

LOK SABHA DEBATES



सत्यमेव जयते

—
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LOK SABHA

Monday, August 12, 1968/Sravana 21, 1890
(Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at
Eleven of the Clock*

[MR SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

WORKING OF DELHI HOSPITALS

*422. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR SHAH: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the series of articles published in the 'Hindustan Times' between the 22nd May and 6th June, 1968 highlighting certain features of working of hospitals in Delhi;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is a general shortage of doctors, nurses, bedded accommodation, blood transfusion facilities, dressing rooms, lysol and of equipment like incubators, suction machines and even of such minimum facilities like air-conditioned operation theatres in many hospitals; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to improve the situation.

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

(b) Staff and services in the Government hospitals have been expanded from time to time according to the availability of resources but the demand for services has been increasing at the same time.

(c) Strengthening of the various hospital services is under constant consideration.

SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH: Apart from these series of articles in *The Hindustan Times*, may I know whether

Government have received any complaints of negligence, wrong diagnosis and discourtesy particularly under the CGHS and if so, how many?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA): So far as the latter part of the question is concerned, we have received no allegations of this kind from the citizens. But so far as those articles are concerned, it is true that a series of articles appeared in the press, particularly in one section of the press. If I may tell the hon. Member, they were articles written by a layman without consulting the hospitals concerned or without even examining the facts there. Most of those things are not absolutely correct.

SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR SHAH: There was a committee appointed by the Government of India and the report of that committee is out. May I know what action Government propose to take on the recommendations of that committee?

SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA: I think the hon. Member is referring to the Rao Committee. That committee has submitted its report. It is being examined, and after that, we shall place it before the House.

SHRI SHASHI RANJAN: There are no two opinions that the amenities in the Delhi hospitals require to be improved. May I know from the hon. Minister whether he has also been taken round other hospitals in other States such as Bihar, and he had found that even the basic thing such as rooms, quarters, operation theatres etc. are in a very deplorable condition and if so, what steps he is going to take in that matter?

SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA: It is true that I visited some hospitals in Bihar. Important hospitals like the Patna Medical Hospital and the Darbhanga Medical Hospital were supposed to be very well-equipped some time before, but if we

compare the state of things there now with those in any hospital here in Delhi, it is a difference between heaven and hell.

SHRI SHASHI RANJAN: What steps is the hon. Minister going to take to improve matters?

MR. SPEAKER : Convert hell into heaven. |

श्री जार्ज फ़रनेन्डोस: इस वक्त बेलिंगडन हास्पिटल में कई दिनों से हड़ताल चल रही है, जिससे पता चल सकता है कि यह सरकार किस किस की हास्पिटल की सुविधाएं दे पा रही है। अभी मंत्री महोदय ने श्री वीरेन्द्र-कुमार शाह के प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया है कि हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स में जो लेख-माला प्रकाशित हुई है, वह किसी लेमैन द्वारा लिखी गई है और उसमें कहीं गई बातों में कोई तथ्य नहीं है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि हास्पिटल रीव्यू कमेटी की, जिने राव कमेटी भी कहा जाता है, रिपोर्ट में तो उस से भी खराब बातें लिखी गई हैं, तो क्या उस रिपोर्ट के बारे में भी मंत्री महोदय की यही राय है।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : मैंने यह नहीं कहा कि वह बिल्कुल रद्दी चीज़ है। मैं ने कहा है कि उस में बहुत सी ऐसी बातें हैं। जहां तक राव कमेटी का सम्बन्ध है, वे एक्सपर्ट थे; उन्होंने हास्पिटल को जा कर देखा है और खुद जांच की है और इस लिए उस की अहमियत दूसरी है अखबारों में निकलने वाले आर्टिकल के मुकाबले में।

SHRI D. C. SHARMA: These articles, apart from other things, have damaged the confidence of the people in the hospitals. They might have been written by a layman or they might have been written by an expert. That is not the point here. Surely, the confidence of the people in those hospitals is not as much as it was before. May I know what steps the hon. Minister, who himself is very fond of Ayurveda, has taken not only to restore the confidence of

the people in Ayurveda but also to augment the confidence of the people in hospitals ?

SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA: The hon. Minister has brought in Ayurveda into the question. I could not follow it. Does he want that Ayurveda should be substituted there in those hospitals?

SHRI D. C. SHARMA : I want to know what he has done to augment the confidence of the people in those hospitals and in Ayurveda.

SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA: Especially in regard to the Delhi hospitals, we have always been trying to make all efforts to strength the position and improve the hospitals. But I must confess one thing that the influx every year or every month is such that we have not been able to fully cope with the situation.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि बेलिंगडन हास्पिटल की स्थिति में सुधार हुआ है। मैं अपने अनुभव की एक बात बताता हूँ। वहां पर पालियामेंट के मेम्बरों का भी इलाज होता है और उन के परिवारों का भी। अभी फ़रवरी के महीने में मेरी बच्ची की हालत बहुत खराब हो गई। मैं उस को एमर्जेंसी वार्ड में ले गया। लेकिन दो घंटे तक वहां कोई डाक्टर एवेलेबल नहीं था। हम लोगों के लिए नार्थ एवेन्यू और साउथ एवेन्यू में डिसपेन्सरीज़ खुली हुई हैं। 9 तारीख की बात है कि मैं नार्थ एवेन्यू की डिस्पेन्सरी में गया। मुझ से पहले इस सदन के एक और माननीय सदस्य वहां पर थे। उन को वहां पर डाक्टर को दिखाने और दवा के लिए तीन घंटे इन्तजार करना पड़ा। तब भी उन को दवा नहीं मिली। मुझे लगभग दो घंटे इन्तजार करना पड़ा। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह पालियामेंट के मेम्बरों के लिए और बेहतर व्यवस्था करने के लिए तयार हैं, ताकि उन का समय कम लगे और उन की चिकित्सा भी ठीक तरह से हो सके और उन

के परिवार के लोगों को भी सुविधा मिल सके ।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : जो पालियामेंट के सदस्य यहां पर मौजूद हैं और जो हास्पिटल में गये हैं, वे इस बात के गवाह होंगे कि उन के साथ कैसा व्यवहार हुआ है और उन का कैसा हलाक हुआ है । उसके कई ज्वलंत दृष्टान्त मौजूद हैं । यहां पर 350 डिस्पेंसरीज हैं । मैं मानता हूँ कि उन में कहीं गलती हो सकती है । माननीय सदस्य को चाहिए था कि उस बात को मेरे नोटिस में लाते ।

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : मैं ने मंत्री महोदय को टेलीफोन किया था, लेकिन वह मिले नहीं ।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : अगर मैं टेलीफोन पर नहीं मिला, तो वह मुझ चिट्ठी लिख देते ।

SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH: The point is that there was no doctor there for two hours. The hon. Member is giving his own experience.

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : इस समय में दस बारे में कैसे कह सकता हूँ ? अगर इस बारे में बुरा विवरण दिया जाये, तो मैं उस की जांच कराऊंगा और जो व्यक्ति दोषी होंगे, उन्हें दंड दिया जायेगा ।

श्रीमती लक्ष्मी कान्तम्मा : क्या एमिनिटीज के बतिरिक्त कोई दूसरी शिकायत भी सरकार की दृष्टि में आई है ? क्या सरकार को मान्य है कि पालियामेंट के एक सदस्य को यद्यपि केन्सर नहीं था, लेकिन फिर भी बेलिगडन हास्पिटल में उनका केन्सर का ट्रीटमेंट हुआ ? क्या ऐसी कोई शिकायत सरकार की दृष्टि में आई है ; यदि हां, तो उस पर क्या एक्शन लिया गया है ?

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : यह हाइपाथि-टिकल है । मैं नहीं जानता कि ऐसा कौन सा केस हुआ और कब हुआ ।

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: We have recently seen in the papers that our Minister of Defence had gone to Chandigarh in order to have a medical check-up quite there. Does it not prove the want of confidence in the efficiency of the working of the hospitals here in Delhi ?

SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA: Some people have more confidence their own doctors, irrespective of the fact that more competent doctors are available here. The Minister of Defence belongs to that State and the Chandigarh institution is as good as the All India Medical Institute here. I do not know why he had gone there. I would have asked him the reasons. But it is a question of having more confidence in somebody. For instance, I myself would prefer to a doctor who has known me for a long time.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR: During the last five years, how far has the number of beds or indoor accommodation in the Delhi hospitals increased, and how far has the number of doctors has gone up and have all the vacancies of doctors been filled up ?

MR. SPEAKER : He will not be able to answer it without notice.

SHRI B. S. MURTHY: I have got the present figures with me...

MR. SPEAKER: He may lay them on the Table of the House.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त: अध्यक्ष महोदय, डा. राव की कमेटी की सिफारिश इम्प्लीमेंट करने के लिए आप ने कर्नल आयरर की आफिसर आन स्पेशल इयूटी बनाया है जिन की उम्र 61 साल की है और लगभग 4 हजार रुपये महीने की तनब्बाह पर उन को रखा है रिटायर होने के बाद । यह हिन्दुस्तान में करीब-करीब पहला या दूसरा इन्स्टेंस है कि 61 साल के बाद दोबारा सर्विस में तनब्बाह ज्यादा दे कर के रखा है इसलिए कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहिबा ने उन के लिए सिफारिश की थी । तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सही बात है कि जब उन को एक्स्टेंशन दिया

गया था तो उन के आखीरी चार महीने में उनको डाइरेक्टर जनरल आफ हेल्थ सर्विसेज बनाया गया था जब कि कानून के मुताबिक जो आफिसर एक्सटेंशन में हो उस को नहीं बनाया जा सकता और दूसरी बात क्या यह सही है कि इस तरह से जब एक डा० एस० एस० आनन्द जो चंडीगढ़ के हैं और वर्ल्ड फेम के सर्जन हैं, उन को आप ने इजाजत नहीं दी तो आप ने यह एक्सेप्शन क्यों किया ? वह वर्ल्ड फेम के आदमी हैं और यह तो बिलकुल बेकार आदमी हैं ।

MR. SPEAKER: We are going into individual cases.

SHRI B. S. MURTHY : What is this? Very bad.

श्री सत्यनारायण सिंह : एक तो इस सवाल से उसका बिलकुल डाइरेक्ट कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : है कैसे नहीं ?

श्री सत्यनारायण सिंह : दूसरे, यह कहना बिलकुल गलत है कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने उस के लिए सिफारिश की थी । इस तरह आजकल के जमाने में कोई भी काम हो, उसमें किसी के ऊपर लांचन लगा देना बड़ा आसान हो गया है (व्यवधान)

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : He has been appointed to implement the recommendations of the Rao Committee. आप को उन्होंने इस केस के बारे में कहा था नहीं ?

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : यह बिलकुल गलत है

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : आप को उन्होंने कहा था नहीं, यह बता दीजिए । येस और नो में जवाब चाहिए ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्राइम मिनिस्टर से मिनिस्टर की जितनी बातें

हुआ करती हैं वह सब इन को बताया करेंगे ? प्राइम मिनिस्टर से बहुत कुछ बातें होती हैं, सब इन को बताया करें ?

SHRI A. S. SAIGAL: There are many things which the Prime Minister says to Ministers. Is it necessary that he should disclose all that here?

MR. SPEAKER: He is capable of answering ; he does not need the hon. member's assistance.

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : प्राइम मिनिस्टर के पास कोई पन्द्रह बीस मेम्बरों ने, इस हाउस के या उस हाउस के, चिट्ठी लिख कर भेज दी थी कि इन को एक्सटेंशन क्यों नहीं दिया जा रहा है ? प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने उस का सिर्फ जिक्र किया था । लेकिन यह इसलिए नहीं हुआ । मैं मुकाबिला नहीं करना चाहता, लेकिन सब कोई इस बात को जानते हैं कि कर्नल आयर बड़े एमिनेंट सर्जन हैं । और यहां आप को मालूम है इरविन हास्पिटल के केस की बजह से जितने आनरेरी सर्विस के डाक्टर थे वह हटा दिए गए थे, सर्जन्स की कमी है, फीजिशियन्स की कमी है । तो एक एमिनेंट सर्जन को हम ने रखा । और माननीय सदस्य को मालूम होगा, 61 नहीं, डाक्टर विज साहब जो हैं उन की 65 साल की उम्र है, कुछ 66 साल वाले काम कर रहे हैं । टेकनिकल सर्विस में 62 साल तक लोग चलते हैं । इतना ही नहीं, इन को कन्सल्टेंट सर्जन बनाया गया है कि सभी अस्पतालों में जा जा कर देखें । इसके अलावा वह राव कमेटी की रिपोर्ट बड़ी अहमियत रखती है और उस के लिए सीनियर आदमी की जरूरत थी, इसलिए इन को रखा ।

दूसरी बात—अब इस तरह से एक एक इनडिविडुअल का सवाल माननीय सदस्य पूछेंगे? कुछ तो गवर्नमेंट के ऊपर छोड़िए, किस को रखना है किस को नहीं रखना है, यह गवर्नमेंट का काम है ।

श्री अब्दुल गनी बार : क्या सरकार की तरफ से ऐसे आर्टिकल्स जो अस्पतालों के खिलाफ लिखे गए, उसके जवाब में यह बात लिखी गई कि हिन्दुस्तान में हार्ट अटैक से जो मरीज मरते हैं वह सारी दुनिया के जो बड़े से बड़े प्रोग्रेसिव मुल्क हैं उन से कम है और यह भी कभी कहा कि बच्चों को जो खसरा निकलता है, जिससे आठ आठ दिन तक बच्चे बेहोश रहा करते थे, उस को हमारे डाक्टर घटा कर के 6 घंटे तक लाये, क्या आप ने यह भी बताया और क्या यह भी आप ने रखा कि उनकी 25 लाख की मांग है और गवर्नमेंट या फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर उन को 1 लाख दे रहे हैं, ऐसी मजबूरियां जो डाक्टरों की और अस्पतालों की हैं, क्या यह भी आप की तरफ से बताई गई और क्या आप यह भी बताएंगे कि (व्यवधान) मेम्बर डाक्टरों को अपने घर बुला लेते हैं और डाक्टरों की कमी पड़ती है ?

[श्री عبدالغنى ڈار : کیا سرکار کی طرف سے ایسے آرٹیکلز جو ہسپتالوں کے خلاف لکھے گئے اس کے جواب میں یہ بات لکھی گئی کہ ہندوستان میں ہارٹ اٹیک سے جو مریض مرتے ہیں وہ ساری دنیا کے جو بڑے سے بڑے پروگریسو ملک ہیں ان سے کم ہے اور یہ بھی کبھی کہا کہ بچوں کو جو خسرا نکلتا ہے جس سے آٹھ آٹھ دن تک بچے بے ہوش رہا کرتے تھے اس کو ہمارے ڈاکٹر گھٹا کر ۶ گھنٹے تک لائے کیا آپ نے یہ بھی بتایا اور کیا یہ بھی آپ نے رکھا کہ ان کی ۲۰ لاکھ کی مانگ

ہے اور گورنمنٹ یا فائننس منسٹر اس کو ایک لاکھ دے رہے ہیں ایسی مجبوریوں جو ڈاکٹروں کی اور ہسپتالوں کی ہیں کیا یہ بھی آپ کی طرف سے بتائی گئیں اور کیا آپ یہ بھی بتائیں گے کہ (ویوڈھان) میمبر ڈاکٹروں کو اپنے گھر بلا لیتے ہیں اور ڈاکٹروں کی کمی پڑتی ہے۔]

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : माननीय सदस्य जो कह रहे हैं वह ठीक है। अगर कंपेरिजन किया जाए तो दुनिया के जो बड़े-बड़े अस्पताल हैं उन के पास जितना पैसा है उस के मुकाबिले हम जितना पैसा खर्च कर रहे हैं, उस में हर एक आदमी यह मानेगा कि बहुत अच्छे से अच्छा हमारा इन्तजाम चल रहा है। मैं माननीय सदस्यों को बताना चाहता हूँ कि अमेरिका में एक अस्पताल है 200 बेड्स हैं वहां और दो करोड़ उस का बजट है। तो जरा अपने अस्पताल से उस का हिसाब मिलाइए। कितना पैसा आप खर्च करते हैं। माननीय सदस्य का कहना ठीक है। मगर रुपये की कमी है, कहां से इन्तजाम किया जाए ?

SHRI THIRUMALA RAO : Is it a fact that Col. Aiyar, Dr. M. S. Rao and Major Doraiswami are outstanding medical men in the world and their services are being utilised here, and also Col. Raina and Major Bhatia are employed after their superannuation, and are Government aware that some interested parties are trying to create north and south differences in your department and exploiting them to oblige Members of Parliament here ?

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. Next question. From doctors, it has come to north and south.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE Sir, there is a strike in the Willingdon Hospital. Give us

an opportunity to put a question so that the strike may end.

MR. SPEAKER: He did not rise. But I am sure the Minister will take care that the strike is ended. I am appealing on your behalf ! Next question.

SUPPLY OF ELECTRIC POWER TO ALLOY AND STEEL PLANT AT GOA

423. SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether an assurance was given to M/s. Birla Brothers to supply electric power for their proposed Alloy and Steel plant at Pale in Goa at the rate of 3.42 paise per unit;

(b) when and how this assurance was given; and

(c) what is the present position in the matter of the aforesaid assurance?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESWAR PRASAD):

(a) No, Sir.

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

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा, "नहीं"। तो जहाँ तक मूल्यको जानकारी है, इस सवाल को लिखने में थोड़ी गलती हो गई है। शायद उसी के आधार पर उन्होंने "नहीं" कहा होगा। यह मेरा दोष नहीं है यह यहाँ की छपाई का दोष है। हम ने लिखा था बिरला ब्रदर्स एंड पतरातू और यहाँ पर पाले आ गया। शायद इसी आधार पर उन्होंने यह जवाब दिया।
 (शुद्धि) मेरा सवाल यह था कि पतरातू में बिरला ब्रदर्स को एक एलाय की कम्पनी के लिए जो बिजली का दर दिया गया था वह 3.2 पर किलोवाट था। यह कहते हैं कि "नहीं"। मैं जानना चाहूँगा कि इन्होंने पतरातू कम्पनी के बारे में कहा है या गोवा की किसी कम्पनी के बारे में कहा है? विष्कत यह होती है कि बिरला ब्रदर्स का तो साम्राज्य पूरे भारत में है

(शुद्धि) मेरा सवाल है कि पतरातू के बारे में बताएं।

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): The hon. Member has very definitely asked for information about Pale in Goa territory. Patrutu is in Bihar. Therefore a separate question has to be put for that. (Interruption)

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सेपरेट क्वेश्चन क्या फिर से हम को देना पड़ेगा ? यह तो हमारा दांव नहीं है क्योंकि हम ने तो दिया था पतरातू। हम चाहेंगे कि हम ने जो लिख कर दिया था ओरिजिनल वह सामने लाया जाए।

MR. SPEAKER: He wants notice; a separate question is to be put, he says.

SHRI SHIVAJIRAO S. DESHMUKH: Industrialists like Birla Brothers, whether in Goa or Bihar, can hope to get electricity at the rate of 3.42 paise per unit while agriculturists in India, according to the Agriculture Ministry's own assessment cannot afford to pay more than 3 old paise, which now work out to 10 paise per unit. The Agriculture Ministry and Power Ministry are wrangling for years together. What is it that makes the Government or State electricity board over-enthusiastic when it comes to offering cheap electricity to industries and what is it that makes the same Government not only feel hesitant but go to the extent of denying the suggestion of another sister ministry for economic rates of power for agriculturists?

DR. K. L. RAO: The rate at which Goa is buying power from Mysore is 6.25 paise per unit. Obviously they cannot give it at a rate lesser than that. Therefore, the assumption made by the hon. member is not correct.

MR. SPEAKER: What about difference between agriculture and industry?

DR. K. L. RAO: The two rates are entirely different because in the case of the agriculturists you have got to take the transmission lines to very long distances, which involves

a lot of cost and also the quantity of power taken is very little. In the case of industry, it is concentrated and the expenditure involved in transmission is much less. The amount of power taken is also large and in bulk quantities. I entirely agree with the hon. member that it would be ideal to give power at the same rate for agriculture and industries, but it is not possible in the present economic condition.

MR. SPEAKER: Next question.

SHRI SHIVAJIRAO S. DESHMUKH: My question has not been answered. Let him confess that the Agriculture Ministry has made a proposal that 10 paise should be the economic rate for agriculturists.

MR. SPEAKER: Next question.

PUBLIC SECTOR UNDERTAKINGS

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

(a) the names of public sector undertakings of industrial and commercial character which are not working to their full-rated capacity and the reasons therefor;

(b) the investments gone into each of these units; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to work them to full capacity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The position regarding utilisation of capacity in the various production units in the public sector varies over time. According to the information available, the following enterprises are not working to their full-rated capacity:

1. Hindustan Steel Ltd.
2. National Coal Development Corporation.
3. National Instruments Ltd. (Jadavpur Unit).
4. Heavy Electrical (India) Ltd.
5. Praga Tools Ltd.
6. Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd.

7. Mining & Allied Machinery Corporation Ltd.
8. Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd.
9. Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd.
10. Garden Reach Workshops Ltd.
11. Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.
12. Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd. (Madras Unit).
13. Hindustan Salts Ltd.
14. Sambhar Salts Ltd.

The reasons for under-utilisation of capacity are general factors affecting the economy as a whole like recession in the engineering industries, lack of demand for the products and also other particular technical reasons like breakdowns in machinery, power failure etc.

(b) The figures of investments (equity and loan) in the concerned enterprises, as on 31-3-67, the latest year for which the accounts are available for all the enterprises, are indicated below:

Name of the undertaking	Investment (Rs. in crores) (as on 31-3-67)
1. Hindustan Steel Ltd. ..	1,028.50
2. National Coal Development Corporation	153.72
3. Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.	2.47
4. Hindustan Salts Ltd. ..	.79
5. Praga Tools Ltd. ..	3.67
6. Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd.	159.06
7. Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd. (3 units)	46.28
8. Garden Reach Workshops Ltd.	2.13
9. National Instruments Ltd. (2 units)	3.79
10. Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd.	27.23
11. Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd.	98.35
12. Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd.	185.84
13. Mining & Allied Machinery Corporation Ltd.	43.19
14. Sambhar Salts Ltd. ..	1.00

(c) The performance of the units is kept under constant review and measures are taken

to improve the position regarding utilisation of capacity. These measures are: taking up diversification programmes, strengthening marketing organisations, tackling the technical problems which arise in the course of operation, etc. Steps have also been taken to strengthen the arrangements for the scrutiny of project reports in the case of new projects or expansion schemes to ensure that no capacity is created above the actual requirement.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: According to the statement, most of the projects are running with reduced capacity. In this connection, the Pande Committee has submitted its report long back. The Administrative Reforms Commission also submitted their report long back. The Committee on Public Undertakings, has also given its report. May I know by what time these recommendations will be implemented?

SHRI K. C. PANT: The various committees that have gone into this question have, I think, not specifically gone into the question which has been asked here. In a general way, it has been touched upon while studying the whole question. We have implemented some of the recommendations of the earlier committees. So far as the Administrative Reforms Commission is concerned, the Cabinet Committee concerned with this matter has gone into various recommendations and taken its decision thereon. But some recommendations remain to be studied by the Cabinet Committee. Only after they have finalised their report will the Cabinet Committee be in a position to take a final decision.

SHRI RANGA : He asked, by what time will the recommendations be implemented. You have not answered that.

SHRI K. C. PANT : That is what I said. At present since the Cabinet Committee is going into those ARC recommendations, only after that a decision can be taken. I cannot say precisely when it will be over.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Some of the units are finding difficulty in selling their present production. In case of increased production,

what arrangement has been made for marketing them?

SHRI K. C. PANT: An attempt is made to strengthen the marketing organisation.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Three reasons have been given for under-utilisation of capacity. The first is that there is recession. I would like to know why this recession does not affect the private sector in the same proportion as it is affecting the public sector. The second reason given is, there is lack of demand. May I know whether the Finance Minister has considered that this lack of demand has arisen from high prices which are the consequence of high taxes and of course high costs, particularly overheads like surplus labour? The third reason given is that there are breakdowns in the machinery. I would like to know why these breakdowns occur only in the public sector in this proportion.

SHRI K. C. PANT: So far as the first question is concerned, I do not think the private sector is immune from the effects of recession. I recall, even in this House, during the last session, voices were raised from hon. friends like Shri Lobo Prabhu that the Government should step up its investment programme so that the private sector may get out of the clutches of recession. I would remind him of that and I would remind him also that this is not exclusively confined to public sector. As far as the reasons for breakdown of machinery is concerned, I do not have a comparative statement between the public sector and private sector. From what little I know of these things from neither the public sector nor the private sector can one exclude the possibility of break-downs of this nature.

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: The Statement gives names of 14 public sector undertakings in which over Rs. 1757 crores are invested and production of which are below rated capacity. May I know from the hon. Minister the number of public sector undertakings if any which are working to full capacity and the capital invested in them?

SHRI K. C. PANT: At least four or five undertakings about which I have been able

to collect information are working to full capacity. They are: Nepa Mills, Hindustan Cables, Indian Telephone Industries, Hindustan Teleprinters and Hindustan Antibiotics. There are some other border line cases too, but this is the information I have been able to collect so far.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Sir, with regard to private sector industries there is an army of liaison officers in Delhi who are persuading the ministries here to get spares as well as raw materials imported from foreign countries and the Government of India secures these things for them immediately. But whenever it is a question of public sector undertakings, when they require spares or raw materials to be imported to switch on to full production these things are not made available to them by the various ministries like Commerce and Industry as well as Ministry of Finance. May I know from the hon. Minister what steps Government have taken not to show stepmotherly treatment to public sector undertakings when they ask for import of spares and raw materials?

SHRI K. C. PANT: There is a liberal import policy in effect just now so far as import of spares and components is concerned. We have received no complaints from any quarter that this policy is not effective.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Sir, my question has not been answered properly. When there was a proposal from our Nyveli project for import of raw materials for more than one year it was not cleared. That is why fertiliser production has not come up to full capacity there. This Ministry is showing a stepmotherly treatment to it and the Minister is not giving proper answers.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL: One of the reasons for public sector industries not getting into full rated capacity is the tendency to appoint persons as heads of these industries who are not sufficiently qualified. There is also a tendency among ICS officers who have practically reached a stage of retirement to wait for their future appointment in certain public industries. As a result of these things these industries do not flourish. May I know whether Government is thinking seriously to appoint only qualified persons as heads of these industries and

not retired persons who are interested in certain industries?

SHRI K. C. PANT: Government is certainly interested in that. But I must point out that keeping in mind the expansion of the public sector which has taken place in the last few years one must also take into account the availability of qualified personnel who can take over the top posts in these public enterprises. If one excludes altogether Government servants for the appointment of Chairmen and Managing Directors, then the pool is not large enough to man all these places just now. In due course I hope—I am expressing a personal hope—from within the enterprises such personnel will arise who can fill all the top posts. But that is not the position just now.

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मन्त्री महोदय ने अभी बताया है कि कुछ पब्लिक अन्डरटेकिंग ऐसी हैं जो कि फुल कॅपेसिटी पर वर्क कर रही हैं और उन में हिन्दुस्तान एन्टीबायटिक्स भी हैं और साथ ही उन्होंने जो लिस्ट दी है उन इन्टरप्राइजेज की जोकि फुल कॅपेसिटी पर वर्क नहीं कर रही हैं उसमें भी नवम्बर 11 पर हिन्दुस्तान एन्टीबायटिक्स का नाम दिया हुआ है तो क्या ये एक ही नाम की दो अलग-अलग कम्पनीज हैं ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : हिन्दुस्तान एन्टी-वायटिक्स की अलग अलग स्कीम्स हैं। एक स्कीम में फुल टारगेट हो सकता है और दूसरे में कम।

PERSONS OTHER THAN GOVERNMENT SERVANTS HOLDING POSTS IN PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

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

(a) the names of persons holding important posts in Industries which are in the public sector but who are not regular Government servants;

(b) the amount spent on each of them during the last 3 months;

(c) the Act or rules under which they have been appointed on those posts;

(d) whether they have been allowed to take part in politics; and

(e) if so, how far it has affected the industries adversely and whether it is a fact that they are misusing their positions for their political ends?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (b). A statement is placed on the Table of the House indicating the names of full-time Chief Executives of Public Enterprises other than those who are on deputation from the Central or State Governments. The statement also shows the salary schedule of the post held by each of them. The latest information about such incumbencies along with the total amount spent on each of them during 3 months i.e. May to July, 1968, is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Statement

1. Shri K. T. Chandy, Chairman, Hindustan Steel Ltd. (Schedule A)
2. Shri P. L. Tandon, Chairman, State Trading Corporation of India Ltd. (Schedule A)
3. Shri P. S. Kothari, Managing Director, National Newsprint & Paper Mills Ltd. (Schedule A)
4. Shri N. P. Sen, Managing Director, Food Corporation of India Ltd. (Schedule B)
5. Shri K. M. George, Managing Director, Bokaro Steel Ltd. (Schedule B)
6. Shri V. B. K. Murthi, Managing Director Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Ltd. (Schedule C)
7. Shri J. D. Adhia, Managing Director, Hindustan Zinc Ltd. (Schedule C)
8. Shri P. P. Dani, Managing Director, Triveni Structural Ltd. (Schedule D)
9. Shri B. R. S. Bhatnagar, Managing Director, Pyrites & Chemicals Development Co. Ltd. (Schedule D)
10. Shri T. B. Malhotra, Managing Director, Uranium Corporation of India Ltd. (Schedule D)
11. Shri J. G. Huddleston, Managing Director, Cochin Refineries Ltd.*
12. Shri J. M. Nuttal, Managing Director, Lubrizol India Ltd.*
13. Shri J. C. Weaver, Managing Director, Madras Fertilizer Ltd.*

*Post not classified, being nominee of collaborators.

Schedule A	(Rs. 3500-125-4000)
Schedule B	(Rs. 3000-125-3500)
Schedule C	(Rs. 2500-100-3000)
Schedule D	(Rs. 2000-100-2500)

(c) The Chief Executives of Public Enterprises referred to at (a) and (b) above, are appointed under specific provisions made in this regard in the relevant Statute/Articles of Association.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पहले तो मुझे यह कहना है कि मैं ने फुल टाइम वालों के लिए नहीं पूछा था। मन्वी जी ने जो जवाब दिया है इसमें श्री के० डी० मालवीय का नाम नहीं है। तो क्या मन्वी जी इसमें उनका नाम एड करना चाहेंगे और तब मैं प्रश्न पूछूँ या जैसी आपकी आज्ञा हो।

MR. SPEAKER: You ask about salary and all that.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GURTA: Part (a) of my question is:

"the names of persons holding important posts in industries which are in the public sector but who are not regular Government servants;"

Shri K. D. Malaviya's name is not there. It should be there. Let him give the names of all first, then I will ask the supplementary. Why is his name not included?

MR. SPEAKER: It must be some mistake.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: If there is any other mistake, let him point out.

MR. SPEAKER: He has admitted.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: He has not admitted.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: Is the Finance Minister contemplating to drop him?

MR. SPEAKER: You may put it as part (b) of your question.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा सबल यह है कि कि क्या इनके अलावा भी कोई और आफिसर हैं जिन को आपने पब्लिक सेक्टर में एम्प्लॉय किया है, खास तौर से के० डी० मालवीय साहब जिनको तनख्वाह तो नहीं मिलती है लेकिन उन्होंने तीन महीने में कितने एलाउन्सेज लिए हैं, उनके एम्प्लॉयमेंट की टर्म्स एण्ड कन्डीशन्स क्या हैं और वे कब रिटायर होंगे और पालिटिक्स के कौन-से रूल के तहत आपने उनको बह आज्ञा दी है ?

दूसरे में यह कहना चाहूंगा कि क्या यह सही है कि श्री के० डी० मालवीय साहब यू० पी० की पालिटिक्स में इन्डलूड रहते हैं, आपको भी तंग करते रहते हैं, कभी कोई कोई स्टेटमेंट देते हैं और कभी कोई स्टेटमेंट देते हैं, उनका पब्लिक सेक्टर की तरफ बिल्कुल ध्यान नहीं है और वह ग्रुप एग्जिक्शन्स कन्स्ट करना चाहते हैं, इन हालात में क्या सरकार यह तय करेगी कि इस प्रकार के जो पोलिटिकल एम्प्लॉयमेंट्स होते हैं उनको एवायड किया जाये और जो टेकनिकल हैंड्स हों जोकि अच्छी तरह से उनको चला सकें, जिनका पूरा ध्यान केवल पब्लिक अन्डरटेकिंग की तरफ हो, उन्हें ही एम्प्लॉय किया जाये ?

श्री ब्रह्म चन्द्र पन्त : इसमें पोलिटिकल एम्प्लॉयमेंट्स का सवाल नहीं है बल्कि जिनमें लियाकत देखी जाती है और यह समझा जाता है कि अच्छी तरह से काम कर सकेंगे, उनको ही रखा जाता है। मालवीय जी इस कम्पनी के आनरेरी चेयरमैन हैं। जहां तक उनके एम्प्लॉयमेंट की टर्म्स का सम्बन्ध है वह इनीशियली एक साल के लिए एम्प्लॉय हुए हैं। उनको हर रोज तीस रुपया डी० ए० मिलेगा जिस दिन कि कम्पनी के काम में वे अपना समय लगायेंगे, चाहे रांची में या किसी दूसरी जगह पर। उनको आफिशियल परपंज के लिए कार का फी यूज रहेगा,

चाहे रांची में या किसी दूसरी जगह। उनको फी फर्निशर एक्मोडेशन मिलेगी कम्पनी के गेस्ट हाउस में, रांची में या दिल्ली में। इसके अलावा उनको ट्रेवेलिंग एलाउंस मिलेगा एंड फार एन आफिसर ऑफ दि हायस्ट ग्रेड। डेली एलाउन्स उसी बेसिस पर दिया जायेगा जिसका जिक्र मैंने ऊपर किया है। मालवीय जी का हेडक्वार्टर रांची होगा।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : मैंने यह पूछा था कि पालिटिक्स के कौन-से रूल के तहत आपने उनको आज्ञा दी ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): The question about omission of Shri Malaviyaji was raised. That was probably an oversight as it might have been thought that only permanent or whole time people should be included in that list, not part time people. There was no intention of keeping him out of it. Whatever information is required will be given. As he is an honorary Chairman, working part-time, he is not debarred from political activity. There is no rule which prohibits it. Therefore, he is not debarred from it. Accordingly, he is taking part in politics. But he does not get any allowance when he is not working. He gets the allowance only on the day when he devotes his fulltime to this work. Otherwise, he does not draw any allowance. As to how much allowance he has drawn during the last three months, we do not have that information now; we shall collect it and place it before the House.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बड़ी विचित्र बात है कि मालवीय जी का नाम मंत्री जी के ध्यान में नहीं रहा, लगता है उनको टिकट भी नहीं मिलेगा। मेरा पहला सवाल तो यह है कि क्या और भी कोई ऐसे आफिसर हैं जोकि सरकारी कर्मचारी नहीं है लेकिन पार्ट-टाइम हैं जैसे कि मालवीय जी ? यदि हैं तो उनके नाम बता दिये जायें ?

मेरा दूसरा सवाल यह है कि सरकार का 2500 करोड़ रुपया पब्लिक सेक्टर में लगा

है और पिछले साल उसमें नामिनल प्राफिट निकला और इस साल तो वहां पर काफी घाटा है क्योंकि वहां पर आफिसर्स में ग्रुपबन्दी है, फेवॉरिज्म है और कई अवसर पर तो यहां जो इनकम्बिनियण्ट आफिसर्स हो जाते हैं उन्हें वहां भेज दिया जाता है इसलिए क्या सरकार ने कोई ऐसी पालिसी बनाई है जिससे पब्लिक सेक्टर का मैनेजमेंट ठीक हो सके और जो आफिसर वहां पर जायें वे काफी योग्य और टेक्निकल हैंड्स हों इसके लिए क्या व्यवस्था की है ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: The ARC has sent in several recommendations about the public sector undertakings—its management, financial arrangement, labour management, etc. Several of these recommendations have been considered by the Cabinet Sub-Committee and we have taken decisions on them. Most of them have also been considered by the Cabinet and they have also agreed to them. A few still remain to be considered. I cannot tell you now which still are there to be considered. When they are all considered, they will be placed before the House. Then it will be known that we have taken several decisions to see that the management becomes more effective and the transactions become more profitable.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I want to know whether there are other part-time officers.

SHRI K. C. PANT: Only two names come to my mind : Mr. J. R. D. Tata and Mr. Bharat Ram. A statement about the ARC recommendations had been placed on the Table of the House on 10-5-1968.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : Would the Government please see that these public undertakings are run on commercial lines that is the accepted idea and policy—and that they are not brought into the vortex of political controversy by the appointment of politicians to head them? Even if they are appointed they should exercise self-restraint so as not to bring in the office and the person into public contro-

versy thereby making the public enterprise suffer in the esteem of one set of people or the other

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I agree generally that there should not be any mix-up of the two, as far as possible. In this case, if political activity comes in the way of working of the under-taking, we will certainly reconsider it. It is more for the person concerned to accept it and apply restraint. One cannot order. How is it to be ordered about?

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA: These public sector enterprises with investment of hundreds of crores of rupees require concentrated attention. Division of attention between politics and business would make a mess of both.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: It is not only a question of concentration between politics and business. Two names have been mentioned earlier, of Shri J. R. D. Tata and Shri Bharat Ram, who are looking after the airlines. They are devoting part-time to their business too. But that does not come in the way of the working of the institutions with which they are associated. So, whether it is political activity or business activity, I do not make any difference.

SHRI RANGA: I am glad that the hon. Finance Minister has tried to take a reasonable view of these things. But, at the same time, he has put us as well as himself on the horns of a dilemma by saying, how can we advise these people or order them about; Would it not be possible for the government to devise a way by which when they must utilize these people—people who are not their permanent servants or whole-time servants but whose services anyhow must be made use of by the government they should make it a condition precedent that they should not take part in anything, either party politics or general politics?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: That is a matter for serious consideration. That is all that I can say about it.

श्री रवि राय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं उपप्रधान मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या अब सरकार ने यह नीति बना ली है कि प्राइवेट

सैक्टर के जो रिटायर्ड लोग हों उन को पब्लिक सैक्टर अंडरटैकिंग्स में जिम्मेदारियां दी जाएं, अगर ऐसा है तो कितने लोग इस वक्त तक प्राइवेट सैक्टर के पब्लिक सैक्टर अंडर-टैकिंग्स में रखे गये हैं ?

श्री कृष्णचन्द्र पन्त : ऐसी कोई नीति नहीं है लेकिन यह नीति अवश्य है कि कोई अच्छा, योग्य और अनुभवी आदमी यदि प्राइवेट सैक्टर में हो और वह यहां काम आ सके तो उस को यहां पर काम दिया जाय ।

श्री रवि राय : कितने लोगों को लिया है ?

श्री कृष्णचन्द्र पन्त : इस स्टेटमेंट में नाम दिये हुए हैं ।

SHRI HEM BARUA: Is it not a fact that these public sector enterprises or undertakings are successfully converted into dumping grounds for political hippies and Congressmen who have been either defeated or discarded by the electorate? May I have an account of such Congressmen who have been either discarded or defeated by the electorate and still put in charge of these undertakings, whether honorary or semi-honorary or permanent, half-time or part-time?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: The general inference about all appointments is not justified at all from one appointment (interruptions)

SHRI HEM BARUA: What about Shri Raghunath Singh? What about Shri C. Subramaniam and Shri Rameshwar Tantia?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Shri Subramaniam is appointed on a committee and not a public sector corporation. He is enquiring into several matters.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI: What about Shri Tantia and Shri Raghunath Singh?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Shri Tantia is not a politician; he is a technician. Regarding Shri Raghunath Singh, it is true that he is the head of a corporation. But merely because a person is defeated in

the elections, it does not mean that he is completely unfit for everything else. I cannot understand this kind of argument.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA: People who have been defeated stand for by-election and come back to Parliament.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA: What about Shri Devkant Borroah who has been made the Chairman of Oil India?

श्री रवि राय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा पहला सवाल तो यह है कि क्या यह सही नहीं है जबकि सदन में मालवीय जी के बारे में शिकायत आ चुकी थी और सिराजुद्दीन नामक एक बड़े पूंजीपति के साथ उनका सम्बन्ध था उस सिलसिले में उन को मंलि-मण्डल से हटाया गया, यह भी जानकारी दे दू कि उनके बारे में जो रिपोर्टें थी उस रिपोर्ट को भी सदन के पटल पर नहीं रखा गया तो इस वृष्ठभूमि में क्या यह सही है कि इस तरह के एक आदमी के बारे में जिस तरीके की शिकायत थी तो उन को क्यों रखा गया ?

दूसरा सवाल यह है कि पंत जी ने कहा है कि टाटा और भरत राम जोकि प्राइवेट इंटरप्राइज में विश्वास रखते हैं तो उन को किस सिद्धान्त पर पब्लिक इंटरप्राइज का अध्यक्ष बनाया गया और उन को उस का अधिकारी बनाया गया ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: If we take people from private enterprise into public enterprise, they are taken for their special qualifications, for their special ability, to make things pay. It is a well-known fact that Mr. J. R. D. Tata has made a great success of the Air India for all these years. Nobody can deny it. He is one man who is far more experienced than all of us put together and outside also. As a matter of fact, he had to be persuaded to take it up and, in the same manner, Mr. Bharat Ram had to be persuaded to take it up. It was not as if they offered themselves and we appointed them. All the prejudices about certain persons because they are in business are not justified in my view.

श्री रवि राय : मालवीय के बारे में मेरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं आया

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I did reply about Mr. Malaviya. Because a person is defeated once, it does not mean

(Interruption)

श्री रवि राय : क्या स्पेशल क्वालिफिकेशन थी ? उनका पब्लिक ओनरशिप में विश्वास ही नहीं है और उन को रखे हुए हैं

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I will deal with point by point. I cannot reply to all the points at the same time.

श्री रवि राय : उनके खिलाफ शिकायत है और वह सभा-पटल पर नहीं रख रहे हैं ।

SHRI KANWARLAL GUPTA: Whether Mr. Malaviya persuaded you or you persuaded Mr. Malaviya?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: There is no question of my persuading him because I was not the Minister concerned. It was the Ministry which appointed him and not I. But the Minister also (Interruption)

श्री रवि राय : कैबिनेट डिसेशन नहीं है . . .

(व्यवधान)

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: There is no question of a Cabinet decision. These are not Cabinet decisions. Please understand, once and for all, that Ministries function by themselves in several matters and every decision is not a Cabinet decision. No Government functioning will be possible if that happens. But because it is not a Cabinet decision, it should not be understood that I have not agreed with it. Once an appointment is made, it is a joint responsibility and I stand by it. There is no question of that.

श्री रवि राय : मालवीय जी हार गए हैं उनको आप फिर भी रखे हुए हैं । उनके खिलाफ करप्शन के चार्ज थे ।

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: If Mr. Malaviya was defeated, it does not mean that he is disqualified for everything or he is unfit for everything. A person who is defeated three times can be elected again.

Would it be said that the electorates was not justified in electing him? One cannot say that only the successful are wise and the failures are fools. Many of my hon. friends will also come in the second category if that happens.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI: Is it not good for the country that the politically unemployed be employed?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: He was not an unemployed.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : श्रीमन्, मैं राजनीतिक नेताओं से हट कर सरकारी कर्मचारियों के सम्बन्ध में वित्त मंत्री जी से एक प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ । मेरा बड़ा स्पष्ट प्रश्न यह है कि जो सरकारी कर्मचारी चाहे रेलवे बोर्ड में हों चाहे आप के विभिन्न मंत्रालयों के सेक्रेटरी, ज्वाइंट सेक्रेटरी या इस प्रकार के पदों पर हों, जब आप उन को एक स्थान से रिटायरमेंट दे देते हैं तब फिर इस की क्या आवश्यकता है कि दूसरे सरकारी संगठनों में उनकी नियुक्तियाँ करें ? अगर उन के मस्तिष्क का अनुभव या उन की योग्यता इस प्रकार की है तब तो यहीं से उन को आप रिटायर मत कीजिये । लेकिन अगर यहां से उन को आप रिटायरमेंट दे देते हैं तो उन स्थानों में लेकर जहां 29 अरब रुपये के करीब फंसा हुआ है केन्द्रीय सरकार का ऐसे स्थानों पर उन्हें फंसाना जबकि हम जानते हैं कि वह रिटायर हो चुके हैं और अगर उन से भूल भी हो गई तो उनके ऊपर कोई विशेष ऐक्शन नहीं लिया जाने वाला है तो उन के बदले वहां पर नई उम्र के योग्य और अनुभवी व्यक्तियों को क्यों नहीं रखा जाता जिससे कि वह वहां आकर अधिक उत्पाद के साथ उस कार्य को चला सकें और अगर कभी उन से भूल भी हो जाय तो उन से आप जवाबतलबी भी अच्छे तरीके से कर सकें ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : जो प्रिंसिपल्स अभी बताये गये उन प्रिंसिपल्स के साथ कोई झगड़ा नहीं कर सकता और कोई करते भी नहीं हैं ।

शुरू में यह नीति रही कि जहां से जो शक्ति-शाली, अनुभवी व योग्य आदमी मिले उस को रक्खा जाय। जब पब्लिक सैक्टर का काम शुरू हुआ तब ऐसे लोग ज्यादा नहीं थे जोकि उस को मैनेज करें। इसलिए उन को हमें इन सर्विसेज में लेना पड़ा और लिया। हम ने उन्हीं लोगों को लिया जो लोग अपनी नौकरी के दरमियान ऐसा अपने काम से विश्वास दिला चुके थे कि वह काबिल हैं और अपना काम ईमानदारी से करेंगे। ऐसे कुछ लोगों को रक्खा है। गवर्नमेंट सर्विस में जब उन का टाइम हो जाता है तो उन को सेवा निवृत्त करना ही होता है। उससे आगे रख नहीं सकते हैं, रक्खें तो और लोगों के साथ अन्याय होता है क्योंकि उससे और लोगों को प्रमोशन नहीं मिलता है इसलिए वह भी एक मुसीबत हो जाती है। मगर अब हम आगे बढ़े हैं तब हमने फैसला किया है कि यह नीति रहने वाली नहीं है और नहीं रहेगी। जहां पर जो भी काबिल मिले उस को लेना है, और खास तौर से निवृत्त लोगों को ज्यादातर नहीं लेना है। इस समय हमारा यही फैसला है।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : पोलिटिकल आदमियों को आप मत लीजिये।

श्री मोरारजी बेसाई : यह सीरियस कंसिडरेशन चाहता है।

श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद : यहां पर गैर-सरकारी अफसरों की सूची दी गई है, लेकिन जो आप के रिटार्ड सरकारी अफसर हैं उन को आप गैर-सरकारी में गिनते हैं या सरकारी ? अगर उन को गैर-सरकारी में गिना जाता है तो उन के नाम भी आने चाहिये थे।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : अगर उन के नाम मांगे जायेंगे तो वह दे दिये जायेंगे।

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA: The Deputy Prime Minister has forgotten to mention the name of Shri Devkant Borooah who has been made the chairman of the Oil India Ltd. In the recent contest between

Shri Chaliha and Shri Devkant Borooah for election as Chief Minister, Shri Devkant Borooah lost. Recently, in the election case, he has been dislodged by the Assam and Nangaland High Court on grounds of corruption charges. Now he has been made the chairman of the Oil India Ltd. I want to know from the Deputy Prime Minister whether this gentleman who has been dislodged from the Assembly on grounds of corruption charges will be immediately removed from the chairmanship of the Oil India Ltd.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI ASOKA MEHTA): We have asked for a copy of the judgment and we are studying the judgment before taking any action.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: It is two months since this judgment was delivered.

श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी: पब्लिक अन्डर-टेकिंग्स में भरती करने के लिये यह जरूरी नहीं है कि कोई आदमी सारी टेकनीक्स जानता हो, इसके लिये दो ही क्लासिफिकेशन होने चाहिये। एक तो यह कि वह सशक्त हो, काम कर सकता हो और दूसरे उसको पब्लिक सैक्टर में विश्वास हो। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट ने आज तक क्या स्टेप लिये कि एक मैनेजीरियल पूल बनाया जाये, जिस में ऐसे आदमी रक्खे जायें जिन को पब्लिक सैक्टर में विश्वास हो और ऐसे लोग न लिये जायें जिन को पब्लिक सैक्टर में विश्वास न हो और वह प्राइवेट सैक्टर को चाहते हों ? गवर्नमेंट ने मैनेजीरियल पोस्टों को भरने के लिये क्या कदम उठाया है ?

श्री मोरारजी बेसाई : मैनेजीरियल पूल तो बन ही रहा है और ब्यूरो ऑफ पब्लिक अन्डरटेकिंग्स की ओर से कदम उठाये जाते हैं। लेकिन टाप एग्जिक््यूटिव या चेअरमैन के लिये यह पूल बनाना बताना आसान नहीं है। जब चाहें तब नहीं ले सकते हैं। कौन काबिल है इस को समझना होता है तब उस को लिया जाता है एकदम से कोई नहीं

आता है। लेकिन यह सब बातें हम बराबर सोचते रहते हैं और लोगों को लेते हैं इसमें भी कोई शक नहीं है।

MR. SPEAKER: Next question. The hon. Members in whose names Q. Nos. 427 and 429 stand are absent. Now, Q. No. 429. Q. 437 may be taken up along with this since that also relates to the same subject.

TOURS ABROAD BY OFFICIALS

*429. SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps are being taken to reduce frequent tours abroad by officials;

(b) how many tours were undertaken by officials during 1967 and the total expenditure incurred on them; and

(c) how many of these tours were fruitful?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA): (a) Proposals for deputation of Government officials abroad are strictly scrutinised by a Committee of senior secretaries and ordinarily only such deputations are permitted as are unavoidable or are likely to lead to substantial saving in foreign exchange or relate to Defence efforts or to training requirements.

(b) and (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is available.

विदेशों में भेजे गये प्रतिनिधि मंडल

†*437. श्री ओंकार सिंह :

श्री यज्ञदत्त शर्मा :

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

क्या बिस्व मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1966-67 और 1967-68 में कितने प्राधिकृत प्रतिनिधि मंडल विदेशों के दौरों पर भेजे गये :

(ख) इन दौरों में से कितने दौरे सरकारी अधिकारियों के थे तथा कितने मंत्रियों के ;

(ग) उन पर प्रथक्-प्रथक् कुल कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च हुई तथा कुल खर्च कितना हुआ ;

(घ) क्या इन पर विदेशी मुद्रा के खर्च को घटाने के लिये सरकार ने कोई निर्णय किये हैं; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is available.

(d) and (e). Proposals for deputation of Government officials abroad are strictly scrutinised by a Committee of senior Secretaries and ordinarily only such deputations are permitted as are unavoidable or are likely to lead to substantial saving in foreign exchange or relate to Defence efforts or to training requirements. Proposals for deputation abroad of Ministers and Deputy Ministers require the approval of the Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister, and the Prime Minister. In view of this, no further step is considered necessary.

SHRI RANGA: Even in regard to part (a) does he want to collect the information?

