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Monday, March 31, 1969
Chaitra 10, 1891 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

**Seventh Session
(Fourth Lok Sabha)**



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

New Delhi

CONTENTS

No. 30, Monday, March 31, 1969 / Chatira 10, 1891 (Saka)

COLUMNS

Oral Answers to Questions—	
*Starred Questions Nos. 781 to 786	1-37
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 787 to 810 ...	37-64
Unstarred Questions Nos. 4739 to 4817 and 4819 to 4897 ...	64-195
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—	
Flight of Russian planes to Hanoi over India ...	195-200
Papers Laid on the Table ...	200-02
Patents Bill—	
Extension of time for presentation of Report of Joint Committee ...	203
Business of the House ...	203-4
Estate Duty (Distribution) Amendment Bill—	
Introduced ...	205-06
Demands for Grants ...	206-351
Ministry of Home Affairs	206-92
Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee	207-220
Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhury	220-22
Shri P. M. Sayeed	222-29
Shri P. Gopalan	229-37
Shri Poakai Hoakip	240-42
Dr. M. Santosham	243-48
Shri M. N. Reddy	248-58
Shri Sheo Narain	258-62
Shri Y. B. Chavan	262-84
Ministry of Irrigation and Power	293-351
Shri Nanja Gowder	300-04
Shri Manubhai Patel	304-10
Shri D. N. Deb	310-13

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

COLUMNS

Shri N. R. Laskar	313-17
Shri Maharaj Singh Bharati	317-25
Shri Deorao Patil	325-29
Shri B. K. Modak	329-33
Shri Durairasu	333-36
Shri Siddheswar Parsad	... 336-46, 347-49
Shri Ganga Reddy	349-51
Statement <i>re</i> : Import Trade Control Policy	
Shri B. R. Bhagat	293
Business Advisory Committee-	
Thirty-third Report	351
Half-an-Hour Discussion-	
Hindustan Zinc Limited	352-68
Shri Onkarlal Bhora	352-59
Shri Jaganath Rao	359-62, 365-68

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

1

LOK SABHA

*Monday, March 31, 1969/Chaitra 10,
1891 (Saka).*

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

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTION

**Import Licence to M/s. Permanent
Magnets Ltd.**

+

*781. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA :
SHRI RABI RAY :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be
pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in the *Blitz* of the 28th December, 1968 reproducing a copy of the letter purported to be written by his then, and the present, Special Assistant, Shri Tonpe, recommending the issue of import licence to M/s. Permanent Magnets Ltd., of which his son was the Managing Director at that time; and

(b) whether in his opinion, any impropriety is involved in it inasmuch as the activities of his son concerning this firm and Shri Tonpe, who happens to be a shareholder of this concern, are involved in this matter ?

2

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C.
SETHI) : (a) Yes, Sir; but the copy of the
communication reproduced in that paper
was of a note from Shri Tonpe and the
reference cited, that is "F. M.'s note No.
CGI/46 (352)-2-60" was not correct. Fur-
ther, the note did not carry any recommen-
dation for the issue of import licence to
M/s Permanent Magnets Ltd. The company
had already been granted import licence
in April, 1961.

(b) No, Sir.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sir, part (b)
of the question is :

"whether in his opinion any impropri-
ety is involved in it inasmuch as
the activities of his son concerning this
firm..."

Mr. Sethi's son is not involved, Sir.

श्री यज्ञ दत्त शर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह
कहना चाहता हूँ कि मेरा प्रश्न सीधे तौर पर
श्री मोरारजी देसाई से या उन के निजी सचिव
से सम्बन्धित है ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ठीक है। माननीय सदस्य
डिस्कशन के लिये लिख सकते हैं।

श्री यज्ञ दत्त शर्मा : इस प्रश्न का उत्तर
या तो श्री मोरारजी देसाई दे सकते हैं या उन
से बड़े पद का कोई व्यक्ति दे सकता है। यह
श्री सेठी के बूते की बात नहीं है कि वह इस
सम्बन्ध में कोई निर्णय ले पाये।

MR. SPEAKER : To the extent possible, he will give the information.

श्री यज्ञ दत्त शर्मा : मैं आप का बड़ा धामारी हूँ कि आप ने मुझे इस प्रश्न को करने का मौका दिया। श्री टोपे ने 1961 में परम-नेन्ट मैनेज के कुछ हिस्से खरीदे जो कि सन् 1962 तक पूरे हुए। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस प्रकार के हिस्से खरीदने से पहले उन्होंने सरकार से कोई आज्ञा ली थी? उन्होंने निजी सचिव, वित्त मंत्री, के पद के साथ जुड़े होते हुए जिस प्रकार के पत्र लिखे हैं, मैं उन के व्योरे में नहीं जाना चाहता और चूँकि वह राज्य सभा की कार्रवाई के अन्दर मौजूद है इस लिये मैं उन को रख कर सदन का समय नहीं लेना चाहता। उन्होंने परमनेन्ट मैनेज को पत्र लिखे हैं, गांगुली को पत्र लिखा है, जो इंडस्ट्रीज मिनिसट्री के सचिव के निजी सचिव हैं उन्हें एक पत्र लिखा है। अगर उन पत्रों की भाषा को देखें तो वह इस बात को स्पष्ट करती है। अगर आप चाहें तो उस पत्र की भाषा मैं आप को पढ़ कर सुना सकता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्हें मालूम है। It is not necessary.

श्री यज्ञ दत्त शर्मा : ऐसा एक पत्र उन्होंने लिखा है जिस में उन्होंने इस बात की मांग की है कि इस प्रकार की चीजें इस कम्पनी के लिये पूरी कर दी जायें। फिर उन्होंने सतारा-वाला को पत्र लिखा। उस में उन्होंने गुजरात के एक सज्जन श्री प्रभु को एक पत्र लिखा है कि उनका काम किया जाये। उस के बाद धन्यवाद का पत्र लिखा है। यह सारी बातें राज्य सभा की कार्रवाई में आ चुकी हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि एक व्यक्ति जो ऊँचे पद पर बैठा हुआ है अपने पद का दुरुपयोग कर के किसी कम्पनी के लिये इस प्रकार से लिखावाँ का वर्क करता है और सेवा नियमों के विरुद्ध आचरण करता

है क्या उस के विरुद्ध सरकार कोई निश्चित कार्रवाई करेगी?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : माननीय सदस्य ने जो सवाल पूछा है उस के सम्बन्ध में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि श्री टोपे ने जो शेअर खरीदे उस की उन्होंने बाकायदा कीमत चुकाई है। 625 रु० 1961 में, 625 रु०

श्री यज्ञ दत्त शर्मा : मेरा प्रश्न यह था कि उन्होंने इस प्रकार शेअर खरीदने से पहले आज्ञा ली थी या नहीं?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : जहाँ तक आज्ञा का ताल्लुक है, मुझे इस सम्बन्ध में जानकारी नहीं है।

श्री यज्ञ दत्त शर्मा : तब फिर मंत्री महोदय यहाँ क्या उत्तर दे रहे हैं। इस के डिटेल राज्य सभा की कार्रवाई में हैं और मैं व्योरेवार यहाँ पर बतला सकता हूँ। मैं डिटेल नहीं चाहता हूँ। मैं केवल इतनी ही बात जानना चाहता हूँ निश्चित रूप से कि सेवा नियमों के अनुसार इस प्रकार की किसी भी कार्रवाई को करने या किसी जगह हिस्से लेने या दूसरा व्यापार करने से पहले क्या किसी ऊँचे पद के कर्मचारी को उस के लिए आज्ञा लेनी पड़ती है या नहीं और उन्होंने ली है या नहीं?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : जहाँ तक राज्य सभा की कार्रवाई का ताल्लुक है, वह माननीय सदस्य को भी मालूम है। फिर भी उन्होंने कुछ प्रश्न किये हैं। उन में से जितनों के बारे में मुझे जानकारी है वह मैं दे सकता हूँ।

श्री यज्ञ दत्त शर्मा : तो फिर इस प्रश्न को स्थगित कर दिया जाये।

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : जहाँ तक श्री टोपे द्वारा लिखे गये पत्रों का ताल्लुक है, उन्होंने लाइसेंस दिाने के सम्बन्ध में कोई पत्र नहीं लिखा। उन्होंने 23.6.61 को जो पत्र लिखा था वह चेन्ज आफ कंट्री के बारे में लिखा था और

अप्टेशन के बारे में लिखा था। यह दोनों बातें उसे समय तक की पालिसी के अनुसार हो सकती थीं। इटली के वजाय चेन्ज कर के जेनरल करेन्सी एरिया का कोई भी कंट्री हो सकता था। इस चेन्ज के लिये लिखना बिल्कुल कायदे के अनुसार था। उन्होंने कोई ऐसी बात नहीं लिखी जो गैर-वाजिब हो सकती थी या नियमानुसार नहीं हो सकती थी। दूसरा नोट जो लिखा वह केमेज आफ मैशिनरी के बारे में बढ़ोतरी का था। वह भी डाइरेक्टर जनरल टेक्निकल डेवलपमेंट के विलप्रेंस के द्वारा होता है। उसी के अनुसार वह हुआ और उस में भी कोई गैर-नियमानुसार बात नहीं लिखी गई। सम्बन्धित मंत्रालय के नियमानुसार काम किया गया। तीसरा पत्र जो लिखा है वह रिर्विलडेशन आफ लाइसेंस के लिये लिखा है, जोकि आम तौर पर होता है। उस में भी कोई ऐसी बात नहीं लिखी गई जो नियमानुसार नहीं हो सकती थी। जो कुछ भी पत्रों के लिखने का तात्पर्य था वह उप प्रधान मंत्री उस हाउस में दे चुके हैं और पहले भी बतलाया है कि सब कुछ प्रोमेज को एक्स्पेडाइट करने के लिये था। बाकी न कोई गैर-वाजिब मांग रखी गई थी और न गैर-वाजिब हल रक्खा गया है।

श्री यज्ञ बत्त शर्मा : ठीक इसी प्रकार का उत्तर माननीय उप-प्रधान मंत्री ने राज्य सभा के अन्दर दिया है। सरकार की ओर से मंत्री महोदय यह बतलाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि उन्होंने जितनी भी बातें लिखी हैं वह नार्मल रुटीन के अन्दर थीं। जहां तक उन्होंने कहा कि उन के सामने आये हुए कामों को एक्स्पेडाइट करने के लिये पत्र लिखे गये, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि उन पत्रों में जिस प्रकार की भाषा का प्रयोग किया गया है और जिस प्रकार के तथ्य सामने रखे गये हैं, वह अपने तौर पर बतलाते हैं कि लिखने वाला व्यक्ति व्यवसाय से जाती तौर जुड़ा हुआ है, उस से उस का लगाव है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता

हूं कि क्या नार्मल आफिशल रुटीन में किसी काम को एक्स्पेडाइट करने के लिये घन्यवाद का पत्र लिखने की प्रादत अधिकारियों को है। क्या इस प्रकार से किन्हीं व्यक्तियों को पत्र दे कर मीटिंगें अरेन्ज करवाना रुटीन में आता है? क्या मंत्री महोदय एक वर्ष का ब्योरा सामने रखेंगे जिस में इस प्रकार से किया गया हो? स्थिति तो यह है कि मंत्री महोदय के कार्यालय में दौड़ते दौड़ते प्रादमी थक जाता है और नौकरशाही रास्ते में घड़गे लगाी रहती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या मंत्री महोदय इस त्रिषय में निश्चित रूप से कोई एक्क्वायरी बिठलायेंगे ताकि सदन को पता लगे कि यह पत्र किसी प्रकार से व्यक्तिगत लाभ की दृष्टि से नहीं लिखे गये बल्कि उन पत्रों को नार्मल रुटीन में लिखा गया है।

श्री प्र० बं० सेठी : माननीय सदस्य ने जो पहला सवाल उठाया था उस की कुछ जानकारी मेरे पास है और वह मैं बतला सकता हूं। उस समय जो रुपया दिया गया वह 625 रु० के इन्स्टालमेंट्स में दिया गया था और 1,000 रु० से कम दिये जाने पर सरकार की आज्ञा की आवश्यकता नहीं होती। इस लिये कोई आज्ञा

श्री यज्ञ बत्त शर्मा : 2500 रु० बन जाता है 625—625 रु० कर के। राज्य सभा में कहा गया है...

श्री प्र० बं० सेठी : एक समय में खर्च करने का सवाल है। 2500 रु० का कुल शेष है, लेकिन एक बार में 625 रु० से ज्यादा नहीं दिया गया है। जहां तक माननीय सदस्य ने एक्क्वायरी करने का पता लगाने की बात कही है, आम तौर पर कर्टसी डिमान्ड करती है कि काम शीघ्रता से हो जाये तो घन्यवाद दिया जाये। और कभी मीका आता है तो घन्यवाद का पत्र लिखा जाता है। काम हो जाने के बाद कई ऐसे पत्र आते हैं। माननीय सदस्य के पास

भी आते हैं। वह भी लिखते हैं, हम भी लिखते हैं। जब भी मंत्रालय से सम्बन्धित काम शीघ्रता से पूरा कर दिया जाता है तो ऐसा किया जाता है, और अगर माननीय सदस्य का काम हो जाये तो हम उन से भी अपेक्षा करेंगे कि वह धन्यवाद का पत्र लिखें।

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Sir, the matter would be very clear if the hon. Minister kindly informs the House that the Special Assistant has a reason to expedite matters in case of normal assistance not only for this firm but for all the firms. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to in respect how many firms he was anxious to expedite matters and whether the Special Assistant wanted to go to the rescue of all those firms or only this firm ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : This question was raised in the other House and the Deputy Prime Minister himself replied that similar requests of this nature came and they were also attended to. Action has been taken from time to time in order to get things expedited.

MR. SPEAKER : He wants to know whether this was the only firm or there were some other firms also.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : I have said that many letters of this nature came and he has been writing to other Ministries also

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sir, even when in the other House this question was answered by the Deputy Prime Minister the Members were generally not convinced of the genuine intention of his son. I am sorry to put this question at this time when the Deputy Prime Minister is attending a funeral outside this country. Still I would like to know whether the attention of the hon. Minister has been drawn to the recent controversy between two Congressmen—one is Shri Chandrasekhar and the other is Shri Morarji Desai. Had it been only a domestic affair I would not have asked this question, but unfortunately it has become a public controversy and even today we have read more proofs against Shri Desai ..

MR. SPEAKER : It has no bearing on this question.

SHRI PILOO MODY : It has some bearing to his philosophy.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Meanwhile (*Interruptions*). I would request hon Members not to be allergic. I have got more respect to Shri Morarji Desai than them. They are benefited by him whereas I am not. Still I have more respect for him. I read from the papers;

“Meanwhile it has emerged Shri Chandrasekhar sent to the Prime Minister on Sunday some more documentary proof in support of the charges he made.”

One of the charges is about Messrs. Permanent Magnets Limited. I would like to know whether the Prime Minister after receiving those documents, whether against Shri Morarji Desai or his son, will institute any inquiry against Shri Morarji Desai because it has become a public controversy and his image has gone down absolutely in the public eye ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : This question, first of all, does not arise out of this. Secondly, the question is addressed to the hon. Prime Minister and not to me.

MR. SPEAKER : Before I call the next question I would like to inform Shri Yajna Datt Sharma that he has to give notice if he wants to have a half-hour discussion and he cannot take it for granted that the discussion has been allowed by me.

Pelletisation Plants at Salem

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have sanctioned Rs. 10 crores for pelletisation plants to exploit the Iron Ore near Salem in Madras;

(b) whether similar projects would be taken up in Bihar State; and

(c) if so, the amount sanctioned for the purpose ?

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

(b) There is no proposal to set up any pelletisation plant in the Public Sector in Bihar State.

(c) Does not arise.

श्री सीता राम केसरी : आयरन ओर हमारे देश की एक एक्सपोर्ट की चीज है। मैंने एक प्रश्न पूछा था जिस के उत्तर में मन्त्री महोदय ने कहा था कि इस तरह का कोई प्रश्न विचाराधीन नहीं है कि मद्रास में कोई फैक्ट्री बिठाई जाए। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उड़ीसा में पैलटाइजेशन का प्लांट बिठाने की कोई योजना आपके विचाराधीन है ?

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : No, Sir.

श्री सीता राम केसरी : हमारा आयरन ओर का एक्सपोर्ट बहुत घट गया है। जापान हम से आयरन ओर बहुत अधिक लेता है। इसको मद्देनजर रखते हुए क्या कोई ऐसी योजना है ताकि इस प्लांट को उड़ीसा में, बिहार में और गोवा में बिठाया जाए ताकि हमारे देश का आयरन ओर का एक्सपोर्ट बढ़ सके ?

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : Sir, a pelletisation plant is mainly required where the iron content in the ore is about 30 per cent. By beneficiation and pelletisation the average iron content in the ore goes up to 60 per cent. So far as the iron ore being exported to Japan is concerned the percentage is 65 to 67 and therefore the question of pelletisation does not arise. In Bailadilla from where the iron ore is exported to Japan, there is a huge quantity of fines and the proposal whether a pelletisation plant could be installed so that the ore is pelletised and exported abroad is under consideration.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : Sir, I have not been able to understand or appreciate the reply given by the Minister. It is very unfortunate that on this question of Salem, even after it was converted from a big steel plant of Rs. 100 crores into a small pelletisation plant of Rs. 10 crores the Government seems to be not in favour of setting it up at Salem. I would like to know from the Minister, if they are not going to set up there how is it that they have instructed the State Government and the State Government is going ahead with the acquisition of land ? They have mobilised for this purpose many Revenue Inspectors and others and everybody is made to feel that the pelletisation plant is coming up soon. I would like to have some clarification from the Minister.

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : It is true that the Madras Government has been agitating for a steel plant at Salem, based on the Salem ore. This question was discussed in the planning Commission a number of times and a meeting was held in January this year by the Member (Industries) of the Planning Commission, Shri Venkataraman, where the Madras Minister was also present. Then a decision was taken that if the total Plan outlay of Madras State was above Rs. 500 crores, if the scheme was found to be economically feasible and if the pellets could be exported outside, then the question would be considered. A committee was appointed for examining the feasibility and the report is awaited.

श्री शिकरे : लौह खनिज और मँगनीज खनिज के निर्यात में अभी बहुत सी कठिनाइयाँ पैदा हो गई हैं। एक कठिनाई यह है कि भारत में पैदा होने वाला खनिज कम ग्रेड का है और इसलिए यहां के निर्यातदार बाज़ील और आस्ट्रेलिया के निर्यातदारों की स्पर्धा नहीं कर सकते हैं। इसलिए कम ग्रेड के खनिज के उत्पादन में बहुत से उत्पादकों को बहुत लास होता है। हम गोवा में देखते हैं कि वहां प्राइवेट सेक्टर में पैलटाइजेशन प्लांट स्थापित हुआ है। इससे बहुत सी कठिनाइयाँ दूर हुई हैं गोवा में। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि पैलटाइजेशन प्लांट पब्लिक सेक्टर में हमारी सरकार क्या स्थापित

करने के लिए तैयार हैं क्योंकि इसे पब्लिक सेक्टर में अगर स्थापित किया जाता है तो कम ग्रेड का आयरन और और मैंगनीज और भी इस्तेमाल हो सकता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसा क्या पैलाटाइजेशन प्लांट स्थापित करने का प्रयत्न होगा ?

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : As I stated, the feasibility of having a pelletisation plant both for the Bailladilla area and Hospet area is being examined by a Working Group.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : देश के अन्दर फौलाद की खपत बढ़ी है। जो प्रापकी फर्म हैं उनको प्रापने आदेश दिया है कि वह जितने फौलाद को एक्सपोर्ट करना चाहते हैं उससे कम एक्सपोर्ट करने का लक्ष्य वे निर्धारित करें। इन सब को ध्यान में रखते हुए और इसको भी ध्यान में रखते हुए कि रांची का जो संस्थान है, जो फौलाद का कारखाना बना सकता है और सन् 1972 के बाद उनके पास कोई काम नहीं रहेगा क्योंकि उसके पास कोई एडवांस बुकिंग नहीं है और इसको भी ध्यान में रखते हुए कि सेलम में बड़ा भारी आन्दोलन है और वहाँ के आयरन और के अन्दर फौलाद का बहुत अच्छा कंटेंट है, प्रतिशत बहुत ज्यादा है, प्राप एक बड़ा प्लांट सेलम में क्यों नहीं बिठा रहे हैं ?

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : The question of having a fifth steel plant is under consideration by the Planning Commission. It may not come in the fourth Plan. Therefore, questions whether it should be installed in Salem or any other place would be considered by the Planning Commission.

Lost to Bharat Aluminium Company Ltd.

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*783. **SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :**
DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :

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

(a) the amount of loss which the Bharat Aluminium Company Ltd., suffered since its inception on account of irregularities, thefts stock shortages and fires;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS, AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) The Bharat Aluminium Company Ltd., suffered a loss of Rs. 1,100/- on account of theft in March, 1968 of one electric motor and pump and about Rs. 20/- on account of theft of one mirror at Korba Project.

(b) The theft of electric motor and pump was reported to the police authorities who are still investigating the matter. Departmental action regarding loss of mirror is also being taken.

(c) Security Department under a Security Officer of the rank of superintendent of Police, has since been set up at Korba and security measures are being strengthened.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : I am not satisfied with part (c) of the answer. The faulty Planning and irregular policies pursued by the Government of India have resulted in converting a public sector asset into a heavy liability. What steps have the government taken to improve the situation in this regard ?

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : Part (c) is related to parts (a) and (b) of the question. The main question is about the loss incurred by this company on account of thefts, irregularities and so on. Therefore, in reply to part (c) we have said that we have strengthened the security arrangements by establishing a security department under a Security officer of the rank of Superintendent of Police.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : The answer furnished by the hon. Minister to the House

is distorting. The officer who furnished him information has evaded all facts and suppressed information and the hon. Minister has parrot-like read the answer supplied by the officer. There is a clique sophisticated officers attached to this factory who are deliberately functioning in such a way which will not be conducive to the healthy functioning of this public sector undertaking. May I know whether the Government of India would make a deep probe into the misdeeds and irregularities committed by these officers ?

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : I understand that the hon. Member is opposed to the public sector. The loss incurred by this company is only Rs. 1,100

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Sir, he has not understood this question. I was demanding a probe against these officers who want to help the private sector. They are committing calculated blunders in the public sector so that they can tarnish its name. What steps are being taken in this regard ?

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : I have already mentioned the steps that have been taken.

सरकारी उपक्रमों में भर्ती

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*784. श्री धीम प्रकाश श्यामी :

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद :

क्या बिस्म मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार सरकारी उपक्रमों में हो रहे भारी घाटे को पूरा करने के लिये नये सरकारी उपक्रमों में कुल पदों में से केवल पाँच से सात प्रतिशत पदों के लिये स्थानीय लोगों की भर्ती करने के प्रतिरिक्त उनमें नयी भर्ती बन्द करने तथा वर्तमान उपक्रमों से फालतू कर्मचारियों का नये उपक्रमों में तबादला करने का है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इस प्रयोजन के

लिये कोई योजना तैयार की जा रही है ?

बिस्म मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) और (ख). सभा की मेज पर एक विवरण रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

इस सम्बन्ध में कोई समान नियमावली निश्चित करना सम्भव नहीं है¹ और किसी वर्तमान उपक्रम से किसी नये उपक्रम में फालतू कर्मचारियों का स्थानान्तरण तभी किया जा सकता है, जब ऐसा करना व्यवहारी हो।

फिर भी, प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग ने फालतू कर्मचारियों के सम्बन्ध में कुछ सिफारिशें की हैं और सरकार ने इन्हें स्वीकार कर लिया है और इनकी सूचना सरकारी क्षेत्र के सभी उपक्रमों को दे दी गई है। ये सिफारिशें निम्नलिखित हैं:—

**सिफारिश
संख्या**

**प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग
की सिफारिशें**

51(1) कर्मचारी फालतू न हों, इसके लिए, कार्य के उचित मानक और नियन्त्रण के अन्य तरीके शुरू से ही अपनाये जायें।

(2) जिन उपक्रमों में कर्मचारी फालतू हो जाने की स्थिति बहुत दिनों से चली आ रही हो, वहाँ इस बात का पता लगाने के लिये कि कर्मचारियों की संख्या किस क्षेत्र में कितनी फालतू है, औद्योगिक इंजीनियर कार्य सम्बन्धी अध्ययन शुरू कर दें।

(3) जिन विभागों में कर्मचारी फालतू हों, उनमें आम तौर पर लासी होने वाली जगहों को लासी ही रखा जाय, जो कर्मचारी फालतू

हों उन्हें दूसरी जगहों में नौकरी के लिए अबाध रूप से आवेदन देने की स्वीकृति दी जाय। यदि आवश्यक हो तो, कुशल श्रमिकों को प्रोत्साहन देकर इस बात के लिए राजी किया जाय कि वे मददगारों की सहायता के बिना ही अपने कार्य करें। नयी प्रायोजनार्थों में मददगार रखने की प्रथा न अपनायी जाये।

- (4) जहाँ सम्भव हो वहाँ सरकारी क्षेत्र के निर्माण-निगमों का और गैर-विभागीय अभिकरणों का अधिक उपयोग किया जाय।

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने जो स्टेटमेंट रखा है, उस से मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं मिलता। मैंने अपने प्रश्न में यह लिखा था कि जिन सरकारी उपक्रमों में फालतू और बेकार आदमी हैं, जिनकी छुटनी करनी है, उन को उन सरकारी उपक्रमों में तबादला कर दिया जाय तो पब्लिक सेक्टर में नये उपक्रम ला रहे हैं। आपने कहा है कि इस प्रकार की सिफारिश प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग ने भी की है कि जो कर्मचारी फालतू हों, उन्हें दूसरी जगह नौकरी के लिये अबाध रूप से आवेदन देने की स्वीकृति दी जाय। मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि वे आवेदन दें या न दें उन को उन स्थानों की जानकारी हो या न हो, सरकार ही ऐसी व्यवस्था क्यों न करे कि उन का तबादला उन स्थानों पर हो जाय। आज हो यह रहा है कि वहाँ के अधिकारी अपने रिश्तेदारों को भरती करते चले जा रहे हैं और जिन आदमियों की छुटनी होनी है, वे बेकार पड़े रहते हैं। इस लिये मैं सरकार से जानकारी चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार उन उपक्रमों में जिनमें कर्मचारी फालतू हैं, उन को नये उपक्रमों में सर्बिस में लेंगे, उन को वहाँ ट्रांसफर कर दें, जिससे उन की सर्बिस भी कन्टिन्यूड रहे ?

दूसरी चीज-आपने कहा है कि “औद्योगिक इंजीनियर फालतू मजदूरों सम्बन्धी आँकड़ों का अध्ययन शुरू कर दें।” क्या आपने कोई आँकड़े लिये हैं कि इस समय कितने आदमी बेकार हैं और कितनों को इस प्रकार ट्रांसफर किया जा सकता है ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पहले प्रश्न के उत्तर में मैंने कहा है कि स्थानान्तरण करना यदि सम्भव होगा, व्यवहार्य होगा, तभी किया जायगा। स्थानान्तरण में हमारे सामने कुछ कठिनाइयाँ हैं—उदाहरण के लिये हिन्दुस्तान स्टील के सरप्लस कर्मचारियों का बोकारो में ट्रांसफर करने का सवाल आया था—उस समय बिहार की तरफ से यह सवाल उठा कि बिहार के लोगों को वहाँ पर लगाया जाय, स्थानीय लोगों को वहाँ पर नौकरी दी जाय। इस लिये जहाँ पर ऐसा करना व्यवहार्य हो सकता है, वहाँ पर इस प्रकार का तबादला करने में हमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है।

जहाँ तक दूसरे सवाल का सम्बन्ध है—अब तक पब्लिक-व्यूरो-ग्राफ-एन्टरप्राइजेज ने हमें जो जानकारी दी है, उस के अनुसार हिन्दुस्तान स्टील, इण्डियन आयल कारपोरेशन, हैवी इन्जीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन और इण्डियन इरज एण्ड फार्मोस्यूटिकल्ज — इन चार कंपनियों में 30-9-67 के तखमीने के मुताबिक 15 हजार आदमी सरप्लस हैं।

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : अधिकांश सरकारी उपक्रमों में असफलता, अनुशासनहीनता और गड़बड़ों का कारण यह रहा है कि वहाँ राजनीतिक व्यक्तियों को मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर के रूप में नियुक्त किया जाता रहा है। मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिस प्रकार से आपके सरकारी दफ्तरों में नियम है कि कोई भी सरकारी कर्मचारी किसी भी पोलिटिकल पार्टी से सीधा सम्बन्ध न रखे, क्या इसी प्रकार का नियम आप सरकारी उपक्रमों के लिये भी

स्थापित करेंगे कि कोई भी कर्मचारी, ऊपर से नीचे तक, इस प्रकार का न हो, खासकर मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर किसी भी पोलिटिकल पार्टी से सम्बन्ध न रखता हो, ताकि वहां का अनुशासन और कार्यक्षमता सुरक्षित रह सके ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : ऐसे पद पर जिस व्यक्ति को नियुक्त किया जाता है, उस के सर्व-साधारण ज्ञान और उस की असाधारण कार्यक्षमता को ध्यान में रख कर ही नियुक्त किया जाता है। जहां तक ऐसे व्यक्ति को नियुक्त किया जाय या न किया जाय, इस के बारे में पूर्व में उपप्रधान मंत्री महोदय उत्तर दे चुके हैं।

श्री द्योम प्रकाश स्यामी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया। मैं स्पष्टीकरण चाहता हूं सरकारी कर्मचारियों को दफ्तरों में नियुक्त करते समय जो दृष्टिकोण आप रखते हैं—वह किसी पोलिटिकल पार्टी से सम्बन्ध न रखता हो—वह दृष्टिकोण आप पब्लिक अण्डरेटे-किंग में क्यों नहीं रखते ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : माननीय सदस्य के सुझाव पर विचार किया जायेगा।

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सरकार से प्रश्न पूछने से पहले आपसे कुछ अनुरोध करना चाहता हूं। आपके कार्यालय से रोज हमारे पास तीन-चार चिट्ठे चली आती हैं—हमारे अनुपूरक प्रश्न पड़े नहीं जा सकेंगे, क्योंकि वे राज्य सरकारों के विषय हैं, लेकिन कई मेम्बरों के राज्य सरकारों से सम्बन्धित प्रश्नों को स्वीकार किया गया है। हमारा तो अनुपूरक प्रश्न है, जबकि लोगों के मूल प्रश्नों के उत्तर दिए गये हैं। आपके कार्यालय से हमें शिकायत है। आप अपने कार्यालय को ...

MR. SPEAKER : If you had written to me about it, I could have looked into it. There is no use raising it like this.

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : मैंने कई बार लिखा

है। हर बार लिखता हूँ, पता नहीं आपका कोई चपरासी उत्तर लिख देता है....

MR. SPEAKER : Are you asking a question or should I call some body else ?

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : यही बात नहीं है। यह सवाल मेरा नहीं है, पता नहीं किस तरह से यह सवाल मेरे नाम चढ़ा दिया गया है। एक एक मेम्बर के 12-12 क्वेश्चन्ज़ मंज़ूर किये गये हैं ..

MR. SPEAKER : I will inquire into it.

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या आप अपने कार्यालय से सम्बन्धित शिकायत नहीं सुनना चाहते हैं ? संसदीय समितियों के द्विभाषी प्रकाशन के बारे में भी आपने कुछ नहीं किया ...

MR. SPEAKER : Will you kindly sit down now ?

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : आप व्यवस्था दीजिये, सरकारी संसदीय समितियों में हिन्दी अनुवाद क्यों नहीं दिया जाता ?

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. That is enough. I am on my legs. I cannot allow this That is Question Hour and I want the House to be benefited by it and not use it simply for controversy to be raised.

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस में आपकी तरफ से क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ? अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जो प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ, आपका कार्यालय नहीं पूछने देता है, बेमतलब के प्रश्नों को उन में जोड़ देते हैं। आप अपने कार्यालय को सचेत कीजिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री राजेन्द्र बरुआ।

SHRI R. BARUA : Whenever a Public undertaking is started it begins with the eviction of the local people from important lands. Then again it creates a hope in the mind of the people of that particular area

that employment potentialities are created but in actual practice I find that with the establishment of public undertakings in different States or areas, regular demands are coming up that the local people are not employed; on the other hand, there are surplus people in the old undertakings. Will the Government adopt a positive policy as to how to reconcile these two positions and to avoid regional irritations that are gradually coming up on the surface on the ground of employment in public undertakings? All these have a base on the economic question of providing employment.

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप इस अव्यवस्था पर व्यवस्था नहीं दे रहे हैं।

श्री शिवचन्द्र भा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इन्हें सवाल पूछने का मौका दीजिये।

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. Will you kindly sit down or not?

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : हम तो बैठ रहे हैं, लेकिन हम को सरकार से जवाब लेने दीजिये।

MR. SPEAKER : You will have to sit down first. I will see and consider whether it is necessary. You can not have your own say or lecture and then demand and so on. You cannot demand and command like this.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : According to the present policy of recruitment there is a circular of the Industries Ministry of 1960 and that is being followed as far as local recruitment to Class III and Class IV services are concerned, they should be taken through the local employment exchange and it is only when the local employment exchange does not come forward to give the names for those posts that persons from outside are considered. Other technical posts are considered on an all India basis; therefore, advertisements are issued and they are considered on all-India basis and not regional basis.

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकारी सेवा के नियम

क्या हैं? एक ओर तो अंग्रेजी माध्यम वाले विद्यार्थी से और दूसरी ओर अपनी मातृभाषाओं में विद्यार्थी अपनी शिक्षा प्राप्त करते हैं, तो क्या सरकारी सेवाओं के लिये सरकार कोई ऐसा नियम बनाने का विचार रखती है जिससे की अंग्रेजी माध्यम वाले विद्यार्थियों के मुकाबले में मातृभाषा वाले विद्यार्थी ही आ सकें।

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : यह सरकारी सेवाओं के सम्बन्ध में प्रश्न ही नहीं है। यह तो सरकारी उपक्रमों की सेवाओं का प्रश्न है। (व्यवधान) जहाँ तक सरकारी उपक्रम में सेवाओं का सम्बन्ध है, अभी जैसा मैं ने बताया कि क्लास 3 और क्लास 4 की नौकरियों में स्थानीय व्यक्ति ही लिये जाते हैं। स्थानीय होने के कारण स्वाभाविक तौर पर उन लोगों को मातृभाषा का लाभ मिलता है।

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा मतलब दूसरा था। मातृ भाषाओं के माध्यम से जो पढ़कर निकल रहे हैं उनको प्राथमिकता मिल सके उन लोगों के मुकाबले में जो कि बी० ए० और एम० ए० अंग्रेजी के माध्यम से करके निकल रहे हैं, इसके सम्बन्ध में आपने क्या व्यवस्था की है?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : जैसा कि मैंने पहले बताया, क्लास 3 और क्लास 4 में इस तरह का कोई भेद नहीं रखा जाता है। उन पर स्थानीय व्यक्ति ही लिए जाते हैं*** (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Molahu Prashad says, he has not given the Question. He may, at leisure, go to office and see his own Question under his signature. He must have forgotten about it.

श्री विश्वनाथ राय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बात पर ध्यान रखते हुए कि सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उद्योगों को प्रारम्भ करते समय मजदूरों की आवश्यकता के आधार पर ही श्रमिकों की भर्ती की जाती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि

क्या कारण है कि सार्वजनिक उद्योगों में इस समय मजदूरों की संख्या इतनी अधिक बढ़ गई है कि उनको दूसरी जगहों पर भेजने की बात उठ रही है ?

श्री प्र० च० सेठी : एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव रिफार्म्स कमीशन ने इसका पूरी तरह पर अध्ययन किया है। उन्होंने तीन चार कारण बताये हैं। उदाहरण के तौर पर मैं आपको बतलाऊँ :

- (i) Lack of manpower planning on a scientific basis in the initial stages ;
- (ii) failure in the initial stages to limit recruitment to manifest needs and a tendency to go up in a routine way to the level of sanctioned strength.

Now, we have been asking all the public sector undertakings to conduct studies by the Industrial Engineering unit or by any competent authority with regard to the manpower and job evaluation. After they conduct these studies, the actual position with regard to the surplus staff will be known.

SHRI K. M. Koushik : From Administrative Reforms Commission's Report, it appears that certain recommendations have been made with regard to the employment of surplus labour from one public undertaking to another. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether those recommendations have been accepted and, if so, whether any direction will issue to each undertaking so that periodical reports might be received by the Government to see whether these recommendations have been properly implemented.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : Yes, Sir; the hon. Member is quite right. The Administrative Reforms Commission has recommended certain steps. Government has completely accepted these recommendations and they have asked the various public sector undertakings to go by these recommendations.

SHRI RANGA : What is the answer ? He does not give any thought to it. Whether you get information from various undertakings to show you from time to time, the actual labour position with them.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : Yes Sir. It is only on the basis of the information that they have been supplying. My I read the recommendations ?

SHRI RANGA : You do not seem to have read them.

SHRI K. M. Koushik : I wanted to know about the periodical reports.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : The hon. Member may draw his conclusion. I have done my home study.

As far as information is concerned, in 1967, I had given the figures. The Bureau had asked for the information and these four Companies had indicated the surplus staff. From time to time, the Bureau is getting quarterly reports from them. In these reports, we have been getting information with regard to this. Now, they have been asked to conduct studies, in this connection, by certain industrial engineering units so that the exact position will be known and, as soon as the report about all public sector undertakings is available, we shall place it on the Table of the House.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बोहरा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जबसे सार्वजनिक उद्योग क्षेत्र में नये नये उद्योगों को लिया जा रहा है तब से एक प्रकार से वे सरकारी अधिकारियों की जागीर बनते जा रहे हैं। वहां पर भाई भतीजावाद, प्रान्तवाद, जातिवाद के आधार पर नियुक्तियां हो रही हैं। मैं आपके द्वारा मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि पब्लिक सेक्टर में जो अनाप शनाप नियुक्तियां हो रही हैं उनको रोकने में अब तक आप कहां तक सफल हुए हैं, कितने व्यक्तियों और अफसरों को आपने रोका है, क्या ऐसी कोई लिस्ट आप सदन के सभा पटल पर रखने के लिए तैयार है ?

मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि जो फालतू, प्रनावश्यक और अवांछनीय नियुक्तियाँ हुई हैं उनके बारे में आपकी क्या प्रतिक्रिया है, उनको रोका गया है या नहीं ?

श्री प्र० च० सेठी : पब्लिक सेक्टर मण्डरटेकिन्ग में इस बारे में, कम करने के बारे में क्या क्या स्टेप्स लिये गए हैं उसका पूरा विवरण तो मेरे पास नहीं है लेकिन उदाहरण के तौर पर मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि नेवेली लिगनाइट कारपोरेशन ने इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ कार्यवाही की है, जैसे उन्होंने एक्स-प्रेसिया पेमेन्ट देकर या वेजेज देने के पश्चात् कुछ लोगों को रिटायर किया। इसी प्रकार से नेशनल मिनरल डेवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन ने भी लगभग 450 आरामियों को कम किया। दोनों ही योजनायें हैं, स्वेच्छा से जो काम हो जाये उन्हें कम करना और जो दूसरे उपक्रमों में जा सकते हैं उनको उधर भेजना। तीसरी योजना यह है कि जो करेंट एक्सपेंशन प्रोग्राम चल रहे हैं उनमें जिन लोगों को खपाया जा सकता है उनको वहाँ पर खपाया जाये।

SHRI HEM BARUA : There are regional imbalances even in the matter of appointment so far as public sector undertakings are concerned, which has become a bone of contention between the State Governments and the Central Government. In Gauhati there is an oil refinery in the public sector. Out of the total number of ward boys, club boys, hospital boys, chhapris and peons, only one per cent are from Assam and the rest are from outside Assam. This is what is happenign. In context of that, may I know whether Government have issued any general order to the effect that any job carrying a salary of Rs. 500 or below must go to a person belonging to that area where the public sector undertaking is situated ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : This instruction has already been issued. According to the instruction issued, the public sector enterprises are to recruit their staff against posts carrying a basic salary of

less than Rs. 500 per month only through the national employment service, and the other sources of recruitment can be tapped only if the Employment Exchange issues a non-availability certificate.

SHRI HEM BARUA : Unfortunately that has not been implemented so far as the Oil Refinery in Gauhati is concerned.

MR. SPEAKER : Shrimati Jayaben Shah.

श्रीमती जयाबेन शाह : मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जो पब्लिक सेक्टर की बड़ी बड़ी इन्डस्ट्रीज हैं या जो बड़ी बड़ी रिफायनरीज लगाई गई हैं उनमें जो छोटे मोटे इम्प्लॉयज होते हैं वे भी बाहर से आते हैं—उनके बाहर से आने पर मुझे कोई भगड़ा नहीं है लेकिन वहाँ के लोकल लोग नागज हैं—इसलिए ऐसी बड़ी बड़ी इन्डस्ट्रीज में और रिफायनरीज में छोटी मोटी जगहों पर लोकल लोगों का ही रिक्रूट किया जाये, इसके बारे में सरकार क्या करना चाहती है ?

श्री प्र० च० सेठी : नीति का जहाँ तक तान्लुक है मैंने बताया, लेकिन हो सकता है कि किसी खास जगहों पर उस नीति का पूर्ण रूप से पालन न किया गया हो। अगर माननीय सदस्य इस प्रकार का कोई व्योरा देंगे तो उसके सम्बन्ध में जानकारी प्राप्त करने का प्रयत्न करूँगा।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : इन उपक्रमों को कायम करने के लिए बीस बीस, तीस तीस गांव उजाड़े गए किसानों की जमीनों को एक्वायर किया गया लेकिन वे किसान आज तक अन-रिहैबिलिटेड हैं उन किसानों से वायदा किया गया था कि तुम्हारे बच्चे सबसे पहले लिये जायेंगे लेकिन एक छोटे से क्लर्क से लेकर इंजीनियर की जगह तक पर उनके बच्चों को नहीं लिया गया। उन बीसों गांवों के लोग घाज बेकार बैठे हुए हैं उनके बच्चों के पास कोई रोजगार नहीं है। इसलिए मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आपने कोई ऐसा रूल बनाया है कि

जिन लोगों की जमीनें ली गई हैं, जो गांव उजड़ गये हैं उन्हीं लोगों के बच्चे सबसे पहले नोकरी में रखे जायेंगे ?

श्री प्र० च० सेठी : जिनकी जमीनें ली गई है उनको उचित मुआविजा दिया गया है। इसके अलावा यह भी यहां से हिदायतें दी गई थीं कि जिनकी जमीनें निकली हैं उनको या उनके परिवार के लोगों को क्लास 3 और क्लास 4 में स्थानीय लोगों की भर्ती में प्राथमिकता दी जाये। इसके अतिरिक्त कई उपक्रमों में उन लोगों को ट्रेनिंग का भी प्रोग्राम बनाया गया है और कई लोगों को ट्रेन भी किया गया है।

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : The problem of overstaffing, which is chronic in many of the public undertakings, is probably due mainly to the fact that, after the process of construction is over, the employees are still retained in those places. May I know what is the policy of the Government in this respect of employing the surplus staff after the construction period is over, and so far as the chronic overstaffing in places like Durgapur is concerned, what steps have been taken by Government in regard to retrenchment or employment of the surplus staff in other places ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : As far as the latter part of the question is concerned, it was not possible to retrench the surplus staff in the steel plants and, therefore, they had evolved this policy that they would be absorbed in the expansion programme. As far as the actual quantum of the surplus staff is concerned, a study is being conducted by the Hyderabad Staff College. After the study is complete, they will be able to take further steps in this respect

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : भोपाल के हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स के कारखाने के प्रमुख द्वारा अपने ही सगे सम्बन्धियों को भरती करने के कारण वहां के कर्मचारियों में बड़ा असन्तोष है। और दूसरी बात यह है कि जब केन्द्र ने यह माना है कि समान काम के लिये समान

वेतन तो पिछले दिनों 400 इंजीनियर कर्मचारियों ने इस बात की मांग की थी कि सरकार के अन्य प्रनिष्ठानों में जो वेतन का स्तर है वही उन को भी मिले। अगर यह सही है तो इस बारे में आप क्या कार्यवाही करने जा रहे हैं ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : This particular question is with regard to the Ministry of Industrial Development. It does not arise out of this. It is with regard to the pay standards of the employees in particular plants.

SHRI P. BASUMATARI : I want to know whether instructions have been issued to public undertakings management for reservation of posts for scheduled castes and Scheduled tribes.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : There are no reservations as such. But when recruitment is made, if the candidates belong to Scheduled Tribes or Scheduled Castes, they will be given preference.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : May I know whether in 1968 the total number of persons employed in public sector was more than in 1967 ? If so, what was the expenditure on such extra staff and in view of the recessionary conditions on the one side and overstaffing on the other, how would the Minister justify this extra staff ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : I do not have comparative figures between the total number of persons employed in 1967 and 1968. I would certainly get the information and lay it on the Table of the House

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : This is very much a related question. The hon. Minister is not fully prepared. It is a very relevant question.

श्री प्रेमचन्द वर्मा : इस से पहले कि मैं कुछ कहूं, 28 कम्पनियों में 84 करोड़ रु० का घाटा है पिछले साल में इन के आंकड़ों के अनुसार। इन कम्पनियों के बारे में मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार इस आधार पर कि

घाटा है, बेकार लोगों का सर्वे करेगी, जैसे इंजीनियरिंग वाले हैं, इन के अधिकारी कहते हैं कि जो इंजीनियरिंग वाले हैं अगर खबर के कारखाने में जरूरत है तो वे वहां नहीं जा सकते। तो मेरा कहना है कि क्या आप ऐसा करने पर विचार कर रहे हैं कि इंजीनियरिंग, कैमिकल्स, पेट्रोलियम वगैरह जो एक प्रकार के कारखाने हैं उन का एक सर्वे कर के कि इन कारखानों में कितने लोग बेकार हैं, उन को दूसरे कारखानों में तबदील करने के लिये फिर कोई मंत्री जी ठोस कदम उठावेंगे ?

दूसरे यह कि इंजीनियरिंग के जो कारखाने हैं उन में 833 करोड़ रु० लगा हुआ है, उन में जो लोग इस वक्त फालतू हैं उन में 500 रु० से ज्यादा तनखावा वाले कितने आदमी हैं उन के आंकड़े मंत्री जी बतावेंगे ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : The first point the hon. Member has made is a good suggestion for action. We will certainly examine from that point of view. As far as officers who are getting more than Rs. 500 and their recruitment are concerned, I do not have that figure now.

श्री भोगेन्द्र भा : इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि जितने पब्लिक सेक्टर के कारखाने हैं उन में विश्वास न रखने वालों को ऊँचे ओहदों पर रखे जाने से और ऐसे लोगों को रखे जाने से जिनका निजी कारखानों से लगाव रहा है, जो उन की नौकरी में पहले रहे हैं, इस से कई तरह के भ्रष्टाचार आये हैं, और विश्वास न रखने वालों को रखने से नुकसान भी होता है और प्रगति भी नहीं होती है। तो क्या इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार बतायेगी कि क्या लाजिमी तौर पर यह ध्यान में रखा जा रहा है कि, खासकर अफसरों में और प्रबन्धकों में, ऐसे ही लोगों को रखा जाय जिन का पब्लिक सेक्टर में विश्वास हो और आस्था हो।

और दूसरे यह कि क्या कार्य संचालन के लिये श्रमिकों को प्रबन्ध में सभी पब्लिक सेक्टर

के कारखानों में लाजिमी तौर से शरीक करने के लिये सरकार आदेश देने जा रही है ? कहीं कहीं लागू किया गया है, लेकिन सभी पब्लिक सेक्टर में श्रमिकों को प्रबन्ध में शामिल किया जाय इस को लागू करने का निर्देश सरकार देने जा रही है ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : As far as the original cadre of the various public sector undertakings are concerned, they are drawn from all classes of people and this is a well known fact that we have drawn very few people from the private sector and therefore it is not correct to say that only such people are appointed who do not have faith in the public sector.

श्री भोगेन्द्र भा : ऐसी सूची आप के पास है कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर से आये हुए कितने आदमी आप के यहां हैं ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : As far as workers' participation is concerned in the Board of Directors a labour representative is appointed, but apart from that, as the PM has mentioned, there is no programme of having them in the management.

श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जो मंत्री जी ने अभी कहा कि सर्कुलर निकाल दिया गया है कि जहां के लोग हैं वहां की नौकरी में लिये जायें, मध्य प्रदेश में तीन पब्लिक सेक्टर के कारखाने हैं उन में जितनी नियुक्तियां हुई हैं, क्या इस को जानने का प्रयास किया गया है कि इस सर्कुलर के मुताबिक हुई हैं ? या वह सर्कुलर केवल कागज पर ही रह गया है ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, ज्यादातर सर्कुलर का पालन हुआ है। हो सकता है कि कहीं कहीं ऐसी घटनायें हुई हों जहां उस के अनुसार काम न हुआ हो।

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : पब्लिक सेक्टर अन्डर-टेकिन्स में विभिन्न राज्यों के करीब करीब 600 अधिकारी काम कर रहे हैं। तो क्या इन

अफसरों को वापस अपने राज्यों में भेज कर के, जो भी उचित फिगर होगा आफिसर्स के लेने का, उस की जगह पर अमरजेंसी कमीशनर आफिसर्स को समुचित ट्रेनिंग दे कर के उन्हीं को रेकूट किया जाये, क्या इस की व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : अगर ऐसा किया गया कि जितने अधिकारी अभी काम कर रहे हैं और अन्य प्रान्तों से आये हैं उन को वापस भेज दिया गया और उन की जगह पर अमरजेंसी कमीशन के लोग लिये गये तो प्लान्ट में काफी नुकसान होगा । लेकिन सरकार की तरफ से यह हिदायत दी गई है कि अमरजेंसी कमीशन के जो लोग हैं, जहां कहीं स्थान रिक्त हों, उन को प्राथमिकता दी जाय ।

Theft of Maps From Office of Central Water and Power Commission, New Delhi.

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*785 **SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :**
SHRI ONKAR SINGH :
SHRI SHRI GOPAL SABOO :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that some documents are missing from the Canal Directorate of the Central Water and Power Commission situated at Ramakrishna Puram, New Delhi;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these maps have been sent to Pakistan;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken against the suspected culprits ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDESHWAR PRASAD) :
(a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

To topographic sheets are issued from time to time to officers of the Central Water

and Power Commission in connection with planning and design of projects and are taken back on completion of the works. Three cases have come to notice where the topographic sheets issued to the officers have not been accounted for. These sheets cover the area of Tikkarpara Dam site in Orissa, Muneru in Andhra Pradesh and Barak Dam site in Assam. Enquiries made so far indicate that in the first two cases the sheets might have got mixed up with the records and further search is being made. In regard to the third case, the topographic sheets appear to have been lost in transit from the office of the Central Water and Power Commission to the Ministry. Enquiries conducted so far do not, however, indicate foul play in any of these cases.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : इन्होंने जो विवरण समा पटल पर रखा है मेरा खयाल है कि केवल 6 साल की फिगर्स हैं, क्योंकि पहले टाइप किया गया था, फिर काट दिया गया है । तो मैं ने 6 साल की फिगर नहीं मांगी । मैं मंत्री जी से पूछता चाहता हूँ कि जो इस के डायरेक्टर थे इस डिपार्टमेंट के, एक सिन्धी जेन्टिलमैन हैं, पता नहीं वह दो, तीन महीने में ट्रांसफर हो गये या नहीं, उन्होंने क्या सरकार के पास या अपने बड़े अधिकारियों के पास कुछ तफसील लिख कर के भेजी है कि यहां पर बहुत सारे नक्शे गायब हैं और वे नक्शे यहां का जो स्टाफ है उस की कनाइवेंस से पाकिस्तान और दूसरे देशों में चले गये हैं । और उन्होंने बहुत सारे ऐलीगेशन लगाये हैं उस के ऊपर बहुत से लोगों को ट्रांसफर भी किया गया । तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने जो पत्र ऊपर के अधिकारियों को लिखा उस का विवरण क्या है और इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : What the hon. Member said is not correct. What happened is, the Survey of India supplies a number of topographical sheets which are extensively used in the Central Water and Power Commission. At one stage as many

as 4,000 sheets were in use by different officers and during the annual verification in 1968 it was found that in three cases about 25 sheets were missing. Then the departmental enquiry officers have been appointed and it has been reported that in all the cases there has been no *mala fide* and it was just ordinary loss. The maps have been placed somewhere in the files and have not been found out in two cases. In the third case, the officer was coming from Ramakrishnapuram office to the Ministry and he lost them on the way. It was immediately reported to the Police and the Police made enquiries and nothing has been found. There is no question of the officers conniving with anybody or sending them to Pakistan. The enquiry conducted so far indicated that there has been no *mala fide*...

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : He has not replied to my question. अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने स्पेसिफिक क्वेश्चन पूछा है जिसका कि मन्त्री महोदय ने सीधा जवाब नहीं दिया है। मैंने सीधा सवाल यह पूछा था कि वह जो डाइरेक्टर हैं उस डिपार्टमेंट के क्या उन्होंने दो, तीन महीने पहले इस तरह का कोई शिकायती पत्र लिखा था कि काफी नक्शे इन पिछले 10-12 सालों में गायब हुए हैं और उस पर डिपार्टमेंट से कुछ लोगों के ट्रान्सफर आदि भी किये गये हैं?

DR. K. L. RAO : There is no question of any transfer of any officer there. No officer has been transferred on account of this. There was one officer who was the Director (Canal). Unfortunately, I must confess he has not been mentally quite sound. He was advised to go on leave and he is on leave now.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : I would like to know whether he has written a letter that he is mentally sound or not-I do not know.

MR. SPEAKER : He is mentally unsound according to him.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बड़ी अजीब बात है। इस सम्बन्ध में बहुत

सीरियस आरोप लगाये गये हैं। उन्होंने यह लिखा है कि 1954 से लेकर आज तक एक, दो, चार नहीं, सैकड़ों नक्शे गायब हैं उस समय के गायब है जबकि मन्त्री महोदय भी उस डिपार्टमेंट में काम करते थे। उन का कहना है कि यह स्टॉक के कनाएवेंस से बाहर गये हैं तो उस के ऊपर इनक्वायरी न करवा कर उस को मैटली अनसाऊंड कर दिया ताकि राम्ना खत्म हो जाय। मैं मन्त्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आप का यह कंटेंशन है कि सन 50 से लेकर आज तक केवल 3 नक्शे गायब हुए हैं तो क्या आप उस की इनक्वायरी सी० बी० आई० के जरिए करायेगे ताकि यह मान्य हो सके कि जो यह रिपोर्ट दी गई है कि कितने नक्शे गायब है उसके लिए मान्य हो सके कि कौन जिम्मेदार है?

दूसरी बात यह कि जिस ने यह नक्शे खो दिये हैं उस आदमी के खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की है और वह जिसे आप मैटली अनसाऊंड कहते हैं उस अधिकारी ने आप को क्या लिखा है?

DR. K. L. RAO : I want to submit that there are more than 75,000 maps in the Central Water and Power Commission. In the case of these three officers, they were given for study of Tikerpara dam etc. Out of these 75,000 maps according to the Defence rules, some maps are considered restricted. Maps pertaining to coastal and border areas are restricted. The maps missing to relate areas of Tikerpara and of Muneru in Krishna District and Barak. As I submitted, at one stage there were as many as 4,000 of these with the officers. What I am submitting is that in all the three cases the total number of sheets missing was 25. There are certain rules governing restricted maps. First, a departmental enquiry officer is appointed. He sends his report to the military officers and then the write-off is done. In all the three cases departmental enquiry officers have been appointed and they are under investigation and in the case of one it is found that even the write-off has been recommended...

MR. SPEAKER : His question is what did not that man who is supposed to be mentally unsound write.

DR. K. L. RAO : I do not myself know what he has written. All that has happened is that during the checking up every year, the officer in charge, who is working under the Director of Canal has to certify that all these restricted maps are safe and during the check he found that 25 maps...

SHRI RANGA : How many in these 25 maps are security maps which you want to keep under safe lock and key?

DR. K. L. RAO : These 25 are security maps. They are restricted maps. Out of these 25, ten pertain to Tikkerpara dam site, four relate to Muneru and eleven belong to Barak in Assam. These are the three areas where they were designing for three dams. There is nothing extraordinary.

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव : इस तरह से काफी समय से यह जो वहाँ के कार्यालय से मैप्स या ऑफिस फाइल्स गायब हैं तो यह रेकार्ड देखने के लिए हर साल प्रोपर इन्स्पेक्शन होता है या नहीं, अगर होता है तो इतने वर्ष इन्हें गायब हुए गुजर चुके हैं तो यह इन्स्पेक्शन अभी तक कितनी दफे हुआ है और गुमशुदा मैप्स आदि को तलाश क्यों नहीं किया गया और उस के वास्ते जरूरी कार्यवाही क्यों नहीं की गई ?

DR. K. L. RAO : No loss has been reported so far. The first time that we had come to know of the loss was only when the certificates had to be furnished and there was a checking. In regard to these missing maps, in two cases the officers had to put these maps in the files along with their notes. That is how maps go into the files. They are not traced. They are trying to search them out.

श्री राम चरण : यह वहाँ पर फाइलों और नक्शों आदि के गुम हो जाने की कोई नई बात नहीं है। आज से 12 साल पहले भालड़ा, नांगल ब्यास प्रोजेक्ट की 350 टोप सीक्रेट फाइल गायब हो गयी थीं और यह

फाइलों और नक्शों के गुम होने का सिलसिला हर साल चलता ही रहता है और सीक्रेट फाइलें गुम होती रही हैं और उन का पता नहीं लगता है। टोप सीक्रेट डाक्युमेंट्स चोरी जाते रहे हैं और मेरी समझ में अभी तक सरकार ने इस के लिए कोई ऐसा ठोस व सक्रिय कदम नहीं उठाया है जिससे भविष्य में इन की चोरियां न हो कर यह सीक्रेट्स विदेशों में न भेजे जायें। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह के आफिशिएल्स के खिलाफ आप ने अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है, कितनों को आप ने सस्पेंड किया है, और कितनों के खिलाफ डिमिप्शनरी ऐक्शन लिया गया है और कितनों को रिवाइत किया गया है या कितनों के खिलाफ अभी सरकार ऐक्शन लेने जा रही है ?

DR. K. L. RAO : If the hon. Member gives me the details of any particular case where he is alleging these things, I shall make inquiries. So far as I am concerned, the only report has been about these three cases. In these three cases, nobody has been found guilty, and therefore, no action can be taken.

श्री धरल बिहारी बाजपेयी : सेंट्रल वाटर एण्ड पावर कमिशन के कार्यालय से नक्शे गायब हो गये यह एक गम्भीर बात है। जो नक्शे गायब हुए हैं उन का सुरक्षित क्षेत्रों से सम्बन्ध है यह और भी गम्भीर बात है। मन्त्री महोदय कहते हैं कि किसी के विरुद्ध कोई मामला नहीं बना तो मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि यह नक्शे गायब होने के लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है? क्या यह सच नहीं है कि इस मामले की जांच की गई और कुछ लोगों के खिलाफ इस मामले में कार्यवाही की गई है? मन्त्री महोदय ने एक बड़ी गम्भीर बात कही है जबकि उन्होंने एक अधिकारी के लिए यह कह दिया कि वह मैटली अनसाऊंड है। क्या मन्त्री महोदय ने उस की डाक्टररी जांच करा कर विश्वास कर लिया है कि वह मैटली अनसाऊंड है? सबन् में किसी भ्रष्टाचार के खिलाफ ऐसी बात कहना एक बड़ी गम्भीर बात

है। वह बड़ी जिम्मेदारी के साथ यह बात कह रहे हैं।

DR. K. L. RAO : I want to submit that as I have said already, there were three cases. In all these three cases, three departmental officers had been appointed to make inquiries as per the rules, and the reports are yet to be received. So far, it has not been found possible to put the blame on anybody. In the case of the third, the inquiry report has come and that has been sent to the concerned officers of the military for write-off of the sheets.

With regard to the director to whom the hon. Member was making a reference, it is indeed a very unfortunate case. He has been advised to go on leave, and we hope that he will improve in course of time.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : These maps have been published outside.

Income Tax Evaders

***786. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Income-tax evaders against whom prosecution cases were allowed by the Income Tax Department during the years 1966-67 and 1967-68;

(b) the number of cases out of them in which punishment was awarded, the number of those in which compromise was made and the number of cases dismissed without any punishment; and

(c) the total amount of Income-tax arrears involved in trial cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Prosecutions for tax evasion were launched by the Income-tax Department against four persons in 1966-67 and against seven persons in 1967-68. In a number of other cases prosecutions were approved by the Government but the complaints were actually filed during the financial year 1968-69.

(b) In two cases the accused were convicted and ordered to pay fines. In two other cases the offences were compounded on payment of deterrent composition fee. The remaining 7 cases are still pending before the courts.

(c) The total amount of Income-tax which is in arrears in these 11 cases is Rs. 73,11,806/-.

SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Information about tax evasion by Messrs. M. G. Brothers, Yemmiganar, Andhra Pradesh was given as long ago as December, 1967. It is about one year and three months since then, and investigations have not been completed and I am told that they would need one month more for completing the investigations. In this context, I would like to know whether there is any time-limit for the completion of the investigations when information is received by the Ministry.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : The hon. Member has asked about the prosecutions which had been launched during 1966-67 and 1967-68. With regard to this, I have given the information, and if the hon. Member so desires, I can read out the names of the persons who have been prosecuted

MR. SPEAKER : He has asked about a specific case. If the hon. Minister has information, he may give it, or else he may ask for notice.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : That particular case is not in this list.

SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : I want to know whether the Ministry has given any guidelines for searches to be made in regard to tax evasion, and if so, what those guidelines given to the investigating authorities are.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : We have got a Revenue Intelligence Cell and they carry on the investigations. Besides, the concerned officers in charge are also keeping track of such persons and where they are located, prosecutions are launched.

SHRI RANGA : He has asked about guidelines. Have no guidelines been given

to the officers? What are those guidelines? Have they been given any guidelines when they conduct these investigations, or are they free to do whatever they like?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : Income-tax investigation is not only according to certain guidelines but it is under an Act, and the officers have to act according to the Act and the law.

SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SALVE : There are no guiding principles laid down in the Act.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

भूटान से जिप्सम का क्रय

*787. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भूटानी जिप्सम के प्रयोग की वांछनीयता की जांच करने के लिए भेजे गये अध्ययन दल द्वारा प्रस्तुत प्रतिवेदन का व्योरा क्या है;

(ख) भूटान से जिप्सम खरीदने के बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार आसाम से पाइप लाइनों द्वारा गैस और भूटान से जिप्सम लाकर पश्चिम बंगाल में कोई उर्वरक कारखाना स्थापित करने का है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री बा० रा० चव्हाण) : (क) भूटान में जिप्सम निक्षेपों की खोज के बारे में अध्ययन दल ने अभी तक अपनी अन्तिम रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत नहीं की है।

(ख) और (ग). उक्त अध्ययन दल से अन्तिम रिपोर्ट के प्राप्त होने तथा उसके निरी-

क्षण के बाद ही, भूटान से जिप्सम खरीदने और भूटान के जिप्सम पर आधारित एक उर्वरक कारखाने अथवा अन्य किसी कारखाने की स्थापना के विषय पर फैसला किया जा सकेगा।

Appointment of Governors of Reserve Bank of India

*788. **SHRI R. K. AMIN :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that persons from the Civil Services alone have been appointed so far as Governors of the Reserve Bank of India since its inception;

(b) if so, whether it is the policy of Government in the matter;

(c) whether Government propose to appoint a Committee to consider the appointments for such posts outside the Civil Service; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (**SHRI P. C. SETHI**) : (a) All except the first Governor of the Reserve Bank were from the Civil Services.

(b) to (d). It is the policy of the Government to appoint men with knowledge and experience of finance whatever the walk of life they belong to. Government does not consider it necessary to appoint a committee for this purpose.

Financial Cell in Ministries

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

(a) whether his Ministry are aware of the attitude of various Ministries towards the functioning of the financial cell in the Ministries which is alleged to be suffering from narrowness of approach and putting impediments into the plans and proposals of the Ministries; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to improve its working ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) No allegation of the kind mentioned has been made.

(b) Does not arise.

Supply of Barrels by M/s. Hind Galvanising and Engineering Company to I. O. C.

