is being advocated on the same basis as before though such cases where motivated women are not able to accept the loop for one reason or the other are being given oral pills on an experimental-cum-demonstration basis.

Statement

Pilot Projects in Oral Contraception

Oral Contraception has been introduced as an adjunct to the existing loop programme on experimental-cum-demonstrational basis in certain urban and rural centres under certain restricted conditions viz.

(i) The recipients will be highly motivated women who have not been able to accept the loop for one reason or the other.

(ii) Other highly motivated women who may be put on Oral Contraceptive as a first choice method.

The Pilot Project is to assess the acceptability and use effectiveness of the Orals in different groups of women according to their parity, education and economic status.

The Pilot Projects have been started at places selected out of the following:

(i) Family Welfare Planning Clinics attached to the State Training Centres having rural and urban clinics attached to them.

(ii) Clinics and other medical institutions where they have Family

Planning Clinics functioning and where follow up staff is in position.

(iii) District hospitals with Family Planning Clinics having the full staff including Extension Education staff in position.

(iv) Urban Family Welfare Planning Centres where full time Family Planning staff is in position.

(v) Rural Family Welfare Planning Centres having a lady doctor with good para-medical staff and where full follow up services are available.

Power Generation Plant Durgapur

5859. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that West Bengal State will be facing acute shortage as a result of the non-execution of Durgapur's sixth power generation unit;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to ensure that the industrial development of the State does not hamper as a result of paucity of power when the recession is over?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). At present there is no power shortage in the West Bengal State. In order to meet the future load requirements in West Bengal State, schemes for the installation of the second 120 MW unit at Chandrapura, two units of 120 MW each at Santaldih and the addition of one unit of 120 MW at Durgapur are required. Efforts are being made to find the financial resources for expeditious commissioning of the above

projects. A clearer picture in this regard will emerge with the finalisation of the Fourth Plan.

Income tax arrears

5860. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of Income-tax arrears as on the 31st December, 1967;

(b) the amount disputed in appeal before the Appellate Assistant Commissioners and the Tribunal;

(c) the amount assessed by way of protective assessments;

(d) the amount lying unadjusted on account of reliefs granted in appeals;

(e) the amount decided to be written off;

(f) the amount lying outstanding for over 3 years; and

(g) the net amount due to be realised after deducting the amounts referred to in parts (a) to (f) above?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Rs. 566.96 crores. This includes demand of Rs. 155.71 crores raised during the current year out of which demand of Rs. 75.46 crores had not fallen due for payment on 31.12.1967.

(b) The information regarding the amount disputed in appeal before Appellate Assistant Commissioners and the Tribunal is not available. However, the total amount which has been stayed pending disposal of appeals is Rs. 31.62 crores.

(c) The amount assessed by way of protective assessments included in the arrears outstanding as on 31-12-67 is Rs. 5.40 crores.

(d) The information is not available. The amount lying unadjusted on

account of reliefs granted in appeals is, however, not likely to be much.

(e) No decision for write off has been taken. It is however, estimated that amounts due from persons who have left India (Rs. 5.56 crores), due from Companies under liquidation (Rs. 4.95 crores), amounts pending disposal of scaling down petitions to the extent of Rs. 1.40 crores and other irrecoverable amounts estimated at Rs. 26.06 crores, aggregating in all to Rs. 37.97 crores may eventually have to be written off.

(f) The information is not readily available.

(g) Out of the total arrears of Rs. 566.96 crores shown in part (a), the net amount due to be realised, after deducting the amount not fallen due on 31.12.1967 and the amounts shown in (b), (c) & (e), above, will come to Rs. 416.42 crores.

Income tax appeals

5861. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount disputed in appeals before the Income-tax Appellate Assistant Commissioners in Calcutta, Bombay, Bihar and Assam in 1965-66 and 1966-67;

(b) the amount allowed by way of relief by the Appellate Assistant Commissioners in the above cases during the above period; and

(c) the amounts disputed in appeals before the tribunals and the reliefs granted for the above places during the above period?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) The position of assessments completed and appeals filed and disposed of by the Appellate Assistant Commissioners of

Income-tax during 1965-66 and 1966-67 is as under:—

	CALCUTTA 65-66	BOMBAY 66-67	BIHAR & ORISSA 65-66	66-67	ASSAM 65-66	66-67
Number of Assessments completed	3,04,103	3,24,743	4,95,054	3,55,077	91,712	1,01,672
Number of appeals filed before Appellate Assistant Commissioners	25,466	30,081	16,440	16,547	13,167	14,876
Number of appeals disposed of by Appellate Assistant Commissioners	18,637	24,431	13,009	19,337	11,206	15,482
					1,852	3,016

The total amount of income-tax disputed in appeals decided by Appellate Assistant Commissioners is not available. The collection of this information will entail enormous time and labour involving scrutiny of a large number of files aggregating to over 1 lakh. The results will not be commensurate with the efforts involved.

(b) The information regarding the amount of tax relief allowed by Appellate Assistant Commissioners is not readily available. It will be collected and laid on the Table of the House.

(c) The amount of income-tax disputed in appeals before the Tribunal for the places mentioned during 1965-66 and 66-67 is also not available. The collection of this information will entail considerable time and labour and scrutiny of above 15 thousand files. The result achieved may not be commensurate with the efforts involved. However, information regarding the amount of tax relief allowed by the Tribunal during the above period for the places mentioned will be collected from the Commissioners concerned and laid on the Table of the House.

Income-tax assessed from Cinema Houses

5862. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA; Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) the total number of Cinema Houses on the G.I.R. of the Income-tax Department and the income-tax,

supertax Corporation tax, etc. paid by them for the assessment years 1965-66 and 1966-67;

(b) whether the assessment for the above years have not so far been completed and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) how many of the Cinema Houses are owned by private individuals and firms and how many by Public or Private limited Companies?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (c). The required information is not readily available and the time and labour required for its collection will not be commensurate with the results.

भारत का पीछा पावना

5863. श्री गोकार बाल शोहरा : क्या विसंगती मह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 15 अगस्त, 1967 को हमारा विदेशों में कितना पीछा पावना था ; और

(ख) उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं और पीछा पावने की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा विसंगती (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) और (ख). 15 अगस्त, 1947 को इन परिस्थितियों में पाकिस्तान के हिस्से और स्टालिंग देशों के सम्बन्ध में और इस सम्बन्धी ताजात की जारी दिनांकों के सिवे लिटिंग की सरकार को यदा की जाने वाली रकमों को निकाल लेने के बाब वार्ताएँ

रिजर्व बैंक की विदेशी मुद्रा सम्बन्धी रकम नगराग 1019.78 करोड़ रुपया थी। 29-2-68 को विदेशों में पड़ी भारत की विदेशी मुद्रा सम्बन्धी प्रारंभित निधि 363.7 करोड़ रुपया थी और यह संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका, ब्रिटेन, पश्चिम जर्मनी और अन्य देशों में थी।

समाज कल्याण संगठन

5864. श्री ओंकार लाल बोहरा : क्या समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश के उन प्रसिद्ध समाज कल्याण संगठनों के नाम क्या हैं जिनको अनुदान दिया जाता है और प्रत्येक संगठन को गत दो वर्षों में कितनी राशि दी गई है; तथा उसका व्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार वो इन अनुदानों के दुष्पर्योग के बारे में कोई शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है और उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (धीरेन्द्र फूल रेणु गुह) : (क) प्रमुख समाज कल्याण संस्थाओं के नाम तथा पिछले दो वर्षों, अर्थात् 1966-67 तथा 1967-68, में उन्हें समाज कल्याण विभाग द्वारा दी गई अनुदानों दराने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। [प्रत्यक्षालय में रख दिया गया देखिये संख्या LT-685/68]।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

बड़ी सिचाई परियोजनाओं पर व्यय

5865. श्री ओंकार लाल बोहरा : क्या सिचाई और बिद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गिरिजन राज्यों में बड़ी सिचाई योजनाओं पर अब तक कुल कितना धन व्यय किया गया है तथा उससे किन क्षेत्रों में

सिचाई की गई है;

(ख) इन परियोजनाओं पर किये गये व्यय से कितना धन बसूल हुआ है तथा क्या इन परियोजनाओं से कोई लाभ भी हो रहा है, और यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या इस बारे में राज्य सरकारों की एक समान नीति है अथवा नहीं?

तिचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री तिचेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) 1967-68 के अन्त तक बड़ी सिचाई परियोजनाओं पर कल 11.0 करोड़ रुपये व्यय हाने का अनुमान है। इन परियोजनाओं द्वारा तिचाई के अधीन लाया गया क्षेत्र 126 लाख एकड़ है।

(ख) राज्य नरकारों और योजना प्रधिकारियों से प्राप्त वित्तीय लाभों से सम्बन्धित आंकड़ों के आधार पर केन्द्रीय जल तथा विद्युत आयोग द्वारा संक्लित 1963-64 के लिये वित्तीय लाभों का विवरण संसद के पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया है।

(ग) राज्य सरकारों की यह आम नीति है कि वे सिचाई के निमित जल की सप्लाई के लिये जल-कर लेती हैं। किन्तु विभिन्न राज्यों में भिन्न भिन्न दरें हैं।

परिवार नियोजन उपकरण

5866 श्री ओंकार लाल बोहरा : क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) परिवार नियोजन के उपकरणों की खरीद पर प्रति वर्ष कितना धन खर्च होता है तथा किस देश से और किन किन शर्तों पर इनको खरीदा जाता है; और

(ख) क्या भारतीय चिकित्सा प्रणाली के अन्तर्गत परिवार नियोजन के उपकरणों का उत्पादन करने की कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० शीर्षति चन्द्र शेल्लर) : (क) अपेक्षित सूचना विवरण में दी गई है जो सभा पटल पर रखा गया है।

[पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संस्था
LT—686/68]

(a) इस समय सरकार के पास ऐसी कोई योजना विचाराधीन नहीं है तथापि स्वदेशी चिकित्सा पद्धति के अन्तर्गत परिवार नियोजन के लिये कुछ भोजियों की जांच की जा रही है।

Exemption of Gurudwaras, Mosques and Temples from taxes

5867. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that the temples, mosques, gurudwaras and churches in India do not have to pay any taxes;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, how much taxes from them accrue to Government per annum vis-a-vis the assets of these temples, mosques, gurudwaras and churches in India?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. According to the provisions of section 11 of the Income-tax Act, 1961, the income derived from property held under trust wholly for charitable or religious purposes, to the extent to which such income is applied to such purposes, is not to be included in the total income and is thus exempt from tax. Further, the donations received by a religious institution applicable solely to charitable or religious purposes are not to be included in the total income under section 12 of the Income-tax Act, 1961, and are, thus exempt from tax.

(c) Does not arise in view of reply to parts (a) and (b) above.

"Pump Priming"

5868. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have pursued "pump prim-

ing" in its monetary policy since the Third Plan period;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government propose to stop it and if so, when; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

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

Fuel oil from low grade coal

5869. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any plan to undertake production of fuel oil by the process of hydrogenation of low grade coal which is available in plenty in India;

(b) if so, the details of the plan and its working programme; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM & CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHURAMAIAH): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The process is stated to be too costly for fuel oil production, but the matter is still under study.

दिल्ली में सुगी निवासियों का पुनर्वास

5870 श्री शशि भवण चालपेटी : क्या निवासि आवास तथा पूर्ति मंडी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कितनी सुगी लोपड़ियों को दिल्ली और नई दिल्ली से बाहर ले जाने का प्रयत्नाव है;

(ख) अब तक कितने सुगी-लोपड़ी निवासियों को उनके पुराने स्थानों से हटा कर नये स्थानों में भेजा गया है;

(ग) सरकार द्वारा प्रति परिवार अथवा प्रति व्यक्ति कुल कितनी सहायता दी गई है; और

(घ) नये स्थानों में झुग्मी-झोपड़ी निवासियों को क्या विशेष सुविधायें दी गई हैं?

विवरण खात्रात्त तथा पूर्व मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : (क) लगभग एक लाख परिवार। इनमें से पांचों को अर्थात् उनको जिन्होंने सरकारी तथा सार्वजनिक भूमि पर 31 जुलाई, 1960 से पूर्व अनाधिवास किया है, दिल्ली में उनके लिये आयोजित की गयी नियमित बस्तियों में ले जाया जायेगा, तथा अपात्रों को (जुलाई 1960 के बाद के अनाधिवासियों को) दिल्ली के सीमावर्ती ज़दों में ले जाया जायेगा।

(ख) लगभग 46,000 अनाधिवासी परिवार। इनमें से लगभग 23,000 परिवारों को नियमित बस्तियों में स्थानान्तरित कर दिया गया है। शेष 23,000 अपात्र परिवारों को या तो तितर-वितर कर दिया गया है या नैगलोई, हस्तसल तथा सीमापुरी को स्थानान्तरित कर दिया गया है।

(ग) नियमित बस्तियों में स्थानान्तरित परिवारों को प्रत्येक को या तो 80 वर्ग गज के प्लाट आवंटित कर दिये जाते हैं अथवा 25 वर्ग गज के जनकी क्रमशः लागत 2200 रुपये तथा 1000 रुपये है। झुग्मी-झोपड़ी हटाने की योजना के अन्तर्गत, वर्तमान नीति के अनुसार अपात्र अनाधिवासी परिवार वैकल्पिक वास के अधिकारी नहीं हैं। फिर भी ऐसे परिवारों को नांगलोई, हस्तसल तथा सीमापुरी को स्थानान्तरित करने में कुछ लागत ली जाती है जिसे कि अभी तक नहीं निकाला गया है।

(घ) नियमित बस्तियों में मूलभूत सुविधायें जैसे कि सड़कें, पानी की सप्लाई, सामुदायिक शौचालय तथा सड़क की रोकनी की व्यवस्था कर दी जाती है। इसके अतिरिक्त

इन बस्तियों में स्कूलों और डॉक्टरी सुविधाओं की भी व्यवस्था की जाती है। जिन क्षेत्रों में अपात्रों को स्थानान्तरित किया जाता है उनमें प्रायः पीने के पानी तथा सामुदायिक शौचालयों की व्यवस्था की जाती है।

दिल्ली में मोतिया खान से फैक्टरियों की हटा कर अन्यत्र से जाना

5871. श्री शशि भूषण वार्षपेड़ी : क्या स्वास्थ्य परिवार नियोजन एवं नगर विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में मोतिया खान स्थित फैक्टरियों को हटा कर किस स्थान पर ले जाया जा रहा है

(ख) क्या अपनी फैक्टरियों को वहाँ से हटा कर नये स्थानों में ले जाने वाले व्यक्तियों को सुविधाएँ प्रदान की जायेंगी; और

(ग) मोतिया खान के विकास पर कितना खर्च आयेगा और इसके लिये कितनी राशि नियत की गई है?

स्वास्थ्य परिवार नियोजन तथा नगर विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ब०-स०० भूषि) : (क) मोतिया खान क्षेत्र में चल रहे बहुत से उद्योग ऐसे हैं जिन्हें पुनः वर्गित किया जा सकता है और फ्लेटड फैक्ट्रियों के अन्तर्गत रखा जा सकता है। बाकी को, जिन्हें ऐसे नहीं किया जा सकता, विकसित आयोगिक क्षेत्रों में हटाना होगा। मोतिया खान क्षेत्र की क्षेत्रीय विकास योजना के प्रारूप के अनुसार लंगभंग 14 एकड़ भूमि का फ्लेटड फैक्ट्रियों के लिये विकास किया जायेगा।

(ख) फैक्ट्रियों के स्थानान्तरण के लिये जिन आयोगिक क्षेत्रों में विकसित भूमि दी जाती है वहाँ सड़क और गलियाँ, जलपूर्ति, मल निष्कासन और बरसाती पानी की नालियाँ, गलियों में बिजली और अन्य सामुदायिक सुविधाओं जैसी सेवाएँ उपलब्ध की जाती हैं।

(ग) भौतियों खान की क्षेत्रीय विकास योजना का प्रारूप अभी विचाराधीन है तथा अस्तिक प्रारूपकलन तैयार करने, घने की व्यवस्था करने का काम योजना के अन्तिम रूप दिये जाने के बाद आरम्भ किया जायेगा।

विस्तीर्ण में नजफगढ़ रोड पर कारखाने

5872 श्री शशि भूषण बाजपेयी : क्या स्वास्थ्य परिवार नियोजन एवं स्वास्थ्य विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली नजफगढ़ रोड पर स्थित कितने ऐसे कारखानों को गिराने का सरकार का विचार है, जिनके लिये दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकार की योजना के अन्तर्गत सेवा उद्योगों के रूप में लाइसेंस जारी किये जा चुके हैं, और जिन्हें गिराने का काम उप-राज्यपाल के हस्तक्षेप पर रोक दिया गया है, और

(ख) इसका व्योग क्या है तथा उन्हें गिराने के क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ब० स० म० म०) : दिल्ली प्रशासन, दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकार तथा दिल्ली नगर निगम से यह मालूम हुआ है कि नजफगढ़ रोड पर लाइसेंस प्राप्त ऐसी किसी फैक्टरी का कोई मामला नहीं है जिसको गिराने का यह प्रस्तावित काम उप-राज्यपाल के हस्तक्षेप पर रोक दिया गया हो।

(ब) यह प्रश्न नहीं जठरा।

विस्तीर्ण में मंदुरा रोड पर उद्योग स्थापित करने की योजना

5873. श्री शशि भूषण बाजपेयी : क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन एवं नगर विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि रेलवे लाइन के पास मंदुरा रोड पर सरदार मोहन सिंह-ओद्योगिक बस्ती ढारा उद्योग

स्थापित किये जाने की योजना को स्वीकार किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य परिवार नियोजन तथा नगर विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ब० स० म० म०) : इस क्षेत्र को दिल्ली मास्टर प्लान में ओद्योगिक उपयोग के लिये "हल्का निर्माण क्षेत्र" बतलाया गया है इसलिए मंदुरा रोड और रेलवे लाइन के बीच की 100 एकड़ की पट्टी को उपयोग की दृष्टि से दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकार ने ओद्योगिक बोधित कर दिया है।

Value of copyright received by Prime Minister

5874. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:
SHRI RAM GOPAL SHALWALE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2544 on the 4th March, 1968 and state:

(a) whether Government have since received the opinion of the Law Ministry regarding the issues involved in assessing the value of the copyright received by the Prime Minister;

(b) if so, the nature of the reply and action taken thereon; and

(c) how much amount is received by the Prime Minister annually on account of the copyright?

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

(b) The Ministry of Law are of the view that no Wealth-tax is payable in law in respect of the rights under the copyright accruing to the Prime Minister as the successor-in-title to such rights belonging to her deceased father.

(c) The amounts received by the Prime Minister on account of copyright for the periods 28-5-64 to 31.3.65, 1.4.65 to 31.3.66 and 1.4.66 to 31.3.67 are Rs. 4,869, Rs. 24,282 and Rs. 41,201 respectively.

दिल्ली में लगी विदेशियों की मूर्तियों को हटाने सम्बन्धी सामिति

5875. श्री कंदरलाल गुप्त :

श्री श्रीगोपाल साहू :

श्री रवि राय :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने दिल्ली में लगी विदेशियों की मूर्तियों को हटाने के सम्बन्ध में एक समिति बनाई थी;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस समिति ने अपना प्रतिवेदन कब प्रस्तुत किया था तथा उसमें क्या क्या सिफारिशें की गई थीं;

(ग) उन पर सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है; और

(घ) विदेशियों की शेष मूर्तियों को हटाने में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं?

निर्माण आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री इकबालसिंह) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) श्री (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं जठता।

(घ) दिल्ली में अंग्रेजों की मूर्तियों को धीरे-धीरे हटाने की सरकारी नीति के अनुसार 12 मूर्तियों में से 11 मूर्तियां हटाई जा चुकी हैं तथा केवल इन्डिया गेट पर किंग जार्ज V की मूर्ति शेष रह गयी है जो कि शीघ्र ही हटा दी जायेगी।

Abortion for health

5876 SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to circulate the draft Bill for liberalising the present law on abortion for public opinion before it is introduced in Parliament; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR): (a) and (b). As all shades of public opinion were elicited and considered by the Shantilal Shah Committee, constituted to study the question of legalisation of abortion, the proposed draft Bill for liberalising the present law on abortion is not proposed to be circulated for public opinion, before its introduction in Parliament.

Enquiry Committee for Willingdon Hospital, New Delhi

5877. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received the report of the Committee appointed under the Chairmanship of Dr. K. N. Rao to enquire into the management of Willingdon Hospital, New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the main recommendations thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) The Enquiry Committee set up to review the medical facilities in the Central Government hospital in New Delhi, including the Willingdon Hospital has not so far submitted its report.

(b) Does not arise.

Representation by people of Indian origin in Kampala

5878. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that any representation has been received from some people of Indian Origin in Kampala in Uganda, East Africa by the Manager of the State Bank, 14/18, Gresham Street, London;

(b) if so, the substance of this representation; and

(c) the action taken by the State Bank to redress the grievances?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The facts are follows:

A resident of Kampala desired the remittance of a sum of Rs. 25,000 (£ 1191) to New Delhi through the London office of the State Bank. This was arranged on the same day on which the request was received by the London office in October, 1967. There was, however, some delay in issuing the final receipt from New Delhi as there were on proper instructions regarding the application of the funds. As the pound sterling was devalued in the meantime, the remitter thought that he had sustained some loss due to 'delay in remittance' and represented to the State Bank in London and New Delhi. As the remittance had been duly received in India before the pound sterling was devalued, no loss was caused to the remitter and this has been suitably explained to him.

किराया-खरीद आवास योजना

5879. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या स्वास्थ्य परिवार नियोजन एवं नगर विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकार ने मकानों के सम्बन्ध में किराया-खरीद योजना को अन्तिम रूप दे दिया है;

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

(ग) वर्ष 1968-69 में इस योजना के अन्तर्गत कितने मकान बेचे जायेंगे ?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगर विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री शूँ मूर्ति) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) इस योजना के अनुसार मकानों का अलाटमेष्ट उन व्यक्तियों के नाम किया

जायेगा जो कम आय वाले वर्ग के (अर्थात् जिनकी वार्षिक आय 6,000 रु० तक है) तथा मध्यम आय वाले वर्ग के (अर्थात् वार्षिक आय 6,001 रु० से 15,000 रु० तक है) हैं। और जो गत पांच वर्षों से दिल्ली में रह रहे हैं तथा उनका दिल्ली, नई दिल्ली अथवा दिल्ली छावनी में कोई दूसरा मकान न हो। आवेदकों से आवेदन पत्र के साथ ही मकान की 30 प्रतिशत लागत लेने और शेष 70 प्रतिशत की 180 मासिक किश्तों में लेने का प्रस्ताव है।

(ग) लगभग 1,558 मकान।

राष्ट्रीय नेताओं की मूर्तियां लगाना

5880. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या निर्माण आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राष्ट्रीय नेताओं की मूर्तियां लगाने के लिये उपयुक्त स्थान चुनने के लिये एक समिति नियुक्त की गई थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो समिति का प्रतिवेदन कब प्राप्त हुआ था तथा उस पर भव तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ग) समिति की सिफारिशों को किया-नियत करने में विलम्ब किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री इकबालसिंह) : (क) से (ग). राष्ट्रीय नेताओं की दिल्ली में मूर्ति स्थापित करने से संबंधित मामलों पर विचार करने के लिये निर्माण, आवास तथा नगर विकास मंत्री की अध्यक्षता में अगस्त, 1965 में एक समिति गठित की गयी थी। समिति के अन्य सदस्यों में से तीन संसद सदस्य, दिल्ली नगर निगम के भेयर, तथा दिल्ली के उप-राज्यपाल हैं।

सरकार सार्वजनिक खर्च पर मूर्तियां स्थापित करने के प्रस्ताव को धारम्प नहीं

करती है। ऐसे प्रस्तावों का प्रवर्तन स्थानीय नगर निगम निकायों, गैर-सरकारी संगठनों तथा व्यक्तियों जिन्हें इस सम्बन्ध में सारा खबरा उठाना पड़ेगा, के द्वारा करना होगा। दिल्ली में मूर्तियों के सभी प्रस्तावों पर उपर्युक्त समिति विचार करती है। समिति की तीन बैठकें हुई हैं तथा उसने कुछ नेताओं की मूर्तियां स्थापित करने के लिये स्थान की सिफारिश की है। सिफारिशें अभी तक सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं।

New Chairman of Damodar Valley Corporation

5881. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a new Chairman of the Damodar Valley Corporation has been appointed;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that there are several charges against him when he was working as Director General of Supplies and Disposals and he was not so far cleared himself of those charges; and

(c) if so, the nature thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. Shri N. E. S. Raghavachari took over as Chairman, Damodar Valley Corporation on the 7th July, 1967.

(b) There are no charges so far against Shri Raghavachari.

(c) Does not arise.

Establishment of Health Association of India

5882. SHRI R. S. VIDYARTHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the functions for which the Health Association of India has been established;

(b) whether sufficient funds have been allotted for the purpose for which the Association has been started; and

(c) if so, the details therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) The Health Association of India is a private body which has been registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860. The aims of the Association are:—

Education for health

- (i) to provide for and assist in carrying out health education in any form of community welfare work;
- (ii) to introduce health education in school curricula;
- (iii) to increase the level of awareness, knowledge and support of the people in respect of health programmes and the services available;
- (iv) to promote professional education in the field of health welfare and other personnel through assistance in curriculum planning, field training, fellowships etc.;
- (v) to emphasise the need for education for better health among infants and mothers, school going children and college students, workers in the fields and factories, personnel of the armed forces and other segments of the population;
- (vi) to produce and increase production and distribution of health education and publicity aids like films, filmstrips, slides, exhibits, puppets, flannelgraphs, mobile exhibitions, printed material etc.;
- (vii) to initiate and assist in the indigenous manufacture and

supply of audio-visual equipment and provide facilities for their servicing and maintenance;

(viii) to publish health and health education periodicals, newsletters, and other literature suited to different sections of the population and the personnel engaged in health and welfare work;

Research

(ix) to promote scientific research surveys and demonstrations in the field of health education;

(x) to evaluate the extent and nature of health problems in each community and to develop and encourage development of all type of personnel concerned with public health;

Training of Personnel:

(xi) to train personnel from non-medical administrative positions in theoretical and practical courses in health education, to recommend to the Central and State Governments to include them in the curricula of medical colleges, public health and nursing schools with the following functions;

(a) to analyse the country health and health education needs.

(b) to recruit, select and train personnel.

(c) to provide for scholarships, fellowships and other incentives.

(xii) to encourage, prepare and train local leadership to serve as effective link between the people and the agencies in all matters of health and health education.

Planning for Action

(xiii) to provide a comprehensive plan for the promotion of public

health including medical care, family planning, family welfare, nutrition, education, physical fitness, maternity and child welfare;

(xiv) to help organise and constitute health committees at the national, state, district and local levels and provide necessary support and guidance;

(xv) to initiate, stimulate, plan and implement effective health education programme;

(xvi) to collaborate with national, international and bilateral agencies concerned with health and health education; and

(xvii) to obtain the co-operation of Parent-Teacher Association, encourage Schools to initiate or take part in rural and urban sanitation and other health campaigns, to preserve the continuity of child health supervision as between the health centre and the school, to give teachers simple and practical instructions on the basic facts regarding the promotion and protection of their own health and that of the children in their care.

(b) No funds have been allotted by Government to the said Association.

(c) Does not arise.

Railway Employees under C.G.H.S.

5883. SHRI R. S. VIDYARTH: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry have received a request from the Railway Board for accommodating the serving Northern Railway employees in Delhi/New Delhi area under the Central Government Health Scheme for purpose of medical treatment; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

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

(b) The C.G.H. Scheme does not cover Railway employees. It was however suggested that those Railway employees who are living in the areas covered by the 14 C.G.H.S. dispensaries where the C.G.H. Scheme has been extended to the general public may avail of the C.G.H.S. facilities on the same footing as members of the general public.

Allotment of quarters to Railway employees in Delhi and New Delhi area

5884. SHRI R. S. VIDYARTHI: Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more than 15,000 Railway employees working in Delhi and New Delhi area are on the waiting list for allotment of railway accommodation;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to include those Railway employees for purpose of allotment of accommodation from the General Pool; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) No.

(c) It is the general policy of the Government that where the Department has got its own pool of accommodation, the employees working therein are not made eligible for allotment of general pool accommodation. Moreover, there is already an acute shortage of general pool accommodation in Delhi/New Delhi for the Government employees working in eligible offices. The chances of future construction of general pool accommodation on a large scale are bleak due to difficult financial position.

Excise Advisory Committee and Rural and Urban Licensing Boards in Uttar Pradesh

5885. SHRI MOLAHU PRASAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Excise Advisory Committees and Rural and Urban Licensing Boards in Uttar Pradesh have been wound up; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the alternative procedure adopted to ensure satisfactory work in future?

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

(b) The State Government were not satisfied with the working of the Excise Advisory Committees and Rural and Urban Licensing Boards. The selection of licensees will now be made by the Collector on the advice of the Assistant Excise Commissioner of the region.

उत्तर प्रदेश में नलकूपों तथा पर्स्पिंग सेटों के लिये विजली देना

5886 श्री मोलहु प्रसाद : क्या सिवाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह दताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1 अप्रैल से 15 दिसंबर, 1967 तक उत्तर प्रदेश में जिला-वार नलकूपों तथा पर्स्पिंग सेटों के कनेक्शनों के लिये कितने नये आवेदनपत्र प्राप्त हुए थे;

(ख) उनमें से कितने कनेक्शनों को मंजूरी दी गई थी; और

(ग) शेष कनेक्शनों की मंजूरी न दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं?

सिवाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) से (ग) - पर्स्पेक्टिव जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और इसे सभा पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा।

Pong dam oustels

5887. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of families so far ousted from Himachal Pradesh in connection with the construction of Pong Dam and how many more families will have to be ousted;

(b) the States in which arrangements for resettlement of oustees have been made, how many families have so far been resettled and the facilities which have been made available to them;

(c) the problems in this connection which still remain to be sorted out among the Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan and Central Governments and how long it will take for these matters to be settled; and

(d) the details of the problems concerned and how far the ground has been covered?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) So far 387 families from Himachal Pradesh villages have been ousted from the Pong Dam area out of an estimated total of about 36,000 families.

(b) The oustees will be settled in the Rajasthan Canal Project area in Rajasthan. So far 203 families have been re-settled. The following facilities have been made available to the oustees:—

(i) transportation charges in respect of the oustees, their family members and their live-stock shifted from the Pong Dam area to Rajasthan;

(ii) rehabilitation grant per family of Rs. 425 who move to Rajasthan and Rs. 250 to those who decide not to go over to Rajasthan.

(iii) amenities such as living hut or temporary accommodation,

house building loans, pucca drinking-water diggies, dispensaries, schools, link roads, taccavi loans for the purchase of camels/bullocks, seeds, tractors, etc.

(c) and (d). Agreement on major issues such as reservation of total area for oustees in Rajasthan, ceiling of individual allotment, price of various categories of land and the beneficiary services to be provided in connection with the resettlement of oustees in the Rajasthan Canal area has been reached. To deal with the problems connected with the resettlement of the oustees that may arise from time to time, a committee of the secretaries of the concerned Governments is being set up.

Fertilizer factories

5888. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of fertilizer factories in the country, how many of them are in the public sector and how many in the private sector and the annual production of each factory; and

(b) the total annual capacity of each factory as compared to its present annual production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHURAMAIAH): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in the Library. See No. LT-687/68].

Memo. from employees of Ashoka Hotels Ltd. New Delhi

5889. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the employees of the Ashoka Hotel had submitted in August, 1967, a Memorandum alleging that certain Officers of the Management were in league with

private hoteliers which hampered its business and the employees who exposed such Officers were victimised;

(b) if so, whether any inquiries were made into these allegations and the action taken against those found guilty; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) to (c). A Memorandum entitled "On the Affairs of the Ashoka Hotel, New Delhi" was prepared by the Ashoka Hotel Employees Union but it was not officially sent to the management of the Hotel. The allegations made in the Memorandum are not specific and are based on the thesis that private sector interests were trying to harm the interests of the Ashoka Hotels. No facts have come to the notice of the management to prove this thesis.

Demands of Delhi Hospital Karmachari Union

5890. SHRI R. K. AMIN:
SHRI D. R. PARMAR:
SHRI MOHAN SWARUP:
SHRI RAM SEWAK YADAV:
SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR:
SHRI KIKAR SINGH:

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

(a) whether Government have received any Charter of Demands from the Delhi Hospital Karmachari Union in connection with the demands of the workers of the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action so far taken by Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) The All India Institutes of Medical Sciences, New Delhi has re-

ceived a list of demands from the Delhi Hospital Karmachari Union.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-888/68].

Family Pension for Industrial Defence employees

5891. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the families of Industrial workers engaged in Defence Production Units are not entitled to family pension while other defence employees are entitled; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) No Sir. A pension scheme including family pension was introduced for permanent industrial employees on the recommendations of the Pay Commission; those who were in employment on 14-2-1962 and were either permanent, or were made permanent subsequently have been allowed an option under which they could continue to be governed by the contributory provident fund scheme current on the date of option, or come over to the Pension Scheme.

The Pension Scheme automatically applies to all industrial employees, who joined service after 14-2-1962, on their confirmation in service.

Temporary industrial employees are not entitled to pension. They, however, receive contributory provident fund benefits.

(b) Does not arise.

Charter of demand of Field Officers of L.I.C.

5893. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Field Officers of the Life Insurance Cor-

poration have submitted a Charter of Demands through their Organisation after their conference recently in New Delhi;

(b) if so, what are their demands; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b) The National Federation of Insurance Field Workers of India has forwarded to the L.I.C. resolutions dealing with such demands as the linking of Dearness Allowance to the Cost of Living Index, interim increases in dearness allowance, increase in conveyance allowance and incentives and disincentives, passed at its 7th All-India Conference at New Delhi from 12th to 15th February, 1968.

(c) It is for the Corporation to consider these demands.

Medium Irrigation Schemes in Maharashtra

5894. SHRI DEORAO PATIL: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Medium Irrigation Schemes sent by Maharashtra Government so far to the Central Government for sanction;

(b) the schemes out of them which have so far been cleared by the Central Government; and

(c) the reasons for not clearing the schemes which are pending with the Central Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) Two statements (Statements I & II) are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-689/68].

(c) (i) Clarifications on certain technical features like availability of water at approved dependability;

88 (a) LSD—5.

(ii) large spill-over cost of schemes already approved; and

(iii) absence of firm indications regarding provision for new schemes.

Medium projects in Maharashtra

5895. SHRI DEORAO PATIL: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated cost and expenditure upto March, 1967 for each sanctioned Medium Projects in Maharashtra;

(b) the amount required for the completion of each scheme; and

(c) the steps taken to meet the requirements?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-690/68].

(c) Adequate outlays are recommended for these projects at the Annual Plan discussions.

Medical stores Organisations

5896. SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Depots under the Medical Store Organisations of the Central Government are now running at a loss; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Credit from France

5897. SHRI HIMATSINGKA:
SHRI DEIVEEKAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether France has offered to advance a further loan of \$ 40 million for the year 1968-69 apart from the credit of \$ 30 million for the year 1967-68 and how much of it will be non-project aid?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): India's requirements of foreign assistance are considered by the Aid-India Consortium on an annual basis, when pledges are made by individual members. France also is a member of the Consortium. A credit of \$ 30 million is expected from France for 1967-68. The requirements for 1968-69 have not yet been considered by the Consortium and hence no indication has as yet been given by France regarding aid to be given by them during 1968-69.

Pencillin injections

5898. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that following the death of a young girl at a C.G.H.S. Dispensary after receiving a penicillin injection recently, Government have withdrawn thousands of vials of pencillin from the C.G.H.S. Dispensaries in Delhi and New Delhi belonging to a particular batch;

(b) if so, where this batch of penicillin injections was manufactured and whether despite the formal testing of the batch, it has been found unsuitable for purposes of injections; and

(c) if so, in what circumstances and what modifications have been or are being made in the testing procedure of the penicillin manufacturers in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) Yes. 3714 vials of the batch were withdrawn from use pending test results.

(b) This batch of Penicillin Injection was manufactured and supplied by M/s Hindustan Anti-biotics Ltd., Pimpri, near Poona. Samples out of this batch have been sent for chemical analysis and a test report is awaited.

(c) The standards of identity, purity and strength for penicillin Injection and the testing procedures to be followed by the manufacturers are laid down in the Indian Pharmacopoeia, 1966 and the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945. These are stringent and adequate and do not require any modification.

Export of Caustic Soda

5900. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) how the cost of production of caustic soda in India compares with the international prices; and

(b) the steps taken, including cash assistance and rebate in duties, for promoting export of caustic soda?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHURAMAIAH):

(a) The cost of production of caustic soda in India is estimated to be nearly double the ruling international prices.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Collections by Unit Trust of India

5901. SHRI SEZHIYAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the net amount of collections made by the Unit Trust of India in 1964-65, 1965-66, 1966-67 and 1967-68;

(b) the expenditure incurred (year-wise) in making these collections (i) directly by the Unit Trust, (ii) indirectly by Government or by the Reserve Bank of India for the administration and publicity of the Trust, and (iii) subsidy given by the Reserve Bank of India under Section 25A(i) of the Unit Trust of India Act for meeting the losses arising out of or required in connection with the sale or repurchase of units by the Trust;

(c) the estimated loss of tax revenue to Government consequent on the exemption from tax granted under Section 32 of the Unit Trust of India Act; and

(d) whether Government have any objection on publicising the actual value of the units regardless of the subsidy?

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

(Rs. Lakhs)	
1964-65	1801
1965-66	111
1966-67	736
1-7-67 to 31-12-67	1168

(b) (i), (ii) and (c). The information is being obtained and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

(b) (iii) The special contribution made by the Reserve Bank under section 20A of the Unit Trust of India Act, 1963 are as follows:

(Rs. lakhs)	
1964-65	Nil
1965-66	2.55
1966-67	2.50

(d) The subsidy given by the Reserve Bank being negligible with reference to the units sold and outstanding, it does not affect the value of the units to any appreciable extent.

Utilization of Funds for Development of Backward areas of Madhya Pradesh

5902. SHRI G. C. DIXIT: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had allocated any amount for the development of backward areas of Bastar, Betul and East Nimad Districts in Madhya Pradesh during 1967-68;

(b) if so, how much amount has been spent so far for the development of these areas; and

(c) whether Government propose to allot more funds for their development during 1968-69?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA) (a) Besides the Central Sector programmes such as Scholarships and Cooperation which are operated on a State-wide basis, the following Tribal Development Blocks were in operation:—

District	No. of T.D. Blocks
Bastar	28
Betul	4
East Nimar	2

Each block in stage one was allotted a sum of Rs. one lakh; those in stage two were allotted Rs. seventy thousand each.

(b) The entire allocation is expected to be utilised by the close of the financial year.

(c) Yes.

Electricity Requirements of Madhya Pradesh

5903. SHRI G. C. DIXIT: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the annual electricity requirements of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the electricity which Madhya Pradesh gets annually as against Gujarat and Bihar at present;

(c) the agriculture and industries affected due to the shortage of power in Madhya Pradesh; and

(d) the steps taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND

POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The details of availability and consumption of electrical energy in the States of Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Bihar during the years 1966-67 and 1967-68 are given below:—

State	1966-67		1967-68	
	Electricity available	Electricity consumed	Electricity available	Electricity consumed
(In million kwh)				
Madhya Pradesh	1514	1164	1976	1525
Gujarat	2495	2013	2748	2225
Bihar	1559	1275	1536	1252

(c) and (d). There is no shortage of power in Madhya Pradesh. Hence the question of the agriculture & industries in Madhya Pradesh being affected due to power shortage does not arise.

National water supply and sanitation scheme in Madhya Pradesh

5904. SHRI G. C. DIXIT: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the extent and nature of assistance provided to Madhya Pradesh during the Third Five Year Plan under the National Water Supply and Sanitation Scheme in rural and urban areas of the State; and

(b) the number of cities and villages where this scheme has been introduced or is being introduced?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) In accordance with the procedure in vogue upto 1966-67, Central assistance to States for Centrally aided schemes was allocated/released in lump-sum for all 'HEALTH' Schemes including Rural Water Supply Schemes. It is, therefore, not possible to indicate the

amount of Central assistance sanctioned to any State for any particular Centrally-aided 'HEALTH' Scheme. The following amounts were released to the Government of Madhya Pradesh during the Third Five Year Plan on account of all 'HEALTH' Schemes including Rural Water Supply:—

Year	(Rs. in lakhs)
1961-62	101.81
1962-63	148.28
1963-64	151.94
1964-65	136.06
1965-66	172.82

In so far as 'Urban Water Supply Schemes' are concerned, the Government of Madhya Pradesh was given Central assistance in the shape of loans during the Third Five Year Plan period as detailed below:—

Year	(Rs. in lakhs)
1961-62	74.96
1962-63	70.00
1963-64	48.00
1964-65	69.50
1965-66	125.50

Under the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme, Central

assistance is being given in accordance with the following pattern:—

Urban Water Supply Scheme—100 percent Loan

Rural Water Supply Scheme—50 percent Grant-in-aid.

(b) Upto the end of Third Five Year Plan, water supply schemes had been implemented in 30 towns and 326 villages. Improvements to existing water works|construction of new water works were also in progress in 33 towns.

Clashes with Harijans in Mungeli Tehsil, Madhya Pradesh

5905. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether detailed report from Madhya Pradesh Government regarding the clashes between caste Hindus and Harijans in Mungeli Tehsil of Bilaspur District has been received;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, when it is expected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA): (a) to (c). A report has been received from the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh. It would not be in the public interest to disclose details as a judicial enquiry is in progress.