श्री सीताराम केसरि : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि सचिवालय की ओर से या सरकार की ओर से जो डेलिगेशन विदेशों को भेजे जाते हैं उन में जो सदस्य जाते हैं, क्या उन की पत्नियों के जाने के लिये भी सरकार फारेन एक्सचेन्ज देती है ?

SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA: Previously, requests were being received from some of the officers going abroad for permission to take their wives with them a

their own expense. With effect from 7th September, 1962, it was decided that such requests should not be entertained. However, officers deputed abroad for a period of one year or more can be permitted to take their wives with them on the understanding that the release of foreign exchange will be limited to the officers entitlement.

श्री सीताराम केसरी : हैलथ डिपार्टमेंट के एक अफसर डा० माथुर जब विदेश गये सरकारी काम से तब वह अपनी पत्नी को भी साथ ले गये थे । मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उनको सरकार की ओर से फारेन एक्सचेंज दिया गया था ? अगर दिया गया था तो कितना ?

SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA : I require notice.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Apart from officials going abroad, I wish to know whether it is a fact that during the summer season, especially during May and June, the Ministers also want to go abroad. Of course, recently, the Deputy Prime Minister has been able to stop some Ministers from going abroad. May I know how many Ministers went abroad this year and whether this will be the practice next year or there will be a greater check ?

SHRI NAMBIAR : The question is whether those Ministers who have been left out this year will be allowed next year.

SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA : I require notice.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I only want to know how many Ministers had gone abroad during this summer. There are only 54 Ministers in all, I think. It should not be difficult to give this information.

SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA : I require notice.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Those Ministers can be laid on the Table of the House.

SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA : Not the Ministers, but a statement containing their names.

श्री हरदयाल बेबगुण : क्या यह सच है कि कुछ मंत्री सरकार की अनुमति लिये बिना विदेश गये और उन्होंने विदेशी मुद्रा के लिये भी अनुमति नहीं ली ? यदि यह सच है तो उनके खिलाफ क्या कार्रवाई की गई ?

उप-प्रधानमंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : कोई भी मंत्री इस तरह नहीं गया है ।

PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

*431. **SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission's observation regarding the interference of Parliament and Government in the administration of public sector undertakings and the Planning Commission's suggestions of "adequate initiative and operational authority" for such public sector undertaking were considered by the National Development Council; and

(b) if so, the decision taken by the Council in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) The specific question of Government interference in the functioning of the public sector undertakings and the Planning Commission's suggestion of "adequate initiative and operational authority" for such public sector undertaking was not discussed or raised at the meeting of the National Development Council held on the 17th and 18th May, 1968.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE : May I know whether among these public undertakings to which the hon. Minister has referred, the defence public sector undertakings also are included or whether they refer only to undertaking like the Hindustan Steel etc. ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : The defence undertakings are dealt with departmentally, the public undertakings also are dealt with departmentally in some cases. Normally, defence undertakings are not included in

the public sector undertakings, except the HAL.

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE: May I know how this affects the allocation of foreign exchange for defence undertakings and other public sector undertakings if the whole is not considered together?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Foreign exchange is allotted according to requirement and availability.

SHRI RANGA: Can we have an assurance that it is not the intention of Government to debar Parliament from having its legitimate right to criticise and also draw the attention of Government to various defect that come to its notice with the help of its own Public Undertakings Committee and other committees, and keep them all entirely away from parliamentary criticism? This is what the Planning Commission wanted to do. They say: 'Regarding the interference of Parliament....' We are not interfering with the administration of public undertakings.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: What the Planning Commission say is about day-to-day matters, about details, not about policies or general questions. Nobody wants to debar the latter.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

DAMAGE OF WHEAT BAGS AT NAINI RAILWAY YARD

S.No. 4. **SHRI HEM BARUA:**
SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI
SINHA:
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that 12,000 bags of wheat were recently despatched from Patiala in 24 wagons;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that these wheat bags in open wagons were damaged by heavy rains at the Naini Railway yard; and

(c) the destination for which these wheat bags were meant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Some wheat bags were found damaged due to rains when the wagons arrived at the Allahabad station.

(c) 20 wagons were meant for Allahabad Naini & Prayag and 4 for Howrah.

SHRI HEM BARUA: In view of the fact that these bags of wheat, 12,000 of them, were sent in open wagons during monsoon time, have Government succeeded in apprehending the officers responsible for this action? If so, what steps have Government taken to see that these officers behave with a greater sense of responsibility and care?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: From 14-6-68 movements in open wagons were not allowed. Movements under cover of tarpaulin were allowed up to 12 July 1968 only. As for fixing responsibility on any officer and so on, we are looking into it. We have already appointed a committee under the chairmanship of the Director General, Food, to look into the question whether there has been fault on anybody's part.

SHRI HEM BARUA: I think you do not need a committee to inquire into this matter. The department can take action against these irresponsible officers who are responsible for despatching these bags of wheat in open wagons. Whatever that might be, I remember the Prime Minister released a stamp known as 'wheat revolution stamp'. While releasing that stamp, did the Government, particularly the Prime Minister, take into consideration the possible damage that might be caused to the revolution by irresponsibility in the operation of food administration and also inefficiency and incompetence?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: I appreciate the concern of the hon. Member and the House about damage to quantities of food. I would like to dispel any such impression that the House may have because in May-June-July, about 29 lakh tonnes of

foodgrains were moved in the country. The movement was heavy and the damage caused was negligible, less than 1 percent. I am not justifying the damage, but the impression should not go round that the entire thing was mismanaged or not properly looked after. As I have already submitted, if anybody is at fault, we will not fail to take the strongest action against him.

SHRI HEM BARUA: We are tired of hearing this lame argument that only a small fraction is damaged. Whether it is a small fraction or big fraction is immaterial. The very fact that a portion has been damaged is enough, and they should take action.

MR. SPEAKER: He has himself said that it is not pardonable or some such things.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : यह जितना नुकसान हुआ है यह रेलवे की गलती से हुआ है या खाद्य निगम की गलती से ? यदि रेलवे की गलती से हुआ है तो क्या खाद्य निगम ने दबाव डाल कर रेलवे से इसको भरवाया है ? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिन का माल था उनको क्या मुआवजा इसका मिल गया है ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: About 10,500 bags were involved. We deputed the Director-General of Food to visit the site. He has returned from the site. The first reports of damage were slightly exaggerated. Not more than 10 to 15 per cent of this is likely to be found to be damaged.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : मैंने पूछा था कि रेलवे की गलती से हुआ है या खाद्य निगम की गलती से ? किसकी गलती से हुआ है, इसका उत्तर नहीं आया है ।

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: We are looking into it.

SHRI R. BARUA : Is the Government aware that apart from sending wheat in open wagons, the covered wagons are covered with tattered tarpaulin in such a

way that instead of repelling the rain, it allows water to get in ? I myself saw it. So, I want to know whether Government is going to take steps to avoid this also?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : Sometimes it happens, because these wagons have to travel hundreds of miles, that due to strong winds etc., the tarpaulins also get displaced but as I have already submitted, if there is wilful default on the part of anybody, this will be looked into.

SHRI P. GOPALAN : May I know whether the Minister is aware that recently some few thousands tonnes of foodgrains were sent from Cannanore in Kerala State on behalf of the Food Corporation of India in open wagons in open rain, and they were completely damaged; if so, is it a fact that the railway authorities are influenced by private traders to give them covered wagons, while perishable goods like foodgrains are sent in open wagons ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : The railways have tried their level best to see that the maximum number of Wagons is made available, but as I was submitting, during the months of May, June and July, very heavy movements were taking place, and adequate covered wagons were not available. It was not due to preference being given to somebody else. Priority was being given to foodgrains on behalf of the food Corporation of India and Government.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: The warning given by me earlier that storage and handling of foodgrains would present a serious problem was not headed by the Government. The position is that even clearance at the destination station is not done promptly. So, firstly, would the Minister take proper steps to see that at the destination point the wagons are cleared quickly and speedily ? Secondly, what steps is he taking to ensure that the foodgrains which become damaged by rain are not issued for human consumption unless they are declared fit for human consumption, because in West Bengal I am told the mills are being completed to use such damaged wheat for grinding ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : All necessary precautions are being taken.

SHRI RANGA: No, they are not being taken.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: I may assure the House that to the extent humanly possible, we will not allow wheat which is not fit for human consumption to be passed on for human consumption.

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA: In foreign countries, especially in South-east Asia, I saw gunny bags made of waterproof jute. May I know whether the Ministry is examining making such bags to prevent this waste of food?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : It is a suggestion for action.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या यह सच नहीं है कि रेलवे अधिकारियों और आपके विभाग के अधिकारियों, सब के दिमाग में यह गलती बनी हुई थी कि इस बार बम्पर क्राप है और बहुत ज्यादा अनाज हमारे पास है हालांकि बात ऐसी नहीं है? क्या यह सच नहीं है कि आप ने अब तक जितना अमाज खरीदा है वह सिर्फ आठ महीनों के लिए ही पर्याप्त होगा अगर कल को सभी शहरों में राशनग लागू हो जाए तो ?

क्या यह सच नहीं है कि जितना वातावरण बनाया गया उस हिसाब से अनाज खरीदा नहीं गया जिसकी वजह से सब जगह अनाज बरबाद हुआ ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I am not prepared to accept that the hon. Member says. He says that everywhere there has been extensive damage.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : यह तो खुद सरकार की तरफ से कहा गया है कि उस के पास सिर्फ आठ महीने का अनाज है। क्या मंत्री महोदय उस को भी मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं ?

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : मंत्री महोदय ने भी बताया है कि चूँकि कवर्ड वैगन्ज का अभाव था,

इसलिए गेहूँ को खुले वैगन्ज में ले जाया गया। वह गेहूँ जून और जुलाई के महीनों में खुले वैगन्ज में ले जाया गया। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ने उस समय यह स्टेप लिया कि अगर कोई व्यापारी गेहूँ को खुले वैगन में भेजे, तो वह अपने आदमियों को साथ रखे और हर एक स्टेशन पर उतर कर तिरपाल को दुरुस्त कर दें, अगर हाँ, तो ऐसा स्टेप कहाँ लिया गया, अगर नहीं, तो क्यों नहीं।

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: As I have already submitted, no movement of open wagons was allowed, unless they were covered by tarpaulins, after the 14th June 1968. All these wagons were covered with tarpaulins. Despite that some damage took place.

श्री लखन लाल कपूर : क्या यह सही है कि जो गेहूँ आपन वैगन में जा रहा था, वह इलाहाबाद स्टेशन से नैनी के यार्ड में ले जाया गया और उस को वहाँ पर बीस दिनों तक छोड़ दिया गया, जिसकी रेसांसीबिलिटी इलाहाबाद के डी० ए० पर है, अगर हाँ; तो सरकार उस के खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही करने जा रही है ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: The facts mentioned by the hon. Member are not correct because actually the movement took place on the 12th and the wagons were received at Allahabad on the 18th. 12 wagons were placed in Naini Govt. shed on the 23rd July. Six wagons were Unloaded on 23rd July and three on 24th July, 1968.

श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : फूड कारपोरेशन को जो वैगन्ज नहीं मिले, क्या उस का एक कारण यह है कि रेलवे अथॉरिटीज ने बड़े-बड़े व्यापारियों को ज्यादा वैगन्ज दे दिये और फूड कारपोरेशन को नहीं दिये, क्योंकि उनको व्यापारियों से पैसा मिल जाता है, जब कि फूड कारपोरेशन से नहीं मिलता है ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I have already made this point. If the hon. Member wants information, he can ask a separate question.

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : क्या यह सही है कि आज से दस दिन पहले मुजफरपुर स्टेशन, बिहार, में 64 वैगन अनाज कांडला बन्दरगाह से पहुँचा, चूँकि वह सब अनाज खुले वैगनों में था, इसलिए बरसाती मौसम की वजह से वहाँ खराब हो गया था, फूड कारपोरेश के अधिकारी और जिलाधीश ने गोरखपुर के चीफ कामर्शल सुपरिन्टेंडेंट, एन० ई० रेलवे, के सामने उस की डिलिवरी ली; यदि हाँ, तो क्या मंत्री महोदय रेलवे मंत्रालय को कहेंगे कि आईन्दा कभी खुले वैगनों में अनाज न ले जाया जाये ? इस बारे में खासियत यह है कि जब भी बिहार में बाढ़ आती है या सूखा पड़ता है, तभी भारत सरकार की ओर से इस प्रकार की धांधली होती है, जिस के परिणामस्वरूप वहाँ के लोग भूखों मरते हैं ।

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : This question refers to Naini-Allahabad movement. If the hon. Member wants information with regard to other things, he can give me notice.

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : बात तो एक ही है, लेकिन अगर मंत्री महोदय यह कह कर प्रश्न को टालना चाहते हैं, तो बात अलग है ।

MR. SPEAKER : He wants you to table a separate question.

SHRI SONAVANE : I want to know the total quantity of wheat damaged in all the States on account of the monsoon or due to other reasons and the total value also.

MR. SPEAKER : This is a question relating to Allahabad.

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : जब सरकार को यह पता था कि इस बार बम्पर क्राप होगी और वह खरीदारी करेगी, तो फिर उस ने पहले से ही स्टोरेज का इन्तजाम क्यों नहीं किया ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय ने उत्तर देते हुए कहा था कि खुले डिब्बों में अनाज ले जाओ । यदि यह बात सही है, तो मंत्री महोदय उन अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही करने जा रहे हैं । जिन्होंने रेलवे मंत्रालय को खुले वैगन्ज में अनाज ले जाने के लिए मजबूर किया ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I have partly explained the position earlier. I submit again that the Food Corporation of India used to submit indents for covered wagons. I have already explained the position that the movements during the months of May, June and July were very heavy and adequate number of covered wagons were not available. In fact, all these matters were gone into in detail and based on the assessment of the State Government and the Food Corporation of India, etc., some planning was done but the market arrivals were much in excess of the expectations and that is why there had been some difficulty. But, by and large, a very satisfactory performance has been done in regard to procurement and movement of foodgrains.

SHRI SHIVAJIRAO S. DESHMUKH : From time to time, the FCI were indenting for covered wagons in the non-monsoon days and the railways were offering uncovered wagons, and therefore, there are many cases where, during the non-monsoon months, the Food Corporation officials insisted on covered wagons and got them and rejected the open wagons; and they were persuaded to accept open wagons only when the monsoons had arrived. Is it a fact? Then, is it a fact that at one of the conferences the Commercial Manager of a zonal railway had suggested that the Food Corporation of India might accept the fact of life that no covered wagon capacity would be made available by the railway officials unless they are paid at a flat rate of Rs. 2 per wagon?

MR. SPEAKER : No answer.

SHRI SHIVAJIRAO S. DESHMUKH : May I know the answer, Sir?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : It can be put to the Railway Minister.

SHRI SHIVAJIRAO S. DESHMUKH: I am asking about the Food Corporation officials. That comes under the Food Ministry and not under the Railway Ministry.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: As far as this question is concerned, as I have explained already, several times, foodgrains were removed in wagons covered with tarpaulins.

SHRI RANGA: What is the use of my friend baulking the point which my hon. friend over there raised, when he pointed out that unless the railway officials are also bribed suitably, the Food Corporation of India would not be able to get those covered wagons? Now, in view of the fact that even when Mr S. K. Patil was the Railway Minister, instances similar to what have been mentioned today were brought to his attention and he had to say that he could not get covered wagons and therefore foodgrains were transported from Guntakal into Rayalaseema and they were damaged. The same thing is happening today. What steps do the Government propose to take now, or would they care to take suitable steps to help these movements of grains in order to prevent a repetition of this scandal? In view of the fact that every year there is a May, there is a June, there is a July and there is a monsoon, planning has got to be done, but no plan has been made at all. Even in spite of the protest made by a district magistrate, coal wagons were utilised in order to transport foodgrains with the result that thousands of rice bags came to be damaged.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Himatsingka.

SHRI RANGA: What is the answer, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER: Did you send the foodgrains to Allahabad in coal wagons?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: No.

SHRI RANGA: I want an assurance for the future at least, that they would take sufficient steps in order to see that they would not be as complacent as they have been.

MR. SPEAKER: That is about the next year.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: It is a suggestion for action.

SHRI RANGA: What did he say?

MR. SPEAKER: A suggestion for action.

SHRI RANGA: Unfortunately they are all tongue-tied.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

OIL REFINERY PLANT IN NORTH WEST REGION

*421. **SHRI S. A. AGADI:**
SHRI C. CHITTYBABU:
DR. RANEN SEN:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal to have an Oil Refinery Plant in the North-west region of the country;

(b) if so, which site has been selected for the purpose;

(c) the capacity and other particulars about the plant; and

(d) whether it will be established with foreign collaboration and if so, the name of the country concerned?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI ASOKA MEHTA): (a) There is no proposal at present to erect a refinery in the North-West region; but the question of increasing our refining capacity generally to keep pace with our likely demands in future, is being examined in preliminary way.

(b) to (d). It is premature to deal with these matters at present.

LOSS OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE DUE TO UNDER-INVOCING AND OVER-INVOCING

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

(a) whether Government have made any estimate of the loss of foreign exchange due to under-invoicing and over-invoicing during the last ten years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) No Sir, as there is no reliable basis on which to make such an estimate.

(b) Does not arise.

PLAN EXPENDITURE FOR ORISSA FOR 1968-69

*428. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to State:

(a) whether the plan allocation for Orissa for 1968-69 has been finalised;

(b) if so, what is the plan allocation; and

(c) the share of the State Government share of the Central Government, separately?

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

(b) and (c). The approved Plan Outlay for the Annual Plan of Orissa in the current financial year is Rs. 31.60 crores, for which Central assistance of Rs. 24.70 crores has been allocated. The balance of Rs. 6.90 crores is to be met by the State Government from their own resources.

IRREGULARITIES AND NEPOTISM IN THE ALL INDIA INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES, NEW DELHI

*430. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum from a member of Parliament about the irregularities and nepotism at the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the main allegation made in the memorandum;

(c) whether any inquiry has been ordered;

(d) the results of this inquiry and the action taken thereon; and

(e) if the reply to part (c) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The allegations *inter-alia* include:

(i) That qualification requirements in the advertisement of posts are manipulated in order to suit favourite individuals.

(ii) That posts are created and filled keeping in view the persons selected in an earlier selection.

(iii) That posts are down-graded to enable the appointment of favourite individuals.

(iv) That Technical Advisers are invited to the Selection Committees to favour the appointment of particular individuals

(v) That *ad-hoc* appointments are made to pave the way for regular selection of favourite individuals.

(vi) That appointments are made without advertising the posts.

(vii) That re-employment is granted to favourite individuals.

(viii) That the suitability of the best person has been lost sight of in making appointment to the post of Vice-Dean.

(ix) That regionalism also plays a part in such appointments.

(x) That Heads of Departments are not being appointed with a view to concentrating all powers in the hands of the Director.

(xi) That the appointments of the Medical Superintendent and Deputy Medical Superintendent have not been fair.

(xii) That the allotment of private wards to patients is being made without observing any propriety.

(xiii) That purchase of stores in some cases has been irregular.

(xiv) That the recurring expenditure of the Institute has been heavy on account of unnecessary proliferation of posts.

- (xv) That allocation of foreign grants is made only to some favourite departments of the Institute in preference to others.
- (xvi) That the hospital and the operation theatres of the Institute are unclean and the arrangements for casualty service are grossly inadequate.
- (xvii) That the Staff Council is not functioning properly.
- (xviii) That there is great discontentment amongst the faculty members, non-faculty staff, nursing personnel and the students.
- (c) to (e). The facts in respect of the above allegations were ascertained. They did not reveal any cause for a specific inquiry.

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकार के बारे में नई दिल्ली नगर-पालिका का उपेक्षापूर्ण रवैया

* 432. श्री हरबहाल बेबगुण: क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन एवं नगर विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिल्ली के मुख्य कार्यकारी पापंदू द्वारा हाल ही में दिये गये इस वक्तव्य की ओर दिलाया गया है कि नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका केन्द्रीय सरकार के इशारे पर दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकार की उपेक्षा करती रही है ; और

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

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री सत्यनारायण सिंह) :

(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

दिल्ली में भिखारियों को रोजगार दिलाने की योजना

* 433. श्री मोहन स्वरूप : क्या समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली प्रशासन ने भिक्षावृत्ति को अपराध घोषित किया है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि भिखारियों को रोजगार दिलाने के लिये एक व्यापक योजना बनाई गई है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मंत्री [डा० (श्रीमती) फूलरेणु गुह] : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) और (ग). भिखारियों को रोजगार दिलाने की ऐसी कोई योजना नहीं बनाई गई है । अलबत्ता, समय-शरीर वाले जो व्यक्ति भिक्षा मांगने पर सिद्ध-दोष ठहराए जाकर भिखारीघृहों में नजरबन्द किए जाते हैं, उन्हें कृपि समेत विभिन्न शिल्पों में प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है, अथवा उन्हें विभिन्न लोक उपयोगी कार्यों में, जैसे कि सरकारी कृषि फार्म, सार्वजनिक पार्क बनाना, इत्यादि, लगाया जाता है ताकि उन्हें काम करने की आदत पड़े और वे अपनी रिहाई के बाद कोई उपकारी धन्य अपनाते के योग्य हो सकें ।

मोदीनगर के लिये नगरपालिका

* 434. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन एवं नगर विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के लिये संसदीय सलाहकार समिति ने मोदीनगर में नगरपालिका बनाने के लिये सर्वसम्मति से निर्णय किया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त निर्णय कब तक क्रियान्वित करने की सम्भावना है ; और

(ग) क्या इस निर्णय की तुरन्त क्रियान्विति में कोई राजनीतिक अथवा अन्य बाधाएँ आ रही हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह) :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश संसदीय सलाहकार समिति ने विचार व्यक्त किया है कि मोदी नगर में

यथा समय एक नगर पालिका स्थापित कर दी जाय ।

(ख) राज्य सरकार ने इस विषय पर विचार कर लिया है तथा यह निर्णय किया कि स्थिति यथापूर्व रखी जाय ।

(ग) जी हाँ ।

PILOT RURAL ELECTRIFICATION PROJECTS

*435. SHRI YASHWANT SINGH KUSHWAH:

SHRI G. C. DIXIT:

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI:

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

(a) whether the U.S. AID agency has recommended the setting up of pilot rural electrification projects for boosting up farm production; and

(b) if so, whether any such project is likely to be located in Madhya Pradesh, and if not, the reason for the exclusion of Madhya Pradesh?

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

(b) In the list of projects recommended by the U.S. Team of Experts for further investigations, Madhya Pradesh has not been included as their Scheme Report given to the Team was not viable.

पूर्वी पाकिस्तान में से बहकर आने वाली भारतीय नदियों पर पाकिस्तानी बांध का प्रभाव

*436. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या सिंचाई और बिद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 25 मई, 1968 के 'हिन्दुस्तान' में प्रकाशित हुए समाचार के अनुसार, पूर्वी पाकिस्तान में एक बांध का निर्माण कार्य पूर्ण हो जाने के बाद पूर्वी पाकिस्तान में से बहकर आने वाली भारतीय नदियों पर क्या प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ेगा; और

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

सिंचाई तथा बिद्युत् मंत्री (डा० कु० ल० राव) : (क) पूर्वी पाकिस्तान में नीलकुमार नदी पर बन्ध के निर्माण से भारतीय क्षेत्र में सहवर्ती गांव जलप्लावित हुए हैं और इस से इन गांवों की खेती-बाड़ी पर बुरा प्रभाव पड़ा है ।

(ख) पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार ने 13 जुलाई, 1968 के एक पत्र में पूर्वी पाकिस्तान के अधिकारियों से कहा है कि वे इस नदी की प्राकृतिक जलनिकास प्रणाली को बहाल कर दें ।

मंत्रियों के लिये काटेज जैसे निवास स्थान

*438. श्री राम सेवक यादव : क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा पूति मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने मन्त्रियों के वर्तमान बंगले गिराने तथा उनके लिये ब्रिटेन की तरह के काटेज जैसे निवास स्थान बनाने का निर्णय किया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो किन-किन स्थानों के बंगले गिराए जायेंगे और ये नये काटेज किस स्तर के मन्त्रियों को अलाट किये जायेंगे और उनके अलाट किये जाने का आधार क्या होगा; और

(ग) इन पर कितनी लागत आएगी और इनके बारे में अन्य ब्यौरा क्या है ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पूति मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) : (क) से (ग). नई दिल्ली में 30 वर्ष पुराने बने एक मंजिल के निवास स्थानों को सुविधाजनक चरणों में तोड़ना होगा तथा दिल्ली के लिए मास्टर प्लान के अनुसार क्षेत्र का पुर्नविकास करना होगा ।

मोती लाल नेहरू प्लेस के आस-पास का क्षेत्र तथा मोती लाल नेहरू मार्ग के साथ-साथ के क्षेत्र के पुर्नविकास का प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है । ब्यौरा तैयार किया जा रहा

AUTOMATION

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government propose to appoint a Committee to work out guidelines for a policy on automation;

(b) whether this matter was discussed at the meeting of the Standing Labour Committee on the 19th July, 1968; and

(c) if so, when the Committee is likely to be appointed?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (c). A suggestion was made at the meeting of the Standing Labour Committee held on the 19th July, 1968 that a Tripartite Sub-Committee of the Standing Labour Committee should be constituted for laying down policy guidelines in respect of introduction of automation. The matter is under the consideration of Government.

MOBILE FAMILY PLANNING ARRANGEMENTS IN RURAL AREAS

*440. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any mobile family planning arrangements for rural areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Government of India have already approved setting up of mobile units mainly with a view to providing family planning motivation and services in rural areas on the following pattern:—

(i) For the District Family Planning Bureau:

(1) One mobile Audio Visual Unit.

(2) One for sterilisation programme.

(3) Mobile IUCD-cum-Sterilisation units at the rate of one for 5 to 7.5 lakh population.

(ii) For medical teaching institutions: One mobile sterilisation unit.

(c) Does not arise.

COMMUNITY LATRINES IN DELHI VILLAGES

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the people living in the urbanised villages of Delhi are undergoing great hardship for lack of community latrines;

(b) whether is also a fact that Municipal Corporation of Delhi is prepared to put up community latrines in such villages, if the Delhi Development Authority gives land to it for the purpose;

(c) whether it is also a fact that due to inordinate delay on the part of the Delhi Development Authority in allotting land for latrines, the people of these villages are being denied this elementary amenity; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to bring about better coordination between the Delhi Municipal Corporation and Delhi Development Authority to meet the genuine needs of these urbanised villages?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA): (a) There are no urbanised villages in Delhi. There are 111 villages with the urbanisable limits upto 1981 as prescribed in the Master Plan for Delhi. The people living there are feeling difficulty for want of community latrines.

(b) to (d). While preparing development plans for these villages the Delhi Development Authority has also shown community latrine sites. Since roads have not yet been provided in the villages these sites were not considered most suitable and town planners are now selecting alternative sites. Land for these latrines will be acquired by the Delhi Municipal Corporation and the funds will be made available by the Delhi

Development Authority as soon as sites are finalised and estimates are received.

ACCUMULATION OF P.L. 480 FUNDS

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

(a) the latest position regarding the accumulation of P.L. 480 funds;

(b) whether Government are considering to make smooth and steady use of this accumulation for development purposes; and

(c) if so, when it is likely to be done?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (c). This information has been furnished in reply to Unstarred Question No. 2661 answered in the Lok Sabha on 5th August, 1968.

ANTIBIOTICS FACTORY, RISHIKESH

*443. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no market survey was made before setting up the Antibiotics Factory of the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. at Veerabhadra in Rishikesh;

(b) whether it is also a fact that after 7 years, the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd., have realised that the project was conceived wrongly;

(c) whether the factory is not in a position to produce dehydrostreptomycin sulphate and chlorotetracycline hydrochloride leaving nearly 70 tonnes of unused capacity in production in respect of these two antibiotics;

(d) the loss to Government on this account; and

(e) reasons for this state of affairs?

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

(a) Although no detailed market survey was made, the demand for the various drugs was broadly assessed by the Soviet teams which visited India in 1956 and 1958.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir. The plant can produce Dihydrostreptomycin sulphate and chloro-

tetracycline hydrochloride. But on a recent market survey it has been found that the demand is low. It has, therefore, been decided to divert the capacity of the former to streptomycin sulphate and to reduce the production of the latter to meet the requirements for animal use.

(d) In view of the circumstances mentioned and the diversification of capacity as mentioned in (c), the question of loss on account of these changes does not arise.

(e) The rate of obsolescence of drugs is usually very high; the time taken to build a complicated plant is also long. In the result some of the drugs whose production is planned either go out of the market or are in much less demand.

WEST BENGAL FLOOD ENQUIRY COMMITTEE, 1959

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

(a) whether Government have studied the recommendations of the Flood Enquiry Committee, 1959 of West Bengal;

(b) the date of excavation of Magrahat Drainage system of 24-Parganas;

(c) the date of last silt clearance;

(d) the present capacity compared with its original design and the one recommended by the above mentioned Committee;

(e) whether it is a fact that the present section can barely cope with the drainage of one-tenth of the local rainfall; and

(f) whether Government have any plan to take up the desilting work and if so, by what date?

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

(b) The work on Magrahat Drainage Scheme was started in November, 1904 and completed in 1915.

(c) Silt clearance works in certain reaches of the drainage system have been done by the State Government from time to time. The last such work was done in 1965.

(d) and (e). The channels were originally designed for a drainage index of 1/4" runoff per day. It is estimated by the State

Government that the present capacity of the channel system is roughly one-third of the actual requirement. West Bengal Flood Enquiry Committee had recommended a drainage index of 3/4" runoff per day.

(f) The State Government are investigating a comprehensive scheme for improving the drainage in this area, and no large scale desilting is, therefore, proposed to be taken up by them in the immediate future.

TAX ARREARS

*445. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH:
SHRI DEORAO PATIL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the latest position about the total amount of tax arrears still to be recovered in respect of Income-tax, Wealth tax and Corporate taxes; and

(b) the specific measures being adopted to collect the tax arrears forthwith and the date by which it would be possible for Government to collect the arrears?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) The required information, as on 31-3-1968, is as under:

Income-tax and Corpora-	
tion tax :	Rs. 373.92 crores
Wealth tax.	Rs. 6.50 crores

(b) The following specific measures have been devised for early collection of arrears of taxes:

- (i) Taking over of recovery work from State Governments.
- (ii) Creation of Special Recovery Units.
- (iii) Close supervision over recovery of arrear demand.
- (iv) Creation of Zonal Committees consisting of three Commissioners of Income-tax for writing off irrecoverable demands exceeding Rs. 1 lakh.
- (v) Further improvements in the functional distribution scheme with special emphasis on collection work.

It is not possible to mention the date by which it would be possible for Government to collect the arrears.

UNFILTERED WATER FOR COOKING AND DRINKING PURPOSES IN DELHI

*446. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLAN-

NING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news published in the *Indian Express* of the 13th July, 1968 that the Delhi Municipal Corporation authorities have decided to allow petty tea-shops and Dhabas to use unfiltered water for cooking and drinking purposes;

(b) whether the health of the Delhi population is not likely to be adversely affected by this unhygienic practice; and

(c) whether Government propose to intervene in the matter so as to nullify this permissive order?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA): (a) Government have not seen the news published in the *Indian Express* dated the 13th July but it is not true that Delhi Municipal Corporation authorities have permitted the use of unfiltered unsafe water for cooking purposes in petty shops. They have clarified that the licensee shall use only filtered water drawn from municipal water supply either by installing a water connection in his premises or by fetching water from a nearby public community hydrant and storing the same under proper conditions of storage from where it could be drawn through a tap, syphon arrangements or a utensil with a long handle without every time dipping the hands in the reservoir of water. In such places as do not have the facility of municipal water supply, the licensee shall use water for cooking and drinking purposes after boiling the same, for which adequate and satisfactory arrangements shall be available to the satisfaction of the Assistant Zonal Health Officer concerned.

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

HOUSES FOR CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

*447. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL: Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have fixed any target to provide houses to all its employees at some stage, whether stationed in the Capital or in other places; and

(b) the steps taken in that direction?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI JAGAN-NATH RAO): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

UTILISATION OF SURPLUS RAIN WATER

*448. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there have been unprecedented rains throughout India in the month of June and July, 1968;

(b) the steps taken to have this surplus rain-water preserved for future use in the case of emergency; and

(c) whether all the big and small dams which were constructed at such high costs during the last two years are in a position to irrigate their command areas in case of emergency?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): (a) Yes, Sir. There has been heavy rainfall in some parts of the country, viz. Eastern Gangetic Plains, Punjab, Haryana, Assam, West Bengal, Kerala and Rajasthan, during the months of June and July, 1968.

(b) A number of storage projects have been constructed so far and a few more are under construction now. Proposals for further storages are also under investigation.

(c) The area to be irrigated each year depends upon the inflow in the river that year and the carry-over storage, if any. Projects are generally designed for providing irrigation to the entire area envisaged to be irrigated in the Project Report, in 3 out of 4 years (75% dependability).

REPORT OF THE CENTRAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION ON THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LTD.

*449. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Bureau of Investigation while giving a report on the Punjab National Bank has made charges against the Directors of the Reserve Bank of India and the Punjab National Bank, Ltd.; and

(b) if so, what are the charges made against them and the action taken against the persons concerned?

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

(b) Does not arise.

THEFT AND SHORTAGE OF CURRENCY NOTES

*450. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are regular thefts and shortages of currency notes every year in the Reserve Bank of India, Nasik Press and other Government Mints;

(b) if so, the figures of such shortages annually in the course of last 5 years;

(c) whether there is any shortage occurred in respect of old currency notes replaced by the Reserve Bank of India and the volume and extent of such shortage; and

(d) the manner in which such cases of thefts and shortages are dealt with and whether Government propose to take more effective measures to prevent such cases in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (b). Cases of theft and shortages of currency notes in the Reserve Bank of India and the Nasik Press are relatively very few. (The Mints do not print currency notes). The yearwise details during the last five years are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Presumably the reference is to shortages in the soiled notes withdrawn from circulation and cancelled after examination at the Reserve Bank of India. The extent of shortages in such cases is being collected from the Reserve Bank of India and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) Depending upon the circumstances, the matter is reported to the Police and/or departmental disciplinary proceedings taken against the concerned employees. Precautions are also taken to prevent such shortages/thefts to the extent possible.

REPAIRING OF CALCUTTA STREETS DAMAGED BY FLOODS

3488. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether as a result of recent flood due

to heavy rains the streets of Calcutta have been extremely damaged;

(b) whether the Taxi Association has threatened that unless Calcutta streets are repaired soon the taxis will be off from the streets;

(c) if so, whether this calls for immediate steps for repairing the damaged streets of Calcutta and Central help; and

(d) if so, whether Central Government have agreed to help the Government of West Bengal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) Many streets of Calcutta remained waterlogged for some days due to recent heavy rains and many of them have been badly damaged.

(b) No.

(c) The Calcutta Tramways Company Ltd., which maintains the rails of the tramways and the roads within rails and eighteen inches beyond the rails on both sides of them has its programme of repairs of tram-tracks for the current year and the repair works are being carried on according to the programme. Major repair works will be taken up by them only after the rainy season. Maintenance of roads except the portion maintained by the Calcutta Tramways is the responsibility of the Calcutta Corporation. No assessment has so far been received from the Calcutta Corporation regarding the extent of damage to the roads under their control and the programme of repair being/to be undertaken by them.

(d) No proposal for Central assistance has been received by the Ministry of Health, Family Planning and Urban Development from the State Government.

मध्य प्रदेश में अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों का कल्याण

3489. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1968-69 में मध्य प्रदेश में अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के कल्याण कार्यों

के लिये कितनी धन राशि नियत खर्च करने का विचार है; और

(ख) वर्ष 1967-68 में मैदानी क्षेत्रों में तथा एजेंसी क्षेत्रों में किये गये खर्च का ब्योरा क्या है ?

समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मंत्री [डा० (श्रीमती) फूलरेणु गुह]: (क) 275.95 लाख रुपए ।

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश में कोई एजेंसी क्षेत्र नहीं है। योजना, विकास तथा निधियों के नियतन में मैदानी और पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के आधार पर कोई भेदभाव नहीं किया जाता है।

WELFARE OF HARIJANS

3490. SHRI G. S. REDDI : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to form cells in the Centre and the States to look after the interests of the minorities;

(b) whether interests of the Harijans will also be looked after by these cells; and

(c) if not, other measures under contemplation to give concentrated attention to the welfare of Harijans ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE [DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA] : (a) and (b). No.

(c) The welfare of Harijans has always received the "concentrated" attention of Government and the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. A Parliamentary Committee is also proposed to be set up.

नेपा मिल्स से ताप्ती नदी में गन्दा पानी डाला जाना

3491. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन एवं नगर विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस बात की ओर दिलाया गया है कि मध्य प्रदेश में पूर्वी निमाड़ जिले में ताप्ती नदी में नेपा मिल्स

द्वारा गन्दा जल गिराये जाने के कारण बुरहानपुर निवासियों को पीने के पानी के सम्बन्ध में कठिनाइयां अनुभव हो रही हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस नदी में नेपा मिल्स द्वारा गन्दा पानी गिराये जाने को रोकने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगर विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) केन्द्रीय जन-स्वास्थ्य इंजीनियरी अनुसंधान संस्थान, नागपुर इस समस्या पर विचार कर रहा है और इस सम्बन्ध में उनकी सलाह मिल जाने पर मध्य प्रदेश सरकार आगे कार्यवाही करेगी।

1967-68 के लिये मध्य प्रदेश की वार्षिक योजना

3492. श्री गं० च० बीक्षित : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 1967-68 की वार्षिक योजना के लिये मध्य प्रदेश के लिए नियत धन पूरा का पूरा दे दिया गया है अथवा उसका कुछ भाग अभी दिया जाना शेष है;

(ख) यदि कुछ भाग अभी दिया जाना बाकी है तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या धन के उपलब्ध न कराये जाने के कारण मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा शुरू की गई विकास परियोजनायें अधूरी रह गई हैं ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) और (ख). मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने अपने राज्य की 1967-68 की आयोजना गत योजनाओं के प्रत्याशित व्यय के जो आंकड़े सूचित किये थे उनके आधार पर वह जितनी केन्द्रीय सहायता पाने की हकदार है, उतनी सहायता उसे पहले ही दी जा चुकी है।

(ग) यह सबाल पैदा ही नहीं होता।

मध्य प्रदेश की सिंचाई तथा जल विद्युत् परियोजनायें

3493. श्री गं० च० बीक्षित : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश की उन बड़ी सिंचाई और जल विद्युत् परियोजनाओं के नाम क्या हैं जो योजना आयोग के पास मंजूरी के लिये पड़ी हैं; और

(ख) ये परियोजनाएं कब प्राप्त हुई थीं और वे अब किस स्थिति पर हैं ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) सत्यारा चरण-1 परियोजना और सूक्ता परियोजना नामक दो परियोजनाओं की स्कीम रिपोर्टों की केन्द्रीय जल तथा विद्युत् आयोग में जांच की जा रही है। इन परियोजनाओं की अनुमित लागत क्रमशः 2117.17 लाख और 632.31 लाख रुपये है।

(ख) सत्यारा चरण-1 परियोजना की रिपोर्ट 15-4-1968 को प्राप्त हुई थी और अब इस पर विचार किया जा रहा है। जहां तक सूक्ता परियोजना का संबंध है यह पहले अप्रैल, 1963 में प्राप्त हुई थी और उसी साल राज्य सरकार को इस पर टिप्पणियां भेज दी गईं। इन टिप्पणियों के प्रति राज्य सरकार के उत्तर 13-6-1968 को प्राप्त हुए थे और अब वे विचाराधीन हैं।

KORBA FERTILIZER PLANT

3494. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SALVE : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state the details of concessions which the Government of Madhya Pradesh have agreed to provide to the Fertilizer Corporation of India for the establishment of a public sector Fertilizer Plant at Korba ?

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

The details of concessions which Madhya Pradesh Government have agreed to provide to Fertilizer Corporation of India for the establishment of a Public Sector fertilizer plant at Korba are as follows :

(i) *Land* : Land required for the Fertilizer Unit to the extent of 900 acres will be granted free of cost to the project; if the site selected for the project includes some private lands the State Government will acquire such lands and make the same available to the project free of cost.

(ii) *Water* : The State Government will make the necessary supply arrangements for the project and make the requisite quantity of water available from the date the unit goes into production. The rate for raw water at site will be 10 paise per 1000 gallons for a period of 10 years from the date of commencement of production; after this period, the State Government will have the right to revise the rate, if deemed necessary.

(iii) *Power* : Power will be made available by Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board at a concessional rate, which would work to about 5.58 paise per kilowatt hour. Further the project will be exempted from the levy of electricity duty in respect of the electric power consumed by the project for a period of 10 years from the date the unit goes into production. This exemption will not be applicable to power consumed in the township area.

(iv) *Taxes* : Facilities and concessions granted to new industries in respect of sales tax by the State Government will be available to Korba Project.

RECOVERY OF RENT FROM EX-M.P.S. AND EX-MINISTERS

3495. SHRI DEORAO PATIL : Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of rent outstanding against the Ex-Members of Parliament and Ex-Ministers;

(b) the steps taken by Government to realise the arrears from them;

(c) whether Government have decided to move courts for recovery of rent from ex-Members of Parliament and ex-Ministers; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) The amounts of rent outstanding against the ex-M.P.s. and ex-Ministers for the period ending 30th June, 1968 are indicated as under : —

	Amount
(i) Ex-M.P.s.	Rs. 1,44,104.84
(ii) Ex-Ministers	Rs. 5,676.69

(b) In the case of ex-M.P.s., the procedure for recovery of arrears of rent is that the Secretariat of Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha is requested to effect recovery from the final dues of the ex-M.P.s. concerned. If recovery is not possible from the final dues, the ex-M.P.s. or their heirs are addressed to make payments. Where any ex-M.P.s. subsequently become Members of the State Legislatures, the Secretariats of those Legislatures are requested to effect recovery from the salaries and allowances of the Members with their consent.

As regards the cases of ex-Ministers, either—the Ministries concerned have been asked to recover the arrears of rent etc., from the outstanding claims payable to the ex-Ministers concerned or the matter is under correspondence with the Ministers concerned or their legal heirs.

In cases where Government dues are not recovered despite the above efforts, action for recovery of dues as arrears of land revenue under the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1958 is initiated. At present, this action has been initiated in 11 cases of ex-M.P.s.

(c) and (d). In view of reply given to part (b) of the question above, these questions do not arise.

वित्तीय वर्ष का बदला जाना

3496. श्री बेवराब पाटिल : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किन राज्यों ने वित्तीय वर्ष के बदलने के सुझाव दिए हैं,

(ख) क्या महाराष्ट्र सरकार की प्रशासनिक पुनर्गठन समिति ने भी वित्तीय वर्ष के बदले जाने का कोई सुझाव दिया है;

(ग) क्या महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से इस संबंध में विचार विमर्श किया है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग के वित्त-प्रशासन सम्बन्धी अध्ययन-दल की रिपोर्ट से पता चलता है कि, जनवरी 1967 में, ये दस राज्य वित्त वर्ष में परिवर्तन करने के पक्ष में थे : असम, केरल, महाराष्ट्र, उड़ीसा और उत्तर प्रदेश (1 जुलाई से 30 जून तक) आंध्र प्रदेश, गुजरात और मध्य प्रदेश, (1 अक्टूबर से 30 सितम्बर तक), और बिहार और राजस्थान (1 जनवरी से 31 दिसम्बर तक)।

(ख) और (ग). महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि उनकी प्रशासनिक पुनर्गठन समिति का विचार है कि पहली जुलाई से शुरू होने वाला वित्त-वर्ष अधिक उपयुक्त रहेगा और उसने भारत सरकार से इस विषय में अपना निश्चय बताने को कहा है।

(घ) वित्त-वर्ष से सम्बन्धित सारे प्रश्न पर, प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग की इस सिफारिश के साथ विचार किया जा रहा है कि वित्त-वर्ष बदल कर पहली नवम्बर से 31 अक्टूबर तक रख दिया जाय। सिफारिश के दूरव्यापी परिणामों को देखते हुए फैसला करने में कुछ समय लगेगा।

M/s. BIRD AND COMPANY

3497. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of offences with dates and amounts involved, committed by M/s. Bird and Company by way of under-invoicing, breach of foreign exchange rules and other violations of export-import regulations during the last 10 years;

(b) the amount of fines levied and collected in each case so far;

(c) the particulars of the products of both export or import for which the firm has been blacklisted; and

(d) the income tax arrears of the firm as on the 31st March, 1968 and steps taken to recover them ?

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

(c) M/s. Bird & Company have not been blacklisted in respect of import or export of any product.

(d) The outstanding tax demands against the firm, in respect of various assessment years, amounted to Rs. 10,33,431/- as on 31-3-1968. Out of this amount, collection of a sum of Rs. 3,41,289/- relating to the assessment year 1956-57 has been kept in abeyance by the Department till the disposal of appeal by the Appellate Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax. A sum of Rs. 6,26,626/- relating to the assessment years 1955-56 and 1957-58 to 1960-61 is being collected in monthly instalments of Rs. 50,000/- each. For a sum of Rs. 65,516/- relating to the assessment year 1963-64, time for payment has been allowed till 31-8-1968 or disposal of appeal by the Appellate Assistant Commissioner, whichever is earlier.

M/s. BIRD AND COMPANY

3498. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names and addresses of the directors of M/s. Bird and Company with percentages of their share-holdings;

(b) the total investment of the firm as on the 31st March, 1968 and the amount of profit it is allowed to repatriate annually during the last 5 years;

(c) the names of directors against whom criminal proceedings were taken and with what results; and

(d) if criminal proceedings were not taken reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) and (d). Presumably, the reference is to prosecution proceedings, if any, under the Companies Act, 1956. Information in this regard is also being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

SMUGGLING OF SILVER OUT OF INDIA

3499. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount and value of the stocks of silver in the country according to the most recent estimate and the date of the estimate;

(b) whether Government are aware of the fact that nearly 1000 kg. of silver worth about Rs. 5 lakhs is being smuggled out of the country every day from Salaya, Jodia, Mandvi, Kandla, Okha, Sikka, Diu and other ports in Gulf of Cambay and Saurashtra;

(c) if so, the precise steps Government have taken to stop silver smuggling which threatens to denude the country of all its silver within a short time; and

(d) the names of silver smugglers arrested so far and the action taken against them and with what result?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE, (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) to (d). Information in this regard is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

राजस्थान में बेहती क्षेत्रों में गृह-निर्माण

3500. श्री मीठा लाल मोना : क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा पूति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1967-68 में राजस्थान के देहाती क्षेत्रों में गृह-निर्माण योजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा कितनी धनराशि मंजूर की गई थी;

(ख) इस उद्देश्य के लिये वर्ष 1968-69 में कितनी धनराशि मंजूर करने का केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार है;

(ग) राजस्थान की गृह-निर्माण संबंधी किन-किन विशेष योजनाओं को चौथी पंच-वर्षीय योजना में शामिल करने का विचार है; और

(घ) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में राजस्थान में गृह-निर्माण योजना के लिये कितनी धनराशि नियत करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पूति मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : (क) 1967-68 के दौरान, राजस्थान सरकार के द्वारा रिपोर्ट किये गये खर्च के आधार पर ग्रामीण आवास परियोजना स्कीम के अंतर्गत 3.00 लाख रुपये की राशि दी गयी थी।

(ख) "आवास" ("हाउसिंग") शीर्षक के अंतर्गत, जिसमें ग्रामीण आवास परियोजना शामिल है, राजस्थान सरकार के द्वारा मांगे गये 9.50 लाख रुपये के स्थान पर उन्हें 10 लाख रुपये नियत करने का प्रस्ताव है। इस राशि का योजनानुसार तोड़ अभी तक राज्य सरकार ने नहीं भेजा है।

(ग) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान इस मंत्रालय की निम्नांकित सामाजिक योजनाएँ जो कि राजस्थान में चल रही हैं, चलती रहेंगी :—

- (i) मध्यम आय वर्ग आवास योजना।
- (ii) निम्न आय वर्ग आवास योजना।
- (iii) औद्योगिक कर्मचारियों तथा समुदाय के आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर व्यक्तियों के लिए एकीकृत आवास योजना।
- (iv) ग्रामीण आवास परियोजना स्कीम।
- (v) भूमि अर्जन तथा विकास योजना।
- (vii) राज्य कर्मचारियों के लिए किराया आवास योजना।

(ष) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में (1969-74) विभिन्न योजनाओं के लिए निधियों की व्यवस्था करने के प्रस्ताव को अभी तक अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है।

PURSES AND OTHER GIFTS TO CENTRAL MINISTERS

3501. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of purses presented to the Central Ministers during the past 5 years and the amount contained therein;

(b) the number and the estimated value of other gifts made to the Ministers;

(c) whether the gift-tax had been paid on each of these said gifts by the donor and falling that by the donee and if so, the extent of tax levied on each of the gifts; and

(d) whether any tax exemptions are allowed on gifts to political leaders and if so, the rules governing such exemptions ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) to (c). The information is not available. It is, however, presumed that to the extent gift-tax was leviable the usual procedure would have been followed.

(d) Gifts made to political leaders are not exempt under the Gift-tax Act. The exemption limit under the Gift-tax Act for a donor is Rs. 10,000 during a year.

EXHIBITIONS HELD AT A.I.C.C. SESSIONS

3502. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether exhibitions are held at the site of the A.I.C.C. Annual and other sessions;

(b) if so, the number of such exhibitions held during the past 5 years;

(c) the income to the Congress organisation from these exhibitions and the amount of Income-tax paid thereon; and

(d) whether income from such exhibitions is exempted from income-tax and if so, the rules governing such exemptions ?

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

M/s. SERAJUDDIN & Co., CALCUTTA

3504. SHRI D. N. DEB : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total dues which M/s. Serajuddin & Co. of Calcutta have to pay to Government;

(b) the details thereof;

(c) the steps which are being taken to realise these dues; and

(d) when these dues are likely to be realised ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER, AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) to (d). The information regarding the total amount due to the Government (which would include State Government), from M/s. Serajuddin & Co., Calcutta is not readily available and collection of all the information will take disproportionate time and labour.

The information insofar as it relates to direct and indirect central taxes is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF YARDI COMMITTEE

3505. SHRI SIDDAYYA : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the recommendations made by Yardi Committee about the education, employment and grant of lands to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(b) how far they have been implemented so far by the Central and State Governments ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA) : (a) The recommendations of the Yardi Committee on 'education' and 'employment' and grant of lands are given at Annexure 'A' laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1690/68].

(b) A statement showing action taken on recommendations relating to 'employment' has already been laid down on the Table of the House in reply to unstarred Question No. 1276 answered by Deputy Home Minister on 26th July, 1968. Action on the other recommendations is still under consideration in the concerned Ministries.

SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES ORDERS (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1967

3506. SHRI SIDDAYYA : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether all the State Governments have been asked to send their comments on the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Bill, 1967;

(b) if so, whether the Government of Mysore have sent their comments; and

(c) if so, whether a copy of their comments will be laid on the Table of the House ?