*790. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2017 on the 25th November, 1968 and state :

(a) whether M/s. Hind Galvanising and Engineering Co. (P) Ltd., have since completed supplies of barrels in toto to the Indian Oil Corporation Ltd., against tender No. OP/Ten/7/65;

(b) if not, the number of barrels which still remains to be supplied by them to the Indian Oil Corporation and whether the Indian Oil Corporation have taken any action against them for not honouring the contract;

(c) whether the Indian Oil Corporation have realised from them the additional expenditure of Rs. 1,34,000/- which they had to incur by purchasing barrels from M/s. Suppliers Corporation at Rs. 48/- each barrel; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) 21,263 barrels are yet to be delivered. As the Indian Oil Corporation requires these barrels, and the party has not backed out of its commitment to supply, no action has been taken.

(c) and (d). In terms of Indian Oil Corporation's Order on this firm, Rs. 2/- per barrel can be recovered if Hind Galvanising and Engineering Co (P) Ltd. fails to

supply barrels. On this basis, the Indian Oil Corporation could claim a maximum of Rs. 42,000/- from Hind Galvanising and Engineering Co. (P) Ltd. The penalty was not imposed as it would have absolved the firm of its obligation to supply 21,000 barrels at the rate indicated in the order.

Charges of Smuggling Against administrative Officer, UNESCO Office, New Delhi

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the house of Shri S. P. Dewan, Administrative Officer, UNESCO Office, New Delhi was searched by the Customs in December, 1968;

(b) whether it is also a fact that 20 bottles of 'Duty Free' wine and 4 bottles of other imported wine and currency notes of Rs. 1,80,000/- were recovered from his house;

(c) whether it is further a fact that Shri Dewan had been arrested and charged with smuggling; and

(d) if so, the progress made in the case ?

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

(b) 22 bottles of foreign liquor marked 'duty free' and one bottle of cognac marked 'duty-free' were recovered from his house. In addition, 4 empty bottles of liquor marked 'duty-free', and currency notes amounting to Rs. 1,80,000/- (Rs. One lakh and eighty thousand only) were also recovered from his house.

(c) and (d). Shri S.P. Dewan was arrested by the staff of the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, New Delhi, and was released by a local Magistrate on furnishing a bail of Rs. 25,000/- with one surety. He has been charged under the relevant provision of the Customs Act, 1962. A Show Cause Notice has been issued to Shri S. P.

Dewan on 19-2-1969 by the Collector of Central Excise, Delhi.

Production of Crude by O. N. G. C.

*792. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has kept to its schedule of its drilling and exploration programmes for 1968-69;

(b) the production of crude both in Assam and Gujarat regions respectively so far by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission; and

(c) whether the gap between the requirements and production of indigenous crude is widening ?

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

(b) The cumulative production of crude oil from O. N. G. C.'s fields in Assam and Gujarat upto 28th February, 1969 is as follows :

Assam ... 0.137 million tonnes.
Gujarat ... 11.484 million tonnes.

(c) Yes, Sir.

ऐसे व्यक्ति तथा समवाय जिन पर एक करोड़ रुपये से अधिक कर की राशि बकाया है

*793. श्री बृज भूषण लाल :
श्री छटल बिहारी बाजपेयी :
श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले :
श्री सुरज भान :
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री रमजीत सिंह :
श्री मृत्सुंजय प्रसाद :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन व्यक्तियों तथा समवायों के नाम क्या हैं जिन पर विभिन्न करों के रूप में एक करोड़ रुपये से अधिक कर की राशि बकाया है; और

(ख) करों की वसूली के लिये अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) और (ख). मांगी गयी सूचना सदन की मेज पर रख दी गयी है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-558/69]

Banking Facilities to Farmers

*794. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have instructed the Banks to open Branches to serve the farmers;

(b) if so, how many Branches have been opened during last six months; and

(c) how many Branches have been opened in Bihar and specially in the Khagaria and Begusarai sub-divisions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) While the Government have not issued any instructions, the banks have been implementing their branch expansion programmes under the guidance of the Reserve Bank, in a planned and co-ordinated manner, with emphasis on opening of branches in an banked centres.

(b) and (c). During the last six-month period from 1st August, 1968 to 31st January, 1969, 283 branches have been opened in rural and semi-urban areas, of which 206 are in unbanked centres. Four branches, of which two are at unbanked centres, have been opened in Bihar State. No branch has been opened in the Khagaria and Begusarai sub-divisions.

मान्यताप्राप्त गैर-सरकारी मुद्रणालयों
के आधुनिकीकरण के लिये अनुदान

*795. श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :
श्री रामावतार शर्मा :

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

(क) क्या मुद्रण नियंत्रक द्वारा स्वीकृत
सूची में शामिल किये गये गैर-सरकारी मुद्रणा-
लयों को ही आधुनिकीकरण के लिये सरकार
द्वारा अनुदान दिये जाते हैं;

(ख) क्या सप्ताहिक प्रकाशन भी मुद्रण
नियंत्रक की स्वीकृत सूची में शामिल है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या उसे कोई अनुदान
दिया गया है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और
निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय
में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बं. सू. मूर्ति) : (क) जी
नहीं।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Pilot Project for Cancer control in Kanchipuram

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

(a) the total cost of the pilot project
for cancer control to be set up in Kanchi-
puram with Norwegian aid and India's share
of the project and the time by which the
project will get going;

(b) the number of cancer experts, for-
eign and Indian, required to run it;

(c) whether similar projects are likely
to be set up in other States;

(d) the nature of research proposed to
be done at this Centre; and

(e) seeing that Cancer Research has
been going on a giant scale for years in
other countries without any beneficial re-
sults, reasons why a pilot project was neces-
sary for India ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND
FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS,
HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOP-
MENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) In ac-
cordance with the Plan of Operations for the
Cancer Control Pilot Project, Kanchipuram
(Madras) signed by the Government of
India and the World Health Organisation
in November 1968—

I. The World Health Organisation will
mainly provide :—

(i) A grant-in-aid of \$ 20,000 each
year for 5 years.

(ii) A programme Director for at
least the first 12 months of the
project.

(iii) Additional assistance to the Pro-
ject (including consultants and
supplies and equipments) as
may be necessary.

(iv) Fellowships as may be necessary.

(v) Following the offer of the Nor-
wegian Agency for International
Development, and subject to
availability of funds, W. H. O.
will further provide a contribu-
tion not exceeding the equiva-
lent of N. Kr. 1,000,000 to cover
capital expenditure in buildings,
medical equipment and supplies
including vehicles as necessary,
and over a five-year period an
additional amount for the main-
tenance of this equipment start-
ing with the equivalent of N.Kr.
70,000 the first year and reduced
by 20% each subsequent year.

II. The Government will mainly provide-

(i) A senior medical officer to work as the Principal responsible officer and as field supervisor, and such other personnel, supplies and equipment (which are not expected to exceed Rs. 5,000/-) as may be necessary for the project, except as provided by W. H. O.

(ii) Sites within the compounds of the District Hospital in Kanchipuram for the construction of a suitable building for the purpose of this project.

A pre-study of a small section of the community in the area of operation of the project is expected to start shortly.

(b) One W. H. O. Programme Director and one Principal responsible officer, who will be experts, are proposed to be appointed on the project for the present apart from the other technical and ancillary national staff.

(c) There is no proposal at present for the establishment of similar projects in other States.

(d) The project would include survey of an estimated hundred thousand population in Kanchipuram and later a part of rural area in the Kanchipuram Panchayat Union. All residents of the area will be invited to be interviewed and a clinical investigation for the presence of cancer and pre-cancerous conditions of the oral cavity and the cervix. Necessary cytological examinations will also be carried out. Necessary treatment for patients found to be suffering from Cancer will be provided and other persons indicating pre cancerous condition will be treated to prevent cancerous growth.

(e) The Kanchipuram project is not expensive research in the causation or treatment of cancer. It is a study in the methodology of control of cancer. Such pilot studies are desirable and necessary before launching a large scale control programme.

Construction of Barrage Across River Padma by Pakistan

*797. SHRI SAMAR GUHA :
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :
SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA :
SHRIMATI JYOTSNA
CHANDA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan is constructing a barrage across the river Padma;

(b) if so, whether such a project will affect the District of Nadia of West Bengal by denying it the natural water of Padma which in turn will result in large area of cultivable land becoming barren; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to protect the irrigation facilities of the Indian territory ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): (a) to (c). At present no barrage is being constructed in Pakistan on Padma. Pakistan has put forward a scheme involving the construction of a barrage downstream of Hardinge Bridge in East Pakistan over the river Padma. Such a barrage, if executed will cause harm to large tracts of territory belonging to India by way of submersion and erosion, etc. The Government of India have lodged a strong protest to the Government of Pakistan and have urged that no construction should be undertaken on Padma which may injure the upstream areas in India. The barrage downstream on Padma by itself cannot affect any irrigation in India.

Shortage of Chemicals for Cotton Mills

*798. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is paucity of certain chemicals required by the cotton mills; and

(b) whether Government propose to import those chemicals for supply to cotton

mills with a view to check the rising prices of the cotton ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) Shortage of certain chemicals such as hydrosulphite of soda, sodium sulphyolate, sodium nitrite etc. for cotton mills has been recently reported.

(b) To relieve the shortage, the following steps have been taken :

(i) Ad-hoc import of 1,000 tonnes of Hydrosulphite of Soda and 200 tonnes of Sodium Sulphyolate is being allowed, through the S. T. C.

(ii) Actual user provision for import of Sodium Nitrite has been made.

Besides, exporters of cotton textiles including handloom textiles are allowed replenishment import entitlements of dyes and Chemicals required by them. The arrangements made, it is hoped, would be adequate.

प्राकृतिक गैस का प्रयोग

*799. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कि न किन राज्यों में प्राकृतिक गैस उपलब्ध है;

(ख) गैस का उपयोग किन किन प्रयोजनों के लिये किया जा रहा है और प्रत्येक राज्य में कितने प्रतिशत गैस का उपयोग होता है; और

(ग) प्रत्येक राज्य में कितने प्रतिशत गैस का उपयोग नहीं होता ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री (डा० त्रिगुण सेन) : (क) आसाम और गुजरात ।

(ख) 1968 के दौरान देश में निम्न उद्देश्यों के लिए प्राकृतिक गैस का इस्तेमाल किया गया :—

1. विद्युत जनन

2. उर्वरक उत्पादन

3. ईंधन (उद्योग एवं घरेलू क्षेत्र में)

4. प्रोड्यूसिंग ग्रायल सैण्ड्स के दाब को बनाये रखने के लिए, पुनः दाब देने के लिए

इन उद्देश्यों के लिए आसाम और गुजरात ने क्रमशः 39.7 प्रतिशत और 55.5 प्रतिशत इस्तेमाल किया ।

(ग) 1968 में आसाम और गुजरात में अप्रयुक्त गैस की प्रतिशतता क्रमशः 60.3 और 44.5 प्रतिशत थी ।

सिन्येटिक्स एण्ड केमिकल्स लिमिटेड

*800 श्री शारदा नन्द :

श्री बंश नारायण सिंह :

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

(क) सिन्येटिक्स एण्ड केमिकल्स लिमिटेड, बम्बई ने किस तारीख को लाइसेंस के लिए आवेदन पत्र दिया था तथा उसने उत्पादन कार्य कब आरम्भ किया था;

(ख) इस कम्पनी को किन शर्तों पर कार्य करना था तथा इसमें किस प्रकार का उत्पादन हो रहा है; और

(ग) इस कम्पनी ने अपनी स्थापना से अब तक कितनी मात्रा में उत्पादन किया है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बा० रा० चव्हाण) : (क) लाइसेंस के लिए प्रार्थना पत्र 10 सितम्बर, 1959 को दिया गया था । 20

अक्टूबर, 1959 को इस की स्वीकृति दी गई थी। मई, 1963 में उत्पादन शुरू हुआ।

(ख) लाइसेंस के साथ संलग्न शर्तों का एक विवरण-पत्र समा-पटल पर प्रस्तुत है। निम्न उत्पाद तैयार किये जा रहे हैं।

1. एस०बी०आर० ग्राम काम में आने वाली रबड़

2. स्टयरीन एकलक; और

3. बुटाडीन

(ग) 1963 से 1968 तक की अवधि में लगभग 96,000 मीटरी टन संश्लिष्ट रबड़।

विवरण

लाइसेंस संख्या एल / 19 (6) / एन-1/
59 दिनांक 20 अक्टूबर, 1959 में दी गई शर्तें

1. इण्डस्ट्रियल अण्डरटेकिंग नियमावली 1952 के पंजीकरण एवं लाइसेन्सिंग के नियम 2 (ii) में दी गई परिभाषा के अनुसार, लाइसेंस जारी होने की तारीख से 6 महीनों की अवधि के अन्दर इस नये औद्योगिक उपक्रम की स्थापना के लिए "प्रभावकारी कदम" उठाये जायेंगे।

2. लाइसेंस जारी होने की तारीख से 12 महीनों की अवधि में नया औद्योगिक उपक्रम स्थापित किया जायेगा।

3. नया औद्योगिक उपक्रम उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य के जिला बरेली, तहसील फतेगंज या भारत सरकार द्वारा अनुमोदित किसी अन्य स्थान में स्थापित किया जायेगा।

4. नये औद्योगिक उपक्रम की स्थापित क्षमता (सतत परिचालन पर), निम्न मर्दों के निर्माण के लिए, प्रत्येक के आगे लिखी क्षमता के बराबर होगी।

(i) आम काम में आने प्रतिवर्ष 20,000 वाली संश्लिष्ट (बीस हजार) रबड़ जी०आर०एस० टन जिसे 30,000 (दंडा, गर्म, आयल- (तीस हजार) एक्स टेंडिड और तक बढ़ाया जाएगा। लेटिसस)

(ii) स्टयरीन एकलक प्रतिवर्ष 9,000 (नव हजार) टन

(iii) बुटाडीन प्रतिवर्ष टन 16, 800 (सोलह हजार आठ सौ) टन, जिसे 25,200 (पचीस हजार दो सौ) टन तक बढ़ाया जाएगा।

इस प्रश्न का फैसला कि क्या संश्लिष्ट रबड़ की क्षमता का विस्तार प्रतिवर्ष 20,000 टन से 30,000 टन तक जी०आर०एस० रबड़ था। नये पोली-बुटाडीन (डायन) रबड़ के रूप में होगा, उचित समय पर सरकार की तसल्ली के अनुसार किया जाना चाहिए। औद्योगिक उपक्रम के किसी खण्ड की क्षमता भारत सरकार की पूर्व-स्वीकृति के बिना, लाइसेंस में निदिष्ट क्षमता से बहुत अधिक नहीं होगी।

5. समय समय पर लागू आयात नियन्त्रण विनियमों के अनुसार, संयन्त्र एवं मशीनरी का आयात होगा।

6. विदेशी मुद्रा स्थिति तथा अन्य आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए, समय समय पर लागू सामान्य नीति के अनुसार कच्चे माल के आयात का शिथिलन किया जायेगा। यदि औद्योगिक उपक्रम या इसका कोई सहयोगी उ०क्रम लाइसेंस में दी गई मर्दों के लिये एक स्थापित आयात कर्ताओं के कोटा लाइसेंसों का अधिकारी है, तो क्या इस कोटे के अन्त-

गंत माल का आयात किया जा सकेगा या उस के स्थान पर कच्चे मालों का आयात हो सकेगा, इन प्रश्नों पर गुणों के आधार पर अलग से विचार होगा।

7. इन पदार्थों के निर्माण के लिए अपनी क्षमता के पर्याप्त विस्तार को कार्यान्वित करने से पहले या अधिनियम की पहली अनुसूची के अन्तर्गत आने वाले किसी "अन्य" पदार्थ के निर्माण के लिए क्षमता को स्थापित करने से पूर्व, औद्योगिक उपक्रम भारत सरकार की पूर्वानुमति प्राप्त करेगा।

8. भारत सरकार के नियन्त्रणाधीन स्रोतों से ढलवां लोहा / रद्धी लोहा / इस्पात के आबंटन के बारे में कोई गारंटी नहीं दी जा सकती है। जैसा कि ऊपर बताया गया है; कच्चे माल के लिए लागू सामान्य नीति के अनुसार ऐसे कच्चे माल का आयात होगा।

9. किसी विवरणिका (प्रोस्पेक्टस) या अन्य प्रलेख में, जिसके द्वारा जनता को इस औद्योगिक उपक्रम में पूंजी लगाने के लिए आमंत्रित किया जाएगा, निम्न विवरण निहित होगा :—

"इस नये औद्योगिक उपक्रम की स्थापना के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार से एक लाइसेंस प्राप्त किया गया है; जिस की प्रति कम्पनी के मुख्यालय में जनता निरीक्षण के लिए रखी है। यह स्पष्टतः समझ लेना चाहिए कि इस लाइसेंस की मंजूरी से, भारत सरकार इस उपक्रम की प्रच्यो वित्तीय स्थिति या इसके लिए दिये गये किसी विवरण या राय की शुद्धता की कोई उत्तरदायित्व नहीं लेती है।

Off-Shore Drilling in Cambay Gulf

*801. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI R. BARUA :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Oil and Natural Gas Commission's plans for off-shore drilling in the shallow areas of Gulf of Cambay are behind the schedule by at least 15 months;

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay; and

(c) the steps being taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) No. Sir. The delay may be of the order of six months on present indications.

(b) The main reasons for the delay are :

(i) A new location for drilling had to be selected as the later surveys indicated the possibility of original location getting flooded by sea-water during high tide; and

(ii) Non-availability of a floating crane required for erection of the fixed platform.

(c) Efforts are being made to obtain a floating crane.

तीस जनवरी मार्ग, नई दिल्ली पर नामपट

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

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस बात की ओर दिलाया गया है कि नई दिल्ली नगर

पालिका ने तीस जनवरी, मार्ग पर 8 बिजली बोर्ड लगाये हैं, जिन पर लिखा है—“बिरला हाउस इज द्वियर” (बिरला भवन इधर है);

(ख) क्या सरकार का प्रस्ताव इसकी बजाय महात्मा गांधी के बलिदान स्थान पर उनके नाम के पत्थर लगाने का है, और इस मार्ग पर ऐसे बोर्ड लगाने का है, जिन पर लिखा हो कि “यहां पर गांधी जी का बलिदान हुआ था”; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) जी नहीं, नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका ने तीस जनवरी मार्ग वाले क्षेत्र में सात प्रकाशयुक्त साइन बोर्ड लगाये हुए हैं जिन पर “गांधी बलिदान स्थल” लिखा हुआ है।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Fifth Finance Commission's Discussion With Representatives of Bihar Government

*803. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Fifth Finance Commission has completed its discussions with the representatives of the Government of Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government of Bihar have demanded re-imposition of sales tax on textiles, fifty per cent of excise duties as the share of Bihar and the basis of States' shares of Central Revenues to be fixed on population basis; and

(d) if so, the Central Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (c). It is understood that the Commission has had discussions with the representatives of the State Government on the basis of the memorandum, forecast and other material furnished to the Commission by the State Government. Under the Rules of Procedure adopted by the Commission, all communications received by it dealing with matters on which the Commission has to submit a report, are treated as confidential.

(d) Does not arise in view of the position indicated above.

Skin Disease Among Children Due to Malnutrition

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news-item published recently in some leading Bengali dailies regarding skin disease amongst the children;

(b) whether according to a survey conducted by Dr. Dipti Sur Roy Choudhuri of B. C. Roy Polio Clinic, Calcutta, skin diseases amongst the children are on the increase due to malnutrition;

(c) if so, the details of the survey conducted by the said doctor; and

(d) the steps, if any, taken or are being taken to fight this growing menace ?

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

(b) No, Sir. The survey conducted by Dr. Dipti Sur Roy Choudhuri of B. C. Roy Memorial Hospital for children Calcutta, on 1000 cases of skin disease indicates that only 3% of skin disease were caused by mal-nutrition. The survey does not suggest that the

incidence of skin disease due to mal-nutrition is on the increase.

(c) Dr. D. Sur Roy Choudhury, Dermatologist, B. C. Roy Memorial Hospital for Children, Calcutta, published a paper in the Calcutta Medical Journal--Vol. 65, No. 12, December, 1968, in which she has given the findings of an analysis of 1000 cases attending the Skin Clinic of the B. C. Roy Memorial Hospital for Children, Calcutta. She has observed that incidence of several skin conditions like scabies has definitely increased in recent years. However in her study skin diseases caused by mal-nutrition are only 3% of the total. The other major cause of skin diseases in children are bacterial infection, animal parasites, allergic dermatoses, etc. Dr. Choudhury has *not* mentioned that the skin diseases amongst children due to malnutrition are on the increase.

Details of analysis of 1,000 cases attended the clinic during the period of study from 10th June, 1968, to 25th November, 1968.

<i>Diseases encountered</i>	<i>No. of cases</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
1	2	3
Diseases caused by common bacterial influence	247	24.7%
Diseases caused by specific bacteria	13	1.3%
Diseases caused by virus	15	1.5%
Diseases caused by Fungus	18	1.8%
Diseases caused by animal parasites	216	21.6%
Allergic Dermatoses	135	13.5%
Urticaria	8	0.8%
Toxic	15	1.5%
Neurodermatitis	4	0.4%
<i>Diseases caused by malnutrition</i>	30	3%
Congenital diseases	14	1.4%
Pigmentary Anomalies	8	0.8%
Seborrheic affection of skin	203	20.3%

1	2	3
Diseases of unknown etiology	9	0.9%
Miscellaneous	65	6.5%

(d) A co-ordinated approach towards the problem of mal-nutrition is being undertaken by the various Departments of the Government. This comprises supplementary feeding programmes amongst the vulnerable sections of the population, production of nutritious processed food and its distribution, increased production of food in every possible manner, nutrition education and extension, applied nutrition programmes, and treatment and screening of early cases. The following measures are adopted to improve the level of nutrition among children.

1. Supplementary feeding is provided through the following programmes which are run with the aid of various agencies:-

- (a) Feeding under the Applied Nutrition Programme;
- (b) Feeding through Balwadis;
- (c) School feeding programme; and
- (d) M. C. H. milk feeding programme.

2. Imparting nutrition education to the mothers to enable them to utilise commonly available cheap food for providing nutritious diet to their children.

3. Treatment of early cases of mal-nutrition through M. C. H. Centres.

4. The Department of Food have taken steps to combat protein mal-nutrition among children and other vulnerable groups by starting projects for the manufacture of high-protein food such as 'BALAHAR', MULTIPURPOSE FOOD AND WEANING FOOD.

5. Production of adequate quantity of food of right quality to the extent possible.

6. Provision of adequate distribution machinery to ensure adequate amount of food to all segments of population.

7. Control of environmental sanitation in order to reduce infection which always precipitates mal-nutrition; and

8. Specific ameliorative measures against certain mal-nutrition conditions like anaemia, goitre, keratomalacia etc.

Project for Development of Water Supply in Delhi

*805. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to set up a project for the development of water supply in the Union Territory of Delhi;

(b) if so, when the work on the project is likely to start;

(c) the amount likely to be spent on the project; and

(d) when the project is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URRAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a). Yes, Sir. The main project relates to the storage of raw water at Dhauj and Kot (Gurgaon District), its filtration and supply.

(b) Detailed investigations at the dam site are in progress.

(c) The estimated cost of the project is about Rs. 20.00 crores.

(d) The project can be completed within the Fourth Plan Period subject to availability of funds.

Blindness in India

*806. DR. KARNI SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recently taken a census of growing blindness in India;

(b) if so, when and the average of blindness in one lakh of persons in India as compared to U. K. and U. S. A.;

(c) the inherent causes in India of this disproportionate growth of blindness; and

(d) whether Government propose to take any special steps to fight this tragedy specially amongst children ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the table of the Sabha.

(c) The major causes of blindness in India are Trachoma, Smallpox, nutritional deficiencies, cataract, glaucoma and ulcer.

(d) Government have already taken steps for the control of trachoma, smallpox and nutritional deficiencies amongst children.

Statement

No census of blindness in India has been taken recently. However, during the period May to August 1968 the Registrar General of India carried out a sample survey, as part of sample census 1968, in Andhra Pradesh, in 30 villages with an aggregate population of 8,5000 and 140 urban blocks with a population of 106,000. The results of the survey gave an estimated total blind population of 32.7 per hundred thousand in the rural areas, 34.0 in the urban areas and 33.7 for the State as a whole.

During the period 1958-1963 the Indian Council of Medical Research collected data on the visual status of the people at the time of their country-wide survey for the study of the geographical distribution of trachoma. The data so collected revealed that there were about 4.5 million economically blind persons in the country. The estimated average was 1000 per lakh of population.

According to the information available the figures for the United Kingdom and U. S. A. are 205 (England and Wales 1963) and 214 respectively for a lakh of population.

Scholarship and Free Education For Children of Displaced Goldsmiths

*807. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any scheme under which the students of displaced goldsmiths may get scholarships and fee concessions ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Educational assistance like free studentships, scholarships/stipends, book grants etc., in accordance with the scheme approved by the Ministry of Education for backward communities, and technical training facilities with scholarships etc., in accordance with scheme circulated by the Ministry of Labour and Employment and Ministry of Industry, are given to children of goldsmiths subject to certain "means test" of the parents. All children of goldsmiths who applied for educational assistance or technical training facilities before the 31st March, 1966, continue to get educational assistance till such time as they complete their 'specified courses'.

(c) Does not arise.

Impact of Exports on Internal Prices

*808. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the latest index of production of foodgrains ; industrial raw materials, cloth, sugar, cement, jute, iron and steel, fertilizers, drugs and the corresponding index of this production for the last year ;

(b) the reasons for which increased pro-

duction has not been reflected in the internal prices ;

(c) whether India's increased exports during this year are responsible for this ;

(d) if so, the reasons for sacrificing the poorer class of consumers in favour of those who want exports ;

(e) the proportion of exports on credit and the value thereof ; and

(f) whether its effect has been considered on our foreign exchange position *vis-a-vis* internal inflation ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

(b) As a result of increased production and the policy measures adopted to maintain price stability, the index number of wholesale prices declined by 1.0 per cent from 211.7 in 1967 to 209.5 in 1968.

(c) and (d) Do not arise .

(e) Exports on deferred payment terms constitute less than 1 per cent of India's exports.

(f) It is necessary to export items like capital equipment on deferred payment basis in order to compete effectively in world markets. As such exports, on deferred payment basis, are small in magnitude they will not result in inflationary pressures.

Statement

Index Numbers of Industrial Production (1960-100)

Groups-Commodities	January-October	
	1967	1968*
Cloth (Mill)	89.6	97.5
Sugar	69.2	73.3
Cement	143.3	149.2
Jute	103.9	99.6
Iron & Steel	178.2	180.2
Fertilizers	332.3	421.7
Drugs & Pharmaceuticals	146.0	147.7

*Provisional

**Index Numbers of Agriculture Production
(1 949-50-100)**

	1966-67*	1967-68**
Foodgrains	123.8	159.9
Oilseeds	125.7	159.6
Cotton	191.1	213.1
Jute	162.4	193.1
Sugarcane (Gur)	158.1	165.7

*Partially revised estimates.

**Final estimates.

Family Planning Programme in Rajasthan

***809. SHRI N. K. SOMANI :**
SHRI MEETHA LAL MEENA :
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :

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

(a) the total allocation made by the Central Government for Rajasthan towards Family Planning during the last two years ;

(b) whether the same was fully utilised and if not, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether the Family Planning Programme in Rajasthan has not made an appropriate headway in the State ; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR) : (a) and (b). A statement showing the provisional payments sanctioned to the Government of Rajasthan for Family Planning work for the years 1966-67 and 1967-68, and the expenditure incurred as per audited statement of accounts received from the Accountant General, Rajasthan is laid on the Table of the Sabha. It will be seen therefrom that while the provisional payment for 1966-67 was fully utilised, for the year 1967-68 the audited expenditure figures are not yet available.

(c) and (d). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) and (b). The Provisional payment sanctioned and the expenditure incurred on Family Planning Programme during 1966-67 and 1967-68 in Rajasthan was as follow:-

Year	Provisional payment sanctioned	Expenditure on the basis of Audit Certificate.
1966-67	Rs. 43.00 Lakhs	Rs. 50.89 Lakhs
1967-68	Rs. 127.28 Lakhs	Not yet available.

Statement

(c) and (d). The family planning programme in Rajasthan has not been making satisfactory progress mainly because of the following reasons :-

- (i) Absence of proper organisational set up at all levels and particularly absence of proper infra-structure at the periphery.
- (ii) Big gap in the requirements and settling up of rural family planning sub-centres.
- (iii) Shortage of women doctors, notably in rural areas.
- (iv) Famine and drought situation in the State aggravated by outbreak of disease in some districts.

Various steps have been taken to boost up the programme.

Gujranwala House Building Co-operative Society

***810. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :**
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND

FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4559 on the 16th December, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the Gujranwala House Building Co-operative Society has fixed the date for holding the next draw of lots for the allotment of remaining plots to the members of the Society and if not, the reasons for the delay;

(b) whether the cost of land, cost of development and the rates of premium paid by the society per square yard have been worked out and whether the amount of profits accrued to the Society by way of selling fruits/woods and standing trees and the interest accrued to the Society for the last so many years has also been worked out and if so, the amount per square yard so worked out in both the cases; and

(c) whether Government justify the charge of Rs. 32 per square yard charged by the Society from its members and if not, the action proposed to be taken in the matter and to safeguard the interests of the members ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) No date for holding the next draw of lots has been intimated by the Society. It is understood that a programme for this purpose is being worked out by the society. A number of plots are affected by the Wazirpur Minor Canal passing through the land allotted to the society. The question of closing this canal has been taken up with the Canal Department of Haryana Government. The society has also submitted a revised layout plan to the Delhi Development Authority, which is still under consideration.

(b) Land to the co-operative house building societies under the scheme of 'large-scale acquisition, development and disposal of land in Delhi' has been allotted/ is being allotted on payment of a premium, which includes the cost of land worked out on the basis of the pool rate fixed for

the area in which the land is to be allotted and the additional charge to be calculated taking the number of plots to be carved out into consideration. The premium is charged at the time of allotment and final adjustments are made when the perpetual lease is to be signed, after the development of the land has been completed and building activity allowed. In the case of this society, the development has not yet been completed. As regards the cost of development, the matter primarily concerns the Society.

Regarding the question of the profit that has accrued to the society from the sale of fruit, wood and standing trees, the society has intimated that the sale proceeds from this source were credited to the development account of the land with the approval of the General Body of the Society and that benefit of this amount will go to all the members automatically. It has been further intimated by the society that the interest accruing to it is being credited to the 'profit and loss account' every year. Their accounts are subjected to audit by the Registrar, Co-operative Societies.

(c) Taking in view the present day land prices, the provisional rate of Rs. 32/- per square yard fixed by the society is not considered un-reasonable.

Medical College for Manipur, Nagaland and Nefa

4739. **SHRI M. L. SONDHI :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to establish a well-equipped medical college for the benefit of the people of Manipur, Nagaland and NEEFA; and

(b) if so, when and where it will start functioning ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Sending of Counterfeit Dollar Currency to India

4740 SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that five men in the U. S. tried to cheat banks in India by trying to put into circulation millions of dollars of counterfeit currency notes and if so, the amount of faked currency notes that found their way into India;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the accused printed \$ 10 million worth of notes, out of which \$ 4 million were seized by U.S. Federal authorities at the Kennedy Airport on the 29th December, 1967; and

(c) whether any Indian nationals are involved in this alleged crime and if so, their names and to what extent ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) The Question presumably is with reference to a news-item that appeared in a section of the press. There is no indication with the Government that any part of the alleged faked currency found its way into India.

(b) and (c). The alleged incidents took place in foreign country. Efforts are being made to gather information that may be of interest to this country.

Prevention of Food Adulteration

4741. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Food Inspectors, State-wise,

(b) whether it is a fact that the Calcutta Corporation asked the public not to buy mustard oil from the market for a period of ten days in December, 1968 because of

adulteration and the corresponding increase in Beri Beri;

(c) whether any merchants were arrested in this connection and if so, what are their names;

(d) why the proposal for Central Organisation of food Inspectors is still on the shelf; and

(e) the nature of the proposal suggested by the Department of Food to prevent food adulteration and when these are likely to be enforced ?

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

(b) and (c). Whether Calcutta Corporation asked the public not to buy mustard oil from the market for 10 days in December, 1968 is being ascertained. However, no incidence of Beri Beri has been reported from Calcutta.

Out of 137 samples of mustard oil and mustard seed collected from December, 1968 upto 3rd week of February, 1969, 22 samples were found adulterated and prosecution were launched in 20 cases.

(d) The proposal to create Central Organisation to check inter-State cases of food adulteration is still under consideration.

(e) No specific proposal has been put forth by the Department of Food for prevention of food adulteration.

Top Twenty Income-Tax Assessee who were Refused Tax Clearance Certificates

4742. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of twenty top assessee who were refused tax clearance certificates to leave the country during the last year

with names of countries where they wanted to go and the amount of tax arrears involved in each case;

(b) whether it is a fact that many Indian Muslims run up arrears of tax and then quietly migrate to Pakistan; and

(c) if so, number of such migrants during the last three years and the total amount of tax lost by Government ?

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

Bhakra/Beas Project Administration's School at Nangal Township

4743. SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH (Kotah) : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be please to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bhakra/Beas Project Administration had failed to run a school at Nangal township, similar to that as Government Junior Model School, Talwara township;

(b) whether it is also a fact that lot of representations were received by the Beas Project Administration and the Beas Constitution Board from the residents of Talwara township against the handing over of the above school to Punjab Education Department; and

(c) if so, the result thereof ?

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

(c) Does not arise.

उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी जिलों में बड़ी सिंचाई योजनाएँ

4744. श्री जं. बं. सि० बिष्ट : क्या

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने पहली पंचवर्षीय योजन के आरम्भ होने से अब तक उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में कोई बड़ी सिंचाई योजना क्रियान्वित की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी संख्या तथा नाम क्या हैं;

(ग) क्या केंद्रीय सरकार की सहायता से इनमें से कोई योजना क्रियान्वित की गई है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो उनके नाम क्या हैं और प्रत्येक परियोजना पर कितना व्यय किया गया; और

(ङ) क्या अल्मोड़ा जिले में कोई बड़ी सिंचाई योजना क्रियान्वित करने का सरकार का विचार है और यदि हां, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है और उसके लिये किस प्रकार की केंद्रीय सहायता देने का विचार है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) से (घ) . प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ङ) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने अपनी चौथी योजना के मसौदे में अल्मोड़ा जिले के लिए किसी बड़ी सिंचाई स्कीम का प्रस्ताव नहीं रखा है ।

अल्मोड़ा (उत्तर प्रदेश) में चिकित्सा कालेज खोला जाना

4745. श्री जं० बं० सि० बिष्ट : क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन, निर्माण, घावास और नगर विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी जिलों में अभी तक कोई चिकित्सा कालेज स्थापित नहीं किया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना में अल्मोड़ा में एक चिकित्सा कालेज स्थापित करने का विचार है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

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

(ख) और (ग). सीमित साधनों के कारण, चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में राज्य सरकार का अल्मोड़ा में मेडिकल कालेज खोलने का विचार नहीं है ।

Utilisation of Funds for Family Planning Programme

4746. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have collected figures from all the State/Union Territories about the non-utilisation and under-utilisation of funds including Central aid earmarked for Family Planning Programme in 1965-66, 1966-67 and 1967-68;

(b) the details in this regard; and

(c) which were the main defaulting States in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR) : (a) and (b). Audit Certificates from Accountants-General in the States concerned in respect of expenditure on Family Planning Programme form the basis for determining shortfall/excess in expenditure. A statement showing (i) the amounts sanctioned to the States and the audited figures of expenditure wherever available so far and (ii) the Budget provision

made for the Union Territories and the unaudited figures of expenditure incurred during the years 1965-66 to 1967-68 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library. See No. LT-559/69]

(c) Does not arise on the basis of the audit certificates so far received.

Plastic Industries

4747. SHRI S. M. SOLANKI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state the location of plastic industries in the country and the programme for new plastic industries in 1969-70 with State-wise details ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library. See No. LT-560/69.] Besides the letters of intent and licences issued, there is no specific programme as such for setting up new plastic industries in 1969-70. Applications received will be dealt with on merits.

Report of Committee on Development of Petro-Chemical Industries

4748. SHRI S. M. SOLANKI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the latest report of the committee appointed by Government for planning the development of petro-chemical industries during the Third and Fourth Five Years Plans; and

(b) the decision of Government to establish this industry where raw materials are available ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) A Planning Group for petro-chemicals set up by this Ministry has submitted its report setting out the programmes of petrochemical manufac-

ture to be taken up during the Fourth Plan period commencing from 1st April, 1969. This will be dovetailed into the final Fourth Plan document being drawn up by the Planning Commission.

(b) Government, in the public sector, will set up an Aromatics project and a Naphtha Cracker plant based on naphtha from the Gujarat Refinery. Similarly there are plans for putting up an aromatics project in phases at Barauni, Bihar based on the naphtha available from the Barauni Refinery.

Mineral oil in Gujarat

4749. SHRI S. M. SOLANKI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the production and consumption of mineral oil in Gujarat State at the end of 1968;

(b) the qualities of various analysed hydro-carbon components of the oil; and

(c) the requirements of mineral oil in Gujarat State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) By 'Mineral Oil' presumably 'Refined Petroleum Product' is meant. The production of refined petroleum products from the Koyali refinery during 1968 was 2,507,962 tonnes. State-wise consumption figures are not available.

(b) No analysis of the petroleum products to determine the various Hydro-carbon components has been carried out.

(c) Requirements of Gujarat State have not been separately estimated.

School Health Service Scheme

4750. SHRI D. V. SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING

AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of schools covered by the School Health Services in Delhi;

(b) the reasons for not extending this scheme to all the schools in Delhi; and

(c) the total number of students covered under this scheme during 1967-68 ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) 345 Schools.

(b) Limitation of resources.

(c) 1,23,412 students.

Promotion of G. D. M. O S.

4751. SHRI TUKARAM GAVIT : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the replies given to Unstarred Question Nos. 2739 and 5766 on the 5th and 26th August, 1968 respectively and state :

(a) when Government propose to publish the list of promotions of G. D. M. O. Grade II officers to G. D. M. O. Grade I Officers since it has completed its initial constitution;

(b) whether Officers so promoted are authorised to draw increase in their pay and allowances from the date they complete five years of regular service as G. D. M. O. Grade II; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the delay in publication of the above promotion list has caused financial loss to the concerned officers in fixation of their seniority and pay in the Indian Medical and Health Service Scheme since it has come into being from the 1st February, 1969 ?

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

initial constitution of the G. D. O. Grade I of the Central Health Service is not yet entirely complete. The question of promoting officers of the G. D. O. Grade II of the C. H. S. who have since completed five years service as on in the 1st February, 1969, to the G. D. O. Grade I of the C. H. S. has, however, already been taken up for consideration in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission.

(b) The officers will be entitled to the pay of G. D. O. Grade I with effect from the date they are actually appointed thereto.

(c) No, Sir.

Automatic Vote Recording Equipment

4752. SHRI SURAJA BHAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a new Air-conditioning Plant has been installed for the automatic vote recording equipment Control Room in Lok Sabha and if so, the total expenses incurred thereon;

(b) how many times the German engineers were called upon to check up proper working of the Voting System and the expenditure incurred on them since the installation of this equipment;

(c) whether the Workcharged staff (electrician and wireman) attached with this equipment have been entrusted with photography work which is in addition to their normal duties and if so, whether they have been duly compensated for this extra work;

(d) whether it is a fact that the above workcharged staff had to perform overtime duty during the years from 1963 to 1966; but no overtime allowance has so far been paid to them and if so, reasons thereof; and

(e) whether the overtime allowance is being paid regularly now and if not, the reasons thereof ?

PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) Yes, Sir. An expenditure of Rs. 66,576 has been incurred on the Air-Conditioning plant upto 28th February, 1969 and a further sum of Rs. 2,278 is likely to be spent during March, 1969.

(b) Twice, once during January, 1964 and again in September, 1967. An expenditure of Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 8,144 respectively was incurred on these two occasions.

(c) Yes, Sir. However this is not in addition to the normal duties as their main functions are to attend to the photographic work connected with the operation of the AVR equipment and to assist the expert tele-communication staff. A sum of Rs. 100 has been sanctioned to each as honorarium for 1968 considering the specialised nature of their work.

(d) Yes, Sir. Overtime allowance could not be paid as the Wireman and Electrician work on the maintenance side and the workcharged staff on the maintenance said are not, according to the existing orders, eligible for overtime allowance.

(e) The question of extending the overtime allowance to the workcharged staff engaged on the maintenance side is separately under consideration.

"No-Objection Certificate" to the C. P. W. D. Staff of Electrical Wing

4753. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1505 on the 3rd March, 1969 and state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a Certificate of continuation of temporary service/appointment is required to be produced to the Employment Exchanges for registration for higher posts;

(b) whether it is also a fact that 'No objection Certificate' is required for Central Government Servants holding technical posts

in quasi-permanent capacity for registering their names with the Employment Exchanges for higher posts;

(c) whether it is further a fact that such certificates are not issued to the applicants; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) . Informations is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Selection to the post of Section Officers in C.P.W.D.

4754. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 1503 on the 3rd March, 1969 and state :

(a) whether it is a fact that at present the C. P. W. D. is entertaining applications sponsored by the Employment Exchange only;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Department have requested the Employment Exchanges to sponsor the Degree holders only, for selection to the post of Section Officers;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Department have issued instructions to the subordinate officers to stop recruiting the diploma holders;

(d) whether it is further a fact that the degree holders appointed as Section Officers, leave the Department quickly, for their better prospects in other Departments; and

(e) if not, the number of degree and diploma holders appointed in the Department and number of those who have left the department for their better prospects during the last three years, year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) Yes, Sir, except in the case of departmental candidates.

(b) In view of the availability of a very large number of graduate engineers for consideration for selection as Sectional Officers, recently the Employment Exchange was asked to sponsor only graduate engineers.

(c) In connection with the recruitment referred to in the reply to part (b) above instructions were issued to the Superintending Engineer (Coordination), C. P. W. D. Delhi, with copy to other Superintending Engineers (Coordination), to confine the recruitment to First Class graduate engineers, if possible, and to Second Class graduate engineers, if sufficient number of First Class graduate engineers were not available.

(d) It is a fact that some of them do leave the Department for better prospects elsewhere.

(e) Does not arise in view of answer to (d) above.

Enforcement of Rent Restriction Act in Chandigarh

4755. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : SHRI HEM RAJ :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the tenants of Chandigarh have been representing to Government to enforce the Rent Restriction Act in Chandigarh in view of the rising rents; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to ease the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) and (b) . The matter was raised by the representatives of Chandigarh in the Home Minister's Advisory Committee for Chandigarh at a meeting on 24th December, 1968. In the interests of the development of the City, it was considered that it would not be advisable to enact any rent control legislation at present.

Bauxite in Kutch

4756. SHRI R. K. AMIN :
SHRI D. R. PARMAR :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a large quantity of Bauxite has been found in Kutch recently;

(b) whether huge quantity of Bauxite is also available in Saurashtra area; and

(c) if so, the steps which Government propose to take to locate a unit for manufacturing alumina in Gujarat State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) As a result of preliminary investigations carried out by the Geological Survey of India in 1960-61, it was estimated that Kutch area has about 6 million tonnes of bauxite ore.

(b) Probable ore reserves of all grades are estimated to be of the order of 10 million tonnes out of which 6.7 million tonnes are expected to be of high grade.

(c) The question of setting up of an export oriented alumina plant in Gujarat is under consideration of the Government in consultation with the State Government. A

techno-economic feasibility study of the project is proposed to be taken up shortly.

Hindustan Copper Ltd.

4757. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Hindustan Copper Ltd. has proper rules of staff recruitment (for jobs carrying more than Rs. 500 p. m.) for purchase, contracts and sales; and

(b) if not, whether there is any proposal to draft these rules ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) Hindustan Copper Ltd., has proper rules of staff recruitment (for jobs carrying more than Rs. 500 p. m.) and for purchase contracts. Rules for sales have not been framed so far as the projects assigned to the Company are still under construction stage.

(b) Does not arise.

Hindustan Zinc Ltd.

4758. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have made an assessment of the working of the Hindustan Zinc Ltd. during the last three years;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) to (c) . Government have not so far made an overall assessment of the working of the

Hindustan Zinc Limited, though the working of its various units is being constantly looked into. The final accounts of the Company are not yet ready for the reason that the issue of compensation for the acquisition of the Undertaking has not been settled with the Metal Corporation of India Limited. The Company is now engaged in preparing the annual accounts based on their own valuation of assets and liabilities as on the day of acquisition. The Company has provisionally estimated a profit of Rs. 2.50 lakhs for the year 1966-67 and a loss of about one lakh for the year 1967-68.

There has, however, been shortage of stores to the extent of Rs. 856.01. There has also been a shortage of 3191 tonnes of rock-phosphate from the stage of its handling and storage at Kandla Port till its conversion into Super-phosphate at the zinc smelter. The circumstances under which this shortage has occurred are being investigated.

भारत में रासायनिक उर्वरक बनाने का कारखाना

4759. श्री प्रमोद प्रकाश त्वागी :
श्री मोलहू प्रसाद :

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

(क) क्या ईरान से एमोनिया का निर्यात करके भारत में रासायनिक उर्वरक बनाने का कारखाना स्थापित करने का सरकार का विचार है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त कारखाने के लिये आगामी तीन अथवा चार वर्षों में देश के अन्दर कच्चा माल उपलब्ध कराने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही किये जाने का विचार है;

(ग) क्या एमोनिया से बनाया गया रासायनिक उर्वरक नेफ्था तथा भारत में उप-

लब्ध अन्य कच्चे माल की सहायता से बनाया गया रासायनिक उर्वरक सस्ता पड़ना है; और

(घ) क्या ईरान से एमोनिया उपलब्ध न होने पर उक्त कारखाने को नेफ्था पर आधारित बनाने के लिये उसमें कुछ परिवर्तन किये जाने का विचार है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री बा० रा० चव्हाण) : (क) से (घ) ईरान से आयातित एमोनिया पर आधारित एक उर्वरक संयंत्र की स्थापना का प्रश्न अभी विचाराधीन है। अतः भाग (ख), (ग) और (घ) के बारे में निश्चयात्मक उत्तर देना सम्भव नहीं है।

कोक का उत्पादन

4760. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत वर्ष देश में कुल कितनी मात्रा में कोयले का उत्पादन हुआ; और

(ख) अन्य वस्तुओं के निर्माण के लिये इस कोक से उत्पादित कितने प्रतिशत गैस का उपयोग हुआ ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) : (क) 1967-68 के दौरान देश में उत्पादित हाई कोक की कुल मात्रा 77.57 लाख मेट्रिक टन थी।

(ख) इस्पात संयंत्रों में कोक ओवन गैस विभिन्न एककों में मुख्य रूप से ईंधन के रूप में प्रयुक्त की जाती है। उर्वरकों के उत्पादन के लिये यह कच्चे माल (फीड स्टॉक) का भी कार्य करती है। सिंदरी कारखाने में गैस का उपयोग उर्वरक के उत्पादन के लिये किया जाता है। दुर्गापुर प्रायोजना लिमिटेड से

फालतू गैस घरैलू तथा औद्योगिक उपयोगों के लिये पाइपों के द्वारा भेजी जाती है। कुछ छोटी कोक मट्टियों में कोलतार, बेंजोल अमोनिया का सल्फेट, नैपथेलीन आदि जैसे विविध उपोत्पादों का उत्पादन किया जाता है। फालतू गैस नष्ट कर दी जाती है।

Setting up of an Aluminium Project during Fourth Plan

4761. SHRI M. SUDARSANAM : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any new aluminium project is likely to be set up during the Fourth Plan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) and (b). Details of aluminium projects, including expansion schemes, which are currently under implementation or are likely to be set up during the Fourth Plan period are as follows:-

S. No.	Smelter location	Whether new or expansion	Capacity (tonnes p. a)	Remarks
(a) Private Sector				
1.	Belguam (mysore)	New	30,000	Work in progress and project likely to be commissioned by end of 1969.
2.	Renukoot (UP)	Expansion	60,000	Of this, 20,000 tonnes likely to be realised during 1970 and the balance during the 4th/5th Plan periods.
3.	Mettur(Madras)	Expansion	12,500	Likely to be realised during the Fourth Plan.
(b) Public Sector				
1.	Korba (MP)	New	1,00,000	Projects is likely to be ready for commissioning by May, 1973 and attain rated capacity during the Fifth Plan.
2.	Koyna (Maharashtra)	New	50,000	Scheme included in the Fourth Plan, Project likely to be ready for for commissioning by the end of the Fourth Plan and attain full production during the Fifth plan.
Total			2,52,500	

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

Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd.

4762. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 136 on the 11th November, 1968 and state :

(a) whether any measures have since been taken to safeguard the interests of younger officers in Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd.;

(b) if so, the nature thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) As indicated at (iv) of the reply against parts (c) and (d) of Question No. 136 of the 11th November, 1968, the re-employment of retired officers and employment on deputation have been made with due regard to the prospects of the younger officers of the Company.

Mayors' Conference at Baroda

4763. SHRI D. R. PARMAR :
SHRI R. K. AMIN :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the All India Mayors' Conference was held at Baroda in December, 1968 ;

(b) if so, the recommendations made therein ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

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

(b) The recommendation made to Government of India are contained in Resolutions Nos. 9, 12, 17, 18, 21, 22, 25, 27, 28, 29 and 30, copies of which are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. L. T.-56/69]

(c) The Resolutions were received only recently and are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T.-56/69]

Tube-Well Project in Delhi

4764. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the statement laid on the Table in fulfilment of assurance given in reply to Unstarred Question No. 1480 on the 23rd November, 1967 and state :

(a) the nature of steps taken to activate the tube-wells sunk in Delhi ; and

(b) the extent of success achieved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) and (b). As an experimental measure 110 tubewells were cleaned by compressor in order to improve their discharge capacity. This resulted in temporary improvement only. The Geological Survey of India has since been reque-

sted to undertake a detailed study of this problem and to suggest permanent measures to be taken to lower the water table. They have taken the work in hand.

T. B. Hospitals and Clinics

4765. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of T. B. Hospitals clinics in Bombay, Madras, Delhi, Calcutta and Kanpur ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the number of T. B. patients is increasing in those towns ;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(d) whether any survey has been conducted recently to assess the latest position ; and

(e) if not, when it is proposed to be undertaken ?

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

(a)

T. B. Hospitals (including TB sanatoria).	T. B. Clinics.
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Bombay	8	11
Madras	5	8
Delhi	2	7
Calcutta	5	33
Kanpur	1	3

(b) and (c). There is no evidence to indicate that the incidence of the disease is increasing in these cities.

(d) No survey has been conducted recently to assess the latest position.

(e) There is no such proposal.

ग । तथा यमुना और उनकी सहायक नदियों पर बांध

4766. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजनावधि में उत्तर प्रदेश में गंगा, यमुना तथा उनकी सहायक नदियों पर बांध के निर्माण के बारे में कोई अन्तिम निर्णय किया है, उनकी अनुमानित लागत तथा क्षमता कितनी होगी और वे बांध कहां कहां बनाये जायेंगे ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मन्त्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : चौथी योजना को अभी अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है ।

Burning of Natural Gas in Gujarat

4767. SHRI R. K. AMIN :
SHRI D. R. PARMAR :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that natural gas coming out of some oil-wells in Gujarat State is being burnt up since long ;

(b) if so, the number of such oil-wells in each oilfield areas in Gujrat State ;

(c) the quantities of natural gas being burnt up daily in each oil field area ; and

(d) the reasons for not using it for domestic or industrial purpose ?

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

(b) Number of wells in various fields in Gujarat as under :

1. Ankleshwar	--	159
2. Kalol	--	15
3. Nawagam	--	12
4. Dholka	--	1

5. Kadi	-	1
6. Kathana	--	1
7. Kosamba	--	3

(c) The quantities of natural gas being flared daily in each oil field area are as follows :-

1. Ankleshwar	--	200,000 Cubic metres per day
2. Kalol	--	24,000 -do-
3. Nawagam	--	51,750 -do-
4. Dholka	--	3,000 -do-
5. Kadi	--	7,700 -do-
6. Kathana	--	400 -do-
7. Kosamba	-	--

(d) The last stage gas at Ankleshwar is available at low pressure and requires compression before utilisation and supplying to consumers. Action is already in hand for procurement of compressors from abroad for compression of this low pressure gas.

Kalol, Nawagam, Dholka, Kadi and Kathana fields are in the early stages of trial production and only associated gas is available from these fields at low pressure. The rate of production has not yet stabilised and it is therefore difficult to plan the disposal of associated gas. Therefore, during this stage, the gas is being flared.

Glaxo Laboratories (India)

4768. SHRI R. K. AMIN :
SHRI D. R. PARMAR :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the subscription for shares of Glaxo Laboratories (India) was $14\frac{1}{2}$ times more than what was offered to the public;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

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

Laboratories (India) Ltd., a company formerly wholly owned by non-residents, associated Indian capital participation for the first time by expanding its capital base. It made an offer of equity shares for public subscription in December 1968. This was over subscribed by a little over 14 times. As against 14,62,760 equity shares of Rs. 10 each offered at an issue price of Rs. 15.50 per share, applications from the public were received for subscribing to 2,05,14,650 shares.

(b) and (c). Since the last few months there has been some improvement in the investment climate. Besides the issue of Glaxo Laboratories (India) Ltd., there had been issues of some other companies which had also been over-subscribed by several times. All these issues, however, were of well established companies with a past record of good working results and holding promise for good prospects in the future.

Jawahar Jyoti

4769. SHRI R. K. AMIN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to keep Jawahar Jyoti in the form of Arc De Triumph in Paris;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) if not, in what other ways it is proposed to preserve it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) No such proposal is under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) At present, the Jyoti burns all the 24 hours in a brass container and is manually fed by mustard oil, camphor and cotton seeds. A temporary tin shed has been erected to keep the Jyoti

burning during the rains. The question of replacing the oil fed flame by a permanent gas flame is under consideration of Government.

C. G. H. S. for General Public

4770. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the proposals for the expansion of the Central Government Health Scheme with a view to cover gradually the general public;

(b) the difficulties in the direction of bringing about legal provisions at par with Britain or other countries of the World, where general Health Schemes are in force.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) and (b). The Central Government Health Scheme in Delhi has been extended to members of the public in areas covered by 14 dispensaries. There is no proposal at present to cover other areas. The limiting factors are finance and manpower resources.

As regards the provision of a health service in the same manner as in the United Kingdom or other countries, medical care is a State subject. In the present financial situation and the state of manpower resources, it appears difficult for the States to undertake the provision of a health service on a par with the United Kingdom or other affluent countries.

Sale of Gauge Steel Sheets by I. O. C. to ESSO Refinery Company

4771. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2606 on the 5th August, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the Indian Oil Corporation

have sold any 24 gauge steel sheets to ESSO Refinery Co. for manufacturing bitumen drums;

(b) if so, the rates at which these steel sheets were sold and the total quantity sold to them;

(c) why the entire quantity was not sold to ESSO Refinery Co. and to other refineries for manufacturing bitumen drums instead of selling the same to other parties; and

(d) how M/s. Standard Drum and Barrel manufacturing Co and M/s. Hind Galvanising and Engineering Co. (P) Ltd. have utilised the 24 gauge steel sheets which they purchased from the Indian Oil Corporation ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Indian Oil Corporation approached the Cochin Refinery and other private sector Refineries including Esso in September, 1967 before disposing of 2000 tonnes of 24 gauge steel sheets to other parties. While Cochin Refinery and Burmah-Shell offered prices which were not acceptable to Indian Oil Corporation, the other Refineries including Esso were not interested in the purchase at the time. Subsequently ESSO approached Indian Oil Corporation for the sale of the balance 1000 tonnes of steel sheets. As India Oil Corporation anticipated that it would need this steel for packing asphalt to be produced at Madras Refinery, it could not be released to ESSO. Meanwhile 500 tonnes of this steel has since been loaned to the public sector refinery at Cochin.

(d) This Ministry has no information on the subject.

Prices of Imported Crude Oil

4772. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state;

(a) the price at which India imports crude oil for her refineries.

(b) the companies from whom crude oil is imported;

(c) the basis on which the oil is imported; and

(d) the quantity of crude oil imported annually ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) The c. i. f. price of Crude Oil imported by the refineries in this country, ranges between Rs. 85-130 per tonne, depending mainly on the source of supply and the location of the refinery on the West or East coast.

(b) The imports by private sector refineries are made from their respective associates abroad, and by public sector refineries at Cochin and Madras from their suppliers with whom they have contractual arrangements.

(c) The imports are made by the refineries on the basis of their respective requirements at the current rates of throughput.

(d) The quantity has differed from year to year. During 1968, about 10.45 million tonnes of crude oil were imported.

Assessment of Income-tax in respect of Shri Pratap Bhogilal of Bombay and his Concerns

4773. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether investigations into the Income-tax matters of Shri Pratap Bhogilal and his group of concerns have been completed;

(b) if so, whether any irregularities in accounting and payment have been detected;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether any action is contemplated against the offending individuals and concerns ?

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

(b) and (c). Some discrepancies in the valuation of the closing stock of M/s Bombay Cotton Pvt. Ltd., one of the concerns of this group, were found. They were admitted and the assessee came forward with settlement proposals.

(b) The income which had escaped assessment has been brought to tax and the tax penalty thereon have been recovered.

Pilot Rural Electricity Co-Operatives

4774. SHRI SITARAM KESRI :
SHRI R. K. AMIN :
SHRI BHARAT SINGH
CHAUHAN :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 228 on the 22nd July, 1968 and state :

(a) the names of states where the Pilot Rural Electricity Co-operatives are to be set up;

(b) the total investment to be made in the projects; and

(c) the total foreign exchange required ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) It is proposed to set up Pilot Rural Electric Co-operatives in the States of Maharashtra, Mysore, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh.

(b) The five projects are estimated to cost about Rs. 1,043 lakhs.

(c) Nil.

Losses in Oil and Natural Gas Commission due to Floods

4775. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Oil and Natural Gas Commission suffered heavy losses due to floods in the Eastern and Western regions during the current year;

(b) if so, the amount of total loss suffered by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission; and

(c) the steps Government have taken or propose to take to make good the loss?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). Due to floods in the Western region in about August 1968 and in the Eastern region in about October, 1968, ONGC suffered losses in drilling in as much as many rig days were lost and in production as crude could not be despatched for several days to the refineries. The total loss in drilling and in production in the two regions amounts to Rs. 23.72 lakhs.

Fertilizer Factory in U. P.

4776. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering to set up another Fertilizer Factory in U. P. in the public sector; and

(b) if so, when and where?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Electronics Data Processing Unit in Oil and Natural Gas Commission

4777. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND

CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1034 on the 18th November, 1968 and State :

(a) whether the situation regarding heavy accumulation of inventory in the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has improved after the introduction of Electronics Data processing unit; and

(b) if so, the position at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). The facility of Computer Centre at New Delhi was availed of by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission since September, 1968 for a limited number of items only. The computer system in Dehra Dun was formally inaugurated on 6th March, 1969 and every effort is being made to increase the number of items brought on to this system. It is, however, too early to expect tangible results.

Maintenance of Quarters in Mandi House, New Delhi

4778. SHRI M. L. SONDHY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the amount spent in providing maintenance of quarters in Mandi House, New Delhi during the current year;

(b) whether it is a fact that sanitary conditions have deteriorated due to inadequate drainage;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the maintenance of these quarters has not been done properly; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to safeguard the health and comfort of the residents of these quarters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING

AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) Rs. 13,128/- up to January, 1969.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Having regard to the fact that these are temporary barrack type buildings constructed during the 2nd World War, the maintenance is considered to be satisfactory.

(d) Does not arise.

Eviction Orders Re: Government Residences

4779. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that considerable number of Government employees are harassed by the Directorate of Estates by issuing eviction orders and cancelling allotments every now and then;

(b) if so, how many orders have been issued in 1966 and 1967 and how many persons of each type (I, II, III and IV) have been evicted from Government residences during 1966 and 1967;

(c) whether there is any court case; and

(d) if so, Government's expenditure thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) The allotment of general pool is made in accordance with the provisions contained in the Allotment Rules. The residences in the names of allottees are cancelled or deemed to have been cancelled, for any breach of the provisions thereof or in the event of certain contingencies like resignation, dismissal or removal from service, retirement, death, transfer to outside places or ineligible offices etc. after the expiry of the concessional period admissible under Rules.

(d) Orders are issued for eviction under Section 5 of the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1958 During the year 1966, 140 and during 1967, 178 eviction orders were issued by the Directorate of Estates in respect of Government quarters falling in types I, II, III and IV. The number of employees where actual physical eviction was carried out in 1966 and 1967 from general pool residences in types I to IV is as follows:-

Type	1966	1967
I	11	21
II	6	9
III	5	4
IV	5	2
Total:	27	36

(c) In 1966 there were 7 cases of appeals in the Court of District Judge against the orders of eviction passed by the Estate Officers whereas in 1967 there were 12 such cases.

(d) The Government expenditure on payment of the bills in respect of cases referred to in part (c) above, is as follows:-

1966..... Rs 386 50

1967.....Rs.276.50 (in respect of five cases only).

घाय-कर की बकाया धन राशि

4780. श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जिन करदाताओं पर 31 मार्च, 1968 को आय कर तथा धन कर की 10 लाख रुपये और इससे अधिक राशि बकाया थी, उनके नाम तथा पते क्या हैं;

(ख) इस बकाया राशि को वसूल करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ग) उन में से ऐसे करदाताओं के नाम क्या हैं जिन पर यह राशि गत तीन या उससे अधिक वर्षों से बकाया है ?

उप-प्रधान मन्त्री तथा वित्त मन्त्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) से (ग) . मांगी गई सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथासंभव शीघ्र ही सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी ।

दिल्ली के कटड़ों में नागरिक सुविधायें

4781. श्री [कंवर लाल गुप्त : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि दिल्ली के गैर-सरकारी तथा सरकारी कटड़ों में नागरिक सुविधायें उपलब्ध करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा दिल्ली नगर निगम को अब तक कितनी राशि उपलब्ध कराई गई है तथा आगामी दो वर्षों में उसे कितनी राशि उपलब्ध कराई जायेगी ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बं. सु. सूति) : दिल्ली नगर निगम को 1961-62 से 1968-69 तक के वर्षों के दौरान, कटड़ों और बस्तियों में नागरिक सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था पर उन द्वारा किए गए खर्च के लिए 56,52,500 रुपये की राशि उपलब्ध की गई । अगले दो वर्षों में, इस उद्देश्य के लिए उपलब्ध की जाने वाली राशि अन्य बातों के साथ साथ उस अवधि में इस बारे में निगम द्वारा किए जाने वाले खर्च पर निर्भर करेगी ।

Damodar Valley Corporation

4782. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Damodar Valley Corporation has proper rules of staff and recruitment for jobs carrying more than Rs.500/- p. m. and for purchase of contracts and sales; and

(b) if so, what are those rules and if there are no rules, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The following Service Regulations deal with staff recruitment :--

Regulation No. 9.—Recruitment to the services of the Corporation shall be made by :

- (a) direct appointment, or
- (b) promotion of persons already in the service of the Corporation, or
- (c) borrowing from Governments.

Regulation No. 10.—

- (1) Appointments to posts in Class III Service may be made by the Head of the Office concerned.
- (2) Subject to any directions issued by the Corporation, appointments to posts in other Services may be made by the Corporation on the recommendation of a Selection Board constituted under clause (i) or as the case may be, clause (ii) of sub-regulation (3).
- (3) The Corporation shall constitute--

- (i) in the case of Class I posts, a Selection Board consisting of the General Manager or the Deputy General Manager, the Director of Personnel or the Joint Director of Personnel and the Head of the department concerned or his representative.

Provided that where the appointments are to be made to posts, the maximum scale of pay of which exceeds Rs. 1,000 per mensem, Selection Board shall also consist of the Chairman or a Member of the Corporation; and

- (ii) In the case of all Class III posts, except those which are

filled after practical test, a Selection Board consisting of the Deputy Secretary, the Director or Joint Director or Deputy Director of Personnel and the Head of the Department concerned or his representative.

- (4) The Selection Board may call for the services of experts from within or outside the Corporation for advice on any particular appointment.

The Damodar Valley Corporation have laid down procedure relating to purchase of stores under which Field officers may make direct purchase of stores otherwise than from the local market within their financial powers subject to the following conditions :-

- (i) Purchases should be made only when they are urgently required and the time-factor does not admit of indents being placed on the Controller of Purchase and Stores.
- (ii) Purchase of Calcutta should be made on the basis of competitive quotations from firms to be indicated by the Controller of Purchase and Stores.
- (iii) The reasons for purchases otherwise than through the Controller of Purchase and Stores indicating the urgency should be placed on record and indicated on the bills presented to the Accounts Department.