भारत सेवक समाज को अनुदान

5906. श्री राम चरण :

श्री लक्ष्मन लाल कपूर :

क्या सिचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उनके मंत्रालय में वर्ष 1956-57, 1957-58 तथा

1958-59 में भारत सेवक समाज को 3,37,000 रुपये की राशि दी थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो भारत सेवक समाज को यह राशि किस प्रयोजन के लिये दी गई थी;

(ग) क्या भारत सेवक समाज ने इस राशि का हिसाब-किताब पेश किया है; और

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि उक्त राशि वित्त मंत्रालय की पूर्व स्वीकृति के बिना ही दे दी गई थी और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सिचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपर्युक्त (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) भारत सेवक समाज का 1956-57 और 1957-58 के वर्षों के दौरान 3,37,080 रुपये अनुदान के रूप में दिये गये। 1958-59 में कोई अनुदान नहीं दिया गया था।

(ख) ये अनुदान सिचाई व बिजली परियंजनाओं की कार्यान्विति में निरीक्षण, लेखा सम्बन्धी कर्मचारियों और संगठन-कारी कर्मचारियों को प्रशिक्षण देने के निमित्त दिल्ली, कोटा, नागर्जुनसागर और कोसी में प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र स्थापित करने के लिये तथा निर्माण कार्य में जन-सहयोग प्राप्त करने के लिये दिये गये थे।

(ग) जी हां, समाज ने वर्ष न की गई 1,28,230. 99 रुपये की शेष रकम को बापस कर दिया था।

(घ) ये अनुदान वित्त मंत्रालय की स्वीकृति से कर दिये गये थे।

Small Paper Mills

5907. SHRI RAJ DEO SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Excise relief was not extended to all Paper Mills, big and small, equally during the last financial year;

(b) whether the Development Council for Pulp, Paper and Allied Industries has been unanimous in its recommendation to extend the relief to all small Paper Mills;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to review its relief policy in the context of the recommendations of the Development Council; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) No Sir, it is not a fact. The concessions were available to all Mills, big or small, which satisfied the conditions laid down.

(b) No such recommendation has been received by this Ministry from the Development Council for Pulp, Paper and Allied Industries.

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

प्रावर्त्ती के लिए डाक्टर

5908. श्री श्री० प्र० त्यागी : क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगर विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ड्यान विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन के सलाहकार डॉ जे० ए० वॉलटन के इस बक्तव्य की ओर दिलाया गया है कि भारत में पागलों के उपचार के लिये डाक्टरों की कमी है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो भारत में कितने मानसिक रोग चिकित्सालय हैं; उनमें कुल कितने पुरुष तथा महिला रोगी हैं और उनकी चिकित्सा करने वाले डाक्टरों की संख्या क्या है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सब है कि भारत के चिकित्सा कालेजों में पागलपन के उपचार को गहरा नहीं दिया जा रहा है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो स्थिति में सुधार करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगर विकास मंत्रालय में उपसंचारी (श्री ब० स० भूति) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और मिलने पर सभा पट्टन पर रख दी जायेगी।

(ग) जी नहीं। वर्तमान उपस्थानक चिकित्सा पाठ्यक्रम चिकित्सा छावों को मनश्चिकित्सां का प्रशिक्षण देने पर पर्याप्त बल देती है।

(घ) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठा।

हरिजनों के लिये मकान

5909. श्री श्री० प्र० त्यागी : क्या समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सब है कि देश में हरिजनों की आवास की स्थिति सन्तोषजनक नहीं है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या मकान बनाने और दीर्घकालिक विवरों पर हरिजनों को देने का सरकार का विचार है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती फूलरेनु गुह) : (क) से (ग). एक राज्य में दूसरे राज्य में तथा एक क्षेत्र में स्थिति भिन्न-भिन्न है। हरिजनों के रहन महन की स्थिति को सुधारने के लिये दो योजनायें चल रही हैं :— (1) मकान बनाने के लिये उपदान; तथा (2) भौगोलिक और मेहतरों के आवास के लिये सहायक अनुदान। ये उपाय निर्माण तथा आवास मंत्रालय की गंदी वस्तियां उन्मूलन योजना तथा कम आय वर्ग आवास योजना के अनुपूरक हैं।

Courses for untrained practitioners in indigenous system of medicine

6910. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA:
SHRI D. N. DEB:
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Refresher and Orientation courses for the untrained Practitioners of the indigenous systems of medicine are likely to start; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) and (b). There is no proposal at present to start Refresher and Orientation courses for the untrained Practitioners in the indigenous systems of medicine.

विदेशी सहायता

5911. श्री भोतेन्द्र साहा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने का कृपा करेंगे कि उत्तरवाता प्राप्ति के बाद इत्यात, कोयला, विजनी, मशीनों और एन्टीबायोटिक्स के उत्पादन के लिये स्वाक्षित किये गये उद्योगों के विकास के लिये विवित देशों से सहायता प्राप्त कर्तव्य के रूप में कून कितनी राशि प्राप्त हुई है?

उत्तरवात संसी तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : सरकार को इत्यात, कोयला, तेल, विजनी, मशीनों और प्रतिजैविक पदार्थों (एंटीबायोटिक्स) के उत्पादन के लिये स्वाक्षित किये गये उद्योगों के विकास के लिये स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के बाद से दिसम्बर 1967 के अन्त तक की अवधि में विवित देशों से कूल 2100.85

करोड़ रुपये की विदेशी सहायता प्राप्त हुई जिसका ब्योरा इस प्रकार है :—

(करोड़ रुपयों में)

इत्यात	705.85
कोयला	159.25
तेल	126.99
विजनी	840.46
मशीनें	253.31
प्रतिजैविक पदार्थ	14.99
	2100.85

नोट :— 1. इसमें पौ.० एव.० 480 निष्पत्तियों प्रीर प्रति रूप निष्पत्तियों आदि से प्राप्त रुपयां कर्तव्य शामिल नहीं हैं। 2. इसमें गम्भरक, छहों या विकास बहों को दिये गये छहों के अन्तर्गत किये गये आयात शामिल नहीं हैं। इनके अलावा मशीनों की विविध मदों को या लोहे तथा इत्यात की विविध मदों आदि को जिन्हें ऊर उत्तिवित किसी न किसी राशि उद्योग के लिये विशिष्ट रूप से निष्पत्ति नहीं किया गया या शामिल नहीं किया गया है।

Foreign loans

5912. SHRI HEM RAJ: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of foreign aid received so far by India since 18th August, 1947 from foreign countries; and

(b) how much of it was utilised for productive purposes and how much of it for un-productive purposes?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) The total amount of foreign aid so far received by the Government of India (i.e., the value of agreements signed) from the 15th August, 1947 to the 31st December, 1967 is Rs. 8685.86 crores.

(b) All the loans received have been in furtherance of the plans of economic development, and have been in several forms, viz., for project imports, non-project imports for production, import of food and in the form of rescheduling of loans. Thus, resources represented by them have all been utilised for productive purposes.

Electrification of wells in Rajasthan

5913. DR. KARNI SINGH: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have advised the Government of Rajasthan on the energising of the wells in the State as a measure of augmenting minor irrigation;

(b) whether it is a fact that out of 6 lakh wells in the State which can be used for minor irrigation with the provision of electricity, only 11,000 had so far been electrified; and

(c) the steps taken to assist the State Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Since 1966-67, the Government of Rajasthan and other State Governments have been advised that the bias in rural electrification schemes should be shifted towards energisation of irrigation pumps sets/tubewells for increasing food production.

(b) Out of about 6 lakh dugwells/tubewells in the State of Rajasthan, 12637 irrigation pump sets/tubewells were energised by November, 1967.

(c) Central loan assistance is being given for rural electrification schemes with a bias towards energisation of pump sets/tubewells. For the period April, 1966 to March, 1968, an amount of Rs. 492.30 lakhs has been allocated for such schemes in Rajasthan. As compared with 6962 irrigation pump sets/tubewells energised by the end of Third Plan in Rajasthan, 5675 have been energised during the period from April, 1966 to November, 1967.

Senior Physicians in C.H.S.

5914. SHRI K. N. PANDEY: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of specified and unspecified posts of Senior Physicians and Surgeons in the grade of 1300—1800 in the Central Government Health Scheme;

(b) the number of posts which have been filled up;

(c) the number of such posts which are still lying vacant; and

(d) the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) There are no posts of Senior Physicians and Surgeons in the C.G.H.S. in the scale of Rs. 1300—1800.

(b) to (d). Do not arise

पेट्रोल के "आकटेन" तत्व

5915. श्री सहाराज तिह भारती : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की रुग्ण करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इन समय देश में पेट्रोल का उत्पादन ब्राह्मण से धर्मिक है

और देश इसका नियंत नहीं कर सकता क्योंकि पेट्रोल की शुद्धता (आकटेन तत्व) विदेशी पेट्रोल की 96 प्रतिशत शुद्धता के मुकाबले 70 प्रतिशत है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ; और

(ग) शुद्धता का यह मानदण्ड नियंत करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रघु रमेया) : (क) देशीय मार्केट की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिये उत्पादित पेट्रोल स्थानीय मांग से अधिक है। देशीय खपत के लिये आकटेन तत्व की कर्मा नियंत के लिये कोई बाधा नहीं है। भारत में शोधन शालायें नियंत के लिये हाई आकटेन मोटर स्पिरिट तैयार करने के योग्य हैं और तैयार कर रही हैं किन्तु विश्व व्यापी आधार पर इस समय पेट्रोल फालतू है।

(ख) हल्के आसुनों के उत्पादन को तकनीकी तौर पर अनुमत न्यूनतम सीमा तक रखा जाता है। अनिवार्य फलतू उत्पादन का नियंत किया जाता है।

(ग) आकटेन की संख्या को स्थानीय आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार नियंत्रित किया जाता है।

गुजरात में टाटा द्वारा उत्पादक उद्योग समूह

5916. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :
श्री अनुभाई पटेल :
श्री अवादन :

क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री 19 अक्टूबर, 1968 के भारतांकित प्रश्न संख्या

1082 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात में उत्तरक एवं रसायन उद्योग समूह स्थापित करने के लिये टाटा द्वारा प्रस्तुत किये गये प्रस्ताव का व्यंग्य क्या है ;

(ख) क्या इस प्रस्ताव पर इस बीच विचार वर लिया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस पर किया निर्णय किया गया है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रघुरमेया) (क) मैसर्स टाटा कैमिकल्स लिं. ने मियापुर में एक उत्तरक एवं रसायन उद्योग समूह की स्थापना के लिये एक प्रस्ताव भेजा है। इस प्रस्ताव की, 8 साल के मन्दर 6 चरणों में, पूर्ण कार्यान्वयित हुं ने से इस उद्योग-समूह में प्रविर्द्ध 2.2 मिलियन मीट्री टन सज्जित, सान्द्रित एवं सन्तुलित उत्तरकों के प्राप्त होने की आशा है। मन्यव पोषकांश (Plant nutrients) के रूप में यह उत्पादन लगभग 460,000 मीट्री टन नाइट्रोजन, 370,000 मीट्री टन पी, और 270,000 मीट्री टन के, और होगा।

उत्तरक उत्पादन से सम्बन्धित संबलानों से, विद्युत तरीके से, साल्ट (व्यवण), सीमेंट, ब्रोमाइन, पोटाश और जिप्सम का सज्जीकृत मात्राओं में उत्पादन होने की आशा है। उत्तरक उद्योग समूह के अधिकार्यों के रूप में पूर्णतया यंत्रीकृत, बढ़ तथा गहरा सागर जल जैटी (Jetty) समिल है।

(ख) और (ग), प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है।

Per capita income of States

5917. SHRI G. S. MISHRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the per capita income State-wise; and

(b) the per capita investment made by the Reserve Bank and other banks in States, State-wise?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) A statement showing State-wise estimates of per capita income as prepared by respective State Statistical Bureaus is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-691/68]. These State-wise estimates, however, are not fully comparable due to the differences in concepts, methodology and source material used by the different Bureaus.

(b) A statement showing State-wise per capita advances by Commercial Banks and Co-operative Banks is also laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-691/68]. The Reserve Bank assistance routed through Commercial and Co-operative Banks is reflected in this. Besides, banks invest in Government and private securities but a State-wise break-up of such investments is not readily available.

Use of Hindi in Banks

5918. SHRI G. S. MISHRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken to introduce and encourage use of Hindi and other regional languages in banks; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). Some of the banks have already printed some of their forms, literature etc.

in Hindi and other regional languages in addition to English. The Indian Banks' Association has issued a circular requesting that such of those banks as have not done so should consider the desirability of printing the forms etc. in those languages.

Adivasis of Hill areas of Phulbani District, Orissa

5919. SHRI A. DIPA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the conditions of Adivasis living in hill areas of Phulbani District of Orissa;

(b) whether the affected people of that area have made a request to the Prime Minister for a visit by her to assess their conditions personally as no first hand reports have been furnished to her; and

(c) if so, when the Prime Minister proposes to make a visit to that area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA): (a) Government are aware that tribal areas in many parts of the country deserve special attention.

(b) No such request has been received in the recent past.

(c) If such a request is received, it will be considered sympathetically.

Dearness Allowance rates in Public Undertakings

5920. SHRI SEZHIYAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the Public Undertakings which have implemented the present rate of dearness allowance payable by the Central Government; and

(b) the Public Undertakings which have not implemented the Central dearness allowance rates and the reasons for it?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). The information will be collected and laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Fertilizer Plant

5921. SHRI G. S. REDDI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the comparative capital and operational costs of coal-based Naphtha-based and lignite-based fertilizer units in the country; and

(b) whether Government are aware of the increasing attention paid in United States of America to coal as raw material for fertilizer in spite of large reserves of oil and gas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) A preliminary study has shown that the comparative economics of naphtha-based, coal-based and lignite-based fertilizer plants depend upon various factors such as process routes, initial investment, size of plant, its location vis-a-vis market, cost of raw materials and utilities, the product mix and the sale price. A detailed study with reference to a particular location has therefore to be undertaken to determine precisely the comparative costs.

(b) No, sir.

Sea Food Exporters of Cochin

5922. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2651 on the 4th March, 1968 regarding Sea Food Exporters of Cochin and state:

(a) the details and complete address of the parties to whom the Customs authorities allowed clearance; and

(b) whether the investigation has since been completed?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Messrs. India Seafoods (Regd.) Cochin.

(b) The Special Police Establishment, Kerala, have registered a case for preliminary inquiry and investigation is still in progress.

पेंगन अधिनियम 1871 का संग्रहण

5923. श्री मिशन्हुमार शास्त्री :

दा० सूर्यप्रसादपूरा :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह मत है कि सरकार का पेंगन अधिनियम, 1871 में मंगोधन करने का विचार है :

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब; और

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

उप प्रबार मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) जां, नहीं।

(ख) प्रगत हां नहीं उठा।

(ग) इस अधिनियम में पेंगनरों के हितों की रक्षा के लिए कुछ अवस्थक उपचार हैं और इन उपचारों को परिवर्तन बरने के लिए कोई कार्य नहीं है।

Gold seized at Bareilly

5924. SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2617 on the 4th March, 1968 regarding gold seized at Bareilly and state:

(a) the names of parties along with their complete addresses who have been arrested by the Excise Department; and

(b) when the investigation is likely to be completed?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) The names of the two persons arrested are:—

(i) Shri Gopal Saran S/o Shri Brij Basi Lal resident of Mahalla Kesari Singh, PILIBHIT.

(ii) Shri Madho Saran S/o Shri Brij Basi Lal resident of Mahalla Kesari Singh, PILIBHIT.

(b) The investigations have been completed.

Economic progress

5925. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a 10-point economic programme has been drawn out by Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to put the Public Sector on a sound footing under this programme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) While Government has not drawn up formally a 10-point economic programme as such, what has come to be known as the 10-point economic programme includes elements which are consistent with the long-term objectives of Government's economic policy.

(b) The programme covers social control of banking institutions and general insurance, progress in State trading, expansion of co-operatives, regulation of monopolistic practices, improvement in living standards, etc. While action has already been initiated on some aspects of these policies, on others action has to be continuously taken by Central and State Governments.

(c) The improvement of the organisation and functioning of the public sector is under constant examination by Government; the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission, in this connection, are also under examination.

Failure of State Bank of India to reduce bank rate

5926. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Bank of India has so far failed to reduce its interest rates in response to the cut in Bank rate from 6 per cent to 5 per cent. and is unable to provide leadership to the Commercial Banks in the private sector; and

(b) if so, the steps which Government are taking to (i) enforce immediate action by the State Bank of India in time with the country's economic policies; (ii) streamline its functioning and improve performance; and (iii) step up the competency of its management?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) The State Bank announced the reduction in its interest rates on deposits and advances on the 11th March, 1968.

(b) By and large, the State Bank is functioning satisfactorily and no special steps on the lines suggested are called for.

Foreigners in Oil and Natural Gas Commission

5927. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are foreigners employed as the Head of certain Directorates under the Oil and Natural Gas Commission; and

(b) if so, the names of the Directorates where they are employed and reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMA-IAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

- (b) 1. Directorate of Drilling.
- 2. Directorate of Production.
- 3. Hindoil Design Institute.

The employment of foreigners as Heads of these Directorates is due to the non-availability of Indians with the requisite experience.

Landed cost of oil

5928. SHRI R. K. AMIN:
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:

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

- (a) the landed cost for oil imported from abroad;
- (b) the cost of production of oil from Ankleshwar oilfields; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to reduce the cost of production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMA-IAH): (a) The landed cost of various types of crude imported by Oil Refineries varies from Rs. 93.57 per tonne for Light Iranian to Rs. 109.702 for Khursaniya Crudes.

(b) Excluding the return on investment, the cost of Ankleshwar crude at the Refinery point was Rs. 58.08 per tonne during 1966-67.

(c) Schemes to obtain secondary recovery and to improve the primary recovery are being implemented. This would increase the total recovery of crude thereby reducing the cost per tonne.

Study of Ayurvedic Drug for contraceptives

5929. SHRI NATHU RAM AHIRWAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN

DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1108 on the 19th February, 1968 and state:

- (a) whether the study of 56 Ayurvedic drugs has since been completed;
- (b) if so, the results thereof; and
- (c) the names of persons who sent the aforesaid 56 drugs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRA-SEKHAR): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A list containing the names of the persons from whom, these 56 receipts were received is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-692/68].

Houses allotted to Scheduled Castes in Aryanagar, New Delhi

5930. SHRI SHEO NARAIN: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that plots in Arya Nagar Paharganj, New Delhi were allotted to members of Scheduled castes sometime in 1929 in accordance with a scheme formulated by the All India Dalitodhar Sabha;

(b) whether the relevant lease deeds contained a clause under which the land could not be transferred or sold by the lessees without the permission of Government;

(c) whether it is a fact that this provision was intended to ensure that the plots or houses did not pass into the hands of non-scheduled Castes persons; and

(d) the number of cases in which plots or houses have been sold so far by original lessees to (i) Members of

Scheduled Castes and (ii) Non-Scheduled Castes.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) Records and lease deeds available in the office of the Delhi Development Authority show that in all 108 plots were allotted to the members of the Scheduled Castes in Pahar Ganj in the year 1928 or thereabout by the Deputy Commissioner, Delhi.

(b) and (c). Regarding transfer the lease deed provides as under:—

"The lessee shall not without the previous sanction of the Deputy Commissioner obtained in writing on the recommendation of the Hindu Depressed Classes mission assign, sub-lease or transfer the said premises or any part thereof. All assignees sublessees and transferees and the heirs of the lessee shall be bound by all the covenants and conditions herein contained and be answerable in all respects thereof.

(d) In all about 52 transactions of transfer have taken place. Out of these, in 47 cases the sale was in favour of Scheduled Castes while in other 5 cases, the transfer was in favour of non-scheduled Castes Vendees.

Insurance Rules re Tobacco

**5931. SHRI R. K. AMIN:
SHRI GADILINGANA
GOWD:**

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the tobacco traders have been put to great difficulty due to recent changes in Rule No. 12 of Rules and Regulations of Insurance;

(b) whether Government have received any complaints from the merchants in this regard; and

(c) if so, the steps which have been taken to remove this difficulty?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) The Insurance Rules, 1939 framed under Insurance Act, 1938 do not deal with the insurance of tobacco or any other commodity.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

उत्तर प्रदेश में कुण्डों की स्थाई और उनको बिजली देना

5932. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या सिचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने के काम करेंगे कि :

(क) गत 20 वर्षों में उत्तर प्रदेश में कितने मरकारी नलकूप लगाये गये और कितने कुण्डों के लिये विजली दी गई :

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश की भूत्यंतरं नियुक्त विधायक दल की मरकार के शास्त्र वाल में कितने नलकूप लगाये गये और कितने कुण्डों के लिये विजली दी गई है ; और

(ग) इन कार्य के लिये केंद्रीय मरकार द्वारा इन प्रविशियों में पृष्ठ पृष्ठ कितनी राशि दी गई ?

सिचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री रिट्टेवर प्रसाद) : (क) उत्तर प्रदेश में अप्रैल 1947 से मार्च 1967 तक 6640 सरकारी नलकूप लगाए गए और 6271 सरकारी नलकूपों को विजली के कानेक्षण दिये गये ।

(ख) अप्रैल 1967 से फरवरी 1968 तक 62 सरकारी नलकूप लगाए गए और 275 सरकारी नलकूपों को विजली के कानेक्षण दिये गये ।

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उपर्युक्त पार्टीकप के लिये अप्रैल 1951 से मार्च 1967 की अवधि में लगभग 5127 लाख रुपये और अप्रैल 1967 से फावर 1968 तक की अवधि में लगभग 262.5 लाख रुपये की साहयता दी है।

National and Grindlays Bank Ltd.

5933. SHRI RAMACHANDRA ULAKA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 371 on the 30th November, 1967 and state:

(a) whether the National and Grindlays Bank Ltd. has since submitted its final report;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

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

(b) The National and Grindlays Bank has proposed to set up an Issuing House Department in its principal branches in Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and New Delhi to offer the following services to its customers:

(i) Skilled advice on company capital structure and on the details of any issue decided upon;

(ii) Preparation of all relevant documents, including the preparation of the Prospectus by skilled staff and the discussion of it with the Controller of Capital Issues;

(iii) Assistance and co-ordination of the necessary discussions with the relevant authorities (whether Indian Government or other Governments or International Institutions);

(iv) The arrangements for underwriting, and their co-ordination;

(v) Company registrar services.

(c) The undertaking of issuing house functions by a bank is permissible under the provisions of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949.

मंसूर राज्य में विद्यार्थियों के छात्रवृत्तियां

5934. श्री राम चन्द्र बीरप्पा: क्या समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने के दृष्टा करेंगे कि:

(क) मार्च 1962 से फरवरी 1967 तक की अवधि में मैसूर राज्य में अनुचित जातियों तथा प्रतिशुल्क आदिम जातियों के कुल कितने विद्यार्थियों को छात्रवृत्तियां दी गईं; और

(ख) उनमें कितने लड़के थे?

समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (धीमती फूलरेण गुह): (क) मंटिक उपराजन शान्ति वृत्तियों के बारे में सांत आंकड़े नीचे दिये गए हैं:—

वर्ष	अनुमूलित जातियां	अनुमूलित आदिम जातियां
1962-63	2,950	28
1963-64	3,396	39
1964-65	3,180	47
1965-66	3,230	45
1966-67	4,016	63
लेन्ड	16,772	227

(ख) विशिष्ट आधार मामले: उपलब्ध नहीं हैं, परन्तु लगभग 90% छात्रवृत्तियां लड़कों को मिलती हैं।

सिचित और जुरी हुई भूमि

5935. श्रो राम चन्द्र बोरपा : क्या

सिचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय कितने एकड़ भूमि में खेती की जाती है और कितने एकड़ भूमि में सिचाई की जाती रही है;

(ख) इस समय राज्यवार कितने एकड़ भूमि में सिचाई को जा रही है और कितने एकड़ भूमि में खेती को जा रही है; और

(ग) क्या चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में अधिक भूमि में निवाई और खेती करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

पिचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपर्युक्त श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) भ-उपयोग आंकड़े केवल 1964-65 के लिये हैं। उपलब्ध हैं। उसके अनुसार 1964-65 में देश की कुल कृष्ट भूमि 15.8 करोड़ हैं। देश प्रधारी की कुल सिचित क्षेत्र 3.1 करोड़ हैं।

(ख) विवरण मध्य पट्टन पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये सचिया एल० ०० ६०३/६८]

(ग) जो हैं।

Danish loan to India

5936. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:

SHRI DEIVEEKAN:

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA:

SHRI D. N. DEB:

SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:

SHRI RAMACHANDRA

VEERAPPA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Danish Government have offered loan to India recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the purpose for which the loan is proposed to be utilised by Government?

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

(b) and (c). An Agreement for a Food Loan of 30 million Danish Kroner (Rs. 3 crores) has been signed on 25th March, 1968. The Loan is interest-free and repayable over a period of 25 years with an initial grace period of 7 years. The Loan is to be used for the import of milk powder of Danish origin.

Eye Banks and Donations

5937. SHRI DURAIRASU:

SHRI DEIVEEKAN:

SHRI MAYAVAN:

SHRI KAMALANATHAN:

SHRI SUBRAVELU:

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

(a) the average total donations made in a year to the ten Eye Banks in the country; and

(b) whether Government have any proposal to attract more donors?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) So far as the National Eye Bank at Dr. Rajendra Prasad Centre for Ophthalmic Sciences, is concerned the average donation in a year is about 150—200. Information with regard to other Eye Banks in the country is not readily available and will be laid on the table of the Sabha in due course.

(b) The National Eye Bank and the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness are already carrying out publicity for educating the people for voluntary eye donations in Delhi and the neighbouring areas.

Jamuna Irrigation Project in Assam

5938. SHRI R. BARUA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Jamuna Irrigation Project in Assam is likely to be completed this year; and

(b) if so, the extent of irrigation facilities to be provided by this project in the rice producing areas of Nowgong and Mikirhills?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND PCWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The project is likely to be completed in 1968-69.

(b) The project, on completion, will provide irrigation facilities to 84,310 acres.

Foreign Loans

5939. SHRI R. BARUA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that out of foreign loans received by India during 1962-67, there is yet Rs. 1413.5 crores to be utilised;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). Out of the foreign loans of Rs. 3882.2 crores received by the Government of India during 1962-67, a sum of Rs. 1413.5 crores remained undrawn on the 1st January, 1968. The progress of drawals of foreign loans depends upon several factors. Whereas commitments against loans can start as soon as the various conditions precedent are satisfied the drawals can take place only when the imports actually materialise and the payments are made therefor. The pace of drawals is thus linked not only with the time taken for fulfilment of the various conditions precedent, prescribed by the lenders, but

28 (ai) LS-6.

also with the time required for finalisation of specifications, invitation of tenders, conclusion of contracts, delivery schedules and phasing of payments under the various contracts. The time taken in the drawal of project loans is even more than in the case of non-project loans as the pace is related to the construction schedules of the various projects. Out of the sum of Rs. 1413.5 crores which was still to be drawn on the 1st January, 1968, Rs. 955.56 crores pertain to loans that were signed during 1960 and 1967.

केन्द्रीय सरकार के कार्यालयों में कर्मचारियों की संख्या

5940. श्री प० ला० बाहुपाल : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मार्च 1950 में केन्द्रीय सरकार के कार्यालयों में काम करने वाले पहली, दूसरी, तीसरी और चौथी श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी थी और मार्च 1966 में उनकी संख्या कितनी थी;

(ख) वर्ष 1950 की तुलना में 1966 में प्रशासनिक व्यय में कितने प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई है; और

(ग) प्रशासनिक व्यय को कम करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) केन्द्रीय सरकार के सभी संस्थापनों में मार्च 1950 में प्रत्येक श्रेणी में कितने कर्मचारी थे यह सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है और यदि इसके लिये अब प्रयत्न किया भी जाये तो इन्हें लम्बे असे के बाद सही-सही और पूरी जानकारी मिलने में संदेह है। इस बारे में पिछली जो भी सूचना प्राप्त है वह 1 दिसम्बर 1951 की स्थिति को जाहिर करती है जब केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या 15,29,199 थी (जिनमें 14,349 राजपत्रित थे और 15,14,850 भारतपत्रित)। श्रेणीवार विभाजन उपलब्ध नहीं है।

केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों की वार्षिक गणना का कार्य महानिदेशक नियोजन तथा प्रशिक्षण द्वारा किया जाता है; जो, मार्च 1966 में जैसी स्थिति थी उसके आंकड़ों का संप्रह और संकलन कर रहा है। 31 मार्च 1965 को जो स्थिति थी उसके प्रकाशित आंकड़े इस प्रकार हैं :—

श्रेणी I .	19,022
श्रेणी II .	33,195
श्रेणी III	11,43,857
श्रेणी IV	12,09,457
कुल .	24,05,531

(ख) कर की उगाही और रेलों तथा रक्षा-व्यवस्था से भिन्न विभागों में प्रशासनिक सेवाओं (पुलिस, सामान्य प्रशासन, लेखा-परीक्षा, विदेश कार्य आदि) पर खंच में 313 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है। खास वृद्धि 'पुलिस' शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत हुई है जो 14 गुनी है।

(ग) कर की उगाही, पुलिस, लेखा-परीक्षा, विदेश कार्य आदि शीर्षों के अन्तर्गत खंच में कमी की बहुत कम गुजाइश है। तथापि "सामान्य प्रशासन" पर होने वाले व्यय को जो कुल प्रशासनिक व्यय को एक छोटा सा भाग होता है कम करने के लिये सतत प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं। इस दिशा में हाल ही में जो कुछ अधिक महत्वपूर्ण कदम उठाये गये हैं वे हैं—वेतनमानों के संशोधन पर रोक, कुछ प्रकार के मामलों में प्रतिनियुक्त भत्ते पर प्रतिबन्ध, यात्रा-भत्ते की दरों में कमी, नेमी स्पूत्वान्तरणों का स्थगन, प्राकृतिक व्यय की मदों के सम्बन्ध में भित्तियां बरतना, और सरकारी कार्यालयों में कर्मचारी निरीक्षण अध्ययनों में वृद्धि।

Edamalayar Project in Kerala

5941. SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any financial decision has been taken regarding the Edamalayar Project in Kerala State; and

(b) if so, whether this project will be implemented alongwith the Idikki Project?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The State Government have been requested to carry out detailed investigations on two or three alternative sites to ensure selection of the most economical dam for the projects. After the results of the investigations are known, the Edamalayar Project will be taken up for consideration.

Acute shortage of Doctors in Rural areas

5943. SHRI R. K. BIRLA: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a shortage of Doctors in the village Hospitals and Dispensaries whereas there is an unemployment among the Doctors in cities;

(b) if so, whether the Central Government in consultation with the State Governments is contemplating or has contemplated a scheme under which village hospitals can be manned by Doctors from out of self-employed doctors; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) to (c). A statement showing the number of Blocks, number of Primary Health Centres func-

tioning and number of Primary Health Centres without Doctors upto the period ending December, 1967 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-694/68].

Doctors are generally reluctant to accept service in rural areas on account of difficult conditions of life and lack of amenities, such as communication, children's education, and social, cultural and academic life. The matter has been considered by various committees on many occasions both at the Central and State level including the Central Council of Health. As a result of these deliberations, measures are being taken by most of the State Governments/Union Territories to overcome shortage of Doctors in rural areas. Some of the measures being taken or proposed to be taken by the State Governments/Union Territories in this direction are as below:—

- (a) Formation of unified cadres for Doctors working in rural as well as urban areas.
- (b) Provision of a total package of incentives such as grant of rural allowance, transport facilities, free furnished quarters, protected water supply etc.
- (c) Improvement of physical facilities of the Primary Health Centres, particularly buildings, residential quarters essential diagnostic facilities including the provision of laboratory services and medical stores.
- (d) Re-employment of medical officers after retirement.

Some States have also offered Scholarships/stipends to the medical students for bonding them for service in rural areas for a certain number of years. The medical colleges are also being brought in close relationship with the rural health services.

Expenditure on Collecting Information Regarding Questions in Lok Sabha

5944. SHRI R. K. BIRLA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government have calculated the average expenses incurred on collecting information in respect of answering a starred question and unstarred question in Lok Sabha;
- (b) if so, the total expenses on an average incurred by Government on one starred question and one unstarred question separately;
- (c) whether any over-time is paid to the staff of Government offices in collecting the information in respect of these questions or whether the work is done during the normal hours of duty; and
- (d) if over-time is paid, the total amount paid under this head during the last one year?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER & MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI RESAI): (a) No, Sir. No scientific study of the average cost involved in collecting information for Starred or Unstarred Parliament Questions has been made. The effort involved in collecting information for answering a Parliament Question varies with the nature of the Question and the number of sources from which the information has to be collected. In 1959, while answering a Question on a similar subject, a rough and ready figure of Rs. 60 as the cost of answering a Question was indicated, but this is no longer realistic considering the general increase in wages, the larger number of offices, the number of copies of the reply to be furnished, the translation to be effected, etc.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) As far as possible, the work is required to be done during normal

hours; but overtime is of ten unavoidable particularly in respect of staff engaged on translation, stenciling, etc.

(d) Overtime paid on account of Lok Sabha Questions is not separately compiled and hence it would not be possible to collect this information from the records.

Small savings in Jhunjhunu District

5945. SHRI R. K. BIRLA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the collections under the Small Savings Scheme is the highest in the district of Jhunjhunu, Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the total amount collected under the scheme in Jhunjhunu Dis-

trict during the last five years, year-wise and the percentage of the collection in the State during the period;

(c) the percentage of collections under the scheme which is being ploughed back for the development of the District from where the money has been collected; and

(d) how much amount so ploughed back has been utilised during the last five years, year-wise, and the details of the utilisation?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Yes, Sir. Jhunjhunu District has generally been leading in the District-wise figures of collections in Rajasthan since 1962-63, except in 1965-66.

(b) The figures are as follows:—

Year	Net collections in Jhunjhunu District	Net collections in Rajasthan	Percentage to total collections (In lakhs of Rs.)
1962-63 .	26.00	38.19	68.08
1963-64 .	42.01	150.81	27.86
1964-65 .	52.51	152.09	34.52
1965-66 .	85.79	313.50	27.36
1966-67 .	76.84 (Provisional)	213.32 (Provisional)	36.01

(c) and (d). Collections under the small savings scheme are credited to the Central Government account. State Governments are, however, allowed loans on a national basis to the extent of two-thirds of the net collections in each State. These loans are not earmarked for any particular purpose but are expected to be utilised for developmental purposes. In any case the States are not required to earmark any percentage of the loans for particular districts on the basis of small savings collections in these districts. This is entirely a matter for the State Governments to decide.

Allotment of newly built quarters in Delhi

5946. SHRI M. L. SONDHI: Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government agreed to allot the newly built quarters with effect from the 1st March, 1968;

(b) if so, why no allotment has been made so far;

(c) whether it is also a fact that next date for the second batch is the 15th March, 1968; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to start allotment on this date, if not, the reasons therefore?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) to (d). Newly built quarters in Sector XII Ramakrishnapuram were expected to be made available for allotment in three lots beginning from the middle of March, 1968. In this connection, answers given to Unstarred Questions No. 1027 and 3548 in the Lok Sabha, on the 19th February, 1968 and 11th March, 1968, respectively, may please be referred to. Due to a slight setback in the programme of work, the first lot of quarters is now likely to be available in the first week of April, 1968. Allotment of the quarters will be made almost immediately thereafter.

Nurses found unconscious in Willingdon Hospital Hostel, New Delhi

5947. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY:

SHRI NIHAL SINGH:
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN:

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

(a) Whether it is a fact that the two young Nurses of Willingdon Hospital, New Delhi were removed from their hostel to the Emergency Ward in an unconscious state on the night of the 8th March, 1968 and one of them died in the hospital;

(b) if so, the causes thereof; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take in this regard?

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

(a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The matter is under investigation with the police authorities.

Indians' Bank Accounts Abroad

5948. SHRI K. N. PANDEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1799 on the 8th June, 1967 and state:

(a) whether the information regarding Indians having Bank accounts abroad has since been collected;

(b) if so, the names of account holders and the names of the banks and the countries where such bank accounts are maintained;

(c) the manner in which these account holders transfer the money from India; and

(d) the names of ex-rulers who hold such accounts and where?

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

(b) and (d). A statement laid on the Table of the House is detailing the names of 1220 account holders [Placed in Library. See No. LT-695/68]. Of this, 827 are those of individuals (including Rulers) and the balance 393 or companies. Countries where accounts have been kept have also been indicated. It has not been practicable to give the names of foreign banks with whom accounts are maintained.

(c) Remittances are not normally allowed merely to open or feed accounts abroad. These mostly represent or have been created out of earnings abroad.

Teesta Valley Scheme

5949. SHRI B. K. DAS CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the West Bengal Government have submitted a barrage scheme known as Teesta Valley Scheme comprising

rivers Mahananda, Teesta and others; and

- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) when the scheme will be implemented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) No, Sir. However considerable investigations spread over the last fifteen years have been done on the Teesta Barrage Project. It has been programmed to phase the project and investigations with regard to these are being done by West Bengal Government.

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

Financial aid for Bombay Water Supply Scheme

5951. **SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:** Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representations from the Government of Maharashtra and/or the Bombay Municipal Corporation for financial assistance to undertake new schemes to augment the water supply of Greater Bombay;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have taken any decision to provide financial assistance either on its own or through any international agency for augmenting Bombay's water supply; and

- (d) if so, the decisions thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) to (d). The Bombay Municipal Corporation has a scheme known as the Bhatsai Project for the augmentation of water supply of Greater Bombay. It has been proposed that the

World Bank/IDA be approached for assistance. The Government of Maharashtra have requested that the assistance from I.D.A., if received, may be transferred to the State Government over and above the State Plan ceilings.

The rupee resources necessary for completion of the scheme will have to be found within the State Plan allocations. The foreign assistance only enables the Government of India to release foreign exchange necessary for the Project. The Government of Maharashtra have employed consultants to study and report on the technical and economic feasibility of various aspects of the Project. Only after the report becomes available, decision can be taken about posing a specific project for assistance by the IDA.

Independent Status of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Commissioner's office

5952. **SHRI P. R. THAKUR:** Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the question of giving independent status to the office of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not giving independent status to this office?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA): (a) The Commissioner is already invested with the freedom, authority and independence necessary for the discharge of his duties;

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

विकलांग विद्यार्थियों को छात्र
मूल्यांकन

5953. श्री रामरावतार शास्त्री : क्या समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1967-68 में राज्य-शार सरकार द्वारा कितने विकलांग विद्यार्थियों को छात्रवृत्तियां दी गई थीं;

(ख) क्या भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकीय संस्था खड़गपुर के विद्यार्थियों को छात्रवृत्तियां देने में अनावश्यक विलम्ब हुआ है;

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

(घ) उनको तुरन्त छात्रवृत्तियां देने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती फूलरेणु गुह) : (क) वर्ष 1967-68 में विकलांग वयस्कियों को दिये जाने वाली छात्रवृत्तियां दर्शाने वाली एक राज्यवार सूची सभा पटल पर रखी गयी है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल० टी० 696/68]

(ख) से (घ). एक विद्यार्थी को छात्रवृत्ति की अदायगी करने में विलम्ब हुआ।

अनेक स्मृतिपत्र भेजे जाने के बावजूद संस्थान के प्राधिकारियों ने अपेक्षित दस्तावेज नहीं भेजे हैं। राशि दे दी गई है तथा संस्थान को दस्तावेज समय पर भेजने की सलाह दी गई है।

Foreign exchange for export purposes

5954. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have liberalised the allotment of foreign exchange for export purposes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and
(c) the extent to which the liberalisation will help exports of traditional and non-traditional items?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (c). As regards foreign exchange for imports for helping export-oriented production, the policy for 1968-69 will be announced separately. The facility of blanket release of foreign exchange to exporters for travel abroad for export promotion purposes has been liberalised. For eligibility, the minimum export performance requirements have been reduced from Rs. 20 lakhs to Rs. 5 lakhs for non-traditional goods and from Rs. 50 lakhs (Rs. 100 lakhs for tea and jute goods) to Rs. 25 lakhs for traditional goods. Market studies, advertisements abroad, participation in trade fairs and exhibitions and procurements of samples and technical information relating to exports can also now be financed under this facility. To facilitate this, permit values can, on application by the holders concerned, be enhanced by 50 per cent. While the measures are expected to help exports to a considerable extent, it is difficult to quantify the same.

Sales-tax crude oil

5955. SHRI R. BARUA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the crude oil taken from Assam to Barauni is liable to State Sales-Tax in Assam;

(b) if not, the extent of revenue loss to Assam per annum on this account;

(c) whether this crude oil coming to Barauni yields Sales-tax to Bihar and if so, how much per year; and

(d) whether Government propose to compensate this loss of revenue to the State Government?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (c). The question whether the crude oil taken from Assam to Barauni in Bihar would be liable to sales tax in Assam or in Bihar is pending in appeals filed before the appropriate appellate authorities in the two States. The question of loss of revenue arises only if sales tax legally leviable is not realised. In the present case the whole matter is subjudice.

(d) Does not arise.

Sterilisation and vasectomy operations

5956. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred in the sterilisation programme in the different States and Union Territories during 1967-68, State-wise;

(b) the total number of persons sterilized during the above period, State-wise;

(c) the cases of forced Vasectomy Operations and complaints so far made to the State Governments for the forced Vasectomy Operations; and

(d) the action taken on such complaints?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT: (a) Separate statistics regarding the expenditure incurred on the sterilization programme are not maintained by the States and Union Territories.

(b) A statement indicating the total number of persons sterilized during the year 1967-68, state-wise is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-697/68].

(c) A few isolated cases of this type have been reported.

(d) Complaints are carefully investigated. Strict instructions have also been issued to all the state Governments to take necessary measures to prevent the recurrence of any such cases.

Vasectomy

5957. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that units have been set up in some of the Hospitals to recanalise the system and to repair the danger caused by Vasectomy; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR): (a) and (b). Yes, facilities for recanalisation operations are available in a number of hospitals/institutions in India and such Vasectomised persons who may need further children may avail of these facilities. A list of such hospitals/institutions is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-698/68].

Closing of Hanuman Mandir Irwin road, New Delhi

5958. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item appearing in the Times of India of the 17th March, 1968, to the effect that the Mahants of Hanuman Mandir of Irwin Road, New Delhi have locked out the worshippers and the temple door have been closed;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the New Delhi Municipal Committee has occupied the place forcibly and illegally; and

(d) if so, the action taken to safeguard the interests of Mahants and worshippers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) to (d). Yes. Briefly the position is that in June, 1967, the unauthorised structures put up by the hawkers on the land adjoining Sri Hanuman Temple were removed in a demolition operation conducted by the Land & Building Deptt. and the New Delhi Municipal Committee. Shri Krishan Lal, one of the pujaris of the temple, sent a notice to the President, New Delhi Municipal Committee, the Lt. Governor, the Deputy Commissioner and various other authorities stating that if the land, which according to him, belong to the temple deity, was not restored, the temple would be closed to the public from the 15th March, 1968. The Sub-Divisional Magistrate of the area called the pujaris and told them that if the land belonged to the temple, they should file a civil suit against the New Delhi Municipal Committee. He further told them that they should not close the temple as their grievances against the New Delhi Municipal Committee would be looked into sympathetically. On this assurance the pujaris agreed to keep the temple open for the general public. Accordingly the door of the temple which had been partly closed on the 17th March was opened on the 18th March, 1968. The temple is now open to the general public.