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

(a) No such action has been taken by Government.

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

POST-MATRIC SCHOLARSHIPS

3507. SHRI SIDDAYYA : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of Post-matric scholarship paid to each category of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other economically backward classes in the Mysore State during 1967-68; and

(b) the amount paid to each of the above categories towards the tuition fees in that year out of this amount ?

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

(a) Scheduled Castes	Rs. 27,39,169
Scheduled Tribes	Rs. 60,445
Other Backward Classes	Rs. 8,39,850

(b) The Government of India Post-Matric Scholarship includes expenditure incurred on maintenance charges, all non-refundable compulsory fees payable by the scholar *e.g.*, tuition fee, examination fee, games fee, etc. and, expenses on approved study tours and typing/printing of thesis. Accounts are not normally maintained separately for each of the aforesaid items. The figures for tuition fee alone are, therefore, not readily available.

IMPORT OF NITRATE OF SODA FROM CHILE

3508. SHRI K. M. KUSHIK : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Chilean nitrate of soda imported from Chile was being released for the manufacture of nitric acid without any customs duty being charged till 1967-68; and

(b) if so, the reasons for imposing heavy customs duty of 60 per cent from 1968-69 ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). There was no special provision during or prior to 1967-68 for releasing without any Customs duty Chilean nitrate of Soda imported for the manufacture of nitric acid. However, nitrate of soda, when imported in a form indicative of use for manurial purposes was free of duty and continues to be so even now. Other nitrate of soda, not imported in the aforesaid form has, however, been liable to import duty. In 1967-68 the rate of import duty was 50% *ad valorem* standard and 40% *ad valorem* preferential. That rate has been raised with effect from 1-3-1968 to 60% *ad valorem* standard and 50% *ad valorem* preferential, along with other increases in the rate of import duty consequent on the budget proposals for the year 1968-69.

चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिये देशी संसाधन

3509. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिए देशी संसाधनों से भारत सरकार को कितनी राशि उपलब्ध होने की संभावना है; और

(ख) इस योजना के लिए कितनी विदेशी सहायता उपलब्ध होने की संभावना है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई): (क) और (ख). चौथी पंचवर्षीय आयोजना के लिए, आन्तरिक और बाह्य साधनों के निर्धारण का काम अभी पूरा नहीं हुआ है।

BLACK-LISTING OF BUSINESS HOUSES

3510. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Vigilance Commissioner of West Bengal has recently recommended black-listing of ten business houses on charges of various types of corruption;

(b) if so, the names of those business houses;

(c) the nature of corruption charges in each case; and

(d) the action taken by Government on the recommendations of the State Vigilance Commissioner ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) to (d). The State Vigilance Commissioner of West Bengal makes his recommendations to the Government of West Bengal and it is for that Government to take such action on these recommendations as they may consider appropriate. Government of India are not directly concerned with such recommendations.

SHORTAGE OF OIL, PETROL AND DIESEL IN CIVILIAN DEPOTS

3511. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 977 on the 1st April, 1968 and state :

(a) the shortages of petroleum, kerosene oil, high speed diesel, light diesel oil, furnace oil, mobile oil and M.T.O. in each category shown by the civilian depots, year-wise, during the last five years;

(b) the names of the first five civilian depots which have shown the heaviest shortages; and

(c) whether any investigations have been made in the affairs of these depots and if so, with what results ?

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

(a) Information about such shortages is not readily available.

(b) and (c). Do not arise in view of the reply to part (a) above.

RAJASTHAN CANAL PROJECT

3512. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that if adequate financial assistance is made available, the first stage of the Rajasthan Canal Project capable of irrigating 16 lakh acres of land can be completed by 1971-72;

(b) whether it is also a fact that even after accounting for additional Central grant, only Rs. 5.75 crores will be spent on the project during 1968-69 and a minimum of additional Rs. 25 crores will be needed for the next 3 years to complete the first stage; and

(c) whether Government have received any representation from the State Government in the matter and whether Government have agreed to provide the needed finances during the next 3 years ?

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

(b) An additional amount of Rs. 3.5 crores outside the State Plan has been allotted to Rajasthan Canal Project on the understanding that the State Government will provide Rs. 3 crores for the project within the State Plan ceiling. This will make the total outlay of Rs. 6.5 crores during the current year. After spending this amount, a sum of about Rs. 19 crores would be needed to complete the first stage of the project.

(c) It is not possible to determine the availability of funds for the next 3 years at this stage as the Fourth Plan has not yet been finalised.

NARMADA WATER DISPUTE

3513. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR SHAH :

DR. SURYA PRAKASH PURI :
SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI :
SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA :
SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to refer to the reply to Unstarred Question No. 9806 given on the 6th May, 1968 and state :

(a) the further steps taken towards resolving the Narmada Project dispute between the States of Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat, talks whereon had been deadlocked in April this year;

(b) whether the opportunity provided by the Chief Ministers' conference in New Delhi held in May this year, had been seized to resume the talks; and

(c) whether in view of the tough attitude taken by the Madhya Pradesh Government, the Central Government are taking steps to refer the dispute to arbitration and if so, the terms thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (c). Further steps to resolve the Narmada dispute are under consideration. Efforts will be continued to find out a satisfactory settlement by negotiations. Adjudication has to be resorted to only as a last resort.

MANAGERIAL CRISIS IN PUBLIC SECTOR UNDERTAKINGS

3514. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the managerial crisis being faced by various public sector industrial undertakings is largely due to the majority of the Officers being obtained on deputation or through *ad hoc* appointments in the absence of any scientifically organised top management pool;

(b) whether the Administrative Reforms Commission, under the Chairmanship of Shri Morarji Desai, recommended the setting up of Public Sector Service Commission and whether these recommendations were accepted;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) what effective steps have been and are being taken for the setting up of such a body for recruitment of officers and by what time such a body will be constituted and start functioning ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) It cannot be said that management defects are due largely to these reasons. There is a general scarcity of good managerial talent and it has been Government's aim to draw upon the available managerial talent from all sources, namely Government Services including the Industrial Management Pool; Public Enterprises; and also the private sector. For appointment to top posts in Public Enterprises regular panels of suitable names are being maintained and persons are selected from out of the panels for specific posts having regard to the particular requirements of individual enterprises.

(b) to (c). The Administrative Reforms Commission in their Report on "Public Sector Undertakings" has stated that they agree with the Study Team appointed by them that the setting up of a Personnel Commission for the public sector will not only abridge the autonomy of the Public Undertakings but also result in delays in the manning of the posts in the Undertakings. The other recommendations made by the Commission in the area of personnel management are, however, under consideration of the Government.

उद्योगों के लिये विदेशी ऋण

3515. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने को तैयार करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पिछली तीन योजनाओं के दौरान विदेशी ऋणों द्वारा लगाये गये उद्योगों ने इतना लाभ कमाया आरम्भ कर दिया है कि

सरकार द्वारा दी जाने वाली वार्षिक किस्तें इससे चुकायी जा सकें;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि अभी तक कच्चे माल, अर्ध निर्मित माल तथा कल पुर्जों के रूप में विदेशी मुद्रा की बहुत बड़ी मात्रा की इन उद्योगों को चलाने के लिये आवश्यकता होती है और यह केवल विदेशी ऋण से ही सम्भव हो सकता है, यदि हां, तो चौथी पंच-वर्षीय योजना में इस प्रकार के ऋणों को प्राप्त करने में क्या प्रगति हुई है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि ऐसे ऋणों के उपलब्ध होने से क्या सरकार ने अदायगी की किस्तों को विलम्ब से भुगतान करने के प्रस्ताव रखे हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इन किस्तों की राशि क्या है जिनका भुगतान स्वगित कर दिया गया है अथवा जिनका अगले वर्ष दिया जाना तय हुआ है ?

उपप्रधान मंत्री: तथा वित्त मंत्री: (श्री मोरारजी देसाई): (क) अन्य कामों के साथ-साथ, सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्रों के बहुत से उद्योगों के लिए संयंत्र और मशीनों का आयात करने के उद्देश्य से देश के विदेशी मुद्रा साधनों को बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार ने विदेशों से ऋण लिये हैं। जब सरकार ऋण लेती है और सरकारी या गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र के विभिन्न औद्योगिक एककों के लिए माल का आयात किया जाता है, तब सम्बद्ध एकक, आयात का मूल्य रूपयों में, सरकार को चुका देते हैं। इस प्रकार, ऋण की रकम के बराबर के रूपये सरकार के बजट में जमा कर दिये जाते हैं। सरकार पर ऋण का भार होता है और उसे ऋण की शर्तों का फायदा मिलता है। यदि औद्योगिक एककों को ऋण देने की आवश्यकता होती है तो वह देश में उपलब्ध विभिन्न साधनों से पूरी की जाती है। सरकार ऋण की वार्षिक किस्तें अपने बजट से अदा

करती है और निर्यात से होने वाली देश की आमदनी से विदेशी मुद्रा लेती है। जिन विभिन्न औद्योगिक एककों को इन व्यवस्थाओं से विभिन्न मात्राओं में आयात की सुविधा प्राप्त हुई हो उनके लाभ और सरकार द्वारा अदा की जाने वाली, ऋण की वार्षिक किस्तों की रकम के बीच सम्बन्ध स्थापित करना संभव नहीं है।

(ख) कच्चे माल और मशीनों के हिस्सों आदि के आयात के लिए उपलब्ध विदेशी मुद्रा साधनों को बढ़ाने के लिए बड़ी-बड़ी रकमों में गैर-प्रायोजना ऋण इस उद्देश्य से लिये जाते हैं कि न केवल उन औद्योगिक एककों में उत्पादन हो, जो विदेशों से ऋण लेकर स्थापित किये गये हों, बल्कि उन सभी एककों में उत्पादन हो, जो आयात माल पर निर्भर हो।

जहां तक चौथी आयोजना के लिए गैर-प्रायोजना सहायता का सम्बन्ध है, चूंकि अभी यह फसला नहीं किया गया है कि योजना कितनी बड़ी होगी और उसमें किन कार्यों का समावेश किया जाएगा, इसलिए आयोजना के प्रत्येक वर्ष के लिए आवश्यक गैर-प्रायोजना सहायता का प्रबन्ध करने का सवाल ही पैदा नहीं होता।

(ग) ऋण-शोधन सम्बन्धी सहायता के बारे में बातचीत किय जाने का कारण यह नहीं है कि सहायता नहीं मिलती। ऋण-शोधन सम्बन्धी सहायता के औचित्य के आधार ये हैं : (1) हमने ऋण प्राप्त करने के ज्यादातर करार उस समय किये जब सहायता की शर्तें कड़ी थीं और उसके बाद शर्तें नर्म करने की अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय प्रथा स्थापित हुई है; (2) सहायता देने वाले देशों से माल का आयात करने के लिए ही सहायता दी जाती थी जबकि ऋण की वापसी मुक्त विदेशी मुद्रा से करनी पड़ती है, जिससे ऋण लेने वाले देश के शोधन-संतुलन में कठिनाई पैदा हो जाती है; और (3) जारी रहने वाली सहायता के संदर्भ में, चूंकि

वास्तविक सहायता का ही महत्त्व है, इसलिए ऋण-शोधन-सम्बन्धी सहायता से सहायता के परिमाण में वृद्धि और उसकी किस्म में सुधार होता है।

(घ) सहायता संघ के सदस्यों ने अब तक 1966-67 में 343.9 लाख डालर, 1967-68 में 636.4 लाख डालर तथा 1968-69 में 1012.3 लाख डालर की ऋण-शोधन सम्बन्धी सहायता देने की पेशकश की है। आगामी दो वर्षों में प्रत्येक के लिए लगभग 1000 लाख डालर की ऋण-शोधन-सम्बन्धी सहायता देने की बात पर सदस्य अनुकूल रूप से विचार करने के लिए राजी हैं।

PUBLIC SECTOR ENGINEERING STEEL AND OTHER PRODUCTS

3516. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether civil servants have generally failed to efficiently administer public sector engineering, steel or similar projects; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). It will not be possible to make any generalised statement in reply to this question. The calibre of the management would vary irrespective of the fact whether they are civil servants or not.

AGRICULTURE CREDIT CORPORATION

3517. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have approved schemes for the setting up of Agricultural Credit Corporations in West Bengal, Assam, Bihar and Orissa which have been lagging behind in the co-operative movement;

(b) if so, the steps being taken in that direction in each State; and

(c) whether Government also propose to render special assistance during the Fourth Plan to induce these States to take prompt action for the development of cooperatives and if so the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) The State Agricultural Credit Corporations Bill, 1968, to provide for the establishment of Agricultural Credit Corporations, was introduced in the Lok Sabha on the 6th May, 1968. Under the provisions of the Bill, Agricultural Credit Corporations can be set up in the States of West Bengal, Assam, Bihar, Orissa and Rajasthan and in the Union Territories of Manipur and Tripura. Any other State can also establish a similar corporation with the previous approval of the Central Government.

(b) The State Governments of Rajasthan, Assam, Bihar and Orissa have so far agreed to the establishment of Agricultural Credit Corporations in their States. Further action to establish the Corporations can be taken only after the enabling legislation has been passed by Parliament and is brought into force.

(c) Schemes for the development of co-operation during the Fourth Plan period are still under formulation.

SCHOLARSHIP TO STUDENTS

3518. SHRI NIHAL SINGH :
SHRI S. C. SAMANTA :
SHRI J. B. SINGH :
SHRI RAM SINGH AYARWAL :
SHRI VIDYA DHAR BAJPAI :
SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :

Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9430 answered on the 3rd May, 1968 and state :

(a) the income level of the parents of 813 students awarded scholarship during 1967-68 and also the rate of scholarship allowed to them;

(b) how many of them were wards of Government employees;

(c) whether it is a fact that Government employees enter their actual income including dearness allowance and other allowances in the forms, whereas private individuals are likely to conceal their actual income comprising bonus etc. with the result that Government employees are not at par with private employees and the award of scholar-

ship is not equitable and favour the people concealing their income;

(d) whether Government have received such complaints and if so, the action which has been taken in the matter; and

(e) whether Government propose to relax the income-level condition in respect of wards of the Government employees ?

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

(a) All the 813 students (397 renewals and 416 fresh awards) belonged to Scheduled Castes and were paid scholarship at the rates prescribed for the respective courses of their studies. The Post-matric scholarships to Scheduled Castes are awarded on a graded means test up to the income limit of Rs. 500/- p.m.

(b) Out of the 416 fresh awards made in 1967-68, 87 were wards of Government employees.

(c) to (e). The income limit of Rs. 500 per mensem is generous, and Government servants have been made equally eligible along with others. What the Honourable Members appear to have in view is equalisation of the scope for dishonest practices such as concealment of income; the simple answer is that no Government can promote socialisation of dishonesty.

SHIFTING OF MINISTRIES FROM DELHI

3519. SHRI NIHAL SINGH : Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to shift such Ministries from the capital which are not essential here and whose work is connected with other States such as Ministries of (i) Commerce, (ii) Steel and Mines, (iii) Railways, (iv) Food and Agriculture, (v) Atomic Energy, and (vi) Petroleum and Chemicals;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these Ministries are proposed to be shifted to places where there are offices connected with them so that their work could be done smoothly;

(c) whether it is further a fact that the shifting of these Ministries would help to solve the housing problem of other employees; and

(d) if so, the action Government propose to take in this connection and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) No.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

HOUSE BUILDING COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN DELHI

3520. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of House Building Cooperative Societies in Delhi;

(b) the number of such societies which have been allotted land so far;

(c) how many of these Societies have completed development;

(d) whether it is a fact that the progress in this regard is very slow; and

(e) if so, the steps Government propose to take to expedite the development of land in Delhi ?

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

(a) and (b). Out of 284 Cooperative House Building Societies registered in Delhi, 210 Societies had applied for the allotment of land under the Scheme of 'large-scale acquisition, development and disposal of land in Delhi'. Offers of allotment were made to all the 210 Societies and these were accepted by 147 Societies. 56 of these Societies have already been allotted land.

(c) to (e). Out of 56 societies, developed plots have been given or earmarked for the members of 18 societies. The remaining 38 societies have been allotted undeveloped land for the purpose of development. The Cooperative House Building Societies to whom undeveloped land is allotted are given three years' time for the completion of

development. Out of 38 such societies, 18 societies have already completed the development. The period of three years for the completion of development has not yet expired in 11 cases. Two societies which could not complete the development within three years were granted extension and the extended period has not yet expired. In respect of the remaining 7 societies, the stipulated period has expired, and they have been asked to furnish progress reports of development, and their cases are being examined.

CONSOLIDATION OF PUBLIC SECTOR UNDERTAKINGS

3521. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of the recent observations of eminent people in public affairs on the trend of progressive operational deterioration in the public sector undertakings, Government are considering the needs for consolidation rather than further expansion of those undertakings; and

(b) if so, the steps which are being taken to restrict the tendency to draw funds from Government by losing concerns on the plea of working capital or expansion ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). The position regarding the operational results of the Public Enterprises vary from year to year. In respect of the year 1966-67 for instance, some enterprises have shown an improvement over the previous years while in the case of others, there was a decline in the profits.

While emphasis is laid on consolidating the existing position and full utilisation of the capacity already built up, there would also be programmes of expansion in the light of anticipated demand for products which are not now being manufactured and which could be taken up for manufacture by them. The priority of such demands; the availability of resources and various other factors are now being considered in the context of the Fourth Plan and the provision of funds from Government would depend on the results of such examination.

सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों की आय

3522. श्री प्रकाशबीर शारदा :

श्री रामावतार शर्मा :

डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :

श्री शिव कुमार शारदा :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकारी क्षेत्रों के उपक्रमों की आय बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से कोई विशिष्ट मार्गोपाय किये जा रहे हैं;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इन उपक्रमों की आय उनमें लगी पूँजी के अनुपात के अनुसार नहीं है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई निर्णय किये जाने की संभावना है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी बेसाई) : (क) से (ग). कुछ सरकारी उपक्रमों को, उनमें लगी पूँजी के अनुसार, काफी लाभ हुआ है, जबकि दूसरे उपक्रमों के काम में सुधार की गुंजाइश है। सरकारी उपक्रमों के काम की सरकार बराबर समीक्षा करती रहती है ताकि उनसे होने वाले लाभ में वृद्धि हो। प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग ने भी इस सम्बन्ध में कई सुझाव दिये हैं। इनमें से कुछ सिफारिशों के सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने फैसला कर लिया है और दूसरी सिफारिशों पर विचार कर रही है।

CREATING OF MANAGEMENT POOL TO SERVE IN PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

3523. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :

SHRI D. C. SHARMA :

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to create a management pool which can serve to draw personnel to man high posts in the Public Sector Units;

(b) if so, the details thereof and steps taken to implement the same; and

(c) if not, the stage at which the proposal stands at present ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) to (c). In 1965, it was decided by Government that for appointments to top posts in Public Enterprises, suitable persons from all sources have to be located. It was also decided to prepare and maintain panels of such persons so that the appointing authorities could have a sufficiently wide range of choice at the time of selection. Pursuant to these decisions, panel have been drawn up of managerial talent from all sources, namely the Government Services including the Industrial Management Pool; the Officers of Public Enterprises; as well as from the private sector. Certain recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission in their Report on "Public Sector Undertakings" in the area of "personnel management" are also under consideration of Government.

PRICES OF BASIC AND ESSENTIAL INDUSTRIAL RAW MATERIALS

3524. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) how many times the prices of coal, iron and steel and other basic and essential industrial raw materials have been revised since 1950-51 and to what extent each time;

(b) the measures taken to keep prices of basic industrial requirements under check with a view to curbing the increasing costs of industrial production in the country;

(c) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news published in Calcutta in "The Hindustan Standard" of the 6th July, 1968 under the caption "Is there really any price policy"; and

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

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) A statement showing the various revisions in the prices of steel, coal, raw cotton, raw jute and sugarcane made since 1950-51 is laid on the Table

of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1691/68.]

(b) One of the major objectives of Government's economic policy is to check inflationary pressures in the economy. Measures adopted include exercise of fiscal and monetary restraints on excess demand, the various tax and non-tax concessions to encourage production in the priority sectors and selective liberalisation of industrial and import licensing with the same purpose. In the case of commodities in short supply, Government also enforces controls, statutory as well as informal. In operating price controls, the endeavour is [to permit such increases in prices as are necessary to compensate the producers for the unavoidable rise in the costs of raw materials, wages etc. Government tries to protect consumer and various other interests, and the price policy is also guided by the consideration that prices are not fixed at such unremunerative levels as to hamper production, perpetuate shortages and run counter to the long-run interest of the economy. In the case of industrial raw materials like raw cotton and raw jute, for instance, support prices are fixed at levels which are remunerative to the producers.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Reply to part (b) may be referred to.

EXPORT PROSPECTS DURING FOURTH PLAN

3525. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission's Approach paper on the Fourth Plan by and large approved by the National Development Council suggested that volume of export should be raised by about 7 per cent per annum;

(b) whether an Inter-Ministry Committee including officials of the Planning Commission, has come to the tentative conclusion that only a 4.4 per cent export growth rate would be possible; and

(c) if the replies to parts (a) and (b) above be in the affirmative, the reason for this discrepancy between the two estimates and the position with regard to the export prospect during the Fourth Five Year Plan period ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE, (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) The Planning Commission's paper "Approach to the Fourth Plan" states that it would be necessary to raise exports by about 7 per cent per annum to reduce net foreign aid to half its present level.

(b) and (c). The detailed consideration of targets of export, as of other aspects of resource mobilisation, is not yet completed.

RURAL RESOURCES FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

3526. **SHRI HIMATSINGKA :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether, with a view to harnessing additional rural resources arising from the bumper crop this year and prospects of rich crops in coming years for the economic development of the country and for overcoming the crisis in planning, Government have drawn out any scheme or schemes for tapping rural sector;

(b) if so, the details of scheme/schemes; and

(c) the steps which are being taken in that direction ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) to (c). No specific schemes as such have been formulated but some suggestions were put forward in the "Approach to the Fourth Five Year Plan" prepared by the Planning Commission. The question of mobilisation of additional resources, including mobilisation of rural resources, is engaging the attention of the Central and State Governments in the context of the formulation of the Fourth Five Year Plan.

TAGORE CENTENARY CELEBRATIONS

3527. **SHRI M. L. SONDHI :** Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is widespread public disappointment at the failure to implement the promises made during the Tagore Centenary Celebrations to keep alive the tradition of Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore in the arts in the Capital;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to ensure proper management of the Rabindra Rangshala in accordance with the spirit of Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore's memory; and

(c) what guidelines have been provided for the proper use of the Rabindra Rangshala in accordance with the spirit of the Tagore Centenary Celebrations ?

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

(a) Government are not aware of the promises made and of the failure in their implementation.

(b) A high powered Committee with members drawn from those interested in art and literature, has been constituted to advise Government on proper management of the Rabindra Rangshala.

The Committee mentioned above would suggest the guidelines.

जमालपुर बर्कशाप के दक्षिण-पूर्व में स्थित गांवों के लिये प्रकाश और सिंचाई की सुविधायें

3528. श्री लक्ष्म लाल कपूर : क्या सिंचाई और बिजुत्त मंत्री यह बताने कि कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार में मुंबेर जिले में जमालपुर बर्कशाप के दक्षिण-पूर्व की ओर स्थित दर्जनों गांवों में बिजली के केबल डालने के वर्षों बाद बिहार सरकार के बिजली विभाग ने इन गांवों में प्रकाश तथा सिंचाई की सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने के लिए आज तक और आगे कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि चार वर्ष पूर्व बिहार सरकार ने रेलवे लाइन के पश्चिम से पूर्व तक केबल डालने के लिए डिबीजनल टेंडेंट, हावड़ा से अनुमति मांगी थी; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो अनुमति न देने के क्या कारण थे और किसानों को सिंचाई प्रयोजनों

के हेतु बिजली की व्यवस्था करने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

सिचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) से (ग). बिहार राज्य बिजली बोर्ड ने सूचना दी है कि मुंगेर जिले में जमालपुर कारखाने के दक्षिण-पूर्व के गांवों में बिजली की लाईनें अक्टूबर 1967 में बिछाई गई थीं। बोर्ड ने दसरथपुर रेलवे स्टेशन के निकट केबलों को जमीन के नीचे बिछाने के लिये मई, 1967 में पूर्वी रेलवे के अधिकारियों की अनुमति मांगी परन्तु रेलवे अधिकारियों ने इच्छा प्रकट की कि इन प्रस्तावों में कुछ मंशोधन किये जाएं।

अम्बूर बांध

3529. श्री लखन लाल कपूर : क्या सिचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार के मुंगेर जिले में जमालपुर के निकट दरहारा खण्ड में सिचाई सम्बन्धी अम्बूर बांध बनाया जा रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस परियोजना को क्रियान्वित करने में देरी होने के क्या कारण हैं ?

सिचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख) जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यह सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

ALLOTMENT OF PLOTS IN CHANDIGARH

3530. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state the categories of people to whom plots for construction of houses have been allotted by the Chandigarh Administration at concessional rates ?

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

SCALES OF PAY/D.A. OF STATE GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

3531. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : SHRI R. K. SINHA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the respective scales of Pay and Dearness Allowance, etc. of the employees of various State Governments;

(b) whether Government are considering a proposal to fix up uniform pay scale, dearness allowance and service conditions of employees of the State Governments of respective grades;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) This is a matter concerning primarily the State Governments and up-to-date/complete information is not available with the Government of India.

(b) No, Sir.

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

CENTRAL COMMITTEE FOR FOOD STANDARDS

3532. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Committee for Food Standards has constituted a sub-Committee to hear the difficulties of traders in respect of food articles covered under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act and the Rules made thereunder;

(b) whether it is also a fact that so far the representatives of the trade have not been called to tender evidence before the sub-Committee;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government would ensure that the traders are given full opportunity to place their case before the Committee before decision regarding standards is taken ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) No sub-committee to hear the difficulties of traders in respect of all food articles covered under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules has been constituted. The Central Committee for Food Standards has however set up certain sub-committees to advise it on various matters concerning the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act and Rules. The Committee can always invite the trade representatives, whenever considered necessary to know their views on different problems.

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

(d) Whenever any amendments are proposed to be made to the prescribed standards under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, the proposed revised standards are published in the Gazette of India for inviting suggestions/objections from all persons likely to be affected thereby. Amendments to the rules are finalised after taking into account the suggestions/objections received within a specified period.

FOREIGN CAPITAL IN INDIAN INDUSTRY

3533. **SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total foreign capital invested in the Indian Industry during the last four years; and

(b) the total amount remitted by the foreign investors during that period and the maximum amount remitted by the foreign investors in any year ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) The latest available information about the actual foreign business investments in India is as at the end of March, 1965. The total foreign investments in all spheres on that date was Rs. 935.8 crores. Approvals since accorded

by the Government of India during the years 1965-66, 1966-67 and 1967-68 are as under :—

Year	Amount (Rs. crores)
1965-66	35.4
1966-67	38.6
1967-68	22.3

(b) During the period 1964-65 to 30th September, 1967 the following amounts were remitted abroad on account of current profits, accumulated profits and dividends :—

Year	Amount (Rs. crores)
1964-65	39.54
1965-66	30.85
1966-67	43.23
1967-68	
(Up to 30th September)	26.62

दिल्ली में राष्ट्रीय नेताओं की मूर्तियां

3534. श्री हुकूम खन्ड बच्छवाय :

श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशावाह :

क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा पूति मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में विदेशियों की मूर्तियां के स्थान पर कितने भारतीय नेताओं की मूर्तियां अब तक स्थापित की गई हैं और चालू वर्ष के अन्त तक सरकार द्वारा कितनी मूर्तियां स्थापित करने का विचार है;

(ख) क्या विदेशियों की हटाई गई मूर्तियों के विक्रय की किसी योजना को सरकार ने अन्तिम रूप दे दिया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो अब तक हटाये गये विदेशियों की मूर्तियों की संख्या क्या है ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पूति मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : (क) अभी तक दिल्ली में किसी भी विदेशी की मूर्ति के स्थान पर भारतीय नेता की मूर्ति स्थापित नहीं की गयी है। इन्डिया गेट के निकट जहाँ से किंग जार्ज V की मूर्ति हटाई गयी है वहाँ पर महात्मा गांधी की मूर्ति स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

खाई जाने वाली गर्भ निरोधक गोलियों का बुरा प्रभाव

3535. श्री ओंकार सिंह :

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

श्री बलराज मधोक :

श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी :

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

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान लन्दन से प्रकाशित होने वाली प्रामाणिक स्वास्थ्य पत्रिका "लासेट" में प्रकाशित इस चेतावनी की ओर दिलाया गया है कि खाई जाने वाली गर्भ निरोधक गोलियों के प्रयोग से युवा महिलाओं को "ध्राम्बोयिस" होने की आशंका है और इससे मृत्यु भी हो सकती है; और

(ख) इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और इन गोलियों से बाद में होने वाले प्रभाव को रोकने के लिए सरकार का क्या उपाय करने का विचार है ?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० श्रीपति चन्द्रशेखर) : (क) जी हाँ। उसी लेख के अनुसार, पुल्मनरी एम्बोलिज्म या सैरीब्रल थ्रम्बोसिस से 20-34 के आयु वर्ग की 100,000 महिलाओं में वार्षिक मृत्यु-दर 1.3 और 35-44 की 100,000 महिलाओं में वार्षिक मृत्यु-दर 3.4 है जिसके लिए खाने वाली गर्भनिरोधक गोली को उत्तरदायी ठहराया गया है। लेख में आगे स्पष्ट किया गया है कि सुरक्षित दवा समिति (कमेटी आन मेफ्टी-ड्रग्स) के लिए ऐसा कोई कारण न था जिससे अपने इन विचारों में परिवर्तन लाने कि केवल डाक्टर के नुस्खे पर ही ये गोलियाँ मिलनी चाहिए।

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(ख) विभिन्न दवाइयों के सम्मिश्रणों और खानेवाले गर्भनिरोधकों की क्षमता और भारतीय स्थिति में उन्हें अपनाने के सम्बन्ध में पता लगाने के लिए मार्गदर्शी प्रायोजना में उनके प्रयोग की अनुमति देने से पहले सरकार पर्याप्त सावधानी से काम लेते हुए उनकी जांच-पड़ताल भारतीय चिकित्सा अनुसन्धान परिषद् से कराती है। मार्गदर्शी प्रायोजनाओं में इन गर्भनिरोधक गोलियों का सेवन करने वाली महिलाओं में "ध्राम्बोयिस" और अन्य विपरीत संकेतों का पूरा पूरा ध्यान रखा जाता है और महिलाओं की पूरी जांच-पड़ताल के बाद ही केवल उन्हें खाने वाले गर्भनिरोधकों के प्रयोग की अनुमति दी जाती है। तत्पश्चात् इन महिलाओं की उचित देखरेख भी रखी जाती है।

परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत खाने वाली गर्भनिरोधक गोलियों को बड़े पैमाने पर आरम्भ करने के सम्बन्ध में निर्णय लेने से पहले इन मार्गदर्शी प्रायोजनाओं से प्राप्त परिणामों का सावधानीपूर्वक विश्लेषण और मूल्यांकन किया जाएगा।

खम्बात की खाड़ी में तेल की खोज

3536. श्री मोहन स्वरूप : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री 22 जुलाई 1968 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 175 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि खम्बात की खाड़ी में तेल की खोज के कार्य के लिये एक अमरीकी फर्म "चपूटा" के साथ करार हुआ है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस करार की शर्तें क्या हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रघुरंगया) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

DEVELOPMENT ALONG THE NAJAFGARH ROAD, DELHI

3538. **SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK** : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a very rapid growth of population during the last few years along the Najafgarh Road in West Delhi;

(b) whether it is also a fact that development work has not kept pace with the growth of population in this area as a result of which about five lakh people living in this area do not have even a hospital to meet their medical needs;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Municipal Corporation wards in this area are double in size in the matter of population as compared to the wards in the older parts of Delhi; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to bring the Najafgarh road colonies at par with other parts of Delhi in the matter of medical facilities, parks, playgrounds etc. ?

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

SEIZURE OF FOREIGN CURRENCY IN BOMBAY

3539. **SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY** : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that officials of the Directorate of Enforcement seized foreign currency in dollars and sterlings worth Rs. 1 lakh from a person who boarded a foreign airlines for Karachi on the 10th June, 1968 at the Santa Cruz Air Port, Bombay; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government against the offender ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) During the early hours of the 11th June, 1968, the Enforce-

ment Directorate seized the following foreign exchange worth about Rs. 37,000/- from a passenger, who had boarded a plane belonging to a foreign airlines at Santa Cruz Airport, for Dubai *via* Karachi :—

U.S. \$	2738
£ Sterling	915
Dinars	14
Riyals	138

The seized foreign exchange consisted of currency notes, travellers' cheques and a bank draft.

(b) Investigation in the matter is in progress, on completion of which suitable action, as provided in the Law, will be taken.

TRAINING OF DENTAL SURGEONS TO CONDUCT VASECTOMY OPERATIONS

3540. **SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY** : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Dental Surgeons in Government service all over the country will be trained to conduct Vasectomy Operations and help the family planning drive;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) the total amount of expenditure to be incurred for this purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASHEKHAR) : (a) No.

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

WRIST WATCHES RECOVERED IN BOMBAY

3541. **SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY** : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that contraband foreign made wrist watches worth nearly Rs. 4,26,000 were seized on the 18th May, 1968 by the Bombay Police at Bombay; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government against persons concerned ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) On 17th May, 1968 the Police Officers of Bombay intercepted near Sion in Bombay a car and recovered from it wrist watches and watch straps of foreign origin worth about Rs. 4.27 lakhs. The goods as well as the car were seized and subsequently handed over to the officers of the Bombay Central Excise Collectorate for action under Customs law.

(b) Three persons' travelling in the car were arrested and subsequently released on bail. The case is under investigation.

COUNTERFEIT CURRENCY NOTES PRINTED IN CHINA

3542. **SHRI BABURAO PATEL :**
SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that counterfeit Government of India currency notes printed in China and meant for circulation in India, have been detected in the Janakpur area of Nepal territory as stated by Shri F. Ahmed, Superintendent of Police, Muzaffarpur, on the 6th June, 1968 in a press conference of Shri M. P. Sinha, Commissioner, Tirhut Division;

(b) if so, the number of forged currency notes which have been detected and the number that have found their way into India;

(c) the number of persons arrested in this connection; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to stop the circulation of forged notes in India ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) to (d). It appears that the Police Officer of Bihar State referred to an indication given to him by a Police Officer of Nepal regarding the alleged circulation of some fake Indian currency. Two persons are reported to have been arrested in Nepal for possession of suspected forged Indian currency notes of the denomination of ~~one~~ ^{two} rupees, but the origin of the notes is not known. It also appears that the border

Police have been alerted by the Bihar Police, who are in touch with their counterparts in Nepal. However, a full report has been called for from the Bihar Government.

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY, CALCUTTA

3543. **SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :** Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a portion of the local delivery section of the Office of Controller of Stationery, Calcutta, has been forcefully occupied by a recreation organisation;

(b) if so, the action which has been taken against the concerned persons; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) to (c). Yes, a room adjacent to the Local Delivery Section was unauthorisedly occupied by a Club known as the Stationery Office Staff Recreation-cum-Welfare Club. The room was vacated by the Club a few days later and taken possession of by the Administration. The Club has been warned not to indulge in such activities in future.

CENTRAL ASSISTANCE TO STATES

3544. **SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :**
SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :
SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a meeting of the Committee of National Development Council consisting of Chief Ministers, constituted to decide upon the pattern of allocation of Central assistance to the States, was called in the second week of July, 1968;

(b) if so, the decisions taken in this regard by the Committee; and

(c) steps taken in pursuance thereof ?

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

(b) The Committee has recommended the following criteria for the distribution of

Central assistance among the States during the Fourth Five Year Plan :

- (i) Population;
- (ii) *Per capita* income;
- (iii) *Per capita* taxation in relation to *per capita* income;
- (iv) Commitments on account of continuing major irrigation and power schemes; and
- (v) special problems of the States.

The Committee has further recommended the introduction of a system of block grants and loans for channelling Central assistance to States, on the lines recommended by the Administrative Reforms Commission.

(c) The Planning Commission is working out models of distribution of Central assistance assigning different weights to the various criteria recommended by the Committee. The results of the exercise will be placed before the Committee of the National Development Council for consideration.

MEMORANDUM ON FLOOD SITUATION IN ASSAM

3545. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Assam Government had presented a memorandum to the Prime Minister during her visit to that part of the country in July this year on flood situation;
- (b) if so, the specific demand made in the memorandum; and
- (c) Government's reaction thereto ?

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

(b) and (c). The Assam Government have requested that necessary resources should be made available to complete the raising and strengthening of existing embankments and construction of new embankments as well as to take up other measures like Barak Dam Project, Pagladiya Detention Project and the Manas Reservoir Project.

It is proposed to concentrate attention on raising and strengthening the existing embankments in Assam and organise proper flood warning and timely maintenance. It is proposed to undertake experimental dredging at a few places to see the feasibility of this as an anti-erosion measure. It is also proposed to examine thoroughly the technical and economic feasibility of detention reservoirs.

SEDIMENTATION STUDIES IN GANDHI SAGAR RESERVOIR, M.P.

3546. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

- (a) the findings of the research undertaken regarding sedimentation studies in Gandhi Sagar reservoir in Madhya Pradesh;
- (b) the findings of the research conducted under the power research schemes in Madhya Pradesh; and
- (c) if the research has not been completed, the progress made so far in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) The research study of sedimentation in the reservoir so far carried out by the inflow-outflow method has indicated a rate of silting of 50 Ac. ft. per year per 100 sq. miles. This rate of silting is within the rate of 75 Ac. ft. per 100 sq. miles assumed in the project report. Further work is continuing.

(b) The research work on problems allotted to Madhya Pradesh State Electricity Board is in progress and no conclusive results have been obtained.

(c) A statement is attached.

STATEMENT

Progress of Research made.

(i) Sedimentation studies in Gandhisagar Reservoir.

The sedimentation studies in Gandhisagar reservoir were initiated in 1962. The sediment load being brought into the lake from the five main tributaries including Chambal river is measured and analysed. The out-

flow of sediment is measured and deducted from the inflow to evaluate the quantity of sediment trapped in the reservoir. Based on these observations over a period of six years, the overall rate of silting per year works out to be 50 Ac. ft. per 100 sq. miles of the catchment area. This is within the estimated figure of 75 Ac. ft. per 100 sq. miles for which the silt pocket has been provided.

Arrangements are also underway for carrying out the reservoir survey by the echosounding method. This will supplement the data already collected for assessing the nature and extent of silting in the reservoir.

(ii) Power research in Madhya Pradesh.

Problem No. 1: "Study of Jointed Wood Poles".

A detailed programme for the research work has been prepared and the various types of joints have been finalised. A suitable location for construction of High tension and Low tension lines on the jointed wood poles is being finalised and further observations will be made to assess the suitability of jointed wood poles for use in transmission lines.

Problem No. 2: "Study of Ash Disposal and Burning of High Ash Content Coal in Thermal Stations".

The equipment required for this has been arranged and a laboratory has been established at Amarkantak.

Briquettes in concrete mortar with different proportions of Ash and lime have been made and tested for strength to assess the suitability of using ash in pre-stressed concrete poles.

The research work is being continued.

Problem No. 3: "Free Loader".

Preliminary data and technical particulars of the equipment required have been finalised. The materials required are being procured. The experiment will be taken up soon to assess the efficacy of this method being used with high tension lines for obtaining small power at low voltage.

IRRIGATION AND POWER PROJECTS, MADHYA PRADESH

3547. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state the progress made by the Madhya Pradesh Government regarding the irrigation and power projects in the State for which the Central loan assistance was granted during 1967-68, project-wise, in respect of :

- (i) Chambal project.
- (ii) Bagh Irrigation Project.
- (iii) Satpura Thermal Station.
- (iv) Flood Control; and
- (v) Rural Electrification!

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRA-SAD) : A statement containing the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See No. LT-1692/68*],

AYURVEDIC DISPENSARIES AND AYURVEDIC UNIVERSITY

3548. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Ayurvedic dispensaries opened in the country during the last two years; and

(b) whether Government are contemplating to start some Ayurvedic University in the country during the current year or during the next year ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) As per information available with the Government of India, 258 Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries have been set up during the preceding two years. Information with respect to purely Ayurvedic dispensaries is not available.

(b) No.

NEW SOURCES OF OIL IN INDIA

3549. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state the new

sources of oil discovered in the country by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission during the last Five Years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHURAMAIAH) : During the last five years, Oil and Natural Gas Commission have discovered the presence of oil in Mehsana, Kathana, Dholka, Bakrol, Ahmedabad, North Kadi, Kadi and Subhasan in Gujarat and in Lakwa and Galeki in Assam.

'P' FORMS

3550. **SHRI SITARAM KESRI :**
SHRI CHENGLARAYA NAIDU :
SHRI N. ANBUCHZHIAN :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI Y. GADILINGANA
GOWD :
SHRI P. N. SOLANKI :
SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR
SALVE :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to liberalise the restrictions on the issue of 'P' Forms; and

(b) if so, the details thereof with reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

CIVIL HOSPITAL, KATCHAL

3551. **SHRI NAMBIAR :**
SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN :
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :
SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no civil hospital in the Katchal Island, one of the biggest among the Andaman Nicobar Group of islands;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government are considering any proposal to construct a civil hospital there ?

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

(b) Population in the Katchal Island is scattered and two dispensaries exist in the Island for giving medical aid to people there. One compounder and one ward attendant has been posted in each of these dispensaries. Appropriate cases are transferred from Katchal Island to Nancowrie Hospital which is very close and where there is a Medical Officer. The Medical Officer is Nancowrie also visits Katchal periodically.

(c) No.

**दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकार द्वारा बनाए
 गये मकान**

3552. **श्री सीताराम केसरी :** क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन एवं नगर विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि लोग दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकार द्वारा बनाये गये मकानों को खरीदने के लिए उत्साह नहीं दिखा रहे हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि टैगोर गार्डन के मकान, नारायण के 496 दुमजिले फ्लैट और सफदरजंग विकास योजना के अन्तर्गत बनाये गये 72 दुमजिले तथा चार मंजिले फ्लैट चूने शुरू हो गये हैं;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि वे गलत निर्माण के कारण चू रहे हैं; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और इस सम्बन्ध में उनका क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ब० सु० मूर्ति) : (क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकार द्वारा विक्री के लिए रखे गये फ्लैटों के सम्बन्ध में आवेदन प्राप्त करने की अन्तिम तिथि अभी समाप्त नहीं हुई है।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) और (घ). ये प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

(4) त्यागी गई तथा निराश्रित स्त्रियां;

(5) कोई अन्य कठिन मामले।

नारी निकेतन

3553. श्री सीताराम केसरी : क्या समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में इस समय कुल कितने नारी निकेतन कार्य कर रहे हैं;

(ख) इनको किस प्रकार की सहायता दी जा रही है;

(ग) नारी निकेतन में स्त्रियों को किस आधार पर दाखिल किया जाता है तथा उन स्त्रियों का सुरक्षा तथा उसकी देखभाल के लिए नारी निकेतनों के प्रबन्धक किस सीमा तक जिम्मेदार हैं;

(घ) कुछ दिन पूर्व दिल्ली के एक नारी निकेतन से गैदा नाम की स्त्री के गायब होने के समाचार के बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है; और

(ङ) इस सम्बन्ध में सम्बन्धित नारी निकेतन से सरकार को प्राप्त हुई रिपोर्ट का व्यौरा क्या है ?

समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मंत्री [डा० श्रीमती फूलरेणु गृह] : (क) एक।

(ख) इस संस्था पर होने वाला सारा खर्च दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा सहायक अनुदानों देकर उठाया जाता है।

(ग) निम्नलिखित वर्गों की स्त्रियां नारी निकेतन में दाखिल की जाती हैं :—

- (1) नैतिक खतरे में पड़ी स्त्रियां तथा जिन्हें भरणपोषण तथा देखभाल की आवश्यकता है;
- (2) अविवाहित माताएं;
- (3) वृद्धा तथा अशक्त स्त्रियां;

नारी निकेतनों के प्रबंधकों पर वहां रहने वाली स्त्रियों की देखभाल करने का तथा उनकी सुरक्षा का उत्तरदायित्व है, यद्यपि नारी निकेतन जेल की तरह परिरक्षक संस्था नहीं समझी जाती है।

(घ) तथा (ङ) : दिल्ली, प्रशासन से मिली रिपोर्ट के अनुसार लगभग 24 वर्षीय गैदा नाम की एक स्त्री को एक न्यायालय आदेश के अधीन 7-7-1968 को नारी निकेतन में दाखिल किया गया था और उसे लेंसडाउन, जिला गढ़वाल, उत्तर प्रदेश भेजा जाना था, जहां उसे एक न्यायालय में उपस्थित होना था। वह 17-7-1968 को खिड़की में से कूद कर तथा सीमा की दीवार फांद कर नारी निकेतन से भाग गई। वह 20-7-1968 को निकेतन में वापिस आ गई तथा 21-7-1968 को पुलिस उसे लेंसडाउन के एक न्यायालय में पेश करने के लिए ले गई।

सरकार अनुभव करती है कि यह एकाकी मामला था तथा उसके कारण किन्हीं विशेष उपायों की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

CONTRACEPTIVES IMPORTED FROM JAPAN

3554. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) wheth it is a fact that Contraceptives imported from Japan are of very inferior quality and are useless; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

त्रिपुरा में अगरतला की सीमाओं पर
पाकिस्तानी बांध

3555. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या
सिन्हाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पाकिस्तान ने
त्रिपुरा की राजधानी अगरतला की सीमाओं
पर एक-एक बांध बनाया है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस बांध के
कारण भारतीय क्षेत्र में बाढ़ की स्थिति गम्भीर
हो गई है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में
सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

सिन्हाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री
(श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख).
जी, हां ।

(ग) बांध का निर्माण तथा वर्तमान
तटबन्धों के विस्तार जैसे बचाव के आवश्यक
उपाय हाथ में ले लिये गये हैं ।

बुलन्दशहर (उत्तर प्रदेश) में नेत्र
अस्पताल

3556. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या
स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन एवं नगर विकास
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश
बुलन्दशहर में एक नेत्र अस्पताल बनाया
जा रहा है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि वहां
नगरपालिका ने इस अस्पताल के लिए लगभग
3 लाख रुपये के मूल्य की भूमि दी है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस अस्पताल
का नाम किसी स्थानीय व्यापारी के नाम पर
रखा जा रहा है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण
हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय
विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ब० सू०
मूर्ति) : (क) से (घ). राज्य सरकार ने
सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा यथा समय
सभा पटन पर रख दी जायेगी ।

SAURASHTRA CHEMICALS LTD.

3557. SHRIMATI SUSEELA
GOPALAN :
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :
SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN :
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased
to refer to the reply given to Starred Question
No. 1217 on the 15th April, 1968
and state :

(a) whether the Director of Enforcement
has completed the adjudication proceedings
against the Saurashtra Chemicals Ltd. for
alleged unauthorised foreign exchange trans-
actions;

(b) if so, the details of the findings;

(c) the action taken thereon; and

(d) what are the documents seized by the
Enforcement Directorate during the adju-
dication proceedings ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER
AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI
MORARJI DESAI) : (a) to (c). No adju-
dication proceedings were initiated by the
Enforcement Directorate against Saurashtra
Cement and Chemical Industries Ltd. The
matter, which was stated in reply to Starred
Question No. 1217 answered on 15th April,
1968, as under adjudication by the Director
of Enforcement, relates to three Show Cause
notices issued to Shri K. N. Mehta, Man-
aging Director of Saurashtra Cement and
Chemical Industries Ltd. These adju-
dication proceedings have not been completed.

(d) No documents were seized by the
Enforcement Directorate in the case against
Shri K. N. Mehta during the adjudication
proceedings. However, some documents
were seized by the Enforcement Directorate
during the searches. It will not be in pub-
lic interest to disclose at this stage, the nature
of the documents seized.

RAID ON OFFICES OF TRAVEL AGENCIES

3558. **SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN :**
SHRI UMANATH :
SHRI P. GOPALAN :
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7999 on the 22nd April, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the Enforcement Directorate have completed the investigation against the travel agencies;

(b) if so, the details of the findings and action taken thereon;

(c) if not, when the investigation is likely to be completed and reason for the delay;

(d) whether any foreign national is involved; and

(e) if so, the name and nationality of the foreign national ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Certain clarifications have been called for from the persons concerned and these are awaited. In view of the nature of investigations it is not possible to forecast the time required for completion of the investigation.

(d) One of the persons who, in this connection, have been found to have *prima facie* violated the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, is a foreign national.

(e) It will not be in public interest to disclose this information at this stage.

REPORT OF RUSSIAN EXPERTS ON OIL AND NATURAL GAS COMMISSION

3559. **SHRI VISWANATHA MENON :**
SHRI UMANATH :
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to refer to

the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 98 on the 22nd July, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the report submitted by the Russian team of experts on the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has since been examined; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM & CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHURAMAIAH) : (a) and (b). The report is under study.

DEVELOPMENT OF LAND BY DELHI DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

3560. **SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA :** Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the main purpose of the Delhi Development Authority in Developing land was to bring down the price of land in Delhi so that people of low income and middle income groups could build houses;

(b) whether it is a fact that the prices of land have not gone down and on the other hand Delhi Development Authority is auctioning land on very high prices;

(c) whether Government have worked out the distribution of land in Delhi between various classes and if so, what is the distribution; and

(d) whether Government propose to evaluate the land policy and if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) to (c). One of the purposes of acquiring land under the scheme of large scale acquisition, development and disposal of land in Delhi, was to prevent private speculative transactions in land and to control rise in land values. But for this scheme, land values would have gone higher. The scheme also provides for allotment of some of the developed land at pre-determined rates to individuals in the low income group. While

land is disposed of by auction, the premium is determined by the highest bid.

(d) The subject is under consideration.

ADVISORY COMMITTEES AND BOARDS IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS

3561. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of various Advisory Committees, Boards or any other such organisations attached to his Ministry, the names of their members and functions assigned to each one of them;

(b) the number of members of each Committee or Board, who are publicmen and who are officials;

(c) whether nomination of members is for one term only and if not, the number of terms a member can be renominated and the duration of a term; and

(d) the total expenditure incurred on these organisations during the year 1967-68 ?

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

(a) to (d) : A statement giving the necessary information is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1693/68*]. It is presumed that information is not required on the composition of Boards of Directors of Public Sector Companies.

VISITS ABROAD OF DELEGATIONS ETC. FROM THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

3562. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of delegations, Ministers, officials or other experts who went abroad on Government accounts at the instance of his Ministry during this year;

(b) which of the countries were visited in each case and the duration of the visits;

(c) the amount spent on each visit as also the foreign exchange involved; and

(d) the precise nature of advantage that accrued to Government as a result of each visit and if any agreements were concluded, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (d). A statement containing the requisite information for the period from 1st January to-date, is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1694/68*].