The Corporation have devised standard agreement forms for the supply of power and industrial water.

दस रुपये के नये सिक्के

4783. श्री यशपाल सिंह :

श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) सरकार की एक पुरानी अधिसूचना के अनुसार जो दस रुपये के नये सिक्के जारी किये जाने थे, उन्हें अब तक जारी न करने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) उन्हें कब जारी किया जायेगा; और

(ग) 25 पैसे के सिक्कों की तुलना में 20 पैसे के नये सिक्के के बड़ा होने के क्या कारण हैं ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) और (ख). दस रुपये का नया सिक्का जारी करने के सम्बन्ध में अब तक कोई अधिसूचना जारी नहीं की गयी है। खाद्य और कृषि संगठन द्वारा समित स्मारक सिक्के जारी करने की अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय योजना के अधीन 1968 में इस मूल्य का एक चान्दी का सिक्का जारी करने का प्रस्ताव था। पर 1968 में इसे जारी नहीं किया जा सका क्योंकि इसके नमूने को अंतिम रूप देना और इस सम्बन्ध में अन्य प्रबन्ध करना उस वर्ष सम्भव नहीं हो सका था। अब खाद्य और कृषि संगठन सम्बन्धी सिक्के को 1970 में जारी करने का विचार है, क्योंकि इसी वर्ष खाद्य और कृषि संगठन की रजत जयन्ती मनायी जायगी। बहरहाल, दस रुपये का चान्दी का सिक्का महात्मा गांधी की जन्म शताब्दि के अवसर पर 1969 में जारी करने का प्रस्ताव है।

(ग) यद्यपि 20 पैसे का नया सिक्का 25 पैसे के निकल के सिक्के से बड़ा है, पर यह एल्यूमिनियम और कांसे की मिश्र धातु से बना है, जो निकल से सस्ती है। नये सिक्के के आकार का निश्चय 10 पैसे के नये सिक्के के आकार और वजन को ध्यान में रखते हुए किया गया था, जो एल्यूमिनियम और कांसे की मिश्र धातु से बना है, और अधिक सुरक्षा के लिए

दातेदार किनारे बनाये जाने की आवश्यकता पर भी ध्यान रखा गया था ।

इलाहाबाद में अवैध सोना पकड़ा जाना

4784. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इलाहाबाद में, वहाँ से बाहर जाने वाले दो यात्रियों से दिसम्बर, 1968 के प्रथम पक्ष में भारी मात्रा में अवैध सोना पकड़ा गया था; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कितने मूल्य का सोना पकड़ा गया और इस सम्बन्ध में कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये और उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) दिसम्बर, 1968 के पहले पखवाड़े में इलाहाबाद रेलवे स्टेशन पर बम्बई हावड़ा मेल से इलाहाबाद-मिन्न स्थानों को जाने वाले तीन यात्रियों से विदेशी मार्क का कुल मिलाकर 1500 तोला सोना बरामद किया गया ।

(ख) इस सोने का मूल्य अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय दर पर 1.47 लाख रुपये का होता है । उक्त तीनों व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार कर लिये गये थे और बाद में जमानत पर छोड़ दिये गये । विभागीय न्याय निर्णय की कार्यवाही चल रही है ।

नागपुर में अवैध वस्तुएं तथा सोना पकड़ा जाना

4785. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) सीमा शुल्क अधिकारियों द्वारा नवम्बर, 1967 से अब तक नागपुर में कितनी अवैध विदेशी वस्तुएं तथा सोना पकड़ा गया; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये और उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) सीमा शुल्क अधिकारियों ने नवम्बर, 1967 से फरवरी, 1969 तक की 16 महीने की अवधि के दौरान नागपुर में 64.7 किलोग्राम सोना तथा लगभग 58,000 रुपये मूल्य की अन्य निषिद्ध विदेशी वस्तुएं पकड़ी थीं ।

(ख) ऊपर (क) में जिस मामले के पकड़े जाने का उल्लेख है, उसके सम्बन्ध में 7 व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये थे । इनमें से दो के विरुद्ध इस्तगासे की कार्यवाही शुरू की जा चुकी है और अन्य पांचों के विरुद्ध भी ऐसी ही कार्यवाही करने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जा रहा है ।

नागपुर में अवैध सोना पकड़ा जाना

4786. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बम्बई-हावड़ा एक्सप्रेस में यात्रा करने वाले एक व्यक्ति से नवम्बर तथा दिसम्बर, 1968 में नागपुर रेलवे स्टेशन पर भारी मात्रा में निषिद्ध सोना पकड़ा गया था; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कितने मूल्य का सोना पकड़ा गया, इस सम्बन्ध में कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये और उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) नवम्बर 1968 में बम्बई हावड़ा एक्सप्रेस से यात्रा करने वाले दो मुसाफिरों में से प्रत्येक के पास से नागपुर रेलवे स्टेशन पर 500 तोला विदेशी मार्क का सोना

पकड़ा था। दिसम्बर 1968 में कोई सोना नहीं पकड़ा गया।

(ख) दोनों मामलों में पकड़े गये सोने का मूल्य, अंतर्राष्ट्रीय दर पर लगभग 98,000 रुपये होता है। दोनों व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया था। मामलों में विभागीय न्याय-निर्णय की कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

राजस्थान में अकाल की स्थिति का अध्ययन

4787. श्री भोकार लाल बेरवा :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से अनुरोध किया है कि राज्य में अकाल की स्थिति का नवीनतम अध्ययन करने के लिये एक विशेषज्ञ दल को भेजा जाय;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के एक अध्ययन दल ने सितम्बर, 1968 में राज्य का दौरा किया था और वहाँ अकाल का मुकाबला करने के लिये राज्य सरकार के लिये 9 करोड़ रुपये के तदर्थ अनुदान की सिफारिश की थी;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या उस राशि का पहले ही उपयोग कर लिया गया है और केन्द्रीय सरकार से अकाल की स्थिति का सामना करने के लिये नये ऋण की मांग की गयी है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

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

(ख) केन्द्रीय दल ने, जिसने अक्टूबर, 1968 में राजस्थान का दौरा किया था, केन्द्रीय सहायता के निमित्त 1968-69 के लिए सूखे के सम्बन्ध में राहत पहुंचाने के कार्यों पर 896 करोड़ रुपये के अधिकतम व्यय की सिफारिश की थी।

(ग) जी, हाँ।

(घ) अतिरिक्त सहायता देने का विचार उस केन्द्रीय दल की सिफारिशों को ध्यान में रख कर किया जायगा जो जल्दी ही राज्य का दौरा करने वाला है।

Officials Going Abroad

4788. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Government officials who went abroad during the period from the 1st November, 1968 to the 28th February, 1969 ;

(b) their names and designations ;

(c) the amount of foreign exchange allotted to them ; and

(d) the purpose of their visits ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) to (d). The requisite information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT--562/69]

Model Villages in Uttar Pradesh

4789. SHRI VISWA NATH PANDEY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have got any plan for making model villages in Uttar Pradesh State ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and how many have been made in Uttar Pradesh so far, District-wise ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) The Village Housing Projects Scheme introduced by this Ministry, envisages *inter alia* grant of financial assistance to the State for replanning of whole villages, wherever feasible including provision of streets and drains. The Government of Uttar Pradesh, however, wound up the Scheme in 1965.

(b) and (c). The requisite information is being collected from the Government of Uttar Pradesh and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha when received.

Utilisation of Rated Capacities of Public Undertakings

4790. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD :
SHRI K. M. Koushik :
SHRI R. V. NAIK :
SHRI R. K. AMIN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the details of percentage of utilisation of rated capacities of the various public sector undertakings ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : A statement is laid on the Table of the House showing the factual position regarding (i) installed capacity, (ii) actual production, and (iii) percentage utilisation, during 1967-68 in respect of major Public Sector Enterprises [Placed in Library. See No. LT--563/69].

Excise Rules violations by Delhi Hotels

4791. SHRI R. V. NAIK :
SHRI S. P. RAMAMOORTHY :
SHRI D. N. DEB :
SHRI K. M. Koushik :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in the month of January last, certain hotels and bars in Delhi were fined for violation of excise rules due to certain errors on the part of the staff of the Excise Department ; and

(b) if so, the action taken against the officials concerned in the Excise Department ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) It is a fact that penalty by way of demand for further fees was imposed on one Delhi Hotel in January, 1969 and on another in February, 1969 under the orders of the Collector, Excise, Delhi, for infringement of excise rules by the said Hotels but they were not fined for violation of excise rules due to certain errors on the part of the staff of the Excise Department.

(b) Does not arise.

Expansion of Trombay Unit of Fertilizer Corporation of India

4792. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether work on the expansion scheme of the Trombay unit of the Fertilizer Corporation of India started ;

(b) when the expanded unit is likely to go into production ;

(c) whether any senior officials have already been recruited to look after the work of the expansion scheme ;

(d) if so, the names, designations and salaries of such officials ; and

(e) the duties allotted to each of these Officers ?

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

(b) The project is expected to be completed in 1972.

(c) Yes.

- (d) 1. Shri M. S. N. Bhagavan, General Manager (Rs. 2500-3000)
2. Shri A. K. Mitra, Chief Engineer (Rs. 1800-2250)
3. Shri M. B. Gandhi, Addl. Chief Engineer (Rs. 1600-2000)
4. Shri S. N. Jaini, Deputy Chief Engineer (M) (Rs. 1300-1600)
5. Shri K. S. Viswanathan, Asstt. Chief Engineer (Chemicals) (Rs. 1100-1400)
6. Shri D. S. Vernekar, Asstt. Chief Engineer (1100-1400).
7. Shri A. D. Joshi, Asstt. Chief Engineer (Civil) (Rs. 1100-1400)
8. Shri T. N. Gundu Rao, Project Engineer (Civil) (Rs. 700-1250)
9. Shri S. K. Mitra, Deputy Chief Engineer (Rs. 1300-1600)

and has asked the Central Government to withdraw them ; and

(c) if so, the names of those States and the action taken by the Central Government in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) The State-wise distribution of Peace Corps volunteers as on February 28, 1969 is as under :-

Andhra Pradesh	54
Bihar	49
Chandigarh	10
Delhi	3
Gujrat	2
Haryana	26
Kerala	1
Uttar Pradesh	17
Madhya Pradesh	76
Tamil Nadu	41
Maharashtra	97
Mysore	92
Orissa	27
Punjab	54
Rajasthan	44
West Bengal	29
Total	627

(c) The Officers as a team are attending to advance action in respect of soil investigation and soil characteristics, extension of township, collection of up-to-date information on indigenous availability of plant and machinery to maximise the indigenous content of the project, studies on transportation of oversized equipment of the type that will be required for the proposed plant and generally preliminary planning work.

Peace Corps Volunteers

4793. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Peace Corps volunteers in various States at present, separately ;

(b) whether any State has represented against the activities of these volunteers

(b) and (c). In 1967, the Government of Kerala requested the Government of India to arrange for the withdrawal of some of the American Peace Corps volunteers working in the field of poultry development on the ground that their work was not found useful. The volunteers were withdrawn from Kerala.

Second Round Table of International Committee of Red Cross at Geneva

4794. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the detailed outlines of the Second Round Table called by the International Committee of the Red Cross at Geneva; and

(b) the decisions arrived at and Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT SHRI K. K. SHAH: (a) The object of the Second Round Table on "Red Cross as a Factor in World Peace" held in Geneva in January, 1969 was to devise specific practical measures to be taken by the Red Cross towards the attainment of lasting peace. The discussions mainly centred round questions as to whom and how education for promoting the spirit of peace is to be given, Red Cross action against propaganda inimical to the spirit of peace, and its role at times of crisis and conflict.

(b) The proceedings of the Round Table will be submitted to the Council of Delegates of the Red Cross when they meet on the occasion of the XXI International Conference of the Red Cross at Istanbul in September next. These are not intended to be submitted to Governments at this stage.

International Conference on Family Planning at Dacca

4795. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was any International Conference on Family Planning held in February, 1969 at Dacca;

(b) whether India participated in the Conference;

(c) the names of the other countries who took part in the Conference; and

(d) the special contribution made by India in the Conference ?

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

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

गणराज्य दिवस समारोह पर दिल्ली में विभिन्न केन्द्रीय सरकारी भवनों पर प्रकाश की व्यवस्था पर हुद्या खर्च

4796. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में गणराज्य दिवस समारोहों के उपलक्ष में विभिन्न केन्द्रीय सरकारी भवनों पर प्रकाश करने की व्यवस्था पर कुल कितनी राशि व्यय हुई;

(ख) गत वर्षों में इस सम्बन्ध में किये व्यय की अपेक्षा, इस वर्ष कितना प्रतिशत अधिक व्यय किया गया;

(ग) क्या इस वर्ष यह प्रकाश व्यवस्था अधिक दिनों तक की गई; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं।

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) 1969 के दौरान 1 88,400 रुपये।

(ख) 17.3 प्रतिशत।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) प्रकाशित किया जाने वाला क्षेत्र इस वर्ष अधिक था।

L. I. C. loans to Newspapers

4797. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of loans advanced to newspapers by the Life Insurance Corporation till date;

(b) the names of newspapers--daily, weekly and bi-weekly--separately in each State which have secured loans from the Life Insurance Corporation and amount of loans received by each newspaper;

(c) the pattern of ownership of the newspapers which have secured loans;

(d) the names of newspapers which have repaid loans and amount repaid by

each paper;

(e) whether the Life Insurance Corporation has any formulated policy for advancing loans to newspapers; and

(f) if so, what is that policy ?

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

<i>Newspaper</i>	<i>Pattern of Ownership</i>	<i>(Amount in lakhs of Rs.)</i>		
		<i>Amount sanctioned</i>	<i>Amount disbursed</i>	<i>Amount repaid</i>
1. Bharathan Publications Private Ltd., Madras.	Private Ltd.	1.2	1.2	1.2
2. The Hindustan Times Ltd., New Delhi.	Public Limited.	50.0	Nil	Nil

(e) and (f) . Except for loans under the Mortgage Scheme to which they also are eligible, newspapers are not eligible for loans. Subsequent to the date of the loan to the Hindustan Times, the L. I. C. has limited all loans under the Mortgage Scheme to Rs. 1 lakh and that too for construction of residential buildings only.

Recovery of Royalty arrears from Coal Mines

4798. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have initiated talks with the Governments of West Bengal and Bihar on phasing out the recovery of royalty arrears from coal mines in the respective States; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) and (b). A

preliminary meeting with the representatives of the State Governments of Bihar and West Bengal and the Coal Industry was held on 19.12.1968 to consider the issues involved in recovery of arrears of royalty on coal including phasing out the recovery. A final decision on the question is yet to be arrived at.

Pre-Medical Classes in Government College of Manipur

4799. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Gauhati University has given permission to open pre-Medical classes in the Government College of Manipur from the coming session of 1969-70;

(b) if so, whether Gauhati University agreed to increase the M. B. B. S. seats for Manipur in the Medical Colleges under the University; and

(c) if not, whether it is a fact that the Government of Manipur sought permission from Gauhati University for opening pre-Medical classes without liability for M.B.R.S. seats?

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

(b) No such proposal was made by the Manipur Administration to the Gauhati University.

(c) Yes, Sir.

जस्ता पिघलाने के कारखाने की स्थापना

4800. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रति वर्ष जस्ते के आयात पर कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च की जा रही है;

(ख) क्या राष्ट्रीय व्यावहारिक आर्थिक अनुसन्धान परिषद्, नई दिल्ली द्वारा निकाले गये निष्कर्षों के अनुसार आयातित 'कन्स्ट्रेंट' के आधार पर देश में जस्ता पिघलाने का कारखाना स्थापित करके बड़ी सीमा तक विदेशी मुद्रा की बचत की जा सकती है; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) :
(क) 1966-67 वर्ष से 1968-69 वर्ष (नवम्बर 1968) तक के दौरान जस्ते तथा इसके सम्मिश्रणों के आयात पर खर्च की गई विदेशी मुद्रा निम्न प्रकार से है:—

वर्ष	मूल्य लाख रुपयों में (अबमूल्य-परचात् वर्ष)
1966-67	1086
1967-68	1430
1968-69 (नवम्बर, 1968 तक)	1702

(ख) धातुओं का आयात करने के स्थान पर आयातित संकेन्द्रकों का प्रगलन करने से विदेशी मुद्रा में 30 से 40 प्रतिशत तक बचत होगी ।

(ग) एक गैर-सरकारी कम्पनी, मैसर्स कामिनको विनानी जिक लिमिटेड कलकत्ता, ने झलवेई (केरल) स्थान पर आयातित संकेन्द्रकों पर आधारित 20,000 मेट्रिक टन प्रति वर्ष क्षमता का एक जस्ता प्रदावक स्थापित किया है । कम्पनी का आयातित संकेन्द्रकों पर आधारित अपनी क्षमता का और भी विस्तार करने का विचार है । सरकार भी आयातित संकेन्द्रकों पर आधारित 30,000 मेट्रिक टन प्रति वर्ष क्षमता के एक जस्ता प्रदावक की सरकारी क्षेत्र में स्थापना करने के लिए विचार कर रही है ।

Laboratory Technicians and Laboratory Assistants of Manipur Government General Hospital

4801. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the pay of Laboratory Technicians and Laboratory assistants attached to the Government General Hospital, Manipur has been revised to make them at par with those of Assam;

(b) if not, the reasons for non-payment of Scale of Pay of Assam Government since Manipur follows the Assam pattern in the matter of pay and allowances; and

(c) whether Government are considering their pay revision to make them at par with their counterpart in Assam ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) to (c) . The scale of pay of Laboratory Assistants in the Medical Department, Government of

Manipur has been revised and brought on a par with Assam.

Revision of the scale of pay of the Laboratory Technicians in the Medical Department, Government of Manipur, on the pattern of Assam is under consideration.

Supply of Equipment for Phosphoric Acid Plant under the Sindri Project

4802. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any contract has been signed by the Fertilizer Corporation of India with a Belgium firm for the supply of equipment for the phosphoric acid plant under the Sindri project;

(b) if so, the cost to be incurred on the plant;

(c) the extent of production that will increase with the setting up of this plant;

(d) when it is likely to be installed; and

(e) whether enquiries were made from any other country for setting up the same plant ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) Yes. A contract has been entered into by the Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd., with M/s. Sepulchre Freres Et Ciex, Belgium for the supply of all imported equipment, spares, additional supplies, etc. for the Phosphoric acid Plant and Triple Superphosphate Plant to be established at Sindri.

(b) The value of the contract is Rs. 151.23 lakhs.

(c) The Sindri unit of Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd., will be able to produce phosphatic nutrient to the extent of 156,000 tonnes of $P_2 O_5$ per year.

(d) The Phosphoric acid plant is expected to be commissioned by September, 1971.

(e) Yes.

Indian Gospel Mission, Kerala

4803. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :
SHRI P. GOPALAN :
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :
SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the amount received by the Indian Gospel Mission of Kerala from abroad during the years from 1965 to 1968 ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): During this period the Indian Gospel Mission, Kerala, received the following amounts from abroad :

1965	—	Rs. 2,18,000
1966	—	Rs. 1,09,000
1967	—	Rs. 2,99,000
1968	—	Rs. 3,31,000

Purchases made for P.W.D., Manipur

4804. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount spent during the years 1967-68 and 1968-69 ending February, 1969 for the purchase of building materials, spare parts for motor cars, trucks, jeeps, motor graders, tractor rollers, sanitary fittings, water supply requirements and other miscellaneous articles required for Manipur P. W. D.;

(b) the actual amount sanctioned and earmarked for the P. W. D. Department for 1967-68 and 1968-69;

(c) the names and number of firms supplying the aforesaid articles referred to in part (a) above, year-wise, and the total amount firm-wise; and

(d) the firms on the approved list maintained by the Central Government and the Government of Manipur ?

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

Shortfall in Customs Returns

4805. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a shortfall in Customs returns during 1968-69; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Shortfall in Customs revenue is due to lesser imports than what was anticipated at the time of framing the estimates.

Report of Commission of Medical Education

4806. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :
DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI :
SHRI NARAYAN SWARUP
SHARMA :
SHRI RAM SWARUP
VIDYARTHI :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 778 on the 16th December, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the Commission on Medical Education has submitted its report to Government;

(b) if so, the recommendations thereof; and

(c) how far these have been implemented ?

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

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

Remittance of Profit by Foreign Companies Abroad

4807. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to enact any law to prohibit the remittance of profits earned by foreign companies in India to countries abroad; 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.

राजस्थान का मूलतत्वीय सर्वेक्षण

4808. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरबा : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राजस्थान को मूलतत्वीय सर्वेक्षण अधिकारी भेजे थे; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उन्होंने किन किन स्थानों का सर्वेक्षण किया और उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जिनका नलरूप खोदने के लिए सर्वेक्षण किया गया है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) : (क) भारतीय भूविज्ञान सर्वेक्षण संस्था के पश्चिमी प्रादेशिक कार्यालय का मुख्यालय जयपुर में स्थित है तथा यह कार्यालय राज-

स्थान तथा गुजरात में भूवैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण की कार्यवाहियों का नियन्त्रण करता है।

(ख) भारतीय भूविज्ञान सर्वेक्षण संस्था द्वारा राजस्थान में खनिजों के लिए और ट्यूब वेलों की खुदाई के लिए जिन क्षेत्रों/स्थलों का सर्वेक्षण किया गया वे नीचे बताये गये हैं:—

1. खनिज अन्वेषण :

तांबा : मधान कुधान, कोलिहान, अक-वाली और सतकुई (खेतड़ी तांबा पट्टी) भगोनी, दरिबा (जिला अलवर); सीसा-जस्ता; राजपुरा, दरिबा, बेधु-मनी क्षेत्र; गन्धक; सलादिपुरा क्षेत्र; फास्फोराइट; मातो, कानपुर, करब-रिया-का-गुडहा, डाकन कोटडा और सिसरपा; चूना-पत्थर; ध्यावर, बूंदी, बिलारा, गोतन क्षेत्र; मिट्टी; उदयपुर तथा जिला सीकर; जिप्सम; नागौर; बेन्टोनाइट; बारमेर; तालक; भील-वाड़ा, उदयपुर तथा सवाई माधोपुर जिले; ऐस्बेस्टास; भीलवाड़ा, उदय-पुर तथा अजमेर जिले; मैंगनीज; बांसवारा; कांच-रेत : जिला जयपुर; लोह अयस्क; उदयपुर; सीकर तथा जयपुर जिला; अभ्रक युक्त पैग्मेटाइट, बेरियल, फेलस्पायर, पन्ने आदि; भील-वाड़ा और अजमेर जिले; निकल; जिला उदयपुर; टंगस्टेन; देगाना, जिला नागौर।

2. मूलतः जल अन्वेषण :

(i) वह स्थल जहाँ ट्यूब वेल खोदने की संभाव्यता जांच की गई थी।

जिला जोधपुर :

जलेली डंकरा, जाजिवाल कलां, बानार, सामरेन, पाली, हरलै, भेर, भीकमलो,

नोखार, चिंदर, चांकिया-की-पानी, गोधारा की घासी, सुथारों की घानी, बरी बाघोरी, जैमल, शेकासुर, मल्हार, बरी सिद्ध, सिंद, मालम सिंह की सिंद, कल्याण सिंह की सिंद; अलोलै, राठ-कुडिया, चाबा, पिच, बासनी-जुता, काली-जेआन, पिपली, सुम्दान, रोसिया-कलां, उत्तरे, कगनाडा, सनै, बारलिया, मांडु, चम्पासर, जेसलान, चामु, बानासर, काकेलाओ, बिदासनी, पिथासनी, शेरगैली, रासिदा, फिटका-संसी, खड़ा बेरा, मोगरा, कनकानी, निम्बला, शिकारपुरा, वासनी निकुबा, जलेबी फोजदारां, जलेवी चम्पावता, कनवासिया, भूरज, सुनारगांव, मांडली, मर्नचितिया, बाघोरी बरसिधा, राउस।

जिला बारमेर :

बैतु, रावतसर, चावा, शिवकार, कलुरी, सिनली, तिलवारा, कल्याणपुर, नगोना, रामसर, गगारिया, वचभर, भीमदा, बाटाडु, कोटरा, भीमबरलै, अकारली, सजैली, धारवी खुदं, माटी का गोल, रात्री, सरनु, खाखार, परेड, नवताला, बरनावा, बागवास, सवाई पदम सिंह, उमेरलै।

जिला जैसलमेर :

साम, कनोई, सलखा, रामगढ़, खुई-आला, पिठानीवाला तथा वाहला के मध्य का क्षेत्र, सान्गर, सजीत, कुरी, भू, नर सिंह की घानी, मोपा, महेशा, नानुइयायी, मोदारली, जेमल, चाचा, ओदानिया, खेतोलै, उज्जान, घोलास, मेरवा, भारत की गांव, ऊंचपदरान, बनियाना, राजमार्वी, भिकोरा जूनी, फोलासर, नाचना, भोरवाला, बाबे का ताला।

जिला नागौर :

निमोड, रशीदपुरा, मौलासर, घन-कोली, सरदार पुरा, पाली तथा आनंद पुरा ।

- (ii) भारतीय भूविज्ञान सर्वेक्षण संस्था द्वारा परीक्षण-व्ययन के लिए सुझाये गए स्थल

जिला जोधपुर :

चिरं, वारी वाझोरी, जैमल, कल्याण सिंह की सिंद, अलोल, रथकुरिया, चम्पसर, जेसलन, चायु वानासर, काकेलाघो, भूरज, सुनारगांव ।

जिला बारमेर :

कालुरी, तिलवारा कल्याणपुर, रामसर, गागरिया, बचभार, भीमदा, कोटरा भीम वरल, सजिआली, धारवी खुदं, माटी का गोल, रात्रि, मरनु, परेड, नवताल, वरनावा उमरेल ।

जिला जैसलमेर :

साम, रामगढ़, खुईआला, पिठानीवाला तथा वाहला के मध्य का क्षेत्र सन्गोर, सजीत, कुरी भू, नरसिंह की धानी, भोंपा, खेतोल, उंचपादरान, राजामाथ, भक रं डूनी, नाचना, मोरवाला, बावे का ताला ।

- (iii) वह स्थल जहां भारतीय भूविज्ञान सर्वेक्षण संस्था द्वारा परीक्षण-व्ययन किया जा रहा है/किया गया है ।

जिला जोधपुर :

वानासर

जिला बारमेर :

कालुरी, तिलवारा, वारिया, बलातरा और पान्हर ।

जिला जैसलमेर :

कुण्डा ।

माखड़ा से राजस्थान की बिजली की सप्लाई

4809. श्री झोंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उपभोक्ताओं को इस कारण से बहुत कठिनाई होती है क्योंकि माखड़ा से राजस्थान की सप्लाई की गई बिजली के बोल्टेज में बहुत कमी-बेशी होती है ;

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

(ग) स्थिति में सुधार करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) से (ग). जी, हां । राजस्थान, माखड़ा-नंगल प्रणाली से 66 के० वी० पर श्री गंगानगर में 132 के० वी० पर राजगढ़ में बिजली ले रहा है । चूंकि इस सप्लाई को बहुत दूर तक ले जाना होता है, राजस्थान के माखड़ा सप्लाई क्षेत्र में सप्लाई की बोल्टेज निम्न रही है और घट-बढ़ होती रही है । जब हिसार से, खेतड़ी के रास्ते, जयपुर तक 220 के० वी० पोरषण लाइन, जिसका जुलाई 1969 में पूर्ण होना अनुसूचित है, और सिरसा से हनुमानगढ़ तक 132 के० वी० पारेषण लाइन, जिसका जून, 1969 में पूर्ण होना अनुसूचित है, पूर्ण और ऊर्जित हो जाएंगी, इसके शीघ्र बाद बोल्टेज स्थिति में सुधार हो जाने की सम्भावना है ।

Securing of Appointments by Officers of Public Sector Undertakings for their Relation in the Private Sector

4810. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons why there is no parallel rule made for the public sector undertakings consistent with the new service rule of the Government of India that officials should not get appointments for their relations in the private sector; and

(b) whether any record of appointments of relations of Government employees in the public sector undertaking is kept since this abuse has become conspicuous ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to the provision in the Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules that no Government servant shall use his position or influence directly or indirectly to secure employment for any member of his family in any private undertaking. In the case of public enterprises, appointments to the top posts of Chairman, Managing Director, Functional Directors and General Managers of constituent units are made by Government themselves. In the case of posts below these levels, the appointment is left to the public sector enterprise. Many of them, however, follow regular methods of selection in accordance with recruitment rules and procedures.

As far as Government is aware no record is kept by enterprises regarding employment of relations of Government officials.

Central assistance to Mysore State

4811. SHRI SIDDAYYA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state ;

(a) the Central assistance given to Mysore State in 1968-69 for schemes under the Plan;

(b) whether it will be increased for the year 1969-70;

(c) if so, by how much; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) An amount of Rs. 36.90 crores has been allocated to the State Government for their Annual Plan, 1968-69.

(b) The allocation of Central assistance for 1969-70 has not so far been finalised.

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

Retrenched Workers of Manipur P.W.D.

4812 SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Manipur have absorbed the recently retrenched workers of the P.W.D., Manipur;

(b) if so, the number of absorbed workers. Division-wise, and whether they were absorbed on the basis of their seniority; and

(c) if not absorbed on the basis of seniority, the reason for the re-employment of the retrenched workers in violation of Section 25-H of Industrial Disputes Act ?

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

Cancellation of Allotments of Government Quarters

4813. SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Central Government employees whose allotments were cancelled

in Delhi during the period from the 1st November, 1968 to the 31st January, 1969 without giving them an opportunity to defend themselves against the charge for which allotment was cancelled; and

(b) the reasons for which no opportunity was given to such Government employees to defend themselves ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) and (b). In accordance with the provisions contained in the Allotment of Government Residences (General Pool in Delhi) Rules, 1963, the allotment in the name of an allottee is cancelled or is deemed to have been cancelled after allowing the concessional period provided in the rules, on the happening of any of the events like resignation, dismissal or removal from service, termination of service or unauthorised absence from duty without permission, retirement or death of allottee, transfer to a place outside or transfer to an ineligible office on proceeding on foreign service in India or temporary transfer in India or transfer to a place outside India, study-leave in India or outside India etc. In such cases the officers are aware of the provisions of the rules and the question of giving them opportunity to defend themselves does not arise.

The allotments on the basis of discordial relations with the fellow allottees are cancelled on the recommendations of the Chief Welfare Officer, Ministry of Home Affairs, who makes such recommendations after investigating the cases.

The allotments of accommodation in occupation of Government servants are also cancelled when the houses are required for heavy repairs/demolition or for some other purposes, in public interest, and the allottees are offered alternative accommodation in the same locality or other locality subject to the availability.

Those Government servants who do not accept the alternative accommodation allotted to them, are vacated from Government

accommodation under the Public Premises (Eviction of Un-authorised Occupants) Act, 1958 and under this Act, every opportunity is afforded to the Government servants by the Estate Officer to represent their cases.

During the period from 1st November, 1968 to 31st January, 1969 the allotments in cases of 131 Central Government employees were cancelled on various accounts referred to above.

Fire Brigade for Kolar Gold Mines

4814. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that a fire brigade to the Kolar Gold Mines Undertakings has not been provided; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). The Kolar Gold Mining Undertakings have not been provided with a Fire Brigade as such. But the Undertakings have necessary trained personnel and equipment for fighting fires underground and on the surface—such as foamite extinguishers, water hose pipes, Burrel masks, reviving apparatus, Proto apparatus, equipment for artificial respiration, rescue brigade van equipped with all fire fighting equipment, accessories etc. The staff and equipment available with the Undertakings have proved to be adequate to deal with underground fire emergencies in the past. As regards surface fires, the Undertakings have facilities to tackle such fires as fire hydrants located near all surface buildings, installations, etc., portable water tanks and hose pipes from the mines, Rescue Station etc. Besides, the Fire Fighting arrangements available with the Bharat Earth Movers Ltd., located nearby could also be requisitioned in time of urgent need.

Cyna Dust at Kolar Gold Fields

4815. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that huge dumps of Cyna dust are lying unutilised in the mining area at Kolar gold-fields;

(b) whether it is a fact that the John Taylor and Company had proposed the manufacture of cement and bricks out of that Cyna dust; and

(c) the proposal for the utilisation of the same ?

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

(b) M/s. John Taylor & Sons had not proposed manufacture of cement and bricks on a commercial basis, using the "Cynide Tailing Sands".

(c) The Undertakings partly make use of the tailing sands (the residue after cyanidisation etc.) for the purpose of support work in the mine workings in the Nundydroog Mine. The question of putting to use the other tailing sands is engaging the attention of the Kolar Gold Mining Undertakings for quite a long time. The Undertakings had, as an experimental measure and on a limited scale, manufactured some bricks out of the tailing sands, but when these were used in the construction of buildings, they did not bond properly, causing cracks in the walls. The use of the tailing sands for manufacture of glass, cement, and road base etc. was considered in consultation with the Central Road Research Institute, New Delhi, the Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute, Calcutta, the Central Building Research Institute, Roorkee etc., but these efforts did not succeed. The Central Mining Research Institute, Dhanbad was also contacted, who in turn suggested getting the matter investigated by the National Chemical Laboratory etc. The Undertakings have, in consultation with the National Metallurgical Laboratory and the National Chemical Laboratory, been examining the possibility of making use of these tailing sands for the manufacture of stone-ware pipes for sewers and facing and wearing tiles for public baths, low heat cement etc., but without success so far. However, efforts continue to be made for finding out avenues for the use of this sand. More recently, the occurrence of

Tungstenic Oxide in some of the tailing dumps is also being examined.

**Withholding of Payments by P.W.D.,
Manipur to a Labourer's Co-operative Society**

4816. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Manipur P.W.D. has unreasonably held up the payment of nearly Rs. 90 thousand due to one Labour Co-operative Society, namely, Naorem Thongju Labourers' Cooperative Society of Manipur for the works they have completed under the P.W.D., Manipur;

(b) whether the works they have undertaken under the different divisions of P.W.D., Manipur, were completed long back and they have not so far been paid with their due payment; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the delay in making the payment to the above labour Cooperative society ?

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

इनामी बांड

4817. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या बिस्व मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों द्वारा शुरू की गई लाटरियों को मिली अभूतपूर्व सफलता के सदर्म में क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इनामी बांड योजना की असफलता के कारणों पर विचार किया है,

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी निष्कर्ष क्या है,

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार लोक प्रिय इनामी बांड योजना अथवा लाटरी शुरू करने का है, और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) (क) से (घ) . केन्द्रीय सरकार ने 1960 से लेकर अब तक इनामी बाण्डों की तीन योजनाएं चलाई हैं। 1960 में शुरू की गई पहली योजना, शुरू-शुरू में सफल रही और दो वर्ष से कुछ अधिक समय में उससे 20 करोड़ रुपया इकट्ठा हुआ। परन्तु ज्यों ज्यों यह योजना पुरानी होती गयी त्यों त्यों इसके अन्तर्गत प्राप्त होने वाली रकमें भी लगातार कम होती गयीं। 1963 और 1964 की योजनाओं से क्रमशः केवल 6 करोड़ और 3 करोड़ रुपया प्राप्त हुआ। ऐसी हालत में, सरकार ने 1964 के बाद इनामी बाण्ड योजना को बन्द कर देने का निश्चय किया। राज्य सरकारों द्वारा शुरू की गई लाटरियों को जो सफलता मिल रही है उससे यह सूचित नहीं होता कि केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा फिर से इनामी बाण्ड योजना शुरू किये जाने या लाटरी शुरू किये जाने का प्रस्ताव उचित होगा।

मध्य प्रदेश के होशंगाबाद और पूर्वी निमाड जिले में प्रति व्यक्ति आय

4819. श्री गं० च० बीक्षित : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1966-67 और 1967-68 में मध्य प्रदेश में होशंगाबाद और पूर्वी निमाड जिले में प्रति व्यक्ति आय कितनी-कितनी थी;

(ख) क्या देश की प्रति व्यक्ति आय की तुलना में यह अधिक है या कम है; और

(ग) प्रति व्यक्ति आय को बढ़ाने के लिये क्या कार्रवाही की गई है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) यह सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है, क्योंकि राज्य अंक संकलन कार्यालय (स्टेट स्टैटिस्टिकल व्युरोज) प्रति व्यक्ति आय के जिला-वार अनुमान तैयार नहीं करता :

(ख) यह सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होता।

(ग) प्रति व्यक्ति आय केवल आर्थिक विकास के विकास के जरिए बढ़ायी जा सकती है और विकास-योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित करके आर्थिक विकास के लिए प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है।

सरकारी उपक्रमों में मध्य प्रदेश के कर्मचारी

4820. श्री गं० च० बीक्षित : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि प्रत्यक्ष रूप से उनके मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत आने वाले सरकारी उपक्रमों में मध्य प्रदेश के प्रथम, द्वितीय और तृतीय श्रेणी के कितने अधिकारी और कर्मचारी काम कर रहे हैं और प्रत्येक श्रेणी के अधिकारियों तथा कर्मचारियों की संख्या में क्रमशः उनका अनुपात क्या है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री बा० रा० चव्हाण) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा-पटल पर रखी जायेगी।

मध्य प्रदेश में "चिकित्सा शिक्षा और प्रशिक्षण" के अन्तर्गत केन्द्र द्वारा चलाई गई योजनाएं

4821. श्री गं० च० बीक्षित : क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन, निर्माण आवास और नगर विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में केन्द्र द्वारा चलाई गई "चिकित्सा शिक्षा और प्रशिक्षण" की योज-

नाओं के अन्तर्गत मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को अलग अलग कितनी घनराशि दी गई; और

(ख) राज्य सरकार ने उक्त राशि किस प्रकार खर्च की ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को "चिकित्सा शिक्षा तथा प्रशिक्षण" के अधीनगत तीन सालों में केन्द्र पुरस्कृत योजनाओं के लिए दी गई राशि इस प्रकार है :—

वर्ष दी गई केन्द्रीय सहायता
(₹० लाखों में)

1965-66	0.80
1966-67	—
1967-68	0.60

(ख) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और समा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

मध्य प्रदेश में मिट्टी के तेल की कमी

4822. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अप्रैल, 1968 से जून, 1968 के बीच मध्य प्रदेश को मिट्टी के तेल का कितना कोटा निर्धारित किया गया है और इसी अवधि में राज्य को वास्तव में कितनी मात्रा में मिट्टी का तेल सप्लाई किया गया है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उपर्युक्त महीनों में राज्य में मिट्टी के तेल की कमी थी और मिट्टी का तेल नगरों और विशेषकर बहुत से गांवों में उपलब्ध नहीं था; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश को दिये जाने वाले मिट्टी के तेल के कोटे

में वृद्धि कर दी है और यदि हां, तो यह वृद्धि कितनी है?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री दा० रा० चव्हाण) : (क) अप्रैल से जून, 1968 के तीन महीनों में मिट्टी के तेल का आबंटन, सप्लाई तथा बिक्री निम्न प्रकार थी :—

(मीटरी टन में)

आबंटन	सप्लाई	बिक्री
37,500	34,181	33,326

(ख) मई, 1968 में मिट्टी के तेल की कमी की केवल एक रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हुई थी ।

(ग) 1-12-1968 से मिट्टी के तेल का मासिक आबंटन 12,500 मीटरी टन से बढ़ा कर 13,000 मीटरी टन कर दिया गया है ।

मन्त्रियों के बंगलों में पंदा किया गया
अनाज

4823. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 'अधिक अन्न उपजाओं' आन्दोलन के अन्तर्गत मन्त्रियों, उप-मन्त्रियों और सचिवों तथा उप-सचिवों आदि के बंगलों में वर्ष 1966-67, 1967-68 और 1968-69 में वर्षवार कितने-कितने अनाज का उत्पादन हुआ है; और

(ख) क्या इस योजना को अब त्याग दिया गया है और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) राजधानी में विभिन्न मन्त्रालयों के मन्त्रियों तथा

अधिकारियों के बंगलों से सम्बद्ध मैदानों में उत्पादित अनाज की मात्रा निम्नांकित है :—

वर्ष	उत्पादित मात्रा
1966-67	5844 किलोग्राम
1967-68	कुछ नहीं
1968-69	कुछ नहीं

(ख) 1967 में योजना निलम्बित कर दी गयी क्योंकि किया खर्च उत्पादन के अनुरूप नहीं था ।

**Tax Arrears due from Directors of
Filmalaya (P) Ltd.**

4824. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether cases have been filed in a Bombay Magistrate's Court against Shri Ram Mukerjee and Shri S. Mukerjee, Directors of Filmalaya (P) Ltd. for recovery of certain tax arrears due to Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any vigorous steps had been taken to recover the arrears from the Company and its Directors; and

(d) if so, the results thereof?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE, (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Complaints under section 276 (d) of the Income-tax Act, 1961, have been filed in the court against M/s. Filmalaya Pvt. Ltd. and its Directors Sarvashri Ram Mukerjee and S. Mukerjee for not crediting to the Central Government the tax of Rs. 15,819. Rs. 10,690 and Rs. 10,676 deducted under section 192 (1) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 during the financial years 1962-63, 1963-64 and 1964-65 respectively.

Complaints under section 276 (d) have also been filed against the above company

and its Directors for not deducting the tax at source under the provisions of section 192 (1) of Income-tax Act, 1961 during the financial years 1965-66 and 1966-67.

(c) and (d). Appropriate penalties under section 221 read with section 201 of Income tax Act have also been levied for the recovery of the amounts mentioned in parts (a) and (b). Neither the tax nor the penalties have, however, been paid so far.

Chilka Lake

4825. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that he visited Orissa on the 27th December, 1968;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the Government of Orissa gave him a memorandum about Chilka Lake; and

(c) what were the main demands in the memorandum and the steps Government propose to take to control flood and develop irrigation in and around Chilka lake in Orissa?

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

(b) and (c). The engineers of Orissa Government handed over a note they had prepared on the problems of the Chika lake indicating some outline proposals they had contemplated for raising and strengthening of embankments, construction of new embankments, cuts to the sea, and improvement and construction of roads etc.

The State Engineers have been advised to conduct the necessary field investigations and frame detailed scheme.

**Standing Kitchens in Government Quarters
at Nauroji Nagar, New Delhi**

4826. SHRI RABI RAY :
SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS,

HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that requests/representations have been made by the allottees of Government quarters at Nauroji Nagar, New Delhi for providing standing kitchens;

(b) if so, whether the needful has been done;

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

(d) how long it will take for Government to provide the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) to (d). No such requests/representations from the allottees of Government quarters at Nauroji Nagar, New Delhi, have been received. However, the question of converting the existing squatting type Chullahs into standing type Chullahs is at present under examination.

Recommendations of Working Group on Direct Taxation Administration

4827. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :
SHRI S. KUNDU :
SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received the recommendations of the Working Group on Direct Taxation Administration set up by the Administrative Reforms Commission under the Chairmanship of Shri Mahavir Tyagi;

(b) whether all the recommendations have been accepted;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether any of the suggestions have been incorporated in the proposed amendment of the Income-tax Act?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) to (d). The Administrative Reforms Commission appointed a Working Group under the Chairmanship of Shri Mahavir Tyagi to study and report up on Central Direct Taxes Administration. The Working Group on Central Direct Taxes Administration submitted its report to the Administrative Reforms Commission on 31.1.1968 and not to Government. The Administrative Reforms Commission submitted its Report to the Government on 6.1.1969. The Report of the Administrative Reforms Commission is at present under examination by Government. After completion of the examination Government propose to introduce necessary legislation in the current session of Parliament to amend the Income-tax Act and related enactments to give effect to such of the recommendations as are acceptable to Government and as are feasible of implementation at present.

Representation from Trade Interests to Liberalise Bank Credit

4828. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI HIMATSINGHKA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any communication has been received by the Reserve Bank of India from trade interests in the country that the liberalisation of bank credit in respect of oils, oil seeds, food grains, Kapas and raw cotton has not made any material impact to help boost farm production because the supply of credit had been pegged to a certain basic year and the funds available under the scheme have proved inadequate; and

(b) if so, what was the precise case made out by the trade in that communication and Government reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Reserve Bank has received representations from certain trade associations.

(b) The Virudhunagar Chamber of Commerce and Industry represented that as the new crop in Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar was good, the restrictions on bank advances should be removed. The Federation of All India Foodgrains Dealers' Association and Calcutta Cotton Merchants and Brokers' Association complained that as the limits were fixed on the basis of the outstandings in the base period, new entrants found it difficult to get bank finance. The Oil Millers Association had represented for grant of exemptions to manufacture of oil from the provisions of the relative directive. The parties were advised by the Reserve Bank that while the bank is not in favour of any blanket relaxation, it will be prepared to consider on merits granting of additional limits in individual cases of genuine hardships.

**Withdrawal from G. P. Fund
Accounts by Central Government
Employees**

4829. SHRI NIHAL SINGH :
SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the rules relating to grant of loans out of the General Provident Fund accounts of the Central Government employees have been revised after the recent revision of pay scales consequent on the merger of dearness allowance with pay;

(b) if so, the revised rules in this regard;

(c) whether it is a fact that such loans granted to employees for enabling them to finance the post-Matric study of their sons/daughters/wards only once at the time of admission of the sons/daughters/wards to a three-year degree or diploma course and is not granted for a second time during such a course even if the first loan is fully paid up, nor in case when the course runs for less than 3 years; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

**THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER
AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI**

MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b) . As clarified in the relevant orders treatment of a portion of dearness allowance as pay for certain purposes does not constitute revision of pay scales. Dearness pay counts as pay for purposes *inter alia* of General Provident Fund Rules as already provided in those rules. The position in this respect is proposed to be clarified to all concerned by an Office Memorandum. No revision of the Provident Fund Rules is called for.

(c) and (d). Advances from the G. P. Fund are granted to employees to meet the cost of higher education for any medical, engineering or other technical or specialised course beyond the high school stage, of their dependants provided that the course of study is not of less than 3 years duration. The subscribers can take advance for these purposes once in every six months. Advances are, however, not granted to meet the cost of any such course which is of less than three years duration as an average Government servant should be able to provide funds for such education from out of his current income and savings and without having to depend on advances from G. P. Fund.

**Evasion of Excise and Customs
Duties by Birla concerns.**

4830 SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA :
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1527 on the 3rd March, 1969 and state :

(a) the nature of evasion of excise duties and customs duties, which were not of organised evasion in character, established in respect of Birla concerns; and

(b) the details of action taken in the matter and the amount of penalty imposed ?

**THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER
AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI
MORARJI DESAI) :** (a) The *prima facie* short levies referred to in reply to question No. 1527 were due to accounting and assessment errors.

(b) In all such cases demands for the due amount of Central Excise duty were raised against the manufacturing units concerned. The latest position regarding these demands is as under:-

(in Rs. lakh)

(i) Total amount of duty demanded.	45.04
(ii) Amount of demands withdrawn on account of being found to be unsustainable by Courts or on further departmental investigation.	33.32
(iii) Amount of demands realised.	0.53
(iv) Amount of demands under dispute.	11.19

The total amount of penalty imposed in the cases already decided is Rs. 1,055/-.

In respect of Customs duties percentage verification of the claims for drawback of Customs duties filled by 32 concerns during the period 1964-66 revealed arithmetical errors involving over-payments of Rs 404/- in certain cases and short-payments of Rs. 1627/- in certain other cases. Steps were taken to set right these errors wherever possible but no penalty was imposed.

कुवैत कटार और बहरीन द्वारा ऋण का दिया जाना

4831. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय मुद्रा के स्थान पर दीनार मुद्रा कुवैत, कटार, बहरीन में लागू किए जाने के बाद जो ऋण हमें मिला था वह भारतीय मुद्रा में था अथवा विदेशी मुद्रा में तथा क्या इस ऋण को हमें विदेशी मुद्रा में भुदा करना है;

(ख) यदि ऋण विदेशी मुद्रा में दिये गये थे, तो उनका उपयोग किस प्रकार किया गया; और

(ग) यदि वे ऋण भारतीय मुद्रा में दिये गये थे, इसके क्या लाभ हैं ?

उप-प्रधान मन्त्री तथा वित्त मन्त्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई : (क) से (ग) . भारतीय रुपया बहुत समय तक कुवैत, बहरीन और कतार राज्यों और संघि वाले दूसरे राज्यों में विनिमय का परम्परागत माध्यम था और भारत सरकार तथा भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक इन देशों में चलन के लिये मुद्रा की व्यवस्था करते थे। 1 मई, 1959 को भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक (संशोधन) अधिनियम 1959 के द्वारा उस समय उन राज्यों में प्रचलित नोटों के स्थान पर भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक और भारत सरकार के विशेष नोट जारी किये गये थे। यह नोट पहले चल रहे नोटों की तरह भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक में पेश किये जाने पर अवकाश रूप से स्टर्लिंग में परिवर्तनीय हो गये। जैसे जैसे ये देश अपनी अपनी मुद्रा जारी करते थे और भारतीय मुद्रा को चलन से वापस लेकर भारत को लौटाते थे, वैसे वैसे लौटायी जाने वाली भारतीय मुद्रा का मूल्य स्टर्लिंग उन राज्यों का भारत द्वारा देय हो जाता था। लेकिन, हमारे विदेशी मुद्रा के साधनों पर पड़ने वाले बोझ को कम करने के उद्देश्य से, हमने इन राज्यों से इसके लिये बातचीत की कि वे उन्हें स्टर्लिंग में भुदा की जाने वाली रकमों को, नियत अवधि में किस्तों में चुकाये जाने वाले ऋण मान लें। उक्त प्रबन्ध कुवैत के साथ मार्च 1961 में, बहरीन के साथ जून 1965 में, और संघि वाले दूसरे राज्यों के साथ मार्च 1968 में किया गया था।

मोम का उत्पादन तथा उसका निर्यात

4832. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मन्त्री बताने यह की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार आसाम के अशोधित तेल से बनाये जाने वाले मोम का अन्य देशों को निर्यात करके तथा एल्यूमीनियम उद्योग के लिये पेट्रोलियम कोक का आयात करके काफी मुनाफा कमा सकती है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो मोम के उत्पादन तथा उसका निर्यात करने के लिये कोई योजना बनाई गई है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा खातु मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री डा० रा० चव्हाण) : (क) से (ग). देश में उत्पाद की मांग में वृद्धि और विदेशों में सोफिस्टिकेटेड प्रतिस्थापनों के उत्तरोत्तर प्रयोग के कारण, मोम की महत्व पूर्ण मात्राओं में निर्यात की गुंजाइश सीमित है। इस लिये बहुत अधिक लाभ कमाने की संभावना का प्रश्न नहीं उठता। अतः निर्यात से प्राप्त लाभ किसी अन्य उत्पाद के आयात के बिल को पूरा नहीं कर सकता है।

Import of Fertilizers from Norway

4833. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH
SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Norway have offered to supply fertilizers to India against rupee payment ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the decision taken by Government in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) to (c). Such a possibility was indicated by the Norwegian Minister of Industries during his visit to India last month and the matter

is under consideration in consultation with the Norwegian authorities.

Demolition of Shahadra Colonies

4834. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :
SHRI NIHAL SINGH :
SHRI RAM SINGH AYARWAL :

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

(a) whether Government have seen the press reports in the *Hindustan Times* of the 3rd March, 1969 wherein it has been stated that Delhi Development Authority have issued notices to 24 colonies in Shahadra area for eviction and propose to demolish the houses of these colonies and whether Delhi Municipal Corporation have protested against it ;

(b) if so, the reasons for giving such notices ; and

(c) the action being taken by Government in this regard ?

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

(b) and (c) . The land has been notified under Section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894. The residential plots falling in the approved portion of the colonies regularised by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi in the year 1962 would be excluded from the purview of land acquisition awards, subject to the payment of development charges and fulfilment of the conditions prescribed in this regard by the Delhi Municipal Corporation. However, the areas/houses required for community facilities such as roads, school sites, parks and the like would have to be acquired.

Proposal for Increasing Production in Cochin Refineries

4835. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND

CHEMICAL AND MINES AND METALS
be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration to boost output of Cochin Refineries during 1969-70;

(b) if so, how far the production is likely to be increased as compared to the three preceding years; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). No. In terms of the modifications to the agreement between the Government of India and Phillips Petroleum Company of U. S. A. (the foreign collaborators), the capacity of the Cochin refinery is to be expanded by middle of 1972, to 70,000 barrels per stream day from the present capacity of 53,500 barrels per stream day.

Growth of Indian Economy

4836. **SHRI BENI SHANKER**

SHARMA :

SHRI D. C. SHARMA :

SHRI RANJIT SINGH :

SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that with the growth in economy, India will need more fuel and industrial raw materials, as well as machinery and components;

(b) whether the growth can be offset by progress in import replacement in other spheres and by a rise in exports; and

(c) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken in the matter ?

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

(b) and (c). One of the objectives of development policy has been to meet the

increased requirements in this regard by raising domestic output through a comprehensive programme of industrialisation. To the extent that there is a rise in domestic production the need for imports will be obviated. However, notwithstanding the accent of our policy on rapid industrialisation and the achievement of self-reliance, imports will be necessary for some years to come as aggregate requirements of industrial raw materials and machinery and components will exceed domestic supplies. To pay for these, larger exports would indeed be required. With a view to increasing our exports, the Government have from time to time taken a series of measures, such as expansion of capacity in appropriate directions, grant of drawback of excise and import duties, provision for replenishment of imported raw materials, grant of credit facilities for exports, reduction or elimination of export duties etc.

Demand for Share in Corporation Tax Revenues by States

4837. **SHRI HIMATSINGKA :**

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Gujarat and any other State Governments have asked for a share in the Corporation Tax revenues and demanded suitable amendment in the Constitution;

(b) if so, the grounds adduced in support of their claim; and

(c) the Central Government's reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). Gujarat has not made any reference recently to the Central Government in this regard. One other state has, however, recently proposed that a share in Corporation Tax be given to the States, even without a Constitutional amendment for augmenting their revenues.

(c) The Constitution does not envisage the sharing of Corporation Tax with the

States-wide article 270 (2) of the Constitution read with article 270 (4) (a) *ibid*. There is no justification for any separate share by way of grant-in-aid as the non-Plan revenue needs of the States are comprehensively gone into periodically by the Finance Commissions, who recommended a share in divisible Central taxes and duties and where necessary grants-in-aid to cover the States' needs.

Rifles imported by Ministers of Madhya Pradesh

4838. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4567 on the 16th December, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the information regarding Rifles imported by Ministers of Madhya Pradesh has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay?

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

(b) Does not arise in view of reply to part (a) above.

(c) The information has not been received so far from Madhya Pradesh Government.

Foreign Exchange given to INFA, INFA Publications and Durgadas Associates

4839. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4646 on the 16th December, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the required information regarding the foreign exchange that has been earned by Durgadas (P) Ltd. and the firms like I.N.F.A., Durgadas Associates and I.N.F.A. Publications through collaboration with foreign Public Relations and news feature agencies during the last five years has since been collected ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) whether any foreign exchange was released to the parties for travel and business abroad ; if so, the extent thereof ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) to (c). The requisite information was collected and sent to the Department of Parliamentary Affairs on 22. 2. 69 for being laid on the Table of the House. However, as the information has not yet been laid by them on the Table of the House, the information is furnished again in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT--564/69].

Sarvapriya Co-operative House Building Society

4840. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4562 on the 16th December, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the information relating to Sarvapriya Co-operative House Building Society, Delhi have since been collected ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B S MURTHY) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The required information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT--565/69]

लक्ष्मी में बिजली की दर

4841. श्री कशोक बाकुला : क्या लिखाई लक्षा बिद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जम्मू और श्री

नगर में बिजली की दर 15-20 पैसे प्रति यूनिट है जब कि यह दर लद्दाख में 70 पैसे प्रति यूनिट है;

(ख) इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार लद्दाख में व्याप्त गरीबी और आर्थिक पिछड़ेपन को देखते हुए वहां पर बिजली की दरों को जम्मू तथा श्रीनगर में बिजली की दरों के बराबर करने का है ?

सिचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) और (ग). जम्मू और कश्मीर के क्षेत्रों को पानी बिजली सप्लाई की जा रही है जब कि लद्दाख के क्षेत्र को लघु डीजल उत्पादन सैटों से बिजली दी जा रही है। डीजल सैटों से उत्पन्न बिजली की लागत अधिक है क्योंकि इसमें इस्तेमाल होने वाले ईंधन की लागत अधिक है जिसे काफी ऊँचाई पर ले जाया जाना होता है। चूँकि बिजली उत्पादन की वर्तमान लागत लगभग 1.50 रुपये प्रति यूनिट है, इसलिये जम्मू और कश्मीर की सरकार लद्दाख में पहले से ही काफी हद तक बिजली की दरों पर उपदान दे रही है।

Land Acquired for Public Undertakings

4842. SHRI P. R. THAKUR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4246 on the 14th December, 1967 regarding land acquired for public undertakings and state :

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

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, when the entire information will be made available ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER

AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A statement giving the details is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-566/69].

(c) Does not arise.

Medical Graduates

4843. SHRI P. R. THAKUR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2783 on the 5th August, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the remaining information regarding medical Graduates has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) to (c) . Further information received from the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations is furnished in the statement laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-567/69]. The other State Governments and Union Territory Administrations have been reminded to expedite the information which will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Communicable Diseases Control Programme During Fourth Plan Period

4844. SHRI P. N. SOLANKI :
SHRI DEVEN SEN :
SHRI KIKAR SINGH :
SHRI D. R. PARMAR :
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the communicable diseases control programmes in the Fourth Five Year Plan is a Centrally sponsored scheme;

(b) if so, the total provision proposed to be made for the said purpose, year-wise, in the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(c) the pattern of Central assistance to States in respect of (i) cost of construction of buildings, (ii) staff employees and (iii) drugs expenses involved and other materials used?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) All the programmes for the control of 'Communicable Diseases' have been classified as 'Centrally sponsored' in the Fourth Five Year Plan.

(b) A total provision of Rs. 125.29 crores has been proposed for Communicable Diseases Programme under the Fourth Five Year Plan. The year-wise break-up of the total provision has not yet been finalised.

(c) (i) Provision for construction of buildings has been made under State Plan Schemes.

(ii) 100% Central assistance towards salaries of staff appointed according to the prescribed patterns is envisaged.

(iii) Materials, equipment and drugs required for such programmes are proposed to be provided by or at the cost of the Central Government.

Suspension of aid to West Bengal Government for Flood Relief Measures

4845. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government have decided to discontinue giving any aid to the West Bengal Government for flood relief measures;

(b) whether any definite commitment was made by the Centre for such projects; and

(c) if so, the different projects that will be affected as a result of the suspension of aid and the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Expert Team to Assess Flood Requirements of West Bengal

4846. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Bengal have urged the Central Government to send some expert team to assess the requirements of the State for control of flood schemes;

(b) if so, whether the request has been considered; and

(c) when the team is likely to be sent ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (c). At the request of the Government of West Bengal, Teams of Central officers have visited the State for assessing their requirement of funds for relief, rehabilitation and restoration measures in flood affected areas. The first visit was in August, 1968 to assess the requirements for these measures in the southern parts of the State. The second Team visited the State in November, 1968 to assess the requirements of North Bengal areas. The third Team visited the State last week to review the requirements of North Bengal areas during 1969-70.

A high level technical Committee consisting of Central and State officers and headed by the Chairman, Central Water and Power Commission, is already studying the flood problems of North Bengal in order

to suggest measures for minimising the flood damage.

The Central Water and Power Commission are also giving technical assistance whenever required in the planning of flood control works in other regions of the State. No request for any technical expert team has been received from the State Government.

Koyna Dam

4847. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a scheme has been formulated to strengthen the Koyna Dam in collaboration with U. N. E. S. C. O.;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when the scheme is likely to be implemented ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). On the recommendations of the Committee of Experts appointed by the Government of India in collaboration with the UNESCO, the following measures have been taken/being taken to repair and strengthen the Koyna Dam :--

I. Immediate measures already taken to repair and strengthen the Koyna Dam.

(i) Filling up the cracks in the Dam by epoxy rasins and polysters.

(ii) Drilling drainage holes to relieve hydrostatic pressures in the body of the dam.

(iii) Sealing the cracks on the upstream face by a layer of guniting reinforced with B. R. C. fabric mesh.

(iv) Strengthening seven high monoliths by means of prestressed cables.

II. Permanent measures being taken to strengthen the Koyna Dam.

The scheme for strengthening the Koyna Dam permanently envisages placing of about 9 to 10 MCFT of additional concrete against the downstream face of the dam at an estimated cost of Rs. 4 crores. The thickness of the concrete will vary from about 22 ft. to 72 ft. depending upon the location and the height of the monoliths. The backing concrete will be placed for the full width of the monolith upto a certain level (KRL 1970 or 2000) above the foundation. Above this level, only concrete buttresses of about 25' average width are proposed to be provided up to KRL 2145 i. e. up to 35 ft. below the top of dam. The joint between the old and new concrete will be treated suitably to ensure monolithic action of the thickened section. Also, the portion of the concrete buttresses (above KRL 2060) will be tied to the existing dam by means of prestressed cables.

(c) The scheme has been taken up for implementation and is scheduled to be completed by May, 1971.

Classification of Factories in Delhi

4848. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA :
SHRI TUKARAM GAVIT :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2791 on the 2nd December, 1968 and state :

(a) Whether the information regarding classification of factories has since been collected;

(b) if so, the names of those factories which have been considered hazardous and obnoxious and the names of those

considered non-obnoxious and non-hazardous;

(c) whether it is the policy of the Delhi Development Authority to shift all the above classified factories from the walled city of Delhi; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and when they are proposed to be shifted ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) Yes, Sir. The classification of factories functioning in the city as hazardous and obnoxious and non-hazardous and non-obnoxious has been done by a Committee appointed by the Lt. Governor in the context of certain recommendations made by the Director of Industries, Delhi Administration, which is being followed by the Delhi Development Authority.

(b) A list of industries considered to be hazardous and obnoxious is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-568/69]. All other industries are considered as non-obnoxious and non-hazardous.

(c) As per Master Plan for Delhi, such industrial uses as do not conform to the land use will have to be shifted in gradual stages to industrial areas earmarked in the Plan.

(d) The period of moratorium is different for different industries and the same has been provided in the Master Plan for Delhi.

Seats In Medical College

4849. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :
SHRI P. N. SOLANKI :
SHRI KIKAR SINGH :
SHRI D. R. PARMAR :
SHRI DEVEN SEN :

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

(a) the number of seats available,

State-wise and college-wise in different medical colleges in the country;

(b) the number of students who applied for admission and the number who were refused admission during 1968; and

(c) the additional capacity likely to be created to cope with the rush in the coming years ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See. LT-569/69].

(c) Ten new Medical Colleges and an additional capacity of 1500 seats are envisaged in the IV Plan. Information about the increase in the number of seats in 1969 is not yet available, but the figure will be marginal.

Central Assistance to Mysore

4850. SHRI S. A. AGADI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the amount of Central assistance earmarked and utilised by the Government of Mysore under the different heads, separately, during the First, Second and Third Plans ?

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

Pilot Rural Electric Cooperative in Madhya Pradesh

4851. SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHAUHAN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any pilot rural electric cooperative will be set up in Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The question of setting up Rural Electric Co-operatives in Madhya Pradesh will be considered after gaining experience on the Working of the Five Pilot Rural Electric Co-operatives proposed to be set up in the States of Mysore, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh.

बिहार सरकार द्वारा लिये गये ऋण

4852. श्री गुरानन्द ठाकुर : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में बिहार सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से, वर्ष-वार कितनी राशि के ऋण लिये हैं;

(ख) उम राशि पर केन्द्रीय सरकार को कितना ब्याज मिला है और राज्य सरकार ने कितना ब्याज देना था;

(ग) राज्य सरकार द्वारा ऋण पर कुल ब्याज कितना दिया जाना था और केन्द्रीय सरकार को अब तक कितना ब्याज प्राप्त हुआ है;

(घ) क्या बिहार के वित्तीय संकट को ध्यान में रखते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार अपने ऋण के उस भाग पर से ब्याज माफ कर देने का है, जो राज्य सरकार ने भूमि को खेती योग्य बनाने, तकावी ऋण देने और दैवी प्रकोपों का मुकाबला करने के लिये किसानों को ऋण के रूप में दिया है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है और क्या राज्य सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से इस सम्बन्ध में कोई मांग की है और यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने

बिहार सरकार को 1965-66 में 65.84 करोड़ रुपये के, 1966-67 में 88.28 करोड़ रुपये के और 1967-68 में 148.73 करोड़ रुपये के अर्थात् पिछले तीन वर्षों में कुल 302.85 करोड़ रुपये के ऋण दिये थे।

(ख) और (ग). सम्बद्ध वर्ष या उनमें पहले के वर्ष में दिये गये केन्द्रीय ऋणों पर बिहार सरकार द्वारा अदा की गयी और अदा की जाने वाली ब्याज की रकमें 1965-66 में 17.63 करोड़ रुपया, 1966-67 में 17.28 करोड़ रुपया और 1967-68 में 20 करोड़ रुपया थीं। 1965 से 1968 तक की अवधि में दिये गये ऋणों के ब्याज के अलग-अलग आंकड़े अभी उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

(घ) जी नहीं।

(ङ) यह सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होता। इस सम्बन्ध में बिहार सरकार का कोई अनु-रोध प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

Food Adulteration Cases

4853. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 29 on the 11th November, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the information regarding food adulteration cases has since been collected;

(b) if so, the break up of penalties imposed as between less than one year's imprisonment and above;

(c) the States and Union Territories where adulteration is not prevalent; and

(d) the main items of food in which adulteration is mostly indulged ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) to (d). Complete information has not yet been received from all the State/Union Territory Governments. It will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it becomes available.