.Social Welfare Department, Kerala

5959. SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply

given to Unstarred Question No. 2769 on the 4th March, 1968 and state:

(a) whether Government have since received any proposal from the Kerala Government for the formation of a State Social Welfare Department;

(b) whether the state Government have asked for the continuance of financial assistance from the Centre; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The matter is under consideration.

Deaths due to Anaemia Pregnancy in Port Blair Hospital

5960. SHRI K. R. GANESH: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of deaths in the Civil Hospital, Port Blair, Andaman island, due to anaemia pregnancy from August-December, 1967;

(b) the number of deaths during 1966; and

(c) the steps being taken to minimise deaths due to anaemia pregnancy?

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

(a) Two.

(b) Two.

(c) Ante-natal clinics are held in the hospital, biweekly, where blood for percentage of haemoglobin is tested and patients are treated accordingly with Iron tablets or mixture with multi-vitamin tablets.

Ante-natal and post-natal cases are attended by Lady Health visitors and dais on their door to door visits. Medicine is also distributed by Lady Health Visitors during their visits.

Severely anaemic ante-natal cases are hospitalised for proper care and treatment.

उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों के विकास के बारे में पटेल आयोग की सिफारिशें

5961. श्री शारखेंड राय : क्या सिचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों के विकास के लिये सिचाई और विजली कार्यों के बारे में पटेल आयोग ने क्या सिफारिशें की हैं; और

(ख) अब तक कौन कौन सी सिफारिशें क्रियान्वित नहीं की गई हैं और इसके क्या कारण हैं?

सिचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेवर प्रसाद) : (क) तीसरी योजना में 2.17 करोड़ और चौथी योजना में 11.46 करोड़ रुपयों का सिचाई तथा ग्राम विद्युतीकरण के द्वाते विस्तार के लिये प्रबन्ध।

पूर्वी जिलों के लिये तीसरी योजना के अन्तिम दो वर्षों के दौरान अतिरिक्त धन तथा 1966-67 और 1967-68 की वारिक योजनाओं में विशिष्ट व्यय राशियों का प्रबन्ध करके प्रस्तावित कार्यक्रम को कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है।

(ख) प्रमन नहीं उ ता।

Christian agency for social action

5962. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new Social Welfare Organisation named Christian Agency

for Social Action has been formed in India;

(b) if so, its aims and activities; and

(c) whether it has received any grant from Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA): (a) Christian Agency for Social Action is the new name given to National Christian Council Relief Committee which was originally set up in May 1947 and functioned under that name until 11th March, 1968.

(b) According to the Director of Christian Agency for Social Action, the organisation undertakes non-discriminatory work in programmes for increase in food production, resettlement of refugees, community development and health services and other socio-economic work to give an expression of Christian concern for the poor and the needy in the country and ameliorate their distress and to put them in a position of self-reliance as far as possible.

(c) The organisation receives no grants from the Government.

Per capital income of Backward areas

5963. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in a study of inter-Districts and inter-States differentials in 1955-56 relating to 289 districts in the country, the National Council of Applied Economic Research found 29 districts most backward with less than Rs. 146 per capita income;

(b) whether in the second group of per capita income between Rs. 147 to Rs. 173, they found 29 other districts;

(c) if so, the break-up of these two lowest per capita income group districts and, state-wise;

(d) the steps which Government in conformity with the State Governments took to bring them at par with other districts; and

(e) the present development position of these districts after the conclusions of three Five Year Plans?

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

(c) The districts referred to in (a) and (b). above (along with *per capita* income and name of the State in which the district is located) are listed in Table 24 and Table 25 respectively of NCAER's study 'Inter-District and Inter-State Income Differentials 1955-56'. This is an old study. More recently, Government have identified, in consultation with State Governments, certain districts as backward, a list of which is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-699/68].

(d) A gradual reduction in the inter-regional disparities in levels of development is one of the objectives of economic policy and this is sought to be secured, among other things, through such means as allocation of Central assistance and, to the extent possible, location of Central projects. The provision for accelerated development of markedly backward areas within State boundaries will form an integral part of the States' Fourth Five-Year Plans.

(e) Government has requested the State Governments to make a fresh assessment of the present development position of different districts.

Malaria eradication programme

5964. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a large number of malignant malaria cases are reported in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps which Government have taken or propose to take to prevent malaria eradication programme from becoming a failure?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) Yes, mainly in the States of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Assam and Maharashtra.

(b) The main reasons are inadequate surveillance, shortage of supplies and increased vector resistance at places.

(c) The programme is being re-organised in the problem areas and the operational arrangements are being toned up.

Erection of a statue of National Hero in front of Town Hall, Delhi

5965. SHRI MAHANT DIGIJAJI NATH: Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration for the erection of a statue of a National Hero in front of the Town Hall, Chandni Chowk, Delhi in place of the statue of Queen Victoria since removed; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Writing off income-tax

5966. SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Income-tax to the tune of Rs. 1,60,37,681 and Rs. 97,47,072 has been written off in 1963-64 and 1964-65, respectively;

(b) the names of persons whose income-tax has been written off for an amount of over Rs. 5,000/- tax; and

(c) the assessment year for which the tax was written off and when the assessment was made?

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

(b) and (c). The names of persons whose income-tax has been written off for an amount of over Rs. 5,000/- tax and the assessment year for which the tax was written off are given in the Annexure laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-700/68]. The information as to when the assessments were made in these cases is not readily available.

Trombay Fertilizer Factory

5967. SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the Trombay Fertilizer Factory, there was a shortage of 3608 tonnes of urea and 5632 tonnes of nitrophosphate resulting in a total loss of nearly Rs. 38 lakhs in 1966-67;

(b) if so, whether this was written off;

(c) whether any inquiry has been made to ascertain the causes of this shortage; and

(d) the action taken to plug such shortages in future?

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

(c) and (d). A Committee appointed by the Board of Directors of the Company who enquired into the matter came to the conclusion that the shortages were only apparent and resulted from over assessment of pro-

duction figures which were based not on actual weighment but on certain calculations. On the recommendation of the Committee cross checking of production figures by actual weighment at the Bagging Plant has since been introduced at Trombay.

Trombay Fertilizer Factory

5968. SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state

(a) whether there was an explosion in the Trombay Fertilizer Factory in 1966-67;

(b) if so, the extent of loss of machinery and production; and

(c) the causes therefor and the steps taken to prevent any such recurrence?

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

(b) Loss of machinery—about Rs. 1.25 lakhs.

Loss of production—about Rs. 42/- lakhs.

(c) The explosion was caused on account of water entering the reactors alongwith naphtha. Necessary measures have been taken to prevent recurrence of such explosions.

Trombay Fertilizer Factory

5969. SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the raw materials required for the production of Fertilisers at Trombay Fertilizer Factory;

(b) whether the raw materials are purchased locally; and

(c) if not, how they are procured?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WEL-

FARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH):
 (a) Refinery gas, Naphtha, Phosphate Rock and Sulphur.

(b) and (c): Partly locally and partly imported. Refinery gas and Naphtha are purchased locally from the adjoining Petroleum Refineries. Sulphur and Rock-phosphate are imported either directly or through the State Trading Corporation.

कोटा (राजस्थान) में एक ट्रान्सफार्मर का जल जाना

5970. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान में कोटा में लगाये गये ट्रान्सफार्मर के हाल में जल जाने के कारण विजली लगाने का कार्य बन्द कर दिया गया है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि वह ट्रान्सफार्मर एक महीने पहले ही लगाया गया था; और

(ग) यदि हां तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत संचालन में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) (क) से (ग). राजस्थान अग्रणी विजली परियोजना के निर्माण के लिये विजली उपलब्ध करने के निमित्त 28-2-1968 को राजस्थान राज्यविजलीबोर्ड द्वारा प्रतिष्ठापित ट्रान्सफार्मर केबल में खराबी आ जाने से 7 मार्च 1968 को जल गया था। किंतु इससे विजली की सप्लाई अवरुद्ध नहीं है।

Accommodation for Ministers

5971. SHRI MUDRIKA SINHA: Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Ministers who have been allotted residential accommodation after the last General Elections and the number of days after which it was provided after having taken the oath of office;

(b) the names of Ministers who have not been allotted residential accommodation so far and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the number of bungalows vacated from April, 1967 to March, 1968 and the types of those bungalows and the names of persons to whom the bungalows in question have been allotted and the basis on which the bungalows have been allotted?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) and (b). Out of 55 Ministers/Deputy Ministers 27 were in office on the date the new Cabinet took oath and were in occupation of Government accommodation. 28 Ministers/Deputy Ministers assumed office on or after 13th March, 1967 and Government accommodation was allotted to 27 as one Minister was not interested in the allotment of Government accommodation and decided to stay in his own residence.

A statement indicating the names of the Ministers/Deputy Ministers who have been allotted Government accommodation, date on which they took oath of office and date of allotment etc. is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-701/68].

(c) From April, 1967 to March, 1968, 55 type VIII bungalows and 35 type VII bungalows have been vacated and allotted to Ministers/Deputy Ministers, M.Ps., Members of Planning Commission, Judges of Supreme/High Court, Chairmen of Commissions/Committees and officers entitled to general pool accommodation. A statement is attached.

Contract to M/s Tarapore and Co., Madras for work on Farakka Barrage Project

5972. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that M/s Taraporewala and Co. of Madras were

given a contract in the Farakka Barrage Project;

(b) if so, whether the firm imported machines from the U.S.S.R. for the same work;

(c) if so, whether the machines imported were not to the specification; and

(d) whether the contract work has been completed in time?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDESHWAR PRA-SAD): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes. The firm imported some Soviet equipment for their work on the Project with the foreign exchange released by the Government.

(c) The firm had some complaints to this effect.

(d) The stipulated date of completion of works by M/S Tarapore & Co., as per the concluded Agreement, is June, 1968. The date of completion has been extended upto June, 1969, at the request of the firm.

Evasion of tax by Film Stars

5973. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the following Film Producers and Directors have been evading the payment of Income-tax and Wealth Tax during the last five years ending the 31st March, 1967; (i) Shri B. R. Chopra, (ii) Shri L. V. Parshad, (iii) Shri P. S. V. Veerappa, (iv) Shri Nazir Hussain, (v) Shri Om Parkash of Film Yog (vi) Shri V. Shantaram of Raj Kamal Studios, (vii) B. Nagi Reddy, (viii) Shri Subodh Mukerjee (ix) Shri S. Mukerjee of Filmalaya (x) Shri A. Bhim Singh (xi) Shri Vogu Menon (xii) A. V. Meiypan (xiii) Shri Devender Goel, (XIV) Shri Vijay Anand Film Director (XV) Shri H. S. Rawail;

(b) if so, the amount of profits showed during the above period by them and the amount of Income-tax and Wealth-Tax paid and the amount of Income-Tax recovered from them during the said period, year-wise; and

(c) the steps which are being taken by Government to recover the arrears from them?

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

Fundamental Rules

5974. SHRI MAHADEVAPPA RAM-PURE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as Fundamental Rules governing the Central Government employees are silent in regard to the fixation of pay of persons are promoted from Class III (Ex-cadre) post to that of Class II, some of the offices of Central Government have given the benefit as envisaged under FR22-C to their employees e.g. a Class III Assistant to Class II Assistant, a Class III Translator to Class II Assistant and a Class III Stenographer to Class II Stenographer;

(b) if so, the number of Assistants/ Stenographers who have been benefited under FR 22-C under various Departments of his Ministry from 1963 to 1st January, 1966;

(c) whether Government propose to issue fresh orders amending the FR in so far as fixation of pay of persons who are promoted from Class III to Class II posts is concerned; and

(d) if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b) The Fundamental Rules provide for fixation of pay on promotion to a higher post upto Class I level. The

information asked for is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The benefit of pay fixation under FR 22-C is given with reference to the relative degrees of responsibility of two posts and not their classification into Class III, Class II etc.

Wages and salaries

5975. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 680 on the 18th March, 1968 and state:

(a) whether the order prohibiting any correction to rectify anomalies in relative wages or salaries is not in contravention of the spirit of equity and the decision taken on the subject while approving the draft outline of the Fourth Five Year Plan, which in equity allows corrections of obvious anomalies in relative wages or salaries, more particularly after the Emergency has been lifted;

(b) if so, how the order reconciles with the decision taken on the draft Fourth Plan;

(c) the details of the provisions effected in pay scales of certain posts after the order was issued;

(d) whether Government propose to consider hard and pending cases with regard to removal of obvious anomalies in pay scales involving meagre increase in expenditure during the ban period; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). The decision that there should be no revisions of salary structures at any level was taken by Government as a measure of economy before the draft outline of the Fourth Five Year Plan was considered by the National Development Council on 20-21/8/66.

It had no relationship with the Emergency which has since been lifted.

(c) Detailed information regarding the revision of pay scales effected in relaxation of the ban is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as available.

(d) and (e). Cases presenting exceptional features can always be considered on merits, but the removal of anomalies usually involves upgradations which the ban is intended to avoid.

सरकारी गृह-निर्माण समितियां

5976. श्री बृज भूषण लाल : क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन एवं नगर विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में प्रूप चार की उन सह-कारी गृह-निर्माण समितियों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें भूमि आवंटित की गई हैं ;

(ख) उन में से कितनी समितियों ने राशि जमा कर दी हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां तो उन्हें ग्रब तक भूमि का कब्जा न दिए जाने के क्या कारण हैं और कब्जा कब देने का विचार है ?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगर विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बृ. सू. मूर्ति) : (क) दिल्ली में प्रूप चार की 96 सहकारी गृह-निर्माण समितियों को भूमि देने की पेशकश की गई है। इन समितियों के नाम मालूम किए जा रहे हैं और सभा पटल पर रख दिए जायेंगे।

(ख) 33 ने अधिमूल्य की कुल राशि जमा कर दी है। 37 और समितियों ने उसके कुछ भ्रंशका भुगतान किया है।

(ग) मध्य प्रदेश के भूमि अधिवहण मामले में दिए गए सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के फैसले से उत्पन्न वैधानिक और संवैधानिक कठिनाइयों के कारण कुछ क्षेत्रों में भूमि-अधिवहण का कार्य तेजी से करना सम्भव

नहीं था। तत्पश्चात् भूमि-प्रविश्वर्हण प्रधिनियम में संशोधन किया गया तथा इस संशोधन को ही सर्वोच्च न्यायालय में चुनौती दी गई। 6 फरवरी, 1968 को सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने संशोधन को वैद ठहराया तथा पीतमपुर और रोहतक रोड क्षेत्रों में अधिश्वर्हण कार्य अब लगभग पूरा हो गया है तथा जिन समितियों ने इन क्षेत्रों में जमीन मांगी है उन्हें भूमि अलाट करने के कार्य को करीब एक महीने तक प्रतिम रूप दे दिया जाएगा।

शाहदरा में अधिश्वर्हण कार्य को करीब 6 महीने लगेंगे तथा इस क्षेत्र में आवंटन 8 से 9 मास के अन्दर पूरा हो जाएगा।

British Budget

5977. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a hard budget for two years has been presented to the British Parliament;

(b) if so, its effect on the Indian economy; and

(c) how Government propose to face such crisis on the Indian economy?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) While presenting the 1968-69 budget, the British Chancellor of Exchequer stated, "In the short term we must have a stiff Budget followed by two years of hard slog".

(b) The U.K. Budget which aims at reducing domestic consumer demand by 2 per cent may affect the demand for Indian exports also. In the aggregate, however, this is not likely to affect India's total exports substantially.

(c) Does not arise.

Yoga Asans for cure of diseases

5978. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Director of Yoga Ashram has claimed that ailments including T.B. can be cured by asans;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that there is a proposal under consideration for the provision of yoga asans for the patients in the hospitals;

(c) whether Government propose to start the yoga asans in the C.G.H.S. Dispensaries; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) This has not come to the notice of Government.

(b) No.

(c) and (d). Ten yogic classes were started in 1961-62 for inculcating health habits, preventing sickness and promoting positive health among the CGHS beneficiaries. The response was good in the beginning but dwindled over the years and the classes were discontinued from the 1st July, 1967.

Projects on Narmada river in Madhya Pradesh

5981. SHRI NATHU RAM AHIRWAR:

SHRI A. S. SAIGAL:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3490 on the 11th March, 1968 and state whether Government propose to sanction Punasa and Gargi projects on Narmada in Madhya Pradesh without consulting the Government of Gujarat

on the same grounds provided the project report are technically acceptable?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): The Punasa and Bargi Projects will be considered on merit after the scheme reports in respect of these projects have been received and technically examined.

Theft of notes in Nasik Security Press

5983. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the steps taken by Government to tighten the security arrangements in the Indian Security Press at Nasik, to avoid the re-occurrence of thefts of notes therefrom?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): The investigation of the recent theft cases by the C.I.D. is still in progress. A few steps like the prohibition of the taking in of pens, cigarette cases etc. inside the Currency Press have been taken. Other steps, if any, required would be taken in the light of the Police investigations, should this reveal any deficiencies.

KHAJURIA CANAL UNDER GANDAK PROJECT

5984. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that U.P. Government have asked for additional funds for taking out the Khajuria Canal under the Gandak Project;

(b) if so, the additional assistance asked for by the U.P. Government;

(c) the total assistance given so far by the Central Government for the irrigation schemes in Uttar Pradesh; and

(d) whether Government have agreed to give the additional assistance asked for by the Uttar Pradesh Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (d). The Government of Uttar Pradesh has asked for additional funds to the extent of Rs. 3 crores during 1968-69 and a similar amount during 1969-70 for expediting work on the Gandak Project and providing water in the Khajuria Branch Canal. The request is under consideration.

(c) Apart from the assistance being made available to the State Government through Miscellaneous Development Loans for the State Plan Schemes as a whole, loans aggregating to Rs. 2162.33 lakhs have been advanced by the Central Government as earmarked assistance, comprising Rs. 1075.33 lakhs for the Gandak Project and Rs. 1087 lakhs for the Ramganga Project.

Cost of fertilizers

5985. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: SHRI D. N. PATODIA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the cost of the imported fertilizers would be almost half of the cost of production of indigenous fertilizers during the current year;

(b) the cost of production of indigenous fertilizers as compared to the cost of fertilizers imported during the last six months;

(c) the basis for fixing selling prices for the imported fertilizers and profit likely to be earned on the sale of fertilizers imported during the last six months;

(d) how the profit so earned will be utilised; and

(e) the cost of production in India as compared with the cost of production in Japan and other countries in

the West and the reasons for the difference in cost of production?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) The cost of production of ammonium sulphate, urea and double salt at Sindri, C.A.N. at Nangal and ammonium phosphate at FACT during 1966-67 and the cost of imported fertilizers contracted for during Oct., 1967 to March, 1968 are given below:

	Cost of production	Imported fertilizer contracted for during Oct. 67 to March 68
		(Rs. per tonne)
Ammonium sulphate	308	398
Urea	510	646
Double Salt	435	461
C.A.N. (20.5 per cent)	229	—
C.A.N. (25 per cent)	—	336
Amm. phosphate	609	715

(c) The fertilizers procured indigenously and those imported from abroad are pooled together and sold at uniform prices throughout the country irrespective of the source of supply. These pool selling price are fixed on a 'No-Profit No-Loss' basis. However, on account of uncertain and variable factors like freight, it was anticipated at the time of formulating the budget estimates for 1967-68, that the Pool would suffer a loss of Rs. 15 crores. It now appears that as a result of lower C & F. prices of imported fertilizers the estimated loss will be appreciably reduced.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The cost of production in India has been given in reply to part (b) of the question. No information is available in regard to cost of production of fertilizers in Japan and other countries in the West.

Leakage in Barauni-Haldia Pipeline

5086. SHRI GANESH GHOSH:
SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-
DHURY:

SHRI M. N. REDDY:
SHRI DHANDAPANI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there was a leakage in the Barauni-Haldia Pipeline near Mathurapur Railway Station on Eastern Railway;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Barauni Oil Refinery suffered heavy loss due to this leakage;

(c) if so, the estimated loss thereof; and

(d) whether Government have investigated the causes of leakage and if so, the findings thereof and action taken thereon?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). It has been estimated that a quantity of 50 to 60 kl. of motor spirit (valued at Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 60,000) from the pipeline was lost.

(d) The pipeline authorities suspected mischief and lodged a report with the State Police Authorities, who are investigating into the matter.

दिल्ली में शराब के दुकानों की जोखामी

5987. श्री रघुवीर दिल्ली शास्त्री :

ओ स० कृष्ण :

श्री मनु भाई पटेल

क्या समाज कल्याण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वर्ष 1968-69 के लिये दिल्ली में शराब के ठेके लगभग 75 लाख रुपये में नीलाम किये गए थे ।

(ख) देसी शराब के मूल्यों पर नीलामी का क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है ; और

(ग) अर्द्ध रुप से शराब बनाने को रोकने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का वितार है ?

समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में दर्ज य मंत्री (श्रीमती फलरेणु गुह) (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) मूल्य के कुछ हृद तक बढ़ने की संभावना है ।

(ग) परिव्यतियों के अनुपर क्या-निवारि के उपायों को तेज करना ।

Sick Textile Mills

5988. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Reserve Bank of India has set up a Group to study the difficulties experienced by the sick textile mills;

(b) if so, when the Group is likely to submit its report; and

(c) the aid proposed to be given by Government to them?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) It has been decided to set up a small Working Group, with the Textile Commissioner as the Chairman, to study the difficulties experienced by the textile

mill in obtaining finance for working capital or for modernization of mills because of their inability to offer adequate margin to the banks, although the mills themselves were otherwise financially sound. The Working Group is being formed.

(b) This will be known only after the Group has made some progress in its study.

(c) To assist the rehabilitation and modernization of the textile industry, certain special credit facilities are available from the Industrial Development Bank. A National Textile Corporation Ltd. is also being set up to manage textile mills that may be taken over by Government under the provisions of the Cotton Textile Companies (Management of Undertakings and Liquidation or Reconstruction) Act, 1967.

Paralysis due to use of adulterated Mustard Oil

5989. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 25 persons at Kankinara in West Bengal fell victim of serious type of paralysis as a result of the use of adulterated or poisoned mustard oil;

(b) if so, whether according to findings by Health Department and Tropical School of Medicine, West Bengal, oil contained in drums coated with certain phosphatic type of chemical gets poisoned, use of which by consumers cause dangerous type of paralysis; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to stop sale of such poisoned or adulterated mustard oil in West Bengal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) and (b). Yes. An outbreak of peripheral neuritis in Kankinara area

was traced on admission of a case in Calcutta Medical College Hospitals. A field enquiry was conducted by the State Health Directorate in collaboration with the School of Tropical Medicine. Symptoms of paralysis or paresis of muscles of legs or hands without sensory changes were more or less present in all the 25 cases detected. Of the 4 samples of mustard oil analysed 2 showed presence of Tricesyl phosphate. The contamination was accidental owing to storing of mustard oil in empty containers of Tricesyl phosphate.

(c) The State Government have advised Bhatpara Municipality to collect samples under P.F.A. Act from different shops of the locality and to seize the incriminated oil. The State Government have also issued a press note requesting the industrialists using Tricesyl Phosphate to stop sale of empty containers to the public.

12.12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

VISIT OF HIGH-LEVEL OFFICIAL TEAM TO ASSAM, NAGALAND AND MANIPUR

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai): I call the attention of the Minister of External Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that she may make a statement thereon:

"The reported visit of a high level Government of India Official Team to Assam, Nagaland and Manipur to study the explosive situation in the frontier areas and the outcome thereof."

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI IINDIRA GANDHI): The visit of senior officers is part of the normal administrative process of maintaining contacts and making an on-the-spot study of developments.

Accordingly, a team of senior officers consisting of the Secretaries of the Ministries of Home and External Affairs and a Joint Secretary in the Ministry of Defence visited Shillong, Kohima and Imphal from the 24th to the 26th March, 1968. During their visit, they held discussions with the Governor of Assam and Nagaland, the State Government of Nagaland, the Chief Commissioner and Chief Minister of Manipur. The officers have submitted a Report to the Government, setting out the results of their discussions. This Report is being studied.

I should perhaps take this opportunity to state that measures are being taken in consultation with the Government of Nagaland, to further strengthen the machinery for the maintenance of law and order in the State. The visit of the officers provided an opportunity to strongly reiterate to all concerned that the Agreement on Suspension of Operations must be respected in letter and spirit and its breaches prevented. The Government of India, on its part, wishes to implement this Agreement and it expects the Underground Nagas to do the same. I should also like to state that the reported movement of some underground Nagas to China for military training and import of weapons is a serious violation of the Suspension of Operations Agreement. Naturally, we are taking all necessary steps to prevent such violations of the Agreement. The violation has also been brought to the notice of the Peace Observers' Group.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I rise to a point of order...

MR. SPEAKER: In the name of point of order, I think he wants to ask a question.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I am not asking a question. I know the rules very well.

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirapalli): The Home minister is not here.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: My point or order is this. This calling-attention-notice pertains to high level Government of India official team which went to Assam, Nagaland and Manipur to study the explosive situation in the frontier areas and the outcome thereof. It means that there is an explosive situation in those areas. I am unable to understand one thing. When the law and order situation of the entire area is in the hands of the Home Ministry, may I know why in this particular matter the External Affairs Ministry has been asked to answer this? This is a slur on us and it means submission to the hostile Nagas. I want definite answer from the hon. Prime Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: She would not answer this. A point of order is addressed to the Speaker, not to the Prime Minister.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I want a ruling from you. How far is it correct that this should be answered by the External Affairs Minister and not by the Home Minister?

MR. SPEAKER: The Prime Minister can answer on behalf of any Minister. She is the leader of the whole team and she is the leader of the House also. Therefore, the Prime Minister can answer it.

श्री ज्ञान कर्णेन्द्रज (बम्बई दर्शिण): वह गृह मंत्री की ओर से लिखा जाता और फिर वे जवाब दे देते, तो बात ममता में आ सकती थी।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: It is too big a problem for such a reply.

MR. SPEAKER: The calling-attention-notice has been admitted and it has been addressed to the External Affairs Minister.

श्री ज्ञान कर्णेन्द्रज : आमाम एकम-
टन्न एफेप्स के अन्तर्गत कैसे आ जायगा।

MR. SPEAKER: I shall not allow the Prime Minister to answer this question. This way there will be no end to it. Whatever it is, even if it is a mistake, even if it had been so addressed by the Member or by the office, we shall correct it later on. But now, the Prime Minister will not be allowed to answer it, because the point of order is addressed to the Speaker and not to her.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: It must be corrected. We were assured in the House last time that it would be rectified. Is Assam a foreign country?

SHRI HEM BARUA: The whole of the eastern frontier including Assam, Nagaland and Manipur is in ferment and there is an anti-India feeling and there is an anti-Union-Government feeling growing in that part of our country. The unemployment in Assam has risen fivefold now. It was 84,000 in 1951 and in 1967 it has become 4 lakhs. There is a feeling of economic backwardness in that State.

As regards Nagaland, the hostile Nagas are directly under the guidance of China and they are getting arms and ammunition from that country.

In Manipur, there is a feeling of restlessness because of the fact that the Manipuris feel that they are being neglected by the Central Government. What is happening is that there is an explosive situation, and the Home Ministry has a report to the effect that within another three months this explosive situation is going to burst into a conflagration. Whatever that might be, anti-national and anti-social elements are trying to take advantage of the situation. And you know about the broadcasts by the Peking radio and how they are providing encouragement to these people. At the same time, the extremist leaders of the Left Communist Party have also taken advantage of this. Their bow-and-arrow revolution having failed in Naxalbari, they have now shifted their headquarters

[Shri Hem Barua]

to Assam with the commanding centre located somewhere in the Fort Canning area of Calcutta.

She also knows that that gentleman, Shah Sayed, who is said to have involved himself and who is said to be the leader of this movement called 'Assam: Sovereignty for Assam' has already escaped to East Pakistan. He is a member of the Jorhat Municipal Board and he is a big guy. Whatever that might be, in the context of all this, may I know whether the official team that visited Assam, Nagaland and Manipur has suggested to Government that the economy in this part of the country should be made more dynamic so as to avoid frustration of the people? Secondly, may I know whether this official team has suggested any political measures to arrest the situation there? Thirdly, may I know whether this team has suggested any measures for the disruption of the links that these people are having with China and Pakistan? Fourthly, in view of the fact that I have heard the Home Minister throwing diatribes on a political party, may I know whether he proposes to take any measures, and whether the official team has recommended to him any measures in order to immobilise the extremists of the Left Communists who are directly involved in these matters, particularly in sabotaging the present political status of Assam and making it a sovereign State, and who are in league with the Naga hostiles and who are in league with China where their men are being trained under the guidance of the Chinese? May I know whether the official team has suggested any measures to immobilise the extremist leaders of the Naxalbari group of Left Communists so that the security in that part of the country in Eastern India might be ensured?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: As I mentioned in the statement, the report of this Secretaries team is being studied. As far as I know, they

have not made any recommendations with regard to Assam, but only about Nagaland and Manipur.

With regard to the situation there being an extremely difficult one, that is entirely true. We have been in touch with it even before this team went. Every measure is being taken to see that these wrong influences which are working in that area are curbed.

SHRI HEM BARUA: May I request you to help us and guide us? This is no reply to my question. I asked specifically about the economy in that part of the country and about political measures also. She says that the official team has not made any recommendation. Have these facts been brought to her notice and is she going to act on the information?

MR. SPEAKER: This is specifically about the official team. I do not think it covers the whole of the economic, political and other matters and feelings there. She says they are examining it, and the team's visit was not pertaining to Assam.

SHRI HEM BARUA: They have been to Assam also.

MR. SPEAKER: Earlier, she said there is nothing about Assam.

श्री कलेश्वर तिह (खगरिया): क्या प्रधानमंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि नागलैंड को एक संसदीय दल भी जायगा? क्या सब पर्टी के एक संसदीय दल भेजने का वहां पर विचार किया जा रहा है? मूल्य कारण यह है कि नागलैंड में जो सरकार है उस पर सेलोगों का विश्वास उठ गया है और यह जो अफिशिएल्स का दल वहां पर गया था उस का कोई प्रभाव नहीं पड़ा है और उसके बाद भी वहां तोड़फोड़ मचाई जा रही है तो क्या प्रधानमंत्री जी एक संसदीय दल नागलैंड भेजने का विचार कर रही है?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: This is a suggestion for action. The team did not go to influence anybody. It went, as I said, to study conditions in that area.

Earlier on, Shri Hem Barua said something about the economic conditions in Assam. We are certainly aware of the situation and we agree that it is very important that steps should be taken to develop these border areas and to help the people their.

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : प्रधान मंत्री महोदय! श्री हेम बरुआ के पूर्व प्रश्न का उत्तर दे रही हैं। वह मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं दे रही हैं। मैंने पूछा था कि क्या कोई सब पार्टी का एक सुसदीय दल भेजा जायगा?

MR. SPEAKER: She has said it is a suggestion for action.

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur): You ruled out the question before the answer.

MR. SPEAKER: I did not rule out anything.

SHRI UMANATH (Pudukkottai): You ruled out the question about the economic aspect.

MR. SPEAKER: She said it only covered certain matters about Nagaland and Manipur.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली मदर): ग्राम्यक महोदय, असम मणिपुर और नागालैंड यह राष्ट्रविरोधी गतिविधियों के केन्द्र बन गये हैं और एक गहरी साजिम है जिस के अन्दर वहां के भी कुछ एन्टी नेशनल एलिमेंट हैं और चीनी पाकिस्तान और उन की मिल कर यह कोशिश है कि इस हिस्से को किस तरीके से भारत से निकाल दिया जाय। जैपा अभी कहा गया चीन पाकिस्तान बीरह के हवियार जाते हैं और उन को ट्रेनिंग देते हैं: यह

सब कुछ हो रहा है। हालांकि उन के साथ एलिमेंट किया हुआ है लेकिन उस के बाद भी यह सब बातें हो रही हैं और उनका जो स्कियर आफ इफाल-एस है एंटी नेशनल एलिमेंट का विशेषता: नागा रिवैल्स का, वह दिन पर दिन बढ़ रहा है। एक तरह से सरकार की पालिसों करोब करोब फेर हाती जा रही है ऐता लगता है कि अगर यही हालत चलती रही तो सिव्यु-एशन आउट आफ कन्ट्रोल हो जायगी। जो एलिमेंट वाला संवेदन है जो हांस्टेंटिंग बद करने का उस में एक क्लाऊ द्य है उस में यह कहा गया है कि हमारी फोर्मेंज जंगल आपरेशंस में कोई भाग नहीं लेगी और किसी भी रिवैल नागाज के कैम्प पर रेड नहीं करेगी। जो हमारो सिव्योरिटी फोर्मेंज है वह कैम्प से 1000 गज के आगे जाकर पैट्रोल नहीं करेगी। अगर इस तरीके का एलिमेंट नया हुआ है तो उस में उन का जो अमर है या जो ला एंड आंडर की स्थिति है वह ख़राब हो रही है तो ऐसी हालत में मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता है कि यह जो एक एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव प्रावलम है इस के लिए आप मिक्योरिटी फोर्मेंज को, आर्मी को पूरा और खुला हाथ देंगे कि यहां से रिवैल्स को माफ़ कर दिया जाय?

दूसरे जब तक वह रिवैल नागाज वह नहीं मानते कि हम मारत के अन्दर रहना चाहते हैं तब तक साप उन से किसी प्रकार की बातचीत नहीं करेंगे?

तीसरी बात यह है कि यह जो मालाह है वह होम मिनिस्ट्री के साथ ताल्लुक रखता है इपलिए क्या यह मालाह आप होम मिनिस्ट्री को सीधे दीजियेगा तकि जो एक आम शिकायत इस बारे में सदस्यों को है वह रक्त हो जाय?

श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी : यह प्रश्न इस से पहले ही आप के दल द्वारा पूछा जा चुका है। असल बात यह है कि जो भी बहां होता है वह डिफेंस फोर्सेज के साथ बातचीत करके होता है। उन को इस में इनोर करने का कोई प्रश्न हो नहीं है। जहां तक 'फो हैंड' देने की बात है तो ऐसा कोई मौका नहीं उठा कि वह को हैंड चाहते हों। यह बतलाना कि एक एक कदम क्या लिया जायगा माननीय मंदस्य शायद इस में मुझ से महसूत होंगे कि यह हाउस में कहने की बात नहीं है। दूसरी बात माननीय सदस्य ने क्या क्या पूछी थी?

श्री कर्तव लाल गुप्त : पहली बात मैंने पूछी थी कि क्या आप आर्मी को फो हैंड देंगे? दूसरी बात मैंने यह पूछी थी कि जब तक नागा विद्रोही यह न कहें कि वह भारतीय अधिकार के मानहृत रहने के लिए नैयार हैं तब तक आप उन से किसी प्रकार को बातचीत नहीं करेंगे क्योंकि हम देख रहे हैं कि उनका स्फियर बढ़ रहा है?

श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी : इसका भी जवाब मैं पहले दे चुकी हूँ। वहां पर एक पुरुष जरूर है जो कि अलग हाना चाहता है लेकिन अधिकतर नागाज इस समय अलग नहीं होना चाहते हैं। अभी बातचीत का कोई प्रश्न नहीं है और न ही उहोंने कुछ उठाया है लेकिन माथ ही हमें कोई ऐसी बात भी नहीं करनी चाहिए कि जो नागाज हमारी तरफ हैं उनको भी हम अपना दुष्प्रभाव बनावें। इसका हमें ध्यान रखना चाहिए। जब नागालैंड गवर्नरेट से हमारा ऐसीमेट हुआ था तो उस में यह भी एक ऐसीमेट हुआ था कि नागालैंड का शामला एक्स्टरनल एकेपस्म मिनिस्ट्री के नोचे रहे। चूंकि यहां हाउस में इस से पहले भा इस तरफ के और उस तरफ के कई माननीय

सदस्यों ने यह बात उठाई हैं कि नागालैंड होम मिनिस्टरों के अन्तर्गत रहना चाहिए इसलिए इस पर हम नागालैंड गवर्नरेट से बातचीत कर रहे हैं।

12.25 hrs.

RE. INCIDENTS CONCERNING HARIJANS

MR. SPEAKER: I have got notices of some call-attention-motions particularly about some incident concerning Harijans apart from what they gave notice last time regarding some incidents in Andhra; this is about children being burnt in Kanpur and so on. Last time, I had mentioned that we would have a discussion the moment the Home Minister gets some details about the incidents, ladies being paraded naked and so on. It is now alleged that these things are going on in U.P. also.

Some hon. Members seem to feel that I am not taking these things seriously. I take serious notice of these things. But the point is that the Speaker cannot send anybody to obtain information; he can only allow a discussion here. That I have already announced on the floor of the House, that it will take place the moment the Home Minister gets the necessary information. I have no agency anywhere to get information. I am prepared to allow a discussion even here and now, but the Home Minister must be ready to reply. Therefore, I am appealing to hon. Members to make no mistake about my position in the matter. I am very sorry and I am very unhappy and as an Indian I feel ashamed if a Harijan boy, or, for that matter, any boy is burnt alive. Everybody is ashamed. Therefore, these few members should not feel that they are only concerned and nobody else is concerned. I will allow a discussion the moment the Home Minister gets the information.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): But you may fix the date, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: I know. I have got some more notices about some boys being burnt in U.P. I will discuss with the Home Minister—naturally the Home Minister is also very anxious about it, I am sure—and if they get the information tomorrow or day after, I will fix the date for discussion. I would only appeal to hon. Members not to make any mistake; all of us, the whole House are united in this matter.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, I rise on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: On what? There is no point of order here. Everyday this is what you are doing. If I allow you, naturally Mr. Kachwai will also rise.

ओहरुन चंद कथवाय (उज्जैन): जो रेलवे एक्सिस्टेंट हुमा है इलहाबाद में उसके बारे में कह रहा हूँ।

MR. SPEAKER: He is making a statement. Why do you create trouble.

वह पेपर ले करने के बाद आयेगा।

It is impossible to deal with some of you. Why don't you have patience for some five minutes. After the Papers are laid on the Table only, the statement can be made.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I only want a guidance from you. This is a question of adjournment motion and under Rule 58...

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot raise it this way. What is the Rule, please tell me?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Motion for Adjournment on a Matter of Public Importance.

MR. SPEAKER: You yourself read it.

SHRI THIRUMALA RAO rose—

MR. SPEAKER: Please resume your seat. Mr. Banerjee please read the Rule. I want to once for all have it decided—whether he can raise every day like this.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Please allow me to read. If you interrupt how can I read it, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: What is the Rule?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Rules 56, 57 and 58. Rule 56 says:

"Subject to the provisions of these Rules, a motion for an adjournment of the business of the House for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance may be made with the consent of the Speaker."

MR. SPEAKER: You first go and get the consent. You never asked for it even. You did not care even to ask for the consent. I appeal to you now to please sit down.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE rose—

MR. SPEAKER: The rule is to be followed. If you want to raise it you have to take the consent of the Speaker and the Speaker has not given the consent. Will you please sit down?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: My objection is about the statement, I have come to know, the Railway Minister is going to make...

MR. SPEAKER: You are going against the Rules.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Why was our adjournment motion disallowed *suo motu*?

MR. SPEAKER: This not the place where you can ask, even according to the Rule which you have read. I would appeal to you and request you to kindly sit down now.

Mr. K. C. Pant.

12.34 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CUSTOMS ACT AND
INCOME-TAX (SECOND AMENDMENT)
RULES

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
K. C. PANT): I beg to lay on the
Table:—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:
 - (i) G.S.R. 512 published in Gazette of India dated the 16th March, 1968.
 - (ii) G.S.R. 513 published in Gazette of India dated the 16th March, 1968.
 - (iii) The Customs (Export of Tea to United Kingdom on Consignment Account) Valuation Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 518 in Gazette of India dated the 12th March, 1968.
 - (iv) G.S.R. 519 published in Gazette of India dated the 14th March, 1968, [Placed in Library. See No. LT-673/68].
- (2) copy of the Income-tax (Second Amendment) Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. S.O. 1112 in Gazette of India dated the 18th March, 1968, under section 296 of the Income-tax Act, 1961. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-674/68].

INDIAN FOREST SERVICE (REGULATION OF
SENIORITY) RULES

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Indian Forest Service (Regulation of Seniority) Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 481 in Gazette of India dated the 16th March, 1968, under sub-section

(2) of section 3 of the All Indian Services Act, 1951. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-675/68].

12.35 1/4 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE
TWENTY-SECND REPORT

SHRI M. R. MASANI (Rajkot): I beg to present the Twenty-second Report of the Public Accounts Committee relating to the Third Five Year Plan of the Railways—Chapter I and paras 16 and 17 of the Audit Report (Railways), 1967.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Poonacha.

12.35 1/4 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. RAILWAY ACCI-
DENT AT BHARWARI STATION ON
THE NORTHERN RAILWAY

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): Sir, with profound regret I have to inform the House that shortly after 22-21 hours on 30-3-1968, train No. 460 Down Goods hauled by electric locomotive, entered the down main line at Bharwari station on the Fatehpur-Allahabad broadgauge electrified section of the Northern Railway and collided with the rear of train No. 2 AGA Down Agra-Allahabad passenger, which had been received earlier on the same line at about 22-11 hours.

As a result the electric locomotive of the goods train along with four wagons next to it derailed and capsized and the rear-most two coaches of Agra-Allahabad passenger—a first class coach and a third classe luggage and brake van—were seriously damaged. Seventeen persons including the driver of train No. 460 Down goods were killed and another 30 persons injured of whom 11 persons are suspected to have sustained grievous injuries. Subsequently two persons with grievous injuries succumbed

to their injuries bringing the total number of dead to 19.

Immediately on receipt of information of the accident, medical van was rushed from Allahabad, which reached the site of the accident at 00.08 hours on 31-3-68. The injured persons after being attended to at the site were brought to Allahabad and were admitted in the Motilal Nehru Hospital and Railway Hospital. The Accident Relief Train from Allahabad reached the site of the accident at 01.10 hours. The Divisional Superintendent accompanied by Divisional Officers proceeded to the site of the accident by road. The General Manager of the Northern Railway accompanied by Heads of the Departments proceeded to the site of the accident by a special train. The Deputy Minister for Railways and the Member (Engineering) Railway Board flew to the site of the accident and visited the injured persons in the hospitals.

Both the Up and Down main lines at Bharwari station are provided with track-circuiting which ensures that reception signals cannot be taken off for a train running through a main line unless the line is clear.