SURPLUS STAFF IN WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY MINISTRY

3563. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any survey of the staff employed in his Ministry was made during 1967-68;

(b) if so, how much surplus staff, class-wise, was found;

(c) whether Government propose to retrench the staff or to absorb them otherwise;

(d) how many additional hands, class-wise, were employed by his Ministry during the period from the 1st April, to 30th June, 1968 and how many new posts of Gazetted officers were created during this period; and

(e) the details of surplus staff working with Ministers for which proper sanction has not been obtained ?

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

FERTILIZER PLANT BY BURMAH SHELL

3564. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the Burmah Shell has submitted a proposal to set up a fertiliser plant in India;

(b) if so, the main details thereof;

(c) whether the proposal is linked with the expansion of the company's refinery at Bombay by additional two million tons a year;

(d) whether Government have examined the proposal; and

(e) if so, the decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHURAMAJAH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal envisages the establishment of a fertilizer factory near the Burmah Shell Refinery in Bombay for a capacity of 1000 tonnes/day of ammonia and 1100 tonnes/day of urea at an estimated cost of Rs. 60 crores.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). The proposal is still under examination and no decision has yet been taken.

PERFORMANCE OF DAMODAR VALLEY CORPORATION

3565. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have reviewed the overall performance of the Damodar Valley Corporation in the last 20 years;

(b) if so, the results thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal to reorganize the administrative set up of the Corporation; and

(d) if so, the main details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) (a) and (b). The performance of the Damodar Valley Corporation is being reviewed from time to time and has been found to be satisfactory.

(c) and (d). There is no proposal under consideration by Government to reorganize the administrative set up of the Corporation. The proposal to re-organise the Damodar Valley Corporation on a functional basis is, however, still under consideration.

REFINERY PACTS WITH FOREIGN OIL COMPANIES

3566. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the question of revising or re-negotiating the existing refinery pacts with the foreign oil companies in India has been considered by Government;

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon; and

(c) whether the foreign oil companies have expressed their willingness to revise or re-negotiate the existing pacts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHURAMAJAH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Discussions in the matter are in progress with Burmah-Shell. Similar discussions are also proposed to be held shortly with Esso and Caltex. The results of these discussions will have to be awaited.

IMPORT OF EQUIPMENTS BY HOSPITALS

3567. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that import of expensive equipments for hospitals in Delhi was allowed without a proper check as reported to in the *Patriot* of the 17th July, 1968; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to exercise proper checks ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) and (b). The Director General of Health Services addressing a seminar had said that there was a tendency on the part of every hospital department to ask for expensive equipment. So far as Government hospitals are concerned, sanctions are issued only after the need for such equipment has been fully established.

RE-ORIENTATION OF CONNAUGHT PLACE,
NEW DELHI

3568. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority had not cleared the proposed re-orientation of Connaught Place, New Delhi;

(b) if so, how the construction work has been taken into hand; and

(c) the action which is proposed to be taken against those responsible for this?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) The Delhi Development Authority had approved the road widening and parking plan for Connaught Place area.

(b) The construction work was taken in hand in accordance with the approved plan.

(c) Does not arise.

HEMAVATHI PROJECT, MYSORE

3569. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :
SHRI G. S. REDDI :

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

(a) whether the Madras Government have asked for the stoppage of work on the Hemavathi Project in Mysore;

(b) if so, the reasons advanced by them; and

(c) the reaction of the Central Government thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) Madras Government has requested the Centre to withhold technical clearance and also to request the Mysore Government not to go ahead with the execution of this Project.

(b) The Government of Madras desire that mutual discussions should be held to arrive at an understanding on the day-to-day impounding of the Hemavathi reservoir,

similar to those framed for the Krishnarajasagar, so that the limit flows guaranteed to them under the 1924 Agreement, are not affected.

(c) It is proposed to discuss this matter with the Chief Minister, Mysore, and the Minister for Public Works, Madras on 19-8-1968.

FERTILIZER PLANT BASED ON HYDRO
CARBON RAW MATERIALS

3571. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the technical team which went into the question of naphtha requirements for fertilizer production has recommended that all fertiliser plants should be based on surplus hydro-carbon raw materials; and

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

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE TO STUDY PROBLEMS OF NAPHTHA REQUIREMENTS

3572. SHRI G. S. REDDI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to appoint a high-powered technical Committee to study the problem of meeting increasing naphtha requirements of the fertilizer and chemical industries in the country; and

(b) if so, when it is likely to start functioning ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHURAMAIAH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In about a month's time.

पेट्रो-रसायन के बारे में सऊदी अरब
के साथ सहयोग

3573. डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

श्री रामावतार शर्मा :

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री :

क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री 22 जुलाई, 1968 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 260 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सऊदी अरब के प्रतिनिधिमंडल की यात्रा के पश्चात् भारतीय विशेषज्ञों ने, पेट्रो-रसायनों के क्षेत्र में सऊदी अरब के साथ सहयोग की सम्भावनाओं का पता लगाने के लिये गुजरात तथा अन्य क्षेत्रों का दौरा किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां. तो उनके अध्ययन का क्या परिणाम निकला तथा सऊदी अरब के प्रतिनिधिमंडल के साथ क्या बातचीत हुई ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री रघुरमेया) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

INCOME-TAX OFFICERS

3574. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the strength of Income-tax Officers, Instructing (Inspecting) Assistant Commissioners and Appellate Assistant Commissioner is being increased to cope with the requirements for quicker assessments consequent upon the period of limitation being reduced to two years; and

(b) if so, how much would be the increase in number and in costs and within what period such recruitment would be completed ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) The strength of Officers and staff in the Income-tax Department has been augmented, and will be augmented as and when necessary, to cope with the accumulation of arrears in the past and the steady increase in the number of tax-payers. The reduction in the time-limit for completion of assessment proceedings as such does not call for any increase in strength.

(b) Does not arise.

INCOME-TAX CASES

3575. SHRI R. K. SINHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that complaints of delay in disposing of Income-tax cases and of refunding surplus amounts are being made; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take any steps to remove these grievances and if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Yes, Sir. In some individual cases, complaints of delay in disposing of income-tax cases and of refunding surplus amounts have been received.

(b) Appropriate action has been taken by Government to remove the grievances wherever complaints have been received. Some of the salient steps taken by Government to expedite the completion of assessments and the grant of refunds, in general, are given in the annexure.

STATEMENT

Salient steps taken by Government for expeditious disposal of income-tax assessments and the grant of refunds

(1) The time limit for the completion of income-tax assessments has been reduced from 4 years to 2 years with effect from the assessment year 1969-70.

(2) A functional system of work has been introduced in most of the Income-tax Offices whereby assessment collection and administrative functions have been separated and the responsibility for the comple-

tion of each item of work is placed on specified officials so that there would be no delay and no item of work escapes the notice of the officials.

(3) A scheme for the expeditious completion of assessments in small income cases by accepting returns has been introduced with a view to liquidate the pendency, without a detailed and elaborate examination of accounts, etc. in these cases.

(4) A new provision for grant of refund of tax on provisional assessment made on the basis of the return of income has been introduced by the Finance Act, 1968. Under this provision, where the completion of the regular assessment is likely to take time, tax-payers are enabled to claim a refund of tax on a provisional assessment made on the basis of the return of income and the accounts and documents accompanying it.

(5) Strict instructions have been issued to all assessing officers that wherever an order passed by the Income-tax Officer results in a refund, the refund voucher should invariably accompany the order resulting in refund.

(6) A complaint book is being maintained in the office of the Commissioner of Income-tax in each charge where assessee could note the details of the cases in which there has been delay in the grant of refunds. These complaints as also complaints made through letters addressed to the Commissioner of Income-tax of each charge, are being attended to promptly and refunds are being granted.

(7) A Refund Week is being observed by the Department annually during which all the pending cases of refunds are exclusively attended to by the staff of the income-tax department, and refunds granted.

INDIGENOUS SYSTEMS OF MEDICINES

3576. SHRI R. K. SINHA : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of States which have established separate Directorates for the development of indigenous systems of medicines e.g., Ayurveda and Unani; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take to promote the indigenous systems of medicines in the country?

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

(b) Government has introduced a number of schemes during the successive Five Year Plans to promote the development of the Indian Systems of Medicine. This process of development will be carried forward in the Fourth Plan period.

IRRIGATION SCHEMES FOR THE DROUGHT-AFFECTED AREAS OF U.P. AND BIHAR

3577. SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYARTHII : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the district-wise schemes formulated by the Central Government to provide irrigation facilities in the drought-affected areas of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar; and

(b) the district-wise amount allocated for the implementation of those schemes during 1967-68?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). The Central Government has not formulated any district-wise schemes to provide irrigation facilities in the drought-affected areas in U.P. and Bihar. Nor has it allocated any funds district-wise. The Central Government provides financial assistance to the extent agreed to, on the basis of the total expenditure incurred on Plan Schemes under the Head of Development.

परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम

3578. श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी : स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अप्रैल, 1960 से मार्च, 1968 तक की अवधि में परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम पर प्रतिवर्ष कितनी राशि खर्च की गई;

(ख) क्या यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये कोई व्यवस्था की गई है कि परिवार नियोजन

के लिये नियत किये गये धन तथा सामान का परिवार नियोजन से सम्बन्धित डाक्टर तथा बिचौलिये एजेण्टों द्वारा दुरुपयोग न किया जाये; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० श्रीपति चन्द्रशेखर) : (क) परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम पर खर्च की गई राशि का वर्षवार ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :—

वर्ष	रुपये लाखों में
1960-61	70.85
1961-62	139.31
1962-63	277.25
1963-64	217.24
1964-65	652.36
1965-66	1,199.79
1966-67	1,337.64 (अनुमानित)
1967-68	2,653.01 (अनुमानित)

(ख) और (ग). परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम के लिये धन (1) राज्य सरकारों और (2) स्थानीय संस्थाओं और स्वैच्छिक संगठनों को सहाय्यानुदान के रूप में प्रदान किया जाता है। राज्य सरकारों को नियत की गई धनराशि केन्द्रीय खातों में दिखाई जाती है; यह सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकार के महा-लेखाकार द्वारा खर्च के लेखा परीक्षण के प्रमाण पत्र के आधार पर किया जाता है। स्थानीय संस्थाओं और स्वैच्छिक संगठनों के सहाय्यानुदान सम्बन्धी हिसाब-किताब की जांच चार्टर्ड अकाउण्टेंट या सरकारी लेखा परीक्षक से करानी होती है। जांच-पड़ताल राज्य सरकार या भारत सरकार कभी भी कर सकती है और भारत के नियंत्रक और महालेखा

परीक्षक भी अपनी इच्छानुसार उनका परीक्षण कर सकते हैं। इसी तरह सामान की भी जांच-पड़ताल की जा सकती है। उनकी उचित सम्भाल और उपयोग के लिये भी हिदायतें जारी कर दी गई हैं।

वाशिगटन स्थित भारतीय दूतावास का प्रचार सलाहकार

3579. श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वाशिगटन स्थित भारतीय दूतावास के प्रचार सलाहकार के रूप में काम करने के लिये श्री जे० एन० गंजू को अब तक कुल कितनी धनराशि दी गई है; और

(ख) श्री गंजू की शैक्षिक योग्यताएं क्या हैं ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) श्री जे० एन० गंजू वाशिगटन-स्थित भारतीय दूतावास के प्रचार सलाहकार नहीं हैं और प्रचार सलाहकार के रूप में उन्हें कोई रकम नहीं दी गई है।

(ख) श्री गंजू अर्थशास्त्र में एम० ए० हैं और उन्होंने पत्रकारिता में डिप्लोमा प्राप्त किया है।

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन एवं नगर के विकास मंत्रालय के सेवा-निवृत्त अधिकारियों की पुनर्नियुक्ति

3580. श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी : क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन एवं नगर विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अप्रैल, 1965 से मार्च, 1968 तक की अवधि में उनके मंत्रालय तथा उससे सम्बद्ध और अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों के सेवा-निवृत्त या सेवा-निवृत्त होने वाले राजपत्रित तथा अराजपत्रित कर्मचारियों का

स्वायत्त निकायों तथा उनके मंत्रालय के अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों में पुनर्नियुक्त किया गया है;

(ख) अप्रैल, 1968 से मार्च, 1969 तक की अवधि में उनके मंत्रालय, उससे सम्बद्ध तथा उसके अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों से कितने कर्मचारियों तथा अधिकारियों के सेवा-निवृत्त होने की संभावना है; और

(ग) उनमें से कितने व्यक्तियों को रोजगार प्राप्त है या पुनर्नियुक्त करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ब० मू० भूति) : (क) जी हां। कुछ मामलों में जहां ऐसा करना जनहित में था।

(ख) और (ग). अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और उपलब्ध होते ही मभा-पटन पर रख दी जायेगी।

मेरठ में आयकर दाता

3581. श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मेरठ जिले में आयकर देने वाले व्यक्तियों तथा फर्मों की संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) उनमें से कितने व्यक्तियों तथा कितनी फर्मों को ओर आयकर की राशि बकाया है;

(ग) बकाया राशि वसूल न होने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) बकाया राशि को वसूल करने के लिये सरकार को क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) से (घ). अपेक्षित सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथा-सम्भव शीघ्र ही सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी।

EXPORT DUTY ON JUTE GEEDS

3582. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether further reduction in export duties on jute goods has been allowed from June, 1968;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the estimated loss of revenue thereby; and

(c) whether any proposals are under consideration for giving the jute industry subsidies for :

(i) import of raw jute, and

(ii) modernisation of plant?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Rates of export duty on certain jute manufactures have been reduced with effect from the 19th June, 1968. Particulars of these jute manufactures and the reduction are furnished in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1695/68]. Estimated loss of revenue is Rs. 55 lakhs in a year.

(c) No, Sir.

POTENTIAL POWER CAPACITY OF BARAHKSHETRA HYDEL POWER PROJECT

3583. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any technical assessment of the potential power capacity of the Barahkshetra (fall of river Koshu from the mountain to the plains) hydel power project, the approximate cost to be incurred on it and per unit cost;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) whether Government have approached or propose to approach the Government of Nepal for joint survey and construction of this project to fully meet the requirements of power in the terrain area of Nepal; North Bihar and West Bengal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). There was a proposal, about 20 years ago to develop a large block of hydel power (1.8 million kW) at Barah-

kabtra by building a very high dam across the Kosi river. Later, investigations were carried out at a site two miles lower down, for a dam of about 450 ft. high along with a Power Station. This has been given up on account of the unfavourable geological conditions.

(c) Does not arise at present.

INCLUSION OF TATWA AND KHATWE CASTES IN THE LIST OF SCHEDULED CASTES

3584. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Tatwa and Khatwe Castes are economically and socially among the most oppressed classes;

(b) whether people of these castes are found in large numbers in Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur, Saharsa and other districts of North Bihar;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to include these castes in the category of Scheduled Castes; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA) : (a) to (d). The Joint Committee (of both Houses of Parliament) on the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Bill, 1967, is seized of the matter.

ELECTRICITY AND WATER CHARGES OF MINISTERS

3585. SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN : Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of Ministers who have exceeded the limits of Rs. 2,400 towards electricity and water charges in their official residences in 1967-68; and

(b) the names of Ministers who have not paid electricity and water charges in excess of Rs. 2,400 during 1967-68?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1696/68].

(b) The accounts of the expenditure on water and electricity in the residences of M37LSS(CP)68—5

the Ministers during 1967-68 could not, so far, be finalised as the detailed expenditure statements were received recently and as such no bills have so far been presented to the Ministers concerned for payment. These bills are being presented shortly.

PETRO-CHEMICAL PROJECT IN GUJARAT

3586. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : SHRI SRADHAKHAR SUPAKAR: SHRI HEM BARUA :

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

(a) whether India and Iran have agreed to set up a Rupees 200 crores petro-chemical project in Gujarat;

(b) if so, on what terms and the names of the participants in this joint venture; and

(c) the proposed allotment of shareholding between them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHURAMAIAH) : (a) No.

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

REPAIRS TO THE HALDIA OIL PIPELINE

3587. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH :

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

(a) whether the leakages in the Haldia Oil Pipeline have now been fully repaired;

(b) whether the pipeline is in normal operation again; and

(c) the estimated cost of the completed work of repairs and maintenance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHURAMAIAH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Rs. 4 lakhs excluding the cost of experts/labour, construction equipments and part of materials provided by SNAM Progetti at their own cost.

AVIATION FUEL

3588. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Air Force and one of the International Air Lines have rejected the Aviation fuel produced during the last year;

(b) if so, the causes of rejection;

(c) how the rejected fuel has been utilised; and

(d) the total quantity of the rejected fuel?

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

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

PLAN CEILINGS

3589. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the basis on which Plan ceilings were fixed in the First, Second and Third Plan and in 1966-67 and 1967-68; and

(b) how they are being fixed for 1968-69?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) The Plan ceilings in the sense of fixing the size of the Plan are determined essentially on the basis of the assessment of the availability of resources, including the possibility of additional mobilisation of resources consistent with what is considered to be a feasible growth rate for the economy. Such an assessment is undertaken at the time of the formulation of each Five Year Plan, and the various considerations and assumptions bearing on the Plan size and the scheme of financing of the first three Plans are indicated in the respective Plan documents. The size of the annual Plans for 1966-67 and 1967-68 had also to be fixed in the light of the various other constraints which included two droughts and the consequential set-back to the growth of domestic savings.

(b) The annual Plan for 1968-69 already presented to Parliament indicates the various considerations involved in the fixation of the Plan size for 1968-69.

TAXES RECOVERED BY STATES

3590. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the *per capita* taxes direct and indirect recovered by each State, separately at the beginning of each Plan and in 1966-67 and 1967-68?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1967/68.*]

OVERDRAWALS BY MADHYA PRADESH GOVERNMENT ON RESERVE BANK

3591. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total overdrawals up-to-date made by the Madhya Pradesh Government over the Reserve Bank of India;

(b) the limit prescribed for the overdrafts;

(c) whether the State Government have and are diverting development assistance and other aids given by the Centre to its recurring expenditure and for payment of salaries etc.; and

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

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). The Government of Madhya Pradesh are currently not running any overdraft on the Reserve Bank.

(c) and (d). The development assistance and other aid given by the Centre are for specific purposes, which may include recurring expenditure also. As the States' entitlement over the year is determined on the basis of actual expenditure, there is little scope for their diverting earmarked assistance to other purposes.

SALE OF MEDICINES AND DRUGS AT HIGH PRICE

3592. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that medicines and drugs manufactured by the foreign companies are sold at a high price on account of their terms of agreements with Government on being registered under the Patents Law;

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to solve this difficulty; and

(c) whether Government propose to revise the agreements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHURAMAIAH) : (a) No. There are no agreements with Government about prices at the time of registration of medicines and drugs under the Patents Law.

(b) The question of high prices is separately under consideration. The Tariff Commission who had been requested to enquire into the question of prices for important drugs are expected to submit their report shortly.

(c) Does not arise, in view of the reply to (a) above.

CUT IN U.S. ECONOMIC AID

3593. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the U.S. Government have cut down its development loan by \$200 million and that Government will not be able to give \$480 million aid to India as offered at the meeting of Aid India Consortium;

(b) if so, the effect thereof on the Indian economy; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to meet the situation?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) There was no

offer of \$480 million aid to India by the U.S. Government at the Aid India Consortium. According to our information, against the U.S. Administration's request of \$765 million for development loans, the U.S. House-Senate Conference has recommended the Foreign Aid Authorisation Bill with a provision of \$350 million for development loans. However, this is only one of the steps which have to be gone through in regard to U.S. Foreign Aid legislation. The U.S. Foreign Aid Appropriations Bill is yet to be passed by the U.S. Congress. At this stage it is too early to make an assessment of how much aid India would receive from U.S.A.

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

FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAMME

3594. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any direct results are visible in the control of population because of the Family Planning Programme and if so, what are the expectations;

(b) the further steps that are being taken to boost up the programme;

(c) the new developments if any, which have come to notice of Governments in the direction of Family Planning; and

(d) the amount being spent for this purpose in 1968-69?

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

(a) Appreciable reduction in birth rate has been noted in some of the studies specially undertaken such as at Gandhigram, Bombay, Calcutta, Singur, Chetla etc. for assessing the impact of the Family Planning Programme. In the absence of a survey on an All India level, it is too early yet to give exact figures about the direct results in the control of population as a result of Family Planning Programme. Some demographers have, however, estimated that as a result of Family Planning measures so far taken, more than one million births were prevented during 1967-68 only.

(b) A statement containing the required information is attached.

(c) The Family Planning movement has created wide awareness among the people regarding the need to have a small sized family and larger number are increasingly having knowledge of the methods and practice Family Planning. There is spontaneous desire on the part of some of the persons even from the lower economic group not only to accept the Family Planning methods but also to propagate them among others.

(d) A sum of Rs. 37 crores has been allocated for the Family Planning Programme for the year 1968-69.

STATEMENT

The further important steps that are being taken/considered to boost up the programme are :—

1. Liberalization of abortion laws.
2. Raising of minimum age at marriage for boys and girls.
3. Incentives for small families and disincentives for large families.
4. Provision of increased services as near to the homes of people as possible through mobile vans, static units and greater emphasis on camp approach.
5. Research in new types of contraceptives and improved type of devices for contraception.
6. Post-partum programme in some selected hospitals.
7. Intensive programme in some selected districts in the country.
8. Distribution of Nirodh (Condoms) through some reputed and established commercial firms.
9. Intensification of the information support to the programme at all levels through use of all local media, like wall paintings, cycle rikshaw Boards, hoardings and also use of traditional media like songs, dramas, Bhajans and Kirtan mandlies etc. as well as preparation of new entertaining films with Family Planning as their theme.
10. Involvement of private medical practitioners of modern system, indigenous system of medicine and Homoeopathy both for providing services and motivation.

11. In order to attract a large number of doctors for rural service, the recommendations made by the seminar of Deans/Principal of Medical Colleges to the effect that—

- (i) one year service in a rural centre during internship should be made compulsory;
- (ii) admission to the post-graduate course should be with the condition that a doctor should have rendered two years service of which one year should be in the Family Planning and MCH programme in a rural centre;

are being considered in consultation with the Universities concerned/ Medical Council of India.

12. Institution of suitable awards for outstanding workers at all levels.

STABILITY OF THE VALUE OF RUPEE

3595. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the effect, if any, on the rupee as a result of fluctuations in the value of the sterling;

(b) whether any stability has been achieved by the rupee in its value in the foreign market or there are still demands for further devaluation; and

(c) the salient aspect of the setback in the value of the rupee as a result of devaluation, both internally and externally?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Fluctuations in the value of the sterling have no effect on the par value of the rupee.

(b) India's international transactions are conducted at the official exchange rate which is fixed. Quotations of the Indian rupee in the unofficial foreign exchange markets relate to those transactions which take place in contravention of the exchange control. As these transactions are only marginal, the quotations in unofficial exchange markets have limited economic significance. There is no question of further devaluation of the rupee.

(c) The extent of change in the internal value of a currency is indicated by the change in the price level. Prices rose in the last two years in India due to a number of factors, chief among them being the set-back in agriculture due to drought. It is not possible to isolate the effect of devaluation of the rupee on the internal prices. Devaluation, of course, lowered the external value of rupee by 36.5 per cent.

SOCIAL WELFARE PROGRAMME

3596. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any study has been made by Government into the working of the Social Welfare Programme in the developing countries and if so, how does it compare with our programme;

(b) whether Delegations who go abroad to study social welfare programmes submit their reports to Government regarding their work and study ;

(c) if so, whether a copy of the latest report will be laid on the Table; and

(d) the amount of money being spent on the social welfare programme during the current year and the details thereof?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) No Delegation has gone abroad to study Social Welfare Programmes.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The amount of money to be spent on Social Welfare Programmes during the current year and details thereof are available in the Demands for Grants of the Department of Social Welfare for 1968-69, as voted by Parliament.

**CONSTRUCTION OF AUROVILLE CITY
NEAR PONDICHERRY**

3597. SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :
SHRI NAMBIAR :
SHRI UMANATH :
SHRI K. RAMANI :

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

(a) whether Government have given permission for the construction of Auroville City near Pondicherry;

(b) if so, the purpose of constructing the city;

(c) whether any foreign countries have given money for the construction of the city; and

(d) if so, names of such countries and amount given by each country?

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

**NEUTRALISATION OF DEARNESS
ALLOWANCE**

3598. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the question of full neutralisation of dearness Allowance was at all discussed in the Joint Consultative Machinery;

(b) if not, whether this question is likely to be discussed at the national level with the representative of the Central Government employees' organisation;

(c) whether this is one of the demands of Central Government employees who are going on strike in September, 1968;

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(e) the steps taken to have a negotiated settlement?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). The question of full neutralisation of Dearness Allowance was raised by the Staff side of the National Council of the Joint Consultative Machinery and was included in the agenda for the meeting of the National Council held on 11th and 12th July, 1968. However, the meeting was adjourned before this item could be reached. The issue is likely to be discussed in the next meeting of the Council.

(c) Press reports indicate that this is one of the demands of the employees.

(d) and (e). As the question has not so far been discussed in the National Council of J.C.M. where it has been raised, there is no justification for the Central Government employees taking recourse to an agitational approach as reported in the Press.

MEDICINE FOR ASTHMA

3600. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a professor of the Vallabhbhai Patel Chest Institute, Delhi has discovered a medicine for curing Asthma;

(b) if so, whether this medicine has been tried; and

(c) if so, the results thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) and (b). No new medicine has been invented for curing asthma, but certain new prospective remedies are being tried, such as Cobra Venom and Tylophora Indica.

(c) In some patients the results have been encouraging but the data is being analysed.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE POSITION

3601. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the foreign exchange position has improved as compared to 1966-67;

(b) if so, to what extent; and

(c) if not, the further steps which have been taken or are being taken to improve the position?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) to (c). Compared with 1966-67, export earnings improved in 1967-68 by \$ 56 million. In the first two months of the current financial year, exports have been higher by 23% over the level in the corresponding period last year. Imports, on the other hand, were lower by about \$ 139 million in 1967-68 as

compared to 1966-67. In the first two months of the current year, they have been more or less at the same level as in the corresponding period of 1967-68. As compared with the decline in the foreign exchange reserves (net of IMF) of \$ 135 million and \$ 45 million in the April-July period in 1966 and 1967, the decline in the same period this year is \$ 8 million. The Government have taken a number of steps to promote exports and to encourage import substitution with a view to improving the foreign exchange position.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE VIOLATION CASES IN BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA

3602. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) how many cases of foreign exchange violation were brought to the notice of Government in 1967 in Bombay and Calcutta;

(b) the action taken by Government thereon;

(c) whether there were searches made in Calcutta in May or June, 1968; and

(d) if so, on what charges?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) During the year 1967, the Enforcement Directorate in Bombay and Calcutta registered 1052 cases (835 in Bombay and 217 in Calcutta) of suspected violation of the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947.

(b) Adjudication proceedings were initiated in 454 cases, of which 296 have already been adjudicated. Complaints were filed in courts of law in four cases.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. Searches were made by the Enforcement Directorate in Calcutta both in May and in June, 1968. These searches were in respect of cases of under-invoicing of goods exported, failure to realise full value of exports and unauthorised buying, selling, lending and acquiring of foreign exchange.

AID FOR THE UPPER VAITARNA PROJECT IN BOMBAY FROM THE WORLD BANK

3603. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the World Bank is prepared to aid the Upper Vaitarna Project for augmenting water supply to greater Bombay provided the request is made through the Government of India;

(b) whether Government have received any request from the Maharashtra Government in this connection; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) to (c). Government had received a request from the Maharashtra Government proposing that the Upper Vaitarna Scheme should be posed to the International Development Agency for assistance in addition to the Bhatsai Scheme which is already under discussion with the International Development Agency. Since the Maharashtra Government was studying various alternatives available for meeting the future water supply needs of the region, they were advised that the question of arranging external finance would arise only after the most suitable arrangement had been decided upon.

ECONOMIC POSITION OF THE COUNTRY

3604. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an upward swing in the economy of the country during the last six months;

(b) if so, the fields in which better performance is noticed and the extent to which they have helped to pull up the economy; and

(c) the extent of the improvement in economy as reflected in the common man's cost of living index?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Yes, Sir. There has been a distinct improvement in the economic situation during the last six months.

(b) The trend of industrial production has been encouraging while the bumper kharif harvest has been followed by an equally good rabi crop. Latest estimates indicate that the output of major rabi foodgrains has gone up by more than 40 per cent as compared to the output during the previous year. The seasonally adjusted index of industrial production during the first quarter of 1968 was 6.7 percent higher than that during the last quarter of 1967. Even as compared to the first quarter of 1967 industrial production rose, again, by 6.7 per cent. Most of the major industry groups have contributed to this rise in industrial output; production has risen substantially in sectors producing machinery and transport equipment. These favourable production trends have exercised a downward pull on prices. There has also been an improvement in the capital market.

(c) As a result of improvement in availability and lower prices the all India working class consumer price index (1949=100) fell from 214 in December 1967 and 220 in January, 1968 to 212 in May.

PROPOSALS FOR INCREASING FERTILIZER PRODUCTION

3605. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the various proposals that are under examination for increasing fertilizer production in the country with estimated capacity of each;

(b) whether Government are keeping in view the likelihood of shortage of naphtha and if so, the percentage of production capacity planned on naphtha base and on other feed stocks; and

(c) whether production programme is in keeping with the estimated demand for fertilizers of about 2.4 million tonnes by 1970-71 and about 5 million tonnes by 1975-76?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHURAMIAH) : (a) The proposals that are under consideration are given below :

(Tonnes 'N')

(i) <i>Public Sector</i> -	
Korba	229,000
Kothagudam/Ramagundam	229,000
Nargal Exp.	152,000
(ii) <i>Private Sector</i> -	
Tata Chemicals Ltd.	460,000
(Location : Mithapur)	
Occidental proposal	140,000
(Location : Vizag)	
Kalirga Tubes Ltd.	240,000
(Location to be decided)	

(b) Yes, Sir. The Government is aware of the likely shortage of naphtha and production is being planned taking this factor into consideration. The exact percentage of production capacity based on naphtha will be known when the programme is finalised.

(c) Yes, Sir.

MISSING OF STORES OF THE DELHI ELECTRIC SUPPLY UNDERTAKING

3607. SHRI D. C. SHARMA :
SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH :
SHRI RAGUVIR SINGH SHASTRI :
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :

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

(a) whether goods worth Rs. 3,60,000 were missing from Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking Stores and that materials worth Rs. 9 crores including Rs. 2 crores worth of cables had been unused for years;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Stores' maintenance and issue procedures were faulty and stock verification had not been done for a long time;

(c) whether any inquiry has been instituted into the matter; and

(d) if so, the findings thereof and the action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (d). The physical stock verification of stores conducted by the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking has revealed a net shortage of Rs. 3,60,000. Detailed investigations were taken up into the circumstances which have caused this shortage as also in respect of the items including cables lying unused for long periods of time. Investigations have been completed in respect of shortages of Rs. 1,30,000 for which responsibility has been fixed on various officials of the Stores Department. Nine officers have been charged sheeted and 8 officers have been placed under suspension. A manual of stores and purchase procedure was compiled and published in 1966. Procedures as laid down are further improved by issue of instructions from time to time. Stock verification on proper lines was not done before in the past. A special Cell was set up in April, 1967 to investigate various shortages of stores and materials. Further action will be taken on the results of detailed investigations.

SHANTIVANA, NEW DELHI

3608. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SALVE : Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the project for improvement of Shantivana is not being taken up on account of withholding of grants by Government this year; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) :
(a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

अनुसूचित जातियों का उत्थान

3609. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि अनुसूचित जातियों के विकास के लिये दी जा रही

सहायता की राशि सामान्य रूप से उनमें से एक या दो विकसित जातियों पर व्यय हो जाती है तथा बाकी जातियों को उससे वंचित रखा जाता है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि गत 20 वर्षों में बाल्मोकि जाति के उत्थान के लिये कोई समुचित प्रगति नहीं हुई है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो अनुसूचित जातियों की सारी श्रेणियों के समान रूप से उत्थान के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (डा० श्रीमती) फूलरेणु गुह) :

(क) विकास सुविधाओं को, विशेषतया शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में, प्राप्त करने का परिमाण प्रत्येक जाति का अलग-अलग है, परन्तु इस बात की पुष्टि नहीं की जा सकती कि इस विधि के कारण अन्य जातियों को वैसे ही लाभों से वंचित रहना पड़ा है ।

(ख) प्रत्येक जाति की प्रगति का विशेष निर्धारण करना अभी हाल में शुरू किया गया है, परन्तु गंदे धंधों में लगी सभी अनुसूचित जातियों के लिये विशेष योजनाएं चल रही हैं और उन्होंने यथेष्ट परिमाण में प्रगति की है ।

(ग) सब से अधिक पिछड़ी जातियों का पता लगाने के लिये अब उपाय किये जा रहे हैं; उनके लाभ के लिये चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना में विशेष कार्यक्रम शामिल किये जाने की सम्भावना है ।

उत्तर प्रदेश में बाराबंकी जिले में कनरारन के ग्रामवासियों की नसबन्दी

3610. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन और नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान बाराबंकी (उत्तर प्रदेश) के जिला मैजिस्ट्रेट के इस

वक्तव्य की ओर दिलाया गया है जिसमें उन्होंने कहा है कि उस जिले में कनरारन गांव की सभी महिलाएं लूप का प्रयोग करती हैं तथा सब विवाहित पुरुषों ने नसबन्दी करवा रखी है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सर्वत्र परिवार नियोजन के तरीकों की इस प्रकार की क्रियान्विति से सम्पूर्ण गांव का विनाश नहीं हो जायेगा;

(ग) गांव के सभी पुरुषों की नसबन्दी की जाने के क्या कारण हैं;

(घ) क्या उस गांव के नवविवाहित पति पत्नियों को भी परिवार नियोजन के तरीके अपनाने को बाध्य किया जाता है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० श्रीपति चन्द्रशेखर) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) से (ङ). सरकार को प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार, जिला मैजिस्ट्रेट, बाराबंकी के वक्तव्य की रिपोर्ट प्रेस को सही ढंग से नहीं दी गई थी । राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार इस मामले की स्थिति यह है कि कामरावन गांव में (कनरारन में नहीं), जिसकी जनसंख्या 350 है, 65 दम्पति, जिनके 1 से लेकर 8 तक बच्चे हैं, प्रजनन आयु वर्ग में आते हैं । इन में से एक व्यक्ति ने नसबन्दी करा ली है और अन्य छः व्यक्तियों की पत्नियों ने लूप लगवा लिया है । बाकी 58 दम्पति निरोध, झागदार टिकियां आदि जैसे प्रचलित गर्भनिरोधकों का प्रयोग कर रहे हैं ।

उत्तर प्रदेश के जिला मुरादाबाद में बहबोई में अस्पताल

3611. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन एवं नगर विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के मुरादाबाद जिले के बहजोई नगर में दो सरकारी अस्पताल हैं, जिनमें से एक पुरुषों के लिये है तथा दूसरा स्त्रियों के लिये परन्तु दोनों अस्पतालों में गत एक वर्ष से न तो, कोई डाक्टर है और न ही कोई दवाई;

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

(ग) सरकार का कब तक इस स्थिति को सुधारने का विचार है ?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और समा-मटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

SHORTAGE OF OXYGEN AND NITRO-OXIDE GASES

3612. SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether routine operation work had to be suspended for a number of days recently in Irwin Hospital, Delhi due to shortage of oxygen and nitro-oxide gases;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure adequate supply of oxygen and nitro-oxide gases to the hospital?

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

(b) There was shortage of nitrous oxide in the Irwin Hospital from the 29th April, 1968 to 1st May, 1968 due to a breakdown in the supply from the suppliers in Delhi. The suppliers had intimated that there was break-down in the supply of gas from Calcutta.

(c) Normally stock of Oxygen gas and Nitro-oxide gas to meet requirements for about 15 days is kept in Irwin Hospital. Empty cylinders are replaced twice a week by the supplier.

PETRO-CHEMICAL COMPLEX IN ASSAM

3613. SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the project report prepared by the Japanese experts for setting up a petro-chemical complex in Assam has been examined by Government; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHURAMIAH) : (a) and (b) The feasibility report for setting up Petro-chemical projects in Assam prepared by the Japanese experts at the instance of the Government of Assam was received by the Government of India. This was examined and the Government of India's comments have since been furnished to Government of Assam for any action, they would like to take.

SECOND OIL REFINERY IN ASSAM

3614. SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Assam Government's request for setting up a second Oil refinery in the State has been rejected by the Central Government; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHURAMIAH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Refining capacity already available in Assam is more than adequate to meet the local requirements in the State for some years to come. The capital investment and operating costs of a refinery located near consuming centres and receiving crude oil by pipelines are substantially lower as compared to an additional refinery at a location in Assam. The freight incurred on the movement of products to outside an economic supply area cannot be recovered under the present pricing systems and will, therefore, be a financial burden to the refining/marketing company. Above all, in the immediate future, crude oil from the new fields in Assam is not available in sufficient quantities to meet the requirements of a new refinery.

पटना जिले में गंगा नदी से मिट्टी का कटाव

3615. श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पिछले 12 अथवा 13 वर्षों से बिहार के पटना जिले में मनेर थाना के अधीन दियारा क्षेत्र के ग्रामों में गंगा नदी से मिट्टी का कटाव होता जा रहा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके कितने और कौन से गांव प्रभावित हैं;

(ग) इससे कितने ग्रामीण व्यक्ति प्रभावित हुए हैं और अब तक कितने व्यक्तियों को अन्य क्षेत्रों में बसाया जा चुका है;

(घ) शेष ग्रामीण व्यक्तियों को बसाने के लिये क्या प्रबन्ध किये जा रहे हैं और उन्हें कब तक बसा दिया जायगा;

(ङ) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस वर्ष भी बड़े पैमाने पर कटाव आरम्भ हो गया है और इसके परिणामस्वरूप नागटोला, जीव-राखन-टोला तथा अन्य ग्रामों को बहुत खतरा है; और

(च) यदि हां, तो इन गांवों में इस कटाव से प्रभावित ग्रामीण व्यक्तियों का पुनर्वास करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) बिहार सरकार ने सूचना दी है कि यह कटाव 1960-61 से हो रहा है ।

(ख) निम्नलिखित 24 गांवों के प्रभावित होने की सूचना मिली है :—

1. पूर्वी तथा पश्चिमी नैकाटोला, 2. राम नगर, 3. जुमुनीपुर, 4. बादल टोला, 5. बनिया टोला, 6. नकू टोला, 7. नीलकंठ टोला, 8. नागो टोला, 9. भिदर टोला, 10. भागर टोला, 11. रामपुर-31, 12. हीरा टोला, 13. हाथिया टोला बाधन, 14. गंगे टोला, 15. सुवर्ना, 16. शेर बुद्धा टोला, 17. शंकरपुर पुरानी टोला, 18. बिन्द

टोला, 19. प्रसाद राय का टोला, 20. नाब दियारी टोला, 21. लाल बेंगवा, 22. बगाही, 23. नौनिया टोला, 24. शंकरपुर दियारा ।

(ग) कुल लगभग 22,000 की जन आबादी पर प्रभाव पड़ा है जिनमें से लगभग आधे व्यक्तियों को बसा दिया गया है ।

(घ) माधोपुर, सराय मनेर, दरबाशपुर, शारपुर (द्वोभ नगर) और स्वयं मनेर में 84.40 एकड़ भूमि का अर्जन कर के शेष व्यक्तियों को बसाने के लिये अंचल अधिकारी द्वारा प्रस्ताव बनाये जा चुके हैं । इन को बसाने पर लगभग एक साल लगने की सम्भावना है ।

(ङ) नागटोला गांव में 1960-61 से कटाव हो रहा है । जहां तक जीवरखन टोला का सम्बन्ध है, वहां कृषि भूमि का कटाव हो रहा है और इस समय इस गांव के किसी घर अथवा वास भूमि को खतरा नहीं है ।

(च) मनेर के प्रखण्ड विकास अधिकारी ने राज्य सरकार को लिख दिया है कि प्रभावित लोगों को भूमि का अर्जन करके बसा दिया जाये ।

हजारीबाग, बिहार में तेनुघाट बांध

3616. श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार के हजारीबाग जिले में तेनुघाट बांध कई स्थानों से टूट गया है;

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

(ग) इस बारे में सरकार ने रोकथाम के क्या उपाय किये हैं ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) से (ग) । तेनुघाट बांध किसी भी स्थान पर नहीं टूटा है । 10 जुलाई, 1968 को कुछ स्थानों पर उभार आ गया था । वहां पर रेत के कट्टे

तथा फिल्टर सामग्री से भरवाई कर दी गई थी, जिससे पानी का निकलना बन्द हो गया।

BUSINESS CONNECTION OF SHRI KANTILAL MORARJI DESAI

3618. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of foreign exchange sanctioned to Shri Kantilal Morarji Desai, a businessman of Bombay, during the last five years, year-wise;

(b) the purpose for which the foreign exchange was sanctioned;

(c) the names of firms owned by him;

(d) the names of such concerns in respect of which he represents as an agent or representative; and

(e) whether Shri Kantilal Morarji Desai or his firms paid any income-tax in these years and if so, how much in each year?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). For business visits abroad no foreign exchange was released to Shri Kantilal Desai during the last five years by the Reserve Bank. He was however released foreign exchange when accompanying me as follows :

Month and year	Countries visited	Amount released	Period (days)
Nov.-Dec. 1965.	New Zealand, Australia and Japan.	£23	21
Sept.-Oct., 1967.	U.K., USA, Canada, Brazil, Trinidad, Venezuela, Germany and France.	£90	30
April, 1968	Philippines	£15	5

(c) He owns the firm of M/s. P.M. Traders. It is a proprietary firm.

(d) He does not work as an agent or representative of any concern.

(e) In the last five assessment years, on his personal income the tax paid was as below :

	Rs.
1963-64	41,799-80
1964-65	68,773-00
1965-66	36,805-00
1966-67	33,679-00
1967-68	14,180-00

In view of replies to parts (c) and (d) the question of supplying figures of tax paid by companies does not arise.

WITHDRAWALS FROM THE LAXMI COMMERCIAL BANK

3619. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there have been bogus withdrawals from the Laxmi Commercial Bank with the connivance of high officers;

(b) if so, whether the receipts of bogus withdrawals have been sent to the Central Bureau of Investigation;

(c) the number of such cases traced so far and action taken thereon;

(d) whether the Reserve Bank of India made serious allegations against the abuse of power by the authorities of the Bank; and

(e) whether any complaint was made by any Member of Parliament to the Finance Minister in 1965 and if so, whether any enquiry was made?

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

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

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Yes, Sir. A letter was received in January, 1965 regarding certain alleged benami deposits with the Lakshmi Commercial Bank with the object of evading income-tax. Enquiries revealed that there was no positive evidence to establish that these deposits were benami, though there were some features which raised doubts about the bonafides of some depositors. As already intimated in the answer to the Unstarred Question No. 2681 on the 4th March, 1968 and to the Unstarred Question

No. 1396 on the 29th July, 1968 investigations in this regard are being carried out by the Income Tax authorities with a view to assess income, if any, that has escaped taxation.

PERMISSION TO NEWCOMERS IN THE
LUBRICATING MARKET FOR
BLENDING ARRANGEMENTS

3620. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 711 on the 16th November, 1967 and state :

(a) whether it is a fact that permission is not given to the newcomers in the lubricating market for having their independent blending arrangements;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the conditions to be fulfilled by the new firms to obtain the necessary permission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND
CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WEL-
FARE (SHRI RAGHURAMAIAH) : (a)
Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). As already sufficient blending capacity exists in the country, the Government does not consider it desirable to permit newcomers in this line.

SALE OF FERTILIZERS ON CREDIT BY
FERTILIZER AND CHEMICALS TRAVAN-
CORE LTD.

3621. SHRI P. VISHWAMBHARAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Fertilizer and Chemicals Travancore Ltd., is selling fertilizers on credit;

(b) if so, the terms thereof; and

(c) the terms on which the Fertilizer and Chemicals Travancore Ltd., sells fertilizers to the Mysore Fertilizer Company?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND
CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WEL-
FARE (SHRI RAGHURAMAIAH) : (a)
Yes, Sir, to distributors and bulk consumers on the basis of contracts.

(b) Usually commercial credit of one month from date of invoice. Beyond this period interest is charged at nine per cent.

(c) Mysore Fertilizer Company being one of the distributors, function under the above scheme.

CONFISCATION OF PROPERTIES OF
INCOME-TAX EVADERS

3622. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposal for the prescribing of deterrent penalties like the confiscation of properties of persons evading Income-tax has been finalised;

(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) and (b). Penalty provisions in the Income-tax Act, 1961 have already been amended by the Finance Act, 1968 providing for imposition of penalty ranging from a minimum of 100% to a maximum of 200% of the income concealed in the case of persons evading income-tax.

(c) Does not arise.

नहरकटिया और मोरान के तेल के कुओं में गैस

3624. श्री महाराज सिंह शर्मा : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आनाम के नहरकटिया और मोरान के तेल के कुओं में कितनी प्राकृतिक गैस निकलती है और कितनी मात्रा का प्रयोग किया जा रहा है और कितनी गैस व्यर्थ जाती है; और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि केवल प्रतिशत गैस की बिक्री की आशा है और यदि हाँ, तो सरकार अभी तक उन क्षेत्रों में चलने वाले उद्योग स्थापित क्यों नहीं कर सकी ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रघुरमैया) : (क) 1967 में नहरकटिया और मोरान के तेल क्षेत्रों से प्रति दिन औसतन 1.8 मिलियन घन मीटर प्राकृतिक गैस उत्पादित की गई जिसमें से 0.53 मिलियन घन मीटर इस्तेमाल हुई और 1.27 मिलियन घन मीटर जला दी गई।

(ख) जी नहीं। इन क्षेत्रों से 95 प्रतिशत गैस का प्रयोग करने का प्रस्ताव है और शेष गैस को, जो बहुत कम दाब वाली गैस है, जला दिया जायेगा।

पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों की बिक्री सम्बन्धी नीति

3625. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम उत्पादनों के विक्रेताओं को किसी भी कम्पनी के पेट्रोलियम उत्पाद बिना रोक-टोक बेचने की अनुमति देने का निर्णय किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब से;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि सभी विकसित देशों में इस प्रकार की बिक्री करने की अनुमति है; और

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि कुछ निहित स्वार्थ व्यक्ति इस नीति के विरुद्ध हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रघुरमैया) : (क) पेट्रोलियम विक्रेता, तेल कम्पनियों से पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों को सीधी व्यवस्था के अन्तर्गत प्राप्त करते हैं। इस विषय में सरकार ने कोई अनुदेश जारी नहीं किये हैं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) सरकार को इस बारे में जानकारी नहीं है।

भारत को आर्थिक सहायता देने के लिये समर्थ देशों की सूची

3626. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने कोई सूची तैयार की है जिसमें उन देशों के नाम तथा उन क्षेत्रों का क्रमशः उल्लेख हो जो भारत को आर्थिक सहायता देने के लिये समर्थ हों, जिससे ज़रूरत पड़ने पर इन देशों के साथ शोध सम्पर्क स्थापित किया जा सके;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने ऐसे देशों की भी सूची तैयार की है जो अनुकूल शर्तों पर वित्तीय सहायता देंगे और उन के साथ सम्पर्क स्थापित करने के लिये क्या प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं; और

(ग) इस समय ऐसे देश कितने हैं जो ऋण का भुगतान रूपों में लेते हैं ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) और (ख) सरकार विदेशों से मिलने वाली वित्तीय सहायता के विभिन्न स्रोतों और सम्भावनाओं के बारे में जानकारी है और वह ऋण देने वाले देशों को ऋणों की शर्तें नरम बनाने के लिये बराबर अनुरोध करती रहती है।

(ग) सोवियत समाजवादी जनतन्त्र संघ तथा पूर्वी-यूरोप के अन्य छः देशों को ऋणों की रकमें भारतीय रूपों में चुकाई जाती हैं, जिनका इस्तेमाल भारत से वस्तुओं के निर्यात के लिये किया जाता है। इसके अतिरिक्त, अमरीका तथा डेनमार्क से पहले जो सहायता मिली थी उसका कुछ भाग भारतीय रूपों में चुकाया जा रहा है।

HOMELESS CITY DWELLERS

3627. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the problem of homeless city dwellers has assumed serious proportion in many big cities of India;

(b) whether this problem has become very acute in Calcutta which is bearing the burden of heavy influx of refugees;

(c) whether Government have developed any scheme in any part of the country or helped any State for undertaking such work for housing the homeless urban people; and

(d) whether Government propose to initiate scheme or help any State for that purpose to construct 'Night Shelters' for the people instead of their using pavement and creating social and hygienic problems?

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

(a) No State Government has brought to the notice of the Department of Social Welfare the problem of Homeless City Dwellers having assumed serious proportions.

(b) The Government of West Bengal have sent no such information to the Department of Social Welfare.

(c) The Department of Social Welfare have no such schemes.

(d) The Department of Social Welfare have no schemes for night shelters. The Ministry of Health, Family Planning and Urban Development have a scheme for construction of night shelters for pavement dwellers by State Governments. The grant of financial assistance from the Government of India (Ministry of Health) to the State Governments is to the extent of 50 per cent of the cost of the project as loan and 37½ per cent of the cost as subsidy. The balance amount of 12½ per cent of the cost is to be met by the State Governments themselves.

ELECTRIFICATION OF VILLAGES

3628. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that he suggested at a meeting of the Central Electricity Council in March, 1968 that the target of electrifying 1,00,000 villages should be extended to October, 1970 from that of Gandhi Centenary in 1969;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRA-SAD) : (a) to (c). 'As indicated in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1130 on 19th February, 1968, it would not be possible because of the shift in emphasis in rural electrification schemes and because of the constraint on financial resources to electrify 1 lakh villages by 2nd October, 1969. In view of this position the Union Minister for Irrigation and Power suggested of the meeting of the Central Electricity Consultative Council that all-out efforts should be made to achieve the target at electrifying 1 lakh villages by 2nd October, 1970, the end of Gandhiji' centenary year.

धिपेटर कम्प्युनिकेशन बँरक, नई दिल्ली
में स्थान का आबंटन

3629. श्री एस० एम० जोशी : क्या निर्माण आवास तथा पूति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1 जुलाई, 1968 तक धिपेटर कम्प्युनिकेशन बँरक, कनाट प्लेस, नई दिल्ली में किन-किन संस्थाओं को कमरे आबंटित किये गये थे;

(ख) प्रत्येक संस्था को कितना स्थान दिया गया तथा उसके लिये कितना किराया निर्धारित किया गया;

(ग) 1 जुलाई, 1968 तक प्रत्येक संस्था से कितना किराया बकाया था; और

(घ) उक्त बैंकों में गैर-सरकारी संस्थाओं को कमरे देने के बारे में सरकार की नीति क्या है ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री इशबाल सिंह) : (क) से (ग). विवरण समाप्त पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संस्था पृष्ठ ०टी०-1698/68]।

(घ) संस्थाओं को कार्यालय वास का आवंटन प्रत्येक मामले के गुणावगुण के आधार पर केवल विशेष परिस्थितियों में किया जाता है, विशेषतः संस्थाओं को सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक, शैक्षणिक आदि क्षेत्रों में उसकी उपयोगिता को दृष्टि में रखते हुए।

SONE BARRAGE PROJECT

3630. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made in regard to the Sone Barrage project and the amount spent on its implementation so far;

(b) when the project is likely to be completed;

(c) the area of land that will come under irrigation with completion of this project; and

(d) the central assistance given for the implementation of the project?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRA-SAD) : (a) and (b). The project comprising of remodelling the existing canal system, construction of a new barrage and appurtenant works has been practically completed. Some earthwork remains to be completed in the Eastern and Western Afflux Bundhs. These will be completed after the monsoon this year. A sum of Rs. 15 crores has been spent so far.