Foreign Debt

4854. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2359 on the 10th March, 1969 and state :

(a) the calculations in rupees required to pay the current foreign debt in pre-devaluation and current rates of exchange;

(b) the export earnings in the current year in rupees at pre-devaluation and current rates of exchange ?

(c) the calculations in rupees on imports during the current year on devaluation and current rates of exchange;

(d) whether it is a fact that India has to pay more rupees for liabilities and gets fewer rupees on its earnings; and

(e) if so, whether Government still maintain that there is no serious imbalance justifying revaluation ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) India's total outstanding foreign debt liability on Government account as on 31st January, 1969, amounted to Rs. 5868 crores in terms of the current rate of exchange, and would have amounted to Rs. 4074 crores in terms of the pre-devaluation rate of exchange. Out of this, liability to an extent of Rs. 4343 crores in terms of current exchange rate was in respect of loans repayable in foreign currency and through exports; in terms of the pre-devaluation rate of exchange this would amount to Rs. 2758 crores. The remaining liability was in respect of loans repayable in rupees.

(b) The export earnings during the period April 1968-January 1969, for which figures are at present available, were Rs. 1135 crores. In terms of the pre-devaluation rate of exchange the rupee value would have been Rs. 721 crores.

(c) Similarly, the value of imports for the same period was Rs. 1519 crores at the post-devaluation rate. In terms of the pre-devaluation rate of exchange the rupee value would have worked out at Rs. 964 crores.

(d) and (e). The increase in liability is only in terms of rupees. While India has to pay more in rupees for a given volume of imports the receipts under foreign loans and of export earnings in foreign currencies registered an increase to the extent of 57.5 per cent in the rupee terms after devaluation. However, external liabilities and external transactions are expressed in terms of foreign currencies and do not undergo a change because of a change in the rupee rate of exchange. The strengthening of the country's balance of payments position, which improves the ability to service the foreign debt, depends on an expansion of export earnings and progress with import substitution. Revaluation is not called for, having regard to the need for such strengthening of the balance of payments position.

Prices of Penicillin

4855. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2360 on the 10th March, 1969 and state :

(a) the internal market price of penicillin;

(b) the price of oxytetracycline in the international market outside the Communist countries;

(c) whether India is paying more for imports and getting less for her exports; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

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

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| (i) Penicillin G (sterile) | 50 paise per mega unit. |
| (ii) Penicillin V | 80 paise per mega unit. |

(b) The international price is not readily available as imports have been made mostly from rupee payment countries. The last import made from Switzerland in June, 1967 was at c.i.f. price of Rs. 346 per Kg.

(c) Generalisation based on a single case may not be justified. So far as this particular deal with Yugoslavia is concerned, the Indian party found the transaction profitable on the whole.

(d) Does not arise.

Per Capita Availability of Power in Bihar

4856. SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHURY :
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :

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

(a) the *per capita* availability of power in Bihar in 1968-69 and how it compared with the all-India figure; and

(b) the likely addition in power supply to be made under the Fourth Five Year Plan in Bihar and to what extent Bihar would come in line with rest of the country in so far as *per capita* power availability is concerned ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) :
(a) The *per-capita* electricity consumption in Bihar during 1968-69 is expected to be 63 kwh as compared to the All-India figure of about 77 kwh.

(b) The Fourth Five Year Plan has not yet been finalised.

Dams and Irrigation and Power Projects in Bihar

4857. SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHURY :
Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the names of major dams and irrigation and power projects in Bihar to be undertaken during the Fourth Five Year Plan and the details thereof;

(b) the proposed outlay for each of them; and

(c) when these would be completed ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) :
(a) The Fourth Plan is yet to be finalised.

(b) and (c). Do not arise at this stage.

Off-Shore Drilling

4858. SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA :
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state the progress so far made with regard to the Off-Shore drilling both in deep waters and shallow waters ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D.R. CHAVAN) : A suitable site for drilling in shallow waters near Aliabet has been selected. Efforts are being made to obtain a floating crane required for erecting a fixed platform which is necessary for conducting drilling operations.

Regarding drilling in deeper waters, the various collaboration proposals received and the type of mobile drilling equipment required are under consideration of Government.

Hindrances in Off-Shore Drilling

4859. SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA :
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM

AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the programme of off-shore drilling is hindered due to lack of assistance in the matter of designs for platform in shallow water and suitable mobile platform for deep waters ; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). Off-Shore drilling in the shallow waters has not been delayed due to lack of assistance in the designing of platform.

Oil & Natural Gas Commission does not have a mobile drilling platform required for deep water drilling. Government are examining the various proposals for assistance received in this connection.

Malnutrition in the Country

4860. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a survey conducted by the Indian Institute of Public Opinion had revealed that about 326 million out of the country's population of 466 million were suffering from chronic malnutrition ;

(b) if so, how far this finding agrees with Government's information ;

(c) the percentage of malnutrition in India as compared to malnutrition in the world in general ; and

(d) how far this number of persons suffering from malnutrition in India would be brought down under the Fourth Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRA SEKHAR) : (a) No. The Indian Institute of Public Opinion has not conducted a survey about the incidence of malnutrition in the country. It has only analysed the data of National Sample Survey and on the basis of the dietary intake in the country has given an indication of the extent of dietary deficiency in different economic groups. There is a marked deficiency in the intake of protein, vitamin 'A' and iron in all age groups of the class with a *per capita* expenditure of 0 to Rs. 24 per month. The study also indicates that even in 19/0-71, 70.3% of population in this expenditure class will have marked caloric deficiency.

(b) There has been no all-India survey regarding the incidence of malnutrition. Isolated surveys have been done in different parts of the country which indicate that nutritional deficiencies are widely prevalent, e.g. nutritional anaemia is common amongst children, pregnant and lactating mothers and not less than 50% of all population in this segment suffer from this condition. Protein-calorie malnutrition in pre-school age children has incidence of 10% in the southern and eastern part of India.

(c) The incidence of malnutrition varies from one part of the country to another. The figures about the incidence of malnutrition in different parts of the world are not available as comprehensive surveys have not been conducted in most parts of the world where malnutrition is common.

(d) Since nutrition programmes take considerable time to yield measurable effects, it is not possible to indicate precisely the extent to which the incidence of malnutrition will come down by the end of the Fourth plan period.

Dam on Subarnarekha River near Ranchi

4861. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the scheme of putting dou-

ble embankment in the River Subarnarekha towards its tail end has been finalised ;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and when it is likely to be finalised ;

(c) the details of the proposed scheme and whether any barrage or storage is contemplated to be included in the scheme ;

(d) whether a Dam is being built on the River Subarnarekha near Ranchi which will also produce hydro-electricity ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). The West Bengal and Orissa Governments have been advised to prepare schemes for embankments along the Subarnarekha. These schemes have not yet been received from the State Governments.

(c) Investigations regarding the construction of embankments are in progress. No barrage or detention storage is contemplated for flood control.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The Subarnarekha Project in Bihar is intended to supply water to Ranchi to the extent of 75 cusecs and generate hydro-electric power. The Scheme as approved involves construction of a composite dam 116 ft. high across the Subarnarekha at Getalsud about 19 miles from Ranchi. It is estimated that with the storage provided, a dependable discharge of 350 cusecs would be available of which 75 cusecs is earmarked for water supply to Ranchi leaving the balance 275 cusecs for power generation. The firm power potential of the scheme has been estimated at 17. MW at 100% L.F. The two power stations have been designed for operation at Low load factors to provide peaking capacity to the Bihar-West Bengal Grid.

Baitarani River Barrage Project in Orissa

4862. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Baitarani river Barrage Project in Orissa State at Anandpur has been cleared and sanctioned by Government ;

(b) when the project is likely to be taken up for construction ; and

(c) the benefits likely to accrue out of his project *vis-a-vis* Salandi Irrigation project ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). No. The project is under technical examination of the Central Water and Power Commission.

(c) Salandi project as sanctioned will provide and an annual irrigation of 1.67 lakh acres. Salandi project is proposed to be integrated with Anandpur Barrage Project and the integrated scheme is likely to provide irrigation facilities to 7.22 lakh acres annually.

Rewarding of Persons Giving Constructive Suggestions to Government

4863. SHRI C. C. DESAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the idea for imposition of an excise duty of one paise per piece of crown cork and pilfer proof cap was originally made by a member of the public on the eve of the 1963-64 budget ;

(b) whether this was one of the taxes against which there was little or no criticism ;

(c) the reason for the delay in imposing this duty on crown corks till 1968-69, and on pilfer proof caps till 1969-70 budget ;

(d) the revenue lost by Government by not taking prompt action on the suggestion when it was originally made in 1963-64 ;

(e) the action taken by Government to recognise and encourage members of the public who give useful and constructive ideas/suggestions to Government ; and

(f) if no action has so far been taken, whether Government propose to reward the person who made this suggestion ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) No, Sir. The possibility of imposing duty on crown corks had been examined by the Government, even before the suggestion made by a member of the public was received on the eve of the 1963-64 budget.

(b) No, Sir. When the duty was imposed on crown corks in 1968, a number of representations were received from the large as well as the small scale manufacturers.

(c) and (d). Duty was levied on crown corks in 1968 when it was considered appropriate to do so. On similar considerations levy of duty on pilfer proof caps has been proposed in this year's budget. The question of loss of revenue does not arise.

(e) All suggestions received from the members of public are acknowledged. This was done in the particular case of the person who suggested levy of duty on crown

corks and piller proof caps.

(f) As there is no system of giving rewards to persons making suggestions with regard to levy of excise duties, this does not arise.

Import of Dextrose Powder

4864. SHRI S. M. SOLANKI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of foreign exchange involved annually for importing dextrose powder B P Anhydrous ;

(b) the countries exporting this item to India and at what rate ;

(c) whether some monopoly agency operates for its distribution in the country ; and

(d) whether dextrose powder B P is manufactured in the country and if not the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). The details about the import of solid Glucose (including powder) during 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69 (up to November, 1968) are attached. Information regarding import of Dextrose powder BP anhydrous is not available.

Statement

Quantity in Tonne Value in Rs. '000'
(POST DEVALUATION RATE)

S. No. Countries	1966-67		1967-68		1968-69 (upto Nov. 68)	
	Qty.	Val.	Qty.	Val.	Qty.	Val.
1. Czechoslovakia	17	92	13	87	—	—
2. Japan	30	47	108	202	26	48
3. U. S. A.	120	394	286	938	73	239
4 U. K.	2	7	1	1	—	—
5. German FRP	—	—	neg.	1	3	7
6. Poland	8	40	—	—	—	—
7. Switzerland	1	2	—	—	—	—
Total :-	178	582	408	1229	102	294

(c) Government have no information on the point.

(d) Two units have been licenced for the manufacture of Dextrose Powder B P anhydrous and one unit is reported to have commenced trial production.

लक्षपतियों तथा करोड़पतियों के हाथों में देश की पूंजी

4865. श्री जगेश्वर यादव : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) करोड़पतियों के हाथों में देश की कितनी प्रतिशत पूंजी है और इन व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) लक्षपतियों के हाथों में देश की कितनी प्रतिशत पूंजी है और इनकी संख्या कितनी है;

(ग) देश में ऐसे व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है जिनके पास भूमि और जीवन निर्वाह के कोई साधन नहीं है; और

(घ) भारत में कितने प्रतिशत लोगों को दिन में एक बार का भोजन भी नहीं मिल पाता ;

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) और (ख) . दस लाख रुपये से अधिक की वास्तविक सम्पत्ति पर किये गये कर निर्धारण के अनुसार सम्पत्ति-कर देने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या 31 मार्च 1967 को 1940 थी और उनकी वास्तविक सम्पत्ति की कुल रकम 399.06 करोड़ रुपये थी। एक अरब रुपये से अधिक की वास्तविक सम्पत्ति पर सम्पत्ति-कर देने वाला कोई व्यक्ति नहीं है। सम्पत्ति-कर के निर्धारण के लिये वास्तविक सम्पत्ति में से कृषि-भूमि का मूल्य निकाल दिया जाता है। इस सम्बन्ध में सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है कि कितनी प्रतिशत पूंजी लक्षपतियों के पास है।

(ग) और (घ) . 1961 की जन-गणना के अनुसार कृषि-श्रमिकों की संख्या का अनुमान 3.5 करोड़ लगाया गया है। जिनके पास आजीविका का कोई साधन नहीं है ऐसे भूमि रहित व्यक्तियों या ऐसे व्यक्तियों की संख्या के सम्बन्ध में अनुमान उपलब्ध नहीं हैं जो दिन में एक समय की रोटी भी मुश्किल से कमा पाते हैं।

Terms of Lease of Bela Road Ice Factories In Delhi

4866. SHRI TUKARAM GAVIL :
SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1881 on the 25th November, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the information regarding the terms of lease of the Bela Road Ice Factories has since been collected;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the letter referred to therein is not forthcoming ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) to (c). Letter No. 3030-LSG:50 dated the 9th August, 1950 from the Ministry of Health to the Chief Commissioner, Delhi conveyed the ex-post facto sanction of Government to the lease by the Notified Area Committee, Delhi of four plots of land on Bela Road to four refugee industrialists for the construction of ice factories. The file containing the original letter and the connected previous papers has been destroyed.

Bijapur Irrigation Project

4867. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the date on which the Bijapur Irrigation project in Coondapur Taluk was started; and

(b) the reasons for the delay in its completion and when it is likely to be completed ?

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

(a) . Work on this project has not yet started.

(b) The project is under examination of State Government.

10, Janpath, New Delhi

4868. **SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1581 on the 3rd March, 1969 and state :

(a) whether Government have since taken any decision about the utilisation of the Bungalow No. 10 Janpath, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof giving rent, terms of lease, etc. to party concerned;

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay and the time by which the decision is likely to be taken in the matter;

(d) the expenditure incurred on repairs white-washing, maintenance, furnishing, additions, etc. separately since the late Prime Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri's family vacated the bungalow in addition to the loss of Rs. 11179/- on account of rent; and

(e) the market rent of this building and what use of the office attached to this bungalow had been made after Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri's death ?

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

(b) The allotment was made on 15th March, 1969 to the Press Council of India for use as residence of the Chairman of the Council as office of the Council in satisfaction of entire demand of the Council for office accommodation. The salient terms and conditions of allotment are as under:-

(i) The allotment has been made on leave and licence basis but the Government have the right to terminate the allotment after giving a month's notice

(ii) The Chairman of the Press Council will pay rent under F. R. 45-A for the portion of the building to be utilised for residential purposes and the council will have to pay market rent at the rate of Rs. 100 per 100 square feet of the accommodation in the bungalow which is to be utilised as office accommodation. The Council will also bear the charges for the maintenance of garden attached to the premises, for electricity, water consumption and for caretaking in respect of the accommodation.

(iii) The Council cannot carry out any additions and alterations in the building without prior permission of the Government. In case such additions and alterations are carried out by the Central Public Works Department, the Council will have to pay additional rent for the same as determined by the Government from time to time.

(iv) The Council can use the bungalow only for office purpose and for residence of the Chairman and for no other purposes without the previous consent, in writing, of the Directorate of Estates.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The expenditure incurred on various

items is as under:--

(i) Civil Works	...	White Washing.	Rs. 1300.00
		Watch and Ward.	Rs. 1447.00
		Construction of compound wall separating 10, Janpath and 1, Motilal Nehru, Place.	Rs. 4602.00
(ii) Horticultural Works.			Rs. 18000.00
(iii) Electrical Works.		Air Conditioning.	Rs. 15500.00
		Electrical.	Rs. 914.00
Total :			Rs. 41763.00

(e) The Market rent of bungalow No. 10, Janpath worked out on the basis of formula for market rent of Government residences is Rs. 4,895.90 p.m. The market rent for accommodation allotted for office purposes is determined at the rate of Rs. 100/- per 100 square feet. The entire accommodation in bungalow No. 10, Janpath including office block and out-house has been allotted to the Press Council of India. The office block attached to No. 10, Janpath is a part of the bungalow and was not allotted separately to any party. The bungalow alongwith the office portion remained occupation of the Institute of Defence Studies and Analysis from 24th June, 1966 to 22nd May, 1967 and thereafter in occupation of Shri R. G. Rajwade, former Secretary, Ministry of external Affairs from 20th February, 1968 to 17th December, 1968.

Acreage of Poppy Cultivation.

4869 SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH (KOTAH) : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the acreage of poppy cultivation in India, State-wise;

(b) the rate paid to the growers as procurement price and the price of poppy when sold by Government in the international market;

(c) whether there is any International convention binding Government to maintain the price at which poppy is sold; and

(d) if so the details of the convention and its signatories?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE, (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) The total area under poppy cultivation in India, State-wise during 1968-69 crop season is as follows:--

Name of State.	Area licensed under poppy cultivation. (Hectares)
Uttar Pradesh	8,407
Madhya Pradesh	16,043
Rajasthan.	11,557
	36,007

(b) (i) The rate fixed for purchase of opium, which is a produce of poppy crop, for 1968-69 crop season ranges from Rs. 30/- to Rs. 45/- per kilo, at 70% consistence depending on the average yield tendered by the cultivator. Schedule of prices fixed for different categories of cultivators is

as under :—

Category	Price per kg.
	at 70°c (Rs.)
Cultivators who tender 45 kgs. or more per hectare.	45.00
Cultivators who tender 40 kgs. or more but less than 45 kgs. per hectare.	40.00
Cultivators who tender 35 kgs. or more but less than 40 kgs. per hectare.	38.00
Cultivators who tender 30 kgs. or more but less than 35 kgs. per hectare.	35.00
Cultivators who tender less than 30 kgs. per hectare.	30.00

- (ii) Opium is sold to foreign customers after being processed in the form of finished opium cakes (about 90°c); the current basic export price of such opium is U. S. Dollar 1.30 or Rs. 9.75 per unit of morphine per kilo. f.o.b. Calcutta/Bombay;

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

**All India Institute of Medical Sciences
New Delhi**

4870 SHRI J. H. PATEL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi is still short of beds;

(b) whether complaints have been received to the effect that Nursing staff does not look after patients properly and misbehave with them and that medicines are also not provided in time to the patients; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) There is no shortage of beds in the Hospital of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, for its present requirements.

(b) and (c). There are occasional complaints against the Nursing Staff which are looked into. The Institute stocks a wide variety of drugs. However, occasional shortage of drugs arises because of heavy demand or nonavailability in the market and is met as early as possible.

Status of Kanpur City

4871. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria for the classification of cities as A, B-1, B-2 and C class;

(b) the present population of Kanpur city; and

(c) the reasons for not declaring Kanpur as an 'A' class city?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) For the purposes of grant of Compensatory (City) and House Rent Allowances to Central Government employees cities are classified as A, B-1 B-2 and C according to their population as per 1961 Census: the minimum qualifying limit being 16 lakhs, 8 lakhs, 4 lakhs and 50,000 respectively.

(b) The present population of Kanpur is not known. However, according to 1961 census the population of Kanpur Municipal Corporation was 8,81,177.

(c) The population of Kanpur as per 1961 census being less than 16 lakhs, it does not fulfil the criterion for being declared an 'A' class city.

**Installing of Private Water Meters in
Government Flats in R. K. Puram
New Delhi**

4872. SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that allottees of Government flats at R. K. Puram, New Delhi, in Sectors VIII, IX and XII have recently been asked by the Delhi Municipal Corporation through individual letters to them to instal water meters in their respective quarters at their own cost with immediate effect;

(b) if so, the reasons for issuing such instructions for installing private water meters in Government flats;

(c) whether such a practice is also being followed in other Government residential localities which are covered by the New Delhi Municipal Committee, Delhi Municipal Corporation; and

(d) if the reply to part (c) above be in the negative, the reasons for making this discrimination ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) and (b). The Delhi Municipal Corporation issued a public notice in the beginning of November, 1968, according to which all tenants were required to provide water meters at their own cost or to get a meter installed by D M C. after payment of a security Rs. 75/-. This Ministry is not aware of any individual letters having been sent by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi to the allottees of Government flats at R. K. Puram, Sectors VIII, IX, and XII. The Municipal Corporation of Delhi had been requested to reconsider the matter and to accept the security letters from the respective offices of the allottees but they have declined to do so.

(c) The New Delhi Municipal Committee accepts the security letters from the

respective offices of the allottees.

(d) The matter is within the jurisdiction of the local bodies.

Capital Formation

4873. SHRI RANJIT SINGH :
SHRI D. C. SHARMA :
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :
SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps envisaged to revive and help capital formation;

(b) whether the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry has called for reduction in corporate tax rates to make corporate securities attractive and yield higher dividends; and

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

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) The budget for 1969-70 contains several measures to revive and help capital formation in both the public and private sectors of the economy. The provision for the Central Plan during 1969-70, for instance, is nearly Rs. 100 crores more than the last year's level. The initiation of the Fourth Plan programmes would further stimulate capital formation in the economy.

Besides, a number of measures have also been proposed to help capital formation in the private sector; these include :

- (i) extension of tax holiday concession for a further period of five years,
- (ii) continuance of development rebate,
- (iii) granting of priority status to the cotton and jute textile indu-

stries for the purposes of development rebate,

- (iv) raising the general rate of depreciation allowance for plant and machinery and allowing in the case of Indian Companies, amortisation (over a ten-year period) of promotional expenses and expenses on project reports etc. upto specified limits.

- (v) raising of exemption limit of dividend income from Rs 500 to Rs. 1000.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) It is not considered feasible to reduce the corporate tax rates.

Excise Duties

4874. SHRI RANJIT SINGH :
SHRI D. C. SHARMA :
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :
SHRI BENI SHANKER
SHARMA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the collection made by the Central Government as a result of excise duties during the years 1967-68 and 1968-69;

(b) the amount likely to be collected during 1969-70; and

(c) the percentage rise in collection during the above period?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) The collection of excise duty made during the year 1967-68 amounted to Rs. 1148.52 crores; the revised estimate for 1968-69 is Rs. 1320.45 crores.

(b) The amount of revenue forecast from excise duties for the year 1969-70 without taking into consideration the effect of the tax proposals in the Budget for 1969-

70 is Rs. 1421.63 crores. Including the effect of the Budget proposals the forecast is Rs. 1526.20 crores.

(c) Percentage rise in estimated collection :

(i) In 1968-69 over 1967-68=15.0%

(ii) In 1969-70 over 1968-69=

(A) without the effect of the Budget proposals=7.7%

(b) including the effect of the budget proposals=15.6%

Asian Development Bank Conference

4875. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the next Asian Development Bank Conference is being held shortly;

(b) if so, when and at what place and the proposed agenda of the Conference ; and

(c) whether he proposes to attend the Conference ?

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

(b) The Second Annual Meeting of the Board of Governors of the Asian Development Bank is scheduled to be held in Sydney, Australia from 10th to 12th April, 1969. A copy of the draft agenda of the Meeting is laid on the Table of the House, [Placed in Library. See No. LT-570/69].

(c) Yes, Sir In my capacity as India's Governor on the Bank I propose to attend the Meeting.

Ten Top Tax Evaders in Country

4876. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the ten top tax evaders in the country against whom Government have received complaints during the last two years;

(b) the total amount of tax evasion involved in total and separately in respect of them and the period of evasion; and

(c) the steps taken by Government so far in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) to (c). It is not possible to state on the basis of complaints received that a person is a tax evader. All complaints of tax evasion are looked into and investigations are conducted in cases whether there is a *prima facie* case of evasion. It is only after the investigations are completed and assessments become final after appeals that it may be possible to determine who were the top tax evaders in a particular year. This takes several years. It is therefore not possible to furnish the information required.

Mineral Production

4877. **SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number and kinds of precious metals mined in India in 1967 and 1968, separately;

(b) the total value of these metals in rupee terms separately;

(c) the financial or monetary transaction with the foreign countries if any, and of what value in monetary terms; and

(d) the estimated precious metals deposits in India, not tapped so far and the efforts made by Government for tapping the same and with what success so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) Gold and Silver are two precious metals mined at pre-

sent in India. Silver is obtained as by-product from gold and lead refining.

(b) The value of the gold and silver produced is as follows :—

Gold		Silver	
Quantity in Kgs.	Value in thousand Rs.	Quantity in Kgs.	Value in thousand Rs.
1967	3,161 46,691	3,471	1,254
1968	3,558 53,069	2,802	1,483
(Provisional)			

(c) No portion of the Gold and Silver mined in this country is exported.

(d) The required information is given in the statement Laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-57/69].

Shop at New Subzimandi, Azadpur (Delhi)

4878. **SHRI SHANKARRAO MANE :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) how many shops are of 12'x53', 10'x18' and 12'x15' at New Subzimandi, Azadpur;

(b) whether these sizes of plots of shops have been approved by the shopkeepers whom the Delhi Development Authority want to rehabilitate there;

(c) the arrangements made for telephones in the new Subzimandi area; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to give loans to the shopkeepers for the construction of shops ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) There are 444 shops of

size 12'x53', 228 shops of 'size 10'x18' and 130 shops of size 12'x15'.

(b) The approval of the layout plan has to be given by the Delhi Development Authority and the question of securing approval of the shopkeepers does not arise. However, the Technical Committee of the Delhi Development Authority had discussed the design of the market and the shops with the representatives of the Mandi Union.

(c) Telephone cables have been laid and individual connections can be given by the Telephone Department on application being made in this regard by the individual shopkeepers.

(d) No, Sir.

Azadpur Subzimandi, Delhi

4879. SHRI SHANKARRAO MANE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3860 on the 9th December, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the information regarding the price of land acquired for Azadpur Subzimandi, Delhi and the price of developed land has since been collected;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) how much time is likely to be taken by Government to collect the information asked for ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY). (a) to (c). The matter is still under consideration of the Delhi Development Authority/Delhi Administration. Final decision has not been taken so far.

Deficit Budgets Presented by States During 1969-70

4880. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI N. K. SOMANI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of State Governments who have already presented their budgets for the year 1969-70;

(b) the State Government who have presented a deficit budget and the amount of deficit involved in these budgets;

(c) how this increased deficit in the State budgets would effect the country's economy; and

(d) whether the Central Government are taking any initiative to ensure presentation of balanced budgets by the State Governments ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) All the State Governments have already presented their Budgets for the year 1969-70.

(b) Budget documents have so far been received from only 12 States. Of these States, 11 have presented deficit Budgets, as shown in the statement laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 572/69]

(c) and (d). Large uncovered deficits in State Budgets can only have an adverse effect on the country's economy. The Government of India have advised the State Governments to restrict their commitments to the resources clearly in sight and not to expect the Centre to provide any assistance beyond what may be agreed to as Plan assistance or under the Finance Commission's Scheme of devolution.

Plan for Clearing UP Accidental Spills by International Companies

4881. SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH (KOTAH) : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that International Oil Companies have come forward with a plan for clearing up any accidental oil spills that may occur of the coast lines and bear compensation for losses caused by it; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof and Government's reaction thereto ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Oil Exploration in Brahmaputra Valley in Assam

4882. SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH (KOTAH) : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that new oil-bearing belts have been discovered along the Brahmaputra Valley in Assam; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) No oil bearing belt of commercial significance has been discovered recently.

(b) Does not arise.

Lubricating Oil Refinery in Bombay

4883. SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH (KOTAH) : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to set up a lubricating oil refinery in Bombay as a joint venture with ESSO; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) In terms of Agreement dated 15.9.1965 between the Government of India and Esso Standard Eastern Inc., a company

known as 'Lube India Limited' has been incorporated under the Companies Act on the 4th April 1966, for the manufacture of lubricating oil base stocks in Bombay. The capacity of the plant is 164,000 tonnes per annum including transformer oil base stocks.

The project is likely to cost Rs. 14.53 crores including Rs. 7.5 crores in foreign exchange.

The Government of India and ESSO hold equal shares in this project.

The plant is likely to be commissioned by end 1969 or early 1970.

Revenue Realised in Kerala

4884. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount which the Kerala State contributed to the Centre in 1967 and 1968 in the form of Income-tax, excise duty, import duty, export duty, etc; and

(b) the percentage of the total revenue of the Central Government which is realised through the Kerala State ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b) . Information regarding the amount of Income-tax, Estate Duty, Wealth-tax, Gift-tax, and Expenditure-Tax and Customs and Central Excise duties realised in the State of Kerala during the calendar years 1967 and 1968 and their percentage to the total realisation of the Central Government from the same taxes and duties during the same period is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Posts Created in Customs, Central Excise and Income Tax Departments

4885. SHRI SHRI GOPAL SABOO : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Class I posts, grade-wise, created in the Customs, Central Excise

and Income-tax Departments during the last three years;

(b) whether all of them were filled up soon after their creation; and

(c) if not, how many of them are vacant, for how long and the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) to (c). The information is contained in the statement aid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-573/69]

Import of 'Nirodh' from South Korea

4886. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the name and designation of the person or concern which deals with 'Nirodh' in rubber contraceptives imported from South Korea;

(b) whether Government pay any subsidy for these imported rubber contraceptives; and

(c) if so, the total amount paid as subsidy from 1965-66 to 1968-69, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR) : (a) The procurement of Nirodh from South Korea is being arranged by the Directorate General of Supplies & Disposal in accordance with the prescribed procedure. Its distribution is being arranged by the Department of Family Planning.

(b) No, except that condoms are supplied to the users in this country either free or at subsidised prices.

(c) Does not arise.

Overdraft of Rs. 10 lakhs Given by a Bank to Congress Party

4887. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the United Commercial Bank of India had given an overdraft of rupees ten lakhs to the All-India Congress Party at the time of recent mid-term poll;

(b) how this is in conformity with the policy of social control of banks which has come into operation recently;

(c) whether the National Credit Council had given permission for such an overdraft and whether the Council had set any rules or directions for the commercial banks to be followed in this regard; and

(d) the other cases where banks have given overdraft to the political parties in the last three years giving the names of the political parties, the period when given and the extent of money given?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (d) The information relates to the accounts of constituents of individual banks and in accordance with the practices and usages customary among bankers, such information is not divulged.

(b) and (c). The main objectives of the scheme of social control over banks are to bring about certain changes in the banks' management and to achieve an equitable distribution of the resources of the banking system in conformity with the requirements of the economy. The National Credit Council, which has been set up as a part of the scheme of social control, lays down broad guide-lines for allocation of credit among the various priority sectors such as agriculture, small scale industries and exports. The Council has not laid down any rule or direction regarding grant of loans to political parties and the question of the Council giving permission for overdrafts in individual cases does not arise.

**Khokas allotted to Refugee Rehriwalas in
Kotla Mubarakpur, New Delhi**

4888. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some rehriwalas, who are displaced persons, were allotted khokas in Kotla Mubarakpur, New Delhi and were subsequently shifted from place to place;

(b) if so, whether Government are considering the allotment of a permanent site to them behind the Taxi Stand in Kotla Mubarakpur so that they can earn their living and be rehabilitated permanently; and

(c) whether Government have issued instructions to stop harassment to these rehriwalas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) Yes, Sir. They were first allotted a site in Kotla Mubarakpur in two rows facing each other, and were subsequently placed in one row.

(b) Yes, Sir. A permanent site has already been selected by the Expert Committee appointed by the Delhi Administration for rehabilitation of licensed rehriwalas near the existing site in Kotla Mubarakpur. The site in question was demarcated but the rehriwalas refused to accept it. They represented to the Mayor that they may be allotted a site at the junction of Wazir Nagar Road in Kotla Mubarakpur Road. The representation has been referred to the Delhi Administration for their consideration.

(c) Does not arise.

**Bhagawantham Committee on Central
Water and Power Commission**

4889. SHRI SAYYAD ALI : Will the

Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bhagawantham Committee has submitted its report about the reorganisation of Central Water and Power Commission;

(b) if so, the nature of recommendations made and Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) if not, when it is likely to be submitted ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The main recommendations made by the Bhagawantham Committee have been indicated in Chapter II of the Annual Report of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power for the year 1968-69.

The report has been received very recently and Government are examining the recommendations made by the Committee.

(c) Does not arise.

Oil Find at sea-bed Surat in Gujarat

4890. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :
SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY :
SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH KOTAH :
SHRI D. N. PATODIA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a new offshore oil structure has been found in the shallow sea-bed 30 miles west of Surat in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the annual likely yield from this structure; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to start the work ?

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

(SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) The structure in the off-shore area of the Gulf of Cambay, located about 45 KM (28 miles) west-southwest of Surat, was discovered by seismic surveys as far back as four years ago. No new structure has been located.

(b) It is not possible to indicate the annual yield from this structure before drilling is undertaken.

(c) Drilling on this structure will be undertaken in due course after some experience is gained in the Aliabet area.

कनाट प्लेस, नई दिल्ली में 'रेडियल'

सड़कों का बन्द किया जाना

4891. श्री हरबयाल देवगुल : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान मुख्य कार्यकारी पदापद के इस आशय के वक्तव्य की ओर दिलाया गया है जिसमें यह कहा गया है कि नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका ने दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकार के अनुमोदन के बिना ही कनाट प्लेस में कुछ रेडियल सड़कों को बन्द कर दिया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका के विरुद्ध इस अवैध कार्यवाही के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

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

(ख) मामले पर दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण और नई दिल्ली म्यूनिसिपल कमिटी के बीच विचार विनियम हो रहा है। अभी इस बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार को कोई हवाला नहीं भेजा गया है।

तिब्बिया कालेज के विद्यार्थियों द्वारा परीक्षाओं का बहिष्कार

4892. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :

श्री शिवचन्द्र भा :

श्री शिकरे :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 1967 में तिब्बिया कालेज में दाखिला लेने वाले विद्यार्थियों ने उन परीक्षाओं का बहिष्कार कर दिया है जो 24 फरवरी, 1969 को शुरू हुई थीं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो विद्यार्थियों की शिकायतें क्या हैं और क्या इस से पूर्व विद्यार्थियों ने इस बारे में कोई आन्दोलन किया था ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि परीक्षा आरम्भ होने से केवल 16 घंटे पूर्व उनकी डिग्री का नाम बी० आई० एम० एस० से बदल कर ए० बी० एम० एस० कर दिया गया था ; और

(घ) विद्यार्थियों की शिकायतों को दूर करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या प्रयास किये हैं ?

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

(ख) विद्यार्थियों ने अपनी शिकायतें जांच निकाय/दिल्ली प्रशासन को लिखित रूप में नहीं भेजी हैं। वे यह आश्वासन पान के लिए आन्दोलन कर रहे हैं कि उन्हें जिस परीक्षा में सम्मिलित होना अपेक्षित है वह बी० आई० एम० एस० की डिग्री की है। इन छात्रों ने शुद्ध आयुर्वेदिक तथा यूनानी कोर्स के बदले जिसके लिए उन्हें दाखिल किया गया था, बी० आई० एम० एस० के छात्र माने जाने और

मिश्रित पाठ्यक्रम के लिए एक बार पहले भी आन्दोलन किया था।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) विद्यार्थियों को स्पष्ट शब्दों में सूचित कर दिया गया था कि ये शुद्ध आयुर्वेदिक तथा यूनानी पाठ्यक्रम के लिए दाखिल किए गए हैं तथा उन्हें तिब्बिया कॉलेज में बी० आई० एम० एस० के मिश्रित पाठ्यक्रम के अध्ययन के लिए अनुमति नहीं दी जाएगी।

Government Quarters in Gole-Market Area, New Delhi

4893. SHRI P. R. THAKUR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal or any decision taken for extending the life of the Type IV Government Quarters in the Gole Market Area, New Delhi by ten years upto 1979;

(b) if so, whether power connections will be given to these quarters in order to provide the necessary amenities to the tenants;

(c) if so, when; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) No, Sir. However, the re-development of D. I. Z. area in accordance with the Master Plan, is being undertaken in phases and the houses are being demolished as and when the plans for re-development for particular areas have been finalised.

(d) Normally, one A. C. power plug per quarter, is provided in type IV quarters in the D. I. Z. area including the Gole Market area, on request from individual

tenants. Government's liability is, however, limited to Rs. 200/- per power plug and the tenants are required to pay additional rent for it. Any expenditure in excess of Rs. 200/- is to be borne by the tenants themselves. No power plugs are, however, provided in the house, which are likely to be demolished in the near future.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

रामकृष्णपुरम, नई दिल्ली में नर्सरी स्कूल के लिए नियत स्थान

4894. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रामकृष्णपुरम, नई दिल्ली में नर्सरी स्कूल के लिए कुछ भूमि अलग से नियत की गई है;

(ख) क्या कुछ शैक्षिक और सामाजिक संस्थाओं ने ऐसे स्कूल खोलने के लिए कोई आवेदन-पत्र भेजे हैं;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या उन पर कोई निर्णय कर लिया गया है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इस मामले में कब तक निर्णय किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) जी हां, ऐसे 25 स्थान (साइट) हैं।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) और (घ). 4 मामलों में आवंटन को अन्तिम रूप दे दिया गया है। नौ मामले विचाराधीन हैं।

**Training to Engineering Trainees at
Technical Training Centre, Kotah**

4895. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO :
Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND
POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the nature of training being given to the Engineering trainees at the Technical Training Centre (Earth Moving Equipment) of the Central Water and Power Commission, Kotah, Rajasthan and their number at present;

(b) the period for which training stipend is given to each trainee;

(c) whether it is a fact that there is no guarantee to provide any employment to the trainees after training; and

(d) if so, the action taken by Government to ensure employment for them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) The trainees are being given training in the operation, maintenance and repairs of heavy earth-moving equipment. The number of trainees, at present, is 50.

(b) For one year.

(c) and (d). No guarantee to provide employment after training has been given. However, the names and particulars of the candidates who will be completing the training course are being circulated to various project authorities so that they could be considered for employment against available vacancies.

**Pre-Fabricated Flats Near Hauz
Khas, New Delhi**

4896. SHRI RANJIT SINGH :
SHRI BENI SHANKAR
SHARMA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that some

prefabricated flats are under construction near Hauz Khas in New Delhi;

(b) if so, the number of such flats under construction and that would be constructed in the above area in the near future;

(c) the procedure of selling such flats on hire-purchase basis to Government servants in Delhi;

(d) the total cost, number of instalments, initial/deposit, and the period by which the entire amount will be paid back by the purchasers; and

(e) the time when the paid flats would be ready for sale ?

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

(b) 248 pre-fabricated flats are under construction in Safdarjang Residential Area. There is at present no proposal to construct any more prefabricated flats in that area.

(c) The allotment is done by drawal of lots among the eligible persons. 50% of the flats are reserved for persons in the salaried group, which includes Government servants also.

(d) The total cost will be determined on no profit no loss basis after completion of the flats. 30% of the total cost is to be recovered as initial deposit and the balance is recoverable in monthly instalments over a period of seven years.

(e) 208 flats are likely to be completed within three months and the balance within the next seven months.

Pre-Fabricated Flats in South Delhi

4897. SHRI RANJIT SINGH :
SHRI BANI SHANKAR
SHARMA :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND

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

(a) the total number of pre-fabricated flats proposed to be constructed in South Delhi during the Fourth Plan period;

(b) the details thereof;

(c) the criteria of selling of these flats to the Low Income Group people and Middle Income Group people in Delhi; and

(d) the prices of different types of flats including interest, if any ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) 248 flats.

(b) These are four storeyed flats and are being constructed in Safdarjang Residential Scheme, block 'C'. The plinth area of each flat is about 706 square feet and it will have 3 living rooms, besides a bath room, W. C. and kitchen.

(c) Flats costing upto about Rs. 15,000/- are allotted to persons in the Low Income Group and flats costing more than Rs. 15,000/- are allotted to persons in the Middle Income Group.

(d) The price is determined on 'no-profit-no-loss' basis after the completion of the flats. The prices of flats already constructed by the Delhi Development Authority varies from Rs. 15,000/- to Rs. 28,500/-.

12 hrs

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Flight of Russian Planes to Hanoi over India

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अबिलम्बनीय लोक महत्व

के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर वैदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्री का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें:—

“वह कथित समाचार कि उत्तर वियतनाम के लिये शस्त्रास्त्र ले जाने वाले रूस के हवाई जहाज मास्को से हनोई बरास्ता भारत उड़ान कर रहे हैं और इसके प्रति भारत सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया।”

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : No Russian planes carrying arms and military equipment have been permitted to fly over India to North Vietnam or to any other destination. Civilian aircraft, however, do fly over India to Hanoi and back with the clearance of the Government of India. Such civilian flights are of II-18 aircraft and they land at Calcutta (Dum Dum) airport on their way to Hanoi. These aircraft carry passengers, baggage, mail and cargo but no military equipment.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: अध्यक्ष महोदय, 18 मार्च को बुडापेस्ट रेडियो ने यह प्रसारण किया कि सोवियत रूस के यात्री विमान भारत और पाकिस्तान हो कर हनोई जा रहे हैं, और यह यात्रा प्रयोग के रूप में हो रही है जिस से कि बाद में लड़ाकू विमान शस्त्रास्त्रों को ले कर इस हवाई मार्ग से हनोई जा सकें। बाद में लन्दन वेस्टिंग हाउस ने इस बार्ता का प्रसारण किया। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सोवियत रूस से इस बारे में स्पष्टीकरण मांगा गया है कि वह यात्री विमान सेवा के विमानों तक सीमित रहेगा या बाद में सोवियत रूस शस्त्रास्त्रों से लदे हुए जहाज वियटनाम में ले जाने के लिये अनुमति मांगेगा ? अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप जानते हैं कि रूस और चीन के सम्बन्ध बिगड़ गये हैं। अब उत्तर वियटनाम को रूस चीन के माध्यम से या चीन के रास्ते से जो मदद भेजता था वह भेजना शायद सम्भव नहीं रह गया है और रूस कोई दूसरा मार्ग ढूँढ रहा है और इस मार्ग को वह प्रयुक्त करना चाहता है।

विदेश मन्त्री यह स्वीकार करेंगे कि वियट-नाम के बारे में पेरिस में जो वार्ता चल रही है, भारत उ की सकलता चाहता है। हम शांति के साथ वियटनाम समस्या को हल करना चाहते हैं और भारत कोई ऐसी बात पसन्द नहीं करेगा जिस से वहाँ तनाव बढ़े, जिस से उत्तर और दक्षिण वियटनामों के संघर्ष में कुछ तीव्रता आये। लेकिन अगर भारत अपनी भूमि को या अपने आकाश को उत्तर वियटनाम या दक्षिण वियटनाम को शस्त्र भेजने के लिये प्रयुक्त करने की आज्ञा देगा तो फिर भारत का वियटनाम के सम्बन्ध में जो अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय उद्देश्य है वह पूरा नहीं होगा। मैं मन्त्री महोदय से यह आश्वासन चाहता हूँ, और वह सदन को भरोसा दिलायें कि यदि किसी भी देश की सरकार, इस प्रकार की अनुमति मांगेगी, चाहे रूस हो चाहे अमरीका हो, जो वियटनाम को शस्त्रास्त्र भेजना चाहेगी, तो उस को हम अपने आकाशीय मार्ग का उपयोग नहीं करने देंगे ?

श्री विनेश सिंह : मैं माननीय सदस्य से सहमत हूँ कि हम को वियटनाम में शांतिपूर्ण फंमले और हलकी कोशिश करनी है, और इसी कोशिश में हम लगे हुए हैं। जहाँ तक माननीय सदस्य ने यह कहा कि हम को कोई ऐसी चीज नहीं करनी चाहिये जिन से वहाँ जो शांति वार्ता चल रही है उस पर कोई प्रभाव पड़े, मैं इस से भी पूरी तरह से सहमत हूँ, और मैं ने अभी माननीय सदस्य से कहा कि उन को कोई चिन्ता करने की जरूरत नहीं है। कोई शस्त्रास्त्र के जहाज उत्तर वियटनाम हो या दक्षिण वियटनाम हो, नहीं जा रहे हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अभी नहीं जा रहे हैं यह सवाल नहीं है। यदि भविष्य में हम से किसी देश ने प्रार्थना की कि हम उस को अपने आकाशीय मार्ग का उपयोग करने दें, तो क्या भारत सरकार यह स्पष्ट करेगी कि वह अपने आकाशीय मार्ग का उपयोग उस के लिये नहीं होने देगी ?

MR. SPEAKER : It is a general question, not pertaining to the call attention and, therefore, not relevant just now.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह वियटनाम का ही सवाल है। वियटनाम हथियार भेजने के लिये हम अपने आकाशीय मार्ग का उपयोग नहीं होने देंगे, इस की मन्त्री महोदय बिल्कुल साफ साफ शब्दों में घोषणा करें।

श्री विनेश सिंह : भविष्य में क्या होगा इस के लिये अभी क्या कहा जा सकता है ?

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : यह तो कोई जवाब नहीं हुआ। सरकार की पालिसी क्या है यह बतलाया जाय।

श्री विनेश सिंह : हमारी जो पालिसी है उसे हम ने स्पष्ट कर दिया है।

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : After the Russian take over, perhaps he will say !

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप का सरक्षण चाहता हूँ। ध्यान-आकर्षण प्रस्ताव इस बात को ले कर था कि यह समाचार छया है कि रूस हमारे आकाशीय मार्ग का उपयोग कर के वियटनाम शस्त्रास्त्र भेजना चाहता है। वैदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्री ने इस का आघा जवाब दिया है। उन्होंने कहा है कि इस समय रूस का विमान हथियार ले कर वियटनाम नहीं जा रहा है। यह आज की बात है कि नहीं जा रहा है, लेकिन अगर कल वह जाने के लिये अनुमति प्राप्त करना चाहेंगे तब सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या होगी ? क्या सरकार रोज-ब-रोज निराण लेगी या इतने महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न हर दृष्टां के साथ और गंभीरता से विचार कर के सरकार ने कोई निराण किया है ?

श्री विनेश सिंह : हमारी क्या प्रतिक्रिया होगी, यह भी मैं ने कहा दिया है। अगर माननीय सदस्य ने सुना होता तो उन्हें मालूम हो

[श्री दिनेश सिंह]

गया होता कि हमारी प्रतिक्रिया है कि वहां शांतिपूर्ण फैसला होना चाहिये, और वहां हम नहीं चाहते हैं कि भारत के प्रदेश से हथियार जायें। मैं ने साफ कहा है।

SHRI RANJIT SINGH (Khalilabad) : What is the frequency of these flights which he calls ordinary passenger flights. How many such passengers have passed through India to Hanoi in Soviet aircraft ? Has it been absolutely ensured by Government upon their landing in Dum Dum that these aircraft contain no military passengers but only civilian ones, that they are not reinforcements going to Hanoi ? Would he assure us that these are not, as alleged by Budapest Radio and Westinghouse, experimental flights that are to lead later on to bigger flights of reinforcements to Vietnam ?

SHRI PILOO MODY : Do they search the baggage ?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : Normal inspection takes place. We ensure that they are not carrying any war equipment.

As for the question of these being probing flights. I do not think there is any such question. Having been in the armed forces, the hon. member is aware that countries now have the capacity to get people to destinations quickly without the need of probing flight as such.

As regards the frequency, one flight has taken place on the 17th. The other flight was to take place after a one week of interval. But I am not aware of other flights having taken place.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH (Pali) : The refusal of the Minister to categorically say that in future planes carrying arms to Vietnam would not be allowed also poses a serious question.

We will not be surprised if on a later day we come to know that these flights were really exploratory and later on arms were taken. There are two developments which lead us to this conclusion. These flights have taken place only after China

has refused permission for the flight of Russian planes over China. Secondly, there have been some revelations made by China recently about Russian designs in certain areas in this region. Then again the hon. Minister had admitted that these were Ilushyn 18 which had gone through Calcutta. They have a wide range of use and can be used as jet bombers and according to *James Book of aircrafts* which is an authoritative publication on aeroplanes, the polish air-force uses these Ilushyn 18 planes. What check has the Government to see that they did not carry plasma or other military equipment in knocked down conditions ? Have they checked the manifest properly ? Have they ever held a surprise check to see that the manifest tallies with the cargo or other goods that are there ? He mentioned that some civilians went there. How do they ensure that the persons who went were not military officers or advisers ? I also want to know whether it is a permanent agreement or it is permitted from time to time.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : There is no permanent agreement. The question of any surprise check does not arise because all planes are checked. It is not a sample survey. Only one plane had gone and that was checked fully.

12.12 hrs

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

**Supplement Demands for grants,
Audit Report and Appropriation
Accounts (Defence Services)**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C.
SETHI) :** On behalf of Shri Morarji R.
Desai, I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) Supplement to Demands for Grants for 1969-70 (Vols. I-III) (Hindi and English versions).
- (2) A copy of the Audit Report, Defence Services, 1969 under article 151(1) of the Constitution.

- (3) A copy of Appropriation Accounts of the Defence Services for the year 1967-68 and Commercial Appendix thereto. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-548/69*].

Report of Administrative Reforms Commission and notification under Customs Act and Income-Tax Act.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : I beg to lay on the Table-

- (1) A copy of the Report of the Administrative Reforms Commission on Central Direct Taxes Administration. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-549/69*].

- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 :-

(i) G. S. R. 771 published in Gazette of India dated the 15th March, 1969 together with an explanatory memorandum (Hindi version).

(ii) G. S. R. 772 published in Gazette of India dated the 15th March, 1969 together with an explanatory memorandum (Hindi version).

(iii) G. S. R. 773 published in Gazette of India, dated the 15th March, 1969, together with an explanatory memorandum (Hindi version).

(iv) G. S. R. 781 published in Gazette of India, dated the 15th March, 1969, containing corrigendum to G. S. R. 240 dated the 8th February, 1969. [*Placed in Library. See No LT-550/69*].

- (3) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (4) of section 28-W of the Income-Tax Act, 1961 :-

(i) S. O. 1152 published in Gazette of India dated the 19th March, 1969, making certain

amendment to the Annuity, Deposit Scheme, 1964.

(ii) S. O. 1153 published in Gazette of India dated the 19th March, 1969, making certain amendment to the Annuity Deposit Scheme, 1966 [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-551/69*].

(iii) S. O. 1161 published in Gazette of India dated the 21st March, 1969, making certain amendment to the Annuity Deposit Scheme 1966. [*Placed in Library. See LT-552/69*].

- (4) A copy of Notification No. G. S. R. 780 published in Gazette of India dated the 15 March, 1969, containing corrigendum to G. S. R. 239 dated the 8th February, 1969 under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962, and section 38 of the Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-553/69*].

- (5) A copy each of Notification Nos. G. S. Rs. 602 to 679 (English version) and G. S. Rs. 680 to 757 (Hindi version) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st March, 1969, issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944, together with an explanatory memorandum (English and Hindi versions). [*Placed in Library See No. LT-554/69*].

- (6) A copy of Notification No. G. S. R. 839 (English version) and G. S. R. 840 (Hindi version) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd March, 1969, issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944 [*Placed in Library, See No. LT-555/69*].

- (7) A copy of the Delhi Sales Tax (Ninth Amendment) Rules, 1968 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. F. 4(173)/68-Fin(G) in Delhi Gazette dated the 9th December, 1968, under sub-section (4) of the section 26 of the Bengal Finance (Sales Tax) Act, 1941 as in force in the Union Territory of Delhi. [*Placed in Library See. No. LT-556/69*].

PATENTS BILL

Extension of time for Presentation
of Report of Joint Committee

SHRI R. BARUA (Jorhat) : I beg to move :

"That this House do further extend the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to patents upto the last day of the next session."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House do further extend the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to patents upto the last day of the next session."

The motion was adopted.

12.14 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : Mr. F. A. Ahmed, the Minister of Industrial Development is not well. Perhaps he has also written to you; he has asked me to request the House to consider whether on the completion of the demands for grants of the Home Ministry, the House would be good enough to take up the demands of his Ministry on some other day. In those circumstances, I may also request the House that Irrigation and Power may be taken up after the Home Ministry's demands are concluded. Of course you can decide these things in the Business Advisory Committee this afternoon...(*Interruptions*).

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : He has to blame himself. Why did he overstrain himself during the Ghalib Centenary and uproot all the villagers of Nizamuddin ?

श्री भटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : इससे काफी काँटनाई पैदा होगी। भ्रलग भ्रलग दलों ने अपने अपने दलों के वक्ताओं के नाम तय किये हुए हैं। उन हो इसकी सूचना नहीं है। शायद वे आज दिल्ली में नहीं होंगे। इस वास्ते आप गृह मंत्रालय की मांगों को थोड़ा ज्यादा बढ़ा दीजिये। हो सकता है कल तक उनकी तबीयत ठीक हो जाए।

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai) : We are extremely sorry to hear that Mr. Ahmed is ill. May I request the hon. Minister to enlighten us about the nature of his illness.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : I have no objection to the proposal just now made. If he is sick I wish him early recovery. Some of our friends who want to move cut motions to the Irrigation Ministry demands may come only tomorrow and the time-limit should be waived in their cases.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL (Dabhoi) : Members who are present and who want to participate today may speak today and those who are absent may be allowed to speak tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER : I got information this morning at about 10.00 or 10.30. Shri F. A. Ahmed is running temperature. The doctors have advised him to be in bed for two days at least. You cannot force him to come; it is not fair. (*interruption*) I hope the House agrees with the suggestion made about the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power, and whatever assistance you want me to give--amendments and all that--I shall give. I have no objection; let us see. We will take them up when it comes. We will discuss at 4 O'clock at the Business Advisory Committee, and we shall decide.

12.16 hrs.

ESTATE DUTY (DISTRIBUTION)* AMENDMENT BILL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : Sir, on behalf of Shri Morarji Desai, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Estate Duty (Distribution) Act, 1962.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Shiv Chandra Jha wanted to speak. He wanted to oppose the Bill. It is only the introduction stage.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : मैं इसका विरोध करना चाहता हूँ। आप संविधान के अनुच्छेद 269(2) को देखें। इस में कहा गया है:—

“The net proceeds in any financial year of any such duty or tax, except in so far as those proceeds represent proceeds attributable to Union territories, shall not form part of the Consolidated Fund of India, but shall be assigned to the States within which that duty or tax is leviable in that year,”

एस्टेट ड्यूटी जो आप लगाते हैं यह धारा कहती है कि इसकी प्रोसीड्ज स्टेट्स को जाना चाहियें। राज्यों की जब सलाह ली गई तो राज्यों ने भी यही कहा।

I am quoting from the Interim Report of the Fifth Finance Commission, page 8 :

“Distribution of the entire net proceeds of estate duty, along with the States' share of all other divisible taxes and duties, solely on the basis of needs of each State.”

स्टेट्स की नीड्ज को देखा जाना चाहिये।

इतना ही नहीं सेंटर और स्टेट्स के रिलेशन खराब हो रहे हैं। जितनी नीड्ज हैं और सेंटर जितना दे रहा है, इस सब से स्टेट्स

सैंटिसफाइड नहीं है। अब जो आप दे रहे हैं इससे सेंटर-स्टेट रिलेशन मूलिक रूप में बिगड़ने वाले हैं, सुधरने वाले नहीं हैं। इस लिए मैं यही चाहता था कि आप ज़रा फाइनैस की कमिशन की फाइनल रिपोर्ट आ जाने देते और तब उसके आधार पर संशोधन लाते। यह ज्यादा अच्छा होता। एस्टेट-ड्यूटी के खयाल से और सेंटर स्टेट रिलेशन को मूलिक रूप से अच्छे करने के खयाल से मैं इसका विरोध करता हूँ।

SHRI P. C. SETHI : The hon. Member is now going into the details of the Bill. They can be discussed when the Bill comes up.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes. The question is :

“That leave be granted to introduced a Bill further to amend the Estate Duty (Distribution) Act, 1962.”

The motion was adopted

SHRI P. C. SETHI : I introduce the Bill.

12.18 hrs.

DSMANDS** FOR GRANTS—Contd.

Ministry of Home Affairs—contd.

MR. SPEAKER : We will resume the debate on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Home Affairs for which we have still got one hour and a half. We might have the reply by the Home Minister round about 2.30 or 3.0 O'clock. Two other parties have got time : the Jan Sangh has got time and the Swatantra Party has 15 minutes. The Communist Party (Marxist) has not spoken till now. They have 17 minutes. And then one or two Congress Members on this side also may speak. (Interruption). Only three parties

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 31.3.69.

**4 Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Mr. Speaker]

have got time. I will call all the three and then the Home Minister will take some time. At 3 o'clock, the Home Minister will be called.

SHRI SHIV NARAIN—rose

MR. SPEAKER : Shri A. K. Sen is not here. But in his place, do you want to speak ? Very good; let us see. But he might come. (Interruption) I know both of you. Shri Shiv Narain's name is fourth in the list. The name of Shri Nitiraj Chaudhary is there in the Congress list. The other Members are also there. I am afraid I cannot call Shri Shiv Narain because I have to call according to the list. I will call the Members whose names are there. Your name is fourth.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण आज उस आसन पर विराजमान हैं जिस पर कमी सरदार वल्लभभाई पटेल बैठ कर रहे थे। सरदार ने 500 देमी रियासतों का एकीकरण करके भारत को विघटन से बचाया और आज इतिहास में सरदार भारतीय एकता के सूत्रधार के रूप में जाने जाते हैं। कमी ममी मैं सोचता हूँ—मावी इतिहासकार गृह मंत्री श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण का वर्णन किन शब्दों में करेगा ? आज देश विघटन के कगार पर खड़ा है, केन्द्र को दुर्बल करने के प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं। राज्यों को, जो स्वाधीनता के पहले प्रदेश थे, और मुख्यतया प्रशासन की सुविधा के लिये बनाये गये थे, आज उनको ऐसे अधिकारों से मण्डित करने का प्रयत्न हो रहा है जो देश की एकता को सुदृढ़ करने में सहायक नहीं हो सकते। आवश्यकता है कि राष्ट्रीय एकता के लिये अखण्डता के लिये जो चुनौतियाँ हैं, उन पर हम गहराई से विचार करें, उनके कारणों को ढूँढें और बुद्धिमत्ता के साथ उन का उपचार करें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आन्ध्र की स्थिति बड़ी विस्फोटक है। तेलंगाना का मामला इतना बढ़ने दिया गया है कि वह अब काबू से बाहर जा रहा है। आश्चर्य की बात है कि गृह मंत्रालय के कुछ अधिकारी उस मामले को हल करने के लिये भेजे गये हैं। यह मामला अधिकारियों के बूते हल नहीं होगा। यह मामला अब रुपये-आना-पाई का भी सवाल नहीं है। तेलंगाना की जनता में विश्वास पैदा करने की आवश्यकता है। सम्पूर्ण आन्ध्र में यह भावना भरने की आवश्यकता है कि हमें मिल कर अपनी कठिनाइयों को हल करना है। प्रश्न राजनीतिक है। नेतृत्व राजनीतिक प्रश्न का राजनीतिक हल ढूँढने में विफल रहा है।

मैं यह समझने में असमर्थ हूँ कि आन्ध्र के मुख्य मंत्री अपना त्याग पत्र क्यों नहीं दे देते। वे कांग्रेस अध्यक्ष को अपना त्याग-पत्र दे सकते हैं। आज आन्ध्र के मामले में कोई शीक ट्रीट-मेन्ट की ज़रूरत है जो जनता के मानस को छु सके, उसे भकभोर कर जगा सके—जो आत्म-हत्या के मार्ग पर बढ़ने वाले वहाँ के नौजवानों को परावृत्त कर सके। इस के लिये कोई ऐसा कदम उठाना होगा, जो जनता के विश्वास को फिर से स्थापित कर सके। जो तेलंगाना के पृथक होने की मांग कर रहे हैं, वे त्याग-पत्र दे रहे हैं, मगर आन्ध्र में जो तेलंगाना को रखना चाहते हैं, वे कुर्सी से चिपके रहने की धारणा पैदा कर रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज मैंने समाचार पत्रों में पढ़ा है—अगर आप अपने प्रभाव और प्रतिष्ठा का उपयोग करके आन्ध्र की समस्या का हल निकाल सकें तो इस सदन और सारे देश को खुशी होगी। कांग्रेस का नेतृत्व आज कसौटी पर कसा जा रहा है। चुनौतियों को समझना होगा और हड़ता के साथ, लेकिन बुद्धिमत्ता के साथ प्रश्नों का हल निकालना होगा।

कुछ और भी संकट के स्थल हैं, जिन की ओर आज ही ध्यान देना ज़रूरी है। एक

संकट पैदा हो रहा है—जम्मू में। गजेन्द्र गडकर आयोग की रिपोर्ट आ गई है, उसकी सिफारिशों को कार्यान्वित करने में देर नहीं होनी चाहिये। कोई भी डा० गजेन्द्र गडकर पर साम्प्रदायिकता या संकीर्णता का आरोप नहीं लगा सकता। लेकिन अगर उनकी सिफारिशों को ताक पर रखा जायगा तो असंतोष घुमड़ेगा। असंतोष के निराकरण के लिये अगर त्वरित कदम नहीं उठाये गये तो असंतोष बिस्फोट का रूप ले लेगा। क्या वहाँ बिस्फोटक परिस्थितियाँ पैदा हों, तब ही गृह मन्त्रालय के अधिकारी जम्मू जायेंगे? क्या गृह मन्त्री श्री च हाण मुख्य मन्त्रियों को विश्वास में लेकर आर्थिक विकास के असन्तुलन के कारण जो कठिनाई पैदा हो रही है, उसके निराकरण के लिये कदम नहीं उठा सकते? क्या केन्द्रीय नेतृत्व अमहाय हो गया है? क्या सत्ता के संपर्क ने प्रभावशाली कदम उठाने की उस की क्षमता को कुंठित कर दिया है? यह देश के साथ न्याय करने का तरीका नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, बेरी आयोग की सिफारिशों को कार्यान्वित करने के प्रश्न पर राजस्थान के विरोधी बल उत्तेजित हैं। कोई विधान सभा में धरना यह दे मुझे पसन्द नहीं है, दुर्भाग्य से मेरे दल के लोग भी उसमें शामिल हैं, लेकिन जो कमीशन सरकार ने कायम किया, जिस कमीशन की नियुक्ति के समय हाईकोर्ट को आश्वासन दिया गया था, वहाँ एडवोकेट जेनरल ने आश्वासन दिया था कि कमीशन की सिफारिशों को कार्यान्वित किया जायगा, अब उस कमीशन की सिफारिशों को मानने में आनाकानी की जा रही है, जनता को उत्तेजित होने का अवसर दिया जा रहा है। क्या गृह मन्त्री राजस्थान के मुख्य मन्त्री को बुला कर, विरोधी दलों के नेताओं को बुलाकर—इस के बारे में बातचीत नहीं कर सकते? श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण केवल गृह मन्त्री नहीं हैं, राष्ट्र की जीवन में उन का एक और भी स्थान

है। अगर वह राजस्थान के मुख्य मन्त्री को बुलायेंगे, वहाँ के विरोधी दलों के नेताओं को भी बुलायेंगे और मिल कर ऐसा प्रयत्न करें कि यह मामला तय होना चाहिये, वहाँ राजस्थान में कोई बिस्फोटक परिस्थिति पैदा नहीं होनी चाहिये, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि मुख्य मन्त्री भी मानेंगे और विरोधी दलों के नेताओं को भी हम उचित बात मनवाने के लिये तैयार कर सकते हैं। लेकिन आज दोनों को मिलाने वाला कोई नहीं है। जोड़ने वाला कोई नहीं है, तोड़ने वाले हैं; भावनाओं को शान्त करने वाला कोई नहीं है, मड़काने वाले हैं। केन्द्र में बैठे हुए नेताओं को जैसे लकवा मार गया है। यह कहते हुए मुझे दुःख होता है। किन्तु सत्य कितना भी कटु हो, उसका उच्चारण करना होगा।

केन्द्र और राज्यों के सम्बन्धों के बारे में गहराई से विचार होना चाहिये। हमारा संविधान संघात्मक है, और यह अनेक विमारियों की जड़ है। अगर संघात्मक संविधान में केन्द्र और राज्यों में कुछ खींचतानी हो तो वह अस्वाभाविक नहीं है, किन्तु उस का हल हमारे संविधान की परिधि में ही होना चाहिये। केन्द्र में बंटी हुई सरकार का आचरण भी संविधान सम्मत होना चाहिये और राज्यों में शासन करने वालों को भी संविधान को आधार बना कर आगे बढ़ना चाहिये। लेकिन क्या गत दो वर्षों में केन्द्र ने संविधान की भावना का, संविधान के अक्षरों का पालन किया है? क्या यह सच नहीं है कि केन्द्र ने अलग अलग स्थितियों में, अलग अलग समय में, अलग अलग मापदण्ड अपनाये हैं।

आज राज्यपालों के अधिकारों की चर्चा हो रही है और मुझे याद है कि गृह मन्त्री श्री चव्हाण ने दो साल पहले जब मध्य प्रदेश का मामला उठा था यह बात असंदिग्ध शब्दों में कही थी कि संविधान की केवल तीन धाराओं

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

को छोड़ कर—घारा 239 (2), 200 और 356 को छोड़ कर, राज्यपालों को अन्य मामलों में डिस्क्रिशनरी पावर्स नहीं हैं। उन्होंने मि० सेरवाई को उद्धृत किया था, लेकिन क्या इस पर आचरण किया गया? अभी मध्य प्रदेश में एक प्रश्न पैदा हुआ था और मैं उस प्रश्न को इस सदन में उपस्थित करना चाहता हूँ और चाहूँगा कि गृह मंत्री अपने उत्तर में स्पष्ट करें—ऐसा मुख्य मंत्री जो सदन का विश्वास खो चुका है, क्या राज्यपाल को यह सलाह दे सकता है कि विधान सभा भंग कर दी जाय और क्या राज्यपाल वह सलाह मानने के लिये बाध्य होंगे। मेरा उत्तर है—नहीं। ऐसे मुख्य मंत्री को जिसने सदन का विश्वास खो दिया है, गवर्नर को इस बात के लिये विवश करने का अधिकार नहीं है कि वह विधान सभा को भंग कर दे। लेकिन मैं गृह मंत्री चव्हाण की स्थिति जानना चाहता हूँ। जब मध्य प्रदेश में दो साल पहले पं० द्वारिका प्रसाद मिश्र ने विधान सभा में अल्पमत में रहने के बाद राज्यपाल को कहा कि विधान सभा भंग होनी चाहिये। तथा यह मामला उस समय सदन में भी उठा था, और गृह मंत्री ने कहा था—जो मुख्य मंत्री सदन का विश्वास खो चुका है, अल्पमत में रह चुका है उस को भी राय देने का अधिकार है और राज्यपाल को वह राय माननी होगी। लेकिन जब राजा नरेशचन्द्र सिंह ने कहा तो यह नियम उनपर लागू नहीं हुआ (व्यवधान)

SHRI SHEO NARAIN (Basti) : He was not even an elected member of the House. He did not face the House, What does Shri Vajpayee want ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : कोई व्यक्ति चुना हुआ है या नहीं है, यह सवाल नहीं है। बिना चुना हुआ व्यक्ति भी 6 महीने तक मुख्य मंत्री रह सकता है (व्यवधान)

मैं एक सीमित प्रश्न उपस्थित कर रहा हूँ। मैं यह मानने के लिये तैयार हूँ कि राजा नरेश चन्द्र सिंह का बहुमत नहीं था लेकिन जिस मुख्य मंत्री का बहुमत नहीं होगा, क्या वह विधान सभा को भंग करने की मांग कर सकता है? (एक सदस्य : यह राज्यपाल तय करेंगे) यही मैं कह रहा हूँ कि अलग अलग राज्यपाल अलग अलग ढंग के आचरण कर रहे हैं। बिहार में श्री मीला पासवान शास्त्री ने सलाह दी कि विधान सभा भंग कर दो तो विधान सभा भंग कर दी गई लेकिन हरियाणा के राज्यपाल ने, विधान सभा में बहुमत होते हुए भी राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह के मन्त्रि मण्डल को बर्खास्त कर दिया। दल बदल के आधार पर एक जगह मन्त्रिमंडल बर्खास्त किया गया और मध्य प्रदेश में दल बदल के आधार पर मन्त्रिमंडल को कायम किया गया। गृह मंत्री इस पर यह न कहें कि विरोधी दल वाले भी दल बदल कराते हैं। हम भी कराते हैं और आप भी कराते हैं, इस हालत में हम सभी निर्वमन हैं। लेकिन प्रश्न राजनीतिक दलों का नहीं है, प्रश्न संविधान की व्याख्या का है। राज्यपाल को किन मामलों में डिस्क्रिशनरी पावर होगी, यह आज तय करने का समय आ गया है। राज्यपाल घमंवीर ने मन्त्रिमंडल द्वारा तैयार किए गए अभिमापण के कुछ अंश पढ़ने से इनकार कर दिया। अभिमापण अनुच्छेद 175 के अन्तर्गत दिया जाता है। अनुच्छेद 175 उन अनुच्छेदों में नहीं आता है जिनमें कि गृह मंत्री ने कहा है कि गवर्नर को डिस्क्रिशनरी पावर है। लेकिन फिर भी गृह मंत्री ने श्री घमंवीर का समर्थन किया है। और पंजाब के गवर्नर, श्री पावटे ने, जसा कि मन्त्रिमंडल ने अभिमापण तैयार किया था, वैसा ही पढ़ दिया।

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : उन्होंने अपना डिस्क्रिशन इस्तेमाल किया होगा। (व्यवधान)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या राज्यपाल अलग अलग अपने अपने डिस्क्रिशन निश्चित करेंगे ? क्या यह उचित है ? नहीं, अनुच्छेद 175 में डिस्क्रिशन नहीं है मैं फिर पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूं और गृह मंत्री को याद दिलाना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने क्या कहा था । मैं चव्हाण साहब के शब्दों को ही उद्धृत कर रहा हूं । बड़े चुने हुए शब्द हैं । वे जब बोलते हैं तो बड़ी समझदारी से बोलते हैं और जब वे अलग अलग भाषा बोलते हैं तब भी समझदारी से बोलते हैं । उन्होंने कहा था :

“The Constitution is very clear on this point. The Governor of a State is the constitutional head excepting three articles. I have referred to the latest scholarly edition of the Constitution published by Shri Seervai, the Advocate General of Maharashtra, and he has said that only under three articles the Governor of a State functions as an agent of the President. They are articles 239 (2), 200 and 356. Except under these three articles the Governor functions as the constitutional head.”