Ex-gratia payment to the injured persons and to next of kin of the dead has been arranged.

The Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety is holding inquiry into the accident today.

I fully share the anxiety and concern of the Honourable House over the recent trend of accidents, resulting unfortunately in some cases, with heavy loss of life. It is necessary to constitute a High Powered Body to look into the causes leading to these accidents with particular reference to the implementation of the recommendations of the R.A.C. of 1962, headed by Shri H. N. Kunzru. The Ex-Chief Justice of India, Shri K. N. Wanchoo has kindly agreed to head this Committee. Sarvashri

M. R. Masani, M. P. Vasavada, F.C. Badhwar and P. B. Albara, Commissioner for Railway Safety will be the Members of the Committee.

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai): We submitted an adjournment motion on this subject. Every day the time of the House is being taken up by such unfortunate accidents. It is a very unfortunate and also unhappy thing. The Railway Minister has done nothing about it. I would like to refer to a news item which has appeared that he has offered to resign and that he has sent this letter of resignation to the Prime Minister and that the Prime Minister has not accepted the resignation. As honest man Shri Poonacha should resign and sack his Railway Board.

SHRI H. N. MUKKERE rose—

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly resume the seat. I will call you again. I myself do not know what to do. Everytime the Minister makes a statement, if we are to have a discussion, how can we proceed? There are a number of Calling Attention Notices and Adjournment Motions on the subject. I would request you to suggest how we should proceed. I would request the leaders to say something. The Minister has already announced a very powerful High Powered Body, headed by the Ex-Chief Justice of India and one or two Members of this House. If anybody could suggest how we can proceed, I will listen, I would request Shri H. N. Mukerjee to say what he wants to say.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North East): My submission to you—and I make it with the utmost seriousness—is this. This is a very appropriate matter where you should have been pleased and perhaps even now can be pleased to allow discussion on adjournment. This has happened over and over again. There has been a chain of accidents which shows how disastrously mismanaged the railway

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

system in this country is. The statement of the Railway Minister does not satisfy the House merely because it promises an enquiry which after all is something which should have been done just like that. The sequence of events which have gone on for long is something very serious. That is why without going into detail, I suggest that you be pleased to fix sometime for the adjournment motion, if you are pleased to admit it.

MR. SPEAKER: Absolutely no objection. But the point is this. A number of adjournment motions were there. But I thought that we should not lose time when the budget demands were being discussed. You can defeat the demands. Adjournment motion is after all a censure motion against the Government; you want to censure the Government. But every day the demands are discussed and that gives the opportunity to the Members to censure the Government. If you want it this way, I have no objection, but then you will lose the time on the demands. True, it is a matter of regret that accidents happen and lives are lost. I have absolutely no objection to permit this discussion. But every day when the demands are discussed, you can throw out the Government; you can censure the Government. If you are prepared to curtail the time on the demands, I shall allow the adjournment motion.

श्री मनु सिंहराय (मुगेर) : स्थगन प्रस्ताव स्वीकार करने की जो मांग की गई है उम की मैं ताईद करता हूँ । आज मैंने अखबारों में पढ़ा है कि पुनाचा साहब इस्तीफा देने वाले हैं । मैं इस का स्वागत करने वाला था और मेरे सामने जो दूसरा पहलू है उसको भी मैं आपके सामने रखने वाला था । लेकिन ऐसा लगता है कि वह इस्तीफा देने वाले नहीं हैं । इस तरह की घटनाओं के लिए हम मंत्रियों को तो जिम्मेदार ठहराते हैं

MR. SPEAKER: Do you want a discussion on the motion for adjournment at the cost of the time allotted for the demands for grants?

श्री मनु सिंहराय : इन्होंने अगर इस्तीफा दिया होता तो मामूली भी एक घटे को बहस काफी होती और हम लोग उसको मान लेते । लेकिन वह इस्तीफा नहीं दे रहे हैं । इस लिए स्थगन प्रस्ताव जरूरों हो गया है । साथ साथ मैं यह भी कहता चाहता हूँ कि रेलवे बोर्ड को भी हटाना चाहिये । यह हमेशा केवल मंत्री की जिम्मेदारी नहीं होती । मंत्री की भी होती है और रेलवे बोर्ड को भी आप उनकी गर्दन पकड़ कर निकाल दीजिये ।

श्री बलराज मचोह (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : एडजन्मेंट मोशन को स्वीकार करने की जो मांग की गई है वह मानी न भी जाए तो भी उम के अन्दर कोई बहुत बड़ी बात नहीं है । मुख्य चीज़ यह है कि पिछले कई महीनों में लगभग हर रोज़ कोई न कोई रेल दुर्घटना हमारे सामने हो रही है । प्रश्न यह है कि रेलवे सिस्टम के अन्दर क्या खराबी है ? मुश्किल यह है कि हम लोग अपनी बात कह देंगे और आप लोग भी कह देंगे और किर मामला वहीं समाप्त हो जाएगा । यह जो मविमंडल है या रेल मंत्रा है क्या उनको स्वयं इस बात का ख्याल नहीं है ।

There is something basically wrong in the whole system. Why did not they think of it before? Today they have appointed a committee and the committee will go into the matter and it will take six months to submit a report. By that time more accidents will take place. I want to know whether the General Manager or anybody concerned had been dismissed or taken to task.

MR. SPEAKER: I was asking clarification—not the Minister.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam): We would have no objection if you allow two or three or five hours apart from the time allotted for the demands. Provided we waive this question of quorum, it should be possible for the House to do so. I have seen assemblies meeting till 9 O'clock in the night. I do not see any reason why the House should not be prepared, if it is advised by you, to agree to your advice and to sit for two or three hours after 7 o'clock one of these days. Let this matter be discussed. Apart from that I want to say this time that my hon. friend has not been able to give any consideration to the simple suggestion I made, apart from the demand for his resignation or the resignation of some of the concerned members in the Railway Board or of the General Manager. These people have not got that much of sense of conscience as to be able to accede to that kind of demand at least, the Minister must be willing to ask the whole of the railways, starting from the Railway Minister down to the last man, to wear black bands as a sign of mourning at least for one day on every occasion when these unhappy incidents take place.

Now, they have thought of appointing this commission. But it is not enough to absolve their responsibility; they ought to do something more. You may be pleased to tell the House that you agree to have a discussion on this matter for two to three hours in addition to the time that we are already having for the discussion of the Demands for Grants.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDIY: (Kendrapara): Sir, as you may have seen, the House is not satisfied with the sort of statement that the Minister has made. You know that these railway accidents are taking place, and there was a Railway Accidents Enquiry Committee headed by Dr.

Kunzru, and the report was also there. In spite of that, repeated accidents are taking place. Therefore, I would not suggest that we waste the time of the House at this moment because the budget discussion is going on. The Railway Minister or the Government should promise that they will take strong action; at least the Railway Board should be dismissed. It is not a question of accusing the Minister; one Minister had resigned and this Minister also may resign. But the Railway Board which is responsible for these accidents should be dismissed. Therefore, I would suggest that if such a statement is not coming forward, then, as has been pointed out by Shri Ranga, we might sit for about two hours, after the budget discussion is over, to discuss this subject.

AN HON. MEMBER: On the adjournment motion.

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirappalli): My submission is this. There must be a discussion on the adjournment motion also. The reason is this. A Commission has now been appointed. We want to give our opinion on the personnel of the Commission and the terms of reference. These things will come up in the discussion.

Another point is, there is no use the Minister resigning. As I have already stated in my budget speech, the Railway Board should be scrapped.

MR. SPEAKER: During the discussion, you can say all that.

SHRI NAMBIAR: Kindly bear with me. I am speaking from the point of view of the railway working also. You might have seen that this is an electrified line.

MR. SPEAKER: You are going into the details.

SHRI NAMBIAR: Please bear with me. I will not take the time of the House. This is an electrified line, and a double line system. One train goes

[Shri Nambiar]

on one side, and the opposite train comes on the other line. But here, one train was running on the same track where another train was stationed, and there was a smash which shows that something is very serious wrong there. Therefore, a detailed study is necessary. The general terms of reference as given now here is not enough. There has been another enquiry committee recently set up with regard to the accident near Hubli. Here again a separate enquiry is needed as the enquiry which is now proposed is a thing on the whole railways concerning accidents in general. Do not confuse this with that. Therefore, we will have to discuss it through the adjournment motion.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): You have already said that two hours discussion may be had. (Interruption).

AN HON. MEMBER: The budget is there; there must be time.

MR. SPEAKER: That, I will decide. I am only asking for the opinion of the Minister.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH: I agree with you—as you yourself have said—that there must be a discussion.

MR. SPEAKER: There is one clarification. We may sit after seven as Mr. Ranga has suggested.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH: There will be some difficulty in sitting after seven. Therefore, it might be held after, say, five.

MR. SPEAKER: Five to seven.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: We do not want the Demands for grants to be guillotined; that time should not be taken away.

MR. SPEAKER: It is the desire that we should have a discussion. There is no doubt about it and the Minister agrees and all of us agree. The only point is, whether we should give up the time allotted for the demands....

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: No, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Instead of discussing it here immediately, here and now, tomorrow I will convene a meeting of the Business Advisory Committee and fix up. The only point is whether the discussion should be within the time, time allotted for the demands or outside it. Therefore, I will convene a meeting tomorrow morning or at four in the afternoon. (Interruption). Today itself we shall meet, say, at about 4.30 P.M.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Limaye..

SHRI R. K. SINHA: (Faizabad): Sir, there have been murders of Harijans. Some time must be given to discuss it....

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. We had a discussion about it. Mr. Sinha went out just then. Now he has come back and wants to start it again. Mr. Limaye.

श्री जार्ज फरने-डॉज (वर्म्बई-दक्षिण) : प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, आप ने माननीय सदस्य श्री मधु लिमये, को डायरेक्शन 115 के अन्तर्गत स्टेटमेंट करने के लिए कहा है। इस पर मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

डायरेक्शन 115 यह कहता है :

A member wishing to point out any mistake or inaccuracy in a statement made by a Minister or any other member shall, before referring to the matter in the House, write to the Speaker.... etc.

इस में महत्व के दो अल्फाज हैं “मिस्टेक” और “इनएक्युरेसी”। मेरा निवेदन है कि

श्री मधु लिमये जो मामला उठा रहे हैं वह
न मिस्टेक है और न इनएक्युरेसी ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : माननीय सदस्य
को कैसे मालूम है ?

श्री जार्ज़ फरनेंड़ज़ : मुझे इस लिए
मोलूम है कि मैं आर्डर पेपर पढ़कर आता
हूँ । 1 मार्च और 27 मार्च को यहां प्रधान
मंत्री और श्री बलोराम भगत की ओर से
बयान दिये गये थे । जब उन से पूछा गया ।

MR. SPEAKER: Do not go into
merits.

श्री जार्ज़ फरनेंड़ज़ : मैं बताना
चाहता हूँ कि यह न मिस्टेक है और न
इनएक्युरेसी, बल्कि यह तो डीलिवरेट मिस-
लीडिंग आफ दि हाउस है । एक
प्रश्न के उत्तर में श्री भगत की
ओर से कहा गया कि कच्छतिवु द्वीप
इस बत्त किसी के कब्जे में नहीं है ।

MR. SPEAKER: ou are going into
the details.

श्री जार्ज़ फरनेंड़ज़ : मैं उस के मेरिट्स
में नहीं जा रहा हूँ ।

MR. SPEAKER: You are referring
to the speeches.

श्री जार्ज़ फरनेंड़ज़ : प्रश्न यह है कि
वह मिस्टेक या इनएक्युरेसी है या मिस-
लीडिंग आफ दि हाउस है ।

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of
order. I have considered all these as-
pects and given him permission to
make a statement.

श्री जार्ज़ फरनेंड़ज़ : पार्टन आफ आर्डर
जरूर है । आप मेरी बात सुने बग़र
यह व्यवस्था कैसे देते हैं ?

MR. SPEAKER: I have said, there is
no point of order. Mr. Limaye.

श्री जार्ज़ फरनेंड़ज़ : यह तो प्रिविलेज
का मामला है । यह डायरेक्शन 115
में नहीं आ सकता है ।

MR. SPEAKER: Later on you can
give a privilege motion or even no-
confidence. Now, Mr. Limaye.

श्री जार्ज़ फरनेंड़ज़ : जब भी
प्राइम मिनिस्टर के बारे में प्रिविलेज
मोशन की बात आती है तो आप उस को
नहीं लेते हैं । हमेशा यही होता है ।

12.53 hrs.

STATEMENT UNDER DIRECTION 115.
RE. KUCHHATIVU ISLAND

श्री मधु लिमये (मरेंर) : माननीय
अध्यक्ष जी, मैंने आप से पिछले गुरुवार को
कहा था कि आप कल्पतिवु के मामले को
मुझे नियम 224 या 377 या अध्यक्षीय
निर्देश 115 के अन्दर उठाने की
इजाजत दें । आपकी आज्ञा के अनुमार
मैं इसको निर्देश 115 में उठा रहा हूँ ।

एक मार्च उत्तीर्ण सौ अड्सठ को कुछ
संमद् मदम्यों ने "सीलोन द्वारा पाल्क स्टेम
में कल्पतिवु द्वीप पर कथित कब्जा" के
मम्बद्ध में ध्यान आकर्षण का जो नोटिस दिया
था उस को ले कर मदन में सवाल पूछा गया
उस के जबाब में गज्य विदेश मंत्री श्री बली
गम भगत ने कहा था कि यह "कल्पतिवु
द्वीप बिल्कुल बिजंत है उस पर कोई
नहीं रहता वहां पानी भी नहीं है इस
लिए वह किसी के भी कब्जे में नहीं है ।"
आगे मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि "जैसा कि
मैंने कहा यह न भारत के न सीलोन के
कब्जे में है ।"

मेरे इस प्रश्न के जवाब में कि क्या
कल्पतिवु पर सीलोन की पुलिस का या
सेना का कब्जा हुआ ई श्रीमती इंदिरा

[श्री मधु लिमये]

गांधी ने कहा “जहां तक कब्जे का सवाल है, अगर आपका मतलब सेना से हो तो वहां किसी का भी कब्जा नहीं है और कब्जे से मतलब मिल्कियत या सार्वभौमिकता का नहीं”। प्रधान मंत्री जी के उत्तर के बाद हम लोगों के पास इस बात की जानकारी आई कि सीलोन ने वहां पर जंगी जहाज, पुलिस तथा प्रन्य अधिकारियों को भेज कर कब्जा जमा लिया है और हवाई जहाज भी उस पर उड़ रहे हैं।

इस बोच में यह भी खबर मिली कि रामनाड़ के राजा ने इसके बारे में सारे दस्तावेज़ सरकार के पास भेजे हैं, जिन में यह मानित होता है कि रामनाड़ के विलीनीकरण तक, याने उन्नीस सी मौनालीस तक, राजा का इस हीप पर वरावर कब्जा रहा। विलीनीकरण के बाद इसकी रक्षा की जिम्मेदारी भारत सरकार पर आई। लेकिन सरकार ने अपनी लापरवाही तथा अकर्मण्यता के कारण उसको निभाया नहीं और मीलों न को इस पर दावा करने तथा प्रपना वाग्यात्मक अधिकार जमाने का अवसर मिना। श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने मनाई मार्च, उन्नीस सी अड्डनठ को, पूछे गये इस पूरक प्रगति के जवाब में कि “क्या सीलोन के जंगी जहाज, पुलिस वहां पहुँचे हैं और उन के हैं नीकोटर और हवाई जहाज भी उन पर उड़ान कर रहे हैं”। यह कहा कि “गैर कानूनी इमिग्रेशन रोकने के लिए वहा त्यौहार के समय कुछ इमिग्रेशन अफियर गये थे”। याने न केवल एक मार्च का ब्रिटिश मत्तर्डिस मार्च को भी जान बूझ कर भदन को गुमराह करने की उन्होंने चेष्टा की तथा दानों के जंगी जहाज उस इलाके में गश्त लगाते हैं ऐसा कुछ साधारण और बेपतलब जबाव देकर मूल प्रश्न को टालने की कोशिश की। चूंकि यह हमारी जमीन, का प्रादेशिक अधिगृह तथा हमारी मातृभूमि को

रक्षा का सवाल है इस के बारे में इस तरह का असत्य भाषण या सदन को जनता को गुमराह करने वाला बक्तव्य हमें बर्दाश्त नहीं करना चाहिए।

श्री जाज़ फरनेंड़ज़ (बम्बई दक्षिण) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री मधुलिमये के बयान से मामला बिल्कुल साफ़ हो गया है। अब आप इस मामले को विशेषाधिकार के प्रश्न के रूप में लें।

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I should first like to state that the allegation made by the Hon'ble Member Shri Madhu Limaye, that my colleague Shri B. R. Bhagat or I had misinformed or misled the House, is baseless.

On 1st March, 1968, during the questions and answers which arose on the statement made by my colleague, Shri Bhagat, about the Kachchativu Island, the Minister of State stated, and I quote:

“So far as the possession of the Island is concerned, this Island is completely uninhabited; nobody lives there. There is not even water there. Therefore, it is in nobody's possession .. “Unquote.

The Minister was not able to complete his reply because of interruptions.

During the subsequent proceedings, Hon'ble Member Shri Kundu suggested that I should clarify the point made by the Minister. I stated later as follows:

“As the Minister tried to explain earlier, we do not have the full information at this moment. We

have had very friendly relations with the people and the Government of Ceylon and, I think, the more we say on this issue just now, the more are the chances that it may create difficulties. It is better to have fuller information which the Minister has already promised. We will make a statement..... About occupation, if you mean by the Army, he (that is the Minister) has said that nobody is in occupation. This does not mean title or sovereignty...." Unquote.

Hon'ble Member Shri Limaye said that he had enquired about military, police or civil control. I replied and again quote:

"As the Minister has stated this is an uninhabited island. There is occasionally, I think, some religious function at which people go there. I think, with your permission, if the Hon'ble Member would be a little patient and wait for us to get fuller information...." Unquote.

Coming now to the proceedings of 27th March, Hon'ble Member Shri Limaye observed that Shri Bhagat had on the previous occasion given assurance that neither India nor Ceylon was in possession over the Island. I then pointed out, and I quote again:

"जिस समय माननीय सदस्य ने यह प्रश्न उठाया था मैंने उसी बत्त जवाब दिया था। उस प्रश्न के माने यह थे कि किसी का भी वहां पर फ़िजिकल प्रेशन नहीं है। सोकिन मैंने यह भी कहा था, कि जब से वहां पर इन्डियन स्परिंग या इम्प्रेशन हीता है और यहां के लोग कच्छतिकु के प्राचार जैसा जाते हैं, तब से वह अपना इम्प्रेशन आकिपर वहां भेजते हैं परंतु करने के लिए।" Unquote.

On Shri Limaye's point whether Government had information about the presence of Ceylonese Naval craft and

of Ceylonese police on the Island, I stated as follows, I quote:

"They have Naval patrolling, we also have Naval patrolling. We are anxious to see that...." Unquote.

Due to the interruption which followed, I was not able to complete my remarks.

I later explained, and I quote again:

"As far as Ceylon and Kachhativu is concerned, we had a discussion on it and I explained the situation. Shri Limaye asked a question, and I again say that as far as Naval patrolling is concerned, we, both the countries, have been patrolling that area throughout. But at the time of this particular festival, Ceylon faces a special problem which is that of illegal immigration. It is to check that illegal immigration that they take certain steps and they assured us that they would not do anything this year which they have not done previously...." Unquote.

As far as the particular newspaper report about this year was concerned, what I actually stated was as follows, and I quote:

"We have made enquiries from our High Commissioner there about this matter. Naturally, he will also speak with the Ceylon Government. We are awaiting his report". Unquote.

There was no question of any mis-statement or of deliberately misleading the House. When my colleague, Shri Bhagat, said that neither side had possession of the Island, he made clear what he had in mind, and so did I. As for reports about the presence of Ceylonese Naval boats at the Island, at this year's festival, or the over-flying of the Ceylonese aircraft, and so on, what I stated was that we were making enquiries and awaiting reports.

[Shrimati Indira Gandhi]

I might add that we are examining the entire matter fully. We are also examining the documents including those of the Raja of Ramnad. There is no question of any mis-statement on our part.

Sir, when this question came up on the previous occasions, I had referred to our friendly relations with the Government and people of Ceylon. I had appealed that we should not say or do anything which might cause embarrassment to our relations with this friendly neighbour. I had also discussed the matter with some Hon'ble Members from the Opposition. There has been general appreciation in the House of the need for restraint and caution in raising the matter on the floor of the House. Therefore I do sincerely regret that Hon'ble Member Shri Limaye should have again chosen to bring up the matter in this form.

श्री भवु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे एतराज है इन्होंने अत में जो कहा है उस पर। इस सदन में हमारे कुछ अधिकार होते हैं और जनता के प्रति और इस देश के प्रति हमारा जो दायित्व है और कर्तव्य है उस को निभाने का हम प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं.... (व्यवस्थापन) ... आप जरा चुप बैठिए, अन्तर्मुख हो जाएंगे। अब मैं ने जो आरोप किया है वह साबित हो गया है। उन्होंने कहा था कि किसी के पजेशन में नहीं है। अब स्वयं कबूल कर रही हैं कि नैबल फैस्ट के बारे में जांच कर रही हैं। तो अब प्रिविलेज का मामला उठाने की हमें इजाजत दीजिए।

श्री द्वाक्षर अनन्द काश्याप (उज्जैन) : अध्यक्ष महोदय ...

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. I am on my legs. Will you please sit down?

There are a number of motions in Shri Khadilkar's name. They are all

for extension of time of the various committees. We have already extended the time till the 30th April for the Public Accounts, the Public Undertakings and the Estimates Committee. We may extend the time for the other committees also. It is just a "routine" thing.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

श्री द्वाक्षर अनन्द काश्याप : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या सदन की कार्यवाही कोई व्यक्ति गैलरी में बैठ कर नोट कर सकता है?

13 hrs.

MOTIONS RE: EXTENSION OF TERM OF OFFICE OF MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

SHRI KHADILKAR (Khed): I beg to move:

"That this House do suspend sub-rule (2) of Rule 293 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in its application to the motion for extension of the term of office of the present Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do suspend sub-rule (2) of Rule 293 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in its application to the motion for extension of the term of office of the present Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI KHADILKAR: I beg to move:

"That this House do extend the term of office of the present members of the Committee on Private

on Committees (Ms.)

Members' Bills and Resolutions upto 30th April, 1968."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do extend the term of office of the present members of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions upto the 30th April, 1968."

The motion was adopted.

MOTIONS RE: EXTENSION OF TERM OF OFFICE OF MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE ON SUB-ORDINATE LEGISLATION

SHRI KHADILKAR (Khed): I beg to move:

"That this House do suspend sub-rule (2) of Rule 318 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in its application to the motion for extension of the term of office of the present members of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do suspend sub-rule (2) of Rule 318 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in its application to the motion for extension of the term of office of the present members of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI KHADILKAR: I beg to move:

"That this House do extend the term of office of the present members of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation upto the 30th April, 1968."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do extend the term of office of the present members of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation upto the 30th April, 1968."

The motion was adopted.

MOTIONS RE: EXTENSION OF TERM OF OFFICE OF MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES

SHRI KHADILKAR (Khed) I beg to move:

"That this House do suspend sub-rule (2) of Rule 324 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in its application to the motion for extension of the term of office of the present members of the Committee on Government Assurances."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do suspend sub-rule (2) of Rule 324 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in its application to the motion for extension of the term of office of the present members of the Committee on Government Assurances."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI KHADILKAR: I beg to move:

"That this House do extend the term of office of the present members of the Committee on Government Assurances upto the 30th April, 1968."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do extend the term of office of the present members of the Committee on Government Assurances upto the 30th April, 1968."

The motion was adopted.

MOTIONS RE: EXTENSION OF TERM OF OFFICE OF MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

SHRI KHADILKAR (Khed): I beg to move:

"That this House do suspend Rule 325 of the Rules of Procedure

[Shri Khadilkar]

and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in its application to the motion for extension of the term of office of the present members of the Committee on Absence of Members from the sittings of the House."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do suspend Rule 325 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in its application to the motion for extension of the term of office of the present members of the Committee on Absence of Members from the sittings of the House."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI KHADILKAR: I beg to move:

"That this House do extend the term of office of the present members of the Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House upto the 30th April, 1968."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do extend the term of office of the present members of the Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House upto the 30th April, 1968."

The motion was adopted.

13.04½ hrs.

CENTRAL SILK BOARD (AMENDMENT) BILL*

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): Sir, on

behalf of Shri Dinesh Singh, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Central Silk Board Act, 1948.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Central Silk Board Act, 1948."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

13.05 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1968-69—
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE—contd.

MR. SPEAKER: We have still about a hour and a half for the Defence Demands. The Congress benches have just 17 minutes left to their credit and the Minister needs much more than that. But some Opposition parties have got still time, 5 minutes, 10 minutes, like that. So, after that, the Minister will reply at 3-30 P.M. I extend the time by half an hour. Let us see. Now we adjourn and meet again after lunch.

13.06 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 1-4-68.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

‡Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]
 DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1968-69—
 contd.

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE—contd.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Indrajit Gupta.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, for the first time since 1963 the Defence Budget has this year crossed the thousands-crore mark and this too at a time when the total Plan outlay is showing a downward trend. In other words, the burden of Defence is getting proportionately heavier. From the economic point of view, of course, this is also a matter of some concern. The ex-Governor of the Reserve Bank of India, Mr. H. V. R. Iyengar was quoted recently as having stated at a meeting which he addressed in Calcutta on the 13th February that, in his opinion, the basic cause of the present so-called economic recession is this gigantic defence expenditure. Of course, nobody can suggest for a moment that there should be any relaxation in the matter of defence preparedness.

The essential minimum structure of the Defence system cannot possibly be cut down or scrapped at present. Unfortunately relations with our neighbours continue to be unhappy and, therefore, we have to remain prepared while exploring at the same time all possible avenues of bringing about a peaceful settlement of our disputes with them and restoring some sort of good-neighbourly atmosphere. Meanwhile, Sir, a relentless war has to be carried on against wasteful, infructuous and unproductive expenditure of all kinds in the name of this Defence Budget.

In this respect, Sir, we go on complaining every year that in this matter, Parliament's control still remains very limited restricted and unsatisfactory. Sir, this year, it is no different. In the name of public interest so many

things are withheld from us and this luxury that we are indulging in, having an enormous Defence Budget which is absolutely separate, an independent entity separate from the General Budget—I do not know how long can we go on affording it, a blank cheque for a thousand crores, given to the Defence Ministry, virtually to spend it as it likes because unlike other Ministries, we are not able to get at many facts. They are not revealed to us and we have no alternative to keep quiet because, in the name of public interest these things have to be kept confidential, we are told. Therefore, a sort of iron curtain, in the name of public interest, has been drawn over this question of defence spending.

Sir, even then, many things come to light from time to time through the Press and little glimpses here and there which are thoroughly disquieting. If you go through the reports of the Public Accounts Committee though they have dealt with some isolated aspects of the question or the Estimates Committee or the Audit Report on Defence, it is enough to indicate some very disturbing features. These reports which I have no time to quote at length talk explicitly about the lack of cost-consciousness in the Defence organization. They mention how lakhs of rupees have been wasted by the incorrect assessment of the requirements for stores and spares. They talk about even such alarming things as improper storage of aero-engines stored in such a way that great damage and losses have been incurred. They talk about certain inordinate and inexousable delays in the execution of certain projects dragging on from year to year. They talk even of such things as Rs. 28 or Rs. 30 lakhs being incurred as losses by the Military Dairy Farms. There is a whole report of the Estimates Committee which you must have noticed about this transfer of the Metallurgical Research Laboratory from Ishapore to Hyderabad. Upto this day we have not been given

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any satisfactory explanation, convincing explanation as to why this was done. A laboratory which was situated in close proximity to a complex of ordnance factories on which it was dependent was shifted at great expense to Hyderabad and we were told that only a small cell would be maintained in Ishapore and now we are told that even that cell is proposed to be shifted to Hyderabad. It is very surprising and the country gets the suspicion that some political reasons have motivated this transfer. But I am more interested for the moment in the cost involved and whether it was worth it or not. I want to know whether anyone was ever brought to book for the squandering of these resources which are meant for the essential defence of this country. On the other side there were certain expense items which were over-due for an increase, for example, the outlay on defence research, which I have been bringing up every year and I am glad to see that at least some small increase, though inadequate, has been sanctioned this time. Secondly, Sir, there was a question of the increased concessions and allowances for the jawans. Here we have been told that an amount of between 16 to 17 crores is to be spent this time as per the recommendations of the Kamat Committee. This is good as far as it goes. But we hold that the investment on this score, that is, in improving the condition of the jawans, heightening their morale, making them more contented and not to be anxious about the lot of themselves and their families is an investment which can never be adequate enough. At the same time counterbalanced with this, we see some very peculiar, what I may call, false ideas of economy which have been practised, which I do not consider a correct stop at all, which is short-sighted and which will lead in the long run to negative results. It is a question of penny-wise and pound-foolish. For example, I would mention the cut which is mentioned in this report in the field rati-

ons, in the Service rations, of rice, wheat and atta. It is shown here, with great pride, that they are going to save some lakhs of rupees on that. What kind of economy this is, I do not know.

I think perhaps they have been influenced by the famous remark which was made somewhere by Prof. Galbraith who said that there is something indecent about having well-fed armies in poor countries where people are starving. I do not know whether this is the philosophy that has guided them. We certainly do not want a starving army in the middle of a starving population. Therefore, I would like these cuts to be restored even if it would mean some hardship to the civilian population.

Then there is the question of the sudden, total abolition, I am informed, of the allowances and concessions which were being enjoyed all this time by the personnel of the Military Engineering Services in important key or forward areas, known as 'sensitive areas', in Jammu and Kashmir, in Darjeeling, in Siliguri, in Bagdogra and other areas. These concession which they have enjoyed since 1948 on the ground of these being sensitive areas are suddenly going to be abolished. There is going to be a cut in the free rations, housing, uniforms and so on. In this report itself they talk about Nathu La, Cho La and Jammu and Kashmir and all those centres as being very sensitive and strategic areas and at the same time the Military Engineering Service operating in those very areas are deprived of these concessions on the ground that these are not sensitive. What are we to believe in? How do Government want to carry conviction us? I do not understand it.

Then, there is the question of the trained apprentices in the ordnance factories. 6000 trained apprentices who have been taught their jobs to man these ordnance factories are not

being absorbed at the conclusion of their apprenticeship terms. I am just giving a few indications to show the type of savings that have been made. If this is their idea of how to bring about savings, then I am afraid that in the long run it is going to lead to very negative results in terms of hardships and as far as the morale of the people is concerned. This is not the way to practise economy.

As far as the civilian employees of the ordnance factories and defence establishments are concerned, when they are thinking in terms of planning, why do they go on conceding something or the other from time to time in a piece-meal fashion? Why should they not put it on a regular basis? The employees have been asking for a wage board. Let there be a comprehensive wage board appointed for these defence employees. Let them go into the whole question and come to a decision. And then let Government regularise and stabilise the position. At present what is happening is that there is a continual agitation, Government then give some piece-meal concession, then again the workers are not satisfied and then something else happens and so on. Why not have a wage board? In all these matters which I have indicated, I think the policy which is being followed now is somewhat lopsided and unbalanced. The real places where economy is to be effected are partly indicated in the reports of the PAC and the Audit reports and so on. We do not know at all what is being done in regard to them, because we are not told about it.

Regarding progress towards self-reliance in defence policy and defence production, much has been said already on this matter by the hon. Minister the other day and much is written in the report of the Ministry also. I do not wish to minimise for a single minute the substantial progress which has been made in matters of defence production. To the extent that we have advanced, that certainly is a matter on which I have no hesitation

in congratulating the people concerned. But I regret to say that on the whole this progress is very halting and slow and the basic reason for this is the continuance of certain mental inhibitions from the past. What do I mean by this? I charge this Government with the fact that even now after so many years, after acquiring so much experience, they are not able to overcome that old softness in defence matters towards the United Kingdom, and more latterly towards the USA, in spite of what is happening all around us and what we are seeing. Is it because we have tied ourselves up in technical collaboration matters with the United Kingdom for the Leander Frigates or for the Avadi tank factory or for that factory at Chanda which refuses to go into production to produce what it was originally meant to produce? Is it because of this tie-up that we refuse to shed that old softness? I would like to pose another pertinent question in this regard. In 1965 during the conflict with Pakistan, the role that was played by the UK Government was decried by the entire nation. There was indignation and there was wrath here and bowing to the national sentiment, this House and the country were assured and in practice also that was done for some time, that our Chief of Staff and so on would give up the old procedure of going to England every year to participate in what used to be called Commonwealth defence exercises, where Pakistan used to go, where we also used to go and where the British High Command used to be present. When the whole calamity of 1965 burst upon us it became evident that we were the losers and never the gainers from participating in that kind of thing under the aegis of the UK Government, and, therefore, we gave it up. In 1966 and 1967 this was not done. I want to know who has authorised this Government now, whether it is the consensus of national opinion that now again quietly by the backdoor as it were we are again resuming this kind of thing?

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Now suddenly we have found that sometime ago something called 'Exercise Unison' was held in the UK. Maybe this is a new name to cover up the old Commonwealth Defence Exercises. To this Exercise Unison, our Chief of the Army Staff was sent along with other high officers. Please do not tell me that this was purely a goodwill visit, because it was not. It was something where some conference, consultations and exercises took place. We are not told anything about it. I say that a free country, following the national sentiment which expressed itself so forcefully at that time, after the 1965 clash which exposed the perfidy of Britain vis-a-vis us, ought not to have gone back on that.

Then there is much talk now-a-days about what is called a new vacuum developing in the Indian Ocean area because the British have announced their pull-out more or less from Singapore and the Far East stations. Papers and commentators are now offering advice to the Government that a vacuum is being created, the implication being that all this time while the British were there there was no such vacuum. By this we are only exhibiting our old mentality of slavery, that we were depending upon the British for these 200 or 300 years for protection. There was no vacuum. But since the British are pulling out from Singapore and other bases and since the British fleet will not be operating like it used to in this area, everybody is saying: vacuum, vacuum, somebody will come into this vacuum. Somebody says the Chinese will come; somebody else says the Pakistanis will come; therefore, we should do something to enter into some pact with somebody or other, because we have got no big fleet or navy of our own.

I know the Americans are very fond of this word vacuum. In their country, in every house, there is a vacuum cleaner. They have the

vacuum cleaner mentality, and whenever the British pull out, they enter. Now, the tendency of the Americans would be much more to convert what was once a 'British lake', this Indian-Ocean area, into an area coming under their influence, because, as you know, they will have to pull out from Vietnam very soon. The writing on the wall is clear that the US should quit Vietnam. You probably know the depth of the Vietnam crisis in which they are involved so much so that at least President Johnson, that arch warmonger, has officially announced that he is not going to stand for Presidentship. Newspapers have already reported this in special editions. He has also been obliged to order some amount of de-escalation of the bombing of North Vietnam. The great Tet offensive launched by the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam is digging the grave of the Americans there and sooner or later, the Americans will have to quit. So they would think of somewhere else, an intermediary area in the Indian Ocean where all those island bases are being set up slowly by them and the British, which matter has been raised in this House so many times, the question of bases in Diego Garcia and other islands in the Indian Ocean where they have for some time been setting up small bases and small stations, refuelling stations and so on. This is what is going to happen in this vacuum, what is being described as a vacuum.

I was not one of those members who supported the demand by some members that we must divert a huge amount of our defence expenditure on the navy. For practical reasons, I was not in favour of it. Now of course, we find that in this vacuum which is being created, we should at least have some minimum amount of naval presence of our own to act purely as a sentinel, nothing more; we cannot aspire to be a big naval power. But we also do not want incidents to take place here as took place some-

time ago with the American spy-ship Pueblo in the North Korean territorial waters. If something like that were to happen near our coast, we do not even have the means by which we can intercept or check it...

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirappalli): Perhaps it may be going on.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Yes. Now at least some submarines are being acquired, or have been acquired, not, of course, from the Americans or British—they won't give them to us—but from the Soviet Union. I am glad at least—my friends to my right may not be—that at the present moment a goodwill visit by Soviet naval units is taking place. They are the people who have stood by that commitment to us. I would like the Minister, when he replies, to tell us frankly, not to beat about the bush, as he has done in this Report, as to how much of the British and American commitments in respect of defence which have been made to us since 1962 has been fulfilled, how much remains unfulfilled. Every year I raise this, but no reply is given.

What about the Ambajari plant? What about the Chanda plant? What about the radar which was promised in 1962 and has not yet come? What about the HF 24, the pathetic attempts being made to raise it to supersonic capacity? You cannot do it, because neither the Americans, nor the British have come forward with the aid they promised, and we are left with no interceptor aircraft. We have to spend a lot to buy obsolete Hawker-Hunter aircraft. Now we are hoping the Mig will come on the production line. I saw to-day that the Chief of the Air Staff was banking on the Migs that we are going to produce in India. MIGs are still a long way off. In the meantime, Marut, HF24 was talked of; what is its condition? What are you planning? How many crores are you spending? You have neither the industrial base nor the designing talent nor production engineers... (Interruptions.) to live up to the promise.

The policy of black mail is going on and Pakistan is being allowed to buy Patton tanks via Italy while in our case we are told that only non-lethal spare parts would be exported to us.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Member must conclude.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I am concluding. I had raised a question last time; I hope I may get a reply. Why are you spending some lakhs of rupees on some private American citizen called Mr. Bragg who is supposed to design or build helicopters for the Indian Air Force in Simla? It is now several years. I know because I have had occasion to visit Simla. The prototype that he has made refuses to get off the ground and remains static but these people are spending lakhs on that. I think today is the anniversary or birthday of the Indian Air Force. I am sure the whole House would join me in sending our greetings to the gallant young men of our Air Force, I want to ask whether we are doing our job towards them.

Since my time is up, I shall refer to only one more matter. Could the hon. Minister tell us what the qualifications of Mr. Subramaniam are to head an expert committee on aeronautics? This committee is now rushing around the world inspecting both military and civilian aircraft and seeing what we can acquire. Simply because he is unemployed for the time being, has Mr. Subramaniam been given this job?

Finally, when in the field of conventional sophisticated arms by modern standards we are still far behind, for a variety of reasons having to lag behind, it is sheer madness to talk about nuclear armaments in the country. We cannot do it; it is beyond our capacity. Our country will be ruined. If we depend on somebody else's nuclear umbrella it is saying goodbye to our independence. Therefore, I support the conditions and

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qualifications which the Government of India have raised with respect to the non-proliferation treaty. Our cause will always be suspect so long as we do not make it clear that we are not going to make it. The countries of Asia and Africa are taking basically the same stand towards the non-proliferation treaty consistent with their national sovereignty and security, that is, their unrestricted right to go in for peaceful uses of atomic energy. They are otherwise prepared to sign that treaty. Here is a chance for India to take the lead. Let them come forward. As far as our defence system, based on conventional weapons, is concerned, let us try to go with a better sense of accountancy, national honour and stand on our feet and let us go ahead.

SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF (Ramanathapuram): I am highly grateful to you for giving me this opportunity. Government has to give more importance for the defence of the country and for the protection of our independence and territorial integrity. This becomes more important and assumes significance because of the aggressive and unfriendly attitude of neighbours, particularly, China and Pakistan. In such circumstances, we cannot afford to go weak; we shall have to maintain substantial forces of land, sea and air to protect ourselves. Here, I want to pay my tribute to our soldiers who are protecting our frontiers under difficult circumstances in abnormal climatic conditions. The morale of our soldiers, I am happy, has always remained high. I would like to emphasise to organise our defence forces more and more on the modern techniques and try to obtain from whichever sources sophisticated equipments, latest aircraft fighters and submarines. Further development of our ordnance factories is also very important in this context. It is gratifying to note that the defence research and development organisation has made increasing contributions

to the indigenous development of defence equipment and stores and in meeting the growing scientific needs of the armed forces.

Here I would urge upon the Defence Ministry the need to give more attention towards the development of the Navy; coming as I do, from the South and that too from the eastern coast, I have to emphatically point out towards the need for adequate defences of our coastline in the South, both in the west and in the east. This vigilance over the eastern coast and the surrounding areas has assumed greater significance because of the latest claims of Ceylon on the Kachchativu Island and of Burma on the Narkandum Island.

The report of the Defence Ministry speaks about the effort initiated during the past years to modernise and strengthen the Navy. The report mentions about the commissioning of the first fleet tanker, INS Deepak, and the recruitment of 3,820 sailors. But all this is not enough. More allotment should be made for the building up of our naval strength in the present juncture.

Sir, permit me here to emphatically contradict any claim laid on the sovereignty over Kachchativu island by the Government of Ceylon. This tiny island has always remained as our Indian territory and is as sacred and valuable to us as the Vijay Chowk in Delhi or the Fountain area in Bombay. This tiny island of about three square miles is about only 10 miles from Rameswaram, one of the most important pilgrim centres in India. It is easily approachable from Rameswaram by boats. It is wrong to say that it is an uninhabited area because though there are no lights, roads or buildings, the fishermen go over there from Rameswaram and the maintained of India and stay for about five or six days in the week. This island was part and parcel of the Ramnad zamindari. Records pertain-

ing to the enjoyment of the said island of Kachhativu by the Raja of Ramnad, of my constituency, are still available and if permitted I can place the copies of these records on the Table of the House.

I have with me the copies of the following records: (1) Lease deed dated 23-6-1880 registered in the Sub-Registrar's office, Ramnad, as document No. 510/80 on 2-7-1880. The lease is for five years in favour of Janab Muhammad Abdul Kadir Marakayar and Thiru. Muthusamy Pillai for gathering "Saya Ver" etc., from plants known as Umiri plants. (2) Lease deed dated 4-12-1885 registered as document No. 134/85 on the file of the Ramnad Sub Registrar's office. (3) Lease deed dated 26-7-1947 for three faslis from 1-7-1947 to 30-6-1949 registered as document No. 278/48 in the Sub Registrar's office, Rameswaram. (4) Lease deed of 1913 of the Government of India relating to chank fisheries for 15 years. This lease was extended up to 1936. Kachhativu is one of the items of the lease properties. (5) Letter ROC No. 445/A2/50 dated 20-4-1950 of the Administrative Secretary to the Raja of Ramnad to the Estate Manager for having sent the files relating to the lease of chank fishery covering the period from 1929 to 1945. (6) Map giving the area of the chank beds of the Ramnad Zamindari drawn by Thiru. R. Ganesan, D.I. of Fisheries with the covering letter dated 19-2-1943 of the Assistant Director of Pearl and Chank Fisheries, Tuticorin. Kachhativu is one among the islands shown in this sketch. (7) Note dated 19-2-1922 submitted by the then Diwan Thiru. R. Subbiah Naidu to Thiru. R. Raja Rajeswara Sethupathy, the grand-father of the present Raja of Ramnad and his endorsement dated 27-2-1922 on the same.