(c) Besides providing irrigation facilities to an additional 3.07 lakh acres the project will assure supplies to the existing command of 7.3 lakh acres.

(d) No earmarked central assistance was given but an I.D.A. Credit of 15 million dollars was arranged for this project which has been fully disbursed.

PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

3631. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that during the years from 1962-63 to 1965-66, the return earned by the Central Economic Enterprises fell steadily in each successive year and in the years 1966-67 and 1967-68, this same return turned into losses and are on the increase;

(b) if so, what has been the net return from the said enterprises during each of these years from 1962-63 to 1967-68; and

(c) the main reasons for incurring losses and delaying returns from these enterprises?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to the performance of the industrial and commercial undertakings of the Central Government. For a proper appraisal of the working of these undertakings, it will not be correct to lump together diverse types of concerns or enterprises in various stages of development.

For the year 1967-68, the accounts have still not been closed by all the Public Enterprises, and thus the over-all position regarding profits/losses for that year is not known. As regards the previous years 1962-63 to 1966-67, the position is indicated in the enclosure. This does not cover the undertakings under construction (in which case the question of profits/losses does not obviously arise) and also Life Insurance Corporation (whose functions, method of determining the profits etc. are different). No trend is perceptible from these figures.

(c) Wherever losses have been incurred by the Public Enterprises, these were due to various factors such as those affecting the economy as a whole like recession in the engineering industries, lack of demand for the products and also other particular technical reasons, like breakdowns in machinery, power failure etc. or working below capacity output.

STATEMENT

1. **Hindustan Steel Ltd.**—This incurred net losses amounting to Rs. 24.0 crores and Rs. 5.0 crores in 1962-63 and 1963-64. During 1964-65 and 1965-66, the company earned small profits of Rs. 2.79 crores and Rs. 2.31 crores respectively, while in 1966-67, the working results showed a net loss of Rs. 19.81 crores.

2. **Other Running Concerns**—Till 1965-66, there was a net profit from the working of these concerns. The figures of net profits in the years 1962-63 to 1965-66 were Rs. 14.8 crores, Rs. 18.0 crores, Rs. 16.7 crores and Rs. 7.9 crores respectively. In 1966-67, the total net profits earned by the profit-earning concerns worked out to Rs. 30.83 crores, as against the corresponding figure of Rs. 15.85 crores in the previous year. But the total loss of the remaining undertakings amounted to Rs. 32.63 crores, against Rs. 7.9 crores in the previous year.

3. **Promotional and Developmental Undertakings**—These undertakings earned net profits amounting to Rs. 0.07 crore in 1962-63 and also in 1963-64, Rs. 1.29 crores in 1965-66 and Rs. 11.38 crores in 1966-67. Only during 1964-65, the net overall result was a net loss of Rs. 4.03 crores.

4. **Financial Institutions**—These showed net profits amounting to Rs. 0.09 crores, Rs. 1.31 crores, Rs. 0.08 crore, Rs. 0.05 crore, Rs. 0.05 crore in the successive years 1962-63 to 1966-67.

The figures of net profit/net loss mentioned above are after providing for depreciation, interest and tax wherever applicable.

INCOME-TAX REFUND CASES IN DELHI

3632. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of refund cases of Hindu Undivided family pending completion on account of the dividend charged at source in Delhi Circles for the last five years; and

(b) when they are proposed to be completed?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) There are no refund cases of Hindu Undivided family pending for the last five years in Delhi Circles on account of dividend charged at source.

(b) Does not arise.

NON-BANKING COMPANIES

3633. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of non-banking companies in India; and

(b) the amount of money that has been invested by the public with them so far and the usual rate of interest that they give on such investments?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b) Of the 26,721 non-banking companies that were functioning in India as on the 31st March, 1966, 2357 companies received public deposits amounting to Rs. 283.41 crores at rates of interest varying from 7% to 12% per annum.

M/s. CHAMANLAL AND BROTHERS

3634. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1141 on the 10th November, 1966 and state :

(a) whether legal action has been taken against the British firm for failure to remit money;

(b) whether the Enforcement Directorate has started adjudication proceedings against M/s. Chamanlal and Brothers and associate firms;

(c) if so, the results of action taken as mentioned in parts (a) and (b) above; and

(d) if no action has been taken, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) to (d) M/s. Chamanlal and Brothers and their associate firms have not yet taken legal action against the U.K. firm as they have been reportedly advised to avoid litigation and try for a settlement. Further course of action to be

taken in the matter is being examined by the Reserve Bank of India.

The Director of Enforcement has concluded the adjudication proceedings against M/s. Chamanlal and Brothers and their associate firms. However, adjudication orders have been reserved in accordance with the Stay Orders obtained by the parties from the High Court of Delhi restraining the Director of Enforcement from passing final orders in these cases till the disposal of the Writ Petitions filed by the parties before the Court.

उड़ीसा के भूतपूर्व मुख्य मंत्री द्वारा
करावबंचन

3635/श्री मधु लिमये :

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या वित्त मंत्री 17 नवम्बर, 1967 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 336 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उड़ीसा के भूतपूर्व मुख्य मंत्री तथा उनसे सम्बन्धित कम्पनियों और फर्मों द्वारा किये गये कर उपबंचन के बारे में की जा रही जांच इस बीच पूरी हो चुकी है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनसे करों की कितनी राशि वसूल की गई है; और

(ग) उड़ीसा के भूतपूर्व मुख्य मंत्री द्वारा उच्च न्यायालय/उच्चतम न्यायालय में दायर की गई याचिकाओं के निपटारे के बारे में कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) इस समूह के कुछ कर-निर्धारण पूरे कर लिये गये हैं, परन्तु दूसरे कर-निर्धारणों में जांच-पड़ताल चल रही है। कुछ कम्पनियों कर-निर्धारणों की कार्यवाही, उच्च न्यायालय द्वारा निषेधाज्ञा जारी किये जाने के कारण रुकी पड़ी है।

(ख) जिन मामलों में कर-निर्धारण की कार्यवाही पूरी हो चुकी है उनमें जारी की गई भांगों को, उच्च न्यायालय द्वारा जारी की गई निषेधाज्ञाओं के कारण, वसूल नहीं किया जा सका।

(ग) उच्च न्यायालय ने निषेधाज्ञाएं निर्धारित की याचिकाओं पर जारी की हैं। जिनके द्वारा विभाग को मामले में आगे कार्यवाही करने से रोक दिया गया है। इन निषेधाज्ञाओं को हटवाने के लिये विभाग की दरखास्तें अभी विचाराधीन हैं। विभाग की एक दरखास्त उच्च-न्यायालय द्वारा अप्रैल, 1967 में नामंजूर कर दी गई थी। विभाग ने उच्च न्यायालय के आदेश के खिलाफ सर्वोच्च न्यायालय में अपील की है। अपील अभी सुनवाई के लिये पेश नहीं हुई है।

M/s. AMINCHAND PYARELAL

3636/SHRI MADHU LIMAYE :
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 417 on the 3rd November, 1966 and state :

(a) whether the penalty of Rs. 8,22,111/- imposed on Messrs. Aminchand Pyarelal for the assessment year 1959-60 has since been recovered; and

(b) if not, the reason therefor?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b) The collection of this amount has been stayed because the assessment on the basis of which this penalty was imposed has been set aside in appeal. Meanwhile the assessee filed a writ petition before the Calcutta High Court against completion of the reassessment and the High Court had issued a stay order. Action is being taken to move the High Court to vacate this stay order.

सरकारी कर्मचारियों को 'गोआ प्रतिभर
बत्ता' देना

3637/श्री मधु लिमये : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गोआ की मुक्ति के पश्चात् गोआ में केन्द्रीय सरकार तथा राज्य सरकार के कर्मचारियों को अपने भूख

वेतन का आठ प्रतिशत गोआ प्रतिकर भत्ता के रूप में मिल रहा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार किन सेवाओं के लिये तथा किन परिस्थितियों में कर्मचारियों को उनके मूल वेतन का आठ प्रतिशत दे रही है और किस शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत यह खर्च किया जा रहा है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि यह भत्ता 1 अक्टूबर, 1968 से बन्द किया जा रहा है;

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

(ङ) क्या सरकार की ओर से ऐसी कार्यवाही मूलभूत नियम 9(5) तथा भारत के वित्त विनियम भाग 1 के नियम 2 के प्रतिकूल है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई): (क) से (ग), जी हां। केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों और गोआ, दमन और दीव के केन्द्रीय वेतन-मान पाने वाले कर्मचारियों को वेतन के 8 प्रतिशत की दर से विशेष प्रतिपूर्ति भत्ता मंजूर किया गया था, जो न्यूनतम 7.50 रु० और अधिकतम 75 रु० प्रतिमास तक सीमित था। यह भत्ता, मुक्ति के बाद क्षेत्रों में फैली हुई कठिनाई और अस्थिर परिस्थितियों को दृष्टि में रख कर स्वीकार किया गया था और यह भत्ता उपर्युक्त दर पर 31 मार्च, 1967 तक दिया गया था। उसके बाद इस भत्ते को धीरे-धीरे बन्द किया जा रहा है और 1-10-1968 से यह मिलना पूरी तरह बन्द हो जायेगा। इस खर्च के खाते का शीर्ष का निर्णय, सम्बन्धित कर्मचारियों के वर्गीकरण तथा उनके विभागों के आधार पर किया जायेगा।

(घ) गोआ प्रतिपूर्ति भत्ता एक विशेष परिस्थिति में स्वीकार किया गया था, और उसे अनिश्चित काल तक जारी रखना उचित नहीं समझा गया, क्योंकि गोआ की परि-

स्थितियाँ स्थिर हो गई थीं और संघीय राज्य को इस मामले में शेष देश के समान स्तर पर लाना था।

(ङ) जी नहीं। मूलभूत नियम 9(5) और वित्तीय विनियम के नियम 2 में 'प्रतिपूर्ति भत्ते' की केवल परिभाषा दी हुई है।

**MISSING OF STEEL AND CEMENT FROM
RAMGANGA PROJECT SITE**

3638. SHRI JAGESHWAR YADAV : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that steel and cement worth several lakhs of rupees have been found missing from the multipurpose Ramganga project site in U.P.;

(b) whether there had been allegations that the missing steel and cement were either stolen or misappropriated by some of the project officials;

(c) whether the State Government have made any enquiry into these allegations;

(d) if so, the findings thereof; and

(e) the action taken thereon?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND
POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRA-
SAD) :** (a) The matter is still under investigation by the State Government.

(b) Yes.

(c) The enquiry is being made by the State Government of U.P.

(d) The final report in the matter is still awaited by them.

(e) Does not arise.

**IRRIGATION AND POWER NEEDS OF
HILL AREAS OF U.P.**

3639. SHRI JAGESHWAR YADAV : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether he had recently suggested that the Uttar Pradesh Government should assess the irrigation and power needs of the hill areas in the State and prepare a master plan for their development;

(b) whether any such plan is now being prepared by the State Government; and

(c) the kind of assistance the Central Government propose to give to the State Government for the implementation of such a master plan for the hill areas?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) During his recent visit to the hill areas in U.P. in June, 1968, the Union Minister of Irrigation and Power had suggested investigation of certain irrigation and power schemes in the area.

(b) The Uttar Pradesh Government have constituted a Committee to go into the question of assessment of irrigation needs of the districts of Nainital, Almora, Garhwal and Tehri Garhwal as also Chamoli, Uttarakashi and Pithoragarh districts. This Committee has not yet finalised its recommendations. The State Government have already included two power schemes for Hill Districts in their Power Plan, viz., Small Hydel Schemes and Uttarakhand Schemes with a provision of Rs. 17.00 lakhs and Rs. 30.00 lakhs respectively during 1968-69.

(c) The nature of assistance will be determined in the context of the Fourth Five Year Plan of the State Government and the pattern of assistance to be followed.

उत्तर प्रदेश के बिजली विभाग के विरुद्ध किसानों की शिकायतों के बारे में जांच

3640. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री 8 अप्रैल, 1968 के अतारंगिक प्रश्न संख्या 6664 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 3 अप्रैल तथा 31 दिसम्बर, 1967 के बीच की अवधि में सभी जिलों की शिकायतों की जिलावार संख्या के बारे में जानकारी न दी जाने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) 200 में से केवल 75 शिकायतों की ही जांच पूरी करने के क्या कारण हैं और शेष 125 शिकायतों के बारे में जांच कब तक पूरी हो जायेगी; और

(ग) इन 75 शिकायतों के मामले में आरोप सिद्ध न किये जा सकने के क्या कारण हैं और उन व्यक्तियों के नाम, पद-नाम तथा पते क्या हैं जिनके विरुद्ध शिकायतें मिली हैं ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) क्योंकि उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य विजली बोर्ड शिकायतों का जिलेवार ब्यौरा नहीं रख रहा था, इसलिये 8 अप्रैल, 1968 को अतारंगिक प्रश्न संख्या 6664 के उत्तर में तत्सम्बन्धी जानकारी न दी जा सकी ।

(ख) 75 शिकायतों की जांच पूरी की गई थी, क्योंकि ये शिकायतें इस किस्म की थीं कि जांच को शीघ्र पूरा करना संभव हो गया था । शेष 125 शिकायतों की जांच पूरी करने के लिये बोर्ड को लगभग 3 महीने लगने की सम्भावना है ।

(ग) इन 75 शिकायतों में लगाये गये आरोप साबित न हो सके, क्योंकि ये शिकायतें माधारण किस्म की थीं और इन की अभिपुष्टि नहीं की गई थी । अप्रैल से दिसम्बर, 1967 के दौरान प्राप्त शिकायतों का जिलेवार ब्यौरा विवरण में दिया जाता है, जो मभा-पटल पर रखा गया है । [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या एल० टी० 1699/68 ।]

उत्तर प्रदेश के कुछ जिलों में औद्योगिक बस्तियां

3641. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या समाज कल्याण मंत्री 6 मई, 1968 के तारंगिक प्रश्न संख्या 1662 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के हरिजन तथा समाज कल्याण विभाग द्वारा बदायूँ, बलिया, गाज़ीपुर, गोंडा और रायबरेली में औद्योगिक बस्तियों की स्थापना में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है;

(ख) इन पांचों बस्तियों की स्थापना पर कुल कितना धन खर्च होने की संभावना है; और

(ग) इनसे कितने हरिजनों को लाभ पहुंचने की संभावना है ?

समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (डा० श्रीमती फूलरेणु गुह): (क) बदायूं में औद्योगिक बस्ती पूरी हो चुकी है तथा उसमें काम हो रहा है; गाजीपुर और गोंडा में बस्तियां पूरी होने वाली हैं। बलिया तथा रायबरेली में अभी औद्योगिक बस्तियां बननी शुरू नहीं हुई हैं।

(ख) 15.00 लाख रुपये।

(ग) लगभग 700।

गोरखपुर के गांवों के निवासियों का पुनर्वास

3642. श्री मोलह प्रसाद : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री 6 मई, 1968 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 9624 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गोरखपुर के समीपवर्ती गांवों के निवासियों के पुनर्वास के सम्बन्ध में अपेक्षित जानकारी इस बीच राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त की जा चुकी है;

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

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

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

(ख) राप्ती, घाघरा और रोहिन नदियों द्वारा अपने मूल मार्ग में परिवर्तन कर लेने पर 30 गांवों की कुछ आबादी और भूमि तथा 90 गांवों की कुछ कृष्य भूमि अन्य गांवों में चली गई है। गीरा और कौमो नदियों के मार्गों में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ।

राज्य सरकार ने उन गांवों के निवासियों को भू-अर्जन कर के बसा दिया था जो बाढ़ों से बुरी तरह प्रभावित हुए थे। शेष व्यक्तियों को गांव सभा की भूमि पर अथवा उन की अपनी सुरक्षित भूमि पर बसा दिया गया।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

गोरखपुर में सरकारी उपक्रमों के कब्जे में भूमि

3643. श्री मोलह प्रसाद : क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा पूति मंत्री 29 अप्रैल, 1968 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 8764 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गोरखपुर में प्रत्येक सरकारी उपक्रम के कब्जे में जो भूमि है, क्या उसके बारे में इस बीच जानकारी एकत्रित की जा चुकी है;

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

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

निर्माण, आवास तथा पूति मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री कबाल सिंह) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) जैसा कि विवरण म दिया गया है, जो सभा-पटल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। बेखिये संख्या एल० टी०-1700/68]।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

NON-PROJECT LOAN

3644. SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large bulk of non-project loan has been coming to India from the International Development Association, the World Bank's soft loan affiliate;

(b) if so, whether the prospect of this loan is not bright, as replenishment of the

funds of the Association is held up because the U.S. Congress has deferred legislative authorization; and

(c) whether it is likely to effect adversely the total foreign exchange required for the Fourth Five Year Plan?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) In 1966-67 the International Development Association extended two non-project credits amounting to \$215 million out of total non-project assistance of \$900 million. No non-project loan was given by IDA in 1967-68.

(b) Although continued operations by IDA will depend upon replenishment of its funds, there has been an agreement in principle among the developed countries to provide special contributions to IDA upto an amount of \$1,200 million. According to current anticipation, this replenishment is expected to become effective later this year.

(c) This will have to be considered only if the replenishment of IDA does not take place even by the end of the year.

**STOP-GAP ARRANGEMENT TO DEFER
PAYMENT OF DEBT TO THE WORLD
BANK**

3645. SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the World Bank allowed India to make a stop-gap arrangement to defer-payment of debt to the Bank by allowing her to keep the re-paid debt in the Reserve Bank of India in order to avoid an actual outgo of foreign exchange;

(b) if so, whether this arrangement is likely to continue in future; and

(c) whether any other alternatives for having long-term arrangements for repayment of the World Bank debt are to be worked out in future?

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

The World Bank kept an amount of \$45 million as special deposit in the Reserve Bank of India during 1967-68. This sum was equivalent to principal repayments paid to the World Bank during 1967-68.

(b) and (c). The World Bank has agreed to give \$15 million as debt relief for 1967-68 and another \$15 million for 1968-69. The World Bank is also willing to consider its share of debt relief for 1969-70 along with other members of the Consortium.

As regards debt relief for 1967-68 amounting to \$15 million since the repayments had already been done by Government of India, the World Bank has refunded to the Government an equivalent amount out of the special deposits. For 1968-69, the World Bank has agreed to defer certain repayments of principal amounting in all to \$15 million for a period of ten years. Correspondingly the World Bank would withdraw during the current year \$15 million from its special deposits with the Reserve Bank of India.

**NON-PAYMENT OF DUES BY EX-M.Ps.
AND EX-MINISTERS**

3646. SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are suing some ex-Members of Parliament and ex-Ministers for non-realisation of arrears; and

(b) the number of ex-Members of Parliament and ex-Ministers who are in arrears and amounts due from them and the earliest year from which these have become due?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) Action under the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1958 for recovery of rental dues as arrears of land revenue has been initiated in 11 cases of ex-M.Ps.

(b) The number of ex-M.Ps. and ex-Ministers who are in arrears of rent and the amounts due from them at the end of 30th June, 1968 is indicated below :-

	No.	Amount (Rs.)
(i) Ex-M.Ps.	227	1,44,104.84
(ii) Ex-Ministers	7	5,676.69

The earliest case relates to the year 1949

उत्तर प्रदेश में कालागढ़ से बिजनौर
और मुरादाबाद तक नहर का मार्ग

3647. श्री प्रकाशश्री शास्त्री : क्या
सिंचाई और बिद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कालागढ़ से बिजनौर तथा
मुरादाबाद के कुछ भागों तक नहर के मार्ग
के बारे में निर्णय करने के बारे में उन्हें कोई
ज्ञापन-पत्र प्राप्त हुआ है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या
कार्यवाही की है;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि नदी की लम्बाई
कई मील बढ़ गई है, क्योंकि इस का रास्ता
सीधा नहीं है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या नदी का मार्ग
निर्धारित करने के बारे में पुनर्विचार किया
जा रहा है ?

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

(ख) इस मामले पर परियोजना अधि-
कारियों के साथ विचार विमर्श किया गया
है ।

(ग) जी, हां । अपनाये गये रेखांकन से
रामगंगा पोषक नाली की लम्बाई 51 मील
हो गई है । इस की अपेक्षा यदि सीधे रेखांकन
को अपनाया जाता तो इस की लम्बाई 39 मील
होती ।

(घ) राज्य सरकार ने सूचना दी है कि
स्वीकृत रेखांकन बहुत मितव्ययी है । फिर
भी परियोजना के इन्जीनियर से कहा गया है
कि इस मामले की फिर जांच करे ।

SMALLER SIZED CURRENCY NOTES

3648. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the
Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the
extent of economy obtained in the con-
sumption of paper after the introduction of
smaller sizes of Currency Notes and how
this economy compares with the economy
estimated before the introduction of smaller
sizes of Currency Notes?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER
AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI
MORARJI DESAI) : The economy in
the consumption of paper by the introduc-
tion of smaller sizes of Currency Notes
was 390 metric tonnes (approximately) for
the note production during 1967-68. This
was also the order of economy envisaged
earlier for this level of production.

INCOME-TAX ASSESSEES

3649. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister
of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of assesseees of the salaried
and non-salaried groups upto Rs. 3,000,
10,000, 15,000, 20,000, 25,000, 30,000
50,000, 70,000 and beyond that separately
and their assessment upto the 31st July,
1968; and

(b) the number of assesseees, and their
assessment upto the 31st July, 1968 of the
salaried and non-salaried groups referred
to in part (a) above under Hindu Undi-
vided Families?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER
AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI
MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). The
information regarding the number of asses-
seees in the various salaried and non-salaried
groups is not available. However, informa-
tion regarding the number of assessments
completed in the various ranges of income
during 1964-65 is available and the same
is given in the Annexure. Laid on the
Table of the House. [Placed in Library.
See No. LT-1701/68.]

ANTI-BIOTICS FACTORY AT RISHIKESH

3650. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR :
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND
CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the annual value of the imported
components of drugs manufactured in the
Anti-biotics Factory at Rishikesh;

(b) whether it is a fact that the compo-
nents are imported in spite of their avail-
ability in India; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND
CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL
WELFARE (SHRI RAGHURAMIAH) :
(a) The foreign exchange required for

the import of materials for the production of all the antibiotics included in the project report, is Rs. 87 lakhs.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकार द्वारा बनाये गये पूर्व-निर्मित मकान

3651. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन एवं नगर विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकार द्वारा अब तक कितने पूर्व-निर्मित फ्लैटों का निर्माण किया गया है;

(ख) अब तक ऐसे कितने फ्लैट बेचे गये हैं; और

(ग) शेष फ्लैट न बेचे जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) भीम नगरी (सफदरजंग आवास योजना खंड 'ग') में 88 पूर्व-निर्मित फ्लैटों का निर्माण पूरा हो चुका है तथा उस योजना में 208 पूर्व निर्मित फ्लैटों का निर्माण कार्य चल रहा है जिसके दिसम्बर, 1968 तक पूरा हो जाने की आशा है ।

(ख) 16 फ्लैट अलाट किये जा चुके हैं ।

(ग) मध्यम आय-वर्ग वाले लोगों को देने के लिये 72 पूर्व निर्मित फ्लैट विज्ञापित किये गये थे तथा इसके लिये आवेदन पत्र 8 मई से 6 जून, 1968 के भीतर मांगे गये थे । 34 आवेदन-पत्र प्राप्त हुए, जिनमें से सम्बन्धित अनुबन्धों और शर्तों के अनुसार अपेक्षित अग्रिम धन जमा न किये जाने के कारण, 3 आवेदन पत्रों को नामंजूर कर दिया गया । इन पूर्व निर्मित फ्लैटों के लिये जनता की मांग की समीक्षा करते हुए दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकारी ने निश्चय किया कि ये फ्लैट

लोगों को भाड़ा-खरीद आधार पर भी देने का प्रस्ताव किया जाये जिसमें कुल कीमत का 30% अलाटमेंट के समय ले लिया जाये तथा 70% कीमत 7 वर्षों में समान मासिक किश्तों में वसूल कर ली जाये । यह भी निश्चय किया गया कि यह भाड़ा-खरीद का प्रस्ताव उन लोगों से भी किया जाये जिन्होंने नगत भुगतान के आधार पर पहिले दिये गये विज्ञापन के अनुसार आवेदन किया था । अब तक प्राप्त आवेदन पत्रों की जांच की जा रही है और अलाटमेंट शीघ्र ही कर दिया जायेगा । शेष फ्लैटों को भी मध्यम आय-वर्ग के लोगों को भाड़ा-खरीद आधार पर देने के बारे में विज्ञापन किया जा रहा है ।

मैसर्स साराभाई कैमिकल्स लिमिटेड को दी गई विदेशी मुद्रा

3652. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत पांच वर्षों में मैसर्स साराभाई कैमिकल्स, करमचन्द प्रेमचन्द (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड को कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा दी गई और इस अवधि में कम्पनी ने कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा कमाई;

(ख) कम्पनी ने आयकर के रूप में केन्द्रीय सरकार को, कितनी राशि दी और कितनी राशि बकाया है और इस बकाया राशि को वसूल करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि कम्पनी ने आयकर से बचने के लिये विभिन्न नामों से बहुत-सी फर्म स्थापित की हैं, जब कि वास्तव में उनका मालिक एक व्यक्ति ही है; और

(घ) क्या इस विषय में सरकार एक गुप्त जांच कराने पर विचार कर रही है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है तथा सदन की भेज पर रख दी जायेगी ।

(ख) कर निर्धारण वर्ष 1963-64 से 1967-68 तक के लिये कम्पनी ने कर के रूप में कुल 321.4 लाख रुपये अदा किये हैं। कम्पनी की तरफ कोई रकम बकाया नहीं है। इसलिये बकाया वसूली की कार्यवाही करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) मैसर्स करमचन्द प्रेम चन्द (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड प्रमुख कम्पनी है तथा इसके माल बनाने वाले अनेक प्रभाग हैं। प्रमुख कम्पनी की आय में इन प्रभागों की भी आय शामिल है। इस कम्पनी द्वारा कर-अपवंचन किये जाने के बारे में कोई सूचना नहीं है।

(घ) ऊपर भाग (ग) में उल्लिखित स्थिति के कारण यह सवाल नहीं उठता।

उत्पादन शुल्क: उप-निरीक्षक राया

3653. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री 6 मई, 1968 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 9764 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जब दिल्ली और इलाहाबाद के उत्पादन शुल्क विभाग के कुछ अधिकारियों ने 20 जून, 1968 को मथुरा जिले में राया क्षेत्र का निरीक्षण किया था तो सदाचार समिति के अध्यक्ष, श्री बनारसी दास ने यह मांग की थी कि राया के उत्पादन शुल्क विभाग के उप-निरीक्षक द्वारा घूस ली जाने के बारे में उसके विरुद्ध लगाये गये आरोपों की तुरन्त जांच की जानी चाहिये;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो यदि सरकार द्वारा किसी समय जांच कराई गई है, तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) दिल्ली से निरीक्षण निदेशालय (सीमा शुल्क तथा केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क) का एक निरीक्षण अधिकारी तथा

उक्त निदेशालय के इलाहाबाद स्थित उत्तरी प्रादेशिक एकक का एक अन्य अधिकारी 20 जून, 1968 को, पूछताछ के सिलसिले में मथुरा गये। इन अधिकारियों से श्री बनारसी दास, अध्यक्ष, सदाचार समिति ने भेंट की तथा उन्हें एक शिकायत की नकल दी, जिसमें उपनिरीक्षक, राया के खिलाफ रिश्बत लिये जाने का आरोप था तथा इसकी तुरन्त जांच करने की प्रार्थना की।

(ख) निरीक्षण अधिकारियों ने कथित आरोपों की जांच की तथा अन्य गवाहों के अलावा कथित शिकायतकर्ता से भी पूछताछ की, किन्तु उसने इस तथ्य से इन्कार किया कि उसने कोई शिकायत लिखी थी। इस तरह शिकायत नकली नाम की निकली। फिर भी आरोपों की पूरी-पूरी जांच के लिये समाहर्ता, केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क, कानपुर से कहा गया। उसकी जांच से जाहिर हुआ कि आरोप साबित नहीं हुए।

उप निरीक्षक, राया के खिलाफ दूसरी शिकायत निरीक्षक निदेशालय (सीमाशुल्क तथा केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क) को प्राप्त हुई थी। यह भी नकली नाम से थी तथा इस बार भी समाहर्ता, केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क, कानपुर द्वारा कराये जाने पर पाया गया कि आरोप निराधार थे।

(ग) यह सवाल नहीं उठता।

डालमिया-जैन की कुछ कम्पनियों की ओर करों की बकाया राशि

3654. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री 25 मार्च, 1968 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 5014 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मैसर्स बेंनेट कोलमैन एण्ड कम्पनी लिमिटेड से 3.23 लाख रुपये, मैसर्स भारत निधि लिमिटेड से 28.29 लाख रुपये तथा साहू जैन लिमिटेड से 21.00 लाख रुपये

की बकाया राशि वसूल न की जाने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि यह बकाया राशि इन कम्पनियों से समय पर वसूल नहीं की जा रही है तथा गत दस वर्षों में भी इनके बिल्ट जांच पूरी नहीं हुई है, क्योंकि आयकर अधिकारियों की इन कम्पनियों से सांठ-गांठ है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इन मामलों की जांच करने के लिये पुराने आयकर अधिकारियों के स्थान पर नये आयकर अधिकारी नियुक्त किये हैं तथा ऐसे परिवर्तन कितनी बार किये गये हैं; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) में (घ) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी ।

जिला पौड़ी गढ़वाल में सरकारी अस्पताल

3655. श्री रामचरण : क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगर विकास मंत्री 15 अप्रैल, 1968 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 7070 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जिला पौड़ी गढ़वाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) में सरकारी अस्पतालों के सम्बन्ध में इस बीच राज्य सरकार से जानकारी प्राप्त कर ली गई है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो वह कब सभा-पटल पर रखी जायेगी; और

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

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ब० सु० मूर्ति) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) सूचना प्राप्त होने पर सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

(ग) राज्य सरकार से सूचना की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है ।

EXPORT OF NAPHTHA

3656. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the raw material naphtha, required for the development of petro-chemical industries, is being exported in large quantities instead of being utilized for developing the industries within the country;

(b) if so, the quantity, of naphtha, together with cost thereof exported year-wise and country-wise during the period from 1958 to 1967;

(c) whether adequate provision is being made in the Fourth Plan for development of the industry in view of its importance to the national economy; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : (a) and (b) Naphtha surplus to country's requirements is being exported since 1964. A statement showing country-wise export of naphtha is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1702/68].

(c) and (d) Government is fully alive to the importance of developing naphtha based chemical industries and currently a Working Group is formulating the programmes for the Fourth Plan to commence from 1-4-1969.

MALARIA IN TARAI DISTRICTS BORDERING NEPAL

3657. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the incidence of malaria, gastro-enteritis and small-pox has increased in the Tarai Districts bordering Nepal;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the measures taken to prevent spread of the diseases; and

(c) the total amount allocated for this purpose during the current year, district-wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) No, in so far as Malaria and small-pox are concerned. As for gastro-enteritis it is not a notifiable disease in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar and no figures are available.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The total amount allocated during the current financial year is shown in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1703/68*].

M/s. REMINGTON RAND OF INDIA (P) LTD.

3658. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of foreign exchange sanctioned to M/s. Remington Rand of India (P) Ltd., during the last five years;

(b) the amount of Income-tax assessed and realised from this firm during the period; and

(c) the amount of undisputed Income-tax due from it at present and the action to realise the same ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) The foreign exchange released to a firm or a group of companies takes different shapes such as import licences, for travel and attending business conferences abroad, for payment of royalty and technical fee, for remittance of profit and for various other purposes. Details of the foreign exchange sanctioned to various persons either by Government or by the Reserve Bank of India are not compiled firm-wise and it is not possible to furnish the required information. Particulars of import licences issued by the office of the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, New Delhi are being published in the "Weekly Bulletin of Industrial Licences and Import and Export Licences," a copy of which is furnished to the Parliament Library.

(b) and (c) The required information is being collected and a statement will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

M/s. GODREJ TYPEWRITERS

3659. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state .

(a) the amount of foreign exchange sanctioned to M/s. Godrej Typewriters during the last five years;

(b) the amount of Income-tax assessed and realised from this firm during that period; and

(c) the total amount of undisputed Income-tax due from it at present and the action taken to realise the same ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) The foreign exchange released to a firm or a group of companies takes different shapes such as import licences, for travel and attending business conferences abroad, for payment of royalty and technical fee, for remittance of profit and for various other purposes. Details of the foreign exchange sanctioned to various persons either by Government or by the Reserve Bank of India are not compiled firm-wise and it is not possible to furnish the required information. Particulars of import licences issued by the office of the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, New Delhi are being published in the "Weekly Bulletin of Industrial Licences and Import and Export Licences," a copy of which is furnished to the Parliament Library.

(b) and (c) The required information is being collected and a statement will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

CHAIRMAN OF OIL INDIA LIMITED

3660. SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the name of the person who has been appointed as the Chairman of the Oil India Limited; and

(b) his qualifications and experience ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHURAMAJAH) : (a) Shri Dev Kanta Borooah.

(b) Shri Borooah holds a degree in Law. He has also occupied several important positions e.g. (i) Member of Parliament from 1950 to 1957; (ii) Member of the Legislative Assembly from 1957 to 1967;

(iii) Minister of Education and Cooperation in the Government of Assam from 1962 to 1966; (iv) Chairman, India Refineries Limited (1960-62), (v) Member, Indian Railway Freight Structure Enquiry Commission; (vi) Member of the Indian delegation to the United Nations in 1954-55 and (vii) Leader of the Indian Cooperative delegation to the U.S.S.R., Czechoslovakia and West Germany.

RECEPTIONS HOSTED BY AN OFFICER OF
THE PLANNING COMMISSION

3661. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the statement laid on the Table on the 16th November, 1967 in pursuance of the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4015 on the 28th June, 1967 regarding receptions hosted by an officer of the Planning Commission and state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the senior officer who held the enquiry neither examined any witness nor sought any records in pursuance of the inquiry;

(b) whether the approval given to the guilty officer for the expenditure incurred was to violation of the prescribed rules in this regard;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of the enquiry made in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) The Senior Officer who inquired into this case had consulted the relevant records and the officers concerned.

(b) and (c) The reference to guilty officer is not understood. As indicated in the Statement laid on the Table of the House on 16th November, 1967 the officer acted in good faith and Government have accepted the findings of the Senior Officer who enquired into this case. The question of giving any formal approval has not arisen.

(d) The details of the enquiry have already been furnished in the statement laid on the Table of the House on 16th November, 1967.

WATER SUPPLY SCHEMES FOR HARYANA AND
PUNJAB

3662. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of schemes for the supply of drinking water sanctioned by the Central Government for Haryana and Punjab during the Third Five Year Plan Period;

(b) the details of the schemes; and

(c) the number of schemes which have been completed and those in hand and when they are likely to be completed ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) Under the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme the Central Government had approved, during the Third Five Year Plan period, 31 Urban Water Supply Schemes and 57 Rural Water Supply Schemes in Punjab and 23 Urban Water Supply Schemes and 49 Rural Water Supply Schemes in Haryana.

(b) and (c) The information is given in the Statements laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. L.T.—1704/68.*]

DRAWBACK ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

3663. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Drawback Enquiry Committee appointed to conduct a comprehensive review of legal, procedural and administrative aspects of the working of the Customs drawbacks and Central Excise rebates on exports have submitted its report;

(b) if so, the recommendations thereof; and

(c) the decisions taken by Government thereon ?

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

(b) A summary of the major recommendations made by the Committee is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. L.T.—1705/68.*]

(c) The report is under consideration of the Government.

STATUTORY CORPORATIONS FOR PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

3664. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Administrative Reforms Commission has recommended that statutory corporations should be set up in place of public enterprises now largely run under the Company Form of management;

(b) whether it has also been recommended by the Administrative Reforms Commission that all industrial and manufacturing concerns and other concerns in the field of air transport, shipping and hostels and tourism should be grouped into sector corporations; and

(c) if so, the decisions taken by Government thereon ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) The Administrative Reforms Commission had recommended in their Report on "Public Sector Undertakings" that the formation of statutory corporations should, in general, be adopted for Public Sector Projects in the industrial and manufacturing fields. The Commission had also recommended that promotional and development sectors should, as far as possible, be run as statutory corporations or departmental concerns. In the case of Undertakings, which are predominantly trading concerns or which are set up to improve and stabilise particular areas of business, and also where there is an element of private participation, the Commission had favoured the company form of management.

(b) The Administrative Reforms Commission also recommended grouping of certain important industrial and manufacturing concerns and also undertakings in the fields of air transport, shipping, hotel and tourism, etc. into sector corporations.

(c) Government have decided that for certain enterprises providing public utilities which are primarily intended to develop the basic infra-structure facilities, the statutory form of management may be preferable, while for other enterprises, in-

cluding those operating in the monopolistic field, where the commercial aspect is predominant, the present company form may allow more flexibility. Government have also decided that the recommendations of the Commission for the setting up of sector corporations need not be accepted in principle. Government, however, recognise, that in certain circumstances there might be advantages in having sector corporations and these cases will be considered on merits.

PETROCHEMICALS COMPLEX, GUJARAT

3665. SHRI R. K. AMIN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government considered the question of establishing a co-ordinating authority for the integrated development of Petro-chemical complex in Gujarat State ;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in the matter; and

(c) if not, how Government propose to expedite the development of petro-chemical complex in the Gujarat State ?

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

(a) Yes.

(b) The Government of India propose to set up a Petro-chemicals Corporation for this purpose.

(c) Does not arise.

DHAROI IRRIGATION PROJECT, GUJARAT

3666. SHRI R. K. AMIN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that work on Dharoi Irrigation project in Gujarat has been delayed because of lack of permission from the Central Government; and

(b) if so, the obstacles in the way of expediting the sanction of this project ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b) The Sabarmati Reservoir Project estimated to cost Rs. 15.25 crores was examined in the Central Water and

Power Commission and comments sent to the State Government in July, 1966. The revised proposals on the project at an estimated cost of Rs. 17.42 crores, involving changes in the scope and cost of the project, were received in December, 1967, and are in an advanced stage of examination.

SWITCH TRADE BETWEEN INDIA AND EAST EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

3667. SHRI R. K. AMIN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Directorate of Foreign Exchange Control has undertaken the investigation of some unscrupulous Indian exporters becoming instruments in promoting switch trade between India and East European countries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b) It is a fact that the Enforcement Directorate are investigating some cases of exports made by Indian exporters, where the goods were declared as for shipment to East European countries against rupee payment under the relevant Trade and Payments Agreements with such countries. Investigations made disclose that apparently the goods were destined for countries in convertible currency areas.

On the basis of investigations, adjudication proceedings were initiated by the Enforcement Directorate against some firms. These proceedings have, however, been stayed by the Calcutta High Court, on application by the parties. Investigations against some more firms are in progress. It will not be in public interest to disclose further details at this stage.

ASSISTANCE FOR INTRODUCTION OF PROHIBITION IN STATES

3668. SHRI R. K. AMIN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that he has said at Hyderabad that the Centre would make up half the loss sustained by the introduction of prohibition anew in any State;

(b) the reaction of the Finance Commission thereto; and

(c) the propriety of making such a statement pending the finalisation of the Report of the Finance Commission ?

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

(b) and (c) It was not necessary to refer this matter to the Finance Commission.

NAPHTHA CRACKER FOR DEVELOPMENT OF PETRO-CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES

3669. SHRI R. K. AMIN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Naphtha cracker is the basis for further development of petro-chemical Industries;

(b) if so, the arrangements which have been made to furnish full information regarding the development of Naphtha cracker to private sector, sufficiently in time so as to enable them to get ready to use this basic material; and

(c) if there is no arrangement at present, whether Government propose to evolve some in the near future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : (a) Petro-chemical Industries based on Olefins and Di-Olefins depend on Naphtha crackers. However, there are other chemical-based Petro-chemical Industries such as certain Aromatics, the development of which is not dependant on Naphtha cracker.

(b) Information on the development of Naphtha crackers and possible downstream units has been furnished to the Private sector and others concerned through the Press and other formal and informal committees and meetings.

(c) Does not arise.

राज्यों में रासायनिक कारखाने

3670. श्री नाथूराम आहिरवार : क्या पेट्रोलेियम और रसायन वंती यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना में किन राज्यों में सरकार का विचार रासायनिक कारखाना लगाने का है; और

(ख) ऐसे कारखानों की स्थापना के लिये प्राथमिकता निश्चित किस आधार पर की जायेगी ?

पेट्रोसियम और रसायन तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रघु रमैया) : (क) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में रासायनिक उद्योग के लक्ष्य और कार्यक्रमों को अभी अन्तिम रूप देना है। अतः इस अवस्था में विशेष स्कीमों, जो अगले पांच वर्षों के दौरान रासायनिक उद्योग में क्रियान्वित होनी हैं, के बारे में बताना संभव नहीं है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

NYLON PLANT

3671. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to stop the issue of further licences for the setting up of Nylon Plant in the private sector;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there is a proposal to set up a Nylon Plant in the public sector; and

(d) if so, when and where the same is likely to be located.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHURAMAIAH) : (a) Yes, except for expansion of existing units.

(b) A capacity of about 11,000 tonnes has been licensed and a further capacity of about 5,000 tonnes has been covered by issue of letters of intent to various private parties. At present caprolactam, the main raw material, is imported. The planned indigenous capacity for caprolactam available for nylon yarn production is likely to be close to 15,000 tonnes in 1971. Licensed capacity of Nylon units has naturally to be related to the anticipated indigenous production of caprolactam.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

QUALITY OF DRUGS MANUFACTURED AT THE ANTIBIOTICS FACTORY AT RISHIKESH

3672. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that tests have revealed that the quality of the drugs manufactured at the Antibiotics Factory of the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd., at Rishikesh, have not been found conforming to the Indian Pharmacopoeia

(b) if so, whether the tests were not conducted before starting the production of these drugs;

(c) the loss Government is likely to suffer on this accounts; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that due to the internal troubles, the Plant has not been able to achieve the stipulated targets ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHURAMAIAH) : (a) Initially there was some difficulty in the matter. But now the pharmacopoeial standards have been satisfied by the basic products namely sodium and procaine penicillin and streptomycin sulphate. There are however some problems regarding clarity and sterility in streptomycin sulphate and sterility in procaine penicillin. These are expected to be overcome shortly.

(b) Tests are to be conducted on the products actually available from the plant and these must proceed alongside production.

(c) In every complicated chemical plant, there are initial teething troubles. In a pharmaceutical manufacturing plant rigid specifications have to be fulfilled and this takes time to attain. The question of loss in the commissioning stage does not arise.

(d) No.

ESTATE DUTY

3673. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total revenue receipt from estate duty during the last year; and

(b) whether in view of negligible revenue from estate duty as compared to other

revenues on property, Government propose to abolish it ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) The total revenue receipt from Estate Duty during the financial year 1967-68 was Rs. 5,87,45,000.

(b) No Sir. Government do not propose to abolish estate duty as it is an important fiscal measure for reducing the existing inequalities in the distribution of wealth in the country. Moreover, the object of the levy is to assist the States towards financing their development Schemes.

BURDEN OF ESTATE DUTY ON THE PRODUCTION ETC. OF THE MADRAS FIRM AMALGAMATIONS

3674. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have examined the burden of Estate Duty on production, expansion and employment in the firm Amalgamations in Madras; and

(b) if so, the Estate Duty levied on this firm and to what extent there had been reduction in its Corporate and income taxes with the imposition of the Estate Duty ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). Amalgamations (P) Ltd., Madras is a company which was controlled by Shri S. Anantaramakrishnan in his life time. On his death on 18-4-1964 Amalgamations (P) Ltd. was treated as "accountable person" u/s. 19(1) (a) of the Estate Duty Act. 1953 in respect of the duty payable on the death of the deceased. The regular Estate Duty assessment of Shri Anantaramakrishnan has not so far been finalised. However, a provisional estate duty demand of Rs. 65,50,452.75 based on the value of estate as returned by the accountable person was raised and it has been fully paid.

The impact of the estate duty demand on the production, expansion and employment in this group of firms, as also its tax paying potential will be examined, when the final estate duty is determined and the method of its collection is decided upon.

उत्तर प्रदेश के बांदा जिले में नदियों के साथ-साथ बिजली की व्यवस्था

3675. श्री जगेश्वर यादव : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री बनाने यह की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के बांदा जिले की काणे, बांगे, पेसुन और घाघरा नदियों के किनारों के साथ साथ बिजली की व्यवस्था करने का विचार है ताकि उम जिले में सिंचाई सुविधायें प्रदान की जा सकें, नदियों के निकट-वर्ती क्षेत्रों में सिंचाई की जा सके तथा कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ाया जा सके; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो हम सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख). बांदा जिले में पयस्विनी नदी से सम्बद्ध बनकाट बिजली पम्प नहर स्कीम की कार्यनिष्पत्ति हो रही है। चौथी पंच वर्षीय योजना को अन्तिम रूप मिल जाने के पश्चात् यमुना नदी से सम्बद्ध औगासी बिजली पम्प नहर स्कीम और बघाई नदी से सम्बद्ध ओरा-बिजली पम्प नहर स्कीम समेत अन्य पम्प नहर स्कीमों को हाथ में लेने के प्रस्तावों पर विचार किया जाएगा।

PENSIONS

3676. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the figures for pensions granted to different categories of the Central Government employees in 1954 and 1968;

(b) whether Government have made any study of the "principle of parity" as understood in the U.K. in relation to pensions; and

(c) whether Government propose to review the position regarding pensions of the Central Government employees with a view to the several introduction of the "principle of parity"?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) The information is not readily available.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. In framing the pension rules, the Government of India is not guided by pension rules of any foreign Government.

INSURANCE OF CIRCUS ARTISTS

3677. **SHRI M. L. SONDHI :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received a representation from the Indian Circus Federation regarding amendment of the Indian Insurance Act;

(b) the practice in other countries of the world regarding insurance of circus artists; and

(c) whether any steps are proposed to be taken by Government to enable Indian Circus artists to obtain benefit of insurance?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (c). Yes, Sir. A Memorandum requesting that the L.I.C. should change its present practice and grant life insurance cover to Circus Artists was received from Indian Circus Federation early this month and is receiving attention. The Insurance Act itself does not prohibit grant of insurance cover to any particular category of persons.

(b) In foreign countries, Insurance companies generally offer life insurance to circus employees on individual basis on payment of extra premium (which is often very heavy) to cover the occupational hazards.

OFF-SHORE PLATFORMS IN GULF OF CAMBAY

3678. **SHRI M. L. SONDHI :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether designs for off-shore platforms in the Gulf of Cambay were promised by the Institute for off-shore oil exploration at Baku;

(b) whether the work on the construction of platforms has been held up with serious corrosion on account of lack of technological know-how; and
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(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to obtain technical know-how from alternative source ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : (a) No, Sir. However, the Soviet Government has offered to assist in this matter.

(b) No, Sir. No construction work on the platform has been undertaken so far.

(c) Does not arise; the matter is now under discussion with the U.S.S.R. authorities.

OFF-SHORE DRILLING IN CAMBAY REGION

3679. **SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :**
SHRI B. N. SHASTRI :
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :

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

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has planned to go ahead on its own for launching off-shore drilling for oil in the Gulf of Cambay region;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the facilities afforded to the Oil and Natural Gas Commission to take up this scheme; and

(c) the estimated expenditure involved in undertaking this drilling operation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : (a) Yes, Sir, in the shallower areas of the Gulf.

(b) As a first step, the Commission will drill on its own on an off-shore structure from the Aliabet East Island. The Commission is busy with the preliminaries in this direction and expects to begin actual drilling operations in the first half of 1969. The next steps will be decided depending on the results of this initial measure. The Commission possesses the authority and facilities necessary to undertake this work, but Government will give necessary help and encouragement.

(c) The total expenditure involved in the projected drilling operations will depend on their eventual size; nothing can be said about the matter at this stage.

SUPPLY OF CRUDE OIL FROM LAKWA REGION TO GAUHATI REFINERY

3680. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the crude oil supply from Lakwa region to Gauhati refinery has increased after the commissioning of the Lakwa-Moran pipeline; and

(b) if so, how the present supply compares with that of the last year's ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : (a) The actual supply of Lakwa crude to Gauhati refinery has not yet started. This will commence after the tankage at Moran is filled with crude and related transportation arrangements are completed.

(b) There was no supply of crude from the Lakwa region last year.

GOLD AND FOREIGN CURRENCY SEIZED FROM AN AIR HOSTESS

3681. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that gold and foreign currency were seized from an Air Hostess by the Customs Authorities at Santa Cruz airport recently;

(b) if so, the Airlines to which the air hostess belonged;

(c) the value of the gold and foreign currency seized;

(d) action taken by Government in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) to (c). On the 20th July, 1968, 232 grams of gold valued approximately Rs. 2,000 at the international rate, and 191 sterling pounds, 8 U.S. dollars and 100 Iranian Rials of the approximate aggregate value of Rs. 3,500, were seized at Santa Cruz airport from an air hostess of the Middle East Airlines.

(d) The air hostess was prosecuted. She was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 16,000 by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay. The case was also departmentally adjudicated and the offending goods were confiscated absolutely and a personal penalty of Rs. 500 was also imposed on her. The personal penalty has been paid.

माधव अनाथाश्रम, ग्वालियर को वित्तीय सहायता

3682. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या माधव अनाथाश्रम, ग्वालियर को वित्तीय सहायता देने के लिये सरकार से प्रार्थना की गई है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इस समय यह संस्था भारी वित्तीय संकट का सामना कर रही है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो ऐसी संस्था को समाज सेवा कार्य करने देने के लिये केन्द्रीय अथवा राज्य सरकार ने आवश्यक वित्तीय सहायता देने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मंत्री [डा० श्रीमती फूलरेणु गुह] : (क) माधव अनाथाश्रम, ग्वालियर को वित्तीय सहायता देने के लिये केन्द्रीय समाज कल्याण बोर्ड से प्रार्थना की गई है।

(ख) इस विषय पर सरकार के पास कोई सूचना नहीं है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

INCOME-TAX REVENUE FROM SAMBALPUR RANGE OF ORISSA CIRCLE

3683. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Income-tax revenue has fallen substantially in Sambalpur range of Orissa Circle in 1967-68; and

(b) if so, the extent of fall of revenue as compared to the previous year and the reasons therefor ?