आगे चव्हाण साहब कहते हैं :

“When an advice is given by the Chief Minister to a Governor, the question is whether the Governor is bound by his advice or not. My answer to that is that he is bound to accept that advice.”

मैं चाहता हूं कि

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : आखिरी सन्टेन्स जरा पढ़ लीजिए ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

“When an advice is given by the Chief Minister to a Governor, the question is whether the Governor is bound by his advice or not. My answer to that is that he is bound to accept that advice.”

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I never said, “defeated”.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : डिफीटेड कौन था ? राजा नरेशचन्द्र सिंह डिफीटेड नहीं, वे गृह मंत्री तथ्यों को तोड़ मरोड़ कर पेश न करें ।

अगर कोई डिफीटेड था तो वे पं० द्वारिका प्रसाद मिश्र थे, उन्हीं के संदर्भ में आपने बात कही थी ।

मैं एक बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण संवैधानिक मसला उठा रहा हूं । पार्टी के दृष्टिकोण से मैं कोई मुद्दा जीतना नहीं चाहता हूं । जो अतीत में हो गया वह भुलाया जा सकता है लेकिन भविष्य के लिए संविधान की व्याख्या स्पष्ट, दो दूक और निर्विवाद होनी चाहिए । राज्यपाल धर्मवीर के लिए एक नियम और राज्यपाल पावटे के लिए दूसरा नियम नहीं चल सकता है । पं० द्वारिका प्रसाद मिश्र को एक गज से नापना और राजा नरेश चन्द्र सिंह को दूसरे गज से नापना यह नहीं चल सकता है । यह संविधान की मर्यादा की रक्षा करने का तरीका नहीं है । मैं यह समझने में असमर्थ हूं कि गृह मंत्री एक इन्टर स्टेट कौंसिल कायम करने के सुझाव को स्वीकार करने में क्यों असमर्थ हैं । इसकी व्यवस्था संविधान के निर्माताओं ने की है कि केन्द्र और राज्यों का विवाद हो या राज्यों को आपसी मतभेद हो तो उनको हल करने के लिए एक अन्तर्राज्यीय परिषद् हो सकती है । उसकी स्थापना संविधान के अन्तर्गत ही होगी । आज अलग अलग प्रदेशों में अलग अलग रूप, अलग अलग रंग और अलग अलग रस की सरकारें चल रही हैं । हम एक दलीय शासन के युग से बहु दलीय शासन के युग में आ गये हैं । अब केन्द्र को न केवल न्यायसंगत ही होना होगा बल्कि उसे दिखाना भी होगा कि वह न्याय के आधार पर आचरण कर रहा है । साथ ही राज्यों को भी संविधान का उल्लंघन करने की

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

इजाजत नहीं दी जायेगी। अगर एक इन्टर स्टेट कौंसिल होगी, राष्ट्रपति उसकी नामजदगो करेंगे, वह विवादग्रस्त प्रश्नों पर चर्चा कर सकती है। उनके हल निकाल सकती है। मैं नहीं समझता कि गृह मन्त्री को इन्टर स्टेट कौंसिल बनाने में कौन सी आपत्ति है? हम इस बात को जानना चाहेंगे।

मैं एक प्रश्न की ओर चर्चा करूंगा। वह केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों का प्रश्न है। उस दिन गृह मन्त्रालय के राज्य मन्त्री श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल ने यह घोषणा की थी कि कुछ दर्जन कर्मचारियों को छोड़कर बाकी सब काम पर ले लिये जायेंगे, इस तरह की व्यवस्था की जा रही है। लेकिन मुझे पता लगा है कि कर्मचारी काम पर ले लिए गए हैं लेकिन उनके मुकदमों वापिस नहीं हुए हैं। अब अगर एक बार उनको काम पर लेने का फैसला कर लिया गया है तो फिर उनके खिलाफ.... (व्यवधान)अभी काम पर लिए नहीं गए हैं लेकिन आदेश दिये जा रहे हैं। यदि ईमानदारी से उन आदेशों का पालन किया गया तो (व्यवधान)....स्थिति यह बनेगी कि कर्मचारी तो कार्यालय में रहेंगे और उसका मुकदमा अदालत में रहेगा। मैं व्यवहार की कठिनाइयों को बता रहा हूँ। आपने जिन कर्मचारियों को हटाया था और जिनपर मुकदमों चला रहे हैं उनके सक्स्टीट्यूट भी रखे थे। अब उन कर्मचारियों को वापिस लिया गया तो उनकी जगह पर काम करने वाले जो सक्स्टीट्यूट हैं, उनको हटा दिया जायेगा और उन कर्मचारियों को अदालत में पेशियों पर जाना होगा। सरकार जब कोई कदम उठाती है तो इस तरह से उठाती है कि उसकी सारी शोभा ही नष्ट हो जाती है। अगर कोई कदम उठाना ही है तो उसको हिम्मत के साथ और विशाल हृदयता के साथ उठाना चाहिए। मैं यह मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूँ कि चन्दाण साहब अपना हृदय विशाल नहीं बना सकते हैं, अगर चाहें

तो। मैं चाहता हूँ कि कर्मचारियों के मामले वापिस होने चाहिए। उनके अधिकतर मामले दफा 144 तोड़ने के हैं। दफ्तर के भीतर दफा 144 तोड़ी गई, इस तरह की बात भी कही जा रही है। मैं अभी ट्रिब्यूनल गया था, केरल के कर्मचारी मुझसे मिले थे। केरल के कर्मचारी अभी काम पर वापिस नहीं लिए गए हैं। आडिटर जनरल के दफ्तर में जो कर्मचारी काम करते हैं उनके सामने नयी कठिनाइयाँ पैदा की जा रही है। यहां गोल डाकखाने में जो स्थिति पैदा हुई थी उसकी जानकारी गृह मन्त्री को न हो, ऐसा हो नहीं सकता है। इसलिए अगर आपने एक निर्णय लिया है तो एक कदम और बढ़कर निर्णय कीजिए कि हम सभी कर्मचारियों को वापिस ले लेंगे। अगर किसी ने गम्भीर अपराध किये हों तो उन पर विभागीय कार्यवाही हो सकती है लेकिन पुलिस और मुकदमों के चंगुल से कर्मचारियों को बचना जरूरी है। जिस भावना से कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं उसका तकाजा यह है कि मुकदमों को भी वापिस करने के बारे में फैसला किया जाये। यदि कोई हिंसा की घटना का मामला हो और उसका प्रमाण हो, उसके लिए मैं नहीं कहता लेकिन दफा 144 तोड़ने के कारण जिन को मुकदमों में फंसाया गया है या आर्डिनेन्स की दफा 5 में लिया गया है, उन के मुकदमों वापिस लेने के बारे में गम्भीरता से सोचना चाहिए।

एक बात कहकर समाप्त करूंगा। देश में साम्प्रदायिक दंगे हो रहे हैं। जब कभी दंगे होते हैं तो मेरे दिल का नाम उनसे जोड़ा जाता है। हमने मांग की थी कि रांची के दंगे की जांच की जाये। उसकी जांच हुई और जांच कमिशन ने अपनी रिपोर्ट भी दी है। जस्टिस रघुवर दयाल की अध्यक्षता में बने हुए जांच कमिशन ने कहा है कि दंगे की पूर्व योजना मारतीय जनसंघ ने नहीं बनाई। यह रिपोर्ट मध्यवर्ती चुनावों के पहले ही सरकार को मिल गई थी लेकिन सरकार ने उस रिपोर्ट को दबा कर

रखा, उसको प्रकाश में नहीं आने दिया। अब रिपोर्ट आ गई है तो किस क्षेत्र की ओर से इस पर आपत्ति की जा रही है, उसकी ओर मैं गृह मन्त्री का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। इस मदन के एक माननीय सदस्य ने भाषण दिया कि जस्टिस रघुवर दयाल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट एक पक्षीय रिपोर्ट है, नौकरशाही की रिपोर्ट है। जनसंघ की कमीशन ने बरी कर दिया है इस लिए यह पक्षपातपूर्ण रिपोर्ट है, लेकिन यदि कमीशन हम पर लांछन लगाता तो रिपोर्ट सही हो जाती।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि गृह मन्त्री महोदय देश के मानस को आन्दोलित करने वाले प्रश्नों पर स्पष्ट शब्दों में अपनी बात कहें। और एक प्रश्न यह है, कोई भी इससे मतभेद नहीं रखता, कि हमारा राज्य एक असाम्प्रदायिक राज्य होना चाहिये। हमारा राज्य ऐसा होना चाहिये जिस में मजहब के आधार पर, भाषा के आधार पर, क्षेत्र के आधार पर, कोई भेदभाव नहीं होना चाहिये। लेकिन क्या साम्प्रदायिकता का अर्थ यह है कि हम अपनी परम्परा से नाता तोड़ लें? क्या असाम्प्रदायिकता का अर्थ यह है कि हम अपनी संस्कृति से मुंह मोड़ लें?

प्रधान मन्त्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी भारत में बने हुए जहाज को समुद्र में उतारने के लिये गयीं। उद्घाटन के अवसर पर उन्होंने एक नारियल को तोड़ा। साम्प्रदायवादी भ्रूखबारों ने इस पर आपत्ति की कि एक असाम्प्रदायिक राज्य में, सेक्यूलर स्टेट में, नारियल नहीं तोड़ा जा सकता। नारियल तोड़ना हिन्दू पद्धति है, नारियल तोड़ना बन्द करना चाहिये।

हमारे आदरणीय राष्ट्रपति सरदार वल्लभ भाई पटेल जयन्ती में आये। जयन्ती में सरदार पटेल का एक चित्र लगा था। राष्ट्रपति ने उस चित्र को माला पहनायी और राष्ट्रपति उस चित्र के सामने वंदना की मुद्रा में खड़े रहे। कुछ भ्रूखबारों ने लिखा कि मुसलमान राष्ट्रपति

को तस्वीर को माला पहना कर तस्वीर के सामने हाथ बांध कर खड़े नहीं होना चाहिये। तस्वीर को माला पहनाना और माला पहना कर करबन्द प्रणाम करना यह हिन्दू पद्धति है। मेरा निवेदन है कि यह पद्धति किसी विशेष उपासना प्रणाली का हिस्सा नहीं है। बल्कि भारत की मिट्टी से निकली हुई संस्कृति का हिस्सा है, और इस संस्कृति से नाता नहीं तोड़ा जा सकता। ये कुछ प्रश्न ऐसे हैं जिन पर राजनीतिक दलों को, गृह मन्त्री जी को और प्रधान मन्त्री जी को भी स्पष्ट शब्दों में अपनी बात करनी चाहिये।

एक बड़ी बड़ी घटना हुई है, मैं उसका उल्लेख करना चाहता हूँ। हमारे डा० कर्ण सिंह पटना गये थे, मैं उन के भाषण के लिये उन्हें बधाई देना चाहता हूँ। लेकिन मुझे दुख है कि वहाँ यह बात कही गई कि छूआछूत यह हिन्दू धर्म का हिस्सा है। हम इस बात को मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं। छूआछूत एक पाप है, छूआछूत एक अभिशाप है, अस्पृश्यता एक कलंक है। जब तक यह कलंक हमारे माथे से नहीं मिटेगा हम दुनिया के सामने सर ऊँचा कर के खड़े नहीं हो सकते। और मैं नहीं समझता हिन्दू शास्त्र कहते हैं कि अस्पृश्यता चलनी चाहिये। अगर शास्त्रों की कोई ऐसी व्याख्या हुई है तो वह गलत व्याख्या हुई है, और हम उसे मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं। मैं एक कदम और आगे जा कर यह भी कहने के लिये तैयार हूँ कि कल अगर परमात्मा आ जाय और कहे कि छूआछूत मा-नों तो मैं ऐसे परमात्मा को मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं हूँ। मगर मैं जानता हूँ परमात्मा ऐसा नहीं कह सकता और जो परमात्मा के भक्त बनते हैं उनको भी ऐसी बात नहीं कहनी चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमने हरिजनों की और बनारसियों की स्थिति की जाँच के लिये श्री एलिया पेरीमल की अध्यक्षता में एक कमेटी बनायी थी। (व्यवधान)

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND (Chikodi): Only Hinduism recognises untouchability and no other religion in the world does it.

MR. SPEAKER : It is a good point that he is making. Do not spoil it.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : परिगणित जातियों और जन-जातियों की स्थिति पर विचार करने के लिये भारत सरकार ने एक कमेटी बनायी थी। श्री एलिया परीमल उसके अध्यक्ष थे। 26 जनवरी को, गुजरात के दिन वह रिपोर्ट राष्ट्रपति को समर्पित कर दी गयी। मगर उस रिपोर्ट ने अभी तक प्रकाश की रेखा नहीं देखी है। उस रिपोर्ट को सदन में क्यों नहीं रखा गया है, वह रिपोर्ट हमें क्यों नहीं दी गई? अगर सरकार उस पर विचार कर रही है तो रिपोर्ट को प्रकाशित कर के भी सरकार उस पर विचार कर सकती है। लेकिन आदिवासियों और हरिजनों की स्थिति के सम्बन्ध में हमें विचार करना होगा। मैं गृह मंत्री जी से कहूंगा कि एकीकरण का प्रश्न केवल हिन्दू मुसलमान को जोड़ने का ही प्रश्न नहीं है, उत्तर और दक्षिण में एकीकरण का भी प्रश्न है और जो हरिजन हैं, आदिवासी हैं उन्हें राष्ट्रीय जीवन में उनका महत्वपूर्ण स्थान देने का प्रश्न भी एकीकरण का प्रश्न है। राष्ट्रीय एकात्मता परिषद् की एक विशेष बैठक हरिजनों और जनजातियों के प्रश्नों पर विचार करने के लिये होनी चाहिये। समाज के इस वर्ग को हमें विश्वास दिलाना होगा, आचरण और कृति से, कि हम उन्हें बराबर का हकदार समझते हैं और उन्हें बराबर का स्थान देने के लिये तैयार हैं। इसके लिये अगर अंध विश्वास से लड़ना होगा तो हम लड़ेंगे। इसके लिये रूढ़िवाद के ऊपर वज्रपात करना आवश्यक होगा तो हम करेंगे।

यह तर्क का युग है, विज्ञान का युग है। आध्यात्मिकता की रक्षा करते हुए मानव और मानव के बीच में जो भेद की दीवारें खड़ी हैं उन को ढाना होगा, और इसके लिये एक

राष्ट्रीय अभियान की आवश्यकता है और इस अभियान का प्रारम्भ गृह मंत्री के द्वारा होना चाहिये। मगर गृह मंत्री चतुराई से चुप रहते हैं, बोलते हैं तो बहुत थोड़ा बोलते हैं और जब देश उनसे पहल की आशा करता है तो वह थोड़ा सा झिझकते हैं। यह झिझक छोड़ देना चाहिये और राष्ट्र के प्रति उन्हें अपने दायित्व का पालन करना चाहिये। जो राष्ट्रीय प्रश्न है उन प्रश्नों पर उन्हें सारे दलों का समर्थन मिलेगा। कम से कम हमारा समर्थन उन्हें मिलेगा यह हम विश्वास दिलाते हैं।

श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी (होशंगाबाद): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं गृह मन्त्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ, और समर्थन के साथ साथ मैं गृह मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान दो, तीन जो बहुत विशेष महत्व की बातें हैं, की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ।

पहली बात बोर्डर सेक्योरिटी फोर्स के सम्बन्ध में है। बोर्डर सेक्योरिटी फोर्स हमारी राष्ट्रीय सीमाओं के ऊपर रखी गई हैं और उन से यह आशा की जाती है कि वे उन सीमाओं की रक्षा करें। और वह रक्षा साधारण जीवन में भी की जानी है और जब देश के ऊपर विदेशों का हमला हो उस समय भी की जावे व, सीमाओं पर हमारे जवान डटे रहें। मगर उन को जो साज सज्जा दी गयी है, जो हथियार दिये गये हैं उन हथियारों से, जिस तरह से आज की फौजें सुसज्जित हैं ऐसी फौजों के हमलों की हमारी बोर्डर सेक्योरिटी फोर्स क्या रोक सकेंगी, किस हद तक अपनी सीमाओं पर डटी रहेगी इस के लिये कुछ थोड़े से उदाहरण हमारे सामने हैं। दूसरी बल्डवार में जाने की जरूरत नहीं है, अगर हम अरब-इजराइल के हमले की ओर देखें, चीन ने जो हमला किया था उसको देखें, पाकिस्तान के हमले को देखें तो हम को विदित होगा कि आज की फौजें जिस तरह से लैस हैं और जिस तरह से हमारे बोर्डर सेक्योरिटी फोर्स के सुसज्जित किया गया है

उस से वह देश की सीमाओं की रक्षा नहीं कर सकती। इसलिये मैं गृह मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ और उनसे विनम्र प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह बोर्डर सेक्योरिटी फोर्स को पूर्ण रूप से देश की सीमाओं की रक्षा करने के योग्य बनायें। उन्हें जिन चीजों की आवश्यकता हो वे उपलब्ध करायें।

दूसरी बात जो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ वह जुडिशियरी के बारे में है। आज जो हालत हो रही है, एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में बतलाया गया है कि इस समय देश में 3,56,830 मामले हाई कोर्टों में निर्णयों के लिये पड़े हैं और 5,38,700 मामले सुप्रीम कोर्ट में पड़े हुए हैं। अभी सदन में बोलते हुए श्रीमती इलापाल चौधरी ने कहा था कि जस्टिस डिलेड जस्टिस डिनाइड। मैं यह कहूँगा कि इन मामलों में जस्टिस डिलेड जस्टिस डिनाइड कहना बहुत कम है। इन मामलों में अनेक मामले ऐसे हैं जो 10, 12 साल के हैं और इन में जस्टिस डिनाइड नहीं बल्कि मैं कहूँगा कि जस्टिस डिलेड जस्टिस मर्डंड। इन मामलों को जल्दी निपटाने के लिये और न्याय के प्रति लोगों में आस्था पैदा करने के लिये आप ऐडिशनल जजेज नियुक्त करें, और एक नहीं अनेक करें। आप देखेंगे कि कलकत्ता और इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट्स ऐसे हैं जहाँ तीस तीस हजार मामले पड़े हुए हैं और एक एक जज के जिम्मे अगर एक हजार भी मामले किये जायें तो एक जज को मामलों को निपटाने में तीन वर्ष का समय लगेगा और तब तक नये मामले एरियस में हो जायेंगे और एरियस का कभी निपटारा नहीं होगा। इसलिये ऐडिशनल जजेज को नियुक्त करने की ओर ध्यान देना चाहिये और इन हाई कोर्टों में जितने ऐडिशनल जजेज की आवश्यकता हो उतने नियुक्त करें।

एक बात और है जिस की ओर मैं गृह मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान दिलाना चाहूँगा। और वह है सी० बी० ब्राई०। यह देहली पुलिस

एक्ट के अन्तर्गत काम करता है। इस की सीमा कुछ निर्धारित है। पर आज जैसी देश में परिस्थित पैदा हो रही है, प्रान्तों और केन्द्र में जो बातें हो रही हैं, उसमें हम को एक ऐसी संस्था चाहिये जो देश के किसी भी प्रान्त में कहीं पर कोई ऐसी बात हो तो उसकी जांच कर सके। आज जो सी० बी० ब्राई० की हालत है, उस को जब तक प्रान्त की सहमति न हो तब तक वह प्रान्त में जा कर के जांच पड़ताल नहीं कर सकती। इसके लिये गृह मंत्री का ध्यान ऐस्टीमेट्स कमिटी ने अपनी 78 वीं रिपोर्ट में पहले चैप्टर में पूरे विवरण के साथ आकर्षित किया है। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि वे उस विवरण को देखेंगे और जो मुभाव है उन को पूर्ण करने के लिये और जो कमियाँ आ गयी हैं आज की भी बदली हुई हालत में उन को पूरा करने के लिये वे कदम उठावेंगे।

एक बात जो मैं उन के ध्यान में दिलाना चाहता हूँ वह यह मामला है जिस कि वाजपेयी जी ने सदन में उठाया और उसके लिए मैं वाजपेयी जी का बहुत आभारी हूँ। उन्होंने सब बात कही लेकिन एक बात कहने में न जाने क्यों भिन्नक गये ? न जाने क्यों वह उस व्यक्ति की जिसने कि वह बात कही निन्दा करने में पता नहीं वाजपेयी जी क्यों रुक गये ? मैं अपनी ओर से व इस सारे सदन की ओर से ऐसे व्यक्ति की जिसने ऐसे भाव प्रदर्शित किये घोर निन्दा करता हूँ। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह सारा सदन सारा देश व राष्ट्र ऐसे आदमियों को पागल मानेगा। ऐसे आदमियों की किसी बात को वह कभी नहीं सुनेगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप ने जो मुझे थोड़ा सा समय दिया उसके लिए मैं आभारी हूँ। और अधिक न कह कर मैं फिर से गृह मंत्रालय की बजट डिमांड्स का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI P. M. SAYEED (Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands) : Last time,

[Shri P. M. Sayeed]

in respect of the Home Ministry's demands I was very much eager to speak but I was not the person to get the chance. The problems of Laccadive could not be placed before this august body at the time of the last Home Ministry's Demands. I stand to support the Home Ministry's Demands. In the history of our country the present Home Minister has faced such crucial and troublesome times. I think no other Home Minister has ever had the opportunity to face such difficult times. Perhaps some of my friends from the opposite are commenting on my own vernacular language, that I feel flattered. I am not at all flattering. It is a real and genuine feeling.

There are some hon. Members of this House who question even the superiority of the Central Home Ministry to the State Home Ministry. The other day--if I remember correctly--Mr. Dange was comparing a State Home Minister to Central Home Minister. Everybody knows that there is no comparison between the State Home Minister and Central Home Minister. He says and he claims that superiority comes to the State Home Minister because he happens to come in direct contact with the people--as if, the Minister at the Centre directly comes from America or from other countries. But he thinks like that. It is not so. The steps taken by the Home Minister definitely adds to the prestige and honour of this Government.

I may now turn to the debit side of the Home Minister. There is a certain impression and always it has been proved, whenever there is some sort of force or violence, the Government of India has a tendency to bend. That kind of attitude has been very much agitating in the minds of the self-respecting citizens of our country.

I have been here after the elections in 1967. I have been telling the Home Minister and this Government. You must tackle the problem from the very bottom and not this kind of patch-up business. About Laccadives we have been hearing so many things as if there are violations or the Naxalites are doing there the same thing as

they have done in Pulpully in Tellicherry. There was none police firing in the island and that was compared with the Naxalite activities in Kerala. How is it that this incident is given some colour?

You know, Mr. Speaker, the population of the Union territory of Laccadives is roughly about 30,000 and the area is roughly 11 sq. miles. The number of the Secretarial staff is about 1,200. In regard to these posts, the local population should have been given much more share. The very purpose of the development schemes should have been appreciated. There are limited jobs and an unlimited number of people to compete for them. What happens? The persons who are deputed or taken from the mainland have got their own relations and kith and kin to be appointed in the same area. They compete for these posts in order to retain their power and vested interests. What happens? The people from the local area are neglected. Whenever this kind of clash comes and with the population of the Laccadives being Muslim, automatically some sort of colour is given to unhappy incidents that take place. For example, take the case of giving a seat in the ship. Suppose unjustly a seat is allotted to somebody, and another man says: It is my turn and I must be given the first preference. Then that man is marked and not only marked for one time, but for the entire life. That kind of discontent prevails now in the minds of the population of the island. How is it that the Government of India is not able to get at the root of our problems? This kind of patch-up business is very bad. I am now very much convinced why the police verification reports, police reports, administrative reports and intelligence reports--everything comes to the Home Ministry. That reveals one story and all these people are joining together and sending the reports. As Shri Vajpayee said, what is the difficulty for the Government of India to understand the root of the problem? The Kerala Pradesh Jan Sangh passed a resolution to have a naval base there. What is the difficulty for the Government of India to have naval base in the island so that those people who are making all these nuisance can understand the real situation in the is-

land. But they do not hear. Secondly, when I, the elected representative from the island, say all these things, it is given some colour because I happen to be very much attached to my religion. I have faith and I am having some beard and because of that they suspect me. What more difficulties can I face? This is the whole trouble, Mr. Speaker. When I approach the Home Ministry, they will say: All right. We will look into the matter. The Home Minister should change this attitude of mind. This is really the crux of the problem in the island. The Home Minister has already repeated many a time in this House all the problems facing the country. We have Shiv Sena, Lachit Sena, etc. They are born out of economic problems. The very same problem is facing the island. Why don't you realise that? What steps have been taken by Government to solve the problems facing the island? They have taken no steps at all.

13 hrs.

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH (Mahasu): Start another *sena*.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED : As the hon. Member has said very correctly, perhaps we have to start another *sena*. This kind of thing is very bad.

I have been telling very often that the deputationists who have been deputed from Kerala should go back after completing three years. But there are still many of them who have been serving there for more than five years or six years, and they have created a vested interest there in those islands with an area of about 11 sq. miles and about 25,000 to 30,000 population. I am mentioning all these things so that if Government come to know of these things, they could take some steps.

No Cabinet Minister has visited these islands so far. I wonder whether any of the Ministers know how many islands are there. Instead, we have to spend Rs. 10,000 in order to send delegation after delegation to Delhi. This is happening because Government have not looked into our problems.

As my hon. friend Shri Atall Bihari Vajpayee was suggesting, why should a delegation from Parliament not visit those islands and see for themselves what is actually wrong and what the difficulties of the people of those islands are so that a remedy could be found and it could be implemented? What more can we suggest except this? Repeatedly we have been bringing these matters to the notice of the authorities, but nothing has happened. If anything happens in these islands, immediately a colour is given to it and the Home Ministry is satisfied with the report that it receives from the Kerala Government. I would, therefore, suggest that there must be a parliamentary delegation which should visit the Laccadive Islands so that the actual problems of the people could be understood and Government could take the necessary steps to resolve the problems immediately.

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member should try to conclude now.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED : Last time also I got very little time.

I would request you to give me some more time.

MR. SPEAKER : He may continue his speech after lunch.

13.02 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till
Fourteen of the Clock.*

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch
at five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

DEMANDS FOR GRANDS—Contd.

Ministry of Home Affairs—Contd.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I am very fortunate that you are in the Chair.....(Interruptions) It is a well-known fact that you are liberal to every-

[Shri P. M. Sayeed]

one and more so to me. I was speaking about the economic development of the islands. Very negligible amounts were earmarked in the past three Plans and the amounts actually spent were much less. Even the amounts sanctioned were not spent. In the Fourth Plan they have asked a substantial amount to be spent so that the only industry there, the fishing industry, can be developed to a greater extent. It is painful to note that only Rs. 1.96 crores or so was sanctioned by the Planning Commission. When we demanded an expert committee to be sent to the Laccadives to explore the possibility of setting up industries there, the hon. Home Minister said in the Laccadive advisory committee that the best industry for the islands was the fishing industry. It was decided in the Committee that whatever applications were pending in the island administration for pablo boats would be taken from the mainland and distributed to the people so that in future we could have our own boat building yard at Kavaratti. Nothing has been done in that direction.

We have two hospitals and some health centres. Fourteen posts of doctors had been sanctioned but only six had been filled; eight posts are still vacant and the Government is unable to send doctors to the islands. Doctors should be sent from the Centre. There are 326 new posts to be created under the Plan but I do not know how many will be locally recruited. In the past percentage local recruitment has been very meagre. Even for the class IV posts, people have been taken from the mainlands. I request Government to see that more and more employment opportunities are given to the local people, because as we all know, the root cause of many of the problems is the lack of employment opportunities.

It is a well known fact that sensitive areas like NEFA require greater attention. Many committees were appointed for NEFA, and the Ering Committee which is the latest has submitted its report on Panchyati Raj and other things. This committee has said that the five districts of NEFA should be connected by roads, and people's representa-

tives should be associated with local development works. The position is almost the same in the Laccadive islands also. The people's representatives there are not given sufficient importance. Firstly, they are all nominated. As you know, a nominated person owes his loyalty more to the officials concerned than to the people whom they represent. This kind of thing should stop immediately so that the real representatives of the people could be associated with the local development works and the administration. School buildings have not been made permanent and many of them are in huts. Similar is the case with the schools in the islands also. The Ering Committee has recommended that Hindi should be taught in the schools in NEFA. But that has not been implemented so far. One of the demands of the NEFA people is that the secretariat should be located in side NEFA. But these things are still to be done.

There is also a boundary dispute between Assam and NEFA. Of course, every State has got its own dispute with the neighbouring States. And unfortunately we just drag on without solving the disputes. I feel that the Home Ministry should take immediate steps so that these disputes do not drag on for an indefinite time but are solved quickly.

Another problem facing the NEFA people is the absence of essential commodities shops in the border areas. The result is that the people of NEFA are obliged to cross the border and go to Tibet. In the pre-Independence era this used to happen. But now also the same thing is happening. I request Government to see that the facility of these shops is given to the people so that they would not have to cross the border and go to Tibet.

I have already suggested that the officers who are deputed from the other parts of the country to work in the Union territories should not be continued there for more than three years. This is one of the problems faced by the NEFA people, and this problem is also faced by the people of the Laccadives and other Union territories. The problems of these Union territories are

always similar. Therefore, I feel that Government should give sufficient thought to this matter and evolve a national policy on this matter so that the problems of the Union territories, can be solved effectively. My suggestion is that there must be a common cadre for the Union territories, judicial, police as well as administrative. If that is done, then it would be easy to solve many of the problems facing these Union territories.

SHRI P. GOPALAN (Tellicherry) : I am speaking on the Demands of a Ministry whose main duty during the last two years was the toppling down of various non-Congress Governments in the States.

While speaking on this Ministry, it becomes necessary for me to make certain observations about the Centre-State relations, which has been referred to by many of my hon. friends who spoke before me. I wish to approach this problem from the background of a new tendency and a very dangerous tendency that is fast developing in our country, a tendency to build up a police State.

Before Independence, and up to 1947, despite the fact that freedom struggle was sweeping all over the country and a heroic struggle was going on against British imperialism, the British Government did not spend more than a crore of rupees over the police in this country. But since Independence, the expenditure has increased 30 times, as compared with the expenditure in 1947 when the British Government were in existence here.

Moreover, the State Governments are entrusted with the task of maintaining law and order. Yet, the Central Government has also started building up its own police force. Here comes the role of the Central Reserve Police. Last year, the total budgetary provision for the Central Reserve Police was of the order of Rs. 8 crores. But this year this has been increased to Rs. 15½ crores, which means that the expenditure on the Central Reserve Police is going to be increased almost twice during this year. This means that the Central Government are out to strengthen the Central Reserve Police with a definite view and a definite

programme. The role of the Central Reserve Police has been discussed in this House already.

I would like to point out that a dangerous element has been introduced in this country by the Home Minister by the strengthening of the Central Reserve Police. Today, the Home Minister has given a clarification regarding the deployment of the Central Reserve Police in the State. It has been reported in the press :

"In view of the recent objections raised by the Kerala and West Bengal Governments to the stationing of Central Reserve Police battalions in these States, the Home Ministry has made it clear that where it apprehends damage to Central Government property and the local police fails to give the necessary protection it would be left with no option but to deploy the Central Reserve Police without consultations with the State Government."

In this connection, I would like to ask one question of the Home Minister. He says that if the Central Government properties are not protected well by the State police or the State Government, the Central Government has got every authority and the right to deploy the Central Reserve Police. Suppose the State Government fails in its duty to protect even the institutions or properties of the State, what will he do then?

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : That is their business.

SHRI P. GOPALAN : In that case, will the Central Government sit with tight hands? This is what I would like to ask of the Home Minister. The State Government have got their own constitutional obligations to safeguard the property of the Centre. I cannot understand the meaning of making this distinction between Central Government property and the State Government property. All property, whether it is of the Central Government or of the State Government belongs to this country and to its people. So, every Government has the right

[Shri P. Gopalan]

and obligation to protect the property of the nation or the country. So, this distinction is cleverly made, and this has been done with a view to provoke the State Government, especially the non-Congress States. Here, much has been said; a big hue and cry has been raised that gheraos are going on in West Bengal and that Government was attacked by the Home Ministry for the so-called breakdown of law and order. But the electorate of West Bengal has rejected the so-called propaganda of this Home Ministry and it has returned the United Front with a thumping majority to power again. This propaganda has proved to be futile and then a new element has been introduced by the Home Ministry to protect the State Governments. I would like to ask one thing: on the eve of the 19th September strike, a full battalion of the Central Reserve Police was deployed in the State of Kerala without consulting the State Government, and the Chief Minister objected to it.

In this connection, incidentally, I wish to make an observation. Out of the Central Reserve Police force, a few men had escaped from Kerala and came back and joined their parent organisation of dacoits of the big jungles of Madhya Pradesh. This is very symbolic. I wanted to refer to this because this is most symbolic of the character and the nature of the organisation which is under the command of the Home Minister Mr. Chavan. Sir, this also is an organisation of the dacoits of Madhya Pradesh. This is to commit political dacoity by the State. Where the Central Government has given power, they want to usurp the power. Law and order is to be maintained and the authority of the State Governments cannot be questioned. They have the responsibility to maintain law and order, but the Central Government, by pushing through the backdoor of the Central Reserve Police, wants to usurp the rights which are, according to the Constitution, in the hands of the State Governments. I do not think that this is a good trend. This will lead to various types of repercussions. Sir, I wish to say that a day will come, or a time will come when the State police will have to

face the Central Reserve Police and then where will it lead to? It will lead to civil war in the States. That is my contention. So, the Central Government deliberately wants to introduce an element of civil war; that is deliberately, they have calculated with a firm purpose, and with a definite purpose they are doing this just to provoke the State Governments. This is the way in which they are going to solve the Centre-State relations. This means, the Home Ministry is building up a police State in this country and this police State will ultimately lead to the disintegration of the country. No State is going to tolerate it for any length of time. The will of the people is going to be substituted by force, and where the Congress has failed, you are sending the CRP; to compensate for the loss of the political power, the CRP is being strengthened. The Home Minister is utilising this Central Reserve Police and other Central forces to compensate for the political loss of the Congress party.

In this connection, I would like to say very clearly that the danger for parliamentary democracy comes from the ruling class at the Centre; they are forcing the people of the non-Congress States to go into a civil war, and there is a danger of civil war in the introduction of this Central Reserve Police. That is my contention. I would like to say it clearly.

The next point that I would like to make is about the Home Ministry's continued demands for more powers to deal with the so-called anti-national elements in the country. While replying to a Call Attention motion, the Home Minister has said that they want more powers to deal with the anti-nationalism elements. Anti-nationalism was found in the publication of an advertisement of Peking Radio. It was published in the Malayalam Weekly. But here anti-nationalism means what? I can understand the meaning of saying that when it is Peking Radio advertisement, it is anti-nationalism, but all the radios including the BBC, Voice of America and others are publishing the advertisements in various papers in the country. There, you cannot say it is anti-nationalism. And our party has been condemned as a party

of anti-nationalism. We do not want to have any good conduct certificate from The Home Ministry. I would like to say that our party has not stooped to such a position as to get a good conduct certificate for nationalism from the Congress party, from this Government of Birlas and Tatas.

Our party has full faith in the people and we will act accordingly.

I would like to make this charge deliberately here that some Congressmen are getting money from various agencies outside. A few days ago, the Home Minister gave a reply saying that one Mr. George Thomas of Kerala has received Rs. 16 lakhs during the last four years from various American agencies.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak) : People living in glass houses should not throw stones at others.

SHRI P. GOPALAN : You will be anxious to know who that George Thomas is. He is the deputy leader of the Congress Legislature Party in the Kerala Assembly. If they are getting money from outside, it is patriotic money. If Mr. George Thomas, the deputy leader of the Congress Party, gets money from outside, it is an honour and he is great patriot ! I want to know from the Home Minister whether any investigation or enquiry was made as to the source from which he is getting this money and how he is spending it. Is the Home Minister prepared to make a through investigation about it ?

I quite understand the patriotic indignation expressed by some PSP members when they brought that call-attention against that Malayalam weekly. But about a year ago, an incident was reported in the press. We had tabled a question to which the Home Minister replied, saying that from the HMS office in Bombay, controlled by one Ram Desai, two transmitters made in USA and Rs 15,000 worth of dollar bills were recovered by the police. The police was investigating it. I do not know what has happened to it, and whether this has been hushed up and if so, why. Where had the patriotism of the PSP evaporated when

this incident took place ? Why have they not denied this incident ? This sort of thing is happening in this country.

About two year ago, the Home Minister assured the House that a thorough investigation will be made about the activities of the CIA. I do not know what investigations have been made and why a report has not been submitted to the House.

Through out the length and breadth of the country, the CIA has penetrated its tentacles deep and this is known to everybody. Various institutions, including governmental ones, are in the firm grip of the CIA. There have been charges that even some ministers were influenced by the CIA. The Government has failed in its duty to find out what the CIA is doing. Recently a book was published- *CIA Who's Who*- containing more than a hundred names of CIA agents in this country, their addresses where they are employed, etc. I do not know why the Government is not so anxious to find out what they are doing here. They have been shouting so much about nationalism, patriotism, etc. But when it is a question of CIA or America, they cannot do anything. They are not prepared to do anything. They do not even enquire about the various activities of CIA in this country. The Asia Foundation has ceased to function in this Country.

From the very beginning there were complaints here about this Asia Foundation, that this Asia Foundation is a CIA institution. But the Home Ministry did not take into account those complaints and for full 18 years this Asia Foundation has been functioning in this country. It was only after the *New York Times*, an American paper, exposed this Asia Foundation that the Home Ministry came forward to do away with this institution in this country. Up till now they had no source to find out what they were doing and how they were acting inside the country. Their activities were not enquired into. I would like to say to the Home Minister that these things have to be gone into thoroughly to save the integrity of our country, to save the sovereignty of our country. The ex CIA agent Mr. John Smith had even said that the CIA

[Shri P. Gopalan]

had deeply penetrated among the high officials in the military also. Why the Government is prepared to investigate fully and thoroughly into the activities of the CIA in this country.

The Congress leaders and Ministers talk loudly about national intergration. But parochialism and tendencies of communalism are fast developing and growing in this country. In this connection, I would like to mention a particular incident. Shiv Sena has got a weekly named *Marmick*. For full one year this weekly was spitting fire and thunder against the South Indians. They wanted to kick out the South Indians from Bombay, from Maharashtra. After doing this for full one year they celebrated their anniversary and on that occasion they got the Home Minister of India, Shri Chavan, to bless them. Is not a shame? After spitting fire for a full year against the South Indians they got the Home Minister, Shri Chavan, to preside over the functions organised by the Shiv Sena. And, Sir, the Home Minister, Shri Chavan, is preaching about national Integration. How can he bring about emotional integration, how can he bring about emotional integration, how can he keep up the unity of the country...

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I think the hon. Member is completely misinformed. I would like to know which function organised by Shiv Sena I attended.

SHRI P. GOPALAN : The first anniversary of its weekly.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : No, Mr. Naik attended it. You are completely misinformed about it.

AN HON. MEMBER : Shri V. P. Naik attended it.

SHRI P. GOPALAN : Even if the Chief Minister of Maharashtra president over it, it is very serious matter.

There have been so many communal riots in Ranchi, in Nagpur, in Meerut, in Bangalore and many other parts of the coun-

try. Two forces are mainly responsible for this-- the RSS and the Jan Sangh. They have been openly propagating communal ideas and openly inciting Hindus against Muslims. But the Home Minister, the Government of India and the Congress people are taking them as democrats. Despite the fact that these communal organisations are working as fascist organisations in this country they are considered to be democratic organisations of democratic parties. Even Shrimati Subhadra Joshi clearly stated in Ranchi that during the riots there a section of Congressmen along with the Jan Sangh had been inciting the people, inciting the Hindus against the Muslims.

This has been clearly stated and even the name of Shri K.B. Sahay has been mentioned in this connection. So, I would like to know from the hon. Home Minister what firm steps he proposes to take to curb the communal tendencies that are fast developing in the country and to maintain the integrity and unity of this country.

SHRI ATAL BEHARI VAJPAYEE : He is going on talking about internal unity. Yet, his government is going to create a Muslim majority district in Kerala. Is that national integration?

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR (Quilon) : He is talking of something which he cannot understand ... (Interruptions)

SHRI P. GOPALAN : Lastly, I would like to make certain observations about our Law Minister, Shri Govinda Menon, who comes from our State. He always goes to our State.....

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal) : Where else can he go?

SHRI P. GOPALAN : Whenever he goes to his home State he will have secret conferences with officials, including police officials, and a conspiracy is hatched between the high police officials in Kerala, and the Law Minister with a view to discrediting the United Front Government in Kerala. As a part of this conspiracy, the police in the State are resorting to firing, lathi char-

ge etc. There have been allegations against the Kerala Governor, Shri Viswanathan. He contacted some leaders and Ministers belonging to the constituent parties of the United Front with a view to isolating the Communist Party (Marxist) from the Government. This was later exposed and he could not succeed in his attempt. So, even the Governor is being utilized by the Home Ministry to topple the government, to create division among the United Front parties. I would like to say that if the same policy is being pursued by the Home Minister there would not be any harmonious Centre-State relations in the country and ultimately this will lead to the division of the country. So, this would not be tolerated for such a long time. People will rise up and fight against the Central Government and their policies.

श्री मु० अ० खां (कामगंज) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप से एक दर्खास्त करना चाहता हूँ। पार्टीज की तरफ से आपको लिस्ट दी जाती है। वैसे आपको पूरा अधिकार है, जिसको चाहें बुलायें और जिसको न चाहें न बुलायें। लेकिन हमको उस वक्त तकलीफ होती है जबकि हमारा नम्बर चौथा या पांचवां होता है और 11 वें या 12 वें नम्बर वाले को आप बुला लेते हैं। आपको हमारे अधिकारों की हिफाजत करनी है लेकिन वह हो नहीं पाता है, आप उसमें फेल हो जाते हैं। (व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Your party time has been exhausted completely.

श्री मु० अ० खां : या तो फिर लिस्ट मांगना छोड़ दीजिए और जिसको आप चाहिए उसी को बुलाइये। लेकिन लिस्ट मांगने के बाद पांच नम्बर वाले को छोड़ कर 11 या 12 नम्बर वाले को बुलायें, यह हमारे अधिकारों की हिफाजत है याकि उसको काटना है। मेरा 6ठा नम्बर था लेकिन आपने 11 नम्बर पर पटेल साहब को बुला लिया। फिर लिस्ट को जरूरत ही क्या है ? ... (व्यवधान)

श्री रणधीर सिंह : मुझे भी सुन लीजिए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Will you please resume your seat ? I would request Shri Randhir Singh also to resume his seat. I will not permit any more discussion on this point.

श्री मु० अ० खां : क्या यह सही है जो आपने किया है ? 6 नं० पर मैं बैठा हुआ हूँ और 11 नं० पर आपने बुला लिया।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No, Please resume your seat.

श्री मु० अ० खां : मैं पूछता हूँ क्या यह सही है ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Whatever complaint he has, he may make it to the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.

SHRI M. A KHAN : It is not a matter to be taken up with the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : May I say this very clearly ? I have to see that the various regions, Centrally administered areas etc. are represented.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : मुझे एक प्रोटेस्ट करनी है, एक मिनट के लिये आप मुन नें। बात यह है कि मुझे आप से और स्पीकर साहब से प्रोटेस्ट करना है कि पिछले दो हफ्ते में हमारा काल एग्जेंशन आया हुआ है और वह एंडमिट भी हो चुका है

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is not the way to raise it.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : मैं नहीं बंदूंगा। किसान के साथ आप ज्यादाती कर रहे हैं। (व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This will not be permitted. Please resume your seat.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : पाकिस्तान की बात लेते हैं, मजदूरों की बात लेते हैं। किसान की बात आप क्यों नहीं लेते हैं। गल्ले की कीमतों के

[श्री रणधीर सिंह]

खिलाफ आज बड़े जोर का आन्दोलन है। हम नहीं बरदाश्त करेंगे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि हमारा काल अटेंशन कब आयेगा। किसान के साथ आप ज्यादानी करते हैं। और मैं प्रोटेस्ट कर के बाहर जाता हूँ, आप हमारी बात नहीं सुनते हैं।

14. 41 hrs

(माननीय सदस्य श्री रणधीर सिंह,
सदन त्याग कर चले गये)

श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो लोक सभा की कार्य सूची सदस्यों के पास जाती है अगर उसमें कोई कालिग अटेंशन छप कर चला जाय कि यह आने वाला है, अथवा यह कालिग अटेंशन लिया जायगा उस को एक बार हटा दिया जाय और दूसरी तारीख के लिये चला जाय कि फलां तारीख को लिया जायगा, फिर हटा दिया जाय और तीसरी बार आगे के लिये चला जाय, तो यह बात माननीय रणधीर सिंह की सही है क्योंकि वह किसानों के गल्ले के मूल्य से संबंधित चीज है। तो आर्डर पेपर पर दो बार छप चुका है लेकिन वह मसला बराबर टलता जा रहा है। आप व्यवस्था दीजिये कि ऐसे मामले में लोक सभा की क्या परम्परा है ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The alteration was made with the concurrence of the House, if I remember correctly.

श्री मु० अ० खाँ : आपने मेरी बात का जवाब नहीं दिया। हमारी पार्टी से जो लिस्ट आती है अगर उसके मुताबिक नहीं बुलाना है तो फिर पार्टी से लिस्ट मंगाने की जरूरत ही नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have got a long list. I am not going to call anyone. I will see that every State and every Cen-

trally-administered area is represented in this debate as far as possible.

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव (बारामती) : जो भी लिस्ट दी हो तो आप को उसमें से बुलाना है या क्या करना है यह अधिकार तो आप को है न ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is all right.

SHRI PAOKAI HAOKIP (Outer Manipur) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I consider myself to be very fortunate because whenever I speak you are in the Chair. I am afraid, my time is so limited again this time and I would not be able to express all that I would like to; so, I would try to touch on some points which I consider important.

I rise to support the report on the achievements in Manipur in the last year by Shri Chavan but I am very sad to say that the problem, which has been created in Manipur and which has been continuing since the movement of the Naga hostiles, has not yet been solved. The situation is so bad that in the midst of such a situation the people in Outer Manipur and of Manipur as a whole have been struggling to participate in the affairs of the nation. With all their humble efforts they have not been able to take part fully in the building of the nation.

How have they not been able to participate fully ? The reason is very simple and that is that Manipur, being situated in the north-east frontier part of the country, since its merger with the Union, has been cut off from the main Indian society. For all these years, no railway line has been laid—what to speak of air transport—and the condition is all the same. So, for lack of communications, Manipur has all along been ostracised from the society.

This time, again, I am pained to say that the hon. Railway Minister who is very much sympathetic to the lot of the Manipur people has not proposed to construct any railway line. I hope he will not forget the condition of Manipur and he

will do his best to put up a railway line in the near future.

Then, since the inception of Naga Hostile movement, the Government has been thinking of protecting the lives of the innocent people, the tribal people, of Manipur. In this regard, the hon. Home Minister has introduced, what they call, an organisation of the Home Guards. This force has been functioning for the last many years. But the functioning of this force has not been very satisfactory. Why has this not been functioning satisfactorily? The organisation of this force has not been done with adequate speed at the places more concerned. The authorities with poor provision have been slowing the organisation at the places the people like. Thus, the demand of the people for the benefit of such an organisation in different Vulnerable parts in the hill area has not yet been met adequately. In this way, the interests of the people, in such organisation seems not to have been taken into fullest account. This is one of the reasons why this force has not been very much successful in fighting the hostiles. If the interests of the people, the representatives of the people, the important public leaders, are taken into account and they are mutually consulted for setting up an organisation, I think, it will become very effective.

In this connection, I would request the hon. Home Minister that in order to protect the lives of the people, the tribal people, an organisation of mobile force should be set up in mutual consultation with the representatives of the people so that the life of the people can be safe to a great extent.

Thirdly, since I belong to Outer Manipur, I would like to point the difficulty...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please conclude now.

SHRI PAOKAI HOOKIP : I am concluding.

My long-standing grievance is this. Outer Manipur has reserved seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, but very unfortunately, a part of the valley

of Manipur is included in this. I asked the hon. Home Minister on what basis was this done, and I was told that this has been done on the basis of population. I do not understand how this can be done on the basis of population. While the Constitution provides that the interests of the minorities, backward classes and tribal people should be adequately protected, how can this be done on the basis of population? If this has been done on that basis, I would like to say that the interests of backward classes and minorities will not be adequately protected. I will, therefore, humbly submit that this portion of the valley which is included in Outer Manipur may be immediately withdrawn, so that the interests of the tribal people and those of the plains are safeguarded.

My third point is.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am sorry, you have to conclude. I am hard pressed for time. Already the time has been extended. I should have called the Minister at 3.00. There is one more member on this side who has to speak. Please conclude.

SHRI PAOKAI HOOKIP : My third point is this. In 1964, an agreement between the Government of India and the Nagas was entered into, and by that agreement three sub-divisions of Manipur were included in the area which is declared to be under ceasefire. Taking advantage of the ceasefire, the hostile Nagas are doing whatever they like; they are playing like rats when the cat is away. So, the people in these three sub-divisions are very much tortured and harassed daily...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You will have to conclude. I have given you more than 12 minutes. Please resume your seat. My sympathies are with you. I cannot help. There is no time.

SHRI PAOKAI HOOKIP : I will conclude by saying that these three sub-divisions, which have been included in the ceasefire agreement, should be withdrawn immediately in the interest of the people there.

DR. M. SANTOSHAM (Tiruchendur) : I have the misfortune of having the floor when you are in a hurry because the Home Minister has to reply. Therefore, I would like to commence by reminding you that I have at least 15 minutes' time..

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You will get your party time.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi) : 17 minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : 15 minutes.

DR. M. SANTOSHAM : The Home Ministry has been always handling a very important responsibility, and because of the changing political scene in recent times, the responsibility of the Home Ministry becomes all the more significant and vital. Therefore, the need of the hour is that the Home Ministry should be really dynamic in its action. The changing political scene has created an impression in the minds of the people that, if the Home Ministry is, as it has been hitherto, going to be undynamic in future also, then the country is doomed to a disaster. We are, as it is, on the brink of disaster. Many members have already spoken about it. We are in the grip of three threatening disasters in this country. One is the instability of various Governments. Second is internal insecurity. Third is disunity inside the States and the chances of disintegration. These have resulted because of the political pattern that we have built up and it is necessary that not only the Home Ministry should become active and apply proper remedies in those particular places where these kinds of evils take place but also they should seek reform measures of longstanding nature so that the political pattern itself can change in such manner that and we do not get into the grip of these kinds of evils. The drama of floor crossing we have watched in this country with a degree of shame and certainly the world has watched it with horror. Governments have come and Governments have gone. The transient will O' the wisp Governments just make their appearance and in a few moments because of desertion of political partners or because of separation, we find them disappear. This has resulted

in a great deal of instability. It is not only in certain particular States where this has happened, this danger is existing. I think that such a danger is possible in practically every State in the country and also in the Central Government. We find that all is not very healthy in Delhi either. It will be a calamity of instability spreads and causes downfall of Governments in some states and in Delhi at the same time. So it is necessary to analyse the point as to what are the causes of this kind of floor-crossings and instable Governments. I would say that it is all because politics has been built in this country through these years in a pattern in which political affairs practically have become a commercial enterprise—At least very similar to a commercial enterprise. The first and foremost requirement for dabbling in politics when one wants to get into political power, the most important thing, happens to be a very large investment. Politics is like any other business; the political personality invests large amount of money, then he has his eyes on the turn over. When he has his eyes on the turn-over, he is always keen about what profit arises out of his political investment that he has made and this goes on to further investment after five years practically on the pattern of a commercial enterprise. If this kind of commercial enterprise is forced on political personalities and as a result of large investment and profit seeking if they are going to gain political power—great political power through which they can create monopolies a power by which they can create merchant princes just out of an order from their pen, the result is “Petty mind seeking mighty power.” I think the evil in the political pattern of this country is this “Petty minds seeking mighty power and” a remedy should be sought. Therefore, it is necessary that our election law should be changed. The enormous amount of money that people are called upon to spend in elections actually deletes for eligibility those candidates who can be very useful to the society and who can be very useful for the administration of this country. Real thinkers, real scholars and real servants of the people get eliminated out of the lists of candidates contesting elections. Therefore people have no other chance except to select those who can stand the strain of enormous

expenditure. If one has got elected, the first thing he does, the first political work he does, to make a statement regarding his expenditure and I am quite sure that most persons when they make these statements, they are compelled to make a statement which is really not honest. I do not know why we should still keep this hypocritical law. In the recent Nagercoil bye elections the limit that is normally prescribed for a Parliamentary election was exceeded 50 times. That was the total expenditure of the candidates who contested in that election. Therefore I would say that the election law should be revised once again so that election expenditure could be controlled and proper kind of people will have an opportunity to contest the election.

The second danger in this country is internal insecurity. (*Interruptions*) That will affect your party you will stand to suffer. No, we are one of those who sponsored the move that election expenses should be reduced. Rajaji said that candidates should not be put to the strain of taking the voters to the ballot box but the ballot box should be taken to the voters. I hope and trust that the new Election Commissioner will take proper measures to see that election expenditure is reduced substantially.

15 hrs.

Sir, I was speaking about internal insecurity. In recent times lawlessness has broken out in every State. We have not acted sufficiently dynamically, with the result that those who are indulging in lawlessness become heroes in those particular localities. To preach lawlessness becomes a profitable undertaking for them. This kind of hatred propaganda pays dividends in politics. By preaching hatred, a person becomes a hero overnight. If such a person is able to create discord among the people and violence then he becomes a double hero. Lawlessness becomes practically some politician's pastime.

It is necessary therefore that the Law Ministry should take a very serious notice of this situation. Hatred is preached and those who preach hatred become heroes; they get elected; they become Government themselves; and after this they still contin-

ue to nurture and nurse this class hatred and as a result the Naxalite outrages take place. We have not taken serious notice of these things. We have not taken serious action against these things. Apart from the class hatred, we have also got the linguistic hatred. We have got regional hatred. According to the convenience of politicians they go on preaching these various kinds of hatreds.

Every one in authority from every place has condemned the Shiv Sena. They have condemned only in words and not in deeds. They have not raised even a finger to put down such Senas. I would like to ask one question in this connection. If a person in favour merely condemns Shiv Sena in words only and does not do anything to put it down ruthlessly, is he not a hypocrite? Therefore, I would say, if the Government which has got power does not do anything to control such unruly movement on the part of a section of people, they should accept the charge that they are abettors in the crime. They become abettors to the arson, loot and murder which take place as a result of the activities of bodies like the Shiv Sena.

Sir, all this happens because of the linguistic hatred which has been preached by a group of people. It is time that it is put down ruthlessly.

Then I come to the question of religious minorities. It is said that the minorities are well protected in this country. They say, ours is a secular State. I would like to question that statement. I represent the cause of the Christian minorities here. I would like to make the charge that the Christian minorities are being discriminated against. If a scheduled caste individual gets converted to Christianity he does not get the usual concessions. But if the scheduled caste person gets converted from Christianity back to Hinduism, he gets back all the usual concessions. A scheduled caste person may become a Christian and then he may become a Hindu. If he gets converted to Hinduism once again he is entitled to all the concessions. There is a law which has been passed in Orissa. It is called Freedom of Religions Act. If it is law for

[Dr. M. Santosham]

freedom of religions, it should apply both ways. It should protect individuals from fraud and bribes inducing them to change from Hinduism into Christianity as well as from Christianity to Hinduism. But the Statute itself provides that when a man who is a Christian scheduled caste when gets converted back to Hinduism he gets all the benefits once again. It means that the Statute itself deliberately induces people in respect of reconversion from Christianity to Hinduism. Therefore this is discriminatory. All the concessions and benefits which he gets as a scheduled caste Hindu when he gets converted to Christianity he must continue to get.

Again, I would like to say a few words about the disunity and disintegration that are facing this country. Apart from the instability of the Governments in the various States, we find that inside the States that there has been a great deal of quarrelling. Originally when the States were made into linguistic States we thought that we converted the country into a scrambled egg. When we found that linguistic patriotism was exceeding nationalism, we found ourselves were in the sad predicament of not being in a position to unscramble the scrambled egg. Now we are going to have mashed egg because every State wants to be divided into numerous smaller States. Only the other day, Punjab and Haryana were formed out of one State. We are now going to pass a law making the hill tribes of Assam into a separate State. When that is going ahead, we see still Telengana nuisance. Just like this we go on. In this line there are so many uncooked things still in the boiling pot which will further disturb the Home Ministry. The country, as it were, is getting into dissipation. For all these things, the solution must be found by the Home Ministry and I personally feel that unity and uniformity can be secured in the country only by creating oneness of thinking. And oneness of thinking and oneness of expression can come only through a united, common, conversational medium, namely, language. It is essential, therefore, that we should now resolve that there should be only one language for the administration of the

whole country. If we are going to have two languages side by side, a great deal of disturbance and trouble will be created. We read only in today's morning paper that the Tamil Nadu Chief Minister has announced that there will be a Tamil Nadu Cadet Corps. Cadet Corps is part of our defence programme. If we are going to have a National Cadet Corps and a Tamil Nadu Cadet Corps, all because of language controversy, it is not much of a healthy sign for the nation. Therefore, I would implore and plead with the Home Minister to give permission to the Tamil Nadu Government to use English words of command by the National Cadet Corps in their area. After all, English has to exist side by side with Hindi according to our accepted decision and there should be no difficulty felt in giving permission to the Tamil Nadu Government to have English words of command for the National Cadet Corps.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Home Minister (*Interruptions*)

SHRI M. N. REDY (Nizamabad) : This is very unfair. The Speaker assured me time.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN (Basti) : I was also assured. (*Interruptions*) The Speaker had said I will be the last member to speak.

SHRI M. N. REDDY : How can you disallow me to speak when the Speaker had permitted me?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I know what you are going to speak. If I give you five minutes, what is the use?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप थोड़ा सा समय बढ़ा दीजिये। अगर तेलंगाना पर अलग से चर्चा नहीं हो रही है तो गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय पर चर्चा हो रही है। इस पर तो कम से कम बढ़ा के लोगों को बोलने का मौका मिले।

SHRI SWELL (Autonomous Districts) : Let us extend the time by 15 minutes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have already exceeded the time limit.

SHRI M. N. REDDY : Probably you do not have any idea of what happens in Telengana.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : The Speaker before leaving the House mentioned that Shri Sheo Narain will be the last speaker. Therefore, he is entitled to get his chance.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Normally I should not disclose this, but the Speaker has given some instructions. The entire time of this side is exhausted; therefore no more speaker from this side, but only from the Opposition. As I have already pointed out, I would have very much liked to give some time to Shri M. N. Reddy, but we have already exceeded the time...