I only desire that the defences of this little island must be strengthened so that our Government may not

continue the process of losing bits of our territory, so sacred and valuable to us. This island will assume greater significance and importance when the Sethusamudram Project is executed. The Sethusamudram Project should be completed soon, as our ships will then have uninterrupted passage.

Recently, a large number of emergency commissioned officers have been released. They must be helped to secure alternative jobs and the capacities of these trained personnel should not be allowed to be a waste.

I hope all these points will receive earnest consideration. I would conclude by saying that the Government should retain its responsibility and show no slackness whatsoever in improving our defences. In the present world weakness will never pay and the strength will always secure a position of honour and prestige.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO (Bolangir): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, speaking at the fag end of the debate, there is hardly any ground which has not been covered yet. Yet, I would like to speak on a few specific points. Firstly, the armed forces of any democratic country act according to the directives relating to the foreign policy and its domestic policy which is formulated and based on enlightened national self-interest. But, in the case of our country it has resulted in continuing violation and loss of our territorial integrity and sovereignty and our pitiable isolation in the world. Sir, I would like to quote Clause wise classic maxim about "war being an extension of the political action." So, we can say that the failure of our defence policy in the past has been the failure of our foreign policy. In the years before the Chinese aggression our foreign policy

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was based on *Panch Sheel* which spelt out the message of peace and passivity. Consequently, the armed forces were neglected to the point that they were ill-equipped and ill-trained and they were so demoralised that the enemies of India did not take it seriously. So, whether it was the fear of the ruling party that by strengthening the armed forces they might be replaced or not, God alone knows that, but the position remains that the army had become demoralised and very weak, with disastrous effect in 1962 during the Chinese aggression.

There is a lack of clear-cut aims and objectives. The size and the composition of the defence forces have to be determined by the commitments of our government, according to our foreign and domestic policies. This inertia has had a telling effect on our defence forces and this has been largely responsible for the accelerated expenditure now on defence, which has crossed the Rs. 1,000 crore mark.

Unless there is reorientation in our thinking and unless our foreign policy can pull its weight our Government cannot afford to counter an attack either by Pakistan or China or by both in collusion. If we think that the Chinese aim in India, is not military then it must be political. It pays it to extend its political philosophy through subversion and the elimination of subversion depends upon our political and economic climate and not on our military strength alone. Sir, the public the Parliament and the country are totally in the dark about the Government's long term strategy as far as defence is concerned. Whenever we ask any questions, it is always shrouded and kept away from us as if we are doing something to our country's peril.

If it was the intention of China in 1962 and of Pakistan in 1965 to make India raise its defence production beyond the point of incompati-

bility with sound economic policy, they have succeeded very well, as can be seen from the budget figures. Mr. Morarji Desai affirmed in his budget speech that there was the greatest need to scrutinise India's defence expenditure very carefully to see that the scarce resources were not unduly diverted away from economic development. It is also abundantly clear that economic development cannot occur without assured national security. I would now like to bring out a few points.

From the Defence Ministry's report, we find the following figures. Value of stores recommended for disposal Rs. 83 crores; value of stores recommended for disposal by the competent authority Rs. 63 crores and so on. The total value of surplus stores for disposal amounting to Rs. 204.70 crores. If we had the correct aims and objectives and kept our future in proper perspective, why is it that such a large volume of stores are now being got ready for disposal?

While on economy, I wonder whether we are using the most efficient budgetary techniques. If not, a considerable wastage is being tolerated, because very little information is available for reasons of security and any attempt to ask questions about this is turned down.

I would like to draw the attention of the House to the works programme in the report. There are 1219 work projects costing approximately Rs. 45 crores sanctioned by the various competent financial authorities under the emergency works procedure, while 17 projects costing Rs. 2 crores were sanctioned under normal works procedure. I want a clarification whether this emergency works procedure is subject to scrutiny and if not, there remains a doubt as to the expenditure of Rs. 45.27 crores.

I come to the modernisation of our defence forces. The Minister of State was very eloquent in his intervention last week when he said that two-third of our armed forces have been modernised. He painted a rosy picture of defence production. On that matter, I would bring out certain facts which have come out in the eighth report of the Committee on Public Undertakings on HAL. I would briefly quote from this press report:

"The Committee on Public Undertakings of the Lok Sabha has suggested that IAC be made to rely on the indigenous aircraft industry and gradually standardize its fleet with Avro-748s. It has expressed doubts about the wisdom of starting the HS-748 project and felt that since a large sum had been invested in it some method should be devised to make it useful.

In its eighth report on Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, it also expressed concern at HAL undertaking production of various types of aircraft without having orders for them. In some cases action had been initiated on making certain types of planes on mere indications from indenters. Subsequently, expected orders had not materialized."

It felt that orders with indemnity provision should precede any such programme.

I would like to quote something from the Report itself. Under the heading "Cost of Production" it says:

"The Committee are surprised to note that an essential item like the cost of production was omitted from the project Report, with the result that HAL which took over the project at a later stage had no idea about the cost of production of this aircraft. The Committee recommend that the cost of production of the aircraft at

various stages should be worked out without delay."

In paragraph 67 under the heading "Cost of Production" it says:

"The Ministry have stated that estimates of cost of production from sub-assemblies, details, raw materials and profitability had not yet been worked out in the case of three factories of the MIG complex. These estimates had not also been included in the Project Report. The supplies to IAF would be on "cost plus profit" basis. The quantum of profit was yet to be decided. HAL had not been able to make any reasonably accurate estimates of production costs and financial results for the factories so far."

This is a very serious matter.

Then, under the heading "Electronics factory" it says:

"The Electronics factory at Hyderabad according to the production programme drawn up with the help of collaborators, had to start production of fully assembled sets by end of 1966, and from sub-assemblies from the beginning of 1967. These two stages have been achieved. There are delays cropping up at present due to non-receipt of plant and machinery, raw materials, tools, etc. in time which is mainly due to the closure of the Suez Canal.

The Committee hope that the delays in receipt of equipment will be reduced to the minimum possible limit so that production programme is not affected."

Here I would say that we should depend more on our indigenous production than on such calamities like the Suez crisis and all that.

Then I come to the Bangalore Division. While we are proud of the fact

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that HF-24 Mark I is going to be the first supersonic aircraft which will be produced by our own engineers, I would like to say that if we are to keep up with trends and our defence needs and if the Government is aware of its actual needs, the HF-24, Mark I and Mark II, as compared with the Mirage which is nearly of the same type, is below standard. The word "standard" is a relative term and if we want to get the best out of our available resources, we should do a little bit of re-thinking about HF-24 Mark II and we should see that HAL comes up to standard so that it can be compared with the Mirage as far as fire power, speed and manoeuvrability are concerned, because it is going to be our only interceptor apart from the MIG.

While dwelling on the HAL, I would like to bring out that in the Nasik Division of HAL in the works which had been taken over by the Maharashtra Government for the HAL, a lot of defects have come up, the major ones, according to the Public Undertakings Committee, being inadequate water proofing of buildings, cracks in floor slabs and concreting of the runway. In spite of requests, these rectifications had not been carried out in a satisfactory manner. But nothing in this matter has been done to follow up. While in Orissa for the Aero Engine Factory at Koraput the Government of Orissa came to an agreement with the Government of India, through HAL, in 1963 that all the civil and electrical works for this project would be done by the Government of Orissa at a agency rate of 10 per cent instead of 17 per cent laid down by the Government of India. They have so far done work worth Rs. 9 crores, which has been highly commended by such an eminent persue as Dr. Khosla. But yet, in violation of that Agreement, the Government of India, in a breach of contract, without terminat-

ing the contract formally and in utter disregard of the Government of Orissa's organisation there, have put about 300 Engineers under a Chief Engineer on the job who are in that organisation have asked for open tenders. I would like to know from the Defence Minister whether he can clarify the position as to why in spite of Orissa giving advantage of carrying on the work on a concessional rate of 10 per cent, such a step-motherly treatment has been meted out which has been unanimously condemned in the Orissa Assembly. The other day, the hon. Minister was vexing eloquent on my friend Mr. Vishwanathan and Mr. S. Kandappan, of the DMK not to be parochial and to be broad-minded. I would like to know whether he is broad-minded and non-parochial in this respect of non-Congress Government.

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): We have not taken up the construction work. The hon. Member is not aware of the real position there.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: In today's papers, on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of our Air Force, the Air Chief Marshal Arjun Singh has brought to light the strategic importance of the air force and its role of a defence and effective deterrent for India's defence. So, this callous and indifferent attitude towards defence development, specially towards the aircraft industry, is absolutely and blatantly letting down the country and the Services.

In an article by Air Vice-Marshal Harijinder Singh, Retired, he has termed the present Indian Air Force as an "United Nations" of aircraft, having aircraft manufactured in Russia, America, Britain, France and other countries. So, I would like to know the wisdom of having a fleet of aircraft which are obsolete and, at the

same time, so varied in technique and in production.

While adding pips to the high-ranking officers which will not only cost us more than Rs. 5 lakhs annually in the form of salaries, but a lot more indirect expenses will go up as far as providing amenities which go with promotions, like, for instance, foreign staff cars for Lt. Generals, increased guards and orderlies, bigger houses with air-conditioning facilities and furniture and discretionary funds at their disposal and all sorts of things are concerned. Whereas nothing much has been done for the jawans so far as separation allowance is concerned; the officers, when they go out—I am subject to correction—I believe, they get Rs. 75 per officer as separation allowance. I would like to know if there are any such things being done for the jawans also. Secondly, when a jawan is serving and if there is any violation of the law in the case when a jawan's land is leased out to a share-cropper and when he goes home, he has to go through a lot of legal hauky-panky before he can get back his land. I request the Government to take it up with the State Governments and see that jawan's land, during his absence, is not subjected to this sort of a thing.

The next point is about the education of the children of armed forces. I hope the Government will take more pains in starting central schools so that the children of jawans can get adequate education because in the case of movements or transfers of the armed personnel, their children face a great deal of difficulties as far as pursuing their education is concerned. Sometimes the jawans, airmen and naval ratings have to work in uncongenial conditions of inadequate accommodation and lack of comforts like shortage of married quarters etc.

Now I come to the Emergency Commissioned Officers. At a time when the country was facing a grave crisis and was in the danger of being over-

run by the Chinese aggression in 1962, young men from all walks of life rose magnificently and answered to the call of the nation to save the integrity and the sovereignty of the sacred motherland. We are not yet out of the woods by any chance, but the Government have discharged the Emergency Commissioned Officers with the promise that they would be rehabilitated. I would like to know what the Director of Resettlement has done in this regard. As far as my knowledge goes, even letters written by the Defence Ministry and the Home Ministry remain unacknowledged even by public undertakings and autonomous bodies regarding rehabilitation of the Emergency Commissioned Officers. Even in the case of battle casualties, not a finger has been lifted and papers regarding pension, etc., have not been finalised as yet. The bureaucracy here is the same as in the other Ministries. I hope, the Defence Minister will look into this and see that it improves.

My next point is on buffer States. Firstly, Tibet was sacrificed to the Red Dragon. After the 1962 Chinese aggression, Bhutan and Sikkim have started having second thoughts about our capability and Nepal is more friendly with China than with India. The Britishers, though you may call them imperialists and colonialists or whatever you may say, had the foresight and the discretion to safeguard India from Chinese aggression and other types of aggression by keeping these buffer States. Now we have not only sacrificed Tibet but we have also lost that security which they had provided us. With the increasing interests of foreign powers in our political life as well as in our country, when Indian nationals and elements are getting active and open finance, materials, explosives, training and guidance from foreign powers and are operating in highly strategic border areas, and when super powers like Russia and America, directly or indirectly, are helping Pakistan by giv-

(Shri K. P. Singh Des)

ing helicopters, arms, tanks and all sorts of things, it is high time that our armed forces kept themselves in preparedness to meet such eventualities.

Being the largest democracy in the world and one of the leading countries in South East Asia and the Afro-Asian nations, of which we are the self-styled leader, we should take the initiative for a joint security in South East Asia to fill the void when the British fleet pulls out of Singapore. I would have been as happy as my colleague, Mr. Indrajit Gupta, if the Russian fleet, which has come to Madras, is on a goodwill visit alone, but, I think, there is something more in that visit than just good-will. If you remember, last year my leader, Mr. Dandekar, in his speech on Defence Budget, spoke about the geo-political and geo-physical situations which should be taken into account. The growth of the Russian maritime power has been one of the most important geo-political developments of the post World War II. A weak coastal defence force twenty years ago, the Soviet Navy today is only second to the United States of America. The Soviet Navy has been used as an arm of its foreign policy, as exhibited in the West Asian crisis and the Peublo incident in North Korea. We seem to be following everything which Russia is doing and we have, in fact, become its satellite. At least we can take this example and make our Navy more effective, if we have to keep our integrity and sovereignty.

Before concluding I would like to say that the Territorial Army, which is the second line of defence in the country, has failed to attract any young men in imparting military training. And it has become a dumping ground for those officers who are just going to retire and the case of the last three or four Directors-General will bear out my conviction, and hence

no interests is taken for its effectiveness. Before ending I would like to say a word about this Aeronautical Committee headed by Mr. Subramaniam. On the 3rd of March he has gone to the United States with the Joint Secretary, Mr. Krishnaswami Whatever is his name. He is supposed to have gone on a lecture tour as well as to meet some civilian and military authorities as far as development of aeronautics is concerned. I would like to know if such an important portfolio as the development of Defence Services is the dumping ground for defeated and discredited ex-Congress-Ministers devoid of knowledge of aeronautics. Who is paying for the lecture tour or the tour as a whole?

15 hrs.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): Sardar Saheb is paying for it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Ranjit Singh. Just 10 minutes.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH (Khalilabad): Ten minutes for me, Sir, your favourite member? Last time you were good enough....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have got only 9 minutes to your credit. One minute by grace I give you.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH: 20 minutes I require, Sir.

Last year when we had the Defence Debate we were shocked to hear the Defence Minister meaningfully deliver his meaningless reply. Members in this House were so agitated at his vague and incomplete answers and question after question was hurled to seek a more complete reply. The Defence Minister had then said that it was the first Defence debate to which

he was replying and therefore we should understand his innocent ignorance then. But, now, Sir, full nine months have passed since the said debate—Yes, Sir, I can see that you also agree from the twinkle in your eyes that nine months is enough of a time for the Defence Minister to bring forth correct, complete and well-shaped answers to vital questions.

Now, what are those vital questions? The first and foremost question is: what is the purpose of our maintaining an armed force? A simple answer—for the defence of the country—brings forth the bigger question—How? Certainly no country can be defended by presenting its armed forces to the enemy as a shield to be battered or a gaseous punching pad. What shall be done if the pad is punctured? Therefore, I will request the Government each of its Members and all their supporters to grasp the modern meaning and purpose of Defence.

There is only one purpose of creating and maintaining a Defence force as agreed to by all modern tacticians, strategists and statesmen. National defence envisages the readiness to conduct offensive action for annihilating an attacking enemy. You cannot sit back and absorb an enemy attack. What did we do, Sir, in September 1965? The then Prime Minister, indeed, the whole House, realized the futility of passive defence and we immediately switched on to the offensive. And offensive action means war. In 1965 we went to war with Pakistan. Now, Sir, having seen the purpose of Defence as being the capacity to launch an offensive action, where do we stand in that respect? This is a direct and categorical question and I request you to seek from the Defence Minister a straight and lucid answer.

The other vital question is: what is the Government's definition of a war? War has certain stages—four to be precise—confrontation at the frontiers.

insidious infiltrations through the frontiers, open violations, across the frontiers and occupations beyond the frontiers. Will the Government answer my second question—at what stage will they take offensive action?

AN HON MEMBER: Your own definition.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH: In the case of Pakistan, they took it at the second stage of infiltrations—I accept it. Why are you then vacillating now to launch an offensive action against similar infiltrations in Nagaland, Mizo Hills and other areas in Assam.

Last time, Sir, for the first time we raised on the floor of this House the question of the Government having no defence policy and no national war aims having been formulated. The Defence Minister had given the most disheartening and demoralising answer, "There is no question of war aims. Our policy is to defend our country." Yes, indeed, to defend our country, but how, Sir, how? Is it the way they defended us against China or the way they defended us against Pakistan? If they chose the latter, as I am sure neither this House nor the people nor their own Party will permit them to repeat the former, then would you not go on the offensive as you did in 1965? I ask the Government this question, Sir, what have they done to create that offensive capacity in the country? I will have to answer this query myself, for how can the Defence Minister be expected to answer it when his main concern is how not to answer a question, though seeming to do so.

Firstly, let us consider the strength of our forces. Strength is the sum-total of numerical strength, fire-power, mobility manouvrability and above all morale. We are spending a huge amount on our defence forces

[Shri Ranjit Singh]

Are they numerically sufficient? We have an army which is 0.2 per cent of our population. Red China's is 0.75 per cent of its population, Free China 8 per cent, South Korea 10 per cent, North Korea 10 per cent, Israel 10 per cent and our neighbour Pakistan 0.5 per cent. Proportionately then even Pakistan has a much larger army than ours.

The reason why we feel its burden most is not that the forces are too large but that the increased requirement for them has not been matched by the economic development of the country. Compared to us with only one-thirtieth of foreign aid received by it, Taiwan has become an exporting nation in eighteen years. The deserts of Israel have been set blooming to export foodgrains. Within all their economy shattered, the humiliation of defeat demoralising them, Germany and Japan girdled their loins and exploded into the world as two of its most stable nations in the same period as we have taken to touch the bottom of the pit. The remedy to the pinch we feel, Sir, is not to reduce the forces but to gear up our economy. Our Armed strength is actually most inadequate. You know that against Pakistan we matched them division for division. This was not because we wanted to do that, but because we did not have the forces. Our Seventh infantry division and fourth mountain division, when they moved into battle had only two brigades each instead of three each and at least two of these four brigades had only two battalions each instead of three. On the entire front from DBN to Gadra there was no air defence protection for front line troops, gun areas and forward defended localities. Against our one division and one brigade of armour Pakistan had two over-strength armoured divisions. The situation is still the same. They have a greater armoured force than us. We can meet this deficiency by increasing

our anti-tank potential. But our fossilized ideas will not permit us to change the organisation of our forces till Britain or Russia or US suggests it. Well, Sir, not having the will, not possessing the means, not having the interest and lacking the intelligence to increase our armour strength, will the Hon. Minister examine the creation of RCL regiments on jeeps? Israel had them for outflanking the Arab armour and in the battle of Elqantara majority of the Arab tanks were destroyed by jeep mounted RCL units. Many suggestions could be given but the Government is not receptive and that is why we demanded a Standing Committee. Some gentlemen opposite spoke in its favour but then voted with the Minister to defeat the resolution.

About our ability to launch a counter-attack, we lack the mobility. We lack the equipment and therefore manoeuvrability. That is why when one of our division reached the front in 1965 it found that for four days its formations and units could not reach their positions for lack of mobility. This was the 10th Infantry Division mentioned last year by Shri Niti Raj Singh Choudhery.

Lack of mobility in a formation may be due to internal or external or both causes. Lack of proper transport, faulty loading tables, faulty organisation and faulty dispersal are internal causes. Lack of communication facilities, bottlenecks like weak bridges narrow and bad roads, lack of proper loading and unloading platforms, lack of transhipment facilities, multiplicity of rail line gauges are the main external hindrances to mobility. The Government has not thought of inter-departmental coordination ever from the view of Defence in order to remove transport bottlenecks. In this connection I will give one example. In 1948 when the First Armoured Divi-

sion was moved by road to Hyderabad side for the Police Action we had to leave our Churchill tanks behind because some brigade and culverts enroute were not strong enough to bear their weight. No improvement took place for seventeen years and Sir, even in 1965 our most important bridge on Lahore front feeding the sectors of Dograi, Burki and Kasur, the bridge at Beas, was not capable of taking Centurion tanks and they had to be taken across the railway bridge. Thus you will see that defence is the joint concern of all the Ministries, and the country could benefit if all departments and Ministers took enough interest in defence to attend the defence debates. Otherwise, they will remain as blank as unconcerned and as non-contributive to defence as the hon. Defence Minister himself.

Therefore, for increasing the mobility of the defence forces concrete steps must be taken and coordination of all departments ensured. A commission with all Ministries represented in it could go through it all.

I shall now deal with some very essential points raised in a very fine speech by one of our most admired Members who is now unfortunately fully gagged and unable to raise those points again. This Member is Shri M. R. Krishna, now gagged and condemned to defend the indefensible signs of the Government and especially his Department. Shri M. R. Krishna had made a very apt remark and, I may say, had shown a very clear understanding of the country's problems when he said that India had permanent enemies and temporary friends. I am quoting his very words.

AN HON. MEMBER: He did not know that he was going to be a Minister.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH: I am quoting from his last speech.

'That is the attitude that we should have and only when we realise that certain enemies are permanent and

our present friends are only temporary because of our rotten foreign policy due to which even Nepal and Ceylon stand alienated from us, only then shall we with proper wisdom take steps towards our security. That a person with such clear and correct views should now become a shelf-decoration as Ministers are, is a loss to the country. But let us see if he with his customary courage for his convictions can take a stand to improve matters.

Shri M. R. Krishna had talked of improvement in the NCC. So, let me suggest a few things for that department itself. They have started a fresh approach. I shall not condemn it but I would request that they should give it a better trial than they gave last time to the compulsory training scheme. I may also say that we have again a very good Director-General and I am sure that with Shri M. R. Krishna himself in charge of the NCC, improvements will take place.

I suggest a few things for the girls' units in particular. There has been a little drawback in the schemes in many States owing to male instructors and male commanders. Parents have been apprehensive because the male commanders have shown a lack of character in many cases. At least five cases have been brought to my notice where the commanding officers have married their girl cadets. Now, Sir, love marriage is the result of prolonged courtship. Imagine the scandal when a commanding officer starts courtship with one of his own cadets. Then, again, why should bachelors have been posted to girls' units at all?

There is an international seminar on girl cadets to be held in Iran shortly. I know that the Ministry is hampering our detachment from going there.

Shri M. R. Krishna had rightly said that the cut in the jawans' rations was not correct. But after he took over as Deputy Minister....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Member should try to conclude now.

AN HON. MEMBER: He is an expert. Let him have some more time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I know that he is an expert ...

SHRI RANJIT SINGH: I do not regard myself as an expert on defence but I can....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I know that he is making useful contributions...

SHRI RANJIT SINGH: If I am making useful contributions, then I would request you to give me some more time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall give him two more minutes but he should conclude after that.

भोजन भूषण वापरण्यः (खारगान) :
किसो ने लिख कर दे दी है।

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur): This is a very bad remark that the hon. Member has made. You should protect us. Is it fair and is it proper that the hon. Member should ask of the Member who is making a useful contribution: 'Kis se likh kar laaya hai? It is wrong on his part to make such a remark. I object to this. I object to this kind of remark against anybody.

भोजन भूषण वापरण्यः : यह बिलावजह
इस को हाइ लाइ फर रहे हैं।

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi): Shri Ranjit Singh may ignore the interruption and go ahead with his speech.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH: Shri M. R. Krishna had rightly said that the cut in the Jawans' rations was no correct. After he became the Deputy Minister, instead of restoring the cut, in field service concessions in certain

cities if we could call Udhampur a city were also abolished, hitting hardest the poor civilian employees of the MES, the Ordnance and others. There have been agitations, fasts and representations regarding this unkindest cut of all. Has Shri M. R. Krishna forgotten his previous conviction so soon?

He had also spoken of the poor condition of the soldiers. I hope he remembers at least to prevent the Government from making them more miserable financially.

Now, a cut has been made in the number of water carriers and cooks in the units. The reason given was that now the units are in cantonments where water carriers are not needed because running water is provided. This is a complete perversity of thought regarding defence. Are the units meant to stay in the cantonments? What will happen when they go to the front? Will the Defence Ministry keep unrolling a water pipe-line behind them? Then, carriers will be needed. If there are no carriers there, then where will the carriers come from?

I tell you that our state of preparedness is bad and needs a study and reform. I will give examples. In 1965, units were asked to move suddenly to the front. One artillery field regiment had no ammunition. It was told to move and ammunition would follow. It took position in the Fazilka sector. The enemy was on three sides of it and the gunners were manning only rifles and light machine guns, because though facing the enemy there was no ammunition for the guns for 24 hours after coming into contact with the enemy. It is known that the entire army lacked road transport and thousands of civilian trucks were commanded for helping it out. For both Burki and Kasur sectors, we had no field hospital for 72 hours and it were the gallant civilians, including Shri Iqbal Singh and Shri

G.S. Dhillon who commendered civilian doctors and nurses to attend to our wounded. For several days, the rations for this hospital were supplied by the citizens of Patti.

In the last world war, the George Cross was awarded to the Island of Malta for bravery. Sir, I propose here on the floor of this august House that the Vishist Seva Medal be awarded to the citizens of Patti and the Mahavir Chakra to the brave citizens of Khemkaran.

Last year, speaking on our intelligence, the Defence Minister had said "we know fairly well what is happening on the other side of the border." I hope he really does, because in 1965 the Government did not. For instance, we did not know where the First Armoured Division of Pakistan was. We had received information through reconnaissance etc. that it had moved out of Khara, its cantonment. But not until it struck at 4 Mountain Div. did we know that it was there. How can the House believe that the Government knows what is happening on the other side of the border, when it does not know what is happening within its border. Ten years back, we did not know what was happening in Aksai Chin; 8 years back we did not know what was happening in Bara Hoti. 3 years ago the hon. Minister did not know what was happening in Chhamb, three months ago he did not know what was hapening in Kachachatihu, one month ago he did not know what was happening in Narcomdam, and we do not yet know what is happening in Lattitila-Dumabari. But the hon. Minister talks of military intelligence across the borders.

Lastly, I will come to some saving points for the budget, constructive saving points not to save the Minister's position, but to save finance. Firstly, scrap this white elephant of HF 24. Then scrap the upgradings. It will take months before the selection boards promote them. The reason given for the upgradings is that now they have increased responsibilities because of a larger army. In the

last war, we had three million men under arms and these posts were held by Brigadiers and Major Generals. There is no need to upgrade these posts. If there was upgrading required on the basis of numbers commanded why was the Director General of NCC left out?

We cannot afford a large navy at the moment. In 1964, the then Naval chief had declared that on the east and west coasts, we should have some patrol bases and use the air force for patrolling or waters. If we do this, we will save a lot on the navy.

Lastly, I request that a Commission be appointed to go into things like revision of rules of 1887. It will effect lot of savings. For instance there is a rule which says that if a contractor supplies eggs weighing one ounce, it is the rule of 1887 which applies, it will be acceptable. Those days eggs were very small. But now as you know—probably you are an egg-eater—they are much larger.

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirap-pali): It will be changed in 1887.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH: The Commission should go into basic things like recruiting establishments. We are maintaining a huge establishment of recruiting officers even when there is no recruitment at the moment required. Why maintain these officers as they are? Why not send them to units like NCC and the Territorial Army? When the time for recruitment comes, they can be brought back to their previous posts.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He must conclude now.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH: Honestly, my last point.

We are concerned about certain things in the army. There is the relaxation of height for a certain class. I do not know what one's height has to do with solduring. The Defence Minister must have realised by now from personnal experience that height is inversely proportional to intelligence. We must revise these things.

[Shri Ranjit Singh]

You are cutting my time short and I want to conclude by saying this. Not complacency but eternal vigilance is the price of liberty and you shall pay for having neglected it.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): This debate has spread over three days and a large number of hon. Members belonging to different parts of the country and different parties have participated in the debate. There are certain common features of the debate and I should like to recapitulate them briefly the basic assessment that had emerged as a result of this debate. First of all, there is agreement among all Members—almost every Member who participated said so—that the twin danger we have been facing for sometime from our two neighbours still continues and this places a great burden on the armed forces to defend the integrity and sovereignty of our country. There have been suggestions somewhat on a wider spectrum of the assessment. Some hon. Members have said that it is likely to continue and if anything the tension is likely to increase. There have been other hon. Members who felt that some political action, if initiated by us, might result in the lessening of tension. I do not want to go over a discussion on postures in relation to foreign policy. I have on many occasions participated in the debate on external affairs and it is not my intention to go over that ground. But I readily concede that there is very close link between foreign policy and defence. This is a proposition which has been valid and which will continue to be valid. The relations with our two neighbours are bad not because of our seeking but because of the pursuit of certain policies by our neighbours and I do not want to spell them out. But the hard and cruel reality remains that the collusion between these two powers casts a heavy burden on us. A great deal has been mentioned about increasing collusion between

Pakistan and China both by the Opposition Members and the Congress Members. It is an established fact that this alliance for collusion whatever expression you may use—between China and Pakistan exists and it is not denied either by China or Pakistan. Chinese help Pakistan not only in the political field in boosting Pakistani claims—most of them unjustified—against India, for instance, they support Pakistanis attitude towards Jammu and Kashmir, and in several other matters. Beyond this political support, there has been the supply of military hardware such as artillery, tanks, aircraft and other equipment. So, this collusion or this active association between the two countries continues, but what is more surprising is the attitude of those countries who claim to take several actions to checkmate the Chinese expansionist designs: it is surprising that notwithstanding this collusion between China and Pakistan, these countries do not hesitate at all to facilitate the supplies of various types of equipment, sometimes aircraft, sometimes tanks, to Pakistan, knowing fully well the nature of relationship between China and Pakistan.

12.25 hrs.

[SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA in the Chair.]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Why do you hesitate to name them?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: Because there is no point in overburdening the record. I think everybody knows it. The recent decision, for instance, which has found its way in the press that Pakistan is likely to get about 100 tanks from the NATO countries, a sale or transfer which cannot be effected unless it is approved by the United States because they are the principal suppliers to the NATO countries, is a thing which is in point.

There are other cases also, of the trickling of the jet aircraft via Iran into Pakistan.

SHRI N. K. P. Salve (Betul): Are they only trickling through?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: It is a verb; not an adjective or an adverb. English language is subtle. (*Interruption*). This is a point which we cannot ignore, and it is in this context that we have to see as to whether the policy that we have been pursuing is right; sometimes variations of it are suggested from what, I should say, the extreme left and the extreme right, because those who claim in our House to speak for the right sit on the extreme left and those who speak for the left probably sit somewhat right of the centre, if I may say so, physically, not in thinking. When they make these suggestions in a rather light-hearted manner, without giving adequate thought to those various problems, sometimes I feel startled at the over-simplification in their minds and some sort of feeling that at a crucial moment there will be others who will defend us. I strongly repudiate and deprecate any such tendency for a country of our size, for a country which has been pursuing a certain policy in the international sphere, an independent policy, the basic policy of not getting ourselves tied to the apron-strings of any other country; for a country which is geopolitically situated as we are, there is no option but to stand on our own legs and that is the only way that we can survive. To imagine that soldiers from any other country can help you or that others will fight for your freedom or at a crucial moment there will be others who can underwrite your freedom or integrity or your safety is a dream, and the sooner we wake up from this dream, the better for us, the better for the country and the better for all of us.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contd): would you like to stand on your own legs by having nuclear weaponry?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: This talk that we must look to some other powers to underwrite or safety in this or that field is something which is unthinkable and we should not think in those lines. Faced as we are with this situation; what is the state of our preparedness to meet the situation? I do not want to indulge in mere dialectics, though there is a strong temptation for me to do so, when very spurious arguments are advanced, to indulge in putting across what may be described as debating points. I think I have done this long enough, notwithstanding the poor opinion which some young Majors have about my incapacity to handle the affairs of the country. I will not indulge in that sort of debating point. It is my intention to inform this House and the country about our state of preparedness to meet the situation. I would like to take this House into confidence about the progress made in the development of the three wings of our armed forces, consistent with the security aspect. We must not forget that as our neighbours we have two countries who have practically no Parliament of the type we have. It is a good thing for us because parliamentary discussion raises the morale in the country; it throws up points and we have an opportunity to explain our points.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Neither of those countries have this sort of ministers.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: They have no member of the opposition like Mr. Banerjee. I wish there are a few Banerjees there also.

SHRI PILOO MODY: We are quite prepared to send him!

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: The War Minister or the Defence Minister there are never questioned. The Pakistan Defence Minister is not questioned about the acquisition of various items of armament and war machine they are building. But I do not grudge it. I only want you to show me this concession or understanding that it

[Shri Swaran Singh]

is my earnest desire consistent with security requirements to share as much information as I can with this House. It has become necessary to give this information a little more precisely because I do not want the impression to remain uncontradicted in the country that we are not making adequate preparation particularly in organising, equipping and bringing the three wings of our armed forces to a level of full preparedness to meet any eventuality.

In the army, we are in the process of modernising our armour artillery, air defence guns, small arms transport equipment and training. This process is backed by indigenous production, which has taken significant strides in the last four years. The Vijayanta programme is known to the House.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI (Mandsaur): Is it a fact that we are having difficulties in manufacturing chains for these Vijayanta tanks? Are you entering in to collaboration for the same?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I know there was some difficulty in the initial stages in manufacture of chains, because some of his friends who were collaborating in this did not come up to our full expectations. These difficulties have been got over and there is no need to enter in to any collaboration. This is not a very difficult item.

SHRI NAMBIAR: If those chains are used, the tanks will fail at the crucial moment!

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: Let the hon. members settle the score between themselves.

I was saying, the Vijayanta programme is known to the House. That is not the only addition to our armour fleet. We have also anti-aircraft guns with radar support, which is a modern feature of our defence. Our

artillery, both in range and fire-power has made very significant advance. We can now cover many more miles from a position than we could do two or three years ago. We are now soon to enter into the missile field of armour equipment. It is our intention to manufacture these missile components and we are taking steps both in the research field as well as in the manufacturing programme. We should be able to produce these things before long. Our other equipments and logistic support are being modernised. We are also taking aid from computers on the working out of solutions on many of our problems. In the field of ammunition, though we have not yet reached full volume and have yet to solve some problems relating to some critical items, our manufacturing capacity and stock position today is significantly better than in 1965 or even a year ago.

The size of our army continues at 8.25 lakhs. By improving the fire power and striking capacity of the army without increasing the numbers, the teeth to tail ratio has been increased from 57:43, which was the earlier ratio, to 62:38. I think I have given the broad features of our equipment programme and manufacturing programme.

श्री कंचनराज गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर): मंत्री महोदय यह बतलायें कि जब चीन न्यू-किलियर पावर है तब वह एटम वर्म क्यों नहीं बनाते।

श्री स्वरण सिंह: यहीं तो मुश्किल है। इस बक्त जो कह रहा हूँ उगे के बारे में पूछिये, जब न्यूकिलियर वैपन्स को बात आयेगी तब उम के बारे में पूछियेगा।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minister may be allowed to proceed with his speech.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: The information that I have given to the House about the modernisation programme,

the equipment programme and also the manufacturing programme I hope, would be re-assuring.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: A committee was appointed to draw the lessons from the June 1967 conflict between UAR and Israel. Has that committee submitted its report? If not, when is it likely to submit its report?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: These are no doubt interesting questions. But I would request him to make a note of them and ask them at the end, after I have finished my speech.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: Mr. Chairman, what happens is that when we ask questions at the end they are not answered. When the Demands for Grants are being discussed, when we ask questions during the debate, the Minister should reply to these important and vital points.

MR. CHAIRMAN: But unless the Minister is allowed to proceed with his speech how can he reply? So, let him be allowed to continue with his speech.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I would request the hon. Member to make a note of those points and ask questions at the end after I have finished my speech. Then I will be only too glad to give him all the information. Because I am not shutting out information.

Now I would like to tell the House about the Air Force. This matter has been raised by many hon. Members. Shri Indrajit Gupta mentioned it. Major Ranjit Singh also, even though he is not familiar with the Air Force, dabbled in it.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH: The Minister should know that I spent a year and a half in the Air Force.

श्री शशि भूषण वाजपेयी : सभापति महोदय, मैं जानता चाहता हूँ कि इन्हें अच्छे लड़ाकू को बाहर क्यों भेज दिया गया?

श्री स्वराम फ.ह : उन्हें एशर फोर्स का नज़री नहीं है।

श्री शशि भूषण वाजपेयी : वह तो बड़े अच्छे सोल्जर थे, उन को बाहर क्यों भेज दिया गया?

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: At least he knows something about the army, much better than what you know about the army.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH: I was a pilot in the air force for a year and a quarter. Except seeing pistol toys, what does he know about the army?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: He found a party like the Jan Sangh more attractive than a career in the army.

Talking of the Air Force, this happens to be the Air Force Day, and I am very glad Shri Indrajit Gupta made a reference to it. The whole House should join in extending our greetings to the valiant members of the Air Force on this great day.

About the Air Force I would like to give some more complete information to the hon. House. In accordance with our defence plan the building up of a modern and balanced 45 squadron air force continues. In pursuance of this plan, older and obsolescent type of aircrafts such as Vampires and Toofanis are being phased out and more modern types of aircraft inducted into the service. These include additional squadrons of Gnati aircraft which, members will recall, gave an excellent account of itself in the 1975 operations, and the MIG aircraft, HF-24, which has been designed and manufactured indigenously has also entered Air Force squadron.

More Avro aircraft which are also being produced indigenously, have been added to the Air Force and are being used for communication duties. Steps have been taken to procure more Caribou aircraft to maintain the cargo fleet for airlift requirements. Helicopter units are being streng-

[Shri Swaran Singh]

thened. With the refitting of the super-constellation aircraft for maritime reconnaissance, the obsolete Liberator aircraft will be phased out. Somebody talked of Liberators; it is also being phased out.

Hon. Members will thus see that constant steps are being taken to phase out the obsolescent aircraft and to replace them by more modern ones. I would like to mention in this connection that having regard to the steady advances in the field of aviation this programme of replacement has to be a continuous process.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Replace your old ministers also.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: Our Air Force fleet in the fighter bomber categories is certainly more modern to day than it was two or three years ago. We have added in numbers and in quality to the supersonic fleet and are continuously doing so. We have entered the missile field of different types and our radar coverage today is several times wider as compared to 1965.

15.14 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

In fire power we are equipped with cannon fire, gun fire, bombs and missile in their different capabilities of destruction and range a demonstration of which in some restricted fields was given only yesterday at Tilpat and I hope that those hon. Members who saw it realise the full merit of that demonstration.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak) It was the best yesterday. We were very much impressed.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: Members have naturally felt concerned at the build-up of the Pakistan Air Force and the steps taken by us to meet the threat arising therefrom. Members will recall that even with less sophisticated aircraft, our Air Force gave

an excellent account of itself in the operation of September 1965. With the implementation of the re-equipment plan and the addition to the fighting potential that we have made, our Air Force can now hit harder, fly faster and reach farther than before. With the high level of training and skill of our officers and airmen, I have no doubt that our Air Force will give a creditable performance in any eventuality and when we have to face any difficulty.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: When will the whole thing be complete?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: The HF-24 has already entered squadron service.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: What about its being supersonic?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I would not like him to press that point. Some work is being done. We have met our requirements in the supersonic sector. He should not put that question further in the light....(Interruption).

SHRI RANJIT SINGH: How is the project in Egypt about the HF-24 engine progressing? Is it still on?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: Somehow or the other the mind of the young major always goes to the UAR.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: You have a right to repartee but do not make such remarks. Is it not a fact that we were going to have aircraft with engines made in UAR? If he puts a question as to what happens to that project under which we were going to manufacture the engine in collaboration with the UAR, what is wrong about it?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I do not want to say anything to hurt the feelings of anyone, but I wish the hon. leader of the Jana Sangh Party

should have restrained the speaker when he was saying all types of things. I do not want to retaliate because that is not my line. If you are interested in knowing the progress of that, I would like to say quite frankly that not much progress has been made. We are not depending upon that UAR engine for our aircraft programme. We have other arrangements and that was only a collaboration which had been entered into in which our airframe and their engine could be utilised by either country. That thing continues but not much progress has been made. Some progress has been made but that is not likely to produce the engine which would meet our requirement. We have made alternative arrangements. That is the point that I would like to make.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: What about the MIG project? What progress has that made?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: It was already stated by my colleague when he intervened in the debate that the MIG project.....

MR. SPEAKER: If you are going to answer every interruption, they are entitled to put them; then, you cannot blame them.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I would like to say that MIG programme of manufacture in our country is proceeding according to schedule. Already we are flying MIGs which have been assembled with some parts from our own country. They are being actually utilised now. So, the manufacturing programme is proceeding according to schedule. This is about our programme on the Air Force side.

A large number of hon. Members have made mention about our requirements of Navy. I do concede that in view of our long coast line and also our responsibility in relation to the defence of the group of islands, Andhra

man, Nicobar and Laccadives, and more so in order to ensure a safe merchant shipping all along the Indian ocean, because this is our main line of communication to carry on our trade, through Suez when Suez opens, round the Cape of Good Hope and also, on the other side, on the eastern side, the importance of Navy in this geo-political situation and keeping in view our long coast-line and the group of islands, is very considerable. It is true, faced as we were with the immediate problems against our neighbours in the north, in the west and in the east, we had to give greater attention to armed forces and to air force and the navy did not receive a high priority in the initial stages. But after our experience in 1962 and 1965, we started giving real thought to modernisation of our navy, to increase its fleet, and we have taken several steps in that direction. Some of these were mentioned by my colleague about the manufacturing programme of various types of naval craft.

On the naval side, I would also like to give a little more precisely our present assessment of the situation. In the context of our requirements, I would like to give a brief account of the steps that have been taken in recent times to strengthen and modernise the navy. The Members will, no doubt, appreciate that naval acquisitions are not only a matter of resources but also of locating sources of supply and indigenous construction. The Government, both in regard to locating sources of supply and indigenous construction, have taken definite steps with a view to adequately equipping the navy to fulfil its task. In the Defence plan, keeping our commitments in view, the acquisition of more modern ships and equipment for the navy has been undertaken. I have had the occasion to tell this House that we are acquiring submarines and other naval craft to strengthen the navy. The submarine arm the need of which has been felt for a long time, has now become an integral part of our navy.