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

INCOME-TAX OFFICES IN ORISSA

3684. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Income-tax Offices at Balasore, Jharsuguda and Dhenkanal in Orissa have been opened; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and when they are likely to be opened ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the Commissioners of Income-tax and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is received.

मोदी नगर में अवैध शराब बरामद होना

3685. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मई तथा जून, 1968 में मोदीनगर में ट्यूबों में भरी हुई लगभग एक हजार बोतल अवैध शराब पकड़ी गई थी;

(ख) बरामद की गई अवैध शराब कितने मूल्य की थी; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में कितने व्यक्ति पकड़े गये हैं तथा उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मंत्री [डा० श्रीमती फूलरेणु गुहा] : (क) मोदीनगर पुलिस स्टेशन के क्षेत्राधिकार में जून, 1968 में 13-1/2 बोतल अवैध शराब पकड़ी गई थी।

(ख) 80 रुपए (लगभग)।

(ग) दो व्यक्ति पकड़े गए थे तथा दो मामलों की जांच की जा रही है।

CUSTOMS DUTY ON SODIUM NITRATE

3686. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether 60 per cent customs duty has been imposed on Sodium Nitrate for industrial use this year;

(b) whether the State Trading Corporation has fixed the price of a tonne of sodium nitrate for industrial use at Rs. 1370 this year as against Rs. 339 in 1965-66;

(c) whether Government are aware that this abnormal rise in prices of sodium nitrate will lead to closure of factories of nitric acid and its products;

(d) whether Government propose to revise decision and reduce the customs duty on it and direct the State Trading Corporation to fix less price for sodium nitrate; and

(e) if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). Nitrate of soda when imported in a form indicative of its use for manurial purposes was and continues to be free of duty under item 35(1) of the First Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, 1934; other types of Nitrate of soda were and continue to be assessable under item 28 of the said Schedule, as chemicals not otherwise specified, on which the effective rate of duty was 50% *ad valorem* prior to 1-3-1968 and 60% *ad valorem* from 1-3-1968 onwards.

The price of Rs. 339 per tonne fixed by the State Trading Corporation during 1965-66 was in respect of naturally occurring Chilean sodium nitrate. This used to be imported in a form indicative of its use for manurial purposes and was, therefore, free of duty.

The sodium nitrate imported by the State Trading Corporation recently was synthetic sodium nitrate of technical grade. Not being in a form indicative of its use for manurial purposes, it is assessed under item 28 at 60% *ad valorem*. The price fixed for this type of sodium nitrate by the State Trading Corporation is Rs. 1295 per tonne.

(c) to (e). The Acid & Chemical Manufacture s' Association Limited, Calcutta, has represented against the high cost of sodium nitrate to be used by the units in the Small Scale and Cottage Industries Sector. The representation was received on the 10th July, 1968 and the matter is being examined in consultation with the Ministries concerned.

श्री नरेश मुनश्चुनवाला एण्ड ब्रदर्स, बम्बई

3687. श्री ओंकार सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्रा 8 अगस्त, 1968 के आरांकित प्रश्न संख्या 6698 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बम्बई के नरेश मुनश्चुनवाला एण्ड ब्रदर्स द्वारा लिये गये ऋण के बारे में जांच रही जांच इस बीच पूरी हो चुकी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके ब्योरा क्या है ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं तथा इसके कब तक पूरा होने की संभावना है ; और

(घ) इस मामले को जांच कितने अधिकारों कर रहे हैं तथा क्या इस जांच को शाघ्र पूरी करने के लिये और अधिकारी नियुक्त करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

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

(ख) सवाल ही नहीं उठता ।

(ग) ऋणों की प्रामाणिकता के बारे में जांच पड़ताल करने में आम तौर पर समय लगता है । इस मामले की जांच पड़तालों को यथा संभव शीघ्र पूरा करने की पूरी कोशिश की जा रही है ।

(घ) मामलों के इन समूह के बारे में एक आयकर अधिकारी जांच कर रहा है और इस अभिप्राय के लिए अतिरिक्त अधिकारी नियुक्त करने का विचार नहीं है ।

**श्री रामजीलाल झुनझुनवाला, बम्बई
का आयकर निर्धारण**

3688. श्री ओंकार सिंह :

श्री जी० ब० सिंह :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ संसद् सदस्यों ने सरकार को एक ज्ञापनपत्र दिया है जिसमें कहा गया है कि बम्बई में एक आयकर अधिकारी को पत्नी श्री रामजीलाल झुनझुनवाला द्वारा चलाये जा रहे शाम निरंजन श्री राम कालेज, घाटकोपुर में, अधिक वेतन वाले एक पद पर काम कर रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस ज्ञापनपत्र में लगाये गये अन्य आरोपों का ब्योरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि आयकर विभाग श्री रामजीलाल झुनझुनवाला के विरुद्ध आयकर संबंधी अनेक मामलों को जांच कर रहा है ;

(घ) क्या सरकार को अपनी जांच में कठिनाई उत्पन्न होने की आशंका है ; और

(ङ) संसद् सदस्यों द्वारा दिये गये ज्ञापनपत्र पर इस बीच सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी बेसाई) : (क) जी, हां । दो संसद् सदस्यों से दो पत्र प्राप्त हुए थे जिनमें एक समान बातें लिखी थीं । इन पत्रों में आयकर अधिकारी को पत्नी को मिलने वाला वेतन 600 रु० प्रति मास बताया गया था ।

(ख) इन पत्रों में दोषारोपण किये गये थे कि सम्बन्धित उद्योगपति तथा व्यापारी उसका स्थानान्तरण रोकने की कोशिश कर रहे थे और उक्त अधिकारी की पत्नी, कालेज के प्रबन्ध से सम्बन्धित निर्धारितियों के पक्ष में उस पर प्रभाव डाल रही थी ।

(ग) जी, हां।

(घ) जी, नहीं।

(ङ) इस मामले में पूछताछ से प्रकट हुआ कि आरोपों में सचाई नहीं थी। अधिकारी की पत्नी लेक्चरर के पद पर काम करने की योग्यता रखती थी और केवल सर्वसामान्य वेतन ही पा रही थी। अधिकारी का स्थानान्तरण सामान्य क्रम में किया जा रहा है। जिन सदस्यों ने पत्र लिखे थे उन दोनों का उत्तर भेज दिया गया है।

मैसर्स रामजीलाल झुनझुनवाला की कम्पनियों

3689. श्री ओंकार सिंह :

श्री जि० व० सिंह :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि श्री रामजी लाल झुनझुनवाला को तथा उनके द्वारा नियंत्रित सब कम्पनियों और फर्मों इत्यादि के बारे में जांच की जा रही है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि जांच आयकर विभाग के केन्द्रीय अनुभाग से भिन्न आयकर विभाग के किसी अन्य अनुभाग के आयकर अधिकारी को सौंपी गई है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार जांच कार्य केन्द्रीय अनुभाग को सौंपने का है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो कब और यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

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

(ख) जी, हां।

(ग) और (ङ). यह व्यवहार्य नहीं है कि जांच पड़ताल के सभी मामले केन्द्रीय (आयकर मण्डलों को भेज दिये जाएं)। इस समय बम्बई में केन्द्रीय मण्डलों के अधिकारी अधिक महत्वपूर्ण मामलों में व्यस्त हैं।

(घ) जी, नहीं।

INCOME-TAX ASSESSMENT OF COMPANIES IN ANDAMAN AND CAR NICOBAR ISLANDS

3690. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7142 on the 15th April, 1968 and state :

(a) whether assessments of Jadwat Trading Co., have since been completed for 1964-65, 1965-66 and 1966-67 and of Car Nicobar Trading Co. and Nancowrie Trading Co. for 1966-67;

(b) if so, the amount of tax assessed in each assessment;

(c) whether information in respect of M/s. R. Akoojee Jadwai and Co. has since been collected;

(d) the amount of tax assessed on M/s. R. Akoojee Jadwat and Co. for each of the latest five years for which their assessments have been finalised; and

(e) the assessments against which all the above assesseees have filed appeals and the amount actually paid by them against such assessments as well as assessments against which no appeal is preferred by them ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER & MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI (MORARJI DESAI) : (a) to (c). A statement showing the assessments completed, the tax levied whether tax has been paid and whether any appeal has been filed against the assessments in the four cases is given in the annexure laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. L.T.—1706/68].

CENTRAL ASSISTANCE TO STATES FOR FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAMME

3691. SHRI J. B. SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the amount of financial assistance proposed to be given by the Central Government to each State Government separately for family planning purposes during the financial year 1968-69 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR) : A Statement showing the tentative allocations

intimated to State Governments for family planning programme for 1968-69 is enclosed.

Statement

ALLOCATION TO STATES FOR 1968-69

Name of the State	Rupees in lakhs
1. Andhra Pradesh	242-00
2. Assam	40-00
3. Bihar	158-00
4. Gujarat	180-00
5. Haryana	70-00
6. Jammu & Kashmir	31-00
7. Kerala	130-00
8. Madhya Pradesh	244-00
9. Madras	158-00
10. Maharashtra	290-00
11. Mysore	160-00
12. Orissa	138-00
13. Punjab	95-00
14. Rajasthan	155-00
15. Uttar Pradesh	319-00
16. West Bengal	205-00
TOTAL	2,615-00

FERTILIZER PLANT IN CEYLON

3692. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Ceylon have invited tenders to set up a Fertilizer Plant in Ceylon;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to be one of the tenderers;

(c) whether Government propose to be an independent tenderer or with some foreign collaboration; and

(d) if so, the country envisaged for collaboration and the nature of collaboration ?

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

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

श्री चिरंजीलाल गोयन्का

3693. श्री शिवपूजन शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 1966 में एडवांस इन्शोरेंस कम्पनी के मालिक, श्री चिरंजीलाल गोयन्का के घर से 82 किलोग्राम सोना बरामद किया गया था, जिसके परिणाम-स्वरूप उनके विरुद्ध वारंट जारी किये गये थे;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि एडवांस इन्शोरेंस का मालिक गिरफ्तारी से बचने के लिये नई दिल्ली के रंजीत होटल में ठहरा था और इस बात का होटल के रजिस्ट्रारों से सत्यापन किया जा सकता है;

(ग) क्या कुछ संसद-सदस्यों ने इस मामले के बारे में उन्हें कोई पत्र लिखे हैं और यदि हां, तो इन सदस्यों के नाम क्या हैं, तथा ऐसे पत्रों की संख्या कितनी है; और

(घ) यदि उक्त भाग (क) और (ख) का उत्तर सकारात्मक है, तो क्या सरकार ने इस बारे में पुनः जांच की है और यदि हां; तो उसका व्योरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री भोरारजी बेसाई) : (क) एडवांस इन्शोरेंस कम्पनी के निदेशक श्री चिरंजीलाल गोयन्का के यहां से 6/7 दिसम्बर, 1965 को ऐसा लगभग 86 किलोग्राम शुद्ध सोना बरामद किया गया जिसके बारे में घोषणा नहीं की गई थी। यह बरामदगी आयकर अधिकारियों द्वारा आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 132 के अधीन जारी किये गये प्राधिकार वारंट के अन्तर्गत की गई। बाद में 9 दिसम्बर, 1965 को केन्द्रीय उत्पादन-शुल्क तथा सीमाशुल्क अधिकारियों ने भारत रक्षा (स्वर्ण-नियंत्रण) नियमों के अधीन कार्यवाही के लिए इस सोने को अपने अधिकार में ले लिया क्योंकि यह सोना उक्त नियमों के नियम 126-1 की अपेक्षा अनुसार घोषित नहीं किया गया था।

(ख) उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार श्री चिरंजीलाल गोयंका रणजीत होटल में नहीं ठहरे।

श्री चिरंजीलाल गोयंका को 8 जुलाई, 1966 को गिरफ्तार किया गया था और 1 लाख रुपये के निजी मुचलके पर तथा इतनी ही रकम की दो जमानतों पर उन्हें रिहा कर दिया गया था।

(ग) जहाँ तक पता लगाना संभव हो सका है, संसद के किसी सदस्य से इस सम्बन्ध में कोई पत्र प्राप्त हुआ नहीं लगता।

(घ) इस मामले में स्वर्ण नियंत्रण नियमों के उल्लंघन के लिए न्याय-निर्णय की विभागीय कार्यवाही पूरी हो चुकी है, किन्तु सर्वोच्च न्यायालय में चल रही अपील के कारण न्याय-निर्णय आदेश जारी नहीं किया गया है। सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने आदेश दिया था कि जब तक श्री चिरंजीलाल गोयंका की अपील का सर्वोच्च न्यायालय द्वारा फैसला नहीं किया जाय तब तक (न्याय निर्णय के) अंतिम आदेश जारी नहीं किये जायें।

DISCOVERY OF NEW METHOD OF MANUFACTURING PENICILLIN

3694. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the discovery made by Prof. Ajay Kumar Bose of New Jersey for a new method of manufacturing penicillin which could eventually avoid allergies resulting from the drug;

(b) whether Government propose to invite Prof. Bose to visit India and share technical details of his discovery with the Indian technologists and scientists; and

(c) whether Government propose to manufacture penicillin according to the new process ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM & CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE

(SHRI RAGHURAMAIAH) : (a) to (c). On the 10th July 1968, *Amrit Bazar Patrika*, Calcutta published a news-item that Dr. Ajay K. Bose, Professor of Chemistry at Stevens Institute of Technology had described in a research paper presented by him at the Fifth International Symposium on the Chemistry of Natural Products held in London a new form of Penicillin he is supposed to have synthesized. According to Dr. Bose, production of the penicillin synthesized by him does not depend in any way upon micro-organisms.

The drug is still in an experimental stage and its activity and therapeutic efficacy are still to be established. The question of inviting Dr. Bose or entering into an arrangement with him for the manufacture of his penicillin would appear to be premature at this stage.

DAMPNESS IN BUNGALOWS IN NEW DELHI

3695. SHRI ONKAR LAL BOHRA : Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons of dampness in the bungalows situated between the Willingdon Hospital and the Parliament House, New Delhi; and

(b) the steps, if any proposed to be taken to remove the same ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) The dampness in these bungalows is due to abnormal rise in sub-soil water level and also because no damp-proof course was provided in these houses at the time of construction.

(b) In view of the huge cost involved in the provision of damp-proof course to Government houses in New Delhi, it has not been possible to undertake such a work as a general measure. In a few bungalows, where dampness had risen to a high level, damp-proof course had, however, been provided.

With a view to bringing down the general sub-soil water level in New Delhi, on the basis of the recommendations of an *Ad-Hoc* Committee set up by Government in September, 1953, 303 shallow tube-wells have been

instilled in New Delhi to pump out sub. soil water and throw it into the underground drainage system. It has been reported that the scheme has so far been partially successful.

GROUP HOUSING SCHEME IN DELHI

3696. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Group Housing Scheme has been finally approved by Government to ease the housing problem in Delhi as announced by him in his press conference held on the 30th June, 1968;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) how much time it will take to implement the Scheme ; and

(d) whether any applications for registration under the Group Housing Scheme in Delhi have so far been received by Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) No.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

LICENCE FOR A CASTIC SODA AND ALLIED PRODUCTS FACTORY

3697. SHRI B. SHANKARANAND :
SHRI S. A. AGADI :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Mysore have applied through the Industrial Corporation for licence for establishing a caustic soda and allied products manufacturing factory with foreign collaboration;

(b) if so, since when this matter is pending with Government and the reasons if any for its delay;

(c) whether there are any proposals for setting up similar factories in other places and if so, the locations thereof; and

(d) the demand of caustic soda at present in the Country ?

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

(b) Since June, 1967. It has been decided that consideration of the application may wait till the targets for caustic soda for the Fourth Plan are finalised.

(c) Yes. The Madhya Pradesh Audyogik Vikas Nigam (State Industrial Development Corporation) propose to set up a caustic soda/chlorine plant at a suitable location in that State, and the Travancore Cochin Chemicals Ltd., a State Government Undertaking, have applied for an industrial licence for effecting substantial expansion to their existing plant at Alwaye from 100 tonnes/day to 200 tonnes/day.

(d) 304,000 Tonnes per annum.

YOGIC EXERCISE INSTITUTIONS

3698. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Yogic Exercise Institutions which are engaged in the research of yogic therapy;

(b) the names of diseases for which these yogic exercises have been found to be useful; and

(c) the amount of grant which has been given to such institutions, their names and the amounts given to each one of them during the years 1965-66, 1966-67 and 1967-68 and proposed to be given in 1968-69?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) According to the information available, eight institutions are engaged in research on yogic therapy.

(b) Yogic therapy is claimed to be useful in diseases like high blood pressure, epilepsy, diabetes, chronic bronchitis, bronchial asthma and gastric disorders.

(c) No grants have been sanctioned to these institutions during the years 1965-66, 1966-67 and 1967-68 for conducting research in yogic therapy. Provis exists for

grants to yogic institutions also in the bulk grant for Indigenous Systems of Medicine including Homoeopathy for 1968-69, the quantum of grants depending on the merits of each case.

मैसर्स ओरियेन्टल टिम्बर ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड का अंशधारी

3699. श्री टी० पी० शाह : क्या वित्त मंत्री 8 अप्रैल, 1968 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 6702 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ऐसी अन्य फर्मों और कम्पनियों के नाम क्या हैं जिनमें मैसर्स ओरियेन्टल टिम्बर ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन (पी० लिमिटेड) के एक अंशधारी, श्रीमती गुमुम देवी, के अंश हैं; और

(ख) उन फर्मों और कम्पनियों ने गत दो वर्षों में सरकार को कितना आय-कर दिया तथा उन पर कितना आय-कर लगाया गया ?

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) और (ख). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी ।

मैसर्स ओरियेन्टल टिम्बर ट्रेडिंग कम्पनी का अंशधारी

3700. श्री टी० पी० शाह : क्या वित्त मंत्री 8 अप्रैल, 1968 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 6702 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) श्री बाबूलाल झुनझुनवाला के, जो मैसर्स ओरियेन्टल टिम्बर ट्रेडिंग कम्पनी के एक अंशधारी हैं, अन्य किन-किन फर्मों तथा कम्पनियों में हिस्से हैं;

(ख) पिछले पांच वर्षों में सरकार ने उन फर्मों तथा कम्पनियों पर कितना आय-कर निर्धारित किया; और

(ग) उन फर्मों तथा कम्पनियों के नाम क्या हैं और वे कहाँ-कहाँ हैं ?

उपप्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) से (ग). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी ।

मैसर्स ओरियेन्टल ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन (पी०) लिमिटेड के अंशधारी

3701. श्री टी० पी० शाह : क्या वित्त मंत्री 8 अप्रैल, 1968 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 6702 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) श्रीमती गीता देवी बनवारी लाल के, जो मैसर्स ओरियेन्टल टिम्बर ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन के अंशधारी हैं, अन्य किन-किन फर्मों तथा कम्पनियों में हिस्से हैं; और

(ख) पिछले पांच वर्षों में उन फर्मों तथा कम्पनियों ने सरकार को कितना आय-कर दिया और ये फर्म तथा कम्पनियाँ कहाँ-कहाँ हैं ?

उपप्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) और (ख). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी ।

WEARING OF UNIFORMS BY STAFF OF CENTRAL EXCISE AND CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, DELHI

3702. SHRI LATAFAT ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government servants in the Central Excise and Customs Department at Delhi do not wear their uniforms; and

(b) if so, the amount spent on uniforms annually ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER & MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) There is no reason to believe that Government servants in the Central Excise & Customs Department at Delhi who are either provided with uniforms by the Government or draw uniform allowance from the Government, are not

wearing the prescribed uniforms on any duty which necessitates the wearing of such uniforms.

(b) Does not arise in view of reply to part (a) above.

मैसर्स ओरियेंटल टिम्बर ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड का अंशधारी

3703. श्री टी० पी० शाह : क्या वित्त मंत्री 8 अप्रैल, 1968 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 6702 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अन्य फर्मों और कम्पनियों के नाम क्या हैं जिनमें श्रीमती चन्द्रकला देवी पन्नालाल के हिस्से हैं, जो कि मैसर्स ओरिएंटल टिम्बर ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड की अंशधारी हैं;

(ख) पिछले पांच वर्षों में उन फर्मों और कम्पनियों द्वारा सरकार को कितना आयकर दिया गया तथा उसी अवधि में उन पर कितना आय कर लगाया गया था; और

(ग) उनसे आय कर की कितनी राशि वसूल करनी वकाया है ?

उपप्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) से (ग). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सदन की मेज पर रख दी जाएगी।

PRINTING PRESSES FOR TEXT BOOKS

3704. SHRI DEVEN SEN : Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a post of Project Officer (Printing) in the pay scale of Rs. 1,000-1,400 was created in 1962 for setting up three printing presses for text books;

(b) whether any of these presses has been set up so far;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the entire machinery and technical know-how are to be provided by West Germany;

(d) whether it is also a fact that some technical officers of Printing and Stationary Department was sent to West Germany for training;

(e) the reasons for continuing to have post of a Project Officers carrying high salary if the scheme has not as yet materialised; and

(f) the prospects of materialising at an early date ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) to (e). Yes, the post of Project Officer in the scale of Rs. 1100-1400 was created in 1962 but it was not exclusively for the setting up of three text book printing presses. The Project Officer was also to handle other major schemes of the Department planned for the expansion of printing capacity. None of the text book presses has been set up so far mainly because of delay in the signing of an Indo-German agreement covering the project. The other schemes have, however, made and are making satisfactory progress. The post of Project Officer has thus been serving a useful purpose for which it was created.

(c) No. While the main reproduction, printing and binding machinery is to be received as a gift from the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, India will provide all the supplementary equipment which is available indigenously. The Federal Republic of Germany will send technicians for an initial period of two years for each of the three presses. Indian technicians will be associated with these German technicians and will ultimately replace them.

(d) Yes.

(f) The three Text Book Presses are expected to be set up in phases by 1970-71.

EXPEDITIOUS PAYMENT OF CLAIMS OF HIGH OFFICIAL, BY A.G.C.R.

3705. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Accountant General, Central Revenues, New Delhi has issued a circular to the staff to show more promptness and courtesy in dealing with claims of high officials and dignitaries and that they should not be treated "in routine fashion"; and

(b) the persons who are considered to be the high officials and dignitaries in terms of this circular ?

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

(b). Additional Secretaries, Secretaries, Ambassadors, Judges of the Supreme Court and High Court, Members and Chairmen of Special Committees or Commissions and Members of the Council of Minister were mentioned in the circular by way of illustration.

GOVERNMENT MEDICAL STORES, MADRAS

3706. SHRI G. KUCHELAR : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to close down the Government Medical Stores at Madras;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there is any proposal to improve the supplies of medicines to the State and Central Dispensaries;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Government are aware that the Medical Stores at Madras is unable to supply the medicines on the indents preferred by the hospitals and rural dispensaries; and

(f) if so, the action taken to remove the difficulties in the supply ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The working of the Medical Store depots is constantly watched with a view to improving the supply of medical stores to the indentors. Recently, the number of items on rate contracts has been increased in order to ensure prompt supply.

(e) and (f). The Medical Store Depot., Madras has not been able to meet the demands of the indentors fully. The number of items on rate contracts is being increased in order to remove the difficulties in the supply.

EMPLOYEES WITH ANNUAL INCOME OVER Rs. 36,000 PER ANNUM

3707. SHRI K. K. NAYAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of individuals in India having an annual income over Rs. 36,000 per annum;

(b) the number of Government employees among them;

(c) the number among them who are employees of the Public Sector undertakings; and

(d) the number among them who are foreign nationals ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Statistics are maintained regarding assessee in various categories with incomes above Rs. 30,000, Rs. 40,000 and so on. According to the latest break-up available, which is for the year ended 31st March, 1965, the number of individuals, having an annual income of over Rs. 30,000 is 34,022.

(b) to (d). This classification is not maintained. Collection of the same from individual files will take considerable time.

SUPERANNUATED OFFICIALS WORKING IN THE DENTAL COUNCIL OF INDIA

3708. SHRI LAKHAN LAL KAPOOR : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are any superannuated officers working in the Dental Council of India and if so, whether their appointments have been approved by the Ministry as required under section 8(d) of the Dentists Act, 1948; and

(b) if not, the action proposed to be taken by Government to retire those high salaried officers who are continuing in service beyond 60 years of age ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) and (b). There is one superannuated officer in the Dental Council of India, namely,

the Secretary. Under regulation 52 of the Dental Council of India Regulations, the Council itself has the power to grant extension beyond the age of superannuation in this post.

OFFICERS GOING ABROAD ON STUDY LEAVE

3709. SHRI LAKHAN LAL KAPOOR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a Government Officer going on study leave abroad on the basis of selection by the Ministry of Education is not given any allowance viz. the city compensatory allowance, dearness allowance, house rent etc.

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government are aware that this rule if any, causes undue hardship to the family of the Officers; and

(d) if so, whether the necessary amendment to such a rule is contemplated ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) No allowance of any kind, other than study allowance or travelling allowance where specifically sanctioned, is admissible to a Government servant in respect of the period of study leave.

(b) to (d). During study leave abroad Government officers are allowed leave salary equal to half average pay/half pay in addition to study allowance where admissible and they can also be permitted to receive scholarships and stipends and accept part-time employment. Besides, this leave is not debited to the officers' leave account. No further concession in the shape of compensatory allowance during study leave is therefore, justified.

OPENING OF MEDICAL COLLEGES FOR GIRLS

3710. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that adequate number of girl students do not come forward for medical profession because of their shyness towards the study of this delicate subject wherein a naked body and its various

organs are to be discussed and explained in the presence of male teachers and male students;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there is only one medical college in the country, located in Delhi, which is exclusively meant for girl students and is manned by lady staff; and

(c) whether, in view of the acute shortage of lady doctors in the country, Government have considered the feasibility of opening more Medical colleges having lady staff, at least one in each State, exclusively for the girl students ?

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

(b) At present the Lady Hardinge Medical College New Delhi is the only Medical College in the country exclusively meant for women students. The college is manned by both male and female teachers.

(c) No.

RESERVATION FOR GIRL STUDENTS IN MEDICAL COLLEGES

3711. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered the question of reservation of adequate number of seats for girl students in the Medical colleges where there is no such reservation and increase the quota of reserved seats for girl students where there is inadequate reservation and also grant of liberal scholarships for loans to attract more and more girl students towards medical profession. and

(b) if so, the result thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) The Central Government had advised the State Government in 1964 to arrange for an increased number of medical admissions for women students. 500 stipends are available to women students under the Family Planning Programme. In addition 80 Under-Graduate Scholarships and 10 Post Graduate

Scholarships are available from the Countess of Dufferin Fund.

(b) As a matter of broad observation, women have been entering medical colleges in increasing numbers. The exact figures are not readily available.

MALE AND FEMALE DOCTORS IN INDIA

3712. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of male and female doctors in each State and Union Territory;

(b) The ratio between the male population and male doctors as also between the female population and female doctors in each State/Union Territory; and

(c) the number of Government hospitals, if any in each State with lady doctors ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected from States and Union Territories and will be placed on the Table of Sabha in due course.

SHORTAGE OF LADY DOCTORS IN INDIA

3713. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Maternity Centres/Hospitals with maternity wards where male doctors are serving the pregnant;

(b) whether Government are aware of the acute shortage of lady doctors in the country particularly in view of the existance of a large population of women folk including the orthodox ones, who prefer to go without medical aid than to show their pulse or any part of their body to male doctors for treatment;

(c) whether Government are also aware that in the absence of lady doctors, millions of pregnant women give delivery without any medical care or with the assistance of illiterate and untrained nurses thus endangering their own lives and those of the children; and

(d) if so, the steps Government have taken and propose to take to make more lady doctors available in the country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) The information is not readily available and the time and labour required to collect it will not be commensurate with the result.

(b) and (c). Yes.

(d) The shortage of lady doctors is a part of the general shortage of doctors in the country. With a view to providing adequate medical facilities, specially in the rural areas, and improving the doctor-population ratio, as recommended by the Health Survey and Planning Committee, the number of Medical Colleges has been increased from 30 at the beginning of the First Five Year Plan to 91 at present. 2424 seats have also been added to the existing Medical Colleges under the Emergency Expansion Scheme. These measures have increased the admission capacity of Medical Colleges from 2,500 to over 11,000 and have correspondingly increased the opportunities for women to take up medical education.

The Central Government have also instituted 500 scholarships under the Family Planning Programme exclusively for women students undergoing medical training. Besides, 90 scholarships are also available under the Countess of Dufferin Fund for women medical students.

The State Governments have also been taking steps to induce medical graduates (including women) to serve in rural areas. These measures *inter alia* include liberalisation of the terms and conditions of service, provision of residential accommodation, grant of non-practising allowance, extension of re-employment of retired medical officers, etc. The measures vary from State to State depending upon the local conditions and practicability of such steps.

This is, however, a long term matter and may take considerable time to find an adequate solution.

PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE AT JODA, ORISSA

3714. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :
SHRI D. AMAT :
SHRI MAHANDRA MANJHI :
SHRI G. C. NAIK :

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

(a) whether Government are aware that for want of building space necessary provisions have not yet been made for treatment of in-door patients at the primary health centre opened last year at Joda in the State of Orissa out of iron ore cess funds.

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal for converting the primary health centre into a central hospital with a provision for 100 beds and necessary staff quarters; and

(c) if so, when ?

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

PAPER ON "NATIONAL INTEGRATION AND THE SCHEDULED CASTES AND TRIBES"

3715. SHRI SIDDAYYA : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes read a paper on "National Intergration and the Scheduled Castes and Tribes" at the conference of the National Integration Council at Srinagar recently.

(b) whether he has opposed the representation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the Selection Boards on the ground that it would be on communal basis and "a concession to communalism";

(c) whether he has suggested that higher education should be limited to one or two percentage of the population of the country and also indirectly opposed the reservation of 12½ per cent and 5 per cent of posts for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively in Government services; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government there to ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE [DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA]: (a) to (d). No such paper was read. However, as a member of the National Integration Council, the Commissioner took part in the discussions of the Council and spoke extempore. A record of his speech is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T.—1707/68].

Taken in the overall context of national integration and the anxiety of the Commissioner to focus attention on the basic problems of the majority of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in rural areas who have not yet attained higher education, the inferences in parts (b) and (c) of the question do not appear to be borne out by the record.

FREE EDUCATION FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES

3716. SHRI SIDDAYYA : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has recommended in his sixteenth Report not to give completely free education to the Scheduled Tribes; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE [DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA] : (a) Perhaps the honourable member is referring to his interpretation of the observations in chapter 12 of the report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for 1966-67, which relate to special sample studies on the educational problems of NEFA. Taken in the proper context, it does not appear that the Commissioner has made any general statement of the type indicated.

(b) Does not arise.

नई दिल्ली में नार्थ एवेन्यू और साउथ एवेन्यू में नीकर क्वार्टरों का आबंटन

3717. श्री शिव पूजन शास्त्री : क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्री 22 अप्रैल, 1968 के अतारकित प्रश्न संख्या 8118 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) नौकर-क्वार्टरों में रहने वाले केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग के चौकीदारों तथा मालियों के वर्तमान कृत्य क्या हैं; और

(ख) क्या अन्य मंत्रालयों तथा विभागों में इसी तरह से दिन और रात का काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों को क्वार्टरों के आवंटन में कोई प्राथमिकता दी जाती है ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री इरुबाल सिंह) : (क) सर्वेंट क्वार्टरों में रहने वाले केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग के चौकीदारों की ड्यूटी है—सरकारी स्टोरों की उचित रूप से निगरानी रखना। उन्हें पारी में चौबीस घंटे ड्यूटी पर रहना होता है। केवल एक माली है जिसे सर्वेंट क्वार्टर नं० 113, साउथ एवेन्यू आवंटित किया गया है। उसकी सामान्य ड्यूटी के अतिरिक्त उसकी सेवाओं का प्रायः उपयोग एमरजेंसी के लिए किया जाता है, जो कि असाधारण समय पर हो सकती है जैसे कि नार्थ तथा साउथ एवेन्यू में नल का टपकना, आंधी आदि के कारण पेड़ों का नुकसान आदि।

(ख) अन्य मंत्रालयों/विभागों में इस प्रकार की ड्यूटी करने वालों को सामान्य पूल निवास स्थान वास के आवंटन के मामले में कोई तरजीह नहीं दी जाती तथा अपनी प्राथमिकता की तारीख के अनुसार उन्हें अपनी बारी की प्रतीक्षा करनी होती है।

DELHI BENGALI HINDU HOUSING CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, TAGORE PARK, DELHI

3718. SHRI J. N. HAZARIKA : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the housing colony under the name of Delhi Bengali Hindu Housing Co-operative Society, Tagore Park, Delhi has not been provided with water sewerage and electricity, although representations have been made to the Delhi Development Authority and other concerned authorities by the members/allottees of the Society time and again since 1966 when its development was com-

pleted and duly approved of by respective authorities;

(b) if so, whether any steps have been taken to provide those basic amenities to this colony; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

ADDITIONS AND ALTERATIONS IN A RESIDENTIAL FLAT OF NEW DELHI MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE OCCUPIED BY THEIR FINANCIAL ADVISER

3719. SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any additions and alterations have been carried out in the Government allotted residential flat occupied by the Financial Adviser of the New Delhi Municipal Committee;

(b) whether the expenses incurred on this account have been met by Government or by the New Delhi Municipal Committee; and

(c) the total amount involved on these additions and alterations ?

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

ADDITIONS AND ALTERATIONS IN PRIVATELY RUN SAROJINI NAGAR SCHOOL, NEW DELHI

3720. SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a member of the New Delhi Municipal Committee has made unauthorised additions and alterations in the School run by him in the Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi; and

(b) if so, what additions and alterations have been made and the action taken by the Municipal Committee in the matter ?

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

SHORTAGE OF NURSES IN GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS

3721. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a general shortage of Nurses in the Government hospitals throughout the country;

(b) if so, whether this is due to unfavourable service conditions in those establishments;

(c) whether Government have made an assessment about the present strength vis-a-vis actual requirements of nurses in those hospitals and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether any steps are contemplated to improve the present set up and conditions in the hospitals in order to attract more candidates to this profession ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) to (d). 45,000 nurses were available in the country at the end of III Plan, which gave a nurse: beds ratio of 1 : 10. Approximately, 5,000 nurses qualify every year with the existing facilities and in the IV Plan it is proposed to train 8,000 additional nurses. By the end of IV Plan (1974), a total of 93,000 nurses would be available which would improve the nurse : beds ratio to the desired norm i.e. 1 : 5.

Steps are being taken to reduce the working hours of nurses, to provide accommodation and to give gazetted status to certain categories of nursing personnel. It is also proposed to reduce the work load of nurses by creating more posts.

AIR CUSTOMS POOL STAFF AT DELHI, BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA

3722. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that staff who work in the Air customs Pool posted in Delhi are paid compensatory allowance during earned leave, while the same is denied to staff at Bombay and Calcutta;

(b) whether it is also a fact that some members of the staff who have been reverted to their parent departments have been given travelling allowance while some of them have not been given travelling allowance; and

(c) if so, the reason therefor ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) As the orders regarding the grant of compensatory allowance during absence on earned leave were not being uniformly interpreted at the various ports, orders have since been issued clarifying the correct position permitting the grant of compensatory allowance during earned leave.

(b) Orders were issued in May 1968 permitting the grant of Travelling Allowance to the persons who are being reverted from the Air Customs Pool to their parent departments.

(c) Does not arise in view of the position explained above.

PALAI BANK

3723. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) why the Official Liquidator of the defunct Palai Bank has made no payments to the depositors this year;

(b) the ratio of payments so far to the dues of the depositors and of the shareholders;

(c) whether there is any prospect of interest being paid on the dues;

(d) whether the Reserve Bank of India propose to assume responsibility for payments which are beyond the resources of the Bank, at least by retrospective application of the deposit insurance scheme considering

that the Reserve Bank had located one of its own officers at the Palai Bank; and

(e) if not, the action which Government have taken against the Reserve Bank official on deputation and against all other officers who allowed the Bank to defraud its shareholders and depositors?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) The realisations from the remaining assets of the bank had not been adequate for the declaration of a further dividend during the current year.

(b) 65.2 per cent of the total deposit liabilities have been paid off. Payments to shareholders against their share capital can be made only after the deposit and other liabilities have been paid in full.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) No, Sir. The retrospective application of the Deposit Insurance Corporation Act is not permissible under the relevant statute.

(e) The Reserve Bank had only an observer in the Palai Central Bank for some time and no action is called for against him. On a misfeasance application made by the Official Liquidator against some of the directors, the auditors and other officers of the bank, the High Court of Kerala has passed decrees for a total amount of Rs. 2.84 crores, against which the respondents have filed appeals. The appeals have not yet come up for hearing.

SPECIALISTS IN THE NEW GENERAL HOSPITAL LAMPHELPAAT, MANIPUR

3724. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Manipur have approached the Centre for the appointment of some more specialists in the New General Hospital at Lamphelapat;

(b) whether it is proposed to create specialists posts for Eye and ENT diseases in the General Hospital, Manipur; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

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proposal for more specialists posts under the Government of Manipur was received. The Government of Manipur was informed that the question of having more specialists would be reviewed as soon as the financial position improves.

(b) No.

(c) There are already two posts in General Duty Officers Grade I of the Central Health Service earmarked for Eye and E.N.T. Work.

WATER SUPPLY PROJECT IN MANIPUR

3725. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount sanctioned by the Centre for the Water Supply Project in the Union territory of Manipur and the amount so far spent on the project;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Water Supply Project was taken up by the P.W.D. Manipur with the assistance of the Central P.W.D.; and

(c) if so, the progress made in setting up this project ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) The Government of India have approved Imphal Water Supply Scheme Phase I estimated to cost Rs. 72.23 lakhs (Revised) and Phase II relating to Improvement to the Distribution System of Imphal Town estimated to cost Rs. 52.52 lakhs.

(b) Yes.

(c) For Phase I an amount of Rs. 70.05 lakhs and for Phase II Rs. 50.56 lakhs have so far been spent. The works are expected to be ready by March, 1969.

LAMPHELPAAT GENERAL HOSPITAL, MANIPUR

3726. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of Central aid given for constructing the Lamphelapat General Hospital of Manipur and for equipping the Hospital with instruments and other accessories;

(b) the list of the equipments purchased for the Hospital and the amount spent thereon;

(c) the names of the firms from whom the equipment were purchased and whether the said firms are in the list of Central Government approved firms; and

(d) if so, the names of the Government approved firms from whom such equipments are to be purchased ?

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

ASSISTANCE FOR AUGMENTING POWER SUPPLY IN MANIPUR

3727. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Manipur have asked for any Central aid during the current year for augmenting their power supply and meet their requirements in the State for domestic use and other purposes;

(b) if so, the quantum thereof; and

(c) whether the Central Government have agreed to meet their demand in full and, if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (c). Manipur is a Union Territory with a Legislature. The entire expenditure on account of the capital outlay is provided in its budget with the approval of the Central Government and an equivalent amount is advanced to the Union Territory as loan by the Central Government. There is a provision of Rs. 16.5 lakhs in the budget for 1968-69 for power augmentation schemes including bulk purchase of power from Assam and for the Loktak HE Scheme.

EMPLOYEES OF ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE AT JAIPUR AND BHUBANESWAR

3728. SHRI DHULESHWAR MEENA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of employees of all categories in the Accountant General's Office at Jaipur and Bhubaneswar at present,

(b) the number of scheduled tribes and scheduled castes among them; and

(c) the number out of them who have not yet been confirmed and reasons thereof ?

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

EMPLOYEES OF THE OFFICES OF ACCOUNTANT GENERAL AT JAIPUR AND BHUBANESWAR

3729. SHRI DHULESHWAR MEENA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of employees of the offices of the Accountants General at Jaipur and Bhubaneswar who were sent abroad on deputation during the last three years; and

(b) the details thereof with foreign exchange spent thereon ?

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

CENTRAL ASSISTANCE TO ORISSA AND RAJASTHAN

3730. SHRI DHULESHWAR MEENA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a shortfall in the Central assistance given in 1967-68 to the States of Rajasthan and Orissa; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to release the proposed amount ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). The Central assistance to which the Governments of Rajasthan and Orissa are entitled on the basis of the figures of anticipated expenditure reported by them on State Plan schemes in 1967-68 has already been paid to them.

HOGENAKKAL HYDRO-ELECTRIC SCHEME, MADRAS

3731. SHRI NANJA GOWDER : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a detailed report on the Hogenakkal Hydro-Electric scheme with two dam power houses with installed capacity of 600 M.W. and 200 M.W. respectively estimated to cost Rs. 5,550 lakhs was sent to the Central Water and Power Commission in December, 1964 by the Government of Madras;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Central Water and Power Commission has not examined the report so far;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the latest stage of the scheme ?

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

(b) to (d). Following the inter-state discussions held in May 1966, the Madras State Electricity Board is preparing a revised scheme report.

PAUDIAR-PUNNAMPUZA HYDRO-ELECTRIC SCHEME

3732. SHRI NANJA GOWDER : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Paudiar Punnampuzha Hydro-Electric Scheme in the Nilgiri District has been technically cleared by the Central Water and Power Commission and accepted by the Technical Advisory Committee of Planning Commission;

(b) whether it is also a fact that formal orders of the Planning Commission sanctioning the scheme have not yet been issued;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether the implementation of the scheme would be expedited ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The report on Paudiar-Punnampuzha Hydro-electric Project was examined in the Central Water & Power Commission and was put up for consideration of the Advisory Committee on Irrigation, Flood Control and Power Projects at its meeting held on 5th December, 1966. The scheme was found acceptable by the Committee for an estimated cost of Rs. 15.25 crores. The scheme has not been approved so far as the State Plans for 1967-68 and 1968-69 could not accommodate the scheme because of constraint of financial resources.

NADUVATTAM DIVERSION SCHEME, MADRAS

3733. SHRI NANJA GOWDER : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Naduvattam Diversion scheme, the estimated cost of which is Rs. 72 lakhs only and proposed as one of the schemes for implementation during the Fourth Plan period, is pending final sanction by Central Government;

(b) whether it is also a fact that at least authorisation of advance action during the current year is being sought by the Government of Madras; and

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

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The matter is under consideration in consultation with the Planning Commission.

KADAMPONAI HYDRO-ELECTRIC SCHEME, MADRAS

3734. SHRI NANJA GOWDER : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the detailed report on the Kadampunai Hydro-electric Scheme (Coimbatore District) which was sent to the Central Water and Power Commission by the Government of Madras in 1965 is still being examined; and

(b) if so, when a final decision is expected to be taken ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). The project report has been examined by the Central Water and Power Commission and is under correspondence with the State Electricity Board. After technical scrutiny, the Central Water and Power Commission have advised the Madras State Electricity Board to modify the scope of the project so as to increase the installed capacity from 35 MW to 100 MW. A final decision will be taken on receipt of the reply of the State Electricity Board.

HYDRO-ELECTRIC PROJECTS OF MADRAS

3735. SHRI NANJA GOWDER : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that almost all the Hydro-electric Project in Madras State have been completed and a large number of experienced engineers, technical workmen and skilled labourers are being thrown out of employment;

(b) whether Government are also aware that heavy construction equipment and machinery costing a few crores of rupees is also lying idle which would be a national loss; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to consider the desirability of taking up for execution immediately at least a few of the Hydro-electric Projects, e.g. the Pandiyar-Punnampuzha scheme, Naduvalliam Diversion scheme, the Kadamparai Hydro-electric Scheme and the Cholathipuzha Hydro-electric Scheme ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDEHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) The Perambikulam-Aliyar and the Kodayar Hydro-electric Schemes are still under execution. A large nuclear power station is also being set up at Kalpakam. There is, therefore, scope for the deployment of experienced engineers, technicians and labourers from completed projects to those which are picking up momentum.

(b) The Madras Government have so far declared to the Central Water and

Power Commission details of surplus equipment worth Rs. 41,000 only.

(c) The question of taking up the execution of Paniyar-Punnampuzha, Naduvattam Diversion, Kadamparai and Cholathipuzha Schemes is under consideration.

चोरी छिपे लाये गये सामान का मूल्य

3736. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री बृज भूषण साल :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय उत्पादन-शुल्क विभाग तथा सीमा शुल्क अधिकारियों द्वारा बम्बई, कलकत्ता मद्रास, विहार तथा गोआ, दमन और दीव में जनवरी, 1968 से लेकर आज तक चोरी छिपे लाया गया कुल कितने मूल्य का सामान पकड़ा गया;

(ख) कुल कितने मूल्य का सांता तथा अन्य सामान पकड़ा गया; और

(ग) क्या चोरी छिपे लाये गये सामान को पकड़ने वाले अधिकारियों तथा अन्य कर्मचारियों को, कोई पुरस्कार दिया गया है ?

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) और (ख). सांता तथा तस्कार-आयात को गई अन्य वस्तुएं बम्बई, कलकत्ता, मद्रास और बिहार में केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क विभाग तथा सीमा शुल्क अधिकारियों द्वारा पकड़ी गई उनके मूल्य का ब्यौरा विवरण पत्र में दिया गया है। जो सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। बेल्जिये संख्या एल० टी०-1708/68]। गोआ, दमन और ड्यू के सम्बन्ध में सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी।

(ग) अधिकारियों तथा अन्य कर्मचारियों को पुरस्कार न्याय निर्णय की कार्यवाहियां पूरी हो जाने के बाद ही दिये जाते हैं।

मद्रास में पकड़ी गई सोने की छड़ें

3737. श्री टी० पी० शाह :

श्री ब्रज भूषण लाल :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सीमा-शुल्क अधिकारियों ने जुलाई, 1968 के दूसरे पखवाड़े में मद्रास में एक मकान पर छापा मारा था और सोने की कुछ ऐसी छड़ें पकड़ी गई थीं, जिन पर विदेशी चिन्ह अंकित थे;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितने मूल्य का सोना पकड़ा गया था तथा इस सम्बन्ध में कितने व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया तथा उनके विरुद्ध अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ग) पकड़ी गई छड़ों पर किस देश के चिह्न अंकित थे ?

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

(ख) स्विस् मार्का का सोना बरामद किया गया जिसका अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय दर पर मूल्य लगभग 1.48 लाख रुपया होता है। तीन व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये और उन्हें अदालती हिरासत में रखा गया। आगे जांच-पड़ताल अभी चल रही है।

GRANT-IN-AID TO DHANARAJIRAJI HOSPITAL TRUST, SHOLAPUR

3738. SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the grant-in aid for basic Nursing Course for 1967-68 to be given to Dhanarajgiraji Hospital Trust, Sholapur has not been paid so far; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and action being taken in regard thereto ?

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

(b) Funds provided under the scheme for making payment for grant-in-aid to the Private/Voluntary institutions for imparting training in nursing during 1967-68 were not adequate. Such grants are now to be sanctioned by the State Governments concerned.

INDIAN DRUGS AND PHARMACEUTICALS LTD. RISHIKESH

3739. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Rishikesh had announced that injectable of sterile penicillin would be available in June, 1967;

(b) if so, the reasons for their non-availability so far;

(c) whether there are any differences between Indian and Russian techniques; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to solve this difficulty ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House in due course.

REHABILITATION FINANCE ADMINISTRATION

3740. SHRI M. SUDARSANAM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of the bad and doubtful debts advanced by the Rehabilitation Finance Administration at present; and

(b) the reasons for the same ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : Out of Rs. 11.22 crores advanced by the erstwhile Rehabilitation Finance Administration, a sum of about Rs. 10.35 crores, inclusive of interest, has been recovered and a sum of Rs. 3.57 crores, inclusive of interest, is still outstanding from the loanees. Loans which

are bad and doubtful are being weeded out and in that process an amount of Rs. 1.81 crores, inclusive of interest, has been written-off so far.

(b) Most of the cases of bad and doubtful debts relate to loans advanced to the displaced persons from East Pakistan. The loans had to be advanced in many cases from the rehabilitation point of view, waiving normal commercial standards of insistence upon full security for the loans advanced so that the relief reached them when it was most needed. Since most of the loans had been given to small businessmen and persons engaged in professions, they could not adequately establish themselves in big cities like Calcutta and run the business or profession successfully. In addition natural calamities like floods and civil disturbances affecting displaced persons settled particularly in Assam State added to the difficulties of the loanees in repaying the loans.

INCLUSION OF AN ADVISER TO THE INDIAN DELEGATION TO INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

3741. **SHRI RABI RAY** : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Shri Kantilal Morarji Desai was at any time during the last 5 years appointed adviser to the Indian Delegation to the International Monetary Fund;

(b) if so, when ;

(c) whether he was given diplomatic passport in his capacity as Private Secretary to the Minister or as adviser to the international Monetary Fund or both ;

(d) the qualifications of Shri Kantilal Desai's for his being appointed adviser to the Indian Delegation ; and

(e) whether he had access to official papers or files in either or both capacities and if so, to what type of papers and files ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (e). Shri Kantilal Desai accompanied me on my tour abroad between 6th September and 5th October, 1967. He was given a diplomatic passport as admissible to a member of the family

accompanying a high dignitary. While I attended the Annual Meetings of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and International Monetary Fund as India's Governor on these two bodies, Shri Kantilal Desai was given an Adviser's badge to permit him entry to the precincts of the Conference Hall and to enable him to attend social functions organised in connection with the meetings. The description as an Adviser is a technicality for just this limited purpose. He had no access to official papers or files.

BUSINESS CONNECTIONS OF SHRI KANTILAL MORARJI DESAI

3742. **SHRI RABI RAY** : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) when Shri Kantilal Morarji Desai became his Private Secretary ;

(b) whether Shri Kantilal Morarji Desai, a Director of Trade Wings (P) Ltd., was connected with it in any way any time between the day on which he became Private Secretary and the 1st May, 1968 ;

(c) if so, for what period ; and

(d) the payment or allowances or any other remuneration he received from the Trade Wings during the above period ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Shri Kantilal Desai has not been appointed as Private Secretary to Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister. He has, however, been assisting him in his non-official work.

(b) and (c). He continues to be Director of Trade Wings (P) Ltd.

(d) He does not receive any payment or allowances or any other remuneration from Trade Wings (P) Ltd. except Director's nominal fee when he attends Board meetings.

BUSINESS CONNECTIONS OF SHRI KANTILAL MORARJI DESAI

3743. **SHRI RABI RAY** : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) when exactly Shri Kantilal Morarji Desai became his Private Secretary ;

(b) whether Shri Kantilal Desai, a Director of the Vibgyor concern, which manufactures paints and colours, was in any way connected with it at any time between the

day on which he became the Private Secretary; and the 1st May, 1968 ;

(c) if so, for what period; and

(d) the payment or allowances or any other remuneration he received from the Vibgyor concern during this period ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Shri Kantilal Desai has not been appointed as Private Secretary to Finance Minister. He has, however, been assisting him in his non-official work since June, 1964.

(b) and (c). He resigned as Director of Vibgyor Ltd. on 25-8-1964.

(d) Does not arise.