SHRI M. N. REDDY : Kindly see the proceedings; the Speaker had assured me that he would give me time...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : All right, he may have ten minutes.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : Is this the way you are maintaining the standards of this House ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He will have five minutes. When the Home Minister is speaking for him, what can I do ?

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : It was the decision of the Chair, not of the Home Minister.

SHRI M. N. REDDY : I would like to register my protest at the outset, that Members do not seem to have any idea of the serious situation in Telengana and in spite of the assurance of the Speaker, you have not conceded my request

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have already conceded.

SHRI M. N. REDDY : ...I am very sorry about it.

I take this opportunity to refer to the serious situation that has arisen in Telengana,

and which has not been properly taken notice of by the Central Government. What has been done so far is nothing compared to the situation that is there. A bureaucratic approach has been made by the hon. Home Minister inasmuch as only a Central team consisting of some ICS officers has been set up as if they would solve the problem by going there. This means that the seriousness of the problem was not at all realised at the Centre. And if we rely on past experience, then I would say that they would realise only when it becomes too late in the day.

I would like to refer to the problem of Telengana and inform the hon. Members through you, sir, what the actual problem is. It is a problem of broken pledges and promises given at the time of the formation of the Andhra Pradesh State. The SRC had recommended that Telengana should be a separate State. After the publication of the report in October, 1955, it was the Andhras who had offered safeguards as a substitute, and on the basis of that the merger took place. I do not want to refer to the details of those safeguards, which were actually put forth by the Andhra leaders; a new concept of safeguards as the basis of merger was put forth by the Andhra leaders and it was later on endorsed by the then Home Minister Shri G. B. Pant on 16th February, 1956, that the Central Government would take care to see that such safeguards were implemented and that they would also give a statutory shape to those safeguards. I am not referring here to the failure of the Andhra Pradesh Government as such, but I am only referring to the failure of the Union Government and particularly the Home Minister.

In order to give shape to these safeguards, three actions were taken by the Home Ministry. One was a Presidential order issued on 1st February, 1958 under article 371 constituting a regional committee for that area to deal with certain subjects as enumerated in the order. Under clause 10 of that order this was what was provided. I wonder whether the Home Minister knows about it; in any case, I myself had occasion to refer to this when I met him personally. Clause 10 says : that over and above the

[Shri M. N. Reddy]

normal and constitutional powers of the Governor under the Constitution.

"The Governor shall have a special responsibility for securing the proper functioning of the regional committee in accordance with the provisions of this order".

That means that whatever safeguards were provided for in that order had to be implemented, and if there was any lapse or default, it was the function of the Governor, over and above his duties prescribed under the Constitution, to see that those safeguards were implemented. So, the Andhra Pradesh Governor has been vested with an additional power in so far as those safeguards are concerned. But the Governor never interfered in this matter; he never intervened and never tried to see whether they were being implemented or not, and he never tried to inform the Central Government of it.

The second lapse which was committed by the Home Ministry was this. Here was an order which was made in pursuance of a solemn promise made to the people of Telengana, by constituting a statutory body called the regional committee, but at the same time it nullified the entire effect of that measure in the Second Schedule to the same order. I would invite your attention to clause 164 (g) which says :

"The sittings of the Regional Committee shall be held in private and within the precincts of the Assembly".

It is exactly due to this undesirable and preposterous clause that the entire proceedings of the regional committee have been kept secret and confidential with the result that nothing could be published and nothing could be brought to the notice of the public or any other authority. I do not know how this diabolic measure was conceived negating the entire effect of the order. This should have been removed long ago when the regional committee could not function. And this was the order that was made by the Central Government.

Again, I would refer to Schedule 3 and clause 8 (a) which says that where there is a difference of opinion in the matter of implementation of the decisions of the regional committee, between the Council of Ministers and the regional committee, it is the duty of the Governor to give his decision on the disagreement and whatever decision he will give in such a situation will be binding on the Council of Ministers. But no Governor who has been sent there has taken notice of it so far or was aware of this provision or ever intervened in the matter. The Andhra Pradesh Government or the Andhra leaders might have had their own motives for not implementing the safeguards, but what about the Central Government? The Central Government or the Home Minister have no such motives in the matter. Therefore, I blame the Central Government and particularly the Home Minister for not ensuring the effective implementation of the safeguards. It is not a case of a small region. This region has a population of 15 millions, and therefore, it is a question of 15 million persons. I have been discussing this matter with many members and at the national level the leaders feel that if this demand is conceded or if anything is done to satisfy the demands raised, it would have a snowball effect. But I would submit that they are not understanding the problem. Shri Y. B. Chavan may think that it would have its own repercussion in Vidarbha or in Saurashtra or in North Mysore or elsewhere. But I would submit that the problems are not similar. In this case, statutory guarantees were given to a region as the basis of merger, and those guarantees have not been implemented. In the other areas, the problem is one of economic backwardness. But here something was given but not implemented.

I would refer to another statutory safeguard that was provided. The Public Employment (Requirement as to Residence) Act, 1957 was passed on the recommendations of the SRC as well as the Linguistic Minorities Commissioner. That Act has been passed as an exception to article 16 (3) as a transitory measure, in so far as it relates to Telengana. But during the last twelve years, it was not challenged because it was never implemented. The people from

the Andhra region did not experience any adverse effect due to that Act. But when it was thought that it would be implemented, the Andhra employees immediately went to the Supreme Court and the High Court, and the whole thing has been set aside. The decision that was given on the 28th of this month was a very profound decision, in no way less important than that in Golak Nath's case. I have got the decision of the Supreme Court here. The Supreme Court has once and for all decided that Parliament has no authority and is not competent to legislate in respect of a particular region; it can legislate in respect of an entire State but not a particular region. Therefore, now Parliament cannot do anything, although it has passed the Act on the 17th of this month extending it for a further period of five years. Therefore, what is to be done now has to be seen.

Unfortunately, the Supreme Court has struck down only sec. 3 of the Act. We would have been happier if the whole Act had been set aside, but they have not done so; because in that case, the previous Mulki rules, which were in force in Telengana area even after the integration of that area with Andhra in terms of sec. 120 of the S. R. Act would have continued, unless repealed or otherwise modified by this Parliament.

We have now this very serious problem to which I would like to rivet the attention of all the leaders of the Opposition as well as of Government. Here on account of this Act, the benefit we had in Telengana area under the Mulki rules was gone because the Mulki Rules were repealed under sec. 2. But Section 2 is not struck down.

What has happened? Due to the enactment of Parliament, whatever rights we had under the Mulki Rules were taken away. Now this enactment has been held to be *ultra vires* the Constitution. The Supreme Court itself made certain observations, as reported in AIR 1963, p. 222, from which I would quote a few sentences. As a result of the Reorganisation Act, there was integration of various regions with other regions. They have recognised that particular laws, particular problems of a parti-

cular region integrated with advanced States should be taken into account. They have conceded the need to have different kind of legislation in order to bring them on par with the advanced States. They have said :

"The second ground on which the impugned Act and rules are attacked as offending art. 14 is that after the merger of the PEPSU in the State of Punjab under the said S. R. Act, they continued in force in territories of the erstwhile PEPSU Union, but they have no application in the other parts of the State of Punjab and this, it is said, is a sure ground of discrimination. We see no substance in this objection. Prior to the States Reorganisation Act, 1956, the PEPSU Union and the State of Punjab were two different States. The legislative authorities functioning in the two States were different. Prior to integration, there could be no question of discrimination under art 14 because that can arise only with reference to the law passed by the same authority. And if after reorganisation of the States and integration of the PEPSU Union in the State of Punjab different laws apply to different parts of the State, that is due to historical reasons, and that has always been recognised as proper placing of classification under art. 14".

What has happened is that this Parliament has repealed an Act which was already there, which gave sufficient protection to the Telengana people. On account of this enactment, those rules were gone. Now this enactment when it was intended to be implemented, has been struck down. The result is a serious situation, a stalemate with very serious legal implications flowing from the latest judgment.

I suggest two things here. We should see what can be done under the Constitution. An autonomous region, on the lines of what has been done in Assam, has to be thought of. Secondly, the scope of the Reserved or Scheduled areas under arts. 339, 341 and 342 could be suitably amended. I know they relate to Scheduled Tribes. But they

[Shri M. N. Reddy]

can be suitably amended, with an eye on the future, and this area could be brought within the ambit of those provisions for the purpose of giving special protection. These things have to be explored.

Sec. 115 (5) of the S. R. Act envisages an advisory committee as a transitory measure. To ensure that all the services which are integrated with the other States, common gradation list, a common seniority list was envisaged and had to be prepared within a year or two. For thirteen years, 16,000 employees were affected in Telengana. You will be surprised to know sir, that nothing was done. That was thought of as a transitory measure, for a year or two and in any case not more than three years. Again the same advisory committee is now supposed to go to Andhra. In the meanwhile, how many have died or retired or have left service in disgust? Non-gazetted Andhra tahsildars could become collectors while gazetted deputy collectors remain the same and retire as such. Therefore, advisory committees are not going to help. The Home Minister has to take personal interest in the matter and he should visit the State not only as the Home Minister but also as a senior Congress leader because that State also is under the Congress rule. He should take a decision as a statesman, not as a politician. If he takes any other view, he cannot solve the problem. There was one Mr. Prasad who was Home Secretary for a brief period. There are serious complaints from the Telengana employees that during his home secretaryship he has undone what was done by his predecessors. This aspect should be considered by the Home Minister. All the cases which were dealt with by Mr. Prasad should be reviewed so that there will be no scope for any suspicion or doubt. The Telengana agitation people had given an ultimatum that if by 9 April the problem is not solved they would launch direct action in the shape of civil disobedience, self-government at village, taluk and district level, non-payment of taxes and so on and so forth. It is an unprecedented movement in our country. I can personally vouchsafe for it because there are no leaders in it. The leaders have come in very recently. It

was started by the masses, by the students. The organised leadership of all the parties is completely isolated. The leaders had then to echo the sentiment of the masses; otherwise they cannot exist in the districts. It should be viewed from that perspective. The bureaucratic approach of sending a few officers is not going to solve the problem. All the Opposition parties have sent their representatives to Telengana; they are aware of the situation and they are taking more interest but what has been done on behalf of the ruling Congress Party? They should not think of personalities or prestige if they do not want the movement to have a snow-balling effect and if they are serious about integration. It should be solved with the statesmanship it requires. Personalities should not come in the way because it is the future of the State that is of far more importance than anything else. Therefore, I make this request to you, Mr. Speaker, to constitute a committee of leaders of the all parties to go there and let us know what is happening. Let us not depend upon the reports of the State Government or the Central Intelligence agency. It is a crisis of confidence. People have no confidence in the State Government and it is against them there are these complaints. So, those who come should do as third parties with all magnanimity and with a desire to understand the problems and solve them and they should take responsibility on themselves to implement the safeguards because we know what happened to the safeguards given over a period of time. What happens after 1972 is also a factor to be reckoned with. Therefore, I suggest that the Leaders of the Opposition parties should also be involved in this to inspire confidence in the people that whatever injustice done to them would not be repeated. Not only justice should be done but something more should be done by the State Government and also by the Central Government; they should understand that all the parties are viewing the matter with the fullest sympathy. This should be brought to the notice of the people of the State. Delay in action would certainly result in disintegration to which you are all against. So, when you consider Telengana, Mr. Home Minister, do not consider what would happen in Vidarbha or Saurashtra. You confine yourself to the problem of

Telengana and you will be able to solve it. If you bring in other regions and personalities, then you will not be able to solve it because you will not be able to exercise a dispassionate and disinterested judgment in the matter. Therefore, I appeal to you that you should visit the place or you may send some responsible leaders to know what is the problem. Not only political leaders but all others who are associated with the agitation or who are interested in the welfare of the State should be called and consulted as to how to proceed with it.

15.29 hrs.

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]

I would only like to quote one sentence from a great leader. Some members said this morning that it is after all a movement which was started by a few persons, a handful of persons. I would only bring to the notice of the Home Minister and the House what a veteran Congressman, who is more than 80 years, who is like Rajagopalachari to Telengana, an elder statesman, who has nothing to seek, no axe to grind, who has no ambition even if something happens to the State, has said recently, a few days ago, especially when it has been pointed out that this movement is started only by some vested interests, or a handful of people. He said : I quote from the statement of Mr. K. V. Ranga Reddy :

"It is wrong to say that only a handful of people in Telengana are agitating for separation. The fact is that excepting a handful of Telengani-ites attached to the apron-strings of the Government, all others in Telengana are bestirring themselves for separation : and this must be realised."

So, it is a very, very serious problem. The press also is full of this news. In the papers from Hyderabad, except the Telengana agitation, there is nothing. This morning only I even showed some of these papers to Shri Vajpayee. In the Delhi press, we find something somewhere; this is giving a very distorted picture in Delhi of what is happening in Telengana. Therefore, some

senior Congress MPs should go there; they could have visited those places already. But you have not sent anybody to see what is going on there, because it has been the habit of the Central Government to tackle the problem when it becomes too late. In fact, you are forcing the issue by your inactions inertia and apathy. You do not want to displease persons, personalities, politicians and all that. If you go into the politics of this issue, it would never be solved, and ultimately you have to take a decision against your own conscience and pleasure. Therefore, I once again request the Home Minister to view this matter with the gravest concern and see that something is done before it becomes too late.

श्री शिव नारायण (बस्ती): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं भगवान को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आप कुर्सी पर लौट आये और आपकी मौजूदगी में मुझे बोलने का अवसर मिला।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि गत साधारण निर्वाचन के बाद से जब से विभिन्न राज्यों में विरोध दलों की सरकारें बनी हैं, गृह मंत्रालय की समस्याएँ बढ़ गई हैं—राज्य और केन्द्र का क्या सम्बन्ध हो, यह प्रश्न भी खड़ा हो गया है। इस पर नये सिरे से विचार करने की ज़रूरत है। यह बड़ा गम्भीर प्रश्न है। आप उस स्थान पर बैठे हैं—जहाँ सरदार पटेल बैठते थे, जहाँ पं० गोविन्द वल्लभ पंत बैठते थे। उन का नाम आज इतिहास में अमर हो गया है। मैं आज गृह मंत्री श्री चव्हाण से अपील करना चाहता हूँ कि उन महान नेताओं की तरह से इस आसन पर बैठ कर आप देश के शासन को मजबूती के साथ हँडल करो।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, कुछ राज्य सरकारों के हक से लगता है कि वह केन्द्र को कमजोर करने पर तुली हैं। यह खतरनाक हक है। केन्द्र सरकार को ऐसे राजनीतिक हथकण्डों का जवाब देना चाहिये। अगर आप ढीले रहे तो इस देश की खेरियत नहीं। आप के पास होम

[श्री शिव नारायण]

मिनिस्ट्री के अफसरों की फाइलें आती हैं, लेकिन मैं गांव गांव में घूमता हूं, सड़कों पर घूमता हूं, आज सारा देश आपकी तरफ घ्रांख लगाये हुए है, अगर आप ढीले पड़े तो इस देश की खैरियत नहीं। हमारे दुश्मनों की निगाह हमारे देश की तरफ लगी हुई है, पाकिस्तान का नमूना आपके सामने है, चीन का नमूना आपके सामने है, रूस का नमूना आपके सामने है। इस वक्त हम खतरे से बाहर नहीं हैं। अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके द्वारा इस सरकार को सावधान करना चाहता हूँ—आज तेलंगाना में क्या हो रहा है। ये वामपन्थियों के बोए हुए बीज हैं—यह गलत बात नहीं है। इस लिये आपको इस समस्या को बड़ी गम्भीरता के साथ लेना होगा।

तीसरी बात—गृह मंत्रालय को साम्प्रदायिक और राष्ट्र विरोधी तत्वों के विरुद्ध तात्कालिक कार्यवाही करनी चाहिये आपने कानून तो बहुत बटोर लिये हैं, अब उन कानूनों को लागू करना चाहिये। एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को टाइटन करो। मुझ से पहले जो कम्युनिस्ट मैम्बर बोले—उन्होंने जिस भाषा का इस्तेमाल किया भारतीय संस्कृति का उन को कितना ज्ञान है, उन के भाषाण से जाहिर होता था। इस देश के साथ उन का कितना सम्बन्ध है—उनकी भाषा से जाहिर होता था। वास्तव में इस देश के साथ उन का कोई वास्ता नहीं है। जब 1967 में बंगाल का भूगड़ा पैदा हुआ था, मैंने श्री अजयमुखर्जी को इस हाउस के अन्दर गालियां नहीं दी थीं। तब मैंने कहा था—अगर मैं बंगाल में होता तो I would have given a long rope to Mr. Ajoy Mukerjee and he would have hanged himself by his own rope. उस समय 18 दिसम्बर के पहले आपने भी गलती की थी—होम मिनिस्टर साहब। धर्मवीर ने भी गलती की

थी, वरना वह मामला आन-दी-फ्लोर डिसाइड होता।

मैं गृह मंत्री जी का ध्यान भाषा की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ। इस देश की कोई भाषा नहीं है—हमारा विदेशों में कितना अपमान होता है। श्रीमती विजय लक्ष्मी पंडित से बड़ा लीडर हमारे यहां कोई नहीं रहा है। वह यू०एन०ओ० की प्रेजिडेंट रही हैं। जब वह रूस गईं और अपनी भाषा में नहीं बोल पाईं तो वहां के लीडरों ने उन से मिलने से इंकार कर दिया था। मैं यह बात इस लिये कोट कर रहा हूँ कि भाषा के नाम पर हमारा हिन्दुस्तान कितना बिखर गया है। मैं अध्यक्ष महोदय, हर हिन्दू, मुसलमान, सिख, ईसाई से कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश में एक भाषा बोलो—चाहे उर्दू बोलो, संस्कृत बोलो, चाहे जो बोलो.... (सवधान)अपनी एक भारतीय भाषा को अपनाओ, एक लिंक भाषा को अपनाओ। मैं त्रिगुण सेन साहब को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ—जब उन्होंने कहा था कि इस देश में प्रत्येक आदमी अपनी मातृभाषा में एम० ए० तक पढ़ सकता है। मैं उस एक शिक्षा मंत्री को बधाई देना हूँ, भागवतभा आज़ाद को भी बधाई देता हूँ, उन्होंने भाषा के प्रश्न पर एक महत्वपूर्ण कदम उठाया।

गृह मंत्रालय की राष्ट्रीय एकता समिति की सफारिशों को लागू करना चाहिये।

“कहता बहुत मिले, गहता मिले न कोय।”

मैं हर पार्टी से प्रार्थना करता हूँ, जनसंघ, स्वतन्त्र पार्टी, कम्युनिस्ट सब से कहना हूँ कि जब आप इन्टीग्रेशन कमेटी में थे, उस समय क्या सोच रहे थे। जिस हिन्दुस्तान को महात्मा गांधी ने बिना खून—खराबे के, बिना एटम—बम के, बिना पिस्तौल के आज़ाद कराया, 1942 में उन्होंने नारा दिया—क्विट इण्डिया, डू और डाई—मैं चव्हाण साहब से अपील करना चाहता हूँ कि उस रेजोल्यूशन

को मत भूलो, इस देश को एक सूत्र में बांधने के लिये उस को आधार मानो—

“मेरी नाक कटी तो कटी, पर अपनी नाक बचा लेना।” सुपर्णखा ने ये शब्द रावण को कहे थे और रावण जैसा पंडित उस को नहीं समझ पाया। मैं तमाम पार्टियों के लीडरों से और होम मिनिस्टर साहब से अपील करना चाहता हूँ कि देश की नाक न कटने पाये।

आखरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ—बड़ी गम्भीर समस्या है—हमारे डा० कर्ण सिंह बड़े विद्वान हैं, जब वह विश्वधर्म हिन्दू सम्मेलन का उद्घाटन करने पटना गये—अछूतों के उद्धार के लिये जो शब्द आपने वहाँ पर कहे वे सराहनीय हैं। राजा कर्ण सिंह, उनको मैं राजा कहता हूँ, वह धर्म रक्षक हैं, संस्कृत के पंडित हैं, उनसे बड़ा कोई पंडित नहीं है, उन्होंने पटना में जाकर धर्म सम्मेलन में कहा कि छुआछूत को समाप्त करो। उन्होंने बड़ी जिम्मेदारी की बात कही है। छुआछूत को समाप्त करने का काम राजा ही कर सकता है, कोई गरीब नहीं कर सकता है। ऊपर से ही इस चीज को चलना चाहिए। तो जब उन्होंने इस बात को कहा तब हमारे स्वामी शंकराचार्य जिनका नाम तो है शंकराचार्य लेकिन जो उन्होंने काम किया वह है छोटेचार्य जी का। मैं वाजपेयी जी को भी धन्यवाद देता हूँ वे एक पंडित की हैसियत से यहाँ पर बोले, जनसभ के प्रेसिडेंट की हैसियत से बोले और उन्होंने बहुत ठीक बात कही। जो भी कोई सही बात कहेगा, मैं उसका साथी हूँ। मैं इमानदारी के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि शंकराचार्य जी ने न केवल हमारी बल्कि सारे इस देश की नाक कटाई है। आज हरिजन समुदाय को उस पर बहुत दुःख है। मैं अध्यक्ष महोदय से इस पर दो घंटे की चर्चा की मांग करता हूँ। अगर अध्यक्ष महोदय की अनुकम्पा हो जाये तो यहाँ पर दूध का दूध और पानी का पानी हो

जाये।... (व्यवधान).... अब मैं धर्म की बात छोड़ता हूँ।

आखिर मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ कि मेहरबानी करके, आपने जो यू० पी० की पुलिस बंगाल भेजी है उसे वापिस बुला लीजिए। उम दिन प्रो० बरआ साहब ने बड़ा अपमान किया और कहा कि यू० पी० की पुलिस बड़ी निकम्मी है। उस पुलिस में हमारे बेटे और आपके बेटे ही हैं। क्या वे सब निकम्मे हो गए? हमने आपको जवाहरलाल नेहरू—दिया, लाल बहादुर शास्त्री दिया और श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी दिया। आज ये हमको कहते हैं कि निराम्मे हैं। आज भी हमारा जो चीफ मिनिस्टर है वह हिन्दुस्तान में सबसे सीनियर लीडर है, वह बेचलर है। उन्होंने यू० पी० में उर्दू, अंग्रेजी, हिन्दी और संस्कृत, इन चारों भाषाओं को पढ़ने के लिए एलाऊ किया है। शपथ लेने के सम्बन्ध में जो बात हुई वह एक दुःखद बात है, हम उसपर दुःख प्रकट करना चाहते हैं। यहाँ पर जब उस दिन चर्चा हो रही थी तो हम उसपर बोलना चाहते थे लेकिन कहने की इजाजत नहीं मिल पाई। मैं उर्दू भी जानता हूँ :

न पेमां शिकन हूँ न गद्दार हूँ हम,
वतन परबरी के खतावार हूँ हम।

मैं वह वह शेर पर पड़ सकता हूँ जिनको मुल्ला लोग भी नहीं समझ सकते हैं। उर्दू भाषा सभी लोगों की है। हिन्दू, मुस्लिम, सिख, ईसाई, सभी की यह भाषा है। कश्मीर से लेकर कन्या कुमारी तक, सभी जगह फेली हुई है।

अन्त में मैं अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने आज मेरी नाक रख ली। मैं होम मिनिस्टर को भी बधाई देता हूँ और चाहता हूँ कि वे मजबूती के साथ इस देश की रक्षा करें। इस मुल्क की हिफाजत आप के ऊपर है।

श्री एस० एम० जोशी (पूना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कबल इसके कि गृह मन्त्री अपना भाषण शुरू करें, एक चीज की तरफ मैं उनका ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ। मैं समझता हूँ कि गृह मन्त्री और उनकी हुकूमत चाहती है कि मालिक और मजदूर, एम्प्लॉई और एम्प्लायर, के बीच में अच्छा ताल्लुक रहे। मेरी राय में तो जो कुछ हुआ है उससे यह साबित होता है कि जो यूनियन्स आपने डि-रिक्ग्नाईज की हैं, जिन यूनियन्स की रिकग्निशन को आपने वापिस ले लिया है, उन पर दोबारा विचार करने का समय आ गया है। अब आपने जो पालिसी सिम्पेयी की या लीनियन्सी की रखी है वह भी जल्द से जल्द कार्यान्वित हो, इस बात की भी बहुत जरूरत है। यह भी एक रियलिटी है कि जो यूनियन्स हैं उनके पीछे मजदूर हैं। इसलिए इसके बारे में अगर नीति को साफ किया जाये तो बहुत ही अच्छा होगा।

अन्त में एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली में जो कुछ पुलिस ने किया था—उसको चाहे स्ट्राइक कहिए या जो भी कहिए, उसके सिलसिले में आपने बहुत से लोगों को सस्पेन्ड कर रखा है। उन लोगों को और उनके परिवारों को आज उससे बड़ी परेशानी और चिन्ता है। मैं समझता हूँ आप को भी उनके लिए थोड़ी सी चिन्ता होनी चाहिए। उन लोगों को बहाल करने के लिए अब आपको कोई न कोई कदम जरूर उठाना चाहिए। यह मेरी आपसे प्रार्थना है, हालांकि मेरा उनसे कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है।

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank this hon. House for debating these Demands for more than nine hours spread over three days. The debate started with a very serious speech by the hon. Member, Shri Lobo Prabhu, and ended on a very lively note.

MR. SPEAKER : The tension must be removed.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Sir, I do not propose to go into every small detailed criticism that was levelled against the Home Ministry but would take a general review of some of the points that were made by hon. Members and leave the details to be examined further by me so that I can communicate, if necessary, about those particular points to the hon. Members who made them.

When I say that I would like to take a review of the last one year, I do not propose to confine myself only to what happened in the last one year only. Unless we take a review of a longer period, it will be very difficult to see the real perspective of things that we have to take into account in future.

The year that we passed through has been a very eventful year in which very significant things had happened which are going to have their bearing on future events as well. I know, in this last year many powerful forces were at work in our country. If I can repeat what other hon. Members said, we are passing through a very difficult phase of our history. Some of these powerful forces are very welcome. They are forcing and ensuring change in the country but there also some forces which are threatening to be dangerous to the country.

If we just take for illustration what happened in the mid-term elections, there was certainly one very good thing in this. With all the defects of instability and uncertainty that we are facing in the country, one guarantee that offers itself as a result of these elections is that the people in this country are very much certain of themselves. They have given their verdict and showed that the democratic processes in this country have come to stay.

But, at the same time, even during the very process of these mid-term elections, certain things have been happening which are pointing towards very unhealthy things in our social, political and economic

life. As we are all aware, in some of the States the poorer sections of society were prevented from going and exercising their right to vote. It merely throws a floodlight over some of the weaknesses in our whole body politic. At the same time some of the divisive forces, which have asserted themselves in our life, like communalism and regionalism are showing us the dangers that we are likely to face in the years to come. I just took as an illustration a very important event in our national life, that of the mid-term elections, which is pointing towards the forces of strength and also the forces of weakness.

These forces are, in a way, a challenge and we have to see exactly as to how we propose to deal with these threats that are facing us. I would like to explain the underlying philosophy or the considerations which influence our policies and direct us to go in a particular direction.

I would like to take event after event, questions after questions, if I can. First of all, I would like to point out that during the last year, we had to deal with the problem of running the administration under President's Rule in nearly five States, to begin with Haryana, followed by West Bengal, Bihar, U. P. and Punjab. I must say that the President's Rule period was really a challenge to the democratic processes in a sense in these State and though the proper legislature were not functioning we met it in a democratic way through the Consultative Committees composed of Members of Parliament. We had to overcome one wrong conception about the President's Rule, that was many people's view that the President's Rules was a mere caretaker administration. It is true that major policies of taxation or policies reflecting the lives of the millions of people cannot be formulated by such administration. Even then, being of caretaker nature was a rather negative approach to the problem of administration and, we did not take it that way but wanted to undertake certain progressive social measures also. I must thank the hon. Members of the House who happened to be the members of the Consultative Committees. We met, practically, in every State more than twice and functioned as informal legislatures. There

were criticisms, angry exchanges and interruptions -- I am looking at Mr. Jyotirmoy Basu on the other side--and even then, I must say, we under took certain important social legislation as well.

I can make a reference to one very important legislation that we undertook in the case of Bihar. The problem of land alienation had become very difficult in the tribal areas of Bihar. A team was appointed to go into different aspect of the problem and, based on those recommendations, certain legislation was passed, I think in the form of the President's Order. I can say that though, by itself it may not be a complete thing, it initiates a new process of legislation which will protect the interest of tribals in that particular area. Economic insecurity had become a very important root cause for the discontent and trouble in the tribal areas. I just made a mention of the President's Rule in these States and our approach, towards it because that was a major event during the last year.

After that, certainly, some new problems have arisen. One other thing that I would like to make a mention of--I do not want to take time of the House on that particular aspect--is the problem of Assam reorganisation. This honourable House had an opportunity of the discussing the matter and, unfortunately, because of certain happenings, this House will have another opportunity to discuss the matter again sometime, if the House approves, possibly sooner than later.

This problem is also a very difficult challenge to us because the eastern region of this country is of crucial importance to us from the national security point of view and the problem of discontented people in that region is the greatest danger to security. Therefore, we tried to find a solution and succeeded in evolving certain consensus on which was based the Twenty-Second Constitution Amendment Bill which we discussed in this House.

The other problem that we continued to face in the last year was the problem of insurgency in two areas, one in Nagaland and the other in Mizo districts. I would like

[Shri Y. B. Chavan]

to outline again the approach that we adopted towards this problem. In these areas of insurgency it is not merely the sanction of force or the use of force that is going to help us. It is a political approach combined with the sanction of force which is going to help us to solve the problem. But such methods do not produce results very quickly.

That takes some time. I must say that it grinds slowly but it grinds small as they say. This approach of combining the political approach with the use of force, has given some results in Nagaland recently.

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai)
Nagaland is not under you.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Even in the matter, the Home Ministry has a certain role to fulfil.

SHRI HEM BARUA : We want that to be under you, but then it is under the Ministry of External Affairs.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : It is not a question of being under me or under 'A' or under 'B' or under 'C'. It is a government's problem--the problem of insurgency. Maybe, the administrative problems of Nagaland are under the Ministry of External Affairs, but there are many aspects of the problem which the Home Ministry has to deal with. There is nothing wrong in that. Certainly the administrative coordination is done by the Ministry of External Affairs (*Interruption*) That point was discussed in the House before.

As far as Mizo district is concerned, there also we found that dealing with the problem merely by the use of force was not going to give results and that it had to be combined with a certain political approach, and I must say that, that policy is giving us very good results in Mizo area as well.

I am merely mentioning some of the problems because it is much better that when we take a review, we see the major landmarks of the problems of the country.

There is another problem which is being discussed in the country today, and that is the problem of communalism. Many things have been discussed and said on the floor of the House. I do not want to repeat the same things again because it would be repeating the hackneyed phrases which is not very good for the purposes of this debate. But we must not miss one point that, in the course of the last 20 years, there is a particular trend that manifest itself in the problem of communalism. I do not want to give detailed statistics, but I can mention the trend. After 1947, the graph of the incidents, if I may say so, showed a very sharp decline. It went on decreasing and decreasing upto 1960. But in 1960 the graph started going up and. I think, it was the highest in 1968. Personally I do not want to say whether party 'A' or group 'A' is responsible for this because that would be rather an over-simplification; I know that. That is a wrong approach. But I have no doubt that the incident rose from the time of communalisation of politics for the purpose of elections, etc., when communal approaches were made use of--that started round about 1960.

SHRI HEM BARUA : You have said what you did not want to say.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Have I said that ?

SHRI HEM BARUA : Yes.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I have succeeded in conveying what I have to convey, I have done well. But that is not the point. The main point is this. When we analyse the causes of communal incidents, certainly there are certain suspicions on one side or the other; there are sometimes some local reasons for these troubles which have to be gone into. There are certainly failures of administration also in taking preventive action, etc. These reasons are there. But the basic cause, as far as I can see, is communalisation of political thinking. That is mainly responsible for the present communal problem. This communalisation is on both sides. Why only both sides, it is there on all the sides

SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI (Moradabad) : Foreign hand.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Once upon a time, all of us in this country believed that the communal problem—Hindu—Muslim problem—was there because of British intervention. I have ceased believing in that theory now because Britishers left this country 20 years before and even now we feel that communal problems are there and they are increasing. It is no use blaming some third party, some foreign party, for this. In this matter all of us have to search our hearts, whether our thinking is right or wrong. That is, really speaking, going to be the main test in this matter.

16 hrs.

Hon. Member, Shr. Vajpayee, made a reference this morning to some remarks made by some other members. I think, the remarks made by some other members blaming that the Dayal Commission were labouring under some sort of prejudices were very very unfair because the Dayal Commission consisted of three eminent persons. I do not want to go by the religions of these persons. For the information of this House I must say that the three Members belonged to three different religious groups. There is no question of the Commission being influenced or led any religious prejudiced in this matter. Therefore to label this Commission as prejudiced is not correct. I am prepared to accept that this Commission is making an impartial and objective assessment of what happened. It is true that the Commission has said that there was no pre-planning as far as the incidents were concerned. I think many detailed recommendations that this Commission has made are a matter of very important study and scrutiny. The important suggestions and recommendations that the Commission has made have to be gone into. We have sent it to different States. On some of the recommendations that we have ourselves to consider, we have started examining this matter. Administrative steps that are required, the political steps and the educational steps that are required—all these matters have to be gone into. I made a reference to this because the hon. members made a reference to it.

Dayal Commission's work is not yet complete. They have merely considered so far only incidents of Ranchi and Jammu and Kashmir. Now they are discussing some of the problems in Maharashtra. Particularly, four States stand out in this trouble. They are Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra and Maharashtra. These four States have made very unfortunate contribution towards this problem. The States have to take a very serious note of the situation.

Another problem, a debate about which is going on in the last few years, if I may say so, after the 1967 Elections particularly is the problem of Centre-States relations. I do not propose to say anything which possibly might prejudice the consideration of this question with open mind in days to come because very recently the Standing Committee of the National Integration Council has considered this question and have decided to study this problem in depth. At the same time, I would certainly like to give a general outline of the problem which we face. I think it is true of all Federations that this sort of debate continuously goes on about the relations between the States and the Centre. It has happened in other Western Federations. There is nothing unnatural that such a debate should go on in this country as well. There is nothing wrong about it. It should go on. But what should be the criteria for this study? That is, really speaking, the most important question. In a country like ours some people think that this problem has arisen because of the political results of the elections of 1967 when the state of the same Party having rule in the Centre and the States ended. It is attributed to the new situation that has arisen because Governments of different colours are coming up in different States and the Centre is controlled by one political party. It may have perhaps emphasized the debate. But I personally do not believe that the problem has arisen because of that. I have to say that to maintain that the problem has arisen because of governments of different colours coming in the States is not a statement of fact. Otherwise, they would say that it is rather over-simplification of the problem. Possibly you can bear me out that even before the 1967 elections when there were

[Shri B. Chavan]

Congress Governments in all the States, there were problems of Centre-State relations.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : It is a family problem.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : They were not family problems. Let us see what are the problems. You yourself headed an important States of India. I had the privilege of heading another State. We know we had problems. The problems are the problems of economic advancement and economic progress. That is, the basic problem because we feel different States are at different levels of development. They have got their own problems, their own requirements which need to be supported by the Centre. This is not the first time that the problem is enunciated. The problem is more emphasized. It has become more acute. Rather I would not to say acute, it is argued rather strongly now a days. It is finding expression in stronger and firmer terms. Not that the problem is a new one. It is called a domestic party problem. That is what hon. Shri Vajpayee has said. It is not a domestic party problem. Really speaking, it is a national problem. In respect of Centre-State relations, certain frank talks should be held. Arguments should be made. All points of view should be carefully examined and any conclusion that seems reasonable should be arrived at. But when we look at the problem as Centre *versus* State, then it does not remain a problem of Centre-State relations. I am not mentioning any particular Government or any particular party in this matter. But what we have to take care is to see that we do not treat this problem as Centre-*versus*-State, because then the very perspective is completely changed.

SHRI RANGA : That also is there.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : That problem is also there. We have to consider all these things. There is also a theory that all the States are in a way some sort of nationalities. This theory, we have to remember, ultimately aims at weakening the Centre. I do not want to speak exclusively for a strong

Centre etc. Our intention is to evolve a sort of cooperative federalism in this country. We do not want to have a situation where the States are pulling in their own directions weakening the Centre. That is the basic question which we have got to answer and answer objectively. Our aim should be a cooperative federalism giving every State the opportunity to express its own personality. I think this problem of Centre-State relations is becoming a problem of underdeveloped economy of the country; basically it is that problem.

SHRI UMANATH (Pudukkottai) : It is a problem of difference of fundamental policy as between Government of different States.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : When you say that, I would like to meet that argument. It is a view of one party. I am not criticising that particular point of view. Some people say that they are some sort of nationalities and they must be allowed to have their independence...

SHRI UMANATH : There is a question of land reforms in Kerala. They have got a view. They have sent the Bill to you for concurrence. You have refused concurrence. This is a fundamental reform on the question of land. It goes on between the Central Government and the State Government and there is no finality.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I will come to that. I may tell one thing to the hon. Member. The basic principles in Kerala legislation are not opposed to by us. We have concurred with it. Yet, there are certain technical matters which require further examination and clarification. I have had discussion on the Bill of the Minister-in-charge of the particular Bill from Kerala and I am telling this as responsible Minister that as far as the principles of the Bill are concerned, we are not opposed to it. There are some issues which have to be sorted out with half-a-dozen Ministries. Naturally it becomes rather difficult where the problem of international trade are involved in this matter...

AN HON. MEMBER : It takes more time.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Taking more time does not mean that we are opposed to it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : How long ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : May I say that some aspects of it are being considered even now ? I could see that point. We are looking into the problems without any further delay so that the Bill will be cleared.

The hon. Member there said that it is a question of principles which are involved. What are the principles involved in Centre-State relations ? It is not a principle involved here that any functioning democracy must have a little strong Centre ? Hon Members themselves philosophically crave for a democratic Centralism. I hope I am not wrong.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : They believe in the Dictatorship of the Proletariat.

SHRI UMANATH--rose

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : You do believe in democratic Centralism. When there is a Government of another party at the Centre, you talk of something else.

SHRI UMANATH : Even if our party rules, we will retain Foreign Affairs. Communication and Defence and leave the rest to the State Governments.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Now we are going into the merits of the case. I do not want to express an opinion on that. I just wanted to discuss this matter generally. But I won't say anything which will prevent objective consideration or examination of this problem....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour) : That is why you want to run parallel police force all over the country.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : That has been discussed many a time. He mentioned about the CRP.....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : There is

border security force, industrial security force, railway protection force, anti-Communist force....

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I have no anti-Communist force because it is a negative way of thinking and I do not think negatively. Border security force, central reserve police and industrial security force are all different forces having independent roles and I think they are very necessary.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Under the same controller.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : About the Centre Reserve Police, I have made our position very clear. This is a Union Force and it is a Central, National Armed Force. But it will not be imposed on any State Government. They are free not to have it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Let us see how you act.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Certainly. But at the same time, you cannot object to our stationing it in any part of the country. You cannot deny that force the right to protect the central property or central project, etc. when the managements of those projects feel the need for protection. How can we refuse that to them ?

SHRI UMANATH : That has got to be there for State industries also. Why do you differentiate between State industries and Central industries ? They are also national industries. If the State property can be protected by the local police, the Central property can also be protected by them,

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : In that case I will not impose it. I am not differentiating between State and Central industries. If the State wants the Central Reserve Police for protecting their industries, we are prepared to give them.

SHRI UMANATH : That will be at the request of the State Government. So also, State police will protect the Central property at the request of the Central Government.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I am not saying this in a spirit of controversy. It is a question of trying to understand it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : This should be clarified because we want to know for future debate. Does the Hon. Minister mean to say that in the case of Central undertakings, irrespective of whether the State Governments seek the help of CRP or not, the CRP can unilaterally go to protect those undertakings? What exactly is the position?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : There is no question of the CRP deciding itself and doing things. Suppose the management of a Central project feels that they need the help of the CRP and they ask for it, then will it be right or wise to refuse it?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : They can feel genuinely so only if the State Police is not available for protecting them.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : These are matters of detail. Some conventions can be thought of.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : This is what happened in the recent case.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : In regard to the recent event, the facts are not fully known to me at least and therefore I do not want to pass any judgement with regard to things that have taken place recently. These are all matters of detail which can be discussed.

SHRI RANGA : It is not a fact that in the Central projects people from all States whose mother-tongues are different from the local language are employed whereas in the case of State projects mostly people whose mother-tongue is the same as the language of that State are employed because they are mostly people hailing from that particular State. Whenever there are quarrels as between different sections of people or between local people and outsiders, they have got to be protected and they can be protected better by the Central Security Force than by the local police force. Secondly, is it not a fact that when we were

considering a particular piece of legislation on the floor of this House, we did consider the adequacy or otherwise of the present powers that the local Governments have got over Police in maintaining law and order?

We felt that there would be need for this special security police and therefore, we passed that law.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I agree with the conclusion of the hon. member, but I would only add a footnote, that this is only one of the aspects. Also I can not say that in the state undertakings only people from the State concerned are employed. That is not so.

SHRI RANGA : Mostly.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : In private sector also, in individual industries, at the present moment, there is such a social mobility in the country that even in one private industry there are many people from different parts of the country. Bombay, for instance (*Interruptions*).

AN HON. MEMBER : Shiv Sena.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : If it is true of Bombay, it is true of Madras also.

SHRI PILLO MODY (Godhra) : From the clarification sought and given, it has not become clear to me whether he is categorical in assuring us that the Central Government projects, no matter in what State they are located, will be protected by Central Government instruments and that is the first charge on him and his Ministry. We want an assurance on this without prevarication.

SHRI UMANATH : We do not want any such things.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I would say that he is unnecessarily introducing sharp overtones into this matter.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Day in and day out, he runs down these public sector projects. Why does he want them to be protected?

SHRI PILOO MODY : We do not want any more losses than there are already.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I would suggest to Shri Indrajit Gupta to encourage this process, now that they have started taking interest in them.

SHRI RANGA : Whoever has said that Central projects belong only to the Congress Party or the Communist Party ? They belong to the whole nation.

SHRI UMANATH : Equally the State projects are not the property of only one party; they are the property of the nation as a whole.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I would, in passing, make a mention of a very general trend that has created many political difficulties in the last two years, namely, the problem of defections. As hon. members are aware, as a result of a Resolution passed by this House, a committee was appointed to go into this and it has produced a very important report. I know the process of defections is still continuing. In that committee, we could not come to any major conclusions about the problem of defections as such. It was felt that it was not on the basis of legal action but the agreement of political parties to lay down certain principles on the basis of which we could develop new traditions and conventions which could tackle this problem.

This problem has created a problem of another type, namely, the controversy going on about the role of Governors in this country.

SHRI RANGA : So far as defections are concerned, any assurances would be coming from him about the future.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : This is not a question on which any party or individual can give an assurance, unless there is some basic understanding on all sides.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Can he give an assurance that there would be no defections from his party ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : It is not defection from my side or defection from other side. It is a national defection, as a matter of fact ..

SHRI RANGA : It is not a national defection.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Shri Vajpayee made a specific mention of the role of Governors. I know there may be some difference about the interpretation of the Governor's role. I would not look into the past, as to what happened in different States in the last two years; but I would certainly look to the future. One matter which has been argued over and over again is the use of the discretion. He quoted my speech during the debate on Madhya Pradesh affairs two years before. I have it with me. I was dealing with a particular problem that was raised, and was mentioning about the discretion specifically given by the articles of the constitution. In that context I quoted Mr. Seervai. In the course of many discussions that took place in the House, it was mentioned that inherently there are situations in which even though discretion is not mentioned specifically by any article of the Constitution, the Governor has to exercise his discretion. One specific issue was raised as a result of what happened in Rajasthan immediately after the general elections. If a situation arose where no single party had a definite majority, what is the Governor supposed to do ? It is patent that though discretion is not indicated by the articles of the Constitution, the situation dictates that the Governor should use his discretion. We discussed this matter in the House and it was decided that I should sit with the leaders and evolve some sort of guidelines so that the Governors can be helped in this matter. I do not know whether Prof. Ranga chose to participate in that.

SHRI RANGA : I did not choose to put my faith in your people, after your behaviour in Rajasthan.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : It is no use becoming cynical. Shri Ranga is one of the veterans and leaders of parliamentary democracy and he cannot start with a feeling that we cannot be believed.

SHRI RANGA : I co-operated with you on the Defections Committee; you are indulging in it on a large scale.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : The recommendations of that committee are to be debated and accepted and legislative and other decisions have to be taken by the House. It is not a matter for any individual discretion; it can not be done.

So, there are certain situations in which the Governor has used his discretion. What conventions should be there to guide the Governors is a matter which needs to be further examined. In this matter I feel that all the parties, irrespective of what is happening around us should sometime sit together and try to enumerate the situations in which the Governor will be asked to use his discretion and lay down certain guidelines.

SHRI PILOO MODY : We shall give you guidelines.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Such guidelines will help Shri Piloo Mody to guide himself.

I had referred to some general problems that arose in the course of the last year which had a great impact on the political life and the parliamentary institutions in our country and they created sometimes pleasant and at other times bitter controversies. If we learn some lessons for our future guidance from our experience in the last few years, some of those bitter things will not be repeated and possibly we may be able to face the future of our democratic institutions with more confidence and more faith in ourselves.

I want to make a passing reference to some other leading questions that were raised. I must congratulate Shri Vajpayee for the good stand he took about the problem of untouchability in this country. For the first time I must say that he spoke for the whole House. It is something very good.

SHRI PILOO MODY : I suppose it is not for the last time.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I hope so, because it is something which is in the heart of everybody and he voiced it effectively, beautifully. I hope this attitude grows further. Really speaking, equality between one human being and other is the basic premise on which democracy is built. The very concept of democracy is based on the equality of the human beings, whether it is an untouchable or a scheduled Caste or Tribe or a Muslim or a Christian ..

SHRI PILOO MODY : ...Or a Minister.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Or an industrialist.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Or even an architect. (*Interruption*)

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : An architect is also part of an industrialist ! So, Sir, really speaking, I was very happy when I heard that remark from Mr. Vajpayee, because that gave us some more faith in the future of democracy in the country. That is what we wish and therefore I wanted to make a specific reference to that matter.

Then, some Members referred to Telengana and some were very excited about Telengana. Some people said, we should act from here only. These are matters in which I think the Central Government should act with a little caution, consideration. Any word that is spoken here, must be such that it may not add to the problems which are already there. Our approach in this particular matter is that, on the feeling of grievances that the people of Telengana have, we are prepared to help the State Government and we are prepared to make all efforts to remove those feelings of grievances. An hon. Member made mention about inequality of services and that certain decisions on the integration of the services were not properly implemented, etc. It was only for that very purpose that we are thinking of sending a team of officers; we have not yet sent it.

श्री गंगा रेड्डी (ग्रादिलाबाद) : जब हम जल कर खाक हो जायेंगे, तब क्या ग्राम कुछ करेंगे ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : It is no use merely becoming emotional in this matter. If we just take a very isolated view of every problem and decide it, I do not think we shall be doing any service to the nation. All these problems have a national bearing; they have to be considered, examined and acted upon from the national point of view. In this matter, I do not want to say one way or the other, in a very determinate manner and a very partisan manner, and the only thing that this Parliament, that this Government would wish is that some opportunity is taken by the parties concerned to understand each other and remove any feeling of grievance or injustice that may be there. And in that process the Government of India is prepared to help and make all the efforts that are necessary.

SHRI THIRUMALA RAO (Kakinada) : One clarification. It is quite relevant. Are the Government of India sufficiently well-informed about the situation, about the demand for a separate Telengana and that the situation is developing in a very undesirable way, from moment to moment ? How far are the Government of India taking an active interest in this ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I cannot answer such a specific question offhand, but we are taking interest, we are interested in the integrity of the State, and we are interested in maintaining good relations between the different regions of the State. This is all that I can say. What more can I say ?

Some Members, and particularly the hon. Member Shri Kushok Bakula, made a reference to certain problems of Buddhists in Ladakh. I am in touch with the Jammu and Kashmir Government in this matter. He mentioned certain incidents as having taken place there, where certain flag of the Buddhists came in for controversy or something like that. I am told that the matter has been looked into by the local authorities and certain prosecutions have also been launched. I have no doubt that the Jammu and Kashmir Government is keen to give protection to all the religious minorities in the Jammu and Kashmir State. I have no reason to suspect that.

SHRI RANGA : Why not tack it on to Himachal Pradesh ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Well, that will be starting again or playing the game of attaching some place to some other place. (Interruption). While referring to Jammu and Kashmir, I would like to make mention of the Gajendragadkar Commission's recommendations. This Commission was appointed...

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद (बांसगांव) : बाजपेयी जी ने भी इसका जिक्र किया है। एलिट पैरामल कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आ गई है। उसको अगर प्रकाशित या कार्यान्वित किया जाए तो उससे राष्ट्र हित में बाधा तो नहीं पड़ेगी ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I will have to look into that aspect, because I can not answer that question off-hand.

SHRI RANGA : We are all concerned about Ladakh, we want them to be protected properly.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Certainly, I assure the House that we will certainly look into the problem of Ladakh, because Ladakh is more important from the national point of view and the security point of view of the country. Therefore, we are very much concerned about it. The only thing that I wanted to say was that the Jammu and Kashmir Government is equally concerned about the problems of Ladakh.

The Gajendragadkar Commission was appointed by the Jammu and Kashmir Government and the report is under their examination. I have no doubt that the Jammu and Kashmir Government will certainly closely and objectively examine the principles guiding the recommendations. Till they take view on this matter, I think we should not start creating any doubts or suspicions. I should say that things are improving in Kashmir and by creating such suspicions, possibly we might make the Kashmir problem more complicated.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH (Pali) : What about Beri Commission ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I know that hon. members are very much exercised about it. The State Government is considering the report. They have not yet decided either to accept or to reject it. When the State Government is considering the report, how can I say about the results ? Only when it is a Congress State Government, I must say everything here. When it is a non-Congress Government, I am barred from saying anything. How can I do that ?

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : What is the machinery for implementing the recommendations ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : The facts are very clear. The recommendations have been made to the State Government. The State Government is examining the report. I do not think anybody can say what they will do. I cannot say anything now. The machinery also has to be decided by the State Government itself.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA (Mandya) : He has referred to the Beri Commission, Raghubir Dayal Commission and Gajendragadkar Commission. But it is very inconvenient to refer to the Mahajan Commission report. Let him say something about it.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : The Government of India has not taken any decision on it.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : What prevents the Government of India from taking a decision ? (*Interruptions*).

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I am telling you the fact.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : You can say that it is rejected (*Interruptions*).

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) : Why is he evading it ? I want to know, (*Interruptions*).

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : When a decision has not been taken either to accept it or to reject it, how can I say that it is rejected ? As a responsible person, I must make a statement of facts.

SHRI PILOO MODY : The Home Minister has proved that every time a report is inconvenient to the Government, he says that the concerned Government is considering it. The same is happening with the Beri Commission report. He is doing the same with the Mahajan Commission report.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar) : What about laying on the Table the report of the Madholkar Commission which enquired into the charges against the present Orissa Minister and some others ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I cannot answer about all the commissions appointed by State Governments and undertake the responsibility of laying their reports on the Table.

Sir, the problems that we faced last year in this Ministry were certainly very challenging problems and I think we have tried to face those problems with confidence and faith. I have no doubt that the support of this House will help us to face them effectively in future.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will now put all cut motions to the vote of the House.

All the cut Motions were put and Negative.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now the question is :

“That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 43 to 57, 119 and 120 relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs.

The Lok Sabha divided :

Division No. 7]

[16. 38 hrs.

AYES

Achal Singh, Shri
 Agadi, Shri S. A.
 Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
 Ahmad, Dr. I.
 Ankineedu, Shri
 Awadesh Chandra Singh, Shri
 Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha

Babunath Singh, Shri
 Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar
 Barua, Shri Bedabrata
 Barua, Shri R.
 Basu, Dr. Maitreyee
 Basumatari, Shri
 Besra, Shri S. C.
 Bhagat, Shri B. R.
 Bhagavati, Shri
 Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri
 Bhargava, Shri B. N.
 Birua, Shri Kolai
 Bohra, Shri Onkarlal
 Buta Singh, Shri

Chanda, Shri Anil K.
 Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
 Chandrika Prasad, Shri
 Chatterji, Shri Krishna Kumar
 Chaturvedi, Shri R. L.
 Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
 Chavan Shri D. R.
 Chavan, Shri Y. B.
 Choudhary, Shri Valmiki

Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas
 Dass, Shri C.
 Dehmukh, Shri B. D.
 Deshmukh, Shri Shivajirao S.
 Dhillon, Shri G. S.
 Dinesh Singh, Shri
 Dixit, Shri G. C.

Ering, Shri D.

Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri
 Gavit, Shri Tukaram
 Girja Kumari, Shrimati
 Gupta, Shri Lakhan Lal

Hajarnawis, Shri
 Hanumanthaiya, Shri
 Hazarika, Shri J. N.
 Hem Raj, Shri
 Iqbal Singh, Shri
 Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
 Jadhav, Shri V. N.

Jaggiwan Ram, Shri
 Jaipal Singh, Shri
 Jamir, Shri S. C.
 Kahandole, Shri Z. M.
 Kamble, Shri
 Kamala Kumari, Kumari
 Karan Singh, Dr.
 Katham, Shri B. N.
 Kedaria, Shri C. M.
 Kesri, Shri Sitaram
 Khan, Shri M. A.
 Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
 Kripalani, Shrimati Sucheta
 Kureel, Shri B. N.
 Kushok Bakula, Shri
 Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati
 Lalit Sen, Shri
 Laskar, Shri N. R.
 Lutfal Haque, Shri
 Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
 Maharaj Singh, Shri
 Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
 Mandal, Dr. P.
 Marandi, Shri
 Master, Shri Bhola Nath
 Mehta, Shri P. M.
 Menon, Shri Govinda
 Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
 Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
 Mohinder Kaur, Shrimati
 Mrityunjay Prasad, Shri
 Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda
 Mukne, Shri Yeshwantrao
 Murthy, Shri B. S.
 Murti, Shri M. S.
 Nirlep Kaur, Shrimati
 Pahadia, Shri Jaganath
 Palchoudhuri, Shrimati Ila
 Pandey, Shri K. N.
 Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath
 Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
 Pant, Shri K. C.
 Paokai Haokip, Shri
 Partap Singh, Shri
 Parthasarathy, Shri
 Patel, Shri Manubhai
 Patil, Shri C. A.
 Patil, Shri Deorao
 Patil, Shri S. B.
 Poonacha, Shri C. M.
 Pradhani, Shri K.
 Raghu Ramaiah, Shri
 Raj Deo Singh, Shri
 Rajasekharan, Shri
 Rajni Devi, Shrimati

Raju, Shri D. B.
 Ram, Shri T.
 Ram Dhan, Shri
 Ram Dhani Das, Shri
 Ram Sewak, Shri Chowdhary
 Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
 Ram Swarup, Shri
 Rana, Shri M. B.
 Randhir Singh, Shri
 Rane, Shri
 Rao, Shri Jagannath
 Rao, Dr. K. L.
 Rao, Shri J. Ramapathi
 Rao, Shri Thirumala
 Rao, Dr. V. K. R. V.
 * Rao, Shri V. Narasimha
 Raut, Shri Bhola
 Reddy, Shri Ganga
 Reddy, Shri R. D.
 Reddy, Shrimati Sudha V.
 Reddy, Shri Surendar
 Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath
 Sahu Ram, Shri
 Saleem, Shri M. Yunus
 Salve, Shri Narendra Kumar
 Sanghi, Shri N. K.
 Sant Bux Singh, Shri
 Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
 Sayeed, Shri P. M.
 Sayyad Ali, Shri
 Sen, Shri Dwaipayana
 Sen, Shri P. G.
 Sethi, Shri P. C.
 Sethuraman Shri N.
 Shah, Shrimati Jayaben
 Shambhu Nath, Shri
 Shankarnand, Shri B.
 Sheo Narain Shri
 Sher Singh, Shri
 Shinkre, Shri
 Shiv Chandika Prasad, Shri
 Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
 Siddayya, Shri
 Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
 Singh, Shri D. N.
 Sinha, Shri Mudrika
 Sinha, Shri R. K.
 Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
 Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari
 Snatak, Shri Nar Deo
 Sonar, Dr. A. G.
 Sripakar, Shri Sradhakar
 Surendra Pal Singh, Shri

Sursingh, Shri
 Suryanarayana, Shri K.
 Swaran Singh, Shri
 Tarodekar, Shri V. B.
 Tiwary, Shri D. N.
 Tiwary, Shri K. N.
 Tula Ram, Shri
 Uikey, Shri M. G.
 Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
 Verma, Shri Balgovind
 Verma, Shri Prem Chand
 Virbhadra Singh, Shri
 Vyas, Shri Ramesh Chandra
 Yadav, Shri Chandra Jeet

NOES

Anbazhagan, Shri
 Ayarwal, Shri Ram Singh
 Babrudduja, Shri
 Banerjee, Shri S. M.
 Bansh Narain Singh, Shri
 Barua, Shri Hem
 Behera, Shri Baidhar
 Bharti, Shri Maharaj Singh
 Brij Bhushan Lal, Shri
 Chauhan, Shri Bharat Singh
 Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.
 Deo, Shri K. P. Singh
 Devgun, Shri Hardayal
 Fernandes, Shri George
 Gowda, Shri M. H.
 Gowder, Shri Nanja
 Goyal, Shri Shri Chand
 Gupta, Shri Kanwar Lal
 Jha, Shri Bhogendra
 Jha, Shri Shiva Chandra
 Joshi, Shri S. M.
 Kalita, Shri Dhireswar
 Khan, Shri H. Ajmal
 Khan, Shri Ghayoor Ali
 Kisku, Shri A. K.
 Kothari, Shri S. S.
 Koushik Shri K. M.
 Krishna, Shri S. M.
 Kushwah, Shri Y. S.
 Lobo Prabhu, Shri
 Majhi, Shri M.
 Meetha Lal, Shri
 Meghachandra, Shri M.
 Misra, Shri Srinibas
 Moody, Shri Piloo
 Molahu Prasad, Shri
 Naik, Shri G. C.
 Naik, Shri R. V.

Nath Pai, Shri
 Nihal Singh, Shri
 Patel, Shri J. H.
 Patodia, Shri D. N.
 Ramabadrán, Shri T. D.
 Ramamurti, Shri P.
 Ramani, Shri K.
 Ranga, Shri
 Sait, Shri Ebrahim Suraiman
 Santosham, Dr. M.
 Sen, Shri Deven
 Sequeira, Shri
 Shah, Shri T. P.
 Shastri, Shri Ramavatar
 Suraj Bhan, Shri
 Tapuriah, Shri S. K.
 Tyagi, Shri O. P.
 Umanath, Shri
 Vajpayee, Shri A. B.
 Vidyarthi, Shri R. S.
 Viswambharan, Shri P.
 Yadav, Shri Jageshwar

ing the year ending the 31st day of March 1970 in respect of 'Cabinet.' "

Demand No. 45--Administration of Justice

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,04,000 be granted to the President *to complete the sum necessary* to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970 in respect of 'Administration of justice.' "

Demand No. 46--Police

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 48,30,12 000 be granted to the president *to complete the sum necessary* to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970 in respect of 'police.' "

Demand No. 47--Census

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,31,53, 000 be granted to the President *to complete the sum necessary* to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970 in respect of "Census. "

Demand No. 48--Statistics

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,10,15, 000 be granted to the President *to complete the sum necessary* to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970 in respect of 'Statistics.' "

Demand No. 49--Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers,

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,36,000 be granted to the President *to complete the sum necessary* to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970 in respect of 'Privy Purses and Allowance of Indian Rulers.' "

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The result* of the division is : Ayes 172; Noes : 60.

The motion was adopted.

[The Motions for Demands for grants which were adopted by Lok Sabha are reproduced below--ed]

Demand No. 43 -Ministry of Home Affairs

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,45,96, 000 be granted to the President *to complete the sum necessary* to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1970 in respect of 'Ministry of Home Affairs.' "

Demand No. 44--Cabinet

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 55,57, 000 be granted to the President *to complete the sum necessary* to defray the charges which will come in course of payment dur-

*The following Members also recorded their votes :

Ayes : Sarvashri Devinder Singh and Shashi Bhushan.

Noes : Sarvashri P. C. Adichan, D. Amat and V Narasimha Rao.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

Demand No. 50--Territorial and Political Pensions

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,77,000 be granted to the President *to complete the sum necessary* to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970 in respect of 'Territorial and Political Pensions'."

Demand No. 51--Delhi

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 36,08,25,000 be granted to the President *to complete the sum necessary* to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970 in respect of 'Delhi'."

Demand No. 52--Chandigarh

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,90,67,000 be granted to the President *to complete the sum necessary* to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970 in respect of 'Chandigarh'."

Demand No. 53--Andaman and Nicobar Islands

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,53,55,000 be granted to the President *to complete the sum necessary* to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970 in respect of 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands'."

Demand No. 54--Tribal Areas

"That a sum of exceeding Rs. 21,20,38,000 be granted to the President *to complete the necessary* to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970 in respect of 'Tribal Areas'."

Demand No. 55--Dadra and Nagar Haveli Area

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 53,54,000 be granted to the President *to complete*

the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the ending the 31st day of March, 1970 in respect of 'Dadra and Nagar Haveli Area'."

Demand No. 56--Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,00,82,000 granted to the President *to complete the sum necessary* to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970 in respect of 'Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands'."

Demand No. 57--Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,33,65,000 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, 1970 in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs'."

Demand No. 119--Capital Outlay in Union Territories and Tribal Areas

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,71,83,000 be granted to the President *to complete the sum necessary* to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970 in respect of 'Capital Outlay in Union Territories and Tribal Areas'."

Demand No. 120--Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Home Affairs

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 40,00,000 be granted to the President *to complete the sum necessary* to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970 in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Home Affairs'."

STATEMENT Re: IMPORT TRADE CONTROL POLICY

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI B R. BHAGAT) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Import Trade Control Policy Statement (Red Book) for the year 1969-70. [Placed in Library. See No. LT--557/69].

SHRI PILLOO MODY (Godhra) : I move that it should be rejected.

16.40 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS--Contd.

Ministry of Irrigation and Power

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos 65 to 67, 123 and 124 relating to the Ministry of Irrigation and Power for which 4 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. They will be treated as moved if they are otherwise admissible.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I pointed out this morning also that cut motions have been given notice of by Members today and they have not been circulated yet. So, even tomorrow you have to permit it.

MR. DEPUTY--SPEAKER : That will be done.

Demand No. 65 --Ministry of Irrigation and Power

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Motion moved :

" That a sum not exceeding Rs. 32,58,000 be granted to the President to complete the necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment dur-

ing the 31st day of March 1970, in respect of Ministry of Irrigation and Power."

Demands No. 66-Multi-purpose River Schemes

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Motion moved :

" That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,81,21,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in courses of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1970, in respect of 'Multi-purpose River Schemes. "

Demand No. 67 - Other Revenue expenditure of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Motion moved :

" That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,86,52,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of other Revenue expenditure of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power "

Demand No. 123 Capital Outlay on Multi-purpose River Schemes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Motion moved :

" That a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,08,80,000 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 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of ' Capital Outlay on Multi-purpose River Schemes..

Demand No. 124- Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,11,53,000 be granted to the President to

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1970, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power'. "

Hon. Members may now move their cut motions.