[Shri Swaran Singh]

My colleague and I also referred, from time to time about the indigenous construction of ships for the navy. As announced by the Minister of Defence production, the first Leander class frigate which is under construction in Mazagon Dock Ltd. is to be launched in October, 1968 and will be commissioned in the Indian Navy towards the end of 1971. Order has been placed on Mazagon Dock Ltd. for the construction of two more Leander class frigates. Apart from the frigates, some other vessels are also being constructed for the Navy in our public sector shipyards. I may make a particular mention of the inshore minesweepers, the first of which has already been launched and is expected to be commissioned shortly. The mobility of the fleet has also been increased recently by the addition of a fleet tanker, INS DEEPAK, which was commissioned in November, 1967.

We have been conscious for some time about the inadequacy of logistic support and the yard facilities available on the east coast, and it has been decided to set up a major base and dockyard at Vizagapatam. A team of experts, who have assessed the nature and extent of requirements, have submitted their report and Government are now examining it. It is proposed to develop Goa also into a naval base so that Mormugao harbour can be used jointly by the fleet as well as the merchant navy. As part of the plans to strengthen the naval aviation branch, the Naval Air Station at Dabolim in Goa is being developed according to a phased programme. Stage I of the Naval Dockyard Expansion Scheme at Bombay has been completed and a contract for the engineering works of the greater part of Stage II has also been concluded.

The hon. Members have rightly expressed concern about the defence of our coastline and of our island territories. I would like to assure them that the special requirement of the vulnerable points along our coast and those of the island territories are always kept in view while drawing up plans for the expansion and deployment of naval forces. As I have said in the past, appropriate steps have been taken to strengthen the security of Andaman & Nicobar islands and these steps are being reviewed by the Government from time to time. I would like to add that new naval facilities are being established at Port Blair and the work in this regard is making satisfactory progress. Patrolling is done by the Navy in Andaman & Nicobar islands and the laccadive group of islands and at other places along the coast as required. Only recently, the naval patrols captured a number of Pakistani intruding vessels and this had a salutary effect and, after that, there have not been further intrusions.

It will be appreciated that the naval programme is a long-term programme, and we have to initiate steps, but I am satisfied that the various actions that we have taken should create a satisfaction that we are taking adequate steps, both in developing indigenous production in creating new naval facilities in different parts of the country, and also in adding to our naval fleet. We attach very great importance to these and our endeavours in this respect will continue.

Having said this much about our armed forces, I would now, Mr. Speaker, with your permission, like to answer some of the specific questions that have been raised by the hon. members, but I will be very brief in replying to them.

About NCC, a viewpoint has been expressed as to why we have abandoned the compulsory aspect or compulsory nature of the NCC. It may be recalled that the NCC was started after the Chinese aggression of 1962. It has to be administered through the

educational institutions, through the State Education Ministries, and through the Chancellors of Universities, for the support on the side of maintaining discipline and for various other purposes, what are described as 'ordinances' by the various universities, have been issued. It should be appreciated that in this, although we provide the hard core of the arms and all personnel who train them, the main burden is carried by the States, both in the financial field and also in the discipline field and also in providing various facilities. I admit frankly that difficulties have arisen, particularly in the State of Madras. I am in touch with the Chief Minister of Madras; my Deputy Minister himself had gone there and I had asked him to contact the Chief Minister; he has had talks. This is about the Hindustani words of command. My approach in this respect is not to enter into an argument. The House will appreciate that, so far as Army is concerned, there have to be common words of command. I cannot imagine an Army in a country of our size where the words of command are not in the same language. This is not a matter which has arisen out of the recent Central Government's decision on the question of language. That is a separate issue about which a lot was said by the hon. members and my colleague, the Home Minister, explained the viewpoint of the Government. Whatever may be the differences of opinion on the language question, these, of course, should be resolved in a spirit of friendship and understanding and seeing the mutual difficulties, but I would strongly appeal and urge on not only Madras but all the other States that this question of the training of NCC should be delinked from the general question of language and of switching over to various languages. Now, the hard reality is that switching over from English to the Hindustani words of command which is nothing but soldiers' language—some English words, some Urdu words, some Hindi words

and some words from various other languages—all these words of command emerged not recently, but 10 or 11 years ago and all that has been a gradual process and that has been well received by not only the NCC but soldiers from different parts of the country. I would like to specially mention that the Madras contingent of NCC at the time of the last annual gathering of their camp here in Delhi got the first prize for the best performance. Sir, it will be a pity if the NCC, by some omission on our part, does not have its due place in the educational set-up of Madras. It is a continuation of something which had existed for over 10 years. (Interruptions). It is a continuation of some thing which had been in existence for a long time. So, it has not arisen out of the recent decision on language policy.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur):
May I make one clarification because this is a very serious issue. The Madras Government did not ask for Tamil words being used in the Army. But the practical difficulty that has arisen was: in the situation that is prevailing there after the passing of the language resolution here, it is very difficult and it was deemed by the Madras Government that it would be impossible to carry on the NCC training there. It is a passing phase. That is why they have made a request to the Centre. I would like the Minister to look at this question from this angle.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I am very thankful to the hon. Member for his very helpful attitude and I would leave it at that.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : इसको यहाँ पर खत्म कर दीजिए।

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: For once I am thankful to the hon. Member for giving a very good suggestion. (Interruptions). There are only two

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small points about the NCC before I pass on to the next point.

SHRI NAMBIAR: Why not you take some words from Malayalam, from every Indian language?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: Another point is that the Education Ministry is evolving another scheme which is called National Social Service Scheme and also a National Sports Scheme. The intention is that these three will be at par in the sense that students can take any of the three. So the compulsion will be to take any one of the three. They could take one of these three schemes. In this respect those who are not particularly interested in NCC can take the National Social Service Scheme or take advantage of the National Sports Scheme. There will be an added advantage that those who have not got any special flair or special attraction towards NCC can take advantage of any of the other two schemes which are equally good, to make them good citizens and we could then concentrate on improving the quality and the nature of training that we impart to the NCC so that they may become real reservoir for further utilisation, either for absorption in the regular armed forces or in case of any emergency we can draw upon that reservoir to meet any situation that might arise as a result of emergency.

I fully share the sentiments that have been expressed about two matters. That is, in the matter of educational facilities for the children of serving members of the armed forces and also in the matter of providing accommodation, particularly, married accommodation for members of the Armed Forces.

In this matter, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to say that for educational facilities we have already established 116 Central Schools out of which 64 are located in regimental centres which are almost exclusively or, at any rate, predominantly being utilised by the children of the serving members of the Armed Forces. There are 15 Sainik Schools, 5 Military Schools, 2 Lawrence Schools and the Rashtriya Military College at Dehra Dun also is mostly for the children of the serving personnel. Many State Governments, on our persuasion, have given various types of concessions in fees and scholarships to the children of those who are serving in the Armed Forces. I know a great deal more have to be done, but I thought that the House would like to know what is the present position.

16 hrs.

With regard to the accommodation also I would like to give some figures which should be of interest to the House. I do not want to give any details. Conscious of the fact that there are deficiencies in this respect we undertook a programme of items to be added to the pool of accommodation. And I would like to give figures only for the last two or three years. The deficiency has been on 1st April, 1966, 1. 86 lakhs units and the programme of building accommodation has been considerably stepped up. Thus while only 6,608 units were completed in 1966-67, 9,165 were sanctioned for construction during 1966-67 and the number of new constructions sanctioned is over 19,000 during 1967-68 and is likely to increase to 29,000 during the year 1968-69. This will also be evident from the actual provision in terms of money that has been made. Regarding actual expenditure, during 1964-65 the amount spent was only Rs. 4.85 crores for the three Services. It rose to Rs. 6.19

crores during 1965-66 and 10.37 crores during 1966-67 and is likely to be Rs. 17 crores during the year 1967-68. And, during 1968-69 the Budget Estimates provide for 24.11 crores in respect of the three services. It will be appreciated that we have started tackling this problem in right earnest. There is this rising crescendo both in the number of units that are being completed as also in the amount of budget provision that is made with regard to this accommodation.

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI (Gonda): Sometime back a point was raised about not having regiments on caste, but on national basis. What is the reaction of the Hon. Minister on that point?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: Our policy in this respect has been enunciated on more than one occasion. Some names do continue for historical reasons. (Interruptions).

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: Don't take away Rajput regiment. It must continue. (Interruptions).

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: There is this difference of opinion on this matter. When there is such a difference of opinion it is better to stick to the *status quo*. So far as the new regiments are concerned, we are not naming any of the new regiments after any caste. But it might interest the House to know that representations have been made to me to raise new Yadav regiments, new Gujarat regiments and several other new regiments.

श्री शशि भवण बाजपेयी : हरिजनों को कब रेजिमेंट्स में लिया जायगा ? लड़ाकू यूनिट्स में उन को नौकरी कब मिलेगी ? जाट राजपूत वर्गीरह जात-विरादरी के नाम पर रेजिमेंट्स के नाम रखना निहायत गलत है। इसको खत्म कर दिया जाये। राष्ट्रीय प्राधार पर हमारी सेना का गठन होना चाहिए।

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I would like to say that I had clarified the position as and when this point was raised that there is no bar to a member belonging to any caste—whether he is a Harijan or a tribal, a Brahmin or Kashatriya or a jet, caste is no bar in respect of entry of any of these persons to any of our fighting units. So, it is wrong to suggest that there is any bar. A Harijan or any member of any caste can enter the fighting regiments. So, I wish to remove this wrong idea in the minds of some hon. Members. Some names do continue for historical reasons; some are attached to certain localities and others are connected with certain group of people like the Gorkhas, for instance. Our general approach is that we are not naming any of the new units after any caste names etc. But there is a certain attachment to names as such. Perhaps, there are other important things to be done than devoting our attention merely to changing the nomenclature. There are other basic things for building an *esprit de corps* amongst the members of the armed forces. It is a great integrating force. I want to pay my tribute to the armed forces as they are today one of the most significant and best integrating forces where persons from different walks of life from different parts of the country following different religions and belonging to different castes are welded into one, and as such they are the real bulwark which is a source of defence and strength for our country.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH: Let Sardar Swaran Singh become Choudary Charan Singh.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: Choudary Charan Singh is a great friend of mine . . .

SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH-KOTAH (Jhalawar): Let Major Ranjit Singh become Sardar Ranjit Singh.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: Now, I have sensed the general atmosphere in the House. The House does not expect me to notice some of these side remarks, particularly from Shri Ranjit Singh.

Regarding emergency commission officers, as many hon. Members have expressed their concern, I also share their concern. I would like to recall that this matter was discussed at great length on the floor of this House. At that time, I had given certain figures according to which a very large proportion of the first batch of the emergency commission officers who had been released had been given either permanent commission or other alternative employments in the civil side, in the NCC or in the border security force and in several other walks and a vocations of life. There is one field in which a great deal can be done and that is in regard to their employment in the private sector.

Although the response in the form of nice replies and nice letters from various captains of industry and commerce have been received, I have not seen any concrete action having been taken. That is a matter which we are pursuing further, and it will be our endeavour to find alternative employment for them in other Central Government departments, in the departments in the State Governments as also at the Centre and also in the private sector; that effort will continue. We have established a special cell which progresses these cases. There are difficult cases, and if there are individual hard cases, I myself am very moved when I see a young man who has been released not having found another alternative employment. But this is a decision which we have had to take, in order, as I explained earlier, to keep the Army young and to replenish the various age groups. It is in this context that we have to view it, namely from the Army point of view.....

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: Has it been brought to his notice that the railways who are one of the biggest employers in the country do not give any preference to the emergency commissioned officers?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I am glad that he has pointed this out. If they do not take them, then I shall take this matter up with them. I hope they will certainly give preference to these young men.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH: Would the hon. Minister consider one thing? The educational qualification laid down for most of the posts is a degree. Could this be waived for these emergency commission officers because their greatest degree lies in their knowledge etc.?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I think there is recruitment through the Public Service Commission and there it will not be proper to give any relaxation in the matter of educational qualifications.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: What about relaxation in regard to age?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: We have a certain relaxation. We have persuaded the Central Government and also the State Governments to give them credit for their service in the Army. If they could compete at the time when they entered, then they could compete now, and that relaxation has been made.....

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: The instructions are already there, but the complaint is that they are not being implemented by the State Governments and the various departments of the Central Government.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: Whatever he says is 100 per cent correct. They have given so much for the country, but they are not being employed. Kindly see that something practical is done.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: This is a justifiable reaction.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: Something practical must be done.

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister is saying that his remarks are justified.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: The best I could do was to examine their cases very liberally for absorption into the permanent commissions. I am glad that as high as 35 to 40 per cent is the number who actually have succeeded in getting permanent commissions. Several others have got alternative employment in the NCC--a few hundred have gone there. Others have gone to the Border Security Force and some are absorbed in State services. This is a continuous process, a laborious process we have embarked upon, and we will continue to take whatever steps we can for them. My heart is with them. It will be my endeavour to do my best for them (*Interruption*). My hand is also with them. I thought absorbing about 80 per cent of them was doing something really substantial.

Mention was made about delay in finalising pension cases, both of the civilian employees of the Ministry and also members of the armed forces. I made an assessment of the situation. I am glad to report that so far as the members of the armed forces are concerned, the position is quite satisfactory, and the number of cases which have not been quickly settled is very small.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH: How many?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: The position, however, on the civilian side requires tightening up. I would like, for instance, to say that regarding the statistical survey of the pension cases received during the period of 7 years in respect of the defence servicemen from 1959-60 has revealed that out of a total of 2.45 lakh cases, only about 1800, i.e. less than one per cent of the total were outstanding on 1st Nov. 1967. Thus the position regarding our servicemen is fairly satisfactory.

Regarding defence civilians, the audit report mentions 1788 cases, that is, about 12.3 per cent of the total outstanding. They were vigorously pursued as a result of which only 300 claims are outstanding. Also regarding the new 5404 pension cases that have arisen during 1966-67, more than 80 per cent have already been disposed of by the end of last year for which figures are available. This position is not so unsatisfactory. But this is a matter about which I have issued very strict instructions that in finalising pension cases, no delay should be brooked. Sometimes their service has got to be verified. But I have initiated action to ensure that this should be a continuous process so that by the time that government employees, whether in the armed forces or on the civilian side, retire, all the papers should be ready, so that the pension is expeditiously sanctioned.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH: How many pensioners have died before sanction of pension?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: Mention was made of the unsatisfactory performance of military farms. I have examined that position. I am also conscious of the fact that this matter has come to the notice of the Public Accounts Committee. I have checked up the latest position. For the last two years, the position has significantly improved. There was some profit year before last year and there was also some profit last year. It should be remembered that this is a facility that is organised and it is not a profit-making organisation. The price of milk which obviously has got a higher fat content, which is wholesome, does not compare very unfavourably with that of comparable quality available in the market. So both from the point of view of quality and also the profit and loss account, the situation has greatly improved over the last two or three years. I have attempted to cover questions about general preparedness and some other specific points that had been raised. I have no

[Shri Swaran Singh]

doubt in my mind that the burden that we carry is heavy. Voices have been raised that our percentage in numbers in the Armed Forces as compared to our total population is small. On the other hand, there have been suggestions that we should reduce our defence expenditure. This is a burden which we have to carry when we see the political postures that we are facing and the threat which is constant from our neighbours and which is not of our seeking. Any let up on our part will not be in the interest of the safety and security of our country. Although it is a fairly heavy burden, judged in terms of percentage of gross national product, it is muchless as compared to many other countries.

श्री मंशु लिमये : हम दुनिया में सबसे गरीब हैं, इसका भी रुपाल करिए।

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: Therefore, I am comparing it with the percentage of gross national product. Even from that point of view, it is very much on the low side. Mr. Limaye reminded me about the cut in meat rations. I have noted the concern voiced by the hon. Members. It cannot be called economy if it is to be achieved by cutting rations but I shall place the whole thing in proper perspective. In certain areas which were regarded as difficult areas from the climatic point of view, the troops and other civilian employees were issued additional rations. As a result of the recommendations of a departmental committee set up to look into their allowances they recommended that the additional rations given to troops located in Jammu, Srinagar, Udhampur and Darjeeling need not be continued—they were withdrawn. It should be remembered that the normal rations that were issued are issued and it was only the additional rations that were withdrawn. We had taken a certain step on the recommendation of a departmental committee which had recom-

mended increases in their allowances and we have already announced increases which would cost about Rs. 16 or Rs. 17 crores and I do not want to go into those details because a statement had already been made. The committee which approached that problem with sympathy and understanding came to this conclusion. It was not done light-heartedly . . . (Interruptions.) The soldier has to be well fed. If I find that due to this cut in the additional ration, there is some need to augment the rations, I shall not hesitate to give the additional ration. This is the background which I wanted to explain.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: The criterion that the Committee laid down does not apply to Udhampur but only to Srinagar and Jammu.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I know Udhampur has a case. Therefore, I am not completely shutting that out. I am still taking that matter up with my colleague the Deputy Prime Minister, who I may say has shown the greatest understanding of defence matters and on any worth-while scheme in defence that is taken to him, I have met with a responsive chord and I am sure that in this matter also, we will review the position so far as that is concerned.

SHRI GIRIRAJ SARAN SINGH (Mathura): Will you tell me why areas in Kutch and on the western border of Rajasthan, where the desert is, do not come into the category of hot dry areas as far as rationing is concerned?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: This matter has not been raised. The hon. Member made a very fine speech and if he had mentioned it then, I could have collected the information. I will collect the information.

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose —

MR. SPEAKER: There should be an end to this. (Interruption) We are cutting into the time of the other Demands.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: There was the question of disposals. There are two points about the disposals that have been mentioned. One is the approach of the Public Accounts Committee. There, the gravamen of the lapse is that fairly large quantities are lying to be disposed of and thus they are consuming space and rapid steps should be taken to ensure that they are disposed of and the space utilised for something else. This is the recommendation of the PAC. But Shri Madhu Limaye raised the other point that in implementing the disposal policy, we should try to ensure that whatever can be utilised elsewhere should be so utilised because we are a poor country and we should not throw away things merely for the sensation or thrill of having new things. I accept the validity of that point, but I would like to ensure him that before any article is declared for disposal, every department and the various wings of the Government of India and the armed forces have first to see whether they cannot be utilised for some other purpose. Even after it goes to the Director General of Supplies and Disposals, he circularises it to the various departments and if they can be picked up by any other department for utilisation, they utilise it for that purpose.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: When the disposal is much less, it can be dealt with in a proper way.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I am coming to that. After that report, I think over 50 per cent of what has been

mentioned in the PAC report has been declared for disposal and that is awaiting disposal by the Directorate-General of Supplies and Disposals.

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. SPEAKER: We have had enough questions. It will take one more hour if we proceed like this. I am now putting the cut motions to the vote. (Interruptions). I know. He has written to me. I will take it up afterwards. I am now putting the cut motions to the vote. Shri Madhu Limaye has raised another point, about the demands being put to the vote. Before they are put, he can raise it.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH: You told me to write down our questions.

MR. SPEAKER: You have had enough. I am now putting the cut motions to the vote.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: My cut motions—50 and 94—may be put separately.

AN HON. MEMBER: They may be read.

MR. SPEAKER: They have been circulated. I shall now put out motion Nos. 50 and 94 to the vote of the House.

SHRI NAMBIAR: Please read the cut motions, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: These have been circulated and you are expected to carry the papers. I cannot become an agent to read amendments and cut motions. It will be a bad precedent and I will have to do it every time.

The Lok Sabha divided.

*The text of Cut motions Nos. 50 and 94 is reproduced below.

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to restore permanent negotiating machinery for the civilian employees in Defence. (50)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1.".

[Failure to appoint a Wage Board for the civilian employees in Defence. (44)].

Division No. 12]

Ayes

[16.33 hrs.

Adichan, Shri P. C.
 Banerjee, Shri S. M.
 Behera, Shri Baidhar
 Bhagaban Das, Shri
 Bharat Singh, Shri
 Brij Bhushan Lal, Shri
 Chandra Shekhar Singh,
 Shri
 Fernandes, Shri George
 Goel, Shri Shri Chand
 Gopalan, Shri P.
 Guha, Shri Samar
 Janardhanan, Shri C.
 Jharkhandey Rai, Shri
 Joshi, Shri Jangannath
 Rao

Kachwai, Shri Hukam
 Chand
 Kandappan, Shri S.
 Limaye, Shri Madhu
 Mangalathumadom, Shri
 Menon, Shri Vishwana-
 tha
 Naik, Shri R. V.
 Nair, Shri Vasudevan
 Nambiar, Shri
 Nayanar, Shri E. K.
 Nihal Singh, Shri
 Pandey, Shri Sarjoo
 Patil, Shri N. R.
 Puri, Dr. Surya Prakash
 Ram Charan Shri
 Ramabadran, Shri T. D.

Ramani, Shri K.
 Ranjit Singh, Shri
 Reddy, Shri Eswara
 Samanta, Shri S. C.
 Sambhali, Shri Ishaq
 Satya Narain Singh,
 Shri
 Shah, Shri T. P.
 Sharma, Shri N. S.
 Shastri, Shri Raghavir
 Singh
 Sondhi, Shri M. L.
 Suraj Bhan, Shri
 Thakur, Shri Gunanand
 Viswambharan, Shri P.
 Viswanatham, Shri Ten-
 neti

Noes

Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
 Bajpai, Shri Shashibhu-
 shan
 Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar
 Barua, Shri Bedabrata
 Besra, Shri S. C.
 Bhandare, Shri R. D.
 Bhanu Prakash Singh,
 Shri
 Bhattacharyya, Shri
 C. K.
 Chatterji, Shri Krishna
 Kumar
 Choudhury, Shri J. K.
 Dalbir Singh, Shri
 Das, Shri N. T.
 Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas
 Dass, Shri C.
 Deoghare, Shri N. R.
 Deshmukh, Shri B. D.
 Dinesh Singh, Shri
 Dixit, Shri G. C.
 Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri
 Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
 Gavit, Shri Tukaram
 Ghosh, Shri Bimalkanti
 Ghosh, Shri P. K.
 Girja Kumari, Shrimati
 Gupta, Shri Lakhan Lal

Hem Raj, Shri
 Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
 Jagjiwan Ram, Shri
 Kahandole, Shri Z. M.
 Kamala Kumari, Shri-
 mati
 Kasture, Shri A. S.
 Kavade, Shri B. R.
 Khadilkar, Shri
 Kripalani, Shrimati
 Sucheta
 Krishna, Shri M. R.
 Kushok Bakula, Shri
 Lakshmikanthamma,
 Shrimati
 Lalit Sen, Shri
 Laskar, Shri N. R.
 Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
 Maharaj Singh, Shri
 Maiti, Shri S. N.
 Malimariyappa, Shri
 Mandal, Dr. P.
 Mandal, Shri Yamuna
 Prasad
 Mehta, Shri Asoka
 Melkote, Dr.
 Minimata, Shrimati
 Agam Dass Guru

Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
 Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
 Mishra, Shri G. S.
 Mohinder Kaur, Shri-
 mati
 Partap Singh, Shri
 Partha Sarathy, Shri
 Patil, Shri Deorao
 Qureshi, Shri Mohd.
 Shaffi
 Radhabai, Shrimati B.
 Raghu Ramaiah, Shri
 Raj Deo Singh, Shri
 Rajasekharan, Shri
 Raju, Shri D. B.
 Raju, Dr. D. S.
 Ram Dhan, Shri
 Ram Dhan Das, Shri
 Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
 Ram Swarup, Shri
 Ramshekhar Prasad
 Singh, Shri

Randhir Singh, Shri
 Reddy, Shri M. N.
 Saha, Dr. S. K.
 Salve, Shri N. K. P.
 Sambasivam, Shri
 Sarma, Shri A. T.

Sen, Shri Dwaipayan	Siddheshwar	Prasad,	Supakar, Shri Sradhakar
Sen, Shri P. G.	Shri		Swaran Singh, Shri
Shambhu Nath, Shri	Singh, Shri D. N.		'Tula Ram, Shri
Sheo Narain, Shri	Sinha, Shri Mudrika		Verma, Shri Prem
Sher Singh, Shri	Sinha, Shrimati		Chand
Shinkre, Shri	Tarkeshwari		Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Shukla, Shri Vidya	Snatak, Shri Nar Deo		Yadav, Shri Chandra
Charan	Sudarsanam, Shri M.		jeet

MR. SPEAKER: The result* of the division is Ayes 43, Noes 92.

The motion was negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: I will now put all the other cut motions to the House.

All the other cut motions were then put and negatived

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका ध्यान पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी की 20वीं रपट की ओर खीचना चाहता हूँ...

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister might accept it.

श्री मधु लिमये : कमेटी की रपट में सरकार के द्वारा उनको जो खत लिखा गया था उसमें से एक वाक्य यहाँ है :

"The decision to combine the Demands under one without prior approval of the Estimates Committee was taken under a misunderstanding."

तो एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी के सुझावों के बारे में इनको गलतफहमी हुई। पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी श्री इनकी बीच में वातचीत चली और इनकी रपट से ऐसा मालूम होता है कि कोई गास्ता निकला है। अन्त में पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी ने कहा है :

"In the light of the difficulties mentioned in the letter and the

assurance contained in the communication that the provision of funds for each of the services would in the current year be treated as separate and distinct and that no reappropriation of funds as between the services would be carried out and that from the following year the previous form of estimates would be restored, the Committee consider that with this restoration of the status quo the matter may now be regarded as satisfactorily settled."

आग उन्होंने कहा है :—

"Although in the printed budget papers that will be circulated on the 29th February there will be only one composite revenue demand for all the three services, in the Committee's view it is desirable that when the Demands are put to the vote of the Lok Sabha the demands in respect of each of the three services, that is, Army, Air Force and Navy should be put to the vote of the House separately, as in previous years."

यह मेरी मांग है। अगर वह मानते हैं कि रिएंप्रोशिएशन नहीं किया जायेगा तो ठीक है।

MR. SPEAKER: What has the Minister to say in the matter?

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): In this regard, while supporting the point of order raised by my hon. friend, Shri Madhu Limaye, I would like to draw

*The following Members also wanted to note:—

AYES:—Sarvashri Bal Raj Madhok, Kanwarlal Gupta, S. Xavier, J. Sundar Lal and G. Viswanathan.

NOES:—Sarvashri Ganpat Sahai and Chengalraya Naidu.

[Shri P. K. Deo]

your attention to the 45th Report of the Estimates Committee on the same subject. In the concluding paragraph, the committee has stated:

"In view of the position now explained by the Ministry of Finance and the assurance given by them that in the operation of the Demands the same procedure as was followed when the Demands were separate will be followed before voting reappropriation among the Navy, Army and Air Force estimates, the Committee do not propose to pursue the matter further. They would, however, suggest that suitable indication may be given to that effect while presenting the budget for 1968-69."

In this regard I would like to submit that at this stage you cannot separate these three Demands. It could be done only if there had been previous intimation to this effect and the three separate Demands had been circulated to us. Then we could have given our opinion whether these three Demands could be passed by this House or not. Now if these demands are put to vote, it will be against the canons of all parliamentary conventions and practices followed by this House. So, I would submit that these Demands cannot be passed today.

श्री मधु लिम्बे : पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी के चेयरमैन ने स्वयं कहा है।

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: This matter was discussed between the Ministry and the Public Accounts Committee, and I accept the suggestion that had been made by the Public Accounts Committee. So far as the current year is concerned, the difficulty was appreciated by the PAC and they also came to this conclusion that the form in which this Demand is presented in the budget estimates, that form will remain but from the net year we will revert to the practice as it existed before. We have accepted it. Even for the current year, at the time when the Vote on Account was taken, I

understand that the Vote on Account was passed somewhat in the following form: "That a sum not exceeding.... be granted to the President... Defence Services of which Rs.....for army including Defence Production, Rs.... for the Navy and Rs.....for the Air Force". So, if we follow the same form in which we passed the Vote on Account, that will meet the requirements of the situation. With that and the further assurance that we have already given, which has been accepted by the PAC and also by the Comptroller and Auditor-General, that we will not reappropriate from one to the other—this is essential control by Parliament—there is full compliance with the recommendations made by the Public Accounts Committee.

SHRI P. K. DEO: The PAC Report was submitted on 22nd February and it is more than a month. They have slept over the matter. They could have easily separated them.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand No. 4, Demand No. 5 Army, Navy and Air Force separately and Demands Nos. 6 and 104 relating to the Ministry of Defence."

SHRI P. K. DEO: What is your ruling?

श्री मधु लिम्बे : आपने निर्णय नहीं दिया।

MR. SPEAKER: I have put it separately. That is the *nirnaya* that I can give.

The motion was adopted.

[The motions for Demands for Grants, which were adopted by the Lok Sabha, are reproduced below—Ed.]

DEMAND NO. 4—MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 73,56,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of Ministry of Defence."

**DEMAND NO. 5—DEFENCE SERVICES—
EFFECTIVE**

[Army including Defence Production, Navy and Air Force]

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,62,53,33,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of Defence Services, Effective of which Rs. 5,90,57,83,000 shall be for Army including Defence Production, Rs. 31,84,67,000 for Navy and Rs. 1,40,10,83,000 for Air Force."

**DEMAND NO. 6—DEFENCE SERVICES—
NON-EFFECTIVE**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,54,17,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Defence Services—Non-effective."

**DEMAND NO. 104—DEFENCE CAPITAL
OUTLAY**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,08,79,17,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of Defence Capital Outlay."

16.36 hrs.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 1 to 3 and 103 relating to the Ministry of Commerce for which 5 hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members present in the House who are desirous of moving their cut motions may send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move.

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE
(SHRI DINESH SINGH):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, while moving the Demands of the Ministry of Commerce, may I take a few minutes of the House to make some broad observations regarding the working of the Ministry?

16.37 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

श्री मधु लिलये : आप भाषण करने जा रहे हैं या बयान देने जा रहे हैं ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Speaker has permitted him to make a short statement.

SHRI NAMBIAR: Is that on the export-import policy?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He would not take more than 5 minutes or so.

**SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL
(Chandigarh):** Why should there be departure from the usual practice?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Speaker has permitted him.

SHRI NAMBIAR: Is it the carrot-and-stick policy that he is going to announce?

SHRI M. AMERSEY (Banaskantha): On what subject is he going to make a statement?

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH (Pali): He should not be allowed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If it is the contention that it is going to prejudice the debate, that is a different matter. But it will help the debate. He had had the consent of the Speaker.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR (Peer-made): We cannot, under the rules, object to a statement made by a Minister but it is not proper and fair that he is going to make an important statement now. He could have made the statement at least some time before the debate began so that Members could participate in the debate after studying that statement.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has approached the Speaker and has taken the permission of the Speaker to make a statement regarding two specific points.

SHRI M. AMERSEY: What are the two points?

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL: Do the two points relate to something which do not find a place in the Report?

SHRI DINESH SINGH: I am grateful to you for giving me this opportunity. Hon. Members are aware of the rules. I can understand some hon. Members who are new to the House not knowing the rules.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: Under which rule are you speaking?

SHRI DINESH SINGH: Shri Limaye is an old Member and he knows that a Minister is entitled to present his Demands.

Sir, I shall deal with some of the matters which are of some importance to the House. The House is generally aware of the position of our exports and how far the last two years or so we have been experiencing certain difficulties in our exports. Fortunately, however, since June, 1967, some improvement is noticeable.

AN HON. MEMBER: That is given in the Report.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: We owe this recovery partly to improved supply position in the wake of better agri-

cultural crops as well as the increase in our production. May I also say that it has been very heartening for us that we have been able to secure some high-value orders in the face of international competition?

May I now turn to imports? With your permission, I should like to place on the Table of the House the new Import Trade Control Policy for the year 1968-69. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-677/68].

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: Dinesh Singh Red Book.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: It only shows the seriousness with which the hon. Member views the Demands that are presented for the consideration of the House. The Policy Book which the hon. Member is so fond of calling as the Red Book is red in colour and it has been published in two volumes this year. The second volume deals exclusively with import policy for Registered Exporters.

The new Import Policy reflects three major changes which have been made in the need based import policy and which has been in operation over the last year. The first among these relates to the addition of a new dimension, namely, export performance, to the elements which constitute our production-oriented import policy. From now on, industrial units, whether large or small, whether priority or non-priority, whose export performance has been 10 per cent or more of their production will get preferential treatment in comparison with the others. Conversely, in 10 selected priority industries the failure to achieve an export performance of even 5 per cent in relation to production will render the concerned units liable to cuts in their import entitlements.

The second major change we have made is to strengthen the link between inventories, consumption of imported inputs and import licensing in the case of priority industries. The priority units will henceforth obtain import licences by way of replenishment of imported inputs consumed by them in

successive periods of the time preceding their import applications.

The third modification we have attempted is in the sphere of import substitution. We have not only deleted from the permissible list many items local manufactured of which has developed in adequate quantity and reasonable quality but we have also streamlined the institutional arrangements for dealing promptly with suggestions for amending the item-wise policy which are received from time to time.

I am sure the hon. House will expect me to say a few words about the UNCTAD II.

AN HON. MEMBER: At the end.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: It only shows the interest of the hon. Member in anything in which the world is interested. He is only in his shell. He says 'No' to everything that exists in the world. That is my trouble with the hon. Members on the other side.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If it is a big statement, you can lay it on the Table of the House.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: Sir, it was my intention to lay it on the Table of the House. If the hon. Member had so patiently listened to me, this is exactly what I was going to say. My point was only this. If I did not have an opportunity of saying something about that, it will be a little difficult and unfair to the Members who will be speaking immediately after me because they would not have heard what I have said.

श्री मधु लिमये : मंत्री जी को इसे मवेरे रखना चाहिए था। इस बहुत वह बिल्कुल प्रनियमित और इरेंगुलर है। मेरा मताल है कि इसे इन्होंने 12 बजे क्यों नहीं पेश किया? उस तरह कम से कम तीन चार घंटे तो मिल जाते।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let me explain. He approached the Speaker

and the Speaker said that the Demands are coming just now. So, at that time, it was not permitted. Now, he is laying it on the Table of the House. I would permit him to give the broad outlines of it for the benefit of those who will participate in the debate just now.

श्री मधु लिमये : हर एक सदस्य को इन के इस बयान की कापी दे दी जाये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is all right.

Now, does the Minister want to say something?

SHRI DINESH SINGH: I want to say the least; if the House does not want to hear me, I have nothing to say.

श्री मधु लिमये : आप को यहीं चीज पहले करनी चाहिए थी। . . .

एक माननायी सदस्य : हम लोग मंत्री जी को मुनना चाहते हैं।

SHRI DINESH SINGH: My difficulty is that, unlike Mr. Madhu Limaye, I tend to take directions from the Chair. He wants to give directions directly; nobody listens to him. What can I do? He has no business to ask me when and how I should lay the paper on the Table. It is for the Chair to decide it. If only he is a little patient, you would not have to pull him up . . . (Interruptions).

As I was mentioning when this unnecessary intervention took place, I am, with your permission, placing on the Table of the House my statement on UNCTAD-II. There are two aspects which I should, with your permission, like to mention in the House.

I am sure, the hon. members will appreciate that we had the privilege, in this country, of holding one of the world's largest conferences, and certainly the largest U.N. Conference ever held outside their Headquarters . . .

[Shri Dinesh Singh]

“(Interruptions). If the running commentary could die down, we would have a greater opportunity of sharing the views with hon. members.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, order. No interruptions please.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: While it is true that the Conference could not conclusively deal with many issues before it, and to that extent we have all expressed our disappointment with the results of the Conference, and at the same time the Conference could not evolve a comprehensive programme of global strategy of development, nevertheless, there have been some gains which we should equally take into account in coming to a judgment about this Conference. The House will appreciate that this is a continuing Conference; it is not one conference that is held and there is nothing after that. Also we have to bear in mind that this is a United Nations Conference which is held from time to time, that we had the privilege of offering the facilities in this country, and that we are happy, and we can share to some extent the pride, that we have been able to organize this Conference in an efficient manner. But this is a continuing Conference. You do not judge the United Nations by any one meeting of the General Assembly, and likewise, you cannot judge the UNCTAD by any one conference. The real question is whether we have made some gains, whether we have moved forward or whether we have gone back, and that will ultimately decide what success the Conference of this nature, and specially a conference of international co-operation, can or cannot have.

May I submit that while there has been considerable disappointment with the method of taking into account the reasonable demands of the developing countries, and this we have expressed on more than one occasion, there have been some modest gains in such important fields as aid, commodity ar-

rangements, preferences, shipping, insurance, expansion of trade exchanges with developing countries, trading relations between socialist countries and countries having market economies on the one hand and socialist countries and developing countries on the other. I have the feeling that, in the months and years to come, the decisions that we have taken in UNCTAD-II could prove of substantial help to us and to other developing countries in increasing our export income, in seeking solutions for our difficulties in the field of foreign exchange, and in improving generally the infra structure, both national and international, for trade and development. As I have sought to emphasize, UNCTAD II and its various supporting organs are of a continuing organization and the effort that we have made here will have to be redoubled in the future to make gains that we are envisaging for the developing countries.

May I also say that the role that the Indian Delegation played in the deliberations of UNCTAD II is highly commendable and may I take this opportunity to express my appreciation and thanks to those hon. Members of this House who participated in our efforts in the UNCTAD as well as to the other Members of our Delegation whose untiring efforts yielded the results that we had been talking about? They have been modest, as I said. Nevertheless, it is a movement forward.

For me, personally, Sir, it was a matter of great honour and privilege to have presided over such a large organisation and I am grateful to the House and to the country at large for the support that we received during our work in UNCTAD II.

With your permission, Sir, I beg to lay my statement on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-676/68].

DEMAND No. 1—MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:—

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 38,92,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Ministry of Commerce'."

DEMAND No. 2—FOREIGN TRADE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:—

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 69,46,65,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Foreign Trade'."

DEMAND No. 3—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:—

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,90,18,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Commerce'."

DEMAND No. 103—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:—

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 57,48,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending

the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Commerce'."

SHRI M. AMERSEY (Banaskantha): Sir, before I start my speech, I should say that the procedure adopted today has not been exactly very fair. He should have laid whatever he wanted to say on the Table this morning, then we would have got an opportunity to go through it and make certain comments.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I must correct your impression. As I have already said, he did approach and he was advised.... (Interruptions).

SHRI M. AMERSEY: Sir, I am not making an issue of it at all. It is quite all right. But to initiate the debate and answer the same debate appears rather odd.

Sir, we have all heaved a great sigh of relief that the UNCTAD II is over. The relief is because we have witnessed during this period a complete paralysis of the decision-making machinery of the Government, the Commerce Ministry. Of course, indecision is something not new for this Ministry. It is a normal practice. But, in the last few months because of the pre-occupation of the Minister as well as the top bureaucrats of the Ministry...

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI (Guna): In making arrangements.

SHRI M. AMERSEY: . . . decisions have not been taken. Sir, this policy of 'To be or not to be' is no good to the country nor to our economy.

It is said these days that the impulse from above is lacking. I hope now that the Minister is free from the UNCTAD, the impulse to act will come about. Sir, the Ministry this year has not been geared to exploit the large crop that we have this year. India is definitely fortunate this year that we have made a break-through in agriculture and this has to be properly exploited and the exploitation can come through a good and proper ex-

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port policy which will take into account the international prices as well as the interests of the farmers and which depends upon a selective amount of incentives and a coherent and adequate credit policy, a credit policy which is adequate for the farmer, for the trader, for the industry, for all of them and thus improve our export position.

Another thing that has been hampering the marketing of our produce this year has been a complete lack of understanding of forward markets. Hedging facilities are a prerequisite, in a partial or completely free economy, for marketing of agricultural produce. This year we have seen that in some fields like jute . . .

SHRI DINESH SINGH: You want hedging?

SHRI M. AMERSEY: Hedging is always necessary.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: He is referring to untrammelled hedging.

SHRI M. AMERSEY: I am referring to all types of hedging.

Sir, if I am not disturbed in the way these people are doing, I will be able to complete very soon.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: He also had the privilege of disturbing.

SHRI M. AMERSEY: I never disturbed you. Oilseeds, tobacco, cotton and many other cash crops require the type of selective incentives and I am sure, under the guidance of the Commerce and the Finance Ministries we in future may have some incentives whereby the export trade of this country is improved.

Sir, coming to the Textile industry, I am reminded of the words of my colleague Mrs. Tarkeshwari Sinha, viz., baby-kissing. It is more a case of baby-feeding, that this industry has had for a number of years. It has

always exploited the consumer, it has always exploited the farmer, it has always managed to have most favoured treatment from the Commerce Ministry, from the Textile Commissioner's office, etc. In times of difficulties like what we find this year, the industry is completely at a loss. When there is even the least amount of difficulty, it is not geared to face bad times. No doubt the heavy excise duties have played their part but the industry, as the Minister has very often said, has to gear itself up to national interests. The recent demand that has been made by the industry for increasing the cloth prices is completely unjustified. They are today not in a position to sell any of the controlled varieties of cloth at the present control prices. The demand for higher price is illogical and improper. It only suggests one thing, and that is, that the industry today is in a mood to cheat the consumer. This, the Ministry should never allow. The Ministry, through its agencies like the Textile Commissioner, has allowed the industry to have a veto power over a large section of trade as well as important farm and consuming sections of this country. This position should certainly change.

Any criticism of the Commerce Ministry cannot be completed without talking about the work of the STC and the MMTC. We have had an assurance by the Minister this morning that a study will be initiated by impartial economists. The question was as to how the STC and the MMTC have been given monopolies and how they fared as compared to the private trade.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: This is only my hon. friend's interpretation, of what I have said.

SHRI M. AMERSEY: If an assurance is not given, I would like him to give or repeat what he had said when he replies.

A lot has been said about human hair exports by the STC. I would like to give a warning here. We would be losing shortly our largest market, Hong Kong. The reason is this, that Indonesia is competing with us on much better terms. We will be completely losing the market because of the rigidity of the STC in going through the offers of the private trade, as the exports are being channelised through the STC.

17 hrs.

Salt is also the monopoly of the STC and one would see that there is a terrific lack of promotional activity here. Even here, I would like to warn that Japan, our largest consumer we are about to lose as she is very actively making collaboration agreements with partners in Australia for building up salt works. Unless and until we encourage this old industry of ours and we remove this industry from the clutches of the STC, our salt trade would completely vanish and we shall lose our very large customer i.e., Japan.

Recently, the STC has taken over wool. They have made a complete mess in the allocation of imported wool. Wool imported by spending lakhs and lakhs rupees worth of foreign exchange is remaining completely unutilised. Raw wool and shoddy wool is not being distributed to the normal sector but only to the decentralised sector manufacturing hosiery and other allied goods. The long-established practice of distributing wool to spinners has been thrown overboard for reasons best known to the authorities. The present method of importation of this scarce raw material through the STC will not serve the industry, and as a matter of fact, there is great discontent in the trade as well as industry and something should be done by the hon. Minister about this.