BUSINESS CONNECTIONS OF SHRI KANTILAL MORARJI DESAI

3744. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) when exactly did Shri Kantilal Morarji Desai become his Private Secretary ;

(b) whether Shri Kanti Desai, a Director of the Thackers concern (Publishers) was in any way connected with it at any time between the day on which he became the Private Secretary and the 1st May, 1968 ;

(c) if so, for what period;

(d) the payment or allowances or any other remuneration he received from the Thackers concern during this period ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Shri Kantilal Desai has not been appointed as Private Secretary to Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister. He has, however, been assisting him in his non-official work since June, 1964.

(b) and (c). He was Chairman of Thacker and Co. Ltd., Bombay but resigned on 31-1-1967.

(d) He has not received any payment or allowances or any other remuneration from Thacker & Co. Ltd., except Director's nominal fees.

CENTRAL SECRETARIAT SERVICE OFFICERS ON DEPUTATION TO A.I.I.M.S., NEW DELHI

3745. SHRI ISHAQ SAMBHALI : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Officers of the Central Secretariat Service at present on deputation to the All India Medical Institute, New Delhi and the number out of them who had been there for the last about 10 years or so ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the tenure of the present deputationists is being extended and they are being retained even beyond the age of 58 years; and

(c) if so, the reasons for granting them extension of Service or giving them re-employment even after their superannuation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY: (a) Only one Officer of the Central Secretariat Service is working on deputation at the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi. He is on deputation since 1st June, 1957.

(b) No such proposal has been received by Government.

(c) Does not arise in view of (b).

CUSTOM DUTY ON SODIUM NITRATE

3746. SHRI J. H. PATEL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to State :

(a) whether it is a fact that a 60 per cent custom duty has been imposed on Sodium Nitrate for the first time;

(b) the price of Sodium Nitrate in the international market and the share of profit of the State Trading Corporation and the Revenue Department from this import; and

(c) the reasons for importing Sodium Nitrate from the rupee currency area at much higher price instead of from Chile through M/s. Rallis India Ltd., who hold international agency for Sodium Nitrate ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WEL-

FARE (SHRI RAGHURAMAIAH) : (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

MANUFACTURE OF SODIUM NITRATE BY THE FERTILIZER CORPORATION OF INDIA

3747. SHRI J. H. PATEL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. can manufacture Sodium Nitrate indigenously in the country at par with the imported price ;

(b) the actual production cost of synthetic Nitric Acid 50/53 per cent and whether its cost was increased to Rupees 655/- as against Rupees 450/- approximately, per tonne in the year 1966 ; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that quite a large quantity of Sodium Sulphate was imported during the year 1967-68 for the paper industry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHURAMAIAH) : (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

P.M.'s VISIT TO CHANDRAPURA POWER STATION

3749. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the actual expenditure incurred by Government and other organisations in connection with the Prime Minister's visit to Chandrapura on the 7th July, 1968 for switching on the third generator of the Chandrapura Power Station of the Damodar Valley Corporation ;

(b) the expenditure incurred on the security arrangements ; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the representatives of the Press were not allowed to go to Bokaro or Chandrapura Railway Station to cover the Prime Minister's arrival ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND

POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

M/s. ADVANCED INSURANCE CO. LTD.

3750. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any complaint about withdrawal of Rs. 25,000 in the names of four members of the staff of Advanced Insurance Co. Ltd. on the 30th March, 1968 ;

(b) if so, the exact nature of the complaint ;

(c) whether any inquiries have been made into the complaint ; and

(d) if not, why ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE, (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) to (d). Enquiries are being made about it and the information will be laid on the Table of the House.

L.I.C. 'OWN YOUR HOUSE' SCHEME

3751. SHRI GEROGUE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number and amount of loans sanctioned by the Life Insurance Corporation to its policy holders under the 'Own Your House' Scheme ;

(b) the maximum and the minimum amounts of loan sanctioned ;

(c) whether an assessment has been made of the working of the scheme ; and

(d) if so, the findings thereof ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) 4,491 loans amounting to Rs. 12.72 crores have been sanctioned since inception of the Scheme to 30-6-1968.

(b) Maximum : Rs. 1 lakh.

Minimum : Rs. 7,500/-

(c) and (d). The Scheme has evoked good response.

FERTILIZER PROJECT IN MANGALORE

3752. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND
CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the fertilizers project in
Mangalore has been abandoned ;

(b) if so the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether any other fertilizer projects
in the country have run into financial or
other difficulties; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Two parties who were given
letters of intent to set up factories at Haldia
and Ghaziabad have withdrawn their
proposals because of financial difficulties.
In the case of Haldia project, the party
(M/s. Phillips petroleum Co.) has withdrawn
the proposal because of the tightness of the
money market in U.S.A., competition for
their investment of dollars around the
world and uncertainties created by the
devaluation of the pound. As regards
Ghaziabad project (M/s. Rohm & Hass in
collaboration with Modi Industries) the
party has withdrawn the proposal because
of certain difficulties faced in 'financing'
particularly the new regulations of the U.S.
Government, Department of Commerce
as also price deterioration envisaged after
the start of production.

भूमिहीन, बेघर और बेरोजगार व्यक्ति

3753. श्री जगेश्वर यादव : क्या निर्माण,
आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत में कितने प्रतिशत लोग
भूमिहीन, बेघर और बेरोजगार हैं ;

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश में ऐसे कितने प्रतिशत
लोग हैं ;

(ग) उत्तर प्रदेश के बांदा जिले में ऐसे
कितने प्रतिशत लोग हैं ; और

(घ) ऐसे लोगों को भूमि, मकान बनाने
के लिये प्लाट तथा रोजगार देने के लिये क्या
कोई योजना बनाने का सरकार का विचार
है ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में
उप-मंत्री (श्री इकबालसिंह) : (क) से (घ)
वांछित सूचना को एकत्रित करने में जितना
समय तथा श्रम लगेगा उसके अनुरूप फल
प्राप्त नहीं होगा ।

**UNUSED DRILLING BITS WITH THE OIL &
NATURAL GAS COMMISSION**

3754. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will
the Minister of PETROLEUM AND
CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that over 2,000
Soviet made drilling bits have been lying
unused with the Oil and Natural Gas
Commission for the last ten years ;

(b) if so, the cost of the equipment
involved ;

(c) the reason for not using the equip-
ment ; and

(d) the manner in which the equipment
is proposed to be utilised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND
CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WEL-
FARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) :

(a) Yes, Sir. These drilling bits are
from those imported from U.S.S.R. from
1957, onwards.

(b) Rs. 65.51 lakhs approximately.

(c) These bits could not be used due to
a change in the casing policy which had to
be made due to technical reasons and also
due to a change of venue of drilling from
hard formations area to soft formation
area.

(d) It has been decided to return them to
the Supplier in the U.S.S.R. A part has
already been returned.

**ALLOTMENT OF SHOPS FOR SCHEDULED
CASTES IN DELHI**

3755. SHRI RAMJI RAM : Will the
Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND
SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the shops

in Government employee's colonies in Delhi are being allotted to the highest bidders by inviting tenders;

(b) if so, the total number of shops allotted and the number assigned to the members of Scheduled Castes during the last 20 years and the procedure followed for allotment of these shops;

(c) whether Government have received representations from members of Scheduled Castes for reservation of some shops on rental basis on the analogy of keeping apart 15 per cent of the residential plots for members of the communities belonging to low-income groups by the Delhi Development Authority;

(d) if so, the action taken thereon; and

(e) whether Government propose to dispense with the procedure of resorting to the method of highest bidding in the case of members of the Scheduled Castes in consideration of their financial condition as has been done in the case of displaced persons ?

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

(a) Yes.

(b) The total number of shops, commercial flats and platforms etc. allotted in Delhi so far is 2931. No statistics are kept caste-wise of the allotments made. The procedure followed in allotting these shops is stated as under :—

1103 shops in five markets were transferred by the former Ministry of Rehabilitation and already stood allotted by that Ministry to displaced persons. The shops in the markets constructed subsequently were allotted either to eligible squatters of different categories or by selection of applicants keeping in view the balanced representation of various trades and the capacity of the allottees. Since October, 1965 allotments are being made by inviting tenders.

(c) Yes.

(d) Shops are allotted by call of tenders and not on the basis of persons belonging to a particular Caste.

(e) No.

उत्तर प्रदेश के बांदा जिले में डेकानाल डिवीजन में सिचाई शुल्क

3756. श्री अणेश्वर यादव : क्या सिचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के बांदा जिले के डेकानाल डिवीजन में सरकार द्वारा सिचाई अधीक्षकों को कोई विशिष्ट आदेश दिए गए हैं कि आय में वृद्धि करने हेतु खरीफ तथा रबी की फसल के लिए सिचाई का अधिकतम शुल्क देने के लिए अमीनों तथा पेट्रोलमैनो पर दबाव डाला जाये अथवा वे अपने लिए नाम पैदा करने के लिए स्वयं ऐसा कर रहे हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि पंजी में सिचाई के लिए शुल्क के साथ योजना के अन्दर सिंचित क्षेत्र सम्बन्धी आंकड़े बढ़ा-चढ़ा कर दिखाये जाते हैं तथा सिचाई के लिए बढ़ाये हुए शुल्क के साथ-साथ पंजी में अन्य क्षेत्रों के साथ यह क्षेत्र जोड़ दिया जाता है;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार द्वारा यह अनियमितता समाप्त करने का विचार है ताकि कृषकों को दुहरा सिचाई व्यय न देना पड़े; और

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि सिचाई शुल्क की मांग करने वाले बिल आपत्ति किये जाने की तिथि समाप्त होने के बाद कृषकों में बांटे जाते हैं और यदि हाँ, तो क्या यह त्रुटि भी दूर किए जाने का विचार है ?

सिचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) संभवतः केन नहर डिवीजन की ओर निर्देश किया गया है। राज्य सरकार ने सूचना भी है कि ऐसे आदेश पहले से ही विद्यमान हैं कि समस्त सिंचित क्षेत्र को रिकार्ड किया जाए और तदनुसार आंकन किया जाता है।

(ख) सिचाई विभाग में ऐसा कोई नियम, आदेश अथवा प्रक्रिया प्रचलित नहीं है। राज्य

सरकार ने सूचना दी है कि सम्बद्ध फसल पर लागू सिंचाई शुल्क के साथ सिंचित क्षेत्र के वास्तविक आंकड़ों को दर्ज किया जाता है। वसूली के लिए कलक्टर को मांग का अन्तिम प्रमाणपत्र प्रस्तुत करने से पूर्व, इन की जांच पहले अमीनों और जिलेदारों और फिर विभागीय कार्यालय से की जाती है। राज्य सरकार ने यह भी सूचित किया है कि सिंचाई शुल्कों को बढ़ा-चढ़ा कर लगाने की कोई संभावना नहीं है।

(ग) यह कहा गया है कि इस में कोई अनियमितता नहीं है, इसलिए ऐसा कोई प्रश्न नहीं उठता। जब कोई विशेष मामला नोटिस में लाया जाता है उस पर उपयुक्त रूप से कार्यवाही की जाती है।

(घ) कृपकों अथवा गांव के प्रधान को नियमानुसार ठीक समय पर मांग पत्रें बांट दिये जाते हैं। राज्य सरकार ने सूचना दी है कि विशिष्ट अवधि की अन्तिम तिथि के गुजर जाने के बाद भी जो शिकायतें मिलती हैं उनको अस्वीकृत नहीं किया जाता और उन की जांच की जाती है।

दिल्ली के फल व्यापारियों द्वारा घोषित आय

3757. श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) 1962 से 67 तक के वर्षों में सब्जी मन्डी (दिल्ली) के निम्नलिखित करदाता फल व्यापारियों द्वारा कितनी-कितनी वार्षिक आय घोषित की गई थी तथा आय कर विभाग द्वारा कितनी-कितनी वास्तविक आय पर कर लगाया गया।

- (1) मेसर्स वी० प्रहलाद एण्ड कम्पनी।
- (2) मेसर्स शंकर फाइनैस (प्र०) लिमिटेड।
- (3) मेसर्स काकाज एण्ड कम्पनी।
- (4) मेसर्स पादूमल मोहन लाल।
- (5) मेसर्स पादूमल लीलाराम।

(6) मेसर्स गोपाल दास रमेश चन्द्र।

(7) मेसर्स बाबु राजेन्द्र फ़ट कम्पनी।

(8) मेसर्स सोहना मल इन्द्र सेन।

(9) मेसर्स लाटु मल नाने राम।

(10) मेसर्स मोती राम जगत राम।

(ख) उन व्यापारियों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके विरुद्ध झुठी घोषणायें करने के कारण कार्यवाही की गई है, प्रत्येक के विरुद्ध क्या-क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और यदि जुर्माना किया गया है तो कितना-कितना; और

(ग) उन लोगों के विरुद्ध कानून के अनुसार कार्यवाही न की जाने के प्रत्येक मामले में क्या-क्या कारण थे ?

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) से (ग). सदन की मेज पर एक विवरण-पत्र रखा जाता है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल० टी०-1709/68]।

राष्ट्रीयकरण के पश्चात जीवन बीमा निगम का कारोबार

3758. श्री ओंकार लाल बोहरा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जीवन बीमा के राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद जीवन बीमा निगम के कारोबार में कितनी वृद्धि हुई है तथा उस व्यापार से कुल कितना लाभ हुआ है;

(ख) राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद जीवन बीमा निगम के व्यय में कितनी वृद्धि हुई है तथा राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद उसके अधिकारियों तथा कर्मचारियों की संख्या में कितनी वृद्धि हुई; और

(ग) पिछले वर्ष जीवन बीमा निगम को कितने दावे प्राप्त हुए और उनमें से कितने निपटाये गये तथा कितने शेष रहे और उसके क्या कारण थे ?

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) जीवन बीमा निगम

का जो नया व्यवसाय 1955 से 261 करोड़ रुपये का था, वह 1966-67 में बढ़कर 770 करोड़ रुपये का हो गया है।

31 मार्च 1967 तक के मुल्यांकन को शामिल करके, छः द्विवार्षिक मुल्यांकनों से, कुल 252 करोड़ रुपये के अधिशोध का पता चला है।

(ख) जीवन बीमा निगम की प्रबन्ध-व्यवस्था का खर्च, सितम्बर 1956 से दिसम्बर 1957 तक के 16 महीनों की अवधि में 24.11 करोड़ रुपया था, वह बढ़कर वित्तीय वर्ष 1966-67 में 54.6 करोड़ रुपया हो गया है।

जीवन बीमा निगम की सेवा में नियोजित अधिकारियों तथा कर्मचारियों की संख्या, सितम्बर 1956 में 27,262 थी, और वह अब मार्च 1967 में बढ़कर 52,131 हो गई है।

(ग) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और प्राप्त होते ही मदन की मेज पर रख दी जायगी।

चम्बल नदी पर नावों के पुल का निर्माण

3759. श्री ओंकार लाल बोहरा : क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चम्बल नदी पर रावतभाटा तथा भेरोगढ़ के बीच एक नावों के पुल के निर्माण सम्बन्धी रावतभाटा (राजस्थान) में हाल ही में हुई चम्बल परियोजना बोर्ड की बैठक में किए गए निर्णय के बारे में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ख) इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है तथा इस परियोजना से प्रभावित व्यक्तियों तथा ग्रामों को जल तथा विद्युत् के सम्भरण के लिए प्रबन्ध करने के प्रयोजन से बरियता देने के उनके निर्णय के बारे में क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) चम्बल नियंत्रण बोर्ड ने 7 जून, 1967 को हुई अपनी बैठक में यह प्रस्ताव स्वीकार किया कि रावतभाटा के निकट ब्राह्मणी नदी पर एक पुल और पट्टुच सड़क का निर्माण किया जाए ताकि भेंसोनगढ़ तक पहुंचा जा सके और भेंसोनगढ़ के निकट चम्बल नदी पर एक नौका सेवा का प्रबन्ध किया जाए ताकि वहां के लोग चम्बल नदी को पार कर सकें। ब्राह्मणी नदी पर पुल और पट्टुच सड़क के निर्माण का काम मानसून के पश्चात हाथ में लिया जाएगा।

चम्बल नदी पर पट्टुच पुल बनाने के प्रस्ताव की जांच की जा रही है।

(ख) बसाए गए क्षेत्रों में प्रभावित लोगों को उठाऊ सिंचाई की सुविधाएं देने के लिये राजस्थान सरकार तीन स्कीमें बना रही है। इन में से एक स्कीम के विस्तृत प्राक्कलन प्राप्त हो गये हैं और उनकी जांच की जा रही है। अन्य दो स्कीमों का विस्तृत अनुसंधान किया जा रहा है।

प्रभावित व्यक्तियों को बिजली देने के लिये स्कीमों की योजनाएं और प्राक्कलन बनाए जा रहे हैं।

GUIDELINES FOR PROVISION OF IRRIGATIONAL FACILITIES AND ALLOCATION OF FUNDS TO STATES

3760. SHRI KARTIK ORAON : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are any guidelines for providing irrigational facilities and the allotment of funds for such purposes to the various States; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) The guidelines for the Fourth Five Year Plan have not yet been finalised.

(b) Does not arise.

CULTIVABLE LAND IN CHHOTTA NAGPUR AND SANTHAL PARGANAS, BIHAR

3761. SHRI KARTIK ORAON : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of cultivable acreage of land in the Chhotta Nagpur and Santhal Parganas of Bihar;

(b) the total allocation of funds made for this area for irrigation purposes in the current year and how it compares with other areas of Bihar; and

(c) the total number of acres of irrigated land and how it compares in percentage of cultivable land with the rest of Bihar and other parts of India ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) Cultivable area in Chhottanagpur and Santhal Parganas of Bihar are 3.4 million hectares and 1.0 million hectares respectively (1965-66 figures).

(b) No area-wise allocation of funds is made. The total outlay for Major and Medium irrigation schemes in Bihar for 1968-69 is Rs. 19.20 crores.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library, see No. LT-1710/68.*]

12.16 Hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

"REPORTED DECISION TO WIND UP THE INDO-SWISS TRAINING CENTRE AT CHANDIGARH."

SHRI HIMATSINGKA (Godda) : I call the attention of the Minister of Education to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon :

"Reported decision to wind up the Indo-Swiss Training Centre at Chandigarh."

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : Sir, it is a five-page statement and it will take seven minutes to read.

At the very outset, I would like to inform the House that there is no proposal to wind up or close down the Indo-Swiss Training Centre at the Central Scientific Instruments Organization, Chandigarh.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapora) : It may be laid on the Table.

MR. SPEAKER : If it had been laid earlier, the members could have read it and could ask some supplementaries. If you place it now, that means questions could be put only tomorrow.

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirapalli) : He says there is no intention to wind it up; so there is an end of it.

MR. SPEAKER : Let him lay it on the Table of the House, and let the hon. Members ask the supplementaries tomorrow. How can they read such a big statement now ? He ought to have placed it earlier; it would have been much better.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : For Calling Attention, the statement is not laid on the Table of the House. If it is directed that henceforth it should be laid on the Table.

MR. SPEAKER : Only to save time. Suppose you place it now, how can they read it and ask supplementaries ? It is difficult for them. So, it is a matter of convenience. You may lay the rest of the Statement on the Table.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : I lay the rest of the statement on the Table. [*Placed in Library, see No. LT-1688/68.*]

12.18 Hrs.

RE : NOTICES AGAINST DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक में स्पष्टीकरण चाहता हूँ कि दस रोज पहले

MR. SPEAKER : I am going to give some information. You gave me some motion about the Deputy Prime Minister. I told you that I had sent it to the Prime Minister. This morning I got the Prime Minister's reply. Therefore, it is under my consideration.

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirapalli) :
About what Sir ?

MR. SPEAKER : I said, it is about the Deputy Prime Minister. Now, Papers to be laid.

SHRI NAMBIAR : Is it about his son, Mr. Kantilal ? (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : Papers to be laid. Shri Pahadia.

12.19 Hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

MEDICINAL AND TOILET PREPARATIONS
(EXCISE DUTIES) RULES AND NOTIFICATIONS
UNDER CUSTOMS ACT, SALT ACT ETC.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
JAGANNATH PAHADIA) : On behalf
of Shri K. C. Pant, I beg to lay on the
Table.

(1) A copy of the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Fourth Amendment Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1439 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd August, 1968, under sub-section (4) of section 19 of the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1955. [*Placed in Library, see No. LT-1682/68.*]

(2) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 2638 published in Gazette of India dated the 27th July, 1968, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962. [*Placed in Library, see No. LT-1683/68.*]

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 and section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 :—

(i) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Draw-back (General) Ninety-third Amendment Rule 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1443 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd August, 1968.

(ii) G.S.R. 1444 published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd August, 1968 containing corrigendum to G.S.R. 1130 dated the 15th June, 1968. [*Placed in Library, see No. LT-1684/68.*]

(4) A copy of the Central Excise (Thirteenth Amendment) Rules, 1968, published

in Notification No. G.S.R. 1442 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd August, 1968, under section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944. [*Placed in Library, see No. LT-1685/68.*]

(5) A copy of the Income-tax (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. S.O. 2751 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd August, 1968, under section 296 of the Income-tax Act, 1961. [*Placed in Library, see No. LT-1686/68.*]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER GOVERNMENT SAVINGS CERTIFICATES ACT.

SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (3) of section 12 of the Government Savings Certificates Act, 1959 :—

(1) The National Savings Certificates (First Issue) (Amendment) Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1433 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd August, 1968.

(2) The Post Office Savings Certificates (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1434 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd August, 1968.

(3) The Government Savings Certificates (Amendment) Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1435 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd August, 1968.

(4) The National Savings Certificates (First Issue) (Second Amendment) Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1436 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd August, 1968.

(5) The Post Office Savings Certificates (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1437 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd August, 1968.

[*Placed in Library, see No. LT-1687/68.*]

SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT ON FLOOD SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY

सिबाई तथा बिद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री
(श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : मैं देश में बाढ़ की
स्थिति के संबंध में पूरक वक्तव्य सदन की
मेज पर रखता हूँ।

MR. SPEAKER : He is laying a supplementary statement on the flood situation. It may help the discussion this evening. [Placed in Library, see No.LT-1689/68.]

12.21 Hrs.

CONVICTION OF MEMBERS

MR. SPEAKER : I have to inform the House that I have received the following letter dated the 9th August, 1968 from the Magistrate, First Class, New Delhi :—

"I have the honour to inform you that Sarvashri P. Viswambaran, A Sreedharan, and G. P. Mangalathumadam, Members, Lok Sabha, were tried at the Parliament Street Courts before me on a charge under section 188 I.P.C. for defying the prohibitory orders U/s. 144 Cr.P.C. at the junction of Church Road and Brassey Avenue, New Delhi, at 11.10 A.M. today.

On the 9th August, 1968 after a trial lasting for today, I found them guilty U/s. 188 I.P.C. and sentenced them to imprisonment till the rising of the Court."

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai): May I know how long does this Government propose to maintain Delhi as a police State under section 144 ? (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : Secretary.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY : Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha :—

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the University Grants Commission (Amendment) Bill, 1968, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 7th August, 1968."

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION (AMENDMENT) BILL

AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY : Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the University Grants Commission (Amendment) Bill, 1968, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

12.22 Hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE : INDIAN PATENTS AND DESIGNS (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE; INDIAN PATENTS AND DESIGNS (AMENDMENT) BILL; AND PATENTS BILL—Contd.

MR. SPEAKER : The House will now resume further consideration of the Statutory Resolution moved by Shri Dandekar regarding the Indian Patents and Designs (Amendment) Ordinance, the Indian Patents and Designs (Amendment) Bill and the Patents Bill. We have already spent 55 minutes on it. We have still got 2 hours and 5 minutes. Shri Joshi.

श्री एस० एम० जोशी (पूना) : अव्यक्त महोदय, सदन के सामने पेटेंट के बारे में एक विधेयक प्रस्तुत है जो प्रवर समिति के सामने जा रहा है। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि प्रवर समिति इस पर गंभीरता से सोच विचार करेगी। मैं भी काफी दिनों से इस बारे में जानकारी हासिल कर रहा हूँ कि क्या हमारे देश के लिए यह फायदेमन्द है या नहीं? हर देश अपनी अपनी परिस्थिति के अनुसार इस बारे में निर्णय करते हैं।

12.23 Hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

हमारे देश में ब्रिटिश लोग जब आये तो 1856 से यह कानून चला। उम के बाद हम लोग आजाद हो गए। आजाद होने पर हम लोगों को भी यह सोचना चाहिए था और सोच रहे हैं कि क्या हुकूमत बर्तानिया ने हमारे ऊपर जो चीज लाद दी उसको हमें बदलित करना चाहिए या नहीं और आजादी के बाद जब यह सोच विचार शुरू हुआ तब से इस कानून में काफी तब्दीलियां होती जा रही हैं। मगर मैं देख रहा हूँ कि इस मामले को आहिस्ता, आहिस्ता टाला जा रहा है। मैं समझता हूँ कि पेटेंट का जो कानून है उसके बारे में कोई शाश्वत सिद्धांत हम नहीं दे सकते हैं। हमेशा के लिए किसी पेटेंट का कानून फायदेमन्द होगा ऐसा नहीं कहा जा सकता देश की जो आर्थिक, सामाजिक और तकनीकी अवस्था होगी उस के अनुसार हम लोगों को सोचना होगा जैसा

[श्री एस० एम० जोशी]

कि दुनिया के दूसरे देश भी इस सिलसिले में सोचते हैं। कई देशों में अभी भी यह पेटेंट का कानून नहीं है जैसा कि हम लोग ला रहे हैं। सोशलिस्ट देशों में, सोवियट रूस में भी बहुत दिनों तक यह पेटेंट का कानून नहीं रहा। जब उन लोगों को ऐसा लगा कि इस पेटेंट के कानून से उन्हें फायदा होगा तभी कहीं जा कर उन लोगों ने अपना यह कानून शुरू किया। तो सबाल उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह है कि क्या हमारे देश में आज वह अवस्था है, वह परिस्थिति है जहां इस तरह का पेटेंट का कानून जारी रहना जरूरी है? मैंने जहां तक सोचा, पढ़ा और सुना उस पर से मुझे तो ऐसा लगता है कि यह जो पेटेंट का कानून बना हुआ है वह हमारे देश की ग्राज की जो हालत है, उस में हमें कोई फायदा देने वाला नहीं है। इस के बारे में बहुत सारे लोगों ने विचार किया और इस को रपट बगैरह हुई। मैंने एक रपट यह पढ़ी जस्टिस राजगोपाला आर्यंगर को। हुकूमत की तरफ से यह कमेटी मुकरंर थी और उन्होंने पहले इस बारे में सबाल उठाया है कि क्या हमारे देश के लिए ऐसा कानून अच्छा है या नहीं। पहले कुछ पत्रों में जो कुछ सबूत और एविडेंस दिए हुए हैं वह जब मैं पढ़ता गया तो मुझे ऐसा लगा कि यह जस्टिस महोदय, न्यायमूर्ति आर्यंगर साहब इस नतीजे पर आ रहे हैं कि हमारे देश के लिए इस कानून की आवश्यकता नहीं है और उन्होंने अपनी इस राय के लिए काफी उद्धरण पेश किए हैं। उस में एक उद्धरण यह है और यह हमारे देश के लोगों की लिखी हुई किताब में से नहीं है, विदेशी लोगों की लिखी हुई है, इसमें से मैं पढ़ कर सुनाता हूँ :

"No amount of talk about the 'economic unity of the world' can hide the fact that some countries with little export trade in industrial goods and few, if any, inventions for sale have nothing to gain from granting patents on inventions worked and patented abroad except the avoidance of unpleasant foreign retaliation in other directions."

अब इस तरह के और दूसरे लोगों के भी उद्धरण दिए हुए हैं और वह देखते ही मुझे ऐसा लगा कि अब यह न्यायमूर्ति महोदय इस पर आ जायेंगे कि हमारे देश के लिए इस को कोई जरूरत नहीं। मगर एक अजीब बात है कि यह सब सबूत देने के बाद आप ने सफा 118 पर लिखा है :

"Having made this appraisal of the effect of the Patent system in India, the next question is whether the system should be continued."

अब यह सबाल पूछते हैं। जितने सबूत हैं वह इस सिस्टम के खिलाफ देते हैं। जैसे कोई एक विकास-शील देश है तो उस में यह सिस्टम नहीं होना चाहिए, वह हमारे फायदे का नहीं है। इस में से बाहर के पेटेंट अगर नौ हैं तो एक हमारा है। तो इससे फायदा तो बाहर के लोगों को मिलता है। तो ऐसी हालत में हमारे लिए कोई जरूरत नहीं है।

मगर आखिर में उन्होंने क्या कहा—

"With all the handicaps that the system involved in its application to underdeveloped countries, there are no alternative methods of achieving better results".

यानी जो जारी है वह रखना चाहिए, जो ब्रिटिश लोगों ने चलाया है उसी को हमें चलाना चाहिये। इस का मतलब यह हुआ कि जस्टिस महोदय ने सब बातों को सुनने के बाद कह दिया कि इसका कोई विकल्प नहीं है, इसलिए कानून को बनाये रखना चाहिये। जज को चाहिये था कि वह इस नतीजे पर आने के कारण को दे देते। परन्तु आश्चर्य की बात है कि जज होते हुए भी उन्होंने बिना कारण बताये निर्णय दे दिया। आखिर ऐसा क्यों हुआ? इस लिये हुआ कि हम लोगों की स्टेटसको की आदत हो गई है, कोई भी संकल्प कर के आगे बढ़ने की कोशिश हम नहीं करते हैं, इस लिये कि हमारे पास कोई दूसरा विकल्प नहीं है। विकल्प क्यों नहीं है? नहीं है तो उसे खूब निकालना चाहिये, अगर हमारे देश के लिये कोई चीज अच्छी नहीं है तो उसको क्यों रखा जाये।

यह बिल प्रवर समिति के पास जा रहा है, यह बहुत अच्छी बात है, लेकिन मेरी अपनी राय में अभी तक हमारे सामने कोई ऐसा सुझाव नहीं है जिससे कि यह साबित हो कि हमारे देश का मौजूदा आर्थिक और तकनीकी हालत में इन पेटेन्ट्स को चालू रखना चाहिये। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि कितने करोड़ रुपया विदेशी पेटेन्ट्स के नाम पर हमारे देश से लूट कर ले जा रहे हैं और उन की क्या जरूरत है, इन की इजाजत क्यों दी जाती है और कैसे दी जाती है। आज हमारे देश को ये लोग किस तरह ठग रहे हैं, अपनी चीजों के बड़े-बड़े इश्तिहारों निकालते हैं अखबारों में विज्ञापन दिये जाते हैं और टूथ-पेस्ट जैसी चीजों के लिये जनता का ठगा जाता है।

मैंने इस के बारे में सो० एम० आइ० आर० के जागों से बातचीत की। मैंने उन से पूछा कि हमारी हुकूमत यह बोल रही है कि इस देश में इन्वेन्शन होना चाहिये, रिसर्च होनी चाहिये, इन्वेन्शन पेटेंट की जरूरत है। मुझे उन वैज्ञानिकों ने बताया कि हम इसकी कोई खास जरूरत महसूस नहीं करते हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि जैसे बिनाका का पेटेन्ट है, इस की क्या जरूरत है, लेकिन यहां तो उसका भी पेटेंट रखा हुआ है जो यहां से करोड़ों रुपया लूट कर ले जा रहे हैं। इसी तरह से कुछ फुड स्टफ हैं, मैडिसिन्ज हैं, ड्रग्स हैं, जिनके पेटेन्ट यहां पर दिये गये हैं। बाहर की कम्पनियों यहां पर आई हुई हैं जो बहुत दिनों से यहां पर काम कर रही हैं, यहां के लोगों को उनकी चीज का अनुभव हो गया है, करोड़ों रुपया वे यहां से कमा चुके हैं, फिर भी इस तरह के पेटेन्ट कानून को यहां पर रखने की क्या जरूरत है?

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi) : This point needs clarification, because I was present at the same meeting.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What I would suggest is that the hon. Member may make his submission when he gets his chance.

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श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : वह पूछना चाहते हैं, उन को पूछने दीजिये। यह अन्याय न कीजिये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No, I would not allow cross-questioning. It will mean that his time will be taken for this.

श्री एस० एम० जोशी : तो उन्होंने मुझको ऐसा नहीं बताया कि इसकी बहुत जरूरत है। मगर उन्होंने यह कहा कि अब हमारे देश की जो परिस्थिति है, हमारा इन्वेन्शन का जो ज्ञान है, वह काफी बढ़ा हुआ है, इसमें अब इन की ज्यादा जरूरत नहीं है, उदाहरण के तौर पर उन्होंने बिनाका की बात बतलाई। इस तरह के 9 पेटेन्ट बाहर के हैं और एक यहां का है—इस से आप अनुमान कर सकते हैं कि इसका फायदा किस को हो रहा है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, एक बात मैं और बतलाना चाहता हूँ—हमारे देश में जो वैज्ञानिक प्रगति हो रही है, उस को दृष्टि में रखते हुए पेटेन्ट पर विचार करते समय क्या हमारे वैज्ञानिकों से पूछा जाता है? हमारे वैज्ञानिकों से पूछना चाहिये कि अमुक वस्तु के इन्वेन्शन के लिये, रिसर्च के लिये क्या इस पेटेन्ट की जरूरत है? इतने पेटेन्ट जो आज सरकार देती है, वे कैसे दिये जाते हैं, क्या उनकी जरूरत पर भी इन वैज्ञानिकों की राय ली गई है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हम बातें तो बहुत करते हैं, लेकिन बातों से क्रांति नहीं होती है, अगर हम को क्रांति करनी है तो दूसरे देशों ने जैसे कदम उठाये हैं, अगर वैसे ही कदम हम उठाये तो तरक्की हो सकती है दूसरे देशों के पेटेन्ट लाने से हम उन से बंध जाते हैं, अपनी प्रगति नहीं कर पाते हैं, हमें उन पर निर्भर रहना पड़ता है—यह भी एक किस्म का इम्पीरियलिज्म है। मैं तो यह समझता हूँ कि हमें ऐसे कानून को हटा देना चाहिए। ऐसे कानून की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। कितने दिनों से ये यहां पर चल रहे हैं, उनकी मोनोपली अभी तक कायम रही है, अब इस विधेयक को प्रवर समिति को भेजा

[श्री एस० एम० जोशी]

जा रहा है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि प्रवर समिति इस बात की जांच करे कि कितना पैसा यहां से किन किन देशों को जाता है, कौंसी चीजों के लिये पेटेंट दिया जाता है, कितने सालों के लिये दिया जाता है? क्या जरूरत है कि हर एक चीज के लिये पेटेंट दिया जाय। अगर आप को किसी चीज का पेटेंट देना भी है तो जो हमारे वैज्ञानिक हैं उन की कमेटी बैठा दीजिये और जब तक उनकी ओर से लाइन क्लियर नहीं आता है तब तक वह पेटेंट नहीं दिया जाना चाहिये। यदि आप इस तरह की व्यवस्था करें तब देश को इससे कुछ फायदा हो सकता है।

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI (Gonda) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we are discussing two Bills, the Indian Patents and Design (Amendment) Bill and the main Patents Bill. As far as the Amendment Bill is concerned, I not only welcome it but, I think, it is an overdelayed act. In the present situation there is a stalemate which is obtaining since 1962. This situation arose out of the Chinese aggression when under the D.I.R. Government took some powers to suspend or control patents.

In 1963 there was a thinking in the Government that perhaps the patent law was not necessary and that it should be abrogated. Some of our experts had gone to Russia and had come back with this thinking. Therefore this matter was kept suspended. But in 1964 when Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri visited the U.K., the thinking was changed. At that time it was decided that patents law should be there but in a certain modified form.

Therefore a new order was issued in September 1964 and the Controller was asked to examine the applications for patents, particularly for food and drugs, which had not been suspended but not to seal them. That was a very strange order. They could process an application up to a certain stage but not go to the logical conclusion. Therefore the result was that since 1964 no inventor has had any protection from imitation or infringement of his patent. No new application has been granted and therefore since 1962 or 1963 this position of stalemate has been continuing.

Under the present law an application can be sealed within the maximum period of 31 months. That means, an application pending for over 30 months will now be considered. There are now 6,000 such applications. I am glad that this has been done; in fact, this should have been done much earlier instead of creating this situation of a stalemate. If I may use one well known phrase of Shrimati Pandit—She said that Government was “prisoner of indecision”—if I can give a sister phrase to it, I will say that the Government is suffering from “paralysis of inaction.” (Why was it necessary to wait for so many years to bring forward this Bill? This might have been brought forward earlier. The emergency situation was over long ago. Why were 6,000 applications held over in this manner? Anyway, I am glad that this has been done and I welcome this measure.

Now I come to main Bill. It goes without saying that a change is needed in the patents law because our last Act is of 1911. 1911 is a period when this country was industrially not at all developed or very little developed. Therefore it is very necessary to see how our law should be modified in order that the patents law is not detrimental to consumer interest and is not prejudicial to the trade and industrial development of the country. If the law stands against these two, then it has to be changed. Therefore an attempt has been made to change the law.

This Bill has had a very chequered career. In 1948 an inquiry committee was appointed to go into it. After the report was submitted a Bill was brought before the House in 1953, but the Bill could not be passed. Again in 1957 a new inquiry committee under Shri Rajagopala Ayyangar, to which a reference was made by my hon. friend, Shri Joshi, was appointed. He was asked to examine the whole issue afresh, to review the patents, to make a comprehensive study and to give the necessary advice. A fairly big book has come out giving all that advice and the Bill on the whole accepts many of his recommendations, but the Bill deviates in certain important measures.

The representatives of commercial and industrial interests have said that these deviations would be harmful not only to the private sector but even to the public

sector and would be harmful to the interests of the country as a whole.

Why is a patent granted? A patent is granted in order to encourage inventors and to give them a reward; it encourages invention and work of research. The patents system gives protection, encouragement, security and immunity from competition to the patentees. Also, it is an inducement for working of inventions which needs money, a great deal of technical know how and a lot of dedicated work. That is why different countries have devised this method of giving inventors some incentive and some reward.

The patents system has been working in this country for a hundred years. It has had good effects as well as bad effects. There are two viewpoints: one is that the patents law should be a strong law so that it helps the inflow of patents know how and bringing in of latest techniques and capital. What should be our aim? Our aim should be to reduce our dependency on imports and to increase and foster exports. Therefore the law should be such that it helps us to reach towards this goal.

This Bill particularly applies to drugs and food industries. Let us examine the present position regarding the chemical and pharmaceutical industry. 15 years ago the pharmaceutical industry was merely doing processing. But there has been a considerable development in this regard. In 1954 the production came to Rs. 54 crores; now the production is Rs. 150 crores. So, if anybody says that there is stagnation and there has been no progress, that is not correct. There has been certain amount of progress however defective the patents law may have been.

Then, there has been a significant increase in the export of basic drugs and intermediates. One opinion is that if the patents law is very weak, it will first of all discourage bringing in know how and the results of latest research and will also encourage spurious and imitation products in the market. For India it is very significant because we are a developing country. We want to do a lot of research; we want to encourage our inventors; we want to see that nothing stands in the way of progress. Research, particularly medical research, is

such where you may have to spend a whole lot of money and years and years of labour. There are kinds and kinds of inventions. There may be a little invention. Somebody mentioned the Binaca tooth-paste, but there can be research for the cure of cancer. So we must see that while we protect the real inventors, we do not allow spurious or useless inventors the same kind of protection that we want to give to real inventors.

In most of the countries there are fairly strong patents laws. Just now Shri Joshi quoted from Shri Ayyangar's report. Shri Ayyangar had gone into the matter comprehensively and has made a thorough study. I think, he took a few years over it and the final conclusion which I was going to read has already been read out by Shri Joshi in another context. He feels that in spite of the handicaps which the system involves in its application to undeveloped countries, there is at the moment no alternative method for achieving better results. Secondly, he says that at present there is no country in the world which does not adopt the patents system for rewarding its inventors. Thirdly, even in the socialist countries the patents system obtains which is more or less on the lines of that of the Western countries. He has given the names of those countries—U.S.S.R., Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary and Yugoslavia. So he has said that the patents law is more or less universally accepted.

Therefore, some patent law is necessary. At this stage, we feel that patent law must be modified. It should not encourage monopolies but it should, at the same time....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The hon. Member may conclude now.

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI : I have not yet come to the Bill at all.

As far as the present Bill is concerned, mainly, there are criticisms against it for commercial interests. One criticism is this. Under clause 48, the Government says that it can use a patent or import something which infringes a patent without giving compensation provided it is used for charitable and other non-commercial purposes. There is no right of appeal in this. But this provision is applied not

[Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani]
merely to food and drugs but it is going to apply to all patents. I would like to understand why it should apply to all patents. The criticism against this is that this will operate against local industry and that it will hamper industrial progress and research and it will militate against fundamental rights (about which I am not very much bothered). This is an argument they give. But the more important argument that they give is that already, in clauses 99 and 100, there is a provision for the Government to use a patent and, in that case, the Government has to give a certain amount of compensation and appeal lies with the court. Why should the Government take away the right of appeal? Why should not a certain amount of compensation be given particularly when it is going to apply to all patents? It is not only for food and drugs. That is the argument they give.

Then, the other clauses which are agitating the minds of the people are clauses 87 and 88. These apply to compulsory licensing or "licensing rights". This is also rather strange. Under the new provision as soon as a patent is granted, it should be, automatically, endorsed by the words "Licences of rights". This means any person on application has a right to utilise a licence. The objection is this. Already there are certain provisions in the old Act (Section 22) where a compulsory licence can issue under certain limitations. Under the present Act, the Controller can go into the ability and capability and *bona fides* of the applicant. Here, as soon as an application comes, automatically, he gets the licence. Each and everybody can get it. Why should the Government want to divest itself of this discretionary power particularly when it applies to food and drugs. There is so much of adulteration in food and drugs and manufacture of spurious drugs. Why the Controller should not keep discretionary power to see whether the man who has applied is competent and whether his *bona fides* are Satisfactory. Therefore, I think, this is not going to help.

Then there is the matter regarding payment of compensation. It is now proposed to restrict it to 4 per cent. It is said that 4 per cent is not adequate and that it should be raised. They say there is no such pro-

vision in any other part of the world. The point is, as I just mentioned, if you have a compulsory licence for the manufacture of lipstick, there also you get 4 per cent whereas, if you want it for cancer research, there also it is 4 per cent. That is not right. It should be considered on merit. The patentee and the licensee can settle amongst themselves or the matter may be referred to the Controller and, finally, it may go to appeal. I know the Government's argument will be that it takes a very long time. If it takes a long time, there is some administrative defect. Your administrative machinery should be more effective. The remedy lies not in abolition of the right but making more effective administrative provisions.

My last point is about the time, the term, for which a patent is given. It is being reduced from 16 years to 10 years in the case of food and drugs and 14 years in the case of other patents. The Iyengar report says it should be 16 years. The average in all other countries is 16 to 17 years whereas U.N. has recommended 20 years. Therefore, what I say—I am not an expert on the subject—is that our objective should be not to pass a law which is going to hamper research, hamper inventions, but to pass a law which is going to achieve more and more self-sufficiency in drugs and medicines and to encourage our exports. I hope the Select Committee will give due consideration to all these objections which have been raised by the people who know something about it and are concerned by the measure.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur) : The fact that this Bill which has already been referred to a Select Committee is again going to be referred to another Select Committee is enough proof to show that this is a very complicated matter, and as the speeches of the Members have shown there are a lot of intricacies in this Bill which we have got to probe into thoroughly before we arrive at certain conclusion.

First, I would like to take up the matter referred to by Shri S. M. Joshi. Actually, I have been prompted to speak because of certain references made by him in the course of his speech.

SHRI RABI RAY (Puri) : He has provoked him.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : Not provoked, but stimulated. He was referring to the

Ayyanagar report and he said that there was no need for a patent law in the prevailing situation in our country. But I doubt very much whether we would be in a position then not only to encourage but to protect the new inventions that we now find here and there in our country.

SHRI S. M. JOSHI : We may do it for our country. But why do it for foreigners ?

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : After all, the genius of India has not died. There were many even when we were under the yoke of the British rulers who invented fine things in our land and whose inventions were not being protected properly. I could recall one such case.

There is one living still in Tamil Nad at Coimbatore, namely Shri G. D. Naidu. He has invented many things, but unfortunately none of his things is patented here in our country. I am told that particularly one razor blade which he has invented is very popular in foreign countries, but it was not patented here. It was patented outside, I think, in Germany or the U.S.A. Similarly, there are other inventions of his which are still not patented. I am told that when he applied for licence, he was always refused the licence on the ground that he had not cleared the income-tax and other arrears. He is a sort of perverted genius. He never cared to pay his arrears. Some of these inventions have actually been given by him free of cost to outsiders. If people like him and their inventions are to benefit our country and our economy, then there should be some kinds of guidelines, and we should see that these inventions are properly encouraged.

Recently, I have come across a news item in the papers; of course, I have not gone to the place and verified it. But in a responsible paper it has been reported that at Tiruchirappalli, an electrician has invented an in built mechanism in the electric wiring so that when you touch a live wire there would not be any shock felt by you, but the live wire will become dead. I am told that that is being improved. If that electrician does not have any finances at his command and is not in a position to get the patronage of Government, I am afraid we may not benefit by his research.

There are many such people and many such inventions in our country. When we are regulating the law of patents we should see that we actually promote such research in our country through the patents law. That is my basic observation.

Now, coming to the Bill, I am told that— it is for Government to accept it or reject it—that Government are not going to do much with the Bill in the Select Committee and it is just a matter of form that they are complying with, and they have already made up their mind on the clauses and as to how they are going to operate the patents law in this country. I am afraid that that is just not possible, because there are many lacunae in the clauses, as has been pointed out by Shri N. Dandekar and other Members who have spoken before me, for example, in regard to the process patent and the product patent and the time-lag between the setting up of the industry by the applicant and the grant of licence to him so as to ensure that the applicants really benefit by them or that Government themselves take up the industry after giving the applicant some cash benefit for his research so that the product is produced within a reasonable time within our country.

So there are many points to be analysed in the Bill, and I would like to urge upon Government to see that sufficient time and care are taken in the Joint Committee and all kinds and shades of opinion are taken into consideration, and with a view to promote the cause of research in this country, we evolve a proper patent law for the country.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA (Gurdaspur) : I think the number of patents in a country is an index of the inventive genius of that country, and the larger the number of patents a country has, the more it shows how far its people can go forward in the fields of science, technology and other things.

I am told that 6,000 applications are pending here. What is the value of those applications if they have been pending all these years ? What is their use if they have not been processed all these years ? Moreover, what kind of patents do those applications imply or refer to ? These are questions that come to us.

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

I belong to that school of thought which thinks that literature should be free for all, the science should be free for all; I think patents should also be free for all. There should be no ban put on any kind of production of books in the form of copyright, on the production of new ways of processing things so far as food is concerned and on new methods for processing drugs and that kind of things. I think human genius should not be fettered; if it is fettered, it goes under, is paralysed and ceases to function.

Our human genius was kept in cold storage for so many years by the British Government. They did their level best to see that we Indians did not come forward with any new ideas or inventions. Now our great Government which has succeeded the British, but which is doing exactly the same thing which the British used to do, has come forward with a Patents Bill. Of course, I do not want to go into the details of this very ill-fated Bill.

It is a very ominous Bill, it is a very inauspicious Bill, and I think every time this Bill has come forward, something had happened to this country. When I think of this, I tremble lest something should again happen to put this Bill in cold storage. Therefore, I feel that Mr. Fakruddin Ahmed, who is a man of destiny and good luck, should not have brought forward this ill-omened, ill-foreboding, ill-forecasting Bill before the house, because I think that the very fact that time has been against it, circumstances have been against it, conditions have been against it, shows that you do not want any Bill of this kind, and you should not have a Bill of this kind.

My second objection is this. Patenting and licensing go together, and as soon as you bring in the element of licensing in anything, you introduce corruption, favouritism, nepotism, all those kinds of evils from which my great country is suffering. You give a long rope to bureaucracy to play with the people.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He may continue after Lunch.

13.00 Hrs.

(The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Two of the Clock)

(The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.)

[SHRI R. D. BHANDARE in the Chair.]

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE. INDIAN PATENTS AND DESIGNS (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE; INDIAN PATENTS AND DESIGNS (AMENDMENT) BILL; AND PATENTS BILL—Contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri D. C. Sharma may continue his speech.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA : Mr. Chairman, I was submitting very respectfully that the licensing process is the meeting ground of corruption and in this Patents Bill licensing has been made the concomitant part. They both go together. I believe that this will not do any good to our country. I think it will make people more money-minded and it will make people more commercial minded.

It will turn our nation into a nation of blackmarketers, hoarders and the like. Therefore, I do not believe in licensing. But you will say nobody is going to accept that. I say that if licences go, the Ministers go. Therefore, I would say that this Bill should be called the Indian Patents (Encouragement and Atonement) Bill. If anybody invents something in respect of medicine or drug, his invention should be bought outright by the Government and the Government should try to establish a factory or a workshop or something else in order that the thing becomes a reality. It should not be thrown up to those sharks who exploit peoples' brain and inventions and everything. I therefore say that they should have a sliding scale of payment for the encouragement of those who can give us patents. This scale should be based upon the utility of the patent that is given. The Government should make atonement also for the men of genius who have languished and perished without having any patents.

There used to be in my State one gentleman who was known as Hanaraj Wireless. He invented a very simple system of wireless and we did not give him a chance. I think most of those ills from which our wireless system suffers would have gone overboard if we had given him a chance, but nobody gave him a chance. Then there is Sanjay Gandhi, the son of one of my dearest

friends, Feroz Gandhi. He is working in a dingy room in a lane of Sabzi Mandi and is trying to manufacture a small car. He will not be given any kind of encouragement. They would not give him encouragement because who wants this small car? They want to help some manufacturers in France or in Italy or some manufacturer somewhere else. Therefore, they will try to curb the inventive genius of those persons who are trying to give us small cars.

We have had a Sikh gentleman in my constituency, Dera Baba Nanak. If you look at him, you will find that he was a wonderful medicine-man. He could cure all the ills of humanity with the help of sharbats. But nobody could give him sugar to prepare those sharbats. I can assure you he had his own recipe, but he was a poor man and he could not get sugar and nobody gave him any; he could not pay for it.

Therefore, I say that this Bill should be called the Patents (Encouragement and Atonement) Bill, encouragement for those who are giving us patents and atonement for those who were not given patents and who died without the help or patronage of this blessed government in which I have also a part in some way.

My other point is this. We believe in one thing. Whatever Bill comes here, on the floor of the House, it only means one thing: it means the multiplication of officers: Secretaries, Additional Secretaries, Deputy Secretaries, Section Officers, Assistants and Lower Division Clerks. Of course, the poor Lower Division Clerks have not much say. For instance, take the Controller. The Controller has been given dictatorial powers in this Bill. He has all the residuary powers. The residuary powers mean a great deal. I think the man who drafted this Bill knows nothing of what residuary powers mean.

It means, the Controller will be the all-powerful God for all those persons who are trying to get any kind of licence. I think the powers of the Controller and Assistant Controller should be drastically reduced, so that they are not able to play with those persons who try get to a licence.