SHRI P. VISWAMBHARANE : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation & Power be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to implement effective flood control measures (6)]

" That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation & Power be reduced by Rs. 100. "

[Need to allot adequate funds as grant for anti-sea-erosion work in Kerala. (7)]

" That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation & Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take up the Kallada Irrigation Project in Kerala as a Central sector project (8)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation & Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to establish a thermal power plan in Kerala. (9)]

SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO : I beg to move :

" That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced to Re. 1. "

[Failure to electrify rural areas of South East borders. (17)]

"That the demand under the head

Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced to Re. 1. "

[Failure to provide sufficient funds and loans to irrigation projects in Andhra Pradesh. (18)]

" That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100. "

[Need to allot funds as a grant for sea erosion works in Andhra Pradesh. (23)]

" That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take up Vamsadhara irrigation project in Andhra Pradesh as a Central project. (24)]

SHRI SRINIBAS MISHRA : I beg to move :

" That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to make provision for supply of cheap pumping sets for Irrigation. (28)]

SHRI BHOGENDRRA JHA : I beg to move :

" That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to start the work of West Kosi canal. (29)]

" That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to allocate the necessary funds for the completion of Gandak project. (30)]

SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO : I beg to move :

" That the demand under the head Multi-Purpose River Scheme be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take flood control measures in Vansadhra and Nagarvalli river in Srikakulam District, Andhra Pradesh. (31)]

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : I beg to move :

“ That the demand under the head Multipurpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Failure to survey underground water resource. (32)]

SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO : I beg to move :

“That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to survey underground water in area of Andhra Pradesh. (33)]

“ That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to allot funds as grant for rural electrification in the districts of Andhra Pradesh. (34)]

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : I beg to move :

“ That the demand under the head Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Failure to formulate a scheme for controlling flood in the deltaic regions of Orissa. (35)]

SHRI V. NARAIMHA RAO : I beg to move :

“ That the demand under the head Capital Outlay on Multipurpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to take up Godavari Barrage Project in Andhra Pradesh as a Central

sector project. (36)]

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : I beg to move :

“ That the demand under the head Capital Outlay on Multipurpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Failure to make provisions for Mahanadi Delta Project. (37)]

SHRI RAM SINGH AYARWAL : I beg to move :

“ That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to make maximum utilisation of Bina, Babes, Sunar, Kopra and Vyarma river waters flowing in Sagar and Damoh Districts in Madhya Pradesh. (38)]

“ That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Cancellation of licence of Martin Burn and Co., which supplies electricity in certain areas and cities in Madhya Pradesh. (39)]

“ That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Failure to give priority in electrifying urban and rural areas in Madhya Pradesh. (52)]

“ That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Failure to make maximum utilization of Narmada river and its tributaries (53)]

“ That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be

[Shri Ram Singh Agarwal]

reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to fully utilize the power generated by Amarkantak Power Station in Madhya Pradesh. (54)]

SHRI D. N. DEB : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to survey the coal belt area between Rampur and Talcher in Orissa regarding underground water resources (111)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to help the Orissa Government for providing the Brahmani vally with rural electrification and power for agricultural purposes from Talcher thermal station. (112)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to utilise fully the existing water potentialities in the country (113)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to grant adequate flood control resources to Orissa, a backward State subjected to chronic natural calamities. (114)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure of the Government to draw a master plan for management of water supply. (115)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure of Government to remove

regional imbalance *vis-a-vis* assured irrigation facilities in the various parts of the country especially Orissa. (116)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure of the Government to tap underground water resources. (117)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced to Re. No. 1."

[Failure to locate proposed new Medium Irrigation projects in Orissa. (118)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to draw up a master plan for permanent solution to drought, floods only other natural calamities (119)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to spell out adequately afforestation programme as a measure to curtail soil erosion and conservation of moisture in chronic drought affected areas. (120)]

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to control Brahmaputra river by Central Government by forming a Brahmaputra Valley Corporation. (121)]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The cut motion are also before the House.

SHRI NANJA GOWDER (Nilgiris) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, irrigation and power are like the two eyes. They are much more important for a country like

ours which has an erratic average annual rainfall of 30 to 40 inches. Fortunately, we are blessed with the mighty life-giving rivers—the Ganga, the Yamuna, the Brahmaputra, the Mahanadi, the Narmada, the Tapi, Godavari, Krishna and Kaveri—and with innumerable smaller rivers and rivulets. We have a vast area of fertile land with 480 million acres of fertile cultivable land. If only all the resources are properly tapped to the fullest extent possible and fully utilized, poverty and hunger would disappear once and for all.

It is true that much headway has been made in this direction after the advent of independence. But the achievement could not be commended in view of the fact that even after incurring an expenditure of about Rs. 5,500 crores, we are still importing the most essential foodgrains to the tune of about 8 million tonnes, valued at more than Rs. 600 crores, every year.

Sir, we talk of national integration, unity, solidarity etc., but we have been fighting each other with regard to the utilization of river waters. There are many inter-state river water disputes still unresolved, impeding the progress of the nation as a whole and the States concerned in particular. These disputes should be amicably settled as early as possible. For that matter the States concerned, having in mind the national integration and honour and in the best interest of the development of the entire country, should adopt a give-and-take policy, leaving aside personal and parochial outlook in solving the disputes.

Adequate control measures have not been taken to combat floods. Floods, devastating floods, are a recurring occurrence in our country resulting in heavy toll of lives and property. Adequate precautionary measures have to be taken to avert such havoc.

Much is being talked about rural electrification. Out of a total number of 5.67 lakh villages in the country only 64,225 villages have been electrified up to the 30th September, 1968, representing just 11.31 per cent. This is not laudable taking into account the total expenditure incurred for power

generation, namely, Rs. 3,641 crores. In this connection, I would like to point out that even the villages which have been electrified do not get the benefit of lights etc. to the reasonable extent and in relation to the charges paid by them. The street lights in many places are not at all burning properly. The panchayats concerned are compelled to pay the charges including for the non-burning lights and the panchayats in turn coerce the ratepayers. But whenever complaints are made to the authorities concerned, it is stated that the department is short of material such as electric lamps etc. This is my personal experience and I, therefore, invite the attention of the hon. Minister to take such steps as may be necessary to tackle the problem.

Regarding irrigation, I would like to submit that including about 24 million acres of land under irrigation in the pre-Plan period, just about 42 million acres have been brought under irrigation out of an estimated irrigation potential of about 112 million acres. This represent only 37 per cent. What is more distressing is to note that irrigation facilities have been made in Tamil Nadu for only 0.29 million acres out of an irrigation potential of just 0.58 million acres which will be available only after the completion of Parambikulam, Aliyar and Chittar Pattanamkal projects.

Sir, the plight of Tamil Nadu is well known. The hon. Prime Minister is expected to visit the drought affected areas of Tamil Nadu soon. Such being the case, when there is scope and possibility for further development of irrigation facilities, I wonder why such schemes are being neglected or being postponed. For instance, the Avanashi Canal Scheme in Coimbatore district is hanging fire for a pretty long time. In reply to my letter, the hon. Minister, in his letter dated 4.12.68 has stated that the proposal for the scheme has not yet been received by him from the State Government. But the Government of Tamil Nadu in its Fourth Five Year Plan Draft Outline has categorically stated:

“Avanashi Scheme : This scheme contemplates the utilization of 3000 million cubic ft of Bhavani water and provision

[Shri Nanja Gowder]

of irrigation facilities to about 12,000 acres for wet cultivation by gravitational flow at a total cost of Rs. 4 crores. This scheme will be completed before the close of the Fourth Plan period."

This scheme, if implemented, would not only cater the needs of agriculture but also solve the acute problem of drinking water now prevalent in Avanashi, Palladam and Coimbatore taluks of Coimbatore district to a great extent. I, therefore, request the hon. Minister to do everything possible to take up the scheme immediately.

Finally, I would like to make a few observations about the soil conservation programmes in the catchment areas of river valley projects, particularly, in the Nilgiri district. The Nilgiri district being a small hilly district and having a number of river valley projects has been taken as a whole under the programme. This programme, in the local agriculturists' point of view, has done more harm than good to the farmers. I do not want to go into the details of the adverse effect of the soil conservation work but I shall be failing in my duties if I do not make a mention of the bitter fact that the enormous amount expended on the scheme has been imposed on the poor, small land-holders in the name of long-term loans. These loans are, in fact, unwanted and unbearable. I have been fighting for quite a long time with the Government of Tamil Nadu to waive these unwanted, unjustifiable, loans imposed upon the innocent small land-holders. I, therefore, request the hon. Minister to reconsider the whole issue in consultation with the State Government and to waive the loans and to save the poor peasants from liquidation.

In this connection, I would like to make a mention about the soil conservation work in Nilgiris hilly area. The Nilgiris hills being very steep, having taken the soil conservation work by the Department, they are now making the terrace cultivation and, when they do terracing, the top soil which is expected to be the fertile soil goes deep into the soil and the gravel and laterite soil comes to the top, and thereby, the fertility

of the soil is spoiled and the growers do not get a fair yield for a number of years. This is my personal experience. I have been telling the authorities concerned about it for a very long time. But nothing tangible has been done in that regard. Now the entire Nilgiri district is under that scheme and our people have been put to a great hardship. These loans have been imposed upon them, as I have already quoted, unjustifiably and they are being coerced by the Department for the repayment of those loans. You might be aware of the failure of monsoons in that part of the country. Also our people have been experiencing a very great difficulty due to the blight disease that has affected the potato crop for the last so many years. Due to that blight epidemic, the potato cultivation has been completely destroyed. For the last so many years we have lost the market for our potato. Our potato cultivators are very much hard hit and, therefore, they are not in a position to repay the loans that have been imposed upon them through this unjustified measure. I request the hon. Minister to consult the State Government and see that the loans are waived and the poor people are saved from liquidation.

श्री मनुभाई पटेल (डमोई) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हम लोग चौथी योजना को सफल करने की शुरुवात कर रहे हैं और इस में खास कर के कृषि क्रान्ति और हरियाली क्रान्ति करने निकले हैं। लेकिन इस के लिये जो हमारे साधन हैं वे इतने कमजोर ले कर निकले हैं कि जिस से न कृषि और न हरियाली क्रान्ति कर सकेंगे। भारत सरकार ने यह भी संकल्प जाहिर किया है कि 1971 तक देश भ्रन्न के मामले में स्वावलम्बी हो जायगा। स्वावलम्बी करने के लिये जो प्रोग्राम हमारे पास है वह इतना अधूरा लगता है और बजट में इर्रिगेशन और पावर के लिये जो अलोकेशनस किये हैं वे भी इतने कम लगते हैं जिस से मुझे शका पैदा होती है कि हम यदि इतने ही अधूरे साधनों से आगे चलेंगे तो 1971 तक सफलता प्राप्त कर सकेंगे? जिस हरियाली क्रान्ति के रथ पर बैठ कर आगे चल रहे हैं उस के जो दो घोड़े हैं, एक घोड़ा सिचाई और दूसरा घोड़ा

है बिजली, और उस रथ के जो दो पहिये हैं उन में एक है उद्योग और दूसरा है कृषि, तो इस रथ के पहियों को आगे बढ़ाने के लिये इन दोनों घोड़ों की इतनी कम ताकत है कि इरीगेशन मिनिसट्री इस रथ को आगे बढ़ा सकेगी इस में मुझे शंका है। क्यों कि हम हर काम आगे दिल से करते हैं।

जितने डिसप्यूट्स हैं उन में जितनी स्टेट्स इन्वाल्ड हैं उन सब को नहीं बुलाते हैं। देश की बड़ी बड़ी नदियों के डिसप्यूट्स के बारे में यदि सब स्टेट्स को बुला कर उस के बारे में बात की जाय तो मुझे लगता है कि कुछ जरूर हल निकल सकता है।

ऐसे ही इरीगेशन कमीशन के बारे में दो साल से प्रोजेक्ट पड़ा है और उस कमीशन के बारे में कुछ आगे प्रगति नहीं हुई है। इस बात पर भी मैं ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि जितने हमारे इरीगेशन ऐक्ट हैं वे सारे पुराने हैं, उस जमाने के हैं जब इतनी इरीगेशन की ताकत नहीं थी। तो इन को भी मॉडर्नाइज करना चाहिये। और यदि नहीं करेंगे तो इम्प्लीमेंट से भी हम इन कार्यक्रमों को आगे नहीं बढ़ा सकेंगे।

15.53 hrs.

[Shri Gadilingana Gowd in
the Chair]

ऐडजुडिकेशन का सवाल है जिसके बारे में मैं आगे कहूँगा। भगवन्तम कमेटी की रिपोर्ट है वाटर और पावर कमीशन के बारे में। इस का भी कुछ भ्रमल नहीं हो रहा है। और पावर की जब बात करते हैं तो चौथी पंच-वर्षीय योजना में 26 मिलियन मेगा वाट पावर पैदा करना है, इस के लिये हम ने क्या सोचा है, क्या प्रोजेक्ट किया है, उस के बारे में कुछ नहीं मालूम होता है। यदि 26 मिलियन मेगा वाट पावर पैदा नहीं कर सके तो चौथी योजना में इतनी बिजली की कमी हो

जायेगी कि जिस से कृषि को भी धक्का लगेगा और साथ साथ उद्योगों को भी धक्का लगेगा। जब पावर की बात मैं करता हूँ तो खास कर गुजरात को ध्यान में रख कर बात कहूँगा। गुजरात में 1961 से 1964 तक बिजली की काफी शार्टेज हुई। लेकिन 1964 से 1967 तक दुवारन की वजह से कुछ काम चला। लेकिन फिर 1967 से शार्टेज शुरू हुई है और रोज़ टेगारिंग होता है।

गुजरात की इन्स्टाल्ड कॅपेसिटी 618 मेगावाट है, जिस में तारापुर ऐटॉमिक पावर स्टेशन से 190 मेगा वाट मिल जायेगी और गैस टरबाइन से 54 मेगा वाट तथा दुवारन ऐक्सटेंशन से 280 मेगा वाट मिलेगी, और उकई से 300 मेगावाट मिल जायेगी। यह सब मिला कर 1,442 मेगा वाट की ताकत पैदा होगी। लेकिन चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में गुजरात की आवश्यकता दो हजार मेगा वाट की रहेगी। लेकिन इस में 558 मेगा वाट का घाटा रहेगा। यदि इस घाटे को पूरा नहीं कर सके और इस का प्रबन्ध नहीं किया तो चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में गुजरात तरक्की नहीं कर सकेगा। क्योंकि गुजरात का जो उत्पादन है 1967-68 का वह 618 मेगावाट का रहा, महाराष्ट्र का 1447 मेगा वाट, मद्रास का 1366 मेगावाट, बंगाल का 1260 मेगावाट 500 पी० का 925 मेगा वाट, पंजाब का 911 मेगावाट। तो इससे घ्राप को मालूम होगा कि गुजरात का सब से कम है। और 1968 में हाइड्रो पावर का जो विकास हुआ वह मद्रास में 95 परसेंट हुआ, पंजाब में 45 परसेंट हुआ, महाराष्ट्र में 34 परसेंट, केरल में 29 परसेंट, मैसूर में 14 परसेंट, उत्तर प्रदेश में 8 परसेंट, और गुजरात में इस से भी कम क्योंकि गुजरात में हाइड्रो पावर की किसी योजना पर कोई भ्रमल नहीं हुआ।

हमारी तीन बड़ी योजनायें हैं, नर्मदा, उकई और कड़ाना महिसागर। इन में से उकई

[श्री मनुभाई पटेल]

को हाथ में लिया गया, लेकिन नर्मदा को नहीं लिया और कड़ाना महिसागर अभी बाकी है। तो जब तक बिजली को प्रायोरिटी नहीं देंगे और हाइड्रो पावर को पैदा करने की कोशिश नहीं करेंगे तब तक चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के जितने टारगेट हैं वे सब हासिल करने में गुजरात पीछे पड़ जायगा।

सारे देश में गांवों का जो इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन हुआ उस में मद्रास में 54.75 परसेंट, केरल 40.25 परसेंट पंजाब में 25.80 परसेंट, मंसूर में 19 परसेंट, महाराष्ट्र में 17.50 परसेंट, आन्ध्र में 16.75 परसेंट और गुजरात में सिर्फ 12.80 परसेंट विलेज का इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन हुआ। इसलिये यदि इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन का काम हम गुजरात में हाथ में नहीं लेंगे तो बड़ी मुश्किल हो जायेगी।

गुजरात सरकार ने ऐटामिक पावर स्टेशन के बारे में प्रस्ताव किया है जिस के अनुसार 800 मेगावाट दो रिऐक्टर के साथ, और चार जेनरेटर्स, हर रिऐक्टर 400 मेगावाट की कैपेसिटी का डालने के लिये कहा था। मैंने गत साल भी डिमान्ड किया था कि सौराष्ट्र में ऐटामिक पावर स्टेशन बनाया जाय। लेकिन उस के बारे में आगे क्या हुआ मुझे मालूम नहीं।

जहां तक इर्रिगेशन का सवाल है गुजरात में 43 परसेंट अनाज का धान है जब कि वहां कुल 442 लाख एकड़ जमीन में से 232 लाख एकड़ जमीन खेती लायक है जिस में से 25 फीसदी ऊजड़ और 8 फीसदी जंगल की जमीन है। 81 लाख एकड़ जमीन ऐसी है जिस में 15 इंच से कम बारिश होती है और कुछ की 60 लाख एकड़ जमीन में 10 इंच से भी कम बारिश होती है। खोसला कमेटी ने नर्मदा के बारे में अपनी सिफारिश की है

जिस के अनुसार 36 मिलियन एकड़ फीट पानी का फायदा उठा कर मध्य प्रदेश को 65 लाख एकड़ को सिंचाई दे सकते हैं, गुजरात को 45.81 लाख एकड़ को सिंचाई दे सकते हैं, महाराष्ट्र को 10,000 एकड़ को और राजस्थान में एक लाख एकड़ को सिंचाई दे सकते हैं। इस सिफारिश को सरकार को कसीडर करना चाहिये। खोसला कमीशन ने कहा था—

“National interest should have overriding priority, irrespective of State boundaries, the Plan should, therefore, provide for maximum benefits in respect of irrigation, power generation, flood control, navigation etc.

Rights and interests of States concerned should be fully safeguarded.

Requirements of irrigation should have priority over those of power.”

और इससे भी ज्यादा उन्होंने प्लड कंट्रोल के बारे में कहा है कि सब से ज्यादा नुकसान गुजरात को होता है क्योंकि नर्मदा, जिस से वहां प्लड का कोई खतरा नहीं है, हरिनफाल तक गहरे चैनल में बहती है। लेकिन हरिनफाल के बाद नवागाम में नर्मदा प्लेटो में आती है और गल्फ़ आफ़ कैम्बे तक प्लेंट एरिया में बहती है। हर पांच साल में एक प्लड आया ही है। यदि मैं कहूँ तो आप को सुन कर ताज्जुब होगा कि 50 साल की रिपोर्ट्स बताती हैं कि हर पांच साल बाद प्लड आता है जिस से काफी नुकसान होता है। लास्ट प्लड 1968 में आया था जिस के बारे में सदन को मालूम है इसलिये में ज्यादा नहीं कहूँगा।

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member may now conclude.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : I have only dealt with half the portion now. I am going to irrigation.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have already taken 9 minutes. You can take only one minute more. I am sorry I cannot allow it.

श्री मनुभाई पटेल : बस मैं समाप्त कर रहा हूँ। मेरा कहना यह है कि इतनी बड़ी पोटेन्शियल वाली नदी सिर्फ राजकीय भूगड़े में पड़ गई है।

17 hrs.

इस खोसला कमिशन में एक भी गुजरात का मॅम्बर नहीं था। इस कमिशन के चेयरमॅन डा० ए० एन० खोसला, गवर्नर आफ उड़ीसा थे। इस के मॅम्बर्स थे श्री मोती राम रिटायर्ड चीफ इंजीनियर, उत्तरप्रदेश, श्री जी० एन० पांडे, वाइस चांसलर रूड़की, श्री एच० प्रार० भाटिया, रिटायर्ड चेयरमॅन पंजाब स्टेट एलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड, श्री यू० भ्रानन्दा राव, रिटायर्ड चीफ इंजीनियर, मद्रास और श्री के० एस० एस० मूर्ति, डिप्टी सेक्रेटरी मिनिस्टरी ऑफ इरीगेशन एण्ड पावर। इन साथे मॅम्बर्स की इस कमेटी ने नर्मदा वैली बेसिन के डेवलपमेंट के लिए एक कम्प्रीहेंसिव स्कीम बना कर दी लेकिन उस स्कीम पर अमल नहीं किया गया। खोसला कमिशन ने जो सिफारिशें की उन्हें सरकार ने इम्प्लीमेंट नहीं किया।

गुजरात ने कभी ऐसा नहीं कहा था कि हम को यह हार्ड्ट चाहिए। हरिन फौल के लिए खोसला कमिशन ने जो 500 फिट की हार्ड्ट सुझायी थी उसे हम ने स्वीकार किया लेकिन वह अमल में नहीं लाया गया। इस के अलावा जो पुरानी 320 फुट की हार्ड्ट थी उसे 500 फुट का बेस करके बनाने का सुझाव दिया था उस को भी स्वीकार नहीं किया गया। अब जब कोई भी इन में सुझाव स्वीकार नहीं किया गया तो एडजुडिकेशन के लिए मांग की गई। अब जब एडजुडिकेशन की भी बात नहीं मानी जाती है तो गुजरात के लोगों में स्वभाविक तौर पर एक असन्तोष पैदा होता है।

Sir, I will be failing in my duty if I do not convey the feelings of the people

of Gujarat including all the political parties, that the people are very disappointed on the issue of delay in adjudication and they are propagating to take direct action against this thing. I would request you to take up this proposal of adjudication at the earliest and see that within a reasonable time this is implemented.

At the time of the Kutch Award, the Prime Minister definitely assured us on the floor of the House that the water of Narmada will definitely reach Kutch to develop the arid areas of Kutch. May I very humbly and respectfully ask whether they did that just to get the Kutch Award accepted by us? Such an assurance was given. But, why is it that it was not implemented? In all sincerity, I request the hon. Minister to look into this aspect also. The people of Gujarat are peaceful and non-violent. But, on this issue, the people are so sure that if proper steps are not taken in time, it will be difficult to control the people of Gujarat. It will be also difficult for the popular Government of Gujarat to control the upsurge if it takes place. There is a feeling in certain political parties and they have proposed to stop the mineral oils to flow out of Gujarat, if the benefits of Narmada water could not be allowed to be enjoyed by the people of Gujarat. Therefore, Sir, I would request you that Government should take immediate steps to appoint an adjudication under the Inter-State River Disputes Act.

SHRI D. N. DEB (Angul) : In going through the Annual Report of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power, I for one am happy to note that they have realised the importance of Irrigation and Power about the priority of which my party has been insisting from the very beginning. These are the two important fields which we have to develop thoroughly to achieve real prosperity for the nation. Irrigation is the main thing on which our agriculture depends. Without irrigation, we can never improve agriculture. We have been susceptible to the vagaries of nature like drought, flood, cyclone and so many other things, and my State of Orissa is the worst of the sufferers. Almost every

[Shri D. N. Deb]

year we suffer from either drought, flood or cyclone. This year we have drought in a few districts. Even in the Sambhalpur district where the Hirakud dam project is there and where irrigation facilities have been quite well extended, some areas have been very adversely affected by drought as the areas remain far from the brigated area. To fight all these things, our main aim should be to provide irrigation. We have been hearing that the Planning Commission has been drafting Plans. I do not know whether they are properly implemented. We find that our Plans are being upset and we are suffering from food deficit with the result we have to import food from outside. If irrigation facilities are extended, I think we shall be self-sufficient in food. It is not as though the farmers can increase food production if they have insecticides, fertiliser or even mechanised process of cultivation. I think the Hon. Minister will agree with me that it is only water supply that can increase food production. Without water supply, no food production can be improved.

I read with interest the report that "self-sufficiency in food production is by far the most important national objective today. To accomplish this, rapid expansion of irrigation facilities are essential. To earn more foreign exchange and improve balance of trade, increased production of commercial crop has to be given high priority".

Irrigation programmes have therefore to be given a prominent place in our Plan. There is little doubt that irrigation projects lead to wider development programmes and agricultural extension programmes because of increased incomes of the farmers.

My Party has always been pressing on this particular point, that is to improve the condition of the farmer. This can be solved by supplying water to him. We are well equipped in natural resources and we have so many perennial rivers in this country. But the supply of water has to be done by the Government by irrigation projects. As far as my State is concerned, I can say that if pro-

per water supply can be made, we shall not only be reaching self-sufficiency in food, but will be able to supply food to other States which are deficient in food production. In fact, we have been supplying a lot of food to our neighbouring States.

Now, I would like to mention about the rural electrification which would be very helpful if it is extended. My State Government, as you know, has been feeling deficient in financial investment and therefore I would request the Hon. Minister and the Government at the Centre to extend all help to them and give them what they want for extension of rural electrification by extending lines and opening power stations along the river banks. We have got electricity generated by hydro-electric schemes like Hirakud and other schemes and we have also got the Talchar Thermal Station which was already opened by the Hon. Prime Minister sometime back. But utilisation of electricity for agricultural purposes is very meagre which has to be seen. This is possible only if the lines can be extended through the banks of rivers having perennial flow so that lift irrigation can be achieved.

The other day I was coming through a place near about Rourkela. I could see on both the sides of the road a vast patch of fertile land remaining dry and vacant after the kharif crop though the river Bramini is on the side. There is one electric station or sub-station there in Lahonipuda within 2 miles. I wonder if a lift irrigation programme will ever materialise in the near future. We only see statements in the press that rural electrification is being extended. This should not be confined to supply of electricity to villages. I think the agriculturists will be more happy if they could be enabled to have lift irrigation by energised pumps, lifting water to the highest level which can flow to all the fields than having a few street lights.

On the question of rural electrification, I remember there was a parliamentary committee which went into the question and submitted an interim report. It laid stress on

correcting the imbalance that now exists in this connection. There are a few States which are very much backward in this respect. They are Assam, Bihar, Nagaland, Orissa, Rajasthan, UP, Jammu and Kashmir and West Bengal. Kerala has got the highest percentage, 71.20 against Assam which has 0.71 and Orissa 1.71. The committee has suggested a special allotment of funds so that the States which are lagging behind could come up to the level of the advanced ones as far as rural electrification is concerned. I hope the hon. Minister will give an assurance in his reply that this would be done.

In spite of our having a considerable quantity of water potential and knowhow available about the scientific management of water conservation and its utility, we in this country utilise only 35 per cent of this potential; the rest is lost through evaporation, seepage and flow into the sea without an iota of it being put to use. According to government's own estimate, out of 3,000 million acre feet of rain every year, 1,000 million acre feet is lost due to evaporation, 650 million acre feet is lost due to seepage while a considerable quantity flows into the river systems and into the sea. Living as we do in an age of science and technology, nothing much seems to have been done to utilise the achievements of science and technology in order to have better utilisation of our water resources.

I would be failing in my duty if I do not bring to the notice of the hon. House the regional disparities that exist now as regards development of assured irrigation facilities throughout the country. I believe Government believe in a balanced growth. So I hope the hon. Minister will do well to remove this disparity which exists between different States. While Punjab and Madras have forged ahead with irrigation and power programmes, backward States like MP and Orissa which have something like 13 and 11 per cent irrigation are left at the bottom of the ladder. This imbalance should be corrected at the earliest.

SHRI N.R. LASKAR (Karimganj): I am very happy that I had been called to speak

on these very important demands of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power. This Ministry has to play a vital role in our drive for self-sufficiency on the food front by creating the maximum irrigation potential in this country and also by providing abundant and cheap supply of power for the rural areas for agricultural and industrial purposes and also enable the country to take some flood control measures in vital areas at least so that whatever measures we have taken may not be washed away by floods. This Ministry has done wonderful work in the last few years and so many major and medium irrigation work had been completed. But at least in a few projects, the results did not come up to expectations and one wonders whether it was due to faulty planning or faulty execution of work. Due to lack of time, I could not enumerate those projects now. Therefore, in future when we take up any project these aspects have to be taken care of so that our expectations may not be belied. Then again Sir, we have to make big efforts to conserve our usable water resources in the country. In advanced countries, for instance in the United States, fifty per cent of the usable water resources are conserved but in our country two-thirds of such water—I am subject to correction—are still to be conserved. The allocations that had been given to this Ministry are insufficient to meet its needs and I appeal to the Finance Minister and the Planning Commission to allot more funds to this Ministry which has a very vital role to play in our industrial and rural sectors. It has been said repeatedly in this House, and outside too, to gear out the efforts to utilise country's vast water resources but only half hearted attempts were made to utilise the country's vast water resources. This requires vision and also resources. I know that Dr Rao has the necessary vision and capacity to fulfil the task but he is handicapped by resources and I repeat my appeal to the Planning Commission to give more funds to this Ministry I think the hon. Members in the House will not grudge giving him the resources needed. It is really a pity that the Ministry has not received the attention it deserves in both status and importance. It has to be uplifted to the Cabinet rank because it affects almost all the rural population of our country. Resources have

[Shri N. R. Laskar]

to be found one for our country's integrated plan for development of irrigation and power potential with the help of international agencies or world bodies who are able and eager to give us the resources. We must take advantage of those offers. In States like Gujarat Maharashtra and Assam only a small percentage of irrigation potential had been created. In the Fourth Plan the demands and aspirations of those States should not be ignored any more and vigorous efforts should be made to increase the irrigation facilities in those States.

There is one irrigation project, Kapilli river valley project in my own State of Assam. I do not know why it had not been taken up as a multi-purpose project, I feel it should be taken as such. During the initial or the first phase, the irrigation project part of it can be taken up and later on the power part of it can be added. So far as rural electrification is concerned, the hon. Minister has declared in this House that by 1969, 2nd October, which coincides with the 100th birth centenary of Mahatma Gandhi, at least one lakh villages would be electrified. That was the target fixed but it appears, he failed to achieve this target even, and even if he has achieved the target, only 18 per cent of the villages will be electrified. This shows what a tremendous effort will have to be made in order to electrify a reasonable number of villages in the country.

In this connection, I may also point out that in my State of Assam, only 100 villages or so have been electrified so far. A recent review of the progress of rural electrification shows that as against the all-India average of 9.14 per cent by the end of the third Plan, the achievement in States like Rajasthan, Assam, etc., has been very poor; much less of electrification of villages has been done in these States, whereas in States like Punjab, Kerala, Madras, etc., they have gone up to 70 to 80 per cent. These variations in progress should be set right and at least in those States which are lagging behind in village electrification measures should be taken to see that they come up to the all-India average at last.

So far as power is concerned, we know we have done much during the last three plan periods. However, to meet the demand of the growing industries and the rural agricultural programmes, special efforts should be taken during the fourth plan period to complete the national grid system, which has already been taken up, as early as possible. It will save crores of rupees by way of capital expenditure and also the annual recurring expenditure. Once the grid system is completed, efforts should be made to take power from the areas where sources are in abundance and in which my State of Assam has got in plenty.

As regards hydro-electric power, so far as my State of Assam is concerned, though it has got about one-fifth of the total hydel potential of the country, because there are many mighty and big rivers in my State, only 0.05 per cent of it has been utilised so far. So, these aspects have also got to be looked into in order that power could be taken from the source itself. Something should be done to utilise the cheap power resources in Assam.

Then there is the question of floods from which, you know, Assam is suffering year after year. But no efforts have been taken by the Centre to prevent the repetition of such floods. They say it is a question of heavy expenditure, but are we not taking up projects at a cost of Rs. 200 crores or the like elsewhere? This requires nothing but a multi-purpose river valley project. If we have no money, we must go to some foreign agencies and the World Bank for some assistance at least to save the State of Assam from repeated floods. You must take some step at least in this direction, because due to the floods the per capita income is also going down. The annual loss for Assam owing to the repeated floods is about Rs. 4 crores to Rs. 5 crores on an average. You can then imagine the tremendous loss to the national income because of annual floods in Assam. We are only just helpless onlookers to this problem. No action has been taken to check these floods.

We have been hearing frequently in this House, and the hon. Ministry also has been telling us that they are considering steps in that regards and also the

setting up of River Valley projects in those areas, but I do not know whether they are having any concrete step to control the mighty river Brahmaputra. I would like to have a definite answer from them in this regard. It is very regrettable to note that during the last three Plan periods, no river valley project has been done or taken up in my State. For Instance, I can cite the Barak earthen dam project in Assam. This falls in my district. This project was initiated as early as in 1954. It is within my personal knowledge. From a recent communication to me from the hon. Minister, Dr. Rao, I know that even the Planning Commission has given OK to this project, but the only difficulty is about the settlement of the affected persons who will thus be evicted. He says that is the responsibility of the State of Assam and Manipur who should settle the problem between themselves. I do not know what has happened or what action was taken, for the last so many months it is pending. At least the Central should take up the initiative and call the Ministers concerned from the two States and settle the problem so that the at least within the fourth Plan period, this project could be completed. Since 1954, this project has been hanging fire. It is now 1969. I request the Government to take up the work and complete it.

In my constituency, the Katakhal-Dhaleshwary river navigation scheme was investigated and the State Government forwarded their report to the Central Government. But the Centre is sitting tight over this. The Government should take up this project, because it goes right up to the turbulent area of Mizo district. To give adequate river transport system to that area, this project is necessary.

With these words, I request the hon. minister to take up these projects in the north-eastern area, because they are important from the point of view of National integration also.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती (मेरठ) :
समापति जी, किसी जमाने में हिमालय से

निकली सरस्वती नदी राजस्थान होकर कच्छ के रन में चली जाती थी और मोहूदा सोनी, घग्घर नदियां उसकी सहायक नदी के रूप में कुश्लेत्र, पुष्कर होकर जाती थीं। बाद में पहाड़ के फिसलन से हिमालय की नदियां उत्तर प्रदेश की तरफ चलने लगीं। जंगल कटते चले गये और फिर राजस्थान रेगिस्तान में बदल गया। आज के जमाने में भी अगर हम बाहें तो उस नदी को दोबारा ला सकते हैं। सिंचाई मन्त्री को उसी तरह से याद किया जायेगा जैसे कि लोग भागीरथ को याद किया करते हैं। हमारी नदी जमुना और अलखनन्दा दस हजार फीट की ऊंचाई से निकलती है और भागीरथी 13,800 फीट की ऊंचाई से निकलती है। अगर हम बाहें तो एक बहुत बड़ी व्यापक योजना, हिमालय की बना सकते हैं जोकि उत्तर प्रदेश का काम पूरा करने के अलावा बहुत पानी राजस्थान को गुलजार करने के लिये भी दे सकती है। गंगोत्री से उत्तरकाशी सिर्फ 55 मील है लेकिन 13,800 फीट की ऊंचाई के बाद नीचे 3,688 फीट की ऊंचाई पर गंगा आ जाती है। दस हजार फीट का ढलान केवल 55 मील में है। वहां पर हम बिजली पैदा कर सकते हैं। वहां पर इतना ज्यादा ढाल है, इतना कटाव होता है, बड़े बड़े पत्थर गिरते हैं, पहाड़ गिरते हैं अगर उस योजना को हम बना डालें तो एक तरफ कटाव बन्द हो जायेगा, दूसरी तरफ बिजली बनेगी। उत्तरकाशी से कुछ मील नीचे एक गांव है, वहां पर गंगा और जमुना का दस मील का फासला है लेकिन एक टनेल बना सकते हैं और गंगा का पानी दस मील के टनेल के जरिए जमुना में डाइवर्ट कर सकते हैं। इस तरह से जमुना का पानी नहर के जरिए लोनी नदी तक, कच्छ के रन तक पहुंच जायेगा जोकि हरियाणा, पंजाब और राजस्थान को गुलजार कर सकेगा। हमको कुदरत ने बहुत मालदार बनाया है। हमारी का के पास हमसे तीन गुना भूमि कृषि में है पर

[श्री महाराज सिंह भारती]

अमरीका की पूरी नदियों में उतना ही पानी है जितना कि भारत के पास है। आज अमरीका वाले 62 करोड़ एकड़ फीट पानी का इस्तेमाल करते हैं जबकि हम सिर्फ 8 या या साढ़े 8 करोड़ एकड़ फीट तक पहुँचे हैं। कुदरत ने तो हमको मालदार बनाया है लेकिन हम स्वयं कंगाल बने हुये हैं। आस्ट्रेलिया हम से खेती में दो गुना बड़ा है, कितना कम पानी उसके पास है ? लेकिन फिर भी कितनी बड़ी बड़ी योजनाएँ वह बना रहा है। आस्ट्रेलिया का भारत से दो गुना खेती का रकबा होते हुए भी उसकी कुल नदियों में सिर्फ 28 करोड़ एकड़ फीट पानी — की क्षमता है जबकि हमारी अकेली गंगा नदी में 63 करोड़ एकड़ फीट की क्षमता है। फिर भी हम उस प्रकार की योजना नहीं बना रहे हैं जैसे कि आस्ट्रेलिया वालों ने बनाई है। उन्होंने बर्फाले पहाड़ की योजना बनाई और वह पूर्ण भी हो जायेगी। उन्होंने तीन नदियों का पानी एक से दूसरी नदी में भेज दिया, जिससे सात बड़े पावर हाउस, 15 बड़े बांध और छोटे छोटे बहुत से बांध 100 मील की सुरंग और 80 मील की एक्वाडक्ट की एक व्यापक योजना बनाई। लेकिन हम बीस पचीस साल की एक योजना उन नदियों की जोकि हमको हिमालय से मिली हैं, नहीं बना सकते हैं, पीस-मील काम भी नहीं कर सकते हैं। इससे कितना बड़ा लाभ निकलने वाला है। आज हम कपास के लिये इतना तरसते हैं। उसके लिये सिचाई की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये लेकिन हम बारिश के सहारे पर काम करते हैं। मिश्र के अन्दर इतनी बढ़िया कपास पैदा होती है। हम भी उसी तरह की कपास सारी दुनियाँ में भेज सकेंगे। उसके अलावा जो इतनी सीरियस गर्मी होती है, जमीन तपती है, सूँ चलती है, घास लू के शिकार होते हैं और लाखों रुपया एयर-कन्डीशनिंग में खर्च करते हैं लेकिन अगर

हम इन योजनाओं को चालू कर दें तो फिर गर्मी के दिनों में वहाँ पर तरह तरह की फसलें होंगी, सोयाबीन पैदा होगा, मक्का पैदा होगी, मूँगफली पैदा होगी और चावल पैदा होगा और फिर गर्मियों में लू नहीं चलेगी बल्कि ठंडी हवा चलेगी और वह रुपया आपका बच जायेगा, मौसम बदल जायेगा, सभी को मजा आ जायेगा। लेकिन आप उस दिशा में बहुत धीमी गति से चल रहे हैं। और चलेंगे क्यों नहीं ? चार घंटे की बहस है, दो घंटे सिचाई के और—दो घंटे बिजली के मान लें और उसमें मन्त्री जी का हिस्सा भी रहेगा, इससे स्पष्ट है कि यह सदन इस विषय को इस विषय इतना जरूरी नहीं समझ रहा है, जब कि किसान इस को बहुत जरूरी समझता है।

भूमिगत जल का भंडार इस देश में जितना है वह शायद ही दुनिया के किसी देश में हो। चालीस फीसदी जमीन ऐसी है जो मिट्टी और रेत की बनी हुई है। उस के अन्दर पानी की कमी नहीं है। 30 प्रतिशत जमीन ऐसी है जो चूने और पत्थर की बनी हुई है, जैसे तामिलनाडू के अन्दर है वहाँ कितने पर्मापिंग सेंट चल रहे हैं जिस से यह स्पष्ट है कि पथरीली जमीन होने पर भी उस जमीन के अन्दर पानी है। 70 फीसदी जमीन ऐसी है जो जमीन के अन्दर पानी दे रही है। लेकिन हम उस का इस्तेमाल क्या कर रहे हैं ? दूसरे मुल्कों से जब आप हिसाब लगाते हैं, अमरीका के सूचना विभाग के जो डायरेक्टर थे, श्री डन्कन रकाट, उन्होंने कहा कि दुनिया में इतना पानी किसी जमीन के अन्दर नहीं है जितना गंगा के मैदानों में पड़ा हुआ है। तब लोगों ने कहा कि अब तो विदेशी भी सटिफिकेट देने लगे।

मैं बताऊँ कि जहाँ बिल्कुल अकाल पड़ा हुआ है, जोधपुर में मैं देखकर आया है कि

बहुंदा गांव में ज़मीन के अन्दर मालूम पड़ता है जैसे दरिया चल रहा है। अगर कुएं में तिनका डाल दें तो चलता हुआ नज़र आता है। आप के यहां 12 फीट डायमीटर और 120 फीट गहराई का कुंआ दो लाख गैलन प्रति घंटा दे रहा है। हालांकि बिजली वहां पहुंची हुई है लेकिन जब उस गांव वालों ने दूसरा ट्यूब वेल बनाना चाहा तो उन को बिजली नहीं दी गयी और उन को बैंक से कर्जा लेकर अपना ट्यूब वेल चलाने के लिये बिजली का जर्नरेटर लगाना पड़ा। आप ने बिजली उन को नहीं दी। इसी तरह से जैसेलमेर में लूनार गांव में एक पुराना कुंआ 400 फीट गहरा और तीन फीट चौड़ा है जिस में 320 फीट गहरा पानी खड़ा है। भरतपुर में 450 फीट का गहरा नल रूप 25,000 गैलन फी घंटा का डिसचार्ज दे रहा है। आजकल पानी के सर्वेक्षण के नये-नये यन्त्र बन गये हैं जिन के द्वारा पता लगा सकते हैं कि कहां पानी है और कहां नहीं है।

70 फीसदी रकबे को भूमिगत जल द्वारा पानी दे सकते हैं। आठ करोड़ एकड़ सिंचित जमीन में से साढ़े चार करोड़ एकड़ ज़मीन लघु सिंचाई साधनों से सिंचित होती है। हालांकि सरकार एक हजार ट्यूब वेल ही प्रति वर्ष लगा पा रही है, लेकिन किसान जो अपनी मर्जी से लगा रहे हैं उस की संख्या एक लाख प्रति वर्ष इस समय है। अगली योजना में सवा लाख लगेंगे। 60 लाख कुएं बिजली लेने के लिये तैयार पड़े हैं ताकि उन में से पर्याप्त रीट किसान लगा सकें। 70 परसेंट ज़मीन, आज भी सूखी है जब कि हमारे यहां पानी का भंडार भरा पड़ा हुआ है लेकिन हम लोग उस के लिये कोई ब्यापक योजना नहीं बना रहे हैं।

आज के ही हिसाब से 1700 करोड़ रु० का अनाज 1956 से 1966 के बीच विदेशों

से मंगाया गया, जबकि सिंचाई के ऊपर कुल 1470 करोड़ रु० खर्च किया गया। जो उधार मंगा कर और नकद बेच कर पैसा इकट्ठा किया गया था वह पैसा भी पूरा खर्च नहीं कर पाये, अपने घर से देने का सवाल ही पैदा नहीं होता। प्रगति की रफ्तार जितनी हमारी कम है उतनी किसी की नहीं है। जापान की राष्ट्रीय प्रगति 9.1 प्रतिशत, इटली की 7.2 प्रतिशत और हमारी 1.4 प्रतिशत है। कृषि प्रगति का केन्द्र होना चाहिये। और खेती का केन्द्र होना चाहिए सिंचाई तब जा कर प्रगति हो सकती है।

अब मैं थोड़ा बिजली के सिलसिले में कहना चाहता हूँ। जापान की तरक्की का राज क्या है? उन के पास कुछ घर में नहीं होता, सब बाहर से मंगाते हैं। सिर्फ़ उन के पास बिजली है। लेकिन हम बिजली के बारे में भी तरक्की नहीं कर पाये। आणविक बिजली के बिना काम नहीं चलेगा। लेकिन आणविक महकमा किसी धीरे के पास है, बिजली का किसी ओर के पास। अणु का महकमा सिंचाई और बिजली विभाग के अधीन आना चाहिये। हाँ, अगर हम ऐटम बम बना रहे हैं तब तो उसको भ्रमण रखना चाहिये। लेकिन वह आप कर नहीं रहे हैं क्योंकि आप स्वयं कह रहे हैं कि हम ऐटम बम नहीं बना रहे हैं। तारापुर का आणविक बिजली घर आप ने बनाया वहां साढ़े पांच पैसे में एक यूनिट बिजली तैयार हो रही है। और उसी तरह का जो आणविक बिजली घर अमरीका में है वह सवा दो पैसे में एक यूनिट बिजली तैयार करता है कारण यह है कि जब पावर हाउस छोटा लगेगा तो कास्ट ज्यादा आयेगी। हमारे विशेषज्ञों का कहना है कि 10 लाख किलोवाट का आप बिजली घर लगाते हैं तो थर्मल पावर में जितनी पूंजी लागत आयेगी उतने में ही ऐटमिक पावर स्टेसन बन जायगा। अर्थात् थर्मल बिजली

[श्री महाराज सिंह भारती]

घर में जो लागत लगती है, आणविक बिजली घर की पूंजी लागत उननी हो आयेगी अगर अधिक शक्ति का हम बनायें। फास्ट ब्रीडर रीऐक्टर की तकनीक उम खर्चों को और भी घटा देने वाली है।

हम ने आणविक ईंधन तैयार करना शुरू कर दिया है और दुनिया में हमारा पांचवा नम्बर है। हम को इतने बड़े पैमाने पर प्रोग्राम बनाना चाहिये ताकि हम दूसरे मुल्कों को आणविक रीऐक्टर निर्यात कर सकें। लेकिन हम तो अभी अपनी जरूरत के लायक भी नहीं बना पा रहे हैं।

पन बिजली क्षमता देश में चार करोड़ किलोवाट है और पन बिजली सिर्फ पीकिंग के लिये जब मांग अधिक होती है इस्तेमाल होनी चाहिये।

जगह जगह जो अपनी पन बिजली की बात चल रही है यह राष्ट्र विरोधी है। पांचवी योजना में आप चार, पांच करोड़ किलोवाट तक बिजली बनायेगे।

पीकिंग के समय के लिए आप को करीब ढाई, तीन गुनी बिजली की जरूरत पड़ेगी। तालाब बना कर बिजली के जरिए पानी भर कर उस पानी से फिर बिजली बनाई जायगी तो यह सब नहीं चलेगा। उस के लिए जैसे दुनिया के और देशों में होता है पनबिजली को सिर्फ पीकिंग के लिए इस्तेमाल किया जाय। यह कार्य तभी हो सकता है जब तक आप एक ऐसा निगम बनायें जोकि बिजली उत्पादन करने का काम करे और अणु बिजली भी उसी के मातहत हो। कोयले की बिजली भी उस के मातहत हो। जहां कोयले से बढ़िया बिजली बन सकती है वहां कोयले से बने दूसरी जगह अणु से बने। एक निगम हो जो कि आप की इस सारी

बिजली का उत्पादन करे। बिजली ग्रांट का काम आप सूबों को दे दीजिये उस में कोई हर्जा नहीं है लेकिन यह जो पानी है वह राष्ट्रीय सम्पत्ति है वह किसी एक आदमी की या किसी एक सूबे की सम्पत्ति नहीं है यह हमें समझना पड़ेगा। जब हम एक ग्रिड बनाने जा रहे हैं तो फिर एक एजेंसी उत्पादन की भी बना लेनी चाहिए।

श्रीमन् आज भी जितना अणु के बिजली-घर हैं उन को कोई भी सूबा नहीं चलाता है। उनको तो केन्द्रीय सरकार ही चलानी है। अब जो और ज्यादा अणु बिजलीघर लगेंगे उन्हें भी केन्द्रीय सरकार ही चलायेगी। अब उसे एक निगम चला लेगा तो उस में क्या हर्जा होने वाला है ?

मैं एक अंतिम बात कह कर अपनी बात खत्म करूंगा।

अणु बिजली के लिए मैंने कहा कि वह सिचाई और बिजली मंत्रालय के मातहत आनी चाहिये क्योंकि अगर ऐसा नहीं होता है तो यह दिक्कत रहेगी। मुझे दोनों कमेटियों में रहने का इत्तिफाक हुआ है। जब सिचाई वालों से बात होती है तो आप यह कहते हैं कि अणु वाले जितनी बिजली बनायेंगे उतनी ही अपने प्रोग्राम में रखलेंगे और जब अणु वालों से बात होती है अणु विभाग के चेयरमैन सारा भाई से बात होती है तो वह कहते हैं कि बिजली वाले जितनी बिजली हम से बनाने के लिये कहेंगे उतनी ही हम बना देंगे। इस तरह से दो मुल्लाओं में मुर्गी हुराम हो रही है। यह हुराम नहीं होनी चाहिये और वह आप के पास आनी चाहिये।

किसानों के ट्यूबवैल्स का जो निर्माण है वह एक बड़े पैमाने पर 15 लाख लगने हैं। वह काम भी सिचाई और बिजली मंत्रालय के

अधीन आ जाना चाहिए। कृषि विभाग के अधीन उसे नहीं रहना चाहिए। सिचाई और बिजली की एक एजेंसी रहनी चाहिये ताकि हम आप का गिरेहबान पकड़ कर कह सक कि आखिर आप यह क्या कर रहे हैं ? चूंकि बार बार घंटी बजाई जा रही है इसलिए मैं और अधिक नहीं कहते हुए अपना स्थान ग्रहण करता हूँ।

श्री देशराव पाटिल (यवतमाल) : सभापति महोदय, सिचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्रालय की बजट डिमांड्स के बारे में मैं कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ।

देश के सामने वैसे अनेकों समस्याएँ मौजूद हैं लेकिन देश के सामने अगर कोई बड़ी समस्या है तो वह गरीबी की समस्या है। इस देश की गरीबी अगर हमें दूर करनी है तो कृषि उत्पादन को बढ़ाना होगा। अब कृषि उत्पादन अगर बढ़ाना है तो उस के लिए बिजली और सिचाई का प्रबन्ध करना होगा। खेद की बात है कि इस देश के सामने कई साल से जलविवाद सम्बन्धी मामले पड़े हुए हैं। लॉग स्टैंडिंग प्राबलम्स अगर काफ़ी लम्बे समय के लिए पड़ी रहने दी जाती हैं और वह जल्दी हल नहीं होती है तो समस्याएँ और बढ़ जाती हैं।

इस मामले में मैं कृष्णा गोदावरी जल विवाद का जिक्र करना चाहता हूँ। यह विवाद का मामला सदा के लिए लाखों, करोड़ों लोगों को प्रभावित करता है और यह मामला सामाजिक व आर्थिक सम्बन्धों से जुड़ा हुआ होता है इसलिए इस मामले को जल्दी से जल्दी हल होना चाहिए। इस मामले के बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार एक ट्रिब्युनल के ऐपाइंटमेंट, एक न्यायाधिकरण की नियुक्ति के बारे में सोच रही थी। हम ने कई बार इस की मांग की कि यह कृष्णा गोदावरी का जो डिस्पूट है उसे एक ही ट्रिब्युनल को सौंप दिया जाय लेकिन हमें

पता चला है कि हर एक रिवर के लिए वह जो रिपोर्ट है उस में कहा गया है अर्थात् कृष्णा, के बारे में गोदावरी और नर्मदा के बारे में यह कहा गया है कि इन तीनों नदियों के विवाद के बारे में अलग अलग ट्रिब्युनल नियुक्त कर लिया जाय। मेरा सुझाव यह है कि इस कृष्णा गोदावरी का जो भगड़ा है उस के लिए एक ही ट्रिब्युनल होता चाहिए। इस का कारण यह है कि महाराष्ट्र, मैसूर, मद्रास, महाराष्ट्र और कृष्णा-गोदावरी का जो जलविवाद है उस में मध्यप्रदेश, उड़ीसा और यह गोदावरी का जो सम्बन्ध आता है उस के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि एक ही ट्रिब्युनल हो। There should be only one Tribunal for considering the allocation of waters from these two rivers. यह मेरी पहली बात है।

दूसरा सवाल नर्मदा के बारे में है। कई सालों से नर्मदा वैली के डेवेलपमेंट के बारे में गुजरात और मध्य प्रदेश से बात चीत हो रही थी। हमें खुशी है कि डा० राव इस विभाग के जो मंत्री हैं उन्होंने महाराष्ट्र सरकार से, जो कि इस विवाद से सम्बन्धित है, बात चीत की और उन की सलाह ली। मैं चाहता हूँ कि महाराष्ट्र का जो शेयर है उस के लिये उन से परामर्श किया जाय और उन का जो ड्यू शेयर हो वह उन्हें दिया जाये।

गुजरात का प्रपोजल आया है कि वह ट्राइब्यूनल को जल विवाद सौंपने को तैयार हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर आपस में कोई हल निकल आये तो इस को ट्राइब्यूनल को न दिया जाये।

इस के बाद मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि Clearance of major and medium projects के बारे में इस समय क्या स्थिति है। महाराष्ट्र के कई ऐसे प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं जो विलधरेंस के लिये पड़े हुए हैं। महाराष्ट्र के बारे में स्थिति यह है कि वहाँ कम से कम इन्फ्लेशन होता है।

[श्री देवराव पाटिल]

इस लिये वहां सिंचाई परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी देने की सख्त जरूरत है।

माइनर इरिगेशन के बारे में ग्राज जो लिमिट है वह 15 लाख की है। पहले तो 15 लाख भी नहीं थी। जो स्कीम 15 लाख से नीचे की हैं वह माइनर इरिगेशन में आती हैं। मेरी कतई राय है कि यह लिमिट हमें बढ़ानी चाहिये। Raise a ceiling limit of Rs 15 lakhs for minor irrigation works to Rs 25 lakhs.

इस के बाद जो बहुत महत्व की बात है उस की तरफ मैं आना चाहता हूं, और वह है ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में बिजली लगाने का सवाल। रिपोर्ट से पता चलेगा कि सिंचाई और बिजली के क्षेत्र में लक्ष्य से कम काम किया गया है। सिंचाई का जो लक्ष्य रखा गया था, काम उस से 11 प्रतिशत कम हुआ है। बिजली के क्षेत्र में जो काम हुआ वह लक्ष्य से 25 प्रतिशत कम रहा है। सिंचाई क्षेत्र में 20 लाख एकड़ भूमि की सिंचाई हो सकेगी, ऐसा कहा गया है। लक्ष्य 22 लाख का रखा गया था और बिजली पैदा करने के वास्ते कहा गया है कि 15 लाख कीलोवाट होगी, और लक्ष्य 20 लाख कीलोवाट का था। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि इस के बारे में पार्लियामेंट का हर एक सदस्य और मंत्रिगण इस बात को महसूस करते हैं कि इस पर जोर देना चाहिये। लेकिन वास्तविक खर्च जब हम देखते हैं तब उस पर बहुत कम खर्च हुआ है। इस लिये ज्यादा से ज्यादा अनुदान इस डिपार्टमेंट को देना चाहिये और खर्च करने में खींचखींच नहीं करनी चाहिये। अगर माननीय मंत्री महोदय इस के बारे में देखें तो उन को मालूम हो जायेगा कि प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना में 260 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई थी, लेकिन वास्तविक व्यय 302 करोड़ ६० हो गया था, द्वितीय पंच-वर्षीय योजना में 470 करोड़

रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई थी, लेकिन वास्तविक व्यय 521 करोड़ रुपये का हुआ था, तृतीय पंच-वर्षीय योजना में 1079 करोड़ ६० की व्यवस्था थी तब 1383 करोड़ ६० का वास्तविक व्यय हुआ था। इस से पता चलता है कि सरकार का इस की तरफ देखने का रुख क्या है। मंत्रालय की वायस क्या है। मंत्री जो मांग करते हैं वह बहुत कम है। मेरा खयाल है कि इस से ज्यादा मांग करनी चाहिये।

हम ने देखा है कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बिजली लगाने में भी सरकार असफल रही है। आप कहेंगे कि हम ने 1951 में कितने गांवों का एलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन किया और आज कितने गांवों में कर रहे हैं। लेकिन मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूं कि एक पार्लियामेंटी कमेटी अप्वाइंट की गई थी। उन्होंने एक रिपोर्ट दी है। उन्होंने भी सुझाव दिया था कि गांधी शताब्दी वर्ष में एक लाख गांवों में हमें विद्युत लगानी चाहिये। गवर्नमेंट का कमटिमेंट था कि एक लाख गांवों में विद्युतीकरण करेंगे, लेकिन हुआ क्या? गवर्नमेंट कैसे आज हमारे सामने आ रही है और कह रही है कि एक लाख गांवों का विद्युतीकरण हम नहीं कर सकते हैं और केवल सत्तर हजार का ही हम कर सकेंगे और इतने का करने का ही प्रोपोजल हमारे सामने है। अगर सत्तर हजार वाली बात सही नहीं है और एक लाख को ही करने का इरादा है तो मंत्री महोदय बतायें और इसको मुन कर मुझे खुशी होगी। गांधी शताब्दी वर्ष में एक लाख गांवों में बिजली लगाने का निश्चय मंत्री करेंगे या नहीं, इसको मुझे बताया जाए। अपने देश में उपभोग के लिए और निर्यात की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ाना बहुत जरूरी है। लेकिन यह अति कठिन कार्य है। इसके लिये चतुर्थ योजना में तथा उसके बाद भी सिंचाई योजनाओं का एक विशाल कार्यक्रम हाथ में लेना चाहिये। मैं चाहूंगा कि भूमिगत जो जल है उसका

संशोधन करने के लिए एक उपक्रम करना चाहिये, एक कमेटी की स्थापना करनी चाहिये। इस कार्य को प्राथमिकता देनी चाहिये।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि महाराष्ट्र कि कई स्कीमें सरकार के पास क्लीयरेंस के लि पड़ी हुई हैं। उनको मान्यता देनी चाहिये। महाराष्ट्र में इरिगेशन फैसिलिटीज़ बहुत कम हैं। महाराष्ट्र में सिर्फ एक कमिशन बैठा था और उसकी यह रिपोर्ट है कि 26 परसेंट से ज्यादा इरिगेशन फैसिलिटीज़ वहां बढ़ नहीं सकती हैं और इसके लिए 1500 से 2000 करोड़ की राशि की जरूरत है। वहां पर शूगर केन के कल्टीवेशन को शुरू करना चाहिये और उसके उत्पादन को इरिगेशन देकर बढ़ाना चाहिये। शूगर केन का कल्टीवेशन अगर बढ़ता है तो वहां कोओपरेटिव शूगर फैक्ट्रीज़ और ज्यादा बननी चाहिये। यह सब तभी हो सकता है अगर जो स्कीमें सरकार के पास पड़ी हुई हैं उनको सरकार मान्यता दें। समाप्ति महोदय, आपने मुझे काफी समय दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

SHRI B. K. MODAK (Hooghly): Despite tall claims of utilisation of water resources in the country for the last 20 years, the Congress Government is nowhere near the solution of the problem of irrigation, resulting in acute crisis in the agrarian economy. Though Rs. 1666 crores have been spent during the last 17 years of the plan, the irrigation potential stands at 18 million acres only. In other words, one million acre potential is created per year on an average. But we must remember that the population is increasing fast; it is increasing at the rate of 10 to 12 millions every year. This means that we must add two million acres every year by way of irrigation. This has been admitted by the hon. Minister in his budget speech.

Now, along with the expenditure for the backlog of unfinished projects, the target for the growth rate of irrigation should be set

at 3 million acres per year. But we are now here near that capacity. Even in the last two years the irrigation potential stood at one million acres per year as is seen from the report of the Ministry.

The sum allotted for the Fourth Plan Period for this Ministry is only Rs. 850 crores. With this sum, no one can visualise a rosy picture of self-sufficiency in food in any distant future. The plan-makers in Yojana Bhawan are uttering the fond shibboleth of 'self sufficiency in food before 1972' while scattering their minds to all sorts of fictitious ideas of national priorities and frittering away of national resources on non-development expenditure and defence. The Government does not bother to pay attention to this vital problem of our agrarian economy. With this callous mental make-up of plan-makers of India, our country is bound to remain tied hand and foot to the chariot wheels of P. L. 480, with the possibility of becoming a neo-colonist base of U. S. imperialism, with its attendant course of economic stagnation, hunger and national humiliation. We must know that creation of huge irrigation potentials, accompanied by genuine land reforms, is the only way for coming out of the existing economic crisis.

But the story does not end here. With these limitations, the paltry sum that is allotted is not spent in a planned manner by the Ministry. Where are we to spend the fund allotted? The hon. Minister has said that it would be mainly on major and medium projects. He has defended his line eloquently in his last Budget speech. However words will not be able to generate sufficient irrigation potential in the country.

Firstly, the funds allotted are far from adequate. Even whatever is being spent does not actually result in adding to the required quantum of irrigation potential. The cost of construction goes up mainly because of our reliance on contractors and foreign experts.

Secondly, the so-called experts of the Ministry go on making gigantic schemes in the name of adequate return to capital investment. These experts depend on advice

[Shri B. K. Modak]

given by foreign experts who are interested in keeping India dependant on western countries. The Government has not made its own plan of co-ordination of major and minor irrigation schemes with a view to utilise all the water resources. The medium irrigation schemes are easy to operate and construction costs are comparatively less.

In the present time speed of performance through medium and minor irrigation works is more economical and paying than the so-called long term aspects of major projects. As a matter of fact we spent Rs. 1480 crores in major and medium projects in 15 years. But during the same period the import of food cost us Rs. 1680 crores. If we would have used this amount spent on food imports for increasing the irrigation potentials we would not have to depend on borrowed food. This has brought us not only national loss but a kind of political slavery. So, my point is that when new schemes are undertaken by the Government special emphasis has to be given to the completion of the old schemes on a priority basis. In this regard, the minor and medium projects should be fully explored. All the irrigations should be co-ordinated under the single authority.

Sir, I would like to refer to control of floods which cause frequent dislocation of our agricultural economy. If you neglect this it boomerangs on the national economy. In the last 15 years we spent Rs. 185 crores in flood control but we lost Rs. 1000 crores by way of damages due to floods. Could we not have utilised this amount for the flood control schemes?

Sir, in West Bengal I have seen the havoc played by floods from time to time leading to colossal waste of national wealth. During the recent floods which were the more severe in the last fifteen years, the total damage is assessed at Rs. 166 crores. And West Bengal loss covers half of the total amount for India. Flood in north Bengal has practically washed away the town of Jalpaiguri with innumerable loss of life. Lower Bengal had been a victim of flood of devastating character in 1956, 1960

and also in 1966-67 and 1968. This covers mainly trans-Damodar region of Districts of Hooghly, Howrah and Midnapore. This has been seen by the Minister himself while he visited the area. But what steps have been taken by him is not known to us so far.

Sir, DVC was created to control floods due to Damodar, but it unwisely left this region to be the annual target of the vagaries of flood due to excess flood water of Damodar. Hooghly, Howrah's trans-Damodar region is thus left to the perpetual victim of man-made flood. DVC planners planned for 8 dams for flood control. Out of that four have been taken up and completed. Others have been discarded. Perpetual flood in this region is due to this. Man Singh Commission of 1959 gave some recommendations for these regions which, however, have not been implemented. I hear now that a new Commission is being set up to review the problem. This is sheer mockery.

The foreign experts in DVC suggested both the construction of dams in the upper region and the removal of drainage congestion in the lower region. But DVC authorities gave their full attention unwisely only to construct dams and ignored the vital drainage problem. In this connection may I ask why the Government did not take up some of the recommendations for the area inundated by Damodar, Darakeshar, Rupnarain and Shilavathi river. If they were taken up in right earnest the area would not have been affected with such a heavy flood havoc in 1967 and 1968 avoiding such enormous attendant relief expenses.

An official scheme involving Rs. 8 crores was prepared to meet the problem. However I wonder why that is not undertaken so far. Instead another Inquiry Committee is going to be set up. So far, I remember, the D.V.C. Chairman has said that a sum of Rs. 10 crores is immediately necessary for this. I hope that the Minister will not waste any more time and that he will implement the scheme expeditiously.

The West Bengal Government had long pressed for Tista-Mahananda Flood Control Scheme. After the devastating floods in North Bengal in 1968, it is astonishing that the

West Bengal Irrigation Minister will have to come to Delhi to press for adequate fund for this scheme. The flood-control measure is most urgent and needs special attention.

The funds allotted so far for the Kansobati project is also not adequate to complete the scheme by the end of the Fourth Plan as promised. In 1967, West Bengal Government submitted an integrated irrigation scheme for making West Bengal self-sufficient in two years. But this could not be accepted for paucity of funds.

Sir, this policy of delay and drift is being criticised several times on the floor of this House, but Government is goggedly pursuing its discredited policy. The Irrigation Ministry has therefore virtually become irritation Ministry. Unless this policy has defeated the country will not see a proper irrigation policy to suit the requirements of national development.

SHRI DURAIRASU (Perambalur) :

*Mr. Chairman, Sir, Irrigation and Power is a vital sector which has been long neglected by the Central Government as well as by the planners in this country. It all looks quite impressive when the Minister claims that they have now almost doubled the irrigated area after the commencement of the First Plan, but the physical targets achieved should be related to the immensity of the problem and also the potential that is there in this country. For a predominantly agricultural land like ours, there is no excuse for the Government to still rely on imported foodgrains to feed the people.

Now they talk in terms of the Green Revolution. If you look at the major and medium irrigation projects from the beginning of the First Plan, out of the total of 534 sanctioned projects, only 318 have been completed. The total amount spent so far is of the order of Rs. 1800 crores; and this is a paltry sum to benefit directly eighty per cent of the rural population. Compared with the allocations in the other sectors, Government cannot escape the charge that they have neglected the sector.

I hope that the Centre will, instead of trying to mop up the rural wealth at this stage, first see that wealth is created to give a better living for our rural people, the real backbone of our country.