Coming now to the MMTC, I would just like to touch on one point and

that is in regard to manganese and ferro-manganese. There is a very heavy accumulation of stocks. Mines are closing down. A flourishing industry in the hands of private trade has been nationalised and taken over and the exports are being channelised through the MMTC, the exports have suffered and gone down. Something must be done quickly to see that the MMTC does not enjoy any more monopoly over these items.

Coming to the UNCTAD, the failure of the UNCTAD was a foregone conclusion. It was a completely foregone conclusion because the timing was bad. It is not that the Government could be blamed for it. I do not blame the Ministry or the Government at all. As a matter of fact, we had the privilege of having our own Minister as the chairman of this Conference, and I must say that he personally made certainly a very good job presiding over it. I have gathered this impression by talking to quite a few delegates. But as I have said the timing has to be blamed. There is an international monetary crisis. It was looming over the horizons for a number of months. The squabbles of the 77, the vested interests of the rich nations and the hypocrisy of the communist bloc were largely responsible for the failure of the UNCTAD. The communists made a lot of publicity that they were going to give special favoured treatment, that they were going to come out with special offers, that a special Minister was going to come here and so on all this was a lot of loud talk and empty vessels making a lot of noise but nothing happened out of it and the conference has failed.

Whilst on the UNCTAD, I would like to know one thing from the hon. Minister. I would like to ask of him a pointed question whether the reports in the foreign press regarding bug-bugging of conferences had been true. With your permission, I would read

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out a report from the London *Times* of the 15th, which reads thus:

"Bugging of UNCTAD talks alleged (From our own correspondent)

Delhi: March 14: A serious diplomatic dispute has developed behind the scenes at the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, with several Western nations suspicious that their private and confidential talks have been bugged by under-developed countries. Suspicions were aroused by the discovery of an unauthorised loudspeaker which was connected to the main communications system and microphones in the committee rooms. The loudspeaker was located in the office of a senior member of the Indian Ministry of Commerce, after secret talks between Dr. Raul Prebisch, the Conference Secretary-General and the group of 77 developed nations were relayed over the public announcement system to the press room and offices in the conference building last week. While the Conference Secretariat insists that the Indian official had no authority to a loudspeaker in his office, the spokesman for the Indian Government denied allegations that the same was used to bug most of the private meetings. The spokesman admitted the existence of the loudspeaker but said that the installation was innocent and authorised."

This is just a very mild comment in the *London Times*, but many more uncharitable and adverse comments have appeared in the rest of the foreign press, and these have done us no good. I think the practice of bugging is universal, but no one is caught doing it. Our trouble was that we were caught.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: The hon. Member need not labour the point and waste the time of the House. We have

answered a question in the House about it. There was no bugging at all. A statement was issued by the UNCTAD secretariat saying there was no bugging.

SHRI PILOO MODY: There were only bugs, not bugging.

SHRI M. AMERSEY: All right. I will forget both bugs and bugging.

Coming to the execution of controls in our controlled economy, the administration needs flexibility of approach which is, unfortunately, completely absent in our present bureaucracy. Adaption to changing circumstances is basically a key to success. There is too much centralisation. Thus we find that decisions are not being taken in time, and trade, industry, commerce, agriculture, everyone suffers. For successful functioning of whatever controls we have, if they are necessary at all, it is absolutely essential that we now decentralise in a big way, giving authority and power to people at the lower levels to function and thus avoid unnecessary delay which is absolutely common today.

As a member from Gujarat, I would like to say a few words about the Kandla free zone. Till today about a crore of rupees have been spent over it. About four or five new factories have come up and their total exports this year is of the order of Rs. 15 lakhs. This is most unsatisfactory.

This matter has to be looked into by the Minister personally and the free zone in Kandla encouraged, because this is the only free zone in the country and the people already interested in it have now a sense of frustration and failure. Newcomers should be given a chance to go there, given monetary, banking and other facilities and should be encouraged to export more and more for the benefit of the country.

A few words about smuggling of goods would not be out of place here. Complete bungling in the matter of promoting export of art silk yarn fabrics has been there. No export worth the name has been made in the last few years. This is basically because there is continuous concentration on viscose yarns which are now completely out of fashion. The world has switched over to other synthetic fibres and mixtures and the case is certainly there for a pragmatic approach to the future of our handloom and powerloom industries whereby this concentration on viscose and dependence on viscose yarn can be eliminated.

Smuggling of nylon yarn has reached such proportions as to equal in value the smuggling of gold. This fact proves that our handloom and powerloom industries are now wanting more and more of nylon yarns. The Ministry must certainly do something about the importation on a legal basis of these yarns in a bigger way. STC should be given a chance to import more and more of this material.

This is all I have to say.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We have a limited time—five hours for this Demand. I presume the Minister may take about 45 minutes... (*Interruptions*). I want to accommodate at least 4-5 members from this side. I am only saying that they shall have to confine their remarks to fifteen minutes. Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani.

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI (Gonda): I shall race as fast as I can. This morning's paper carried the news about the Stockholm meeting of the Finance Ministers of the gold pool countries. This was a very important meeting against the background of the recent gold crisis in Europe. We were all waiting very eagerly to see what they would decide. Fortunately, they have reaffirmed the present official price of gold. So the crisis for the time being at least is averted. But the future is not very hopeful or

bright. For the first time in this Conference, France openly demanded a rise in the price of gold. What does it mean? That means that the war between the United States and France over this issue continues. That also means something more. The US balance of payments position is very difficult and there is no sign of the ending of the Viet-Nam war. If the Viet-Nam War continues and the U.S. balance of payments position also continues as it is, it is obvious that the U.S. has no alternative but to cut down its aid programme. The U.S. is at present giving aid to the world upto three billion dollars. I see the writing on the wall, that our aid from the U.S. will be cut down. How is it going to affect our economy? Have we taken any steps to meet such a situation? I should like the Minister to spell them out, if not today—perhaps it will be difficult to do so today or tomorrow—in the near future as to what steps he wants to take in order to meet the very difficult situation that is looming before us. One of the ways by which we can meet the situation is by increasing our export reducing our imports. I am sorry that the announcement about the new export policy came so late. I was not able even to hear them because of the disturbances. From whatever little I could hear, I feel that it will help to increase exports. It embodies certain pragmatic decisions. Some pressure will be placed on the industry to make them orient themselves towards export trade. The subject of import substitution has also been touched upon. All this is good. We must boost our exports because we have a mounting debt servicing obligation. Both to meet the aid shortage as well as meet the debt servicing obligation, the only way is to increase our foreign trade.

Let us see what has been the trend of foreign trade during the last few years? The Ministry has given us figures of export-import trade only for the last eleven months and these figures show that there is a deficit of Rs. 752 crores. If we project it to

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the whole year, it will become Rs. 806 crores. So, our deficit this year is Rs. 806 crores. The problem is how to meet this as against the lowering prospect of foreign aid? Our economy is a crisis stricken economy. We may call it "inflationary, recession economy" etc. In such an economy, foreign trade has assumed special significance, particularly export trade. Now, what has been the position during the last decade regarding our trade? In the last decade foreign trade of other trading countries has improved very much. The volume of trade had increased to about double. But as far as we are concerned, our position has been more or less stagnant. I do not say it is receding; it is stagnant. I think our policy-makers and planners were a little complacent because there was the cushion of sterling balances and they thought they would be able to carry on with that. But we know what is the position of our sterling balances now. These have been dwindling fast and we are now in a very difficult situation. During the third Plan, the spell of stagnancy was broken for a little while, and 1964-65 was a good year. We did a little more of trade in 1964. The Government took many steps, to improve their organisational structure. For instance, the Export Promotion Council came into being; so also the Institute of Foreign Trade; the export houses were started as well as the Federation of Exporters. Efforts were made to diversify export trade as well as to take liberalisation measures. But in spite of all these—they were good steps, and 1964-65 was a good year. But 1966 was a bad year. There was recession and devaluation came. After devaluation, we took certain major steps towards export promotion. The Government decided to give greater cash assistance to the exporters. Then they gave cash incentives and entitlement in respect of engineering and chemical industries. Then steps were taken to strengthen credit arrangements. Provision for indigenous raw materials at inter-

national prices for selected export was also announced by the Government. They were all good steps. Last year, during the budget, certain export reliefs, for instance, on hessian, sacking and manganese etc. were declared. All these step were taken to improve our export position. Again recently, during this year's budget, certain relief in export duty has been announced, taking a review of the recent trends in international demand and the pricing of Indian goods. All these measures are good. And in the last few months, as the Minister has just now stated there has been a little sign of going up, some signs of buoyancy. But taking it all in all, the position is not yet satisfactory.

The Government's own Economic Survey says that the "export earnings for five years ending 1967-68 present a picture of stagnation in contrast to increase in the earlier years of the Third Plan." That is the position. The question is, how to meet this situation and what steps to take? For the export promotion policy, stability and certainty are essential ingredients. But, at the same time, it is equally important that we should modify our policy in the light of emergent situation. A difficult situation has arisen, and in this situation, what is the strategy to be adopted? We should have some mobility and manoeuvrability so that we can take stock of the situation and introduce changes quickly whenever necessary. First, there must be a very well-conceived export policy. Secondly, not the least important, the policy should be properly implemented. The Government has been considering for a long time an export policy resolution. I do not know what has happened to it. It will be good if the resolution is expedited.

Then, another matter to which the previous speaker also referred is delay in decision-making. The delay in decision-making is endemic in the whole Secretariat, in all the departments. Where we have to deal with export,

where we have to compete with the commercial world and we have to deal not only with Indian commercial world but with the international commercial world, quickness is of the essence. So, let there be attention paid to the question of having a decision-making body within the Government so that decisions are taken quickly, things are not delayed and opportunities are not lost due to unnecessary delays.

Export duty needs further rationalisation. I do realise the need to protect revenue. But, at the same time, we must see which of the export duties have an inhibiting effect on the progress and development of a particular industry. Wherever such an effect is adversely affecting the production of the industry, we should either reduce or withdraw the export duty. Because we should take a long-range view, and realise that if an export industry develops the Government can earn much more than what they are earning at the moment from export duty. Therefore, how well and scientifically such adjustments be made is the test of the success of our policy.

We should also take advantage of the technological developments that are taking place in the world to develop our export industry. And, at the same time, industries should try to achieve economies on scale. While coming to the question of economy, our industry, both here and abroad, is suffering because of high cost of production. Here we must understand this plain fact that we have to compete in the world market. We cannot expand our trade when our products are too highly priced. Therefore, it is essential that this important subject of cost reduction should be gone into very carefully both by the Government as well as the industry.

Along with exports, come imports. Imports must be restricted. But what steps have we really taken in this regard? What atmosphere has been

created in the society to prevent the use of imported materials? In pre-independence days, whenever we gave the call of *swadeshi*, people took to *swadeshi*. Today there is very great need to cut our imports, but that atmosphere is not there. The true test of the success of our policy is how much cooperation we get from the people and to what extent there is reduction in the use of imported goods by the people in general.

The previous speaker mentioned about STC. STC was organised to boost exports, but I am afraid its performance leaves much to be desired. He mentioned nylon and wool deals—how bad quality stuff has been dumped on the industrialists and they were compelled to take it. Apart from that, I feel STC should confine its energies to big items involving big amounts. But it is trying to dabble in handloom and handicrafts and cottage industries. A couple of years back STC said that shoe exporting to East European countries will be done by them. But the result was that the chappal which was finding a good market in the area came down to a great extent. This shows that smaller items can be managed better by the private industry rather than by STC. A couple of years ago, Rs. 1½ or Rs. 2 crores worth of Madras Bleeding was purchased and this is lying somewhere in Madras as dead stock. We do not know why? The STC's working needs to be improved. It is meant for commercial purposes and its financial rules and administration rules should be different from the normal Government departments where the working is slow. If we want STC to be really a useful institution, we should change the rules so that it can function more effectively and efficiently.

The previous speaker criticised that the holding of the UNCTAD was untimely. To some extent, it is correct criticism. In fact, the *London Economist* contained an article in its January issue which said that the developing countries should not expect much. The developed countries were rather

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shy at the present moment, they had a protectionist attitude, etc. Therefore, we should not hope for much to come out of it. I do not think if India had said that the conference should not take place now, India alone could have succeeded in delaying it, because it was due much earlier and in fact it had been delayed from time to time. Whatever it may be, UNCTAD has taken place.

Our experience of the UNCTAD was very interesting. During the plenary sessions, the representatives of developed countries from both the blocs—socialist and non-socialist—made very beautiful speeches expressing fine sentiments about the developing countries. We were given to hope a lot. But when we went to the committees where really we had to come down to brasstacks, from the very beginning they adopted a rigid pose and they were not willing to budge an inch forward. In a document called the OECD document they had spelt out their position *vis-a-vis* the demands of developing countries and they refused not to go half an inch beyond that. On the one side we saw the militant African group, united and very conscious of what they want or do not want. On the other side, there was a reluctant developed group, hesitating to take even one step forward. And I am afraid the role of the Socialist countries was also not so very bright as it has been made out by some people here. Their talk was very good and their attitude was very sympathetic. But when it came to brasstacks, they too did not come forward to help. For instance, I was greatly surprised when the resolution was moved regarding aid of one per cent GNP by the developed countries, the Socialist countries did not vote for it. Since it was accepted in principle, the Socialist countries should have voted for it. But they preferred to wait and see. So, the achievement is not much.

But, at the same time, I will not say that there is no achievement. As the Minister has told us before, in an international negotiation of this kind, you do not get everything at one time. It is a continuous process. We have succeeded in the matter of preferences in establishing a continuing machinery and a time schedule has been drawn up that within the time schedule certain things will be done. I never thought that we will be able even to get this. But we did succeed in getting it. As a result, therefore, the negotiations will go on, the dialogue will go on and a progress report will come from time to time.

So, we cannot say that the UNCTAD has been a total failure. From our point of view, UNCTAD has not been a failure because for the first time we opened our windows to the foreigners, foreign trade and commerce. Many of them did not know anything about India. Of course, this does not speak well of our external publicity. A Chilean delegate who came to this conference was suffering from a certain disease, for which medicine is available in every part of our country. But that delegate was not sure whether he will be able to get that particular injection in India. That was his idea or conception of the development in India. So, they have gone back with the knowledge and conviction that we can function and develop. They have an idea of the level of our development. The way in which we conducted the conference and made arrangements for the conference has shown them that we are not inefficient people. We can take advantage of aid and trade opportunity that may come in our way.

One good point about the UNCTAD I want to emphasize is that the 77—really there were more than 77—held together. It was not an easy task. It was a very difficult task because there was clash of interests among the

developing countries. Some of them are partially developed and some are less developed. So, there was certainly clash of interests among them. But, in the interest of unity, some of the countries sacrificed their interests. Often the resolutions had to be watered down to satisfy all interests. Unity among nations is very important because when global negotiations are going on, if there is strength behind a group, then that group can successfully press their point of view and can succeed in negotiations. Therefore, these are some of the points in favour of the UNCTAD. Besides, against the background of the UNCTAD we will be able to enter into many bilateral arrangements with other countries which will be of benefit to the country.

As the time at my disposal is short, I will just mention two more subjects. One is the problem of our unutilized capacity. Secondly, the cotton textile industry is in the doldrums and in a very bad shape economy of India. It was a springboard of the industrial development in India. Even now it occupies a pivotal position. But year after year it is now coming down. In 1964 we produced 965 million kilograms of yarn; today we are producing only 896 million kilogram. In 1964 we produced 4,654 million metres of cloth. Today we are producing only 4,098 million metres. It is steadily going down. The same is the position in the employment situation. At the same time, I feel that the situation is not so bad that it is irrecoverable. These days the industrialists are meeting and they are placing their demands before you. You have to look to their demands, not from the point of view of resistance, not with the outlook that they are always unreasonable in their demands, but from the point of view of how you can sit together and find a solution to this problem, because this is one of our major and bigger industries. I would suggest that a committee be appointed to go into the whole question. You should ask that

committee to give its report within a month, suggesting some immediate solutions.

One of the problems facing them is that of uneconomic units. Since I have no time, I cannot elaborate on this, but I have sufficient experience in UP, where I saw how the uneconomic units both in the sugar and textile industry are dragging down the industry and the economy. It is not possible for the industrialists alone to solve this problem. Therefore the Government and the industry should together see how this big problem could be solved because as long as we have a large number of uneconomic units they will be a drag on the industry and retard our economic progress.

Most important, there should be a dialogue between the industry and the Government. So far we talked at them. They say something to us and we say something to them. Instead of talking at them, let them talk together. It appears that we are not talking on the same wave length. Let us at least talk on the same wave length. Let us understand each other. Let there be—in one of the articles a very interesting phrase was used—"an effective line of communication; there should be a fertilizing exchange of ideas with those whom you want to influence."

Unless there is a proper dialogue between the two we we cannot develop because, whatever he said, this country is still mainly a market economy country. Private industry is there and we have to get the best out of them and help them. That can be done when there is a proper rapprochement between the two.

श्री ओचन्द्र गोप्ता (चण्डीगढ़) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, विसी भौंगी की समृद्धि, सम्पन्नता ग्रथवा उस का वैभव उस के भार के ऊपर निर्भर है श्री इन दृष्टि से मैं

[जी श्री अधिकारी गोयल]

समझता हूँ कि इस मंत्रालय का भार एक बुद्धिमान नवयुवक के ऊपर सौंपा गया था ताकि देश की समृद्धि को प्राप्त कर के वह देश की आर्थिक स्थिति का चित्र बदलें। मगर आज हमें उन के विभाग की ओर से, उन के मंत्रालय की ओर से जो वृत्त-पुस्तिका मिली है, उस को देख कर एक प्रकार की मायूसी या निराशा होती है। पिछले वर्ष, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह कहा गया था कि देश की आर्थिक अवस्था या देश का व्यापार या वाणिज्य हमें इस कारण नहीं सुधार पाये कि दो कठिनाइयों उन के मार्ग में आईं—2 सूखे के वर्ष और पाकिस्तान की तरफ से हिन्दुस्तान पर आक्रमण, जिनके कारण देश का उद्योग नष्ट-झट हो गया तथा देश की आर्थिक स्थिति को बहुत बड़ा घटका लगा। लेकिन मैं यह निषेद्धन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस वर्ष तो इस प्रकार की स्थिति नहीं थी। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हिन्दुस्तान दुनिया के उन देशों में से है, जो आज से केवल 300 वर्ष पहले दुनिया का सब से समृद्धशाली राष्ट्र था, जिसको सोने की बिंदिया के नाम से याद किया जाता था। आपको याद होगा, कोलम्बस जिसने अमरीका की खोज की, वह एक छोटे समुद्री मार्ग के हारा हिन्दुस्तान पहुँचना चाहता था, ताकि हिन्दुस्तान के साथ व्यापार सम्बन्ध जोड़ कर अपने देश का भाग्य उदय कर सके। हिन्दुस्तान की खोज में उस को अमरीका नाम का एक नया देश मिल गया। इसी प्रकार वास्कोडिगामा भी हिन्दुस्तान छोटे रास्ते से पहुँचने की वृद्धि से आया था ताकि हिन्दुस्तान के साथ उन का व्यापारिक सम्बन्ध हो सके और उन का देश भी समृद्धशाली बन सके।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमें यह भी पता है कि अंग्रेज लोग जब हिन्दुस्तान में आये, तो व्यापार करने की नियत से आये थे, हिन्दुस्तान में साम्राज्य स्थापित करने की नियत

से नहीं आये थे। एक अंग्रेज लेखक ने लिखा था—वी केन हैर विद ए बैलैस एच्ड काउन्ड बैकरसेल्व्ह इन पावर—हम तो हाथ में तराजू लेकर व्यापार करने की नीयत से हिन्दुस्तान पहुँचे थे, परन्तु हिन्दुस्तान की स्थिति ने यहाँ का साम्राज्य उन को प्राप्त करा दिया। किसी भी देश का व्यापार उत्तम है वह ठीक दिशा में चल रहा है—इस की एक ही कस्टी है और वह यह है कि जिस देश का व्यापार सन्तुलन, ट्रेड बैलैस उस देश के पक्ष में है, वह देश समृद्धि की ओर जायेगा लेकिन जिस देश का व्यापार सन्तुलन उस के विरुद्ध उस देश का व्यापार, उस देश की आर्थिक स्थिति हमेशा चाटे की तरफ जायेगी, विनाश की ओर जायेगी।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब हम इस वृत्त-पुस्तिका की ओर नजर डालते हैं—विशेष कर सका 10 पर—तो हमें दिखाई देता है कि 1966 में हमारे देश का जो व्यापारिक सन्तुलन था, वह माइनस 6 67.26 था यानी इतना हमारे विरुद्ध था, लेकिन अब 1967 में जब हम देखते हैं तो यह सन्तुलन पहले से भी ज्यादा बिगड़ कर, खराब हो कर 751.91 हो गया है। जिसका अर्थ यह है कि पिछले वर्ष जिन कठिनाइयों का उल्लेख किया गया था—सूखे के दो वर्ष और पाकिस्तान का हमला—इन कारणों के न होने हुए भी, एक साधारण वर्ष होते हुए भी, एक नार्मल ईयर होते हुए भी हमारे देश का व्यापारिक सन्तुलन बिगड़ा है।

जहाँ तक आयात का प्रश्न है, पिछले वर्ष यह कहा गया था कि आम आयात को हम रोकना चाहते हैं और अपने देश के नियर्ति को बढ़ाना चाहते हैं। परन्तु उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जहाँ 1966 में 1554.29 करोड़ रुपये की आयात हम ने दूसरे देशों से की थी, 1967 के अन्दर हम क्या देखते हैं—हमारी

आयात 1554. 29 करोड़ रुपये से बढ़ कर 1856. 64 करोड़ रुपये तक जो पहुंची है जिसका अर्थ मह है कि जिस चीज का हमने इलाज करने का प्रयत्न किया, उस का इलाज नहीं कर पाये । अपने देश का आयात बढ़ रहा है, लेकिन जो व्यापारिक सन्तुलन है, वह हमारे देश के बिक्रद होता जा रहा है ।

मैं इस सिलसिले में चार पांच आइटमज की तरफ आपका ध्यान विशेष रूप से खोचना चाहता हूँ । चाय के व्यापार में हमने अपने देश का जो निर्यात है, उसमें उन्नति की है, लेकिन उस का कारण क्या है ? उसका कारण यह है कि लंका का चाय का उत्पादन उतना नहीं दूआ जितना होना चाहिये था तथा मण्डियों की कीमतों की प्रतियोगिता में हम लोग उन से आगे निकल गये, इस कारण वे पीछे रह गये तथा हमारी चाय का निर्यात इस वर्ष अच्छा दूआ है, बढ़ा है । लेकिन मैं अपने बाणिज्य मंत्री का ध्यान इस बात की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि हमेशा वह इस बात की अपेक्षा न करें कि लंका की स्थिति और चाय का उत्पादन उसी तरह रहेगा । अगर हमें उन के साथ प्रतियोगिता में आना है, अगर हमें दुनिया की मण्डियों में चाय के लिये जगह बनानी है तो मैं समझता हूँ कि हमें इस दृष्टि से अपने देश की चाय के उत्पादन की ओर ध्यान देना होगा, दूस की क्वालिटी की तरक ध्यान देना होगा तथा दुनिया में नये बाजार ढूँढ़ने होंगे, नई मार्केट्स तलाश करनी होगी ताकि हमारी चाय का निर्यात इसी प्रकार उन्नति करता जाय ।

भी विनेश सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जो आंकड़े उहोंने पढ़े हैं, उन से सदन के समने सही तस्वीर नहीं आई । जो आंकड़े यहाँ पर पिछले साल और इस साल के दिये हैं, यदि आप उन को देखेंगे तो आपको मालूम होगा कि आयात कम हुआ है तथा

निर्यात इस साल पिछले साल की अपेक्षा ज्यादा हुआ है . . .

श्री अब्दुल गोपल : मैंने आपकी किताब से ही आंकड़े पढ़ कर देखा है ।

श्री विनेश सिंह : आपने अब मूल्यन का रूपाल नहीं किया, आपने डालर के बाब का विचार किया है ।

श्री अब्दुल गोपल : डालर के हिसाब से कम पड़ता है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, चाय के सम्बन्ध में मैंने निवेदन किया । उसी प्रकार मैं मछली उद्योग के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ । मछलियों के लिये भी हमें दुनिया की मण्डियों में ज्यादा अच्छी मार्केट्स मिल सकती हैं । मछलियों का व्यापार बढ़ाने की दिशा में इस के निर्यात की दिशा में हमें ज्यादा गम्भीरता से विचार करना चाहिए, क्योंकि यह एक ऐसी वस्तु है जिसके लिये हमारा एक अच्छा भविष्य हो सकता है । यही स्थिति कहवे की है । इन्जीनियरिंग के माल की भी हमें अच्छी मार्केट दिखाई दे रही है, इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस दिशा में भी हम लोग ज्यादा ध्यान दें । जिस बीज में हमारा व्यापार कम हुआ है—वे हैं चमड़े का माल, जूता, चप्पल आदि, मैगनीज अस्ट्रक्ट तथा सूती कपड़ा । सूती कपड़े का माल, इस चालू वर्ष में 2 कराड़ 46 लाख वर्ग मीटर हमने संसार के देशों को कम भेजा है । कपड़ा उद्योग हमारे देश का एक बहुत उत्तम उद्योग है, लेकिन उसमें भी हम दुनिया के देशों को ढाई करोड़ वर्ग मीटर कम भेज पाये हैं इस दिशा में गम्भीरता से विचार करना होगा कि इस के क्या कारण हैं तथा उन कारणों के हिने दूर करना होगा तथा दुनिया के देशों में इस के लिये हमें नई मार्केट्स तलाश करनी होगी । आज जब हम व्यापार के आंकड़े देखते हैं तो पता चलता है कि हमारा व्यापार तीन चार मूल्यों के साथ है, अमरीका, प्रेट किटेन, जापान और कुछ रूस के साथ है ।

[श्री श्री चन्द गोयल]

लगभग 58 प्रतिशत हम रा जो आयत है वह इनके साथ है। इसलिए मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हमें विशेषकर अफीको देशों और एशिया के देशों में मार्केट तलाश करनी होगी ताकि हमारे निर्यात के लिए प्रोत्साहन मिल सके।

एक बात मैं संयुक्त राष्ट्र व्यापार तथा विकास सम्मेलन के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I must caution the hon. Member; the second speaker of his Party will not get even two minutes.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL: My Party has 20 minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No; 18 minutes. He has already taken 11 minutes. If he is continuing, it is alright, I have no objection, but the second speaker will not get any time.

श्री श्री चन्द गोयल : मैं एक मिनट में समाप्त कर रहा हूँ।

मैं ने पिछले वर्ष अपने वाणिज्य मंत्री को एक सुशास्त्र दिया था कि यह जो संयुक्त राष्ट्र व्यापार तथा विकास सम्मेलन अपने देश के अन्दर होने जा रहा है वे उसका लाभ उठायें। दुनिया के विभिन्न देशों के प्रतिनिधि जो कि यहां पर आयेंगे उनकी उपस्थिति वा लाभ उठाकर उनसे कुछ व्यापारिक संधियाँ करने का प्रयत्न करें। मैंने जो प्रश्न किया था उसका संतोषजनक उत्तर यहां पर नहीं दिया गया था। अब मैं पूछता चाहता हूँ कि विभिन्न देशों के प्रतिनिधियों की यहां पर उपस्थिति का लाभ उठाकर उन्होंने किन देशों के साथ व्यापारिक संधिया की है या समझोते किये हैं, जिन से कि भारत-वर्ष को लाभ पहुँच सकेगा। अज दिलाई तो यह देता है कि सम्मेलन का जो बड़ा उद्देश्य था कि दुनिया के पिछे हुए

देशों का जीवन स्तर और उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए पा उठाये जाय उस दृष्टि से यह सम्मेलन पूर्णतया असफल रहा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यहां तक हमारे भारतवर्ष का सम्बन्ध है उस दृष्टि से हमन क्या लाभ उठाया है, इसका उत्तर मर्वा महादया दे।

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul): The Commerce Ministry, *inter alia*, has been entrusted the control and supervision of export trade of our country. Any Ministry which carries and specially in a developing country, which carries the burden of its export trade, carries a very heavy responsibility, so far as its contribution to the country's economic growth and economic prosperity is concerned. I may submit that, the responsibility of the Commerce Ministry is delicate and important because the success in organizing exports of the country is an indicium of the successful culmination of the entire economic pursuits of the country as a whole. If one were to collate and critically examine the trends of foreign trade in the last decade or so, one would find that the position is rather disconcerting. One would find that the situation has been very unhappy, because gradually year after year we are being edged out in respect of our traditional exports to world market in terms of percentage. What we are now supplying to the world market; in many of the traditional items of export for which we once enjoyed either monopoly or near monopoly, are receding and gradually these exports are getting out of our hands. Although the quantum of goods and the value have increased, the percentage of exports of traditional items, as compared to world exports, is fast decreasing; in fact, the export of tea, jute, manganese ore, hides, skins, oilseeds and even textiles in the recent years is declining in terms of percentage. The export of tea,

which used to be above 65 or 70 per cent once upon a time, has receded to less than 47 per cent. This is a very unhappy trend, and a bold and a very determined bid is necessary to order a halt to this most dangerous trend in our foreign trade. Even otherwise, the overall position of the foreign trade in the preceding decade has been rather distressing. We have had continuously deficit balance of trade; from 1961-62 to 1963-64, we had a deficit aggregating to Rs. 425 to Rs. 430 crores, and in 1964-65 it rose to above Rs. 500 crores. In 1965-66 it increased to Rs. 600 crores and in 1966-67 it rose to Rs. 773 crores. This is an unfortunate and lamentable story, I must submit, of our failure to grapple with the challenge of competition in the world and international market. As a result of this rather unsatisfactory export performance, we have been facing a continuous and chronic shortage of foreign exchange so necessary and so vital for our plans and so vital for our industrial needs. It reached an abyss depth of crisis when we could sustain it no longer, and on the 6th June, 1966, had to devalue our currency. Now, countries are forced to adopt devaluation to pay penalty for having followed faulty monetary policies and for having tolerated too much of economic indiscipline in their country. When we had brought about this devaluation our foreign exchange reserves had sunk so low that we had hardly any funds to repay our foreign debts; we wanted the foreign agencies which had given us credit to reschedule the repayment of the debts which had fallen due, and we also wanted some more foreign exchange earnings for our industries and for our plans. In fact, as a last resort, and under the most distressing circumstances, we had to recourse to devaluation. We were told that devaluation was accepted as a lesser evil to wriggle out of the morass in which the country was writhing.

17.45 hrs.

[SHRI G. S. DHILLON in the Chair]

On devaluation so many people have spoken so much and given unprovoked pedantic lucubration and discourses that I am hardly anxious to rush like so many others where the angles might have feared to tread. But even then, there are some aspects of this matter which are important. Even today if we are to reconsider the entire aspect and view it in proper perspective, we may be able to adopt some steps which will help us boost our exports. That is why I would like to make some sub-missions in this connection.

It might be useful to critically examine and consider some of the salient features and the vigorous steps which some other countries that had effected devaluation had taken, and as a result of devaluation they had reaped a rich harvest. It is necessary to see what the conditions precedent and what conditions subsequent prevailed as a *sine qua non* indispensable conditions, to make devaluation a success.

One may look usefully to what happened in England. England devalued by 31 per cent her pound sterling, on 8th September, 1949. At that time, the British goods had become very lightly uncompetitive in the world markets, because at that time Britain was saturated and dripping with inflationary trends. Thereafter, consequent on devaluation in Britain, with a view to bringing about greater monetary discipline, Britain geared up her investment to a higher pitch, and insisted persistently upon a reduction in the cost of production by various means. Now comes the most important aspect, namely, she further imposed serious restrictions, pegging her imports at 80 per cent of the 1938 figures. The result was very spectacular. The dollar deficit of the sterling area running at the quarterly rate of 1000 million dollars in 1947 and 420

[Shri N. K. P. Salve]

million dollars in 1948 turned into a neat surplus of 40 million dollars by the first quarter of 1950; the balance of trade position improved considerably in 1949-50. But it is unfortunate that the Britishers relaxed a little too early. Thereafter, Britain which is known to have stood bravely great distress and which is known to have shown the utmost sense of discipline in the worst days of its peril relaxed a little too early. The result was inevitable. In 1951, the deficit started anew and again the exports fell down. The Britain's case, was thereafter a very sordid story of human weaknesses prevailing over the dictates of reason and rationale.

But then we have the French devaluation which we may study with very great benefits. I consider the French devaluation as a miracle of economic wisdom and sane thinking. France first devalued her franc by 20 per cent on the 10th August, 1957. They did not take any vigorous steps either as conditions precedent or as conditions subsequent to devaluation for bringing about a boost in the exports and, therefore, it did not succeed. But Thereafter, again, on the 28th December, 1958, France once again introduced a new franc, a devalued new franc, and this time when the new franc was introduced, they took very important steps which had a far-reaching effect on her monetary, fiscal credit and trade policies. They made very large scale arrangements for mobilising and augmenting internal and external resources with a view to stabilising the franc itself.

In consequence, the results were most spectacular. Exports doubled from 1215 million francs in 1958 to 2319 million francs in 1959 and imports from the USA into France fell from 2300 million francs to 2119 million francs. From a cossal deficit of 1092 million francs, a trade surplus of 200 million francs was achieved.

This was not achieved purely as a result of devaluation. Devaluation was only one of the measures which France adopted to bring about this achievement.

It would be worthwhile for me to quote a pragraph from a paper which was read in a seminar conducted by the Indian Merchants' Chamber at Bombay entitld 'Challenge of Devaluation' were the author has enumerated the very vigorous steps taken by France to make devaluation a real success. It is not possible for a country to just devalue its currency and expect that the graph of exports will rise. It must mobilise all its resources, internal and external, to bring about discipline and stability in its monetary system.

I quote from the paper:

"Such a remarkable turn of events took place on account of several reasons. First, her exports coming from a partner of the EEC enjoyed a marked preference in member countries. Secondly, her traditional ties with her colonies enabled her to buy her imports cheaper and push up her exports further. Thirdly, the USA was equally interested in enabling France to stabilise her economy because of the former's heavy investment in that country. Fourthly, her devaluation or her attempts to stabilise franc were backed by massive aid provided by various international agencies. For instance, the OEEC channelled \$250 million through European Payments Union for extending France's settlement facilities; IMF gave \$131.25 million of additional stand by credits and US \$ 274 million by way of deferring the repayment of various loans and credits. The Central Banks of UK, West Germany, the Netherlands and Belgium and the Bank for International settlements also extended credits of

the order of \$ 250 million and finally 21 American banks granted a standby credit of \$ 200 million in 1959. These were, of course, supplemented by 250 tons of gold lent by the Bank of France to the Exchange Stabilisation Fund of the country and the other advances that it made in the form of free franc to the Treasury. She also succeeded in holding the indices of wholesale and consumer prices down as compared to those prevailing prior to devaluation. Her credit control policy following the devaluation was so effective as to cushion the effect of devaluation or domestic prices. The prices of her exports fell but fortunately for her the prices of imports also fell as production expanded faster in Europe. Hence there was no deterioration in her terms of trade following devaluation and a Pinay-Rueff economic miracle proved to be completely successful".

As against this, what did we do? Did we bargain with foreign agencies to give us any aid. Even the modicum of care was not taken for reschedule the debt repayments.

One may usefully look at the events connected with devaluation in Yugoslavia. Yugoslavia devalued its Dinar in 1952 and followed other monetary reforms in 1961. In the meanwhile, Yugoslavia so masterly handled the entire market mechanism, so ruthlessly disciplined the entire internal economy, starved its own people of consumer goods but made colossal improvement in the quality and cost of production of exportable goods. What Yugoslavia achieved is again a miracle of economic recovery. A student of economics is amazed to find on studying the trends of economic events in Yugoslavia how well-planned, well-conceived and mature decisions of Government and its intervention in the market mechanism can bring about unimaginable benefits and

advantages in the process of achieving prosperity through centralised planning.

There is one more aspect of devaluation to which I should like to refer, because even now it is not too late for Government to improve matters. It was a very ill-conceived measure that was put into operation that soon after devaluation the various concessions given under the export incentive scheme were withdrawn. An export duty was relieved indiscriminately which, I submit, was a very unwise step. In fact, if the figures were properly analysed, one would find that the withdrawal of the various concessions which had been given under the export incentive scheme had greater adverse effect than the benefits which came about as a result of devaluation. The devaluation of 57 and odd per cent gave an advantage in the sale price to India. But in most of the cases the curtailment of the benefits which had been given under the export incentive schemes was much larger. On the one hand we want to boost our exports by devaluation; on the other hand we withdrew the benefits which were larger and which should have been continued. I think that we tried to put our car in the forward and the reverse gear at one and the same time. The result was that the car goes in the reverse gear. I submit that it is necessary for us even now to consider how we should reorient our entire trade, fiscal, monetary and credit policies to give a real boost to our exports. We must restore liberal and massive incentives for exporters and completely abolish export duty at least on tea and low grade iron ore, and black ore. Otherwise these two commodities will be completely out of world market at not too distant a future.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You forgot the request I made to you earlier when you were speaking sometime ago. Kindly make reference to your notes occasionally.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: I refer the minimum. There are two difficulties. One is, we have to condense so much in so little time, and give figures.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA (Gurdaspur): These are good points. Why don't you let him continue?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The gentleman is advocating a course which is against our rules of Procedure. He may kindly avoid reading the whole speech but make some occasional references.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: I submit, therefore, that we should have taken certain steps which we did not take after devaluation and which were necessary for us to take. We should therefore now with the help of trade and experts in the Government, undertake as far as possible excluding the ICS officers, study of the entire export problem to evolve export policies on a long-term perspective. This committee should recommend operative guide-lines to regulate our export trade.

I now come to the case of iron ore. Goa has been exporting low grade iron ore which is a very-difficult-to-sell item. This trade is on its last legs. Soon after devaluation, a very irrational export duty had been levied on it though it was somewhat rationalised in 1967. As a result of such rationalisation, there was a marginal relief. It is necessary that this export duty on iron ore should be completely abolished. Otherwise, the export of iron ore will shortly come to nil.

The manganese trade is in terrible doldrums. The overall consumption of manganese is increasing in the world. Once we enjoyed a monopoly in the export of manganese in the world market. Today we are in a very unfortunate position. From a study of figures I find that in the past we used to export *inter alia* to Japan, USA, UK, Netherlands, Norway, France, Germany, Spain, Swe-

den and Denmark. But the statistics in 1965-66 and 1966-67 reflect a downward trend in our exports to these countries; especially, to Spain, Sweden, Denmark and France to whom exported about 75,000 tonnes in 1965 but in 1967 it has come down to nil. The same is the position with regard to ferro-manganese trade. The experts are fast receding. The reason is not far to seek. Unfortunately, the MMTC through whom the exports are channalised could not display any aggressive salesmanship as such. It comprises men at the top who are trained in the bureaucratic traditions and they are just not able to understand how to organise aggressive and revolutionary salesmanship. It is impossible for this organisation to go to foreign countries and build up sales. It is unfortunate that the hon. Commerce Minister who is known for his dynamic, realistic and pragmatic approach tolerates all this. How he is able to put up with this lethargy I am unable to understand.

18 hrs.

Sir, a word about the UNCTAD. The UNCTAD, as has been stated by all the Members, so far as India is concerned was a success for it was well-organised. A tribute must be paid to the great endeavours of the Commerce Minister and I must congratulate the Minister, that he did not entrust the organisation of UNCTAD to MMTC or the STC on one and a half per cent commission, for in such case the entire United Nations might have been liquidated.

One more aspect and I have done. I shall finish in a minute. In our export trade, it is necessary for us to ensure that we exercise a very effective control on the quality of our exported goods. We have been lagging behind in this. In this connection, to illustrate how careful we should be about the exports, I should like to draw the attention of the hon. Commerce Minister to what Kautilya in

his *Arthashastra* has observed. While giving instructions to the King as to how maintain the harem he has said at one place about thorough examination of goods. I know the Commerce Ministry cannot maintain a harem today but it must inspect the quality of exportable goods.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: It is very important. I am concluding. This is what Kautilya has said about the inspection of goods going into the harem.

"Passage of all kinds of commodities from or into the harem shall be restricted and shall, after careful examination, be allowed to reach their destination either inside or outside the harem as indicated by the seal-mark (mudras)."

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: I am grateful for your indulgence and intervention. I am finishing. Let there be a mark of quality in everything that goes out and everything that comes in to our country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, may now move the cut motions to Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Commerce, subject to their being otherwise admissible.

SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN (Trivandrum): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Foreign Trade be reduced to Re. 1".

[Fall in Export Trade. (13)]

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Commerce be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to take effective steps for the development of the coir industry. (17)].

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure

of the Ministry of Commerce be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to take more effective steps for the development of the handloom industry. (18)].

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Commerce be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to eradicate corruption in the State Trading Corporation. (19)].

"That the demand under the head Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Commerce be reduced to Re. 1".

[Slow progress of the free trade zone at Kandla. (23)].

SHRI K. RAMANI (Coimbatore): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to earn more foreign exchange after devaluation. (43)].

"That the demand under the head Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to fulfil the export target fixed for textiles and consequent crisis in the textile industry. (44)].

"That the demand under the head Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100".

[False hope given to the people that devaluation will help for more export and earn more foreign exchange. (45)].

"That the demand under the head Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Fall in export of jute textiles and crisis in the jute industry. (46)].

"That the demand under the head Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Shri K. Ramani]

[Failure to nationalise the export and import trade in the interest of the people and stop black marketing. (47)].

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Commerce be reduced by Rs. 100.".

[Failure to take steps to set up a jute mill in Orissa. (53)].

SHRI K. RAMANI: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Commerce be reduced by Rs. 100.".

[Failure to fulfil the promise to give financial assistance to take over closed textile mills in the Madras State. (56)].

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Commerce be reduced by Rs. 100.".

[Upward revision of the cloth and yarn prices several times by the Government in the last year to give more concession to the mill-owners and not giving concession to the consumers. (57)].

"That the demand under the head Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Commerce be reduced by Rs. 100.".

[Failure to take over the closed Ranga Vilas Mills in Coimbatore District of Madras State. (62)].

"That the demand under the head Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Commerce be reduced by Rs. 100.".

[Failure to take over the closed Kalees Waran Mills in Coimbatore District of Madras State. (63)].

"That the demand under the head Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Commerce be reduced by Rs. 100.".

[Failure to take over the closed Vasudeva Industries Mills in the Coimbatore District of Madras State. (64)].

"That the demand under the head Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Commerce be reduced by Rs. 100.".