Coming to my state, our problem with regard to Irrigation is very peculiar.

Of the total Central allocation on this head, we got only a fraction, the reason being that we do not have much potential in terms of big and medium rivers. But, this is all the more reason why the Government should come in a big way to help the State in tapping the ground-water sources and in improving the already existing tanks and ponds. With regard to ground-water sources, I would like to point out that the Government of Tamil Nadu, with the aid of the United Nations Special Fund, is carrying on a survey in some selected areas; but there is an Organisation at the Central level which we thought, would supplement the work. But so far, they have not done any survey work in finding out the ground-water potential in my State. I would urge on the the Central Government to give priority to Tamil Nadu in this survey work and the entire State should be surveyed as early as possible and after completing the survey, if the Centre is prepared to help us by supplying drilling machines and necessary technical and financial assistance, we can improve the tapping of ground-water to a substantial degree. Unless this is done, I am afraid that our hope to become a surplus State in the production of foodgrains will remain only a pious wish.

With regard to de-silting and improvising of the tanks and ponds, a study was made by my State Government. I think an outlay of about Rs. 100 crores was envisaged for this purpose. Sir, as the Ministry is well aware, there are hundreds and thousands of ponds built by ancient and medieval kings throughout the State. Now, because of the silting, all the rain-water that could be stored in those tanks are allowed to go waste. If they could be improved, then, our irrigation potential would be much greater than what it is today and also storing

[Shri Durairasu]

of water in the tanks normally assures supply of water in the wells which are in the ayacut. With regard to this plan prepared by my State, we did not get much encouragement from the Centre. If the hon'ble Minister for Irrigation could earmark a little money for this purpose, at least we can make a beginning.

These are the only two avenues open to us within the state to increase our water availability for irrigation. The Government so far is paying only lip sympathy and we hope that in the interest of raising production and also in view of the meagre allocation that we have had in the past, our allocation for the Fourth Plan should be substantially increased.

18 hrs.

There is another important problem about which I would like to turn the attention of the Minister. We have been repeatedly pleading in this House that the Government should have a little imagination in linking the various rivers in this country. There are regions where water is much in excess than they could consume. If those rivers in those areas could be linked with the chronically deficit areas, it would not only solve the problem of drought but also that of the flood. In this connection, there was one suggestion made long ago and repeated many a time that the Ganga should be linked with Kaveri in the South. Some seem to think that it is most unpracticable but in this technological age, with the advanced engineering, I don't think it will be beyond the reach of the technical competence of our minister, Dr. K. L. Rao. If he is not going to take up a challenge of this magnitude, I don't think anybody else can tackle it. I am not suggesting that it should be done immediately but a beginning could be made and by phasing it we would be able to complete it within two or three Plans. It will also give a tremendous psychological impact and help the real integration of this country. Unfortunately, today, every State seems to feel that their waters are their property and they are in a way jealous to give it to others even when

they are not exploiting it fully. That is why all this dispute over inter-State water looks insurmountable. In this connection, I would like to draw the attention of the Minister to our dispute over the sharing of Kavery water with Mysore. I hope the Centre as well as the Mysore State would keep in mind the chronic deficit of water availability in our State and would not create problem for us.

The development of filter-point tubewells in Kavery delta is an important project for which the Centre also has helped us. It has yielded good results. I hope the Government would likewise take up Palar basin and some other areas where there is a possibility.

With regard to power generation, in spite of the added generating capacity, my State is still dependent on surplus power that is available from other Southern States. Even after the completion of the Kalpakkam Atomic Plant, we will not be meeting our entire demand. In this context, the completion of the southern grid becomes more urgent to us. And also Dr. Rao should take the initiative to see that we purchase power at a reasonable rate from the other States, particularly to see that the farmers get the power at cheaper rates.

In the report of the Ministry, they have stated that the demand for power from the rural sector is much more than they can cope up with. In my State, the clamour for energising the wells is more acute. Our Electricity Board has got projects running over more than 50 crores still to be covered. It is likely to increase in the coming years. I would like to plead with the Minister that even if they cannot give us a direct loan for this purpose, they could at least assist us through the financial institutions of the Government. It will be more than repaid taking into view the increased production that is likely to accrue on the food front if we can meet the entire demand. I hope our Minister would give sympathetic consideration to my suggestion. With these words, I conclude.

सिंचाई तथा बिद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री
(श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : समाप्ति महोदय,

जिन माननीय सदस्यों ने अभी सिचाई और बिजली मंत्रालय की बजट मांगों पर अपने प्रमूख्य सुझाव दिये हैं मैं उन सब का हृदय से आभारी हूँ। सिचाई और बिजली मंत्रालय की बजट मांगों का समर्थन करते हुए सभी माननीय सदस्यों ने यह बात सामने रखी....

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : A few lines at the fag end of the English translation of the Tamil speech which he has just now completed were not read in the interpretation. But I hope the entire translation will go into the record.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : The whole of the translation will be printed.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Yes.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : मैं कह रहा था कि ग्राम तौर पर सभी माननीय सदस्यों ने इस बात के लिए चिन्ता प्रकट की है कि सिचाई और बिजली मंत्रालय के लिए बजट में जो धनराशि रखी गई है, देश में सिचाई और बिजली की जो आवश्यकता है उस को देखते हुए यह धनराशि अपर्याप्त है। इस के साथ ही कुछ अन्य सदस्यों ने यह भी सुझाव रखा है कि अणु विभाग को सिचाई बिजली मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत होना चाहिए। अभी जो लघु सिचाई विभाग कृषि मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत है इसी तरह अणु विभाग भी इसी मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत होना चाहिए। यह ऐसी बातें हैं जिनके सम्बन्ध में अभी यहां कुछ कहना उचित नहीं होगा लेकिन माननीय सदस्यों ने सिचाई और बिजली मंत्रालय की जिन विभिन्न समस्याओं की ओर अभी अपना संकेत किया है, सुझाव दिये हैं उन में से मैं कुछ की ओर थोड़ा सा संकेत करना चाहता हूँ और अन्य कुछ बातों की ओर कल हमारे जो वरिष्ठ साथी हैं डा० राव वह उस के सम्बन्ध में विस्तार

से बताएंगे।

इस विषय की चर्चा शुरू करते हुए तामिलनाडु के एक माननीय सदस्य ने बताया कि उन के प्रदेश में लो वोल्टेज की शिकायत है। देश के अन्य हिस्सों में, जहां तक ग्रामीण हिस्सों का प्रश्न है, बिजली के सम्बन्ध में लो वोल्टेज की शिकायत है। उस की सब से बड़ी वजह यह है कि हमारे देश में पिछले 5-7 वर्षों में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बिजली की मांग का जितना विस्तार हुआ है उतना पहले कभी नहीं हुआ था। यह मांग उत्तरोत्तर बढ़ती जा रही है। इस के लिए ट्रांसमिशन लाइन को मजबूत बनाने की तरफ कदम उठाया जाना चाहिए। अनेक कारणों से वह कदम नहीं उठाये गये। इस दिशा में पिछले साल सिचाई और बिजली मंत्रालय ने एक बहुत बड़ा फैसला लिया है और वह यह कि हम सारे देश में एक राष्ट्रीय ग्रिड की स्थापना करना चाहते हैं। इस के लिए पहले क्षेत्रीय ग्रिड की स्थापना के लिए आवश्यक कदम उठाये गये हैं। जब क्षेत्रीय ग्रिड के निर्माण का काम पूरा हो जायगा तब राष्ट्रीय ग्रिड के निर्माण का काम प्रारम्भ किया जायगा। इस के सम्बन्ध में जब धन का सवाल पैदा हुआ, अर्थ का सवाल पैदा हुआ तब केन्द्रीय सरकार ने ऐसा निश्चय किया कि जिस प्रकार से हम राष्ट्रीय राज पथों का केन्द्र के द्वारा निर्माण करते हैं, रेलों का केन्द्र द्वारा निर्माण करते हैं उसी तरीके से हमें राष्ट्रीय ग्रिड की स्थापना के लिए भी जिस धनराशि की आवश्यकता होगी ओर उस के लिए जो भी खर्च करना होगा केन्द्र उस की पूर्ति करेगा। यह एक बहुत बड़ा नीति सम्बन्धी फैसला है जिसकी वजह से मुझे पूरा विश्वास है, पूरी उम्मीद है कि कुछ वर्षों में जब सारे देश में ग्रिड की स्थापना हो जायगी तो बहुत हद तक उस समस्या का समाधान हो जायगा।

इस के प्रतिरिक्त श्री मनु भाई पटेल ने जब इस बात की ओर हमारा ध्यान आकृष्ट

[श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद]

किया कि हमारे देश में हरी क्रान्ति होने जा रही है, अभी डी एम के के माननीय सदस्य ने इस बात की ओर संकेत दिया कि हमारे देश में ग्रीन रेवोल्यूशन होने जा रहा है लेकिन उस के लिए जिन चीजों की जरूरत है उन में सिंचाई और बिजली का सब से अधिक महत्व है इस से कोई इंकार नहीं कर सकता। इसलिए जब सिंचाई और बिजली की मांग आती है तब चारों ओर से उस को समर्थन मिलता है। हम सब इस बात को जानते हैं कि हमारे देश का जो संविधान है उस का जो संघीय ढांचा है उस में सिंचाई और बिजली के सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकारों को बहुत अधिक अधिकार दिये गये हैं। इतना ही नहीं योजना के सम्बन्ध में जब हम फैसला लेते हैं तो अंतिम फैसला मुख्य मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में होता है जिसको कि हम राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद कहते हैं। चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना को अभी तक अंतिम रूप नहीं दिया जा सका है लेकिन अभी चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना का जो प्रारूप हमारे सामने है उस को देखने से ऐसा पता चलता है कि करीब करीब प्रत्येक राज्य की सरकार ने अपने कुल खर्च का 45 से लेकर 55 प्रतिशत तक रुपया सिंचाई और बिजली सम्बन्धी योजनाओं के लिए रक्खा है। यह कोई छोटी राशि नहीं है। इसलिए हम इन सारी बातों की चर्चा करते हैं। विभिन्न योजनाओं के सम्बन्ध में, चाहे सिंचाई की योजनाएं हों, चाहे बिजली की योजनाएं हों, उस सम्बन्ध में हमें इस बात की भी चिन्ता रखनी पड़ती है कि हमारी विकासशील ग्रंथ व्यवस्था में जो हमारे सीमित साधन हैं उन्हीं सीमित साधनों के भीतर हमें अपने ग्रंथ साधनों का समुचित व अच्छे से अच्छा उपयोग करना चाहिए।

श्री मनुमाई पटेल ने इस बात की भी चर्चा की कि भगवन्तम समिति की जो रिपोर्ट आई है उस पर हम ने अभी तक कोई फैसला नहीं

लिया। हमारे सामने वह रिपोर्ट अभी अभी आई है। मंत्रालय उस रिपोर्ट का अध्ययन कर रहा है और उस रिपोर्ट की सिफारिशों के मुताबिक जहां तक सम्भव होगा हम आगे आवश्यक कार्यवाही करने की कोशिश करेंगे।

इस के साथ ही उन्होंने इस बात की भी चर्चा की कि देश में बिजली की जो मांग बढ़ रही है उस के लिए अत्यन्त आवश्यक है कि 26 मिलियन किलोवाट का जो लक्ष्य बताया गया है चौथी योजना में उस के लिए आवश्यक धनराशि की व्यवस्था की जाय। उस के लिए भी विचार किया जा रहा है और साधनों की सीमा में जहां तक सम्भव होगा उस की तरफ ध्यान दिया जायगा।

उड़ीसा के माननीय सदस्य श्री देव ने इस बात की ओर संकेत किया कि उन के राज्य में अक्सर अकाल की स्थिति उत्पन्न हो जाती है, सूखा पड़ता है, बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा ऐसा है जहां कि सिंचाई की व्यवस्था नहीं की जा सकी है। उड़ीसा सरकार की ओर से जब भी योजनाएं आती हैं उन योजनाओं के लिए उन के राज्य की जो योजना की सीमा होती है, प्लान सीलिंग होती है उस में फिर केन्द्रीय सरकार यथासम्भव उड़ीसा सरकार को सहायता देती है। इसलिये वहां दो तीन बड़ी योजनाएं भी बनाई गईं, लेकिन जो छोटी अथवा लघु सिंचाई योजनाएं हैं, जिन को आप माइनर इर्रिगेशन कहते हैं, जिस की ओर माननीय सदस्य ने संकेत किया, उनके बारे में मैंने प्रारम्भ में बतलाया कि सिंचाई और बिजली मंत्रालय से उस का सम्बन्ध नहीं है। उस का सम्बन्ध खाद्य और कृषि मंत्रालय से है, और मेरा विश्वास है कि खाद्य और कृषि मंत्रालय इस सम्बन्ध में आवश्यक कार्रवाई कर रहा होगा।

इस के अतिरिक्त माननीय सदस्य ने संसद-सदस्यों की समिति की जो रिपोर्ट थी उस की ओर भी संकेत किया। संसद-सदस्यों की

समिति ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में इस बात की सिफारिश की है कि सारे देश में जो बिजली का विकास हो रहा है, उस में जो राज्य अखिल भारतीय औसत से नीचे रह गये हैं उन को विशेष सहायता दी जानी चाहिये। राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद् ने भी इस बात का फैसला किया है कि जब हम सारी धनराशि का चौथी योजना के लिये बटवारा करेंगे तो उस में से कितना जन-संख्या के आधार पर होगा, कितना विशेष स्कीमों अथवा योजनाओं के लिये होगा, कितना पिछड़ेपन के लिये होगा और कितनी राशि किसी विशेष समस्या के लिये होगी। उसी आधार पर इस राशि का बटवारा होगा। अगर उड़ीसा की सरकार इस को अनुभव करती है कि वह ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण योजना में या सिंचाई योजना में अत्यन्त पिछड़ा हुआ है तो इस के लिये उस को 10 प्रतिशत अतिरिक्त धन-राशि देनी चाहिये, और यह फैसला उड़ीसा सरकार को ही करना होगा। यह उस के ही हाथ में होगा। इस आधार पर उस को आवश्यक धन राशि दी जा सकती है। इस के सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से कोई फैसला नहीं किया जा सकता है। यह अधिकार उड़ीसा सरकार को है।

इस के साथ ही उन्होंने इस बात की ओर भी संकेत किया है कि अभी हमारे देश में सिंचाई या बिजली योजनाओं के सम्बन्ध में जो विकास हुआ है उस में काफी क्षेत्रीय विषमता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यद्यपि पिछले बीस वर्षों की आजादी के बाद हमारे देश में ऐसी विषमताओं को दूर करने के लिये काफी जोरदार कदम उठाये गये हैं, लेकिन हमारे देश में अनेक कारणों से अनेक राज्यों में अनेक दिशाओं में भिन्न भिन्न प्रकार से विकास हुआ। कुछ राज्य सीधे अंग्रेजी शासन के अन्तर्गत थे, कहीं छोटी और बड़ी देशी रियासतें थी। इसलिये विकास की गति समान नहीं हो सकी। पिछले बीस वर्षों में कुछ अच्छा प्रयत्न

हुआ है। उस के कारण यह बुराई काफी हद तक कम हुई है। लेकिन जितनी तेजी से इस बुराई को और जिस हद तक दूर करना चाहिये था, अभी तक उस में हमें पूरी सफलता नहीं मिली है। लेकिन हमारा यह लक्ष्य है और हम उस को प्राप्त करना चाहते हैं तथा जहां तक सम्भव हो सके हम इस क्षेत्रीय विषमता को दूर करना चाहते हैं।

असम के सदस्य श्री लस्कर ने बतलाया कि असम में बाढ़ की समस्या सब से महत्वपूर्ण है। हम सब इस बात को जानते हैं कि देश के किसी हिस्से में एक साल बाढ़ आती है और किसी हिस्से में दूसरे साल आती है। लेकिन असम ऐसा राज्य है जहां हर साल बाढ़ आती है और बड़ी भयंकर बाढ़ आती है। इसीलिये भारत सरकार ने असम के लिये ब्रह्मपुत्र कमिशन की तजवीज रखी है और जब असम सरकार वह तजवीज मंजूर कर लेगी तब वह इस सदन के सामने अन्तिम रूप में आयेगी और उस के आधार पर हम आगे कार्यवाई कर सकेंगे। मेरा ऐसा विश्वास है कि अगर ब्रह्मपुत्र कमिशन की योजना स्वीकार की गई और उस के आधार पर सम्पूर्ण रूप से केन्द्र और राज्य के सहयोग से काम हुआ तो बहुत हद तक हम इस समस्या को हल करने में सफल हो सकेंगे।

इस के अतिरिक्त उन्होंने इस बात की ओर भी संकेत किया कि असम ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण की दृष्टि से बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है। संसद-सदस्यों की जो समिति बनी थी, उस में एक असम के माननीय सदस्य थे और उन्होंने इन समस्याओं की ओर काफी विस्तार से सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित किया था। इसी दृष्टि से उस पिछड़ेपन को दूर करने के लिये जो योजना बनाई गई उस पर ध्यान दिया जायेगा।

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती ने इस बात की ओर हमारा ध्यान आकृष्ट किया कि हमारे देश

[श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद]

में कुछ हिस्से ऐसे हैं जहां पानी बहुत है जमीन के अन्दर, लेकिन जमीन के अन्दर से उस पानी को निकालने के लिये अभी काफी कार्रवाई नहीं की जा सकी है। एक डी एम के के माननीय सदस्य इस बात की ओर संकेत कर रहे थे कि जहां तक तमिलनाडु का सवाल है, वहां नदियों के जल का सिंचाई के लिये काफी उपयोग किया जा चुका है। सारे देश में करीब 8 लाख बिजली वाले कुएं हैं, और उन में से आधे कुएं सिर्फ तमिलनाडु राज्य में हैं। इस दृष्टि से वहां काफी अच्छी प्रगति हुई है।

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) :
Your Finance Minister is taking all these pump sets.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : यह कोई ऐसी बात नहीं है, और इस का यह भी अर्थ नहीं है कि चूंकि तमिलनाडु राज्य में सिंचाई योजनाओं का पहले से काफी विकास हो चुका है इसलिये वहां आगे विकास नहीं होना चाहिये। जहां तक भूमिगत जल साधनों की समस्या का सवाल है कृषि और खाद्य मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत एक ऐसा विभाग है जो इस काम में मदद करता है। ज्योलोजिकल सर्वे आफ इंडिया से इस काम में मदद मिलती है। एक्सप्लोरेटरी ट्यूबवैल आर्गनाइजेशन भूमिगत जल साधनों की खोज में जिस प्रकार की सहायता की जरूरत होगी, प्रदान कर सकता है। जिन क्षेत्रों में बहु खोज करना चाहेंगे उस में हम सब उनकी मदद करेंगे और जहां कहीं भी उसके अनुसार योजना बनाने की बात होगी, तमिलनाडु की सरकार उसके मुताबिक योजना बना सकती है। इसके अतिरिक्त इस बात की ओर भी अभी हमारा ध्यान आकर्षित किया गया है कि इन सारे कार्यों में जितनी तेजी से हमारा विकास का काम होना चाहिये उतनी तेजी से विकास का काम हम नहीं कर सके हैं। इसके बहुत से

कारण हैं। उन कारणों की ओर अभी हम आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना नहीं चाहते हैं।

महाराष्ट्र के सदस्य श्री देवराव पाटिल ने इस बात की ओर संकेत किया है कि गांधी जन्म शताब्दी वर्ष के लिए हमने ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण का जो लक्ष्य रखा है, शायद हम उसे प्राप्त नहीं कर सकेंगे। जो लक्ष्य है उसके लिए साधनों को जुटाने के लिए हमने जो विचार किया है, जो तरीके सुझाये हैं उन सारे तरीकों को एक साथ हम काम में ला सकें तो हम अपने उस लक्ष्य को प्राप्त कर सकते हैं, दो अक्टूबर, 1970 तक। हम तभी इस लक्ष्य को प्राप्त कर सकते हैं जब केन्द्र और राज्य सरकारें तथा जो स्थानीय संस्थायें हैं, उन सब का इस कार्य में उत्साह के साथ योगदान हो। अगर किसी राज्य में उत्साह से काम होता है तो वहां लक्ष्य प्राप्त हो जाता है लेकिन दूसरे राज्य में अगर उस उत्साह के साथ काम नहीं होता है तो हम उस लक्ष्य को प्राप्त नहीं कर सकते हैं। इसलिए अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर हमने जो लक्ष्य रखा है कि एक लाख गांवों को हम बिजली देना चाहते हैं, इस पूरे लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति तभी हो सकती है जब इस देश के सभी राज्य समान उत्साह के साथ इस कार्य में योगदान दें। इसलिए हम ऐसा कहते हैं कि हर राज्य में इस लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए समान रूप से काम नहीं हो रहा है, समान रूप से इसको महत्व नहीं दिया जा रहा है। कुछ राज्य औद्योगीकरण को ज्यादा महत्व देना चाहते हैं कुछ राज्य कृषि उत्पादन की वृद्धि को ज्यादा महत्व देना चाहते हैं, कुछ राज्य सोचते हैं कि शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में वे अधिक पिछड़े हुए हैं, इस वास्ते वे शिक्षा को प्राथमिकता देना चाहते हैं। अखिल भारतीय नीति अगर ऐसी बनती है कि साढ़े बारह लाख या पन्द्रह लाख पम्पों को हम बिजली दें और अगर इस लक्ष्य को हम प्राप्त करना चाहते हैं तो हम सब को समान रूप से सहयोग देना होगा और जब तक इसके लिए हम

सब समान रूप से सहयोग देकर अधिक प्रयत्न नहीं करेंगे तब तक हम अपने इस लक्ष्य को प्राप्त नहीं कर सकेंगे।

श्रीमाननीय श्री मोडक ने यह बताया कि बंगाल में जलपायगुड़ी में भयानक रूप में बाढ़ आई, मिदनापुर में भयानक बाढ़ आई, दामोदर के इलाके में भयानक बाढ़ आई लेकिन भारत सरकार ने उसकी ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया। मुझे लगता है कि माननीय सदस्य इस बात को भूल गए हैं कि विशेषज्ञों ने वहां जा कर सारी स्थिति का अध्ययन किया और उस आधार पर उन्होंने योजना तैयार कर ली है। इस बार जलपायगुड़ी में या दार्जिलिंग के इलाके में जो बाढ़ आई वह साधारण बाढ़ नहीं थी, भूतपूर्व बाढ़ थी। एक दिन में, यानी चौबीस घंटे में वहां साठ इंच वर्षा बरपा हुयी। ऐसी वर्षा कभी पहले उस इलाके में नहीं हुई थी। ऐसी भूतपूर्व वर्षा से जो बाढ़ आती है उसके जो परिणाम या नतीजे निकलते हैं उनको देख कर और उनको ध्यान में रख कर अगर योजना नहीं बनाई जाती है और विशेषज्ञों से राय लेकर, पूरी न्यानबीन के बाद अगर योजना नहीं बनाई जाती है तो फिर अगले साल जो बाढ़ आएगी उस में पुल टूट जायेंगे, रेलवे लाइन समाप्त हो जाएगी, नगर उजड़ जायेंगे। इस वास्ते सारी बातों को ध्यान में रख कर आगे योजना हम बनाना चाहते हैं ताकि जब कभी खतरा सामने आए तो हमें इस विपत्ति का सामना न करना पड़े।

सिंचाई और बिजली के सम्बन्ध में जो चौथी योजना बन रही है या पिछली तीन योजनाओं में जिस लक्ष्य को अपने ध्यान में रख कर हमने काम करना शुरू किया है, और पिछले वर्षों में जो प्रगति हुई है वह सिंचाई और बिजली मंत्रालय की जो वार्षिक रिपोर्ट इस सदन के सामने रखी गई है, उससे स्पष्ट है। वह इस बात का प्रमाण है कि इस दिशा में काफी काम हुआ है। लेकिन इसके साथ ही

यह भी स्पष्ट है कि हमारे सामने समस्या बहुत बड़ी है। समस्या बहुत बड़ी इसलिये हैं कि हमारे देश का मौसम ही कुछ ऐसा है कि कुछ महीनों में वर्षा बहुत ज्यादा होती है, कुछ महीनों में वर्षा बिल्कुल नहीं होती है। जब वर्षा बहुत ज्यादा होती है तो बाढ़ का सवाल आ जाता है, उस की रोक-थाम का प्रश्न शुरू हो जाता है और फिर उन्हीं इलाकों में वर्षा नहीं होती है तो सिंचाई का सवाल पैदा हो जाता है। सिंचाई और बाढ़ इन दोनों से हम कैसे एक साथ अपना बचाव कर सकें, दोनों से हम कैसे अपनी खेती की रक्षा कर सकें, उन का विकास कर सकें—एक तरफ यह सवाल है और दूसरी तरफ यह सवाल पैदा होता है कि कैसे हम बिजली का ज्यादा से ज्यादा विकास कर सकें। इस लिये कि आज केवल शहर के लोग ही नहीं, बल्कि गांव के लोग भी इस बात को समझते हैं कि जब तक बिजली नहीं आती, तब तक हम खेती का आधुनिकीकरण नहीं कर सकते, तब तक छोटे-छोटे उद्योग-धन्धे नहीं लगा सकते, तब तक कल-कारखाने नहीं चला सकते, तब तक आर्थिक विकास नहीं हो सकता ...

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi) : Sir, may I seek a clarification ? He is talking about what was done in the three plans and what they are proposing to do in the fourth plan. It is an admission by their ministry that only 37 per cent of the usable flow of water has so far been commanded for irrigation. Will he explain what they are going to do to increase the command over the use of usable flow and to recover certain sources of irrigation which have been lost ? He is well aware that many tanks have silted up. In Madras, when I was Secretary of the PWD, there were something like a lakh of tanks which required desilting. In my own constituency, there are about 1000 tanks which have silted up, which not only mean loss of the area silted up but also loss to irrigation.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You should not make a speech. What is your question ?

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : When the Minister is not objecting, why should the Chair object ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : I take serious view of the remark. It is my duty to regulate the proceedings. I can give you a minute, to put your question.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I would like the Government to investigate about these wasted resources. In the Plan there must be some provision for reclaiming the resources which have been wasted. Are you going to make an enquiry into the sources which have been lost ? What action are you going to take to help the State to reclaim them ?

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : सभापति जी, अगर श्री लोबो प्रभू ने मेरी बात को ध्यान से आरम्भ से सुना होता तो यह सवाल पैदा ही न हुआ होता। मैंने आरम्भ में बताया था कि लघु सिंचाई योजनाएँ खाद्य और कृषि मन्त्रालय के अन्तर्गत हैं तथा सिंचाई और बिजली मुख्यतया राज्य सरकारों का विषय है। भारत सरकार और राज्य सरकारों में सचिव की हैसियत से काम करने के बाद उनको खुद अनुभव हुआ होगा और वह इस बात से परिचित होंगे कि राज्य सरकारें चाहें तो यह सारा काम कर सकती हैं, लेकिन इस तरह से सवाल को उठाना एक बिल्कुल भ्रमलुग बात है। संविधान में राज्य सरकारों को इस के बारे में पूरा अधिकार दिया गया है और पहली, दूसरी, तीसरी योजनाओं में भी इस बात को बिल्कुल स्पष्ट किया गया है। अब जो पंचायती राज योजना लागू हुई है, उस में जिला परिषद को अधिकार दिया गया है कि उन के यहां जो सिंचाई के साधन हैं—जैसे तालाब, टैंक, पौंड आदि उन की रक्षा का काम वे स्वयं करें। जिन राज्यों ने इस काम को किया है, वहां यह समस्या पैदा नहीं हुई है। लेकिन दुर्भाग्य से कुछ ऐसे राज्य हैं, जिन्होंने अपने इस दायित्व का निर्वाह नहीं किया, जिस की वजह से यह समस्या पैदा हुई है।

मैं और ज्यादा समय इस सदन का नहीं लेना चाहता—मैं यही कह रहा था कि जब तक हम इस समस्या का राष्ट्रीय समस्या के रूप में हल करने के लिये कदम नहीं उठाते, जब तक हम इस को एक पार्टी ईशू बनाते हैं, राजनीतिक प्रश्न बनाते हैं तब तक सिंचाई और बिजली की समस्या का समाधान हम नहीं पा सकते हैं।

चाहे वह केन्द्र की सरकार हो, राज्य की सरकारें हों, जिला परिषदें हों या स्थानीय निकाय हों, जब तक वह इस रूप में इस समस्या को नहीं देखते हैं कि हमें उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए जल और विद्युत शक्ति का सर्वोत्तम उपयोग करना है, तब तक इसका समाधान नहीं हो सकता। दुर्भाग्य से हमारे यहां बिजली के सम्बन्ध में अन्तर्राज्यीय झगड़े हैं, जल के सम्बन्ध में अन्तर्राज्यीय झगड़े हैं। इन विषयों पर, जैसा मैं ने पहले बताया, हमारे बरिष्ठ सहयोगी डा० राव कल विस्तार के साथ प्रकाश डालेंगे। अभी माननीय सदस्यों ने जिन कुछ महत्वपूर्ण बातों का उल्लेख किया था उनके सम्बन्ध में मैंने सदन के सामने स्पष्ट रूप से उत्तर देने की चेष्टा की। मुझे विश्वास है कि अभी जो और महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे यहां पर माननीय सदस्यों द्वारा उठाये जायेंगे उनका स्पष्टीकरण डा० राव करेंगे।

सिंचाई के सम्बन्ध में जो समस्याएँ हैं या जो नयी समस्याएँ पैदा हो गई हैं उनके स्पष्टीकरण के लिए भारत सरकार ने एक सिंचाई आयोग का गठन करने का निर्णय किया है। उसकी सिफारिशों की हम प्रतीक्षा करेंगे। वह आयोग बड़ी सिंचाई योजनाओं के सम्बन्ध में, मध्यम योजनाओं के सम्बन्ध में और छोटी योजनाओं के सम्बन्ध में तथा नलकूप व दूसरे सिंचाई के साधनों के सम्बन्ध में और साथ ही विभिन्न राज्यों में इस सम्बन्ध में जो तरह तरह के कायदे कानून बनते हैं, उनके सम्बन्ध में भी अपने सुझाव देगा और भारत सरकार उनके

ऊपर पूरी तरह से विचार करके आवश्यक कार्यवाही करेगी।

मैं अन्त में माननीय सदस्यों का पुनः हृदय से आभार प्रकट करता हूँ कि उन्होंने ने अमूल्य मुभाव दिा।

श्री गंगा रेड्डी (आदिलाबाद) : समापति जी, हमारा देश एक ऐसा देश है जहाँ की जमीन सोना उगलती है। यहाँ पर पानी की मिकदार भी, जैसा कि मेरे दोस्त ने बताया अमरीका के बराबर है, 1,360 मिलियन एकड़ फीट है लेकिन उसका उपयोग दस परसेन्ट से भी कम होता है। आवपाशी मोहकमे पर जो पंसा खर्च किया जाता है उस पर प्लानिंग कमीशन यह सोचता है कि मुनाफा नहीं हो रहा है। वे सूद बट्टे के हिसाब से 6 परसेन्ट या 9 परसेन्ट पर उसको वर्क-आउट करते हैं और कहते हैं कि फी एकड़ पानी पहुंचाने के लिए हजार रुपये की जरूरत होती है जबकि मिलना सिर्फ 60 रुपए हैं। सिचाई का मुहकमा यह मूल जाता है कि पानी से इन्डायरेक्ट तरीके पर देश की कितनी आमदनी बढ़ती है। दूसरी जगहों पर इरीगेशन के लिए जो पंसा दिया जाता है उस पर कोई सूद आयद नहीं किया जाता है। हिन्दुस्तान में भी अब इस बात को सोचना चाहिए। अभी भी मौका है कि फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री और प्लानिंग कमीशन इस बात को सोचे और सिचाई के मोहकमें को जो पंसा दिया जा रहा है उस पर कोई सूद आयद न किया जाये। अभी तक नागार्जुन सागर, दोलेस्वरम और तुंगभद्र की योजनायें कम्प्लीट नहीं हुई हैं। चीजों की कीमतें दिन व दिन बढ़ती जा रही है, उसी तरह से उनकी कंस्ट्रक्शन कास्ट भी बढ़ती जा रही है। लिहाजा मैं आपसे निवेदन करूंगा कि उन योजनाओं को आप फौरन कम्प्लीट करें। जहां से मैं आता हूँ वहां पर मौजूदा हालात में 75 मबाजे सैलाब हो रहे हैं, 36 आदिलाबाद

जिले में और 29 निजामाबाद में। वहां पर दो कॅनाल्स का प्रपोजल है। मेरे जिले में नार्थ कॅनाल का प्रपोजल है। वहां पर हजारों एकड़ जमीन पड़ी हुई है लेकिन एक इन्च की भी सिचाई नहीं हो रही है। स्पीकर साहब हमारे प्रदेश से ही आते हैं, वे इस बात को जानते हैं।

[شری گنگارڈی (عادل آباد)

سبھا پتی جی ہمارا دیش ایک ایسا دیش ہے جہاں کہ زمین سوا اگلتی ہے۔ یہاں پر پانی کی مقدار بھی جیسا کہ میرے دوست نے بتایا، امریکہ کے برابر ہے؛ ایک ہزار تین سو ساٹھ ملین ایکڑ فٹ ہے۔ لیکن اس کا ایریوگ دس پرسینٹ سے کم ہوتا ہے۔ آبائی محکمہ پر جو پیسہ خرچ کیا جاتا ہے اس پر پلاننگ کمیشن یہ سوچتا ہے کہ منافع نہیں ہو رہا ہے۔ وہ سود بٹے کے حساب سے چھ پرسینٹ یا نو پرسینٹ پر اسکو ورک آؤٹ کر لے رہے ہیں اور کہتے ہیں کہ فی ایکڑ پانی بھجوانے کے لئے ہزار روپے کی ضرورت ہوئی ہے جب کہ ملنا صرف ساٹھ روپے ہے۔ سبجائی کا محکمہ یہ بھول جاتا ہے کہ پانی سے انٹرایکٹ طریقے پر دیش کی کتنی آمدنی بڑھتی ہے۔ دوسری جگہوں پر ایریگیشن کے لئے جو پیسہ دیا جاتا ہے اس پر کوئی سود عاید نہیں کیا جاتا ہے۔ ہندوستان میں بھی اب اس بات کو سوچنا چاہیے۔ ابھی بھی موقع ہے کہ فائننس منسٹری اور پلاننگ کمیشن

MR. CHAIRMAN : We will now take up the half-an-hour discussion,

—

18. 30 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

Hindustan Zinc Limited

श्री श्रीकार लाल बोहरा (चित्तौड़गढ़):

मान्यवर, हिन्दुस्तान जिंक लिमिटेड हमारे देश का एक मात्र ऐसा राष्ट्रीय उद्योग है जिसमें जस्ता और शीशा पैदा होता है, चांदी का उत्पादन होता है और बाई प्रोडक्ट के नाम पर सल्फ्यूरिक एसिड, सुपर फास्फेट और कैडमियम का उत्पादन होता है। 22 अक्टूबर, 1965 को यह एक प्राइवेट सेक्टर था और उस के बाद अमरजंसी के अन्दर, डी० आई० आर० के अन्तर्गत, आवश्यक सेवाओं के अधीन समझने से पब्लिक सेक्टर में इस का हस्तान्तरण हुआ। पब्लिक सेक्टर में आने के पहले इस उद्योग की क्या स्थिति थी इस पर मैं ज्यादा नहीं कहना चाहता। लेकिन एक बात जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ कि पब्लिक सेक्टर के पहले इस का 80 परसेंट काम समाप्त हो चुका था और ऐसा लगता था कि अगर पब्लिक सेक्टर के अन्दर आने के पहले यह प्राइवेट सेक्टर में रहता तो साल भर में वह अपनी पूरी कंपैसिटी में आ जाता। उन्होंने ने तीन, चार करोड़ रु० की मांग की थी लेकिन किसी कारण से, अपनी आर्थिक कठिनाइयों के कारण वे इस को नहीं संभाल सके। लेकिन यह खुशी की बात है कि यह पब्लिक सेक्टर में आया और ऐसे उद्योग जो राष्ट्रीय महत्व के हैं अगर पब्लिक सेक्टर में लिये जाते हैं तो उस से राष्ट्र को फायदा ही होता है।

पब्लिक सेक्टर के प्रति अपनी सहानुभूति और आस्था प्रकट करते हुए मैं यह निवेदन

(श्री किंका रैड्डी)
 اس باص كو سوچے اور سچائی کے
 محکمے کو جو پیمہ دیا جاتا ہے اس پر
 کوئی سود عاید نہیں کیا جائے۔ ابھی
 تک ناک ارجن ساگر، دولہشورم اور
 تنگ بھدر کی یوجنائمن کمپلیٹ نہیں
 ہوئی ہیں۔ چھڑوں کی قیمتیں دن بدن
 بڑھتی جا رہی ہیں۔ اسی طرح سے ان
 کی کنسٹرکشن کاسٹ بھی بڑھتی جا
 رہی ہے۔ لہذا میں آپ سے گزارش
 کروں گا کہ ان یوجنائز کو آپ فورن
 کمپلیٹ کریں۔ جہاں سے میں آتا ہوں
 رہاں پر موجودہ حالات میں ۷۵ مواقع
 سیلاب ہو رہے ہیں؛ ۳۶ عادل آباد
 ضلع میں ۲۹ نظام آباد میں۔ وہاں پر دو
 کنالس کا پروپوزل ہے۔ میرے ضلع میں
 نارٹھ کنال کا پروپوزل ہے۔ وہاں پر
 ہزاروں ایکڑ زمین پر ٹی ہوئی ہے لیکن
 ایک ایچ کی بھی سچائی نہیں ہو
 رہی ہے۔ سپیکر صاحب ہمارے ہر
 دیش سے ہی آئے ہیں وہ اس باص
 کو جانتے ہیں۔]

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member may continue his speech tomorrow.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Thirty-third Report

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH):
 Sir, I beg to present the Thirty-third Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

करना चाहता हूँ कि हमने इस देश में पब्लिक सैंक्टर की जो योजना बनायी है वह इसलिये नहीं बनायी है कि हमारे राष्ट्र को करोड़ों रु० का घाटा लगे। दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि आज जो पब्लिक सैंक्टर में कारखाने चल रहे हैं उन की हालत यह है कि तीन, चार सौ करोड़ रु० का घाटा चल रहा है उन में और हम आख मूँद कर इस घाटे को बर्दाश्त कर रहे हैं। हम यहाँ देश में समाजवादी व्यवस्था चाहते हैं तो हमें सोचना पड़ेगा कि आखिर इस पब्लिक सैंक्टर में इतना घाटा क्यों होता है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश में पब्लिक सैंक्टर को आज की स्थिति में जो लाये हैं वह आफिसर्स लाये हैं जिन की पब्लिक सैंक्टर में कोई दिलचस्पी नहीं है और जो नहीं समझते हैं कि पब्लिक सैंक्टर का उद्देश्य देश की सम्पत्ति बढ़ाना है, देश को समृद्धिशाली बनाना है, और ऐसे वातावरण में लाना है जिस से देश की विदेशी मुद्रा बचे और इस देश का लाभ हो।

जब 80, 90 परसेंट यह कारखाना कमप्लीट हो चुका था, और अपनी पूरी कंपेंसिटी पर आने वाला था और उस समय जब पटेल कारपोरेशन ने चार करोड़ रु० की मांग की थी वह नहीं मानी गयी। और आज पब्लिक सैंक्टर में आने के बाद अभी तक उस में लगभग 11 करोड़ रु० खर्च हो चुका है और इस के बाद भी आज स्थिति यह है कि उस का प्रोडक्शन आधा है और कम से कम 10 लाख रु० प्रति महीने का घाटा उस में चल रहा है।

अब मैं आप के सामने दो तीन बातों का जिक्र करना चाहता हूँ कि इस का उत्पादन क्यों गिरा और इस की प्लानिंग कितनी गलत है। इस का उत्पादन इसलिये गिरा कि इस के साथ साथ जो हमारी खानें थीं जावर माइन्स, जिन से जस्ता और लेड निकलता है उन का विकास साथ साथ नहीं किया। जहाँ यह जरूरी था कि हम जावर प्राइन्स का डेवलपमेंट करते और उस के द्वारा ज़िंक स्मैल्टर को फीडिंग देते

वह हमने नहीं किया। जावर माइन्स पूरी अरावली की श्रेणी है जिस में तीन चार बड़े बड़े पहाड़ों में ज़िंक और लेड का बहुत बड़ा भंडार है। यह सोमाग्य की बात है कि भारत में अभी तक जो स्थान मिले हैं उन में एक मात्र मेवाड़ और राजस्थान का ऐसा हिस्सा है जिस में लेड और ज़िंक और चांदी का मिश्रण पाया जाता है। पहले चांदी निकालने के लिये ज़िंक कनसेन्ट्रेट जापान भेजते थे। लेकिन पब्लिक सैंक्टर को इस काम को जितनी तेज़ी से लेना चाहिये था वह नहीं किया, और पब्लिक अन्डरटेकिंग में आने के बाद साल भर तक सारा ध्यान नयी नियुक्तियों, नये नये बंगलों और कारों के खरीदने में लगा दिया गया और एक साल तक हमारा कोई प्रोडक्शन नहीं बढ़ा। और जो फ्रैन्च कोलेबोरेशन के अधीन समझौता हुआ था कि टैक्नीशियन्स इस प्लान्ट को बनायेंगे, वे साल भर तक नहीं आये। नवम्बर 1966 में फ्रैन्च फ़र्म से ऐग््रीमेंट हुआ था। एक साल तक लगभग 30 लाख रु० 30 टैक्नीशियन्स को देना पड़ गया और उस के बाद जो जनवरी 1968 के पहले सप्ताह में इस ज़िंक स्मैल्टर का काम चालू हुआ वह भी एक सस्ती पब्लिसिटी के आधार पर हुआ। उस समय तक फ़र्नेस नहीं आयी थी लेकिन उस का काम चालू कर दिया गया। परिणाम यह हुआ कि जो ज़िंक कनसेन्ट्रेट प्राइवेट सैंक्टर वालों का जो स्टॉक में पड़ा हुआ था उस को पांच महीने के अन्दर ज़िंक स्मैल्टर को पूरी कंपेंसिटी में चला कर सस्ती वाहवाही सूटने के लिये खत्म कर दिया। और उस के बाद ज़िंक कनसेन्ट्रेट का पर्याप्त स्टॉक स्मैल्टर को देने के लिये नहीं बचा और कच्चे माल की कमी पड़ गई। और परिणाम यह हुआ क्यों कि उन का कोई सेल आर्गनाइजेशन नहीं था, कोई बिक्री का उचित प्रबन्ध नहीं था, प्लानिंग नहीं थी, मार्केटिंग की व्यवस्था नहीं थी और न कोई मार्केटिंग की सर्वे थी इस कारण जो ज़िंक कनसेन्ट्रेट से ज़िंक इन्गोत्स बनाने चाहिये थे

[श्री ओंकार लाल बोहरा]

उस के बजाय ज़िक कैंथोड्स का निर्माण किया गया जिस की कि देश में कोई मांग नहीं थी और ढाई करोड़ की पूंजी ब्लाक हो गई। और जब 1968 की मई में फ़रनेस लगी तो इन के पास पर्याप्त ज़िक कनसेन्ट्रेट नहीं था ज़िक इन्गोट के लिये। परिणाम स्वरूप दो महीने तक स्मैल्टर को बन्द करना पड़ा और ज़िक कैंथोड्स को ज़िक इन्गोट्स में बदलना ही पड़ा जिस से लगभग 30 लाख रुपये का नुकसान हुआ। और जब कास्ट फ़्राफ़ प्रोडक्शन के बारे में संचालकों से पूछा गया तो उन्होंने ने उत्तर दिया कि क्योंकि पिछली कम्पनी को मुआवजा देना बाकी है इसलिये अभी कास्ट फ़्राफ़ प्रोडक्शन नहीं बताया जा सकता है, कास्ट निकालना बड़ा कठिन है। प्राइवेट सैंक्टर में आने के बाद 11 करोड़ रुपये लगाया गया और अभी तक इन्हें यह मालूम नहीं है कि हमारा ज़िक और सुपरफ़ीफ़ेसट किस कास्ट पर पड़ रहा है। इस के अलावा पांच हजार टन ज़िक कनसेन्ट्रेट प्राफ़िट पर प्राइवेट सैंक्टर को बेच दिया गया जब कि इन्हें मालूम था कि आगे कठिनाई आ सकती है, कच्चे माल की कठिनाई आ सकती है तो इन्होंने ने प्राइवेट कम्पनी को क्यों बेच दिया सस्ते दामों पर? मैं चाहूंगा कि उस की छान बीन की जाय कि पांच हजार टन सस्ते दामों पर क्यों बेचा गया। मैं कहूंगा कि यह एक ऐसा मसला है जिस का राष्ट्रीय महत्व है। तो इन्होंने ने शुरूवात की थी 100 परसेंट के आधार पर और इस बात की तारीफ़ की गई थी कि ...मैनेजमेंट ने 100 परसेंट से अधिक पर स्मैल्टर चलाया, लेकिन अब 50, 55 परसेंट पर चल रहा है क्योंकि ज़वार माइन्स का डेवलपमेंट न होने की वजह से ज़िक कनसेन्ट्रेट नहीं मिल रहा है कारखाने के लिये। इन का इरादा था कि हम कनाडा और अमरीका से ज़िक कनसेन्ट्रेट इम्पोर्ट करेंगे और कारखाने को चलायेंगे। लेकिन वह इम्पोर्ट

भी पर्याप्त रूप से नहीं मिल रहा है। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि जब भारत सरकार कच्चे माल के आयात में इस औद्योगिक प्रतिष्ठान को नहीं चला पा रही है फिर विषालापट्टम में हम एक नया स्मैल्टर लगाने के बारे में क्यों सोचते हैं, या क्यों ऐसी योजना बना रहे हैं? यदि हमारे पास पर्याप्त विदेशी मुद्रा नहीं है, पूंजी नहीं है तो आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि इसी ज़िक स्मैल्टर की क्षमता बढ़ायें। और इस के लिये यह जरूरी है कि ज़वार माइन्स का डेवलपमेंट करें, इन में अधिक से अधिक खुदाई का काम करें और कच्चा माल प्राप्त करें और इसी में पूंजी लगा कर इन डिपॉजिट्स का पूरा लाभ उठायें। गवर्नमेंट आफ़ इंडिया के सर्व के आधार पर मैं कह सकता हूँ कि वहां पर एक लाख टन से ज्यादा ज़िक पैदा हो सकता है, इतना वहां पर कच्चा माल पड़ा हुआ है।

इसी तरह से सौभाग्य से उदयपुर के पास राक से फ़ासफेट का भी बहुत बड़ा भंडार मिला है जो अभी हमें सल्फ़्यूरिक एसिड को सुपर फ़ासफेट में बदलने के लिये फ़र्टिलाइज़र बनाने के लिये मिडिल ईस्ट से मंगाना पड़ता है। उदयपुर के पास कम से कम चार करोड़ टन राक फ़ासफेट का डिपॉजिट मिला है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह एक बहुत अच्छा इलाका है जहां यदि हमें एक यूनिट के बजाय अगर दो, तीन यूनिट्स भी लगानी पड़ें तो लगानी चाहिये। क्षेत्रीय असंतुलन की वजह से जो ग्राज असंतोष फैला हुआ है उस को दूर करने के लिये जरूरत इस बात की है कि जो प्राकृतिक सम्पत्ति जहां मिले वहीं नये नये कारखाने खोले जायें।

इस प्रसंग में मैं क़ना चाहता हूँ कि यहाँ पर जो श्रीमिकों के स्थिति ग्राज चल रही है उस में एक बहुत बड़ा खतरा यह है कि श्रीमिकों

में बड़ा भयकर असंतोष चल रहा है। उन के साथ अन्याय हो रहा है। श्रमिकों ने इस बात की मांग की थी कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर की आर्थिक कठिनाइयाँ हैं इसलिये इस को पब्लिक सेक्टर में लिया जाय। लेकिन दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि जब से हमारा नया मैनेजमेंट आया है उस की प्रवृत्ति यह है, पुराने मजदूरों को तंग करके निकाला जाये लेकिन पिछले साल से यह स्थिति है, कि वहाँ पर राइबल लेबर यूनियन पैदा करने में हमारे चेयरमैन और मैनेजमेंट कोशिश करते हैं। साल भर के अन्दर अगर मैनेजमेंट ने कोई प्रोडक्शन किया है तो राइबल यूनियन को तैयार करने का विचार किया है। लेकिन जावर माइन्स के उत्पादन पर अगर थोड़ा सा ध्यान दिया जाता तो मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह परियोजना बहुत आगे बढ़ी होती।

आज सलीम मर्चेंट अवार्ड को इम्प्लीमेंट नहीं किया जा रहा है। और मैनेजमेंट वाले कह रहे हैं कि हमने इम्प्लीमेंट कर दिया। तीन, चार मिनिस्टर्स केन्द्रीय सरकार के और उस के बाद 40, 50 सदस्य पार्लियामेंट के गये, उन्होंने समझाया, लेकिन दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि श्रमिकों के साथ आज भी वही बेजा हरकतें की जा रही हैं और उन के न्यायोचित अधिकारों पर कुठाराघात करने की चेष्टा की जा रही है। अगर समाजवाद में आस्था को कायम रखना है तो हमें सोचना पड़ेगा कि श्रमिकों के हितों की रक्षा किस प्रकार की जाय और ऐसे मैनेजमेंट को जो समाजवाद की आइडियोलोजी में विश्वास नहीं रखता उस को हटाया जाय। वहाँ पर आज हालत यह है कि उस कारखानों में जहाँ 700 आदमी और 30 आफिसर्स होने चाहियें थे, आज 1200 आदमी तथा 80 आफिसर्स हैं। अगर इस तरह से अनापशनाप नियुक्तियाँ होती रहें तो मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारा सारा उद्देश्य जो राष्ट्रीय परियोजनाओं के द्वारा, पब्लिक

सेक्टर के द्वारा, देश को समृद्धिशाली बनाना है वह चौपट हो जायगा।

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member may conclude.

श्री श्रीकारलाल बोहरा : इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं आप के द्वारा मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहूँगा कि क्या वह इस सम्बन्ध में जो एक निश्चय हुआ था कि डंपुटेशन पर वहाँ कोई आदमी नहीं लिया जायगा और प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग ने सिफारिश की है कि पोलिक सेक्टर में डंपुटेशन पर लोग नहीं लिये जाने चाहिए और योग्य तथा अनुभवी व्यक्तियों को लिया जाना चाहिए और जो पुराने कार्य कर रहे हों उनको मौका देना चाहिये। और जिनकी योग्यता तथा अनुभव नहीं है उन्हें नहीं लिया जाना चाहिए इस पर वह अमल करेंगे ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : His time is over. He should conclude now.

श्री श्रीकारलाल बोहरा : मैं अन्तिम रूप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो भावर माईंस का डेवलपमेंट है वह इसी वजह से खत्म हो रहा है क्योंकि वहाँ पर अनुभवी इंजीनियरों और कार्यकुशल प्रबन्धकों की कमी है। यही हालत जिक स्मेल्टर की भी है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इन सारे कारखानों की जांच की जाय। इसके लिए एक उच्चाधिकार प्राप्त कमिशन बनाया जाय जिससे यह पता चले कि यह गलतियाँ कहाँ हैं और उन्हें कैसे दूर किया जा सकता है ?

एक अन्तिम वाक्य में। मैं श्रमिक लोगों की हालत के बारे में ध्यान आकषित करना चाहता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN : No, no. His time is over. Nothing will go on record.

श्री श्रीकारलाल बोहरा :*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO): I am thankful to the hon. Member for having raised the discussion about Hindustan Zinc Limited at Udaipur. It gives me an opportunity to explain in detail the working of this smelter.

As stated by the hon. Member, this smelter was originally in the hands of the private sector. He could not run the smelter, much less develop the mines. The Government of India took over the mines sometime in October, 1965 and the company was formed in 1966. At the time when this was taken over by the Government, there were French experts engaged by the earlier owner, the private company, but those people refused to continue the work left unfinished by them. Therefore, we had to enter into a fresh agreement with them for the erection of smelter and so on. The construction work was completed in October-November 1967. Then the smelter went into production. The rated capacity of the smelter is 18,000 tonnes per annum. It requires 2,000 tonnes of ore per day to achieve the rated capacity. It is true that the Zawar mines not having been developed earlier by the private sector company, they imported some concentrates. The ores that are being extracted per day are roughly 800 tonnes (*Interruption*). There were imported concentrates with the company's smelter which were being used. The ore that is being extracted is only 800 tonnes per day. But it requires 2,000 tonnes. The production went on. The production lowered sometime ago to 70 per cent because a large quantity of superphosphate could not be sold in the market. That was the reason why the production was lowered.

Three points have been raised. The hon. Member said that the production was going down. I have explained the reason why the production was reduced to 70 per cent of the rated capacity. Secondly, it was said that Zawar mines were not being developed. I agree that the Zawar mines could not be developed earlier. We have been told by the experts that it takes four

to five years to develop a mine. Currently we are engaged in developing the Zawar mines and the other mines that have been discovered near about in Rajasthan as early as possible so that we can extract a larger quantity of ore, so that the rated capacity of 18,000 tonnes per year is doubled to 36,000 tonnes. On that score, the hon. Member or any other Member of Rajasthan need not be under any doubt or apprehension that Rajasthan is being neglected, that the smelter will not be allowed to be developed and that another smelter would be established elsewhere in the country. The demand is expected to go up to about 1,40,000 tonnes by 1973-74. The capacity in the country is only 18,000 tonnes of Hindusthan Zinc smelter, Udaipur, and 20,000 tonnes of the private sector company at Alwaye, Chemco Binani & Co. They are also going to double their capacity from 20,000 tonnes to 40,000 tonnes. In the Hindusthan Zinc smelter also, the capacity of 18,000 tonnes will be doubled to 36,000 tonnes. Thus, the total comes to 76,000 tonnes. Still we will be left with a gap of 70,000 tonnes of zinc metal. Therefore, the thinking in the Ministry was this: anyhow we are importing every year 50,000 tonnes of zinc metal at a huge cost if imported concentrates are brought, it will reduce the cost by about 35 per cent. Therefore, while agreeing to the expansion of the two existing units in the country, which would be doubled, the thinking was to establish another smelter at Visakhapatnam based on imported concentrates.

But that project is still under study. The feasibility study and the detailed project report is not yet ready. It will take about 6 to 8 months. Then this question will come up. Therefore, there can be no doubt or apprehension in the minds of hon. Members that the Rajasthan smelter will not be attended to. The expansion has already been agreed to by the Planning Commission and provision has been made for getting the balancing equipment and also for the development of Zawar mines. The Zawar mines have to be developed, if you want the smelter to work efficiently and achieve the rated capacity. We are now currently thinking in the Ministry how best

* Not recorded.

[Shri Jaganath Rao]

and how quick we can develop the Zawar mines. We are thinking of posting a Mining Engineer who has good experience in this and also, if necessary, get foreign collaboration. As I said earlier, it takes 4 to 5 years to develop the mine. Unless the mine is developed quickly, we cannot achieve the rated capacity much less think of expanding the capacity. The hon. Member has mentioned about labour problems. Labour problems were there. There was the award by Salim Merchant. In my view the award has been implemented except that there are three individual cases pending.

SHRI ONKAR LAL BOHRA : They have not been implemented.

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : My information is subject to correction. I can say what I am briefed by the Ministry. There were three individual cases. They are also being looked into. He has given an interim award of a pay rise of Rs. 4 per month. If there is anything else, I will certainly look into it.

SHRI ONKAR LAL BOHRA : They have gone into a token strike only because of that.

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : About the token strike, I may repeat that the strike was considered to be illegal. A committee was appointed to enquire into this question. The Committee consisted of Shri Raghunath Singh, the Chairman, Shri N. K. Bhatt, M. P. and then one Shri Venkatachalam, labour officer of the Labour Ministry. They held :

"We appreciate the management's stand in this regard and we are also unable to concede the Union's demand for any wages for the strike period. Even so, we feel that in the circumstances of the case, the workers deserve some sympathy and therefore direct that the strike period may be adjusted towards leave due to the workers, and to the extent the individual employees may not

have adequate leave to their credit, the period of strike will be treated as *dies non*."

Therefore, this has been done.

Regarding the inter-union rivalry it has also come to my notice--it is unfortunate--that both the Unions, I understand, belong to the INTUC. It is in the interests of the workers themselves to have one single union so that they can bargain more effectively. Every industry should necessarily have a trade union. I am not opposed to any trade union. Trade Unions should be there. But if inter union rivalries exist, it is not possible for us to do anything.

SHRI ONKAR LAL BOHRA : There is no rivalry.

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : Something has been said about the Chairman of the company, that he has been siding with one union or the other. I will certainly look into that question. I quite agree that no officer or Chairman of the company should interfere and take sides with one Union against the other.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak) : Who is responsible for this mess ?

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : There are two unions--one is Zawar Mines Mazdoor Sangh and another is Zinc Smelter Union. Both are there. I will certainly look into this. This Chairman should not have interfered. If he has done it, we will certainly advise him not to interfere.

Then he referred to one more point about the officers on deputation. Now the recent thinking of the Government is that officers on deputation should not be sent to public sector undertakings. Once they go there they have to opt whether to continue there or not within one year. Once they go, certainly they must be there till they are required. These aspects are looked into.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Biswanarayan Shastri.

Only questions please no long preamble.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI (Mandsaur) : Even supplementaries are allowed; the Chairman should not be more strict than the Speaker.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am not going to allow any preamble.

SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI (Lakhimpur) : Public undertakings are intended for better employment and plough-back of the benefit to the State exchequer and the employees. But unfortunately, Sir, public sector industry in our country has become some thing worse than the private sector industry in respect of security and service conditions of the employees.

May I know from the Government statement that Salim Merchant gave award on six points out of eight points, whether in respect of six points the Award has been implemented? I want to know this. What about the remaining two points?

Now, my second question is this : Zinc is a rare commodity. But why is it sold through a commission agent when it can be sold directly? These are my questions.

श्री शिंदरे (पत्रिम) : सभापति महोदय, दो महीने पहले मुझे जोहार माइन्ज को देखने का सौभाग्य मिला था। वहां जाने के बाद मुझे ऐसा देखने को मिला कि वहां के कर्मचारियों में असन्तोष है जिसकी वजह से वहां का काम अच्छी तरह से नहीं चलता है। उत्पादन जितना होना चाहिये, उतना नहीं हो रहा है। मैं मन्त्री महोदय से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि वहां की परिस्थिति की कम्प्रीहेन्सिव स्टडी के लिये वह एक सर्वपक्षीय पार्लियामेन्ट्री कमेटी वहां भेजे। क्योंकि प्राइवेट सेक्टर में अगर कुछ ऐसी चीज होती है, तो उसके मालिक लोग देखते हैं, लेकिन पब्लिक अण्डरटेकिंग में अगर कुछ ऐसी चीज होती है तो उस असन्तोष को हमें ही जरूर दूर करना चाहिये।

दूसरी बात—जब मैं वहां गया था तो मैंने वहां के कर्मचारियों से बात की थी। वहां पर इन्टक की ट्रेड यूनियन है, शायद दो ट्रेड यूनियन्ज हो सकती हैं, शायद उनमें से एक पपेट यूनियन हो सकती है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि वहां की ट्रेड यूनियन के प्रतिनिधियों और वहां के अफसरों को साथ लेकर एक कमेटी के द्वारा उनके साथ बातचीत की जाय, इसमें वे लोग अपने सजेस्चन्ज दे सकें, कठिनाइयां कहें ताकि उन सजेस्चन्ज के आश्वार पर ऐसा प्रयत्न किया जाय—जिसमें हमारी अण्डरटेकिंग अच्छी तरह से चल सके।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : सभापति महोदय, जस्ता उद्योग को चलाने के लिये हिन्दुस्तान जिंक लि० की स्थापना की गई है, जिसके चेयरमैन के बारे में बताया गया है—स्वनामधन्य श्री रघुनाथ सिंह उस के चेयरमैन हैं, जो हमारे इस सदन के बहुत वर्षों तक सदस्य रहे हैं, कांग्रेस पार्लियामेन्ट्री पार्टी के संक्रेटरी भी रह चुके हैं और उन्होंने फामिज्म के समर्थन में एक किताब भी लिखी है। जब मैं बनारस में काशी विद्यापीठ में पढ़ता था, तब मैंने उस किताब को पढ़ा था। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सही है कि हिन्दुस्तान जिंक लि० के चेयरमैन श्री रघुनाथ सिंह जी सरकारी उद्योगों के खिलाफ हैं। अगर हां, तो उन्हें उस का चेयरमैन क्यों बनाया गया?

दूसरे मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह बात सही है कि वहां जो लेबर ट्रिबुल हो रही है, मजदूरों के बीच में जो अशांति है, जो दो दल हो गए हैं, उम दलबन्दी में भी इनका हाथ है, ये वहां पर जनसंघ की यूनियन को पनपाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं? यदि हां, तो फिर क्या सरकार ऐसे चेयरमैन को, जिनसे कि उद्योग में अशांति हो रही है, हटाने का विचार रखती है? यदि हां, तो कब तक?

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI (Mandaur) : I should like to emphasise just one important point on the hand there has been an accumulation of stocks of zinc and also Single superphosphate and on the other, Government have been continuing to import zinc and Diammonium phosphate, spending about 12 crores every year on the import of zinc alone. Government could have saved at least 4 crores of rupees. Such imports have resulted in cut-back in production and closing down of the unit for 2 months. This has happened in the case of aluminium industry and capacitor industry also. The first part of my question is: What steps are the Government taking to reduce one-third of the imports of zinc and to reduce substantially the imports of Diammonium phosphate so that the unit can function at its full installed capacity in and also save foreign exchange? Secondly, there has been a reduction in the production of lead and silver. Lead production has gone down from 2,515 tonnes in 1966-67 to about 1500 tonnes in 1968-69. The production of silver has gone down from 3,250 kg. in 1967-68 to 1,900 kg. in 1968-69. This is a very serious situation. Instead of improvement, the production has deteriorated. Therefore, the second part of my question is: What steps are the Government taking to check this decline in the production of lead and silver? Finally, for three years, the shareholders have been suffering. How is it that the Government have not given them any compensation? When are they going to give it and how much?

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : I quite agree that public sector should be model organisation and employment facilities should be fully utilised and it should be a model industry. I quite agree with that position. But this unit has gone into production only in January 1968. Only one year has passed and there are bound to be teething troubles. Production was reduced because a large quantity of super-phosphate was lying unsold. Therefore, production was reduced to 75 per cent.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Why was it unsold?

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : Zinc super-phosphate is not popular with the formers.

We have taken several steps. We have met the food and Agriculture Ministry and we have met the Fertiliser Corporation. They have agreed to take huge quantities of surplus. Unsold stocks are not very high. Even Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan have agreed not to take the super-phosphate and Government have agreed not to import any more of Diammonium phosphate so that super-phosphate available in the country with this unit and also with other units will be utilised all over the country.

About the Committee of Members of Parliament, I do not agree with the Hon. Member. As I said, this unit has gone into production only one year ago. We are trying to see how the production can be improved and how the functioning of the unit could be improved substantially.

About the recalling of the Chairman, all know that the Chairman is appointed on a tenure. I do not remember when his tenure expires. We will certainly go into the question whether his tenure should be further extended or terminated.

As the Hon. Member has said the production of lead has gone down. That is true. It has gone down because the quality of ore that we are getting now is inferior.

19 hrs.

Therefore, we are not getting the same lead content in the ore. The same thing applies to silver. They are by products of this, namely, zinc, sulphuric acid which is utilised in manufacture, super-phosphate, cadmium, silver and lead.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : is there co-ordination between production of zinc and reduction of imports?

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : There is only one unit of zinc and lead in the country the public sector. We are trying to improve. The demands of the country are so large that we have necessarily to import.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : I am talking of a co-ordinated policy.

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : Policy is there.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: But co-ordination is not there.

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : We are trying to increase capacity in the country so that we can reduce import.

On the issue of compensation to shareholders.....

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: Lakhs of people are affected.

SHRI JAGANATH RAO :this company belonged to the Metal Corporation

of India. Some compensation was originally arrived at. Then they filed a writ petition in the Supreme Court. They did not accept our terms. That petition was dismissed. Again they have gone to the Calcutta High Court. Arguments have been heard. Judgment is expected to be pronounced. So unless we know what is the compensation payable, we are not in a position to arrive at the figure. We are equally anxious that the shareholders should be paid their due.

19.02 hrs,

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, April 1, 1969, Chaitra 11, 1891 (Saka).