[Failure to take over the closed Cambodia Mills in Singanallur Coimbatore District, Madras State. (65)].

"That the demand under the head Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Commerce be reduced by Rs. 100.".

[Failure to take over the closed Palamalai Ranganathan Mills in Coimbatore District, Madras State. (66)].

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR (Peeramade): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce be reduced to Re. 1.".

[Failure in following a strict policy of self-reliance and import substitution. (67)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce be reduced to Re. 1.".

[Failure in successfully orientating and diversifying our trade relations with the countries of the Socialist camp and Afro-Asian and Latin American countries. (68)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce be reduced to Re. 1.".

[Failure in effectively fighting against the discriminatory trade policies of the imperialist countries as evidenced in UNCTAD-II. (69)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce be reduced to Re. 1.".

[Failure to enlarge the scope and activities of S.T.C. (70)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce be reduced by Rs. 100.".

[Failure in providing even the notified price of natural rubber to the rubber growers. (72)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce be reduced by Rs. 100.".

[Indiscriminate import of natural rubber last year resulting in untold suffering for indigenous growers. (73)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce be reduced by Rs. 100.".

[Failure in totally avoiding imports of non-essential commodities. (74)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce be reduced by Rs. 100.".

[Failure in taking over sick and closed textile mills. (75)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce be reduced by Rs. 100.".

[Failure in boosting exports after devaluation. (76)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce be reduced by Rs. 100.".

[Failure in protecting several of our export commodities like coir and coir products following devaluation of the sterling. (77)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce be reduced by Rs. 100.".

[Problem facing the cashew industry. (78)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce be reduced by Rs. 100.".

[Problem facing the seafoods industry. (79)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce be reduced by Rs. 100.".

[Failure in solving the crisis in the handloom industry. (80)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce be reduced by Rs. 100.".

[Failure in solving the crisis in the coir industry. (81)].

"That the demand under the head Foreign Trade be reduced to Re. 1.".

[Failure to nationalise import export trade. (82)].

"That the demand under the head Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100.".

[Failure in checking and stopping the evil practice of under-invoicing and over-invoicing. (83)].

"That the demand under the head Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100.".

[Failure in preventing the export of sub-standard goods. (84)].".

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Cut Motions are also now before the House.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur): Mr. Chairman. Sir. I would like to make a few observations about the chronic problem with regard to the handlooms, which we are facing in this country, particularly in my region. Ever since Independence, the problem has become more and more acute. The Government had come forward to offer some ad hoc relief and piecemeal help and all that has not helped the industry in anyway. Even recently, I read in the papers that the All-India Handloom Board which met at Bombay have decided to give some rebate in order to alleviate the situation of the handloom weavers. So, the plight of the handloom weavers is this: on the one side, there is this growing powerloom industry in our country, and on the other side, the mill industry is already there well-established. Apart from the competition in the market, both for powerloom and the mill sector for their raw material, the price

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of yarn is so undependable and they often find themselves in difficulties because of the high price of yarn. Either due to the Governmental policies or due to the shortage of yarn or due to the price of cotton or whatever reason, it affects the poor handloom weaver very much in this country.

I would like to submit that about five to six million people are dependent on this industry. I really do not know whether this industry can very well survive. But still, the present position is, the immense human labour that is involved in this sector, and the question is how to rehabilitate them and how to give them a remunerative income in this industry. In this regard I would like to make a few concrete suggestions. Because the time is limited, I do not think any useful purpose will be served if I go on blaming the Centre or the policy of the State Government that was there before we assumed office. By and large, the problems of the handloom sector which were there before the fourth general elections have become aggravated now. About the introduction of the powerloom, the Congress ministry in Madras was reluctant to do it, because it would throw out of employment the handloom weavers. We are almost facing the same situation today. So, instead of blaming anybody, I would give some concrete suggestions and I would request the minister to give his best attention to these suggestions.

They have got the All India Handloom Board situated in Bombay. I think it was started in October, 1952. I do not know what prompted the Government to locate it there, because Madras and its surrounding areas have predominantly handloom weavers and there is a feeling among them that perhaps the Bombay people would have the least interest in promoting the interests of handloom. I am speaking subject to correction. This is the feeling in the south and one of my colleagues has given a cut motion to the effect that the board

should be shifted to Madras. Let Government probe into it. If it is advisable to keep it in Bombay, I have no quarrel; but if they think that the working of the board and the morale of the industry can be improved by shifting it to Madras, it is high time this was done. They do have an Export Promotion Council at Madras. I would like to plead with the Government that this council should have more powers and funds at their disposal and they should take up more work than what they are entrusted with now.

On page 12 of the report of the Commerce Ministry it is said:

The exports of handloom cloth fell due to shrinkage in its demand in Nepal, Ceylon, U.S.A., Malaysia, U.K. and Nigeria. High prices and stiff competition from Japan, Hong Kong, Pakistan and China and our inability to quickly shift to export-oriented production were responsible for the decline in export earnings from handloom cloth.

What steps have they really taken to see that our textile goods are competitive in the world market? Even with this Handloom Board and the Export Promotion Council, how is it that we are unable to reorient ourselves to the consumer needs of our traditional markets abroad? I suggest that a cell should be created to observe the consumer tendencies in our traditional markets, to see the design, etc. Then let them introduce these things and propagate these kinds of fabrics in the handloom sector in our country. After all, this is a well-established and traditional industry in this country. I am sure our handloom weavers are competent to compete in the world market, provided they are given adequate facilities. This is a very serious matter and I do urge on the Government to create a cell to promote these activities. That would be one solution.

About the price factor, one thing that affects the handloom weavers is the price of yarn. The minister knows that there is a glut in the yarn market and the so-called crisis in the mills are due to that glut, particularly in the southern region. The minister should see to it that there is a permanent machinery to purchase yarn and build up a buffer stock for the purpose of handloom weavers, so that when and where there is a scarcity and there is high price in the market, they can go to the help of the weavers. That would also help them to a very great extent to reduce the cost price of their product.

In addition to these two suggestions, of course, I have to say that our foreign publicity is far from satisfactory and there have been some complaints about that. So, the Government would have to gear up its publicity machinery in the traditional markets for our fabrics.

Then I would like to make another request in this regard. A suggestion was made some time ago during the handloom week in Madras that the people employed in the organised wing of the handloom sector should be given an opportunity to go to the foreign countries in order to promote the sale of the fabrics. I request that this request from the handloom sector should be considered favourably by the Government and they should be given all facilities to go abroad so that they could promote sales in those countries where they have already been selling their fabrics.

Coming to the production and export of tea, there is a very curious passage on page 54 of the Report:

"Total production of tea during 1967 was 379.8 million kg. as against 384.8 million kg. during 1966. There has so far been an increase of 5.00 million kg. during 1967."

According to the figures, it is a decrease of 5 million kg. I wish at least the accounts in the Commerce Ministry are better maintained.

Leaving that apart, I would like to say that Madras has taken up a very ambitious programme to have tea plantations in that State and the hon. Minister is aware of that. With the arrival of repatriates from Ceylon there is necessary for us to rehabilitate them in the existing tea and rubber plantations and also by bringing more areas under tea and rubber plantations in the State. So, I would request the Minister to see that whatever assistance is possible is given by the Tea Board and the Central Government to promote this industry in that State.

Here I would like to make one plea. At present the office of the Tea Board is located in Calcutta. Since the operations of the Tea Board are comprehensive and cover a very wide area, it will be better if it has branches in different areas to look after its work. There can be one such branch in the southern region and, if need be, another one in the northern region. This can be considered by Government and measures taken to implement it.

Then I would like to invite the attention of Government to one problem. Some time back, during the tenure of his predecessor, I had asked a question in this House about the rubber and tea plantations in Andamans and I was told that they were very vigorously pursuing the matter. But I find to my regret that they have not pursued the matter at all. I had been to Andamans a few years back when I found a rubber plantation there is a very neglected condition. The local people told me that rubber can very well be grown there and very fruitful plantations can be raised there.

I was also told that a sort of research was conducted over the feasibility of growing tea there and it was

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found to be quite successful but no action was initiated for growing tea on a commercial scale there. Actually I was given to understand by the then Commerce Minister, when I put a question to him, that they were going to undertake commercial exploitation of the possibility in the Andamans. I wish the present Minister would pursue this matter further.

Then I would like to revert to the cotton textiles business which is closely connected with the production of cotton and all that. I would like to make a few observations on that. Now there is a crisis in the textile industry and the Minister is quite aware of it. I, along with a few Members of Parliament, met him. There is a proposal to close down some of the spinning mills in Coimbatore and other places. The Government is trying hard to solve it. I am appreciative of the interest that the Government is taking in this matter. I would like to urge them to see to it that on no account the spinning mills, or for that matter any other mill, is closed because then there would be the acute problem of labour in that part of the country. If there is accumulated yarn which is beyond the capacity of the mills, I think, it is better for the Government to step in and purchase that yarn outright so that either they can market it outside if they get a market or they can build a buffer stock so that during the time of emergency they can avail of that.

Another very important thing is the cotton prices. I am very happy that the Government is at least consistent in the past one or two years with regard to the maintenance of the price level of cotton. On page 70 of their report they have said this:

"On the other hand, to provide an assurance to the farmer, minimum support prices for cotton were fixed at 5-10 per cent over the corresponding floor prices in the previous year. It was dec-

lared that Government would be prepared to buy whatever quantities of cotton were offered for sale at those prices."

This is a good decision, but how are they going to implement it? What is the machinery to make the farmers understand that there is a floor price at which the Government is prepared to purchase when they are in difficulties? I am saying this because now in certain parts of the country it is likely that there would be a bumper crop. If the bumper crop comes into the market, there will naturally be manipulations and the unscrupulous merchants would exploit that opportunity. The farmers do not know whether there is a floor price, what is the machinery, where to go, where to sell and all these kind of things. When Government has taken such a decision, I would request that immediately, without any further delay, it should be communicated to the State and there should be some machinery to make the farmers understand that the Government is there to help them if the prices fall below that. Also, the machinery should be instructed and activated that in case the floor price is not available to the farmer at the time of the bumper crop, he must be provided and his product must be purchased outright.

Before I conclude I would like to say one thing. People say that it may not be possible to stop the import of cotton altogether because we may need superfine variety for blending and all that. Still, I would say that we should try to restrict it and see that only the minimum amount of cotton is imported into this country. There is enough potential in the country for us to grow cotton by way of increasing acreage and also production per acre. Let the Government think on those lines to improve the situation.

May I say a word about UNCTAD because everybody was saying about UNCTAD? I do not want to say anything about UNCTAD as it is not compulsory that I should say something about UNCTAD. But still I would like to say one thing. When we say that our position with regard to foreign exchange is very delicate, that we are not in a happy position and also that we are going around begging and all that, immediately the Government spokesmen object to it very strongly. I say that after 20 to 25 years, actually, our position has not been strengthened where it should have been strengthened, taking into consideration the geography and the availability of water, weather, etc., for example, I can say about groundnut, cotton and many other crops where we could have increased the yield, we could have promoted our exports and we could have maintained a very comfortable balance of foreign exchange. But they have failed in that.

I would just conclude by quoting one ancient poem. I will not quote it in Tamil but I will just give the meaning of it. That was in different connection but still it is applicable here. It says:

"To cringe for alms is degrading,
to refuse to give it is even more degrading,
to donate a thing is exhilarating,
to refuse to take it is even more exhilarating."

That is the tradition of this land.

Let us live upto the level and raise our standard instead of going around with the begging bowl.

SHRI P. K. GHOSH (Ranchi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Commerce.

We see that while our imports are going up, our exports are not catching

upto the mark. The balance of trade is increasing day by day. I would like to give figures here. The imports in 1966 were to the tune of Rs. 1,554.29 crores and in 1967, they were to the tune of Rs. 1,856 crores which is the figure for 11 months and it will be more if the figure for 12 months is taken. Then, the exports in 1966 were to the tune of Rs. 887.03 crores and in 1967, they were to the tune of Rs. 1,114.73 crores. The balance of trade in 1966 was Rs. 667.26 crores and in 1967, it was Rs. 752 crores.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): May I know from where is he quoting?

SHRI P. K. GHOSH: It is from the Report of the Commerce Ministry, p. 10. That shows that our balance of trade which should have been decreasing day by day is increasing.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: It is the same point that I made out before. There is the devaluation of the rupee. If you take that into account, it has not decreased.

SHRI P. K. GHOSH: Let us hope that it will improve for the better. Exports have increased, but my point is that they have not increased to the extent that the imports have increased. Imports have increased by Rs. 302 crores, while the exports have increased by Rs. 216 crores. Exports have increased; I do not say that they have not, but the balance of trade is also increasing. That is our concern. The maximum bungling is going on in the import-export trade. We find that there are Established Importers; the big people are getting more import licences; the big industries are getting licences for 94 per cent of the raw materials, while the small industries are getting only for 6 per cent. This is the case with regard to Established Importers. But the small importers, the new-comers, do not get much. The Established Importers are getting

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import licences to a large extent. Why should we have these Established Importers? Are we going to perpetuate the Zamindari system? This is Zamindari system in the import trade. I would, therefore, suggest that the international trade should be nationalised; the nationalisation of the international trade will give a large income to the national exchequer, it will lower down the imports and will boost up the exports; we will be able to eliminate the menace of over-invoicing and under-invoicing; we will be able to stop smuggling and misuse of export incentive schemes.

In the import trade, we have created a set of privileged persons—import licence holders; they are privileged persons; we are allowing them to make 400 to 500 per cent profit by giving them import licences. There being no control on the imported articles as well as on the goods manufactured out of the imported raw materials, these people charge the highest that the market can bear. For instance, if the price of a commodity is Rs. 2 and if the market can bear Rs. 8, they will charge Rs. 8, they will not change even one paise less than Rs. 8. I would, therefore, suggest that a government agency should import completely, should take over the import and export trade; they should import the commodities and sell them in lots. By this, our public will not be put to difficulties because the price will not go up that much; at present the importers are charging almost 400 to 500 per cent profit. For instance, if a commodity costs Rs. 2, the Government will be able to sell it for Rs. 6 by auction, but the business community will be selling it for Rs. 8, as is being sold today.

Likewise, I am against the appointment of permanent selling agents by the SIC. This is perpetuating the Zamindari system....

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member may continue tomorrow. Now we have to take up the half-an-hour discussion.

18.30 hrs.

*MAHAJAN COMMISSION REPORT

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. E. K. Nayanar.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): Before taking up the half-an-hour discussion, I would like to make a submission. We are representing Mysore and Mysore members have requested the Chair to allow them to put questions. I do not know whether this has been allowed. I will request you, Sir, to allow us to put questions because we are very much interested in this. This is a special request that I would like to make.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has already allowed.

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM (Chitradurga): No Mysore Member had secured the ballot, but the Speaker allowed me as a special case to put question. This concerns the States of Mysore and Maharashtra primarily.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur): You may kindly read out the names of the Members who have secured the ballot.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This rule is repeated every day and yet these requests are made every time and it has rather become the order of the day. Anyway, those rules were framed by hon. Members themselves.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: We make this request only at times, not every day.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Out of the number of names that came, only four had secured the ballot.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR (Peer-made): The number was 5.

SHRI TULSIDAS JADHAV (Baramati): I have given my name also.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The names are: Shri George Fernandes, Shri Vasudevan Nair, Shri G. Viswanathan, and Shri Randhir Singh.

Shri Tulsidas Jadhav's name has not been balloted but he is there on his own.

I would request hon. Members not to repeat the same performance every day: I would request them to allow these four Members only to put questions.

If hon. Members want they may demand a separate discussion on this from the Hon. Speaker.

SHRI J. MOHAMMED IMAM: I have been allowed as a special case.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the half-an hour discussion be purely a half-an hour discussion.

SHRI RAJASEKHARAN (Kanakapur): Mysore State is also a party. So, Mysore members also should be allowed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This should have been raised at the time of the ballot.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wardiwash): I submit that Mysore Members may be allowed instead of myself. Since they are a party, one or two Members from Mysore may be allowed in my place.

SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL (Ahmednagar): Maharashtra is also a party.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri E. K. Nayanar may try to finish his speech in 10 minutes.

SHRI TULSIDAS JADHAV: I have given in writing that I want to ask only one question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is sending it only just now. But the other Members had sent their names earlier though their names had not been balloted. If they want, let them ask for a separate discussion.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR (Palaghat): The Mahajan Commission's report, instead of solving the boundary question has actually developed clashes on boundaries of the States. We have become tired of the boundary disputes with China and Pakistan...

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: No clashes between States. It has been settled.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR: But we find that even the permanent boundaries of the States within our country are not being settled. This is so because of the unprincipled manner in which the Congress leadership has tried to solve the boundary question. Considering the past history of the question of linguistic provinces, we find that the Congress leadership has acted in an unjustified manner and in a precipitate manner. It was because of this that they got the linguistic province. That was the history of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Maha Gujarat and other linguistic States; they had all raised the demand and died for the linguistic provinces.

Now, let us come to the serious question and the gravity of the border situation between Mysore, Manarashtra and Kerala. When the linguistic States were demarcated in 1956, my party had taken the correct and principled stand that the demarcation should be done taking the village as the unit and boundaries should be demarcated on that basis. When the State of Andhra Pradesh was created, both Madras and Andhra Pradesh had accepted that the boundary demarcation should be done with the village as the basis. The result was that the boundary question has been solved once and for all and there is no boundary dispute between those two States now.

[Shri E. K. Nayanar]

The Mahajan Commission was appointed in 1966, its work started on 15th October and its report submitted on the 27th August, 1967. The Commission was appointed by the Government of India after the Congress Working Committee had passed a resolution to that effect in order to settle the boundary dispute between Maharashtra and Karnataka. Even at that time, the Kerala people had protested. I have carefully gone through the Mahajan Commission's report on the question of border disputes between Mysore, Kerala and Maharashtra, and I have come to the conclusion that the recommendations of the commission have been based on unprincipled and motivated stand and as such the report would not help to solve the border issues of the linguistic State structure of the Indian union; on the other hand, it would further intensify the conflicts and lead to the disruption of the Indian Unity. The commission itself accepts in its report that its work was done in an unprincipled manner.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA (Gurdaspur): No, let him not say that.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR: Let us see the commission's own confessions. The commission says:

"It seems to me that there is no scientific yard-stick in deciding matters which concern huge populations and their well-being. The decision is taken at the political level and is subject to political pressures."

"It may be the death of a person who has been fasting for the cause or it may be threatened fast unto death of another person. To meet such political situations at the political level, the leaders of the country evolved a solution and asked a boundary commission to demarcate areas according to their political decisions. I have not been able to discover

any scientific formula evolved by social or other sciences that a village unit is a proper yardstick for attaining linguistic homogeneity. Happily in the appointment of this Commission, no yardstick... or village unit has been laid down by the Government of India. No formula can be rigidly implemented and there can be no scientific approach in these matters."

In other words, the Commission had made it clear from the beginning that no principle was involved in this question, nor there can be any rigid approach for settling such disputes.

That is why the crisis has developed. My party has taken a line on the question of border disputes involving Karnataka, Kerala, Andhra—in fact throughout India. It is that the boundaries of linguistic States should be redrawn taking village as the unit and geographical contiguity. If a particular language group in any village are in a majority, then that village should be included in the adjoining linguistic State. This is the only principle of demarcation by applying which the problem can be solved as the linguistic groups concerned would feel assured that their democratic aspirations, educational, social and economic and political activities could be conducted in their own mother tongue and equality guaranteed to all.

But the Mahajan Commission enunciates its own principles and makes its recommendations. Now I shall take some of the recommendations and show the unprincipled manner in which it has gone about its task. It says that unless there is a compact area of 50,000—60,000 people, unless there is a substantial majority, not merely a simple majority of persons in one particular language, unless it is not only contiguous but also has

administrative, geographic and communicative facilities, linguistic adjustment cannot be made.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam): He has said the right thing.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR: But the point is that it has not applied uniformly and impartially its own principles. If it had applied the same yardstick in recommending transfer of territories as between Mysore and Maharashtra, then many more areas should have been recommended for transfer from Mysore to Maharashtra.

Then it has not adopted the same yardstick in regard to the Mysore-Kerala boundary dispute. This is why I am speaking of the unprincipled manner in which the Commission has made its recommendations.

Take the case of Belgaum. It has a total population of 1,80,000; Marathi-speaking population 48 per cent; Kannada-speaking population 27 per cent; rest 25 per cent. Then it puts forward a strange logic; 52 per cent of the non-Marathi-speaking people would not get justice if it is included in Maharashtra; but 73 per cent of the non-Kannada-speaking people would get justice if it is included in Mysore.

This strange logic operates again in the case of the Mysore-Kerala border dispute on the question of kasergod. While accepting that the whole of Kasergod taluk has a majority of 58.16 per cent as Malayalam-speaking, 23 per cent. Tulu-speaking and a mere 12.5 per cent. Kannada-speaking, arbitrarily and *ex parte* the Commission takes a decision to recommend transfer of areas north of the Chandragiri and Payaswini rivers on the ground of administrative convenience, on the strange plea that the Malayalam spoken there is different from that spoken south of the Chandragiri river. How many types of Malayalam are spoken by how many people? This is the recommendation?

It does not even go by compactness of area or linguistic homogeneity to

adjust the border. He separates the majority of the Malayalam-speaking people there and says that the Malayalam speaking people north of Chandragiri river would be happy if transferred to Mysore.

We are not sticking to the position that the whole of the Kasergod must be joined to us. But one should take and observe a basic principle and proceed. For settling the border disputes between Kerala and Mysore, between any State in India and any other State, one principle must be adopted. The village unit must be the principle. One principle, one yardstick should be the basis for settling all the disputes. But here the Mahajan Commission adopts double standards, one principle to Maharashtra and another to Kerala. Things are done in an unprincipled manner. The Maharashtra people rejected this report. The Maharashtra Assembly unanimously passed a resolution on November 10, 1967. On the 25th of last month the Kerala Chief Minister announced in the Assembly that they are not accepting that award. The Kerala United Front Government is not in the picture because the Congress Working Committee without consulting the other parties appointed this one man commission to settle the difference among the Congressmen and it was done in an unprincipled manner and it has created difficulties. They are unable to solve the problem but they want to divide the people of Maharashtra and Kannada. Divide and rule the Kerala and the Mysore people. That is why we say that boundaries between linguistic States should be demarcated on the basis of village as a unit. Now the Congress President, Nijalingappa announces: we want to implement the Mahajan Commission report. At the sametime Naik is saying: we are not prepared to accept to implement it. Pandit Nehru rejected the plea of the Andhra people and Potti Sriramulu sacrificed his life and at last Government had accepted it. People in Maharashtra sacrificed their lives and then only

[Shri E. K. Nayyar]

they got the linguistic province. But the Congress is not prepared to demarcate the boundary on a just and uniform principle. They do things in an unprincipled manner. That is why they appointed the Mahajan Commission without consulting the Kerala Ministry.

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIAH (Bangalore): He is making an allegation that the Congress is unprincipled. I want a clarification from him. Was not the Communist Party in favour of Kasergod going to Mysore, to begin with? What is his stand now?

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR: The Congress wants to divide the people. The principle should be village as a unit. We accepted that principle in 1952. In 1956 we submitted our proposals to the Panikkar-Fazl Ali Commission. We stick to the same principle, and do not bungle like the Congress leadership. Nijalingappa came to Kerala last month and says: we want to implement the report because he wants to create a crisis in Kesergod. He wants to divide Kannada and Malayalee peoples. This report is unprincipled and it must be rejected. I appeal to Parliament to reject this report and scrap this report.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is a very important question and Member from Mysore feel they should be given a chance to put questions. After the four gentlemen whose names had been balloted, I shall give a minute or two to others also. But kindly do not make long speeches. Only put a question; a direct question.

SHRI TULSHIDAS JADHAV: Maharashtra also should be allowed.

MR. CHAIRMAN. Yes; they will also get an opportunity. But how is Haryana concerned with it? I see that hon. Member is anxious!

SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL: How is Madras concerned with it?

MR. CHAIRMAN (वस्त्राई दधिण): सभापति महोदय, महाजन कमीशन का फैसला और अभी हाल में कच्छ के बारे में अन्तर राष्ट्रीय द्रिव्यूनल ने फैसला दिया है, ये दानों कटीव वरीब एक ही विचार श्रेणी से आये हैं। दानों जगहों पर न्याय अन्याय को सामने न रखने हुए, कानून के लिद्दान्तों को सामने न रखने हुए नियासी फैसला लेते का प्रयत्न किया गया है। महाजन कमीशन ने भी अपने एवड में यह लिखा है कि मैं एक सियासी फैसला ले रहा हूँ। न्याय अन्याय को सामने नहीं रख रहा हूँ। उमी तरीके से काल के द्रिव्यूनल ने भी सियासी बातों को सामने रख कर हमारी न्यायिक बातों को ठुकराने का काम किया है। इस लिये मेरी सब से पहली अर्ज यह है कि जिस तरह हम कच्छ फैसले के लिये कहते हैं कि उसको फैक दो इन्कार कर दो वैसे हम कहते हैं कि इस महाजन कमीशन के फैसले को भी फैक देना चाहिये, इस पर कहीं भी कोई विचार नहीं हो सकता।

सभापति महोदय, इस जगड़े से तीन लोग सम्बन्धित हैं—महाराष्ट्र, मेसूर, और केरल। इन में से दो सूबों की मुख्य मंत्रियों ने उन्होंने विधान भागों ने और एन्डमिंट नेताओं ने महाजन कमीशन के फैसले को मानने से इन्कार किया है जब बहुमत से इस चीज को इन्कार कर दिया गया, तो मैं मैं केन्द्र सरकार से यह पूछता हूँ—जब तीन में से दो ने इन्कार कर दिया है, जब केन्द्र सरकार आठ महीने में इस के बारे कोई फैसला नहीं कर पाई है तो क्या वह इन दो सूबों की बात को मान कर इस फैन ले को इन्कार करने के लिये कदम उठायेगी तथा जो पाटस्टर फारमूला है, उस के आधार पर इन तीन सूबों के बीच में जो जगड़ा है उस को मिटाने के लिये कदम उठायेगी?

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR: I would like to endorse wholeheartedly the

statement made by my friend Shri Nayanar, that all this trouble is the creation of the Congress and the Central Government. After bungling from beginning to end, now there is a talk of a national consensus and that too behind the back of the people, behind the back of this Parliament and especially behind the three States concerned, at least one State Government is concerned, that is, the State of Kerala.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No more comments; please ask a direct question.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR: This is only a very short preface. I am coming to the question. I would like to know from the Minister whether he can declare unhesitatingly that any decision taken in regard to this question of the Mahajan Commission report—which should be summarily rejected because it is an unprincipled report—will be on the basis of a sound principle and not by way of some kind of an arrangement, convenient arrangement, by the Congress leaders of Mysore and Maharashtra and trying to make Kerala a sacrificial goat in that process by trying to satisfy Mysore by giving something from Kasergod and then trying to settle the dispute between Maharashtra and Mysore. This is the process that they have unleashed in the name of the national consensus; this is what I would like to know. If that is not the situation, I would like to get an assurance from the Minister that the problem will be sought to be resolved on the basis of a sound principle and that sound principle cannot be anything else than taking the village as the unit and geographical contiguity.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: Since I have no axe to grind, so far as this dispute is concerned, my views can be taken not as a prejudiced view. There are two disputes—one between Maharashtra and Mysore and another

between Mysore and Kerala. I understand that it is the Maharashtra Government which wanted this commission to be appointed. It is the chronic disease of this government that commission after commission is appointed and after the report is published it is being rejected.

As far as the dispute between Maharashtra and Mysore is concerned, in 1957 Maharashtra offered a certain number of villages and the Government of Mysore accepted it. Later on, the Government of Maharashtra withdrew that offer. However, Justice Mahajan recommended the transfer of certain number of villages from Maharashtra to Mysore and certain number of villages from Mysore to Maharashtra. As far as dispute between Maharashtra and Mysore is concerned, my view is that the report of the Mahajan Commission has to be accepted in toto.

As far as the dispute between Mysore and Kerala is concerned, the Commission itself has stated:

"So far as the taluka of Kaser-god is concerned, the Commission on the *ex parte* material placed before it recommends that this Taluka north of the Chandragiri and Payaswini rivers be transferred to the State of Mysore from the State of Kerala on administrative, economic, geographical and grounds of facility of communication, which in the opinion of the Commission override the linguistic consideration.

Therefore, so far as the Kerala Mysore dispute is concerned, it is an *ex parte* judgment. So, the subject can be re-opened and the Government of Kerala can be given a chance to present its case.

Now I want to put a question to the Minister. As far as this dispute is concerned, we are told that the Congress President says that it should be implemented. Another Congress

[**Shri G. Viswanathan]**

Chief Minister says that it should be rejected. What action has the Central Government taken so far, either to implement or reject the report? Have the Central Government so far taken any initiative to find a solution to this problem? They are keeping quiet. They must find out some solution at the earliest possible time. The consensus of Congressmen should not be taken for granted as the consensus of the people of the whole of India. All the parties and all the States should be consulted and some solution must be found out as early as possible.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Hohtak): Mr. Chairman, Sir, something very crucial, fundamental and consequential is involved in this.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: He is asking for Chandigarh.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is giving an impartial opinion.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: I would like to know one thing from the Minister. The Commission consisted of a person of the stature of a Supreme Court Judge, rather Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. When such important legal luminaries are appointed as arbitrators or members of any commission, their award, judgment or finding, whatever it is, it should be accepted in toto. It is most unfortunate that a tendency is growing whereby reports of even retired or working Supreme Court Judges are relegated to the oblivion. Either do not appoint these legal luminaries as commissions or arbitrators, or if you appoint them it should not be left to the sweet will of this party or that party, or this State or that State, to accept to reject their report. Once a commission consisting of such eminent people is appointed and its report published, it should be binding. Before any Commission is appointed the Government will have to see that specific, well-defined and

well-demarcated terms of reference are laid down and certain principles are followed. Once a commission is appointed, even if there is deviation from those principles, the Government will have to see that their reports or awards are made binding. No party should be allowed to wriggle out of any such commitment. This is very necessary for the healthy functioning of democracy in our country because judicial decisions have to be treated with reverence.

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sorry, I cannot accommodate all of them.

SHRI TULSIDAS JADHAV: Sir, I have given my name in writing.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are some hon. Members who had given their names even yesterday. Their names were put in ballot and four names were selected. You have given your name only just now and you are trying to get first priority. How could I allow that?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Having heard the speech of my hon. friend, Shri Nayanar, and several other hon. Members on this subject, I would like to state that when this single man commission headed by Shri Mahajan a person of high integrity who has served the judiciary for several years was appointed, the entire Karnataka people opposed the appointment of such a single man commission. Yet, ultimately, the Government of India and the Maharashtra Government thrust it upon us and everybody requested us to abide by the award of the Mahajan Commission. Immediately afterwards, the Chief Ministers of both the States met and decided that they would accept the award of the Mahajan Commission. Now that the award has come, what is the reaction of the parties to the award of a commission which has investigated all

the facts and all the realities and all the claims of both the disputing States?

AN. HON. MEMBER: There is no reality.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Please hear me patiently. The question is whether this country will be free from parochialism and provincialism when the implementation of this award is in the hands of a person like Shri Chavan, who is an interested party, who is an out and out Maharashtrian, who pleaded the cause for Maharashtra even when he is occupying the portfolio of the Home Ministry? Let him resign his post. Now my question is that in view of this suspicion and great prejudice in the minds of several States and persons in the country about the impartiality of the Central Government because of the Home Minister dealing with this question, whether this Government will implement the Mahajan Commission Report, because it is an award and a verdict which has been given by a great and leading judicial expert, a great patriot of this country, or whether we have to presume that this Government is for parochialism and provincialism and is at the hands of the Maharashtra Government, which is nursed and supported by Shri Chavan, who is heading the Home Ministry. I am asking this question because he is pleading for a consensus of all political parties, which has now been emanated by the Maharashtra Government. As my hon. friend has put it very clearly, when the Kutch Award came, we had to accept it because it was an international award. Should we not show the same respect to the award given by an internal tribunal which has been appointed by this very Government? I want to know whether they are going to give respect and implement this award? Are they going to give a handle for civil disobedience in Karnataka for overthrowing the Government and to implement the Mahajan Commission Report by taking law unto their own hands which

is undemocratic and unconstitutional? I oppose the consensus of all political parties in the matter.

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM: This is the second time in this session that a half an hour discussion has been raised on the same subject. The hesitation and indecision on the part of the Government is always injurious to the country. This report was published nearly a year back, and the idea was that the Government should take a decision and place it before this House. Though the report has been published, it has not been made available to the Members of this House for discussion.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR: It has already been given.

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM: It has not been placed on the Table of the House, even though it has been published. I may argue in my own way the Mysore point of view, Shri Nayananar may argue from the point of view of Kerala and the Maharashtrians will make their own case.

I am not going to enter into the merit of the report.

19 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do not argue through the question. Please ask the question.

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM: This is not the time to argue.

My hon. friend, who initiated this debate, was pleased to call Shri Mahajan unprincipled. He assailed his character to a certain extent. The best judge is this House. It must be the impartial judgment of this House that should either reject this report or accept this report. But the Government and the Home Minister, it is strange to say, have not placed the report on the Table of this House. They have not given an opportunity to the Members of this House to study the report and give their free and unbiased opi-

[Shri J. Mohamed Imam]

nion. This is a grievous omission on the part of Government. On the other hand by not placing the report on the Table of the House they have increased speculations; perhaps, they have increased misunderstanding between one State and another. This is very bad. In fact, it is the duty of the Government to come to a decision and place that decision before this House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please ask the question.

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM: Is it not a fact that this Commission was appointed not on the initiative of the Government of Mysore but on the initiative of the Government of Maharashtra? Is it not a fact that there was an understanding between the Chief Minister of Mysore and the Chief Minister of Maharashtra that whatever may be the findings of the Commission, they must accept it in order to put an end to this controversy? Is it not a fact that the Home Minister himself gave an undertaking that he would abide by this decision? Now all these complications have arisen because the Home Minister refuses to place this report on the Table of the House and thus deprives the Members of this House to come to an impartial conclusion; on the other hand, if any more delay is made, I think, it will increase the bitterness. So, I submit that it is the duty of the Government to come to a decision, place this report on the Table of the House and give an opportunity to Parliament to come to a decision. It is only then that we can deal with the merits or the demerits of the report or whether the Mahajan Commission is right or wrong.

SHRI TUSHIDAS JADHAV: When the majority of the provinces, that is, Maharashtra and Kerala, is against the recommendations of the Mahajan Commission's report why this report not going to be rejected totally? Does the Government know that there is a Resolution passed by the Maharashtra

Assembly to reconsider this report as it is not based on any sound principles enunciated by Shri Mahajan himself? Why does this Government not lay the terms of reference as the village unit and the linguistic majority of the area people and solve this problem?

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA: Is it not the policy of the Government of India that whenever inter-state disputes become irreconcilable, the instrument of impartial commission to find solution is resorted to so that those disputes are ended? In this particular case the stand taken by the Maharashtra Government and Assembly, the Mysore Government and Assembly and the Kerala Government and their leaders were so irreconcilable that the Government of India in the true spirit of the provisions of the Constitution appointed a commission so that its impartial award may be accepted. Is it not true that these governments—the Maharashtra and Mysore Governments—accepted the commission in that spirit and the two Chief Ministers have made statements of that tenor? Were the considerations that have been sponsored now by the people of Maharashtra or Kerala not present before the Commission? In fact, the Maharashtra Government appointed the ex-Law Minister of the Government of India to plead their case before the Commission. The best available legal talent was harnessed for the purpose of presenting their case. When they did so, was it not in the spirit that this was, de facto arbitration?

Fourthly, is it not that all these rejection ideas and arguments had not arisen before the Commission nor was the stand that the Commission's award should not be accepted, have been resorted to only after the award went against them, against their so-called interest? Is it not by way of after-thought that these arguments are being advanced?

Finally, if the Government of India goes on reopening questions, if every disgruntled State or person is allowed to go on asking for reopening the same case even after the verdict of commissions after commissions would that help the stability of this country?

SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL: The Report is full of contradictions. The recommendation is arbitrary and discriminatory. I would like to bring to the notice of this House one very strange phenomenon which we find in the Report and that is the suggestion of a corridor. A corridor has been suggested in Marathi-speaking area. The Commission has recommended the city of Belgaum to Mysore but the water supply of this city, the place from where the water supply comes, is from Raksope which is in a Marathi area. So, the Commission has recommended a corridor from Belgaum to Raksope. When there was a dispute between India and West Pakistan, at that time, we had rejected a corridor idea. But here, in our own country, in our State, a corridor has been suggested. What I would like to bring to the notice of the House and ask the Minister is whether it is not an infringement on the right of the people under article 19 of the Constitution because there will be restriction on the movement of people from Marathi-speaking area and that they will not be able to cross that corridor unless they seek the permission of the Mysore Government. I want to know that from the Government.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): Mr. Chairman, Sir, as the hon. Members know, many of these boundary problems arose in our country as an aftermath of the State reorganisation in 1956. Many hon. Members have made a pointed reference to the principle that was adopted to settle the boundary dispute between Andhra and Madras States and they have commended that that kind of agreement could also probably be reached here and that formula could also be appli-

ed here. But they forgot to mention the basic feature of that agreement and the basic feature of that settlement was the agreement between the two Chief Ministers the agreement between the two Governments. There was full agreement between the two Governments and only on the basis of that agreement that particular formula was adopted.

I have no doubt in my opinion that if that kind of agreement was available here in this dispute, that formula could have been adopted. There would have been no difficulty about that provided the basic agreement was available in the settlement of the dispute. The complication arises because that basic agreement is lacking. I would not go, on behalf of the Government, to say as to why the agreement is not there, who is to be blamed for lack of agreement and all that. I am very sorry to hear that the hon. Members here are imputing motives and making allegations of favouritism and parochialism against the Government and, particularly, against the Home Minister. I am not standing here to defend the Home Minister.

SHRI VISWANATHA MENON (Ernakulam): Why is he not here today on such an important discussion? (Interruptions)

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: These allegations are not only blatantly wrong but also very unfair. First of all, if he is not here, it is because in our internal arrangement, I deal with the border disputes in the Home Ministry. He does not deal with that. It is a question of which Minister deals with what subject. I deal with this subject in the Home Ministry. That is why I am standing before Parliament and I have as much authority to deal with the matter as the Home Minister has. They should not worry whether he is here or not because we have an attitude which is the governments attitude; it is not as if it is Mr. Chavan's

[Shri Vidya Charan Shukla]

attitude or it is my attitude on this matter.

Having denied the unfair charges of wrong motives or *mala fides*, I would request the hon. members to consider this that the national parties in our country today are grossly divided over this matter; this must be considered that no one national party is united on one thing on this matter.....

AN HON. MEMBER: Including the Congress Party.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: Yes; including the Congress Party. I am saying that. I have not made an exception of the Congress Party. I said, no national party in this country is unanimous towards this approach.....(Interruptions) That is why I am saying, that, to cure this unfortunate state of affairs, we must evolve a national consensus. This idea of national consensus came about only because we do not want to solve these problems in a regional manner, in a parochial manner. We have to solve these problems in a national manner and that is why, national consensus has been thought of, and in pursuance of that, a meeting was held by the hon. Prime Minister in which members belonging to various parties in this hon. House and the other House were represented. There was a thorough discussion.....(Interruption)

SHRI K. LAKKAPPAN: We have refused to attend the all-parties conference.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: There was a thorough discussion about the pros and cons. (Inerruptions) There was a thorough discussion about the pros and cons of this question and of this Commission's report, and after discussion the members who were present decided that they would have, later on, another meeting in which this matter would be further thrashed out, and I am glad to say that that

another meeting will be convened soon in which we will again discuss this matter and try to evolve a national consensus, so that this matter could be properly solved without doing any injustice to anybody and also in a manner which will bury this unfortunate dispute for ever. We do not want this dispute to continue. This is our effort that we should be able to find an acceptable and ever-lasting solution to this vexed problem.

There were certain questions that were asked or I would say that certain imputations and insinuations were made by some hon. members in the form of questions. I would say that there is no question of taking a decision behind the back of the Parliament. No Government can take a decision of that kind in such a dispute as this....(Interruptions) Whatever may be the decision, the Government will have to come before this hon. House and the decision of the House will be binding. There is no question of doing anything at the back of Parliament; I can assure the hon. members as far as that matter is concerned.

My hon. friend, Mr. Vasudevan Nair, was enquiring whether Kerala would be made a sacrificial goat in the settlement. The question does not arise. We do not want to make anybody a sacrificial goat anywhere. We attach as much of importance to Kerala as to Mysore or Maharashtra. Why should Kerala people feel that such a kind of thing is there? I can assure pointedly that there is no question of being unfair to Kerala or make them a sacrificial goat to please bigger States. When I say national consensus, it includes the people of Kerala as well as the people of Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Mysore....(Interruptions) and they all should be able to take a decision. I do not say that such a decision will please everybody; all the parties cannot be pleased. It is a very complex and vexed problem; that, everybody knows. That is why it has taken such a long time.

If any parochialism had to be practised if any wrong decision had to be taken if any one-sided decision had to be taken it was very easy to have taken it, and we could have faced difficulties and criticism, and that kind of decision could have been taken. But our anxiety has been not to take any decision of that kind but to take a decision which will be largely acceptable to the people of the country and particularly to the people who are affected by this dispute. In that effort, we are taking a little bit of time and I hope the House will be indulgent to us.

We are trying to solve a very vexed and long-standing problem. Hon. Members know that we could if we wanted, take a decision quickly which would be regarded as unfair by some and which some would be pleased to accept. But we want to take a decision which will be largely acceptable to the people. That is our viewpoint.

Shri Randhir Singh had mentioned the point that when high judicial officers are appointed to commissions, their recommendations should be accepted in full. I want to point out that no Government can in advance commit its judgment on the report of any

commission, howsoever eminent it may be. Commissions are meant to help the Government to arrive at a proper decision. But if Government were to commit itself in advance on any recommendation, then the authority of Parliament will be violated. So, that cannot be done.

This is not the only instance where the commission's recommendations are being considered with a view to finding an agreed solution. If an agreed solution could be found by amending the recommendations of the commission that could be attempted. I am not saying that we are trying to do this or that. We are only trying to find the largest measure of agreement among the parties, and for that matter we have thought that the best way to do it is to try to evolve a national consensus and that is what we are trying to do. I hope the House will be indulgent to us and give us all the co-operation towards that end.

19.17 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, April 2, 1968|Chaitra 13, 1890 (Saka).