Take royalty. Injustice and inequity are writ large on this Bill, Patents Bill. Thy name is unfairness. If I invent a

razor, will get a royalty of 4 per cent. If I invent an aero-engine, about which we were putting so many questions two days before, I will get 4 per cent. It reminds me of a proverb in Hindi :

अंधेर नगरी चौपट राजा, टके सेर भाजी
टके सेर खाजा ।

One blanket rate of 4 per cent for all inventions, whether it be new pair of shoes or an engine which may be used in Chittaranjan Locomotive Works. This is the most inequitable thing that has been done.

I know whatever I may say the Minister, who is a good friend of mine, will not change his stand. This disparity between one type of patent, the second type of patent and the third type of patent must disappear. We believe in a socialist pattern of society. The more we believe in it, the more are the disparities we are creating. Even in this, we are creating disparities. For whom is food meant? It is meant for you, Mr. Chairman, when you grow old. It is meant for people like me and Mr. F. A. Ahmed. It is meant for those who are infirm, aged and superannuated. Of course, drugs are meant for everybody. The higher you go in office, the more the drugs you take. Drugs are life saviours for everybody. Medicines are the precious possession of all, because modern civilisation has produced more illnesses than it has cured. Instead of equalising the time for the grant of all patents, some kind of distinction has been introduced which will go against the interests of those who need these things more. I do not know what kind of brain has drafted the provision that people's food should have 16 years or 14 years and other things less. The same yardstick should be applied to all these concessions.

I must submit very respectfully that we have instituted in this country the search for science talent. We have introduced this country the search for histrionic talent. We have also provision in this country to make use of those persons who have any aptitude for poetic composition. I would say that one of the most important parts of this Bill should have been a search for inventive talent, talent of the kind which can discover things. You know, Sir, in Hollywood they have a search for histrionic

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

talent. They find those persons who can become good actors and actresses. I would say along with this Bill there should be a clause that we will make a very laudable attempt in order that we can look for those persons who can invent things.

It has been said that this Bill is modelled on U.K. and U.S.A. When shall we get rid of this borrowing mentality? Only the other day I was reading the proceedings of the CASTASIA Conference. There we were told that we have perfected many kinds of technical know-how, many kinds of technical processes and other countries should take advantage of our processes. Here is this Bill which is a negation of the speeches that have been made by the leader of our delegation and the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission. This Bill has been based upon U.K. model. When will you stop borrowing from U. K. and U.S.A? This Bill should have been Indian in its conception, Indian in its execution and Indian in its way of implementation. Unfortunately, it is an outlandish Bill couched in an outlandish language giving aims and suggestions in clauses and sections which smack too much of foreign origin. I think the Bill should be redrafted very very soon and it should undergo a drastic change.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO (Bobbili) : Sir, I rise to a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Under what rule is he raising this point of order?

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : Sir, I draw your attention to the List of Business for the day.

MR. CHAIRMAN : That point of order cannot be raised now. We are already in the midst of the discussion on a Bill. He should have raised his point of order when this was taken up.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO: Sir, you are assuming what I am going to say without listening to me. According to the List of Business we have to discuss the Indian Patents and Designs (Amendment) Bill first and pass it before taking up the Patents Bill.

The Patents Bill is for reference to the Joint Committee.

That cannot be taken up before we pass the earlier Bill.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : (Barh) : It has been decided by the Speaker that they should be discussed together.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : We should first consider and pass the Patents and Designs (Amendment) Bill and then take up the Patents Bill for reference to Joint Committee.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): It is mentioned in the agenda "to be discussed together".

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : My submission is that thy cannot be discussed together, because one is for reference to Joint Committee.

SHRI TENNETI VISHWANATHAM : (Vishakhapatnam) : I think Shri Narayana Rao is right.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : I want a ruling from the Chairman whether it is in order to take up the Patents Bill along with the earlier Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have heard the hon. Member. There are three motions before the House. They are to be discussed together. So, kindly resume your seat.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Sir, before you give your ruling may I submit...

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have already disposed of the point of order.

श्री क० मि० मधुकर (केसरिया) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह पेटेंट बिल जो सदन के सामने पेश है सरकार की उस भावना की अभिव्यक्ति है जिस में मालूम पड़ता है कि सरकार को विदेश के पूंजीपतियों और अपने देश के बड़े-बड़े पूंजीपतियों से इतनी मुहब्बत है, उनके लिए इतना दर्द है दिल में कि उनके हकों की हिफाजत किए बगैर काम चलने वाला नहीं है। इसीलिए ऐसा बिल आया है। नहीं तो इसकी कोई आवश्यकता नहीं थी। पेटेंट के बारे में करीब 100 वर्ष से अधिक समय से कानून चल रहा है, 1911 में इस बारे में कानून बनाया गया और इसके

बाद इस कानून को अमल करने में जो कठिनाइयां हुईं उनके लिए सरकार की ओर से तरह-तरह की समितियां बनाई गईं, जिनके जरिए से जांच कराई गई कि यह बिल लागू होना चाहिए या नहीं लागू होना चाहिए। जैसा कि पूर्व वक्ता महोदय ने कहा है और मेरा भी कहना है कि इसके सम्बन्ध में मास्टर राजगोपाला आयंगर मद्रास हाईकोर्ट के जज ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा है कि इस बिल की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है, हालांकि इसके बाद उन्होंने आगे चल कर कहा है कि इसके सिवाय दूसरा कोई विकल्प नहीं है, लेकिन हम कहते हैं कि इस बिल की अभी हम को कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है क्योंकि इस देश में पेटेंट होल्डर्स हैं कौन? असलियत यह है कि जितने भी पेटेंट हैं वह दवाओं में हों या दूसरी चीजों में हों, तमाम के तमाम उनके होल्डर्स फारेन मोनोपलिस्टस लोग हैं या देश के बड़े बड़े पूंजीपति लोग हैं और उनके जरिए जनता की विभाल पैमाने पर लूट होती है। इसलिए यह बिल मेरी समझ से उस लूट को बरकरार रखने के लिए, विदेशी और देशी पूंजीपतियों की लूट को कायम रखने के लिए लाया गया है। अन्यथा इस बिल का उद्देश्य जो बताया गया है कि इसके जरिए हम देश में आविष्कारों को प्रोत्साहित करें, आविष्कर्ताओं को ऐसा मुआवजा मिले जिस से वह प्रोत्साहित हों, यह कोई उद्देश्य इससे पूरा नहीं हो पाया है और देखने में ऐसा आया है कि इस बिल के जरिए और जितने भी अन्य बिल इस सम्बन्ध में लागू किए गए हैं, उनके जरिए जो उद्देश्य है कहा गया है सरकार का वह पूरा नहीं हुआ है। इतना ही नहीं, आज यह सरकार समाजवाद की बात करती है तो क्या यह बिल उस दिशा में है? क्या यह बिल इस बात की गारन्टी करता है कि इससे देश की जनता का शोषण बन्द होगा जो कि विदेशों के और इस देश के भी बड़े-बड़े पूंजीपति पेटेंट पर अधिकार कर के ब्राज कर रहे हैं और उस का माल उठा

कर जनता को लूट रहे हैं? क्या इसके जरिये उसमें कुछ कमी आई है या कमी आने की उम्मीद है? सच्चाई यह है कि कमी आने के बजाय और बढ़ोत्तरी हुई है। जब कि आम जनता दवाओं के लिए तरसती रहती है, उनको दवाएं सस्ते दामों में नहीं मिलती हैं, ऐसी हालत में पेटेंट होल्डर्स ऐसी दवाओं को और ऐसे सामानों को जैसे टयू पेस्ट, हार्लिव्स है, या और दूसरे समान हैं, इनका पेटेंट कराकर मनमानी मुनाफा कमाते हैं। इन चीजों को जो पेटेंट में रख दिया गया है उसके चलते यह करोड़ों-करोड़ रुपये मुनाफे में लूटते हैं। स्थिति आज यह है कि विदेशों की बड़ी-बड़ी कम्पनियां हैं, रोचे हैं, फाइजर है, हाफकिन्स है, और देश के अन्दर भी साराभाई केमिकल्स हैं, इन बड़े-बड़े पूंजीपतियों के हाथ में यह पेटेंट हैं और उसके जरिए यह लूट करते हैं। इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि उनकी लूट के लिए और उनकी लूट की बढ़ोत्तरी के लिए यह बिल लाया गया है।

जहां तक इसका सम्बन्ध है कि देश में और नये-नये ईजाद हों, जिस में विज्ञान की तरक्की हो, यह नहीं हो रहा है क्योंकि व्यवहार यह बता रहा है कि ऐसा नहीं हो पाया है। मैं बताऊं आप को कि इस बिल में दो सवाल आये हैं—लोक हित और सुरक्षा। मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार के लिए लोक की परिभाषा और सुरक्षा की परिभाषा दोनों बदल गई है। सरकार के लिए लोक का मतलब बड़े-बड़े पूंजीपति होता है और सुरक्षा का मतलब पूंजीपतियों की सुरक्षा होता है। इसलिए उन्होंने जो भी काम किए हैं उस से न तो लोक का ही हित हुआ है और न सुरक्षा ही हो पायी है। बहुत से ऐसे मौके आये हैं जिन मौकों पर देश की सुरक्षा के नाम पर जो भी काम सरकार ने किए हैं वह या तो जनता के अधिकारों को हनन करने के लिए किए हैं या सुरक्षा अगर उस से किसी की हुई है तो उन के अपने बँब की या उन के हितों की

श्री क० मि० मधुकर]

सुरक्षा हुई है। अभी हाल ही में बैंकिंग का कानून बना है और भी दूसरे बहुत से कानून बने हैं, उन तमाम कानूनों में सुरक्षा की बात कही गई है लेकिन सुरक्षा किस की होती है? उन वर्गों की सुरक्षा होती है जिसके जरिए देश में शोषण और लूट जारी है। असल में में यह कानून उन तमाम पेटेन्ट होल्डर्स की हिफाजत के लिए है जो जनता की जिन्दगी के साथ खिलवाड़ करते हैं जो उन को लूटते हैं। दूसरी कोई बात इस कानून से होने वाली नहीं है।

व्यवहार में देखा जाये तो कंट्रोलर को अधिकार देने की बात कही गई है। अभी पूर्व वक्ता ने बताया था कि कंट्रोलर को अधिकार देने का मतलब क्या होता है? उसका मतलब यही होता है कि कानून के जरिए हम ऐसे नौकरशाह को पूर्ण अधिकार दे रहे हैं जिस के जरिए हम सुरक्षा के बारे में निर्णय की बात सोच रहे हैं, और इन तमाम मसलों को हल करने का, उस के बारे में निर्णय देने का अधिकार एक आदमी के हाथ में देने जा रहे हैं। साफ बात यह है कि जब सरकार इस बात को हल नहीं कर पायी है कि यह चीज होनी चाहिए या नहीं होनी चाहिए तो ऐसी हालत में एक आदमी के हाथ में यह अधिकार देने का मतलब हो जाता है कि के जरिए और भी नौकरशाह को हम बढ़ावा दे रहे हैं और इतना ही नहीं बल्कि और उसके जरिए भ्रष्टाचार को बढ़ा रहे हैं क्योंकि जो कंट्रोलर होगा उसे आप जानते ही हैं, नौकरशाहों के कमाने खाने का घंघा, जारी रहेगा। उसके जरिए पैसा देने का, घूस और रिश्वत का, तमाम किस्म के सूपहोल्स निकल आयेंगे और इससे उस को इतने अधिकार मिल जायेंगे और जिससे कि नौकरशाही की प्रवृत्ति और बढ़ी और मजबूत होगी कमजोर नहीं होगी। इस दृष्टिकोण से यह बिल किसी काम का नहीं।

ऐसे ही इस सिलसिले में जो समय लिया

गया है कि 9 महीने में विधेयक की रिपोर्ट सरकार लायेगी और 12 महीने में उसका निर्णय हो जायगा, मैं समझता हूँ कि यह समय भी बहुत अधिक है। जब आप कहते हैं कि सुरक्षा का प्रश्न है और लोकाहित का प्रश्न है तो ऐसे प्रश्नों पर अगर सरकार को साल-साल भर लगाने का अधिकार रहेगा तो नतीजा क्या होगा कि उस के जरिए यह लोग बहुत दिनों तक समस्या को टालते रहेंगे, उस को हल नहीं करेंगे और तरह तरह की अटकलवाजियाँ इस बीच चलती रहेंगी जैसे कि अब तक चलती रही हैं। इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि इस बिल में जो यह निर्णय बनाया गया है यह नियम बिलकुल ही बेकार और गलत है।

ऐसे ही अपील का सवाल है। इस में ऐसा बताया गया है कि जो कंट्रोलर के डेसीशंस होंगे उन की कोई अपील नहीं होगी। अब बताइए इस देश में जनतंत्र की बात करते हैं, कई सवालों पर सुप्रीम कोर्ट तक अपील जा सकती है, ऐसी अवस्था में इस प्रश्न पर एक नौकरशाह के फैसले पर कोई अपील नहीं हो, यह बात समझ में नहीं आती है कि किस बुद्धि और विवेक से यह बिल पेश किया गया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस बिल को बनाने और झूफट करने में जो इतना समय लगाया गया और जो उस में कागज खर्च किया गया वह सब कागज और मेहनत बिलकुल बेकार है। आप कहिएगा कि बहुत से समाजवादी देशों में भी पेटेन्ट कानून है। लेकिन वहाँ वह कानून कब बने? वहाँ वह कानून तब बने जब कि उन समाजवादी देशों में काफी हद तक डेवलपमेन्ट हो चुका था। तब उनको इस कानून की जरूरत पड़ी। लेकिन अपने देश की आज क्या अवस्था है? अपने देश की जो अवस्था है उसमें इस बात को सोचना पड़ेगा कि क्या इस कानून के जरिए हम विदेशी पूंजीपतियों की जो लूट है उस को बंद करते हैं और क्या इस कानून के जरिए आम जनता को मेडिसिन फुड और दूसरी चीजें मुलभूता से मिसलने वाली हैं? क्या इस कानून के जरिए

इस इन चीजों को अधिक बना सकते हैं या नहीं, आविष्कारों में प्रगति ला सकते हैं या नहीं, और आविष्कारकों को प्रोत्साहन दे सकते हैं या नहीं? यह हमें सोचना पड़ेगा। जहां तक आविष्कारकों को प्रोत्साहन देने का प्रश्न है अभी डी० एम० के० के एक माननीय सदस्य ने बताया कि उन के यहां किसी ने रेजर का आविष्कार किया और उसको जब यहां सुविधा नहीं मिल सकी तो उसने जर्मनी में जाकर उसको पेटेंट रजिस्टर करवाया। इससे पता चलता है कि यह कानून जो पेटेंट का है इसके जरिए जो बड़े बड़े प्रोत्साहित हैं उनकी हिफाजत होती है, साधारण लोग कोई आविष्कार करते हैं तो उन को कोई सुविधा नहीं मिल पाती है। उनको मजबूर हो कर अपने पेटेंट के लिये विदेशों में जाना पड़ता है और वहां उस को बेचना पड़ता है। यहां आम साधारण लोगों के लिये, आविष्कार करने वालों के लिये, मेडिसिन के मामलों में, और दूसरे मामलों में अबसर प्राप्त नहीं हैं कि वे लोग भी इस देश में पनप सकें, अपनी प्रतिभा को दिखा सकें। इसलिये ऐसे तीन-चार प्वाइंट्स ऐसे हैं जिन पर सम्भारता से सोचना पड़ेगा और मैं समझता हूँ कि उन प्रश्नों की कसौटी पर यह बिल खरा नहीं उतरता है, इसलिये इस को रद्दी की टोकरी में डाल देना चाहिये, इसकी कोई जरूरत नहीं है क्योंकि इस देश में विज्ञान की प्रगति आम जनता के लिये पूंजीपतियों के जरिए बन्द नहीं होनी चाहिये। इस लिये मैं इस बिल का विरोध करता हूँ।

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA (Barh) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, as the other hon. Members have pointed out this Bill has had a very chequered history, I do not think in the history of Parliament, after this country became independent, any Bill has suffered the duress of circumstances so badly as this Bill has suffered. But all the same, it does indicate the confused thinking of the Government of India. Really how to explain the situation? This Bill has been introduced again in the Fourth Lok Sabha. As the hon. Member, Prof. D.C. Sharma, pointed out, this Bill has assumed really a very peculiar character because, somehow or other, neither the Government nor the persons who have anything to do with the spirit of the Bill have been able to explain fully

as to what exactly they want to do with the patents in this country. This Bill was also introduced in the Third Lok Sabha but it could not be passed. It was always said that it was due to lack of time which prohibited this bill to be passed. The life of one Lok Sabha is five years. I am surprised that in the life of Second Lok Sabha it was not passed; in the life of Third Lok Sabha, it was not passed and it has now come in the Fourth Lok Sabha. Let us really expect that this Bill will see a better fate now.

It is not that there was any lack of material. As the hon. Member who just spoke before me pointed out, many committees were appointed. First of all, a committee was appointed by the Government of India to go into the entire law of patents. A Patents Enquiry Committee was appointed which went into the entire details of patents system and formulated proposals based on U. K. pattern. That was introduced in December, 1953 but it lapsed. I do not think that the Government can convince this country or outside that this piece of proposed legislation lapsed because of lack of time. We are not so innocent as all that that we could not find time for this important law when we require this law to be passed or to be given a shape because of the requirements of rapid technological developments in the country. Does it create a good impression? The whole world has been talking about our patents. In the last 12 to 13 years, we have not been able to do anything in regard to that. The Government has not come forward with its mind made up and it is really a great tragedy that this Bill is one of the many instances of how much confusion there is in the thinking of the Government vis-a-vis modern requirements of economic development. This is only one instance. There are many others. But this instance is a clear example of how much confusion there is in the Government thinking about the basic requirements of industrial growth and economic growth which can compensate for and which can really keep its pace with the economic development in other countries. I will not go beyond this. But I would, certainly say that I do not believe that destiny only has had its hand in restraining this Bill in one form or the other.

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Now, this Bill has come before the House. The recommendation is that the period of patents should be reduced from 16 years to 14 years in the case of drugs and chemicals and 10 years in the case of others. When we are discussing this matter, we should realise and accept our own limitations.

I may just give one instance of the Pimpri factory which is a public sector undertaking. This factory has invented two drugs. One of them is Heymycin. Many countries are wanting the patent and also wanting to manufacture the drug. On the other hand we have not been able to manufacture this drug yet and put it in the market. For, in practice, we have a very out-dated system of marketing. Our distribution system is not up-to-date. In other countries, for instance, in a country like Japan or America, they spend millions of dollars on research; and the moment the research is completed, they apply every strength and put all their resources into the drive to put that commodity in the market, as soon as the investigation is found to be fruitful. But they also have a capacity to withdraw the drug overnight or within a week or a fortnight in case it is found that the drug has not succeeded. I remember one such case, namely Thalidomide. I think it was original product of Germany, and it was given as a tranquilliser to women, especially convalescent and pregnant women. It was noticed that this drug had created some adverse effects on pregnant women and when the babies were born, they were found to be deformed. Immediately, the Drug Controller in the U.S.A. issued a notification that that drug should be withdrawn from the market, and I think that within a week or a fortnight this drug was withdrawn. There were only two or three exceptional cases where the effect of the drug was noticed after the Controller had issued orders for that drug to be withdrawn. Do we have that kind of system in our country. When we are talking in this Parliament about the feasibility of this proposal, let us realise the limiting conditions in our country. We in this Parliament are legislating not only for the present but for the past and the future also.

In this Bill I do not quite understand one peculiar thing which is there. In all other legislation we have the feeling that Government want to take more powers to themselves. But this is a piece of legislation where we have the impression that Government are trying to shed their powers. Who has deprived Government from reserving the right to themselves and saying that they can give a longer duration for a patent in deserving cases? But actually we find that they are prescribing a time-limit and saying that some patents will be feasible only for 14 years and in the case of food, drugs and medicines, it will be feasible for ten years. In this instance, Government are actually shedding their powers. In no other legislation which has been passed by this Parliament have Government been so willing to shed their powers. That being so, why should Government shed their powers in this Bill now? Why should Government not keep the reserve power to themselves to say that they will examine each case on merits and decide whether the patent should be extended or terminated?

Secondly, we must go by the experience of other countries. Some twenty years back, Japan had virtually no patent law. But in Japan and America, now they have the strongest patent system. Even the communist countries have started having some kind of patents for themselves. In those countries where the entire production in earlier years was under complete State control, probably they had not that kind of competition in the export market and they were not bothering about it. But today even the communist countries because they have to meet a very challenging export market which has become a buyers' market and not a sellers' market, are trying to have a strong patent system. Yet, we find that here is a country like India which does not go by the experience of other countries and wants to evolve a system for its own organisation which is not only weak, which is so inexperienced and which does not have the capacity to immediately direct the orientation of economic development as in other countries like the Soviet Union or even the U.S.A. Even when the U.S.A. has a private sector, its

economy is so well organised that it can immediately introduce a thing or take it out which we do not have in our country. The experience of other countries is, that the countries which have advanced technologically have had to build up a very strong patent system.

Take the case of Italy, for instance. They have also a strong patent system. Because of very intensive competition in the export market, there is now a uniform pattern in the patent laws all over the world. If we see the history of the patents in other countries we shall find that almost all the other countries are trying to bring themselves in conformity with international obligations. Suppose we have a patent of a very short duration, and suppose it comes in conflict with the patent laws operating in the country to which we send our exports, the importing country may very well be under an inhibition that their patent law might be different, sometimes more rigorous or more relaxed. In such a case, I feel that if our patent law does not match with the other laws in regard to the legality of the whole thing we are going to face umpteen difficulties in exporting our products.

Let us not always be enamoured of this that we are going to develop only at the mercy of foreign patents. We must remember that our own patents are coming up. There are enough scientists in our own country, and if they can get good opportunity and if they can get certain facilities, I am sure they have intelligence and foresight to conduct research which may be beneficial to the whole world. For example, our own scientists and technologists when they go abroad are able to conduct research successfully. So, we should not be guided by the consideration that the foreigners are coming and grabbing everything. This law will be applicable both ways. It will apply to our people and also to the foreigners. If a foreigner comes here with any patent and Government think that it is against our national interest, then we have got the foreign exchange laws and exchange control order under which we can always deprive the foreigner of that right and we can say that we do not want his products and he can go back with his patent.

But, here, we are creating an instrument which will act as a double-edged weapon, because it will not only deprive the foreigners but our own Indian scientists and technologists. Suppose an Indian scientist or technologist brings out a patent. We limit the period to ten years in one case and 14 years in another case. He may not have the facilities to develop his product and he may not be in a position to immediately set up an industry for processing it. So, naturally, he will go to Tatas, Birlas and others who are big people with this technical know-how and they will dictate terms to him. So, while depriving the foreigners, we are creating such a double-edged instrument by which our own people who would invent things and who would try to process it, whether it be a small medicine or a certain other article, will not be able to get advantage from those big people who have got all the facilities because those big people will say 'You give your things to us; and if you do not accept our condition, we shall not accept your patent and we shall not market it, and we shall not bring it into production.' Thus, we are putting the Indian scientists and technologists at the mercy of the big moneyed class in this country.

Moreover, we are compelling a further brain-drain from this country. In other countries, a scientist or a technologist gets a patent for 15 years or 16 years or 20 years but here we are reducing the period to ten years. So, our scientists would also think of going abroad and giving the advantage of their patent to other countries and not think of remaining here. Already we are having this problem. But now it will be accentuated further. All the under-developed countries have the problem of brain-drain. Even U.K. has been facing this problem of brain-drain. In fact, the U.N. is going to have a seminar in the near future to see how the brain-drain can be checked, because the best of the brains go to the U.S.A. not because of the fabulous salaries that they get there.

Thus, the result will be that we shall be restricting our own people who are doing research and investigation here and we shall be encouraging them to go abroad where they will have better facilities in regard to the patents and will also have

[Shrimati Terkeshwari Sinha]

better facilities for reserach and better protection for their patents.

Now, I come to the question of the ceiling on royalty. In the Bill, 4 per cent has been provided for. What will be the result of this? Suppose an American or British concern wants to give royalty to a concern like the Pimpri factory; by this Bill we are compelling them to pay a royalty of only 4 per cent to Pimpri which is our own public sector concern. That is the limitation. Why do not Government conserve and reserve to themselves the power to give royalty as they think fit? So I think in some respects it is a very contradictory bill.

Now I would come to cl. 48. On examination of the Bill, we see that this clause is very much contrary to the spirit of cl. 83. Cl. 83 deals with general principles applicable to working of patented inventions. It says that :

"patents are granted to encourage inventions and to secure that the inventions are worked in India on a commercial scale and to the fullest extent that is reasonably practicable without undue delay."

If clause 48 is enacted and incorporated in the Bill, it will subject indigenous industries to the laws of patented production over a wide field. In fact, it will amount to an invasion of his rights, of his personal prerogative. He would feel more safe without this clause. Therefore, I think the basic spirit which Government have tried to put in cl. 83 gets vitiated by the provision of cl. 48.

With these words, I would once again say that when they are taking this Bill to the Joint Committee, let them please examine these clauses with due respect to Indian interests also of today, tomorrow and the day after.

14-46 Hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Do not be under this prejudice that everything that comes from a foreign country is fishy, is suspicious. Do not work with a suspicious mind. The government of any country does not get administered properly with a suspicious bias and a suspicious mind. Let the Joint Committee

be objective and go through all the pros and cons and present to us a report which is practical, which is feasible and which is for the national interest of today, tomorrow and the day after.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour) : I would first of all draw attention to the statement of objects and reasons. When one reads it, one is inclined to ask whether it is again the cackel story of sabotage of national interests for the last 20 years, and if so, under whose pressure did they allow this Bill to lapse twice over. Why did they do it? Are they hand in glove with foreign monopolists? Anybody who has a fair mind, anybody who is a right-thinking person will agree with me that the Government of India have tried to serve foreign monopoly interests in that they sabotaged the Patents Bill and allowed it to lapse twice during the last 20 years.

Coming to facts, I shall not use my own words but shall quote from books and proceedings written and edited by people who enjoy the trust and confidence of the people. The Report on Revision of Patent Law by Justice N. Rajagopala Ayyangar has this to say on page 9:

"It would not be an exaggeration to say that the industrial progress of a country is considerably stimulated or retarded by its patent system according as to whether the system is suited to it or not".

Then on page 10 :

"The patent systems are not created in the interest of the inventors but in the interest of national economy. The rules and regulations of the patent system are not governed by civil or commercial or common law but by political economy."

Further on page 11 :

"It is further obvious, however, that the system would not yield the same results when applied to underdeveloped countries....."

such as ours.

"I entirely agree with the views of the Patents Inquiry Committee that the Indian patent system has failed in its main purpose, namely, to stimulate invention amongst Indians and to en-

courage the development and exploitation of new inventions for industrial purposes in the country so as to secure the benefits thereof to the largest section of the public".

The Minister will kindly note these. Again on page 12, he has this to say :

"Patents are taken out in foreign countries by Americans for two main reasons. We are doing business abroad and we want to protect our article so that the German manufacturer or the British manufacturer is not able to copy it immediately and go into competition with us. In other words, it is a great selling point that our goods should have a protected inventive future and we have to keep ahead of the whole world in the export markets through the patent system".

Now I shall quote from the famous book, Michael Kidron's *Foreign Investment in India*. I suppose I am throwing pearls before swine, because the Government of India is fully aware of all these things. At page 211 he says :

"Drugs and pharmaceuticals present all the complexities of the chemical industry as a whole with the addition of a strong dose of hard political bargaining. . . The industry has been dominated by foreign firms from its inception : of the 1,600 registered units in 1954 there were only 93 large ones (including 11 government plants), 28 of which, producing two-fifths the value of finished drugs with one-tenth the labour force, were under foreign control."

The fact is that 92 per cent of the drug industry in India is foreign-owned today. Foreign patents held in India today are in the region of 89.38%, while in America, the much talked-about America, it is not more than 15.32%. The consumers must be protected from the monopolists. Even the last Tory Government in Britain overrode the patent law there, and brought in continental and socialist made antibiotics which were ten times cheaper than the U.S. products that were crowding the market. The only way to curtail drug prices lies in the abolition of patents. That was the finding of the Tory Government-appointed commission.

Messrs. Sarabhai Chemicals, Pharmaceutical Division of Karamchand Premchand (P) Ltd., was founded in 1943 with an authorised capital of Rs. 50 lakhs and paid-up capital of Rs. 7,73,000. In 1952, Rs. 8 lakhs was capitalised from the reserve fund by issuing 800 non-redeemable 4½% Preference shares of Rs. 1000 each. In March, 1966, Rs. 1,28,00,000 was capitalised out of reserve fund as bonus shares in the proportion of eight new equity shares for each existing equity share, and for that year Rs. 1,43,04,000 was disbursed as dividend plus bonus shares. Bursting with prosperity. In 1963-64 their gross sales amounted to about Rs. 9 crores. From Rs. 14 lakhs in 1951 it came to Rs. 11.7 crores in 1966-67. This is the outcome of patents in this country.

Coming back to Mr. Ayyangar's report; at page 13 he says :

"These patents are therefore taken not in the interests of the economy of the country granting the patent or with a view to manufacture there, but with the main object of protecting an export market from competition from rival manufacturers particularly those in other parts of the world."

"From the point of view of producers, this cost is simply the royalty payment made to foreign firms".

This is very much applicable to India. It says further.

"Most countries have little if anything to gain economically from granting patents to foreign firms; and they do so partly because the custom is old and firmly established, partly because of the pressures of vested interests."

This is a clear instance of how you have yielded to the pressure of the vested interests. The report says further :

"A well-known example under the first head where an invention is not patentable in the patentee's home country but is patented in India relates to patents for medicines and drugs taken over by Swiss nationals in India. Where the substance is new but the process by which it is produced is not new, no patent can be obtained in Switzerland, whereas a claim for a new product made by the process which is not novel

[Shri Jyotimoy Basu]

but is merely described in the specification may be patented in India".

You have allowed these things to continue for the last twenty years. Today you have come out beating the drum and making the noise about the Patent Bill. What is it that you are going to do? We have a few suggestions to make. The State should buy over all discoveries against rewards. The Health Ministry must have its own cost examining unit for each and every drug. Patents should not only be not allowed but drugs should also be sold under their generic names—One drug should not be sold under ten names at ten different prices—after approval of the Government. No patent should be granted to foreigners and no patent for drugs should be given to anyone in the private sector.

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीकान्तम्मा (खम्मम) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य श्री ज्योतिमय्य बसु ने अपने भाषण के दौरान 'पर्स बिकोर स्वाइन' का प्रयोग किया है। स्वाइन शब्द का प्रयोग यहां पर अन-पार्लियामेंटरी है और उस को रिकार्ड से निकाल देना चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : "Pearls before swine" is a well-known expression. There is nothing unparliamentary about it.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO (Bobbili) : I should like to confine my remarks to the Bill which seeks to amend the patent law which will be passed in a shortwhile. I do not want to discuss the wider issue of the whole patents law which will come before the House after the Select Committee deliberates on that. The basic objective of this particular amending Bill had been explained. The present Bill empowers the Controller to delay to an unlimited extent certain applications in the interest of defence. I cannot understand why you are empowering the controller with such wide powers because the Bill here says 'anything which is relevant'. In the rest of the Bill the word used is 'prejudicial'. Both have been used in an inconsistent manner. It is only a question of delaying or stopping or rejecting. It may be absolutely necessary to give a patent which must be taken exclusively by

the Government. A person may have invented something which may promote defence production. Instead of delaying it or rejecting it, power should be given to the Government to expropriate that particular patent and Government should see that a particularly beneficial patent is taken over by them.

I find to my surprise that such a provision is not there in the Bill, and I think it is a very serious omission. I hope and trust that the Government will look into this matter and see that such a positive and beneficial provision which is in the interests of defence production is also incorporated in the Bill.

*5 Hrs.

Secondly, I come to the question of governmental power. The Government has to issue directions : there are two types of directions which are mentioned in the Bill. One type is in relation to the applications; applications in respect of what? Applications relating to food, medicine, drugs and the different processes. The Government can issue a direction to the Controller to omit and delay; why and what is the reason? Merely because a particular application relates to a food matter or a drug matter, is it open to the Government to give him those powers, and what is the criterion for the Government to issue such directions? They are very wide powers which are given. After all, these are very important, and if you go through the Bill, you will find that most of the things in the entire Bill relate to the drugs. Government are taking the power to issue directions saying, "You, hereafter, do not issue anything until we give you directions." There again, why should the Government issue this particular direction? What are the reasons? About that we do not get any guidance from this Bill. It is a particularly all-embracing power which the Government want to be clothed with, without giving any guidance to us, to Parliament, to find out what is the basic reason and what is the basic idea. Merely because the application relates to medicine or drug or even food, it is open to the Government to issue directions to the Controller to see that "you delay it?" What is the nature of the delay and why is it to

be delayed? What further purpose is going to be served by this particular delay which is made or undertaken? Why is it rejected?

You will find that this particular application is subject to periodical *suo motu* review: that is to say, the applications for patents which relate to medicine or food. I do not think they have any periodical fluctuation. Medicines and such things are not subject to periodical fluctuations, but the Bill provides for a periodical review of this. There is something more in the Bill which is not very explicit. What I mean to submit is that this bill has some particular objects which have not been spelt out. Is it not the object of the Bill that any application which relates to medicine or drug is going to be covered by this Bill? There are going to be patent medicines; suppose there are some medicines which are dangerous and which are likely to bring about a repercussion in the body. Government should be in a position to examine all these things before they say, "stop this", before they decide whether a patent is to be given to that or not. They must give further examination to this matter. This matter is selective in approach. So far as the Bill is concerned, it is all-embracing.

My submission, therefore, is, first of all, let the Government come forward with reasons as to why and what exactly do they want this for, especially when they state here, "anything prejudicial or anything which relates to the food or drug." etc. Let them state why the Government has taken the power to issue directions. I do not understand why such power is necessary and what for do they want it. That must be made very clear. We know pretty well that anything which is catable, anything which relates to food, may sometimes be injurious to public health. If the Government feels that it is likely to be injurious to the health of the people or is likely to cause suffering for the people, when there is an application made, they can have such directions. But we have no guidance. I submit that the Government should come forward with a clear-cut programme and say what exactly do they want. These are very discretionary powers at the hands of the Government and at the hands of the Controller. It is open to the Controller

to see that these powers are exercised. He will sit on this and he may refer it to the Government also. Therefore, on these relevant things, let them be more explicit and specific. With these words, I submit that the Bill can be passed.

SHRI DINKAR DESAI (Kanara) : Sir, this Bill is going to the Joint Committee and therefore, I would not take much time of the House. I would just touch upon a few fundamental questions concerning this Bill. We know that the Ayyangar Committee appointed by the Government reported in 1957. It is clearly stated in the report that :

"It would not be an exaggeration to say that the industrial progress of the country is considerably stimulated or retarded by its patent system according as to whether the system is suited to it or not."

Nearly 11 years have elapsed since this report was made. What is the position today? Has the number of foreign patents decreased? No. I have got figures here to show that the number of foreign patents in this country has increased. According to the Ayyangar Committee, the number of foreign patents in this country was 21,177 in the period from 1949 to 1958. That means, an average of about 2117 patents per year. Last year, the number has increased, instead of decreasing. It was 3427. This figure was given by the hon. minister in the Rajya Sabha last week. What is the reason for this increase in the number of foreign patents? We say, India has progressed, our industry is doing very well and we are making new discoveries and inventions. This is a very important aspect of the question. Due to these foreign patents, our own discoveries and inventions are not encouraged and they are not getting their due.

I would like to give the instance of the famous case of the Haffkine Institute, Bombay. This institute was prevented under our law to find out a new product through its own process, because foreign monopoly was there. There is the case of Bengal Chemicals also. They said, the products may be the same, but the processes should be different. This is how foreign monopolists are blocking our progress. Therefore, we will have to reconsider the whole matter.

[Shri Dinkar Desai]

We think that today India is industrially in the same position as the western countries are. It is not so. Under these circumstances, we will have to think very seriously whether we should really protect these foreign patents in this country. This may look ridiculous to some of my friends on that side, particularly those who plead for foreign monopolists. During the first world war, the American Government confiscated the German patents and allowed American manufacturers to use them. Even at that time, America was much more industrially advanced than India is today. I do not say we should confiscate the foreign patents. What I mean to ask, is, whether we should protect them in our country. It was said here that Japan which is highly industrialised, did not even have a patent law a few years ago. I do not say we should not have a patent law, but it should be such that it encourages Indian industry and Indian discoveries and inventions. It should not just make our country a dumping ground for foreign patents.

Coming to the question of prices, our patent system should be such that the prices are reasonable, in the interests of the consumers. The real position is, foreign patent owners are making huge profits in this country.

Statistics have shown that the prices of drugs and other medicines in this country are more than the international prices. India's standard of living is the lowest. In spite of that our prices are very high I would like to quote from the Report of the Joint Committee on the Patents Bill in 1965. It is stated here :

"A witness stated that some time ago Liberium a tranquilizer—introduced in the Indian market by a Swiss firm, which was importing the same during the year 1963-64 at about Rs. 5555 per kilogram C.I.F., but the same material is said to have been imported by a firm in Delhi at C.I.F. price at about Rs. 312 per kilogram. Another firm in India has been charging in this country for Vitamin B 12 Rs. 230 per gram whereas the international price at which it is available in other countries is between Rs. 90 to 100 per gram. Similarly

another firm which holds the patent for DEXAMATHA-ZONE was charging Rs. 60,000 per kilogram. But when warned by the Import Controller it readily cut the price to Rs. 16000." There are more instances like this.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : How do we export if our prices are so high ?

SHRI DINKAR DESAI : I can understand a little margin. When the Controller warned him he reduced the price from Rs. 60,000 to Rs. 16,000. If it had not been profitable he would not have reduced the price. If my hon. friend does not understand what is profiteering, I have no answer (*Interruptions*). I am not saying that we should completely stop foreign patents. At the same time, we must see to it when we protect foreign patents they must behave properly and the prices must be reasonable.

I would also suggest that these products must be manufactured in this country. Why should they be imported ? Many of the products covered by foreign patents can be manufactured in this country. The Government should put a condition that they must be manufactured in our country. Just producing them in our country will not do. More than 50 per cent of the capital should be Indian. The industries must be Indianised. We must try to see that as far as possible our indigenous material should be used. In India we have got vast natural resources. Our forests are very rich but we have not done sufficient research. We must also put this condition that as far as possible indigenous material should be used.

Then there is the question of time or period. That is one of the most important questions debated here. The present period is 16 years. It is now proposed to be reduced to ten years in the case of medicines, drugs and food. I support this ten year period. I know some of my friends are not satisfied. Shri Dandekar said that it should not be reduced. His argument is that if the period is reduced there will not be sufficient incentive. But we should not forget that India today is not what it was twenty years ago. Today the market in our country for these drugs is increasing.

It is a huge market. India is the second country in the whole world in population and the market for our drugs and medicines

is increasing every day. When the market is very big, certainly profit can be made within ten years. The sixteen year period should be reduced to ten years because the conditions have changed and our People are buying drugs in larger quantities. I think they can make sufficient profit in ten years.

Lastly, certain powers are given to the controller or government agencies with regard to certain orders to be passed under this Bill when it becomes an Act. It is very unfair to take such wide powers without giving the aggrieved party an opportunity to move the High Court for two reasons. Firstly, it may lead to corruption. After all, an officer may issue certain orders which are not proper which may give scope for corruption. Secondly, many government orders are issued in this country for various reasons some of which are political. To prevent such thing it is very essential that more and more powers and importance are given to our High Courts and Supreme Court. If there is no Supreme Court or High Courts, I shudder to think what will happen to our democracy, because they are our saviours. So, there must be some provision in the Act giving sufficient powers to the aggrieved party to move the High Court.

With these words, I hope that the Minister will see to it that we will have a proper type of patent system in this country which will encourage people to produce most of the things in our own country as a result of which prices of drugs will come down. Unless we have such a system, we will never succeed. I have done.

SHRI TANNETI VISWANATHAM (Visakhapatnam) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir in this government we always find one great difficulty. There is plenty of mixed thinking, mixed objectives, in fact, they require to be patented in the first instance. The objectives of the Government have no direction, the thinking is not clear and the policy on control and licence is not honestly implemented. This has been the history ever since independence came to our country. I trust hereafter there will be some ultimate power which will go to the hearts of those who are ruling the destinies of this nation and give them a proper direction, clear thinking and some honesty of purpose.

Our Constitution, whatever the conflicting opinions on other things may be is based on private property. You may impose restrictions but one cannot abolish private property. If you cannot abolish private property, you cannot expropriate it. But there is mixed thinking on this subject. That is why I said that this is a supreme example of mixed thinking. Government want to cater to a new process of thought that they have got the power to take away the inventions made by somebody. Then, let them stick to it. Why, then, introduce another clause, clause 102, where they say that compensation will be given? Let them stick to the one or the other. If you stick to the law of private property, then you should honestly implement it. What I would suggest is both at the stage of deciding what are to be given patents and at the stage of deciding the compensation, you may provide for an advisory council. In place of the present authorities mentioned in the Act, I would say that it would be more in the democratic spirit if you have an advisory council consisting of knowledgeable persons, persons who have got knowledge of industry, of science, of so many other things.

I do not agree with those who say that the law of patents should at once be abolished altogether. I find from some book—I do not know how far it is right—that even the U.S.S.R. has introduced some law regarding patents. If that is so, there is rethinking in the world. That is why I said that either we must have a law for private property or abolishing it altogether. But if you have it, have a strong law.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central) : It is the middle course.

SHRI TANNETI VISWANATHAM : It is not a middle course; it is a confused course. Here is one clause you say, "I will expropriate" and in another clause you say, "I will give compensation". This is what I call mixed thinking. We are a little new to parliamentary life and we are not accustomed to this kind of parliamentary middle course in our legislative life. We either understand one course or the other.

As Shri Narayana Rao has asked what are the guidelines for expropriating? You want to expropriate. Do not say, "expro-

[Shri Tanneti Viswanathan]
private"; by all means pay compensation and take it once you decide that it is useful for defence purposes or that it is in the national interest. What I would suggest is : Let the advisory council which I propose decide the compensation to be paid and take it at once. But if you do not want to do that, I would suggest to the Government to say that we do not believe in the law of private property; that we do not believe that a man has got a right to anything which he invents or which he thinks he has a right to. There is a process of thinking which says that man, after all, is a product of whatever has happened throughout centuries of civilisation and what he talks, delivers or does is only its product which belongs to other except himself. What I think belongs to everybody else; what I invent or what I write belongs to everybody else but not to me. That is one method of thinking. But if that is so, let us go in for it. I have no objection if the entire nation goes in for it in a non-violent way, but let us not have this kind of mixed thinking.

As I said in the beginning, our Constitution is based on the law of private property. Let us implement it. Let us have advisory council which will give us advice as regards the rate of compensation when the Government wants to take over an invention. Let it decide what inventions are to be taken over and at the time of granting them also. I do not suggest that anything and everything should be patented, but let there be an advisory council. Do not put it in the hands of these single authorities which, as our friends have said, will become dictators. In fact, instead of helping the people for whom the Government stands, these people may be tempted to help other who are against the people. That has been the history of these 20 years. That is why you have got this violent criticism against it.

These are my suggestions for the present. After it is considered by the Select Committee, we shall have a further discussion, I suppose.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Dandeker.

SHRI N. DANDEKER (Jamnagar) : How do I reply before the Minister ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He has stated his case.

SHRI N. DANDEKER : He has not replied to the problems connected with the Amendment Bill that I had raised. I told you in the beginning of this difficulty. I have moved a motion and I have given my reasons. The Minister has to reply to it. If he has no reply, I presume that he accepts what I said.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Perhaps he convince you when he replies.

SHRI N. DANDEKER : I have moved the motion that the Ordinance be not approved. The Minister has made no reply to that proposition. Unless he makes a reply, I presume, there is no need for me to reply. I have nothing to reply.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi) : He should reply; we expect a reply from him.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : All right. The hon. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : I was surprised when this novel procedure was adopted in taking up all the three motions at one and the same time. I realise the difficulty of my hon. friend there, but he should also appreciate my difficulty. Of course, so far as the Resolution to be moved by him is concerned, he is entitled to have the final reply after I have replied to the resolution. But so far as the other motions are concerned.....(Interruption).

SHRI N. DANDEKER : I will not touch upon the other matter.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : You want me to speak on all the three motions.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Yes.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : Sir, I have with rapt attention listened to the observations made by the hon. Members with regard to all the three matters which are now before this House. I would like to point out that except Mr. Dandeker, no one has said anything in support or in opposition to the resolution that he has moved regarding the Ordinance. So far as the Bill to replace that Ordinance is concerned, apart from Mr. Dandeker, some observations have been

made by my hon. friend Mr. Narayana Rao. I would like to take these two matters together.

We have been accused that Defence of India Rules were misused and there was no justification for extending those Rules to the provisions of the Patents Act. May I point out that the purpose of Defence of India Rules was not only confined to the defence of territory but to many other subjects also? I would like to read the relevant Rule :

"If, in the opinion of the Central Government it is necessary to expedient for the defence of India and civil defence or the efficient conduct of military operations or the maintenance of supplies and services essential to the life of the community so to do, the Central Government may, notwithstanding anything contained in the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911 (2 of 1911) direct the Controller, with respect to any applications for the grant of patents for inventions of such nature as may be specified in the directions, to abstain from doing, or delay the doing of, anything which he would otherwise be required to do in relation to such applications and the Controller shall comply with such direction."

It is because of maintenance of supplies, essential for the people that action was taken. I would also submit that the very purpose for which my hon. friend is raising objection will be defeated if no protection to keep the petitions alive had been given under the Defence of India Rules. Now we want to give the same protection under the amending Bill.

As the hon. Member mentioned the late Prime Minister Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, gave an understanding that applications received for patents which were then pending before the Government will be examined but no action will be taken on them till the Government had taken decision regarding the proposal for the amendment of the Act. All these applications have, therefore, been kept pending. The hon. Member is perhaps aware, the period during which these petitions can be disposed of is only three years.

The protection to keep them pending beyond this period had been given under the Defence of India Rules, then by an Ordinance and now is proposed to be done by an amending Act to all these applications. It is for that reason that soon after the Defence of India Rules ceased to have operation, an Ordinance was promulgated. We are now trying, through this amending Act, to replace that Ordinance so that these petitions may be kept pending and they are disposed of in the light of decision which Parliament will take about the new proposal which is before Parliament. I hope in view of this clarification the hon. Member will not press his resolution to vote.

Similarly, no one except Shri Rao has said anything so far as the amending Bill, to replace the Ordinance, is concerned. I would not like to take much time of the House with regard to this matter also. With regard to the main Bill which is being referred to the Joint Committee, I am very grateful for the observations made by various Members both supporting the measure and raising doubts about the utility of this measure. May I point out that no one in this House opposes the development of inventions relating to food, drugs, medicines or, in fact, any other thing. But the question before us is to consider whether any measure relating to inventions, development of inventions, should be detrimental to the interest of the country or should subordinate it merely because inventions, of an urge for, or for development of inventions, without taking into consideration the various other relevant facts also. Here, in this country.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Minister may please resume on the next occasion.

SHRI N. DANDEKER : He has finished the Ordinance portion and now he is dealing with the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is no time now. Now we have to take up another discussion regarding flood situation. He will continue his reply tomorrow.

15.31 Hrs.

MOTION RE : FLOOD SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Sreedharan.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN (Badagara) :
I move :

"That the statement laid on the Table by the Minister of Irrigation and Power on the 29th July, 1968, regarding flood situation in the country, be taken into consideration."

I am initiating this discussion when my heart is weighed down by the grim tragedy that has taken place in the State of Gujarat. Thousands of people have lost their lives. The Surat City has been cut off from the other areas of the State. Lakhs of people have been rendered homeless and the people of Gujarat are today engaged in a titanic battle against the ravages of nature.

On this occasion I express my heart-felt condolences for those people who died and I express my sympathy to the bereaved families.

It is a tragedy of our times and of our democracy that the flood situation should have waited so long to come on the anvil of this House.

15. 34 Hrs.

[SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA
in the Chair.]

As far back as 21st of last month we had tabled a number of resolutions and motions seeking a discussion on this subject which touches the hard core of our life, which touches the poor people in villages, which touches the peasantry who are the bulwark and the bastion of democracy. This motion had to come knocking at the doors of the Lok Sabha on a number of occasions to get an entrance here. We have been discussing so many subjects all around the world; the relations between foreign countries and comparatively minor subjects were thrashed out on the anvils of this House, but the toils tears and sufferings of our people did not get an entrance here.

Here I would like to point out that the Prime Minister is conspicuous by her absence. I feel that the Prime Minister should have laid this statement on the Table of the House because floods do not merely concern the Ministry of Irrigation and Power, floods do not merely mean that a certain area is under water, but floods mean disruption in communication disruption in the supply line and a

better atmosphere for espionage activities in sensitive areas. All these subjects come together and, therefore, the Prime Minister should have dealt with this and not Dr. Rao, Minister of Irrigation and Power.

Floods have occurred in this country on a number of occasions previously.

This is not the first time that floods have occurred. There are two types of floods. One is caused by heavy monsoons that come unexpected. Our Government has always been blaming the monsoon for their failure in food policy, and monsoons have come down with a vengeance on us. But there are also other types of floods which are permanent and perpetual. There are low-lying areas in this country, particularly in States like Assam and Kerala where floods are part of the national life. Every year floods occur and they take a heavy toll of crops and cattle and livestock.

There are also other types of floods which come inadvertently as it has happened here. It is a national calamity. But my question is this. What has this Government done during the last twenty years to approach this problem from a scientific angle? Modern science and technology have developed to such a high pitch that river training projects are a tremendous success in many foreign countries. I am told that in the U.S.A. experiments are taking place even to change the course of the rivers. Modern science and technology have developed to such a high pitch that we can combat this evil by formulating a comprehensive plan to meet the challenge of floods. But what are we doing in this country?

Here is an interesting news item which reads as follows :

"Brahmaputra dyke breached; section 144 at Dibrugarh". This is just top class news. It is characteristics of this Government that when the entire area is under floods, when people flee for their lives, when they abandon their property, when it is a life-and-death struggle for them, here comes the classic Don Quixote of a deputy commissioner promulgating section 144 in that area to check floods. According to Hindu mythology, Indra is supposed to bring down rains. Here is a Government which is trying to pass section 144 and imprison Indra.

AN HON. MEMBER : Indra or Indira.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : I am referring to Indra. There is a world of distance between Indra and Indira.

Four years back, a committee was set up consisting of the Ministers of State Governments and certain other experts. The committee recommended that Rs. 200 crores should be set aside for meeting floods. What is our performance today? Perhaps, Dr. K. L. Rao was not expecting this eventuality. But he should have expected that in the low-lying areas floods are bound to occur.

In the annual plan, what we have set aside for flood control is only Rs. 10,90 crores. As the statement proves he has not made a clear study of the situation. His assessment of the ravages of flood is far from being satisfactory and far from truth.

I know the position from my experience in my own State. In his statement, the hon. Minister has said that in regard to the State of Kerala, the area of the affected areas in lakhs of hectares is not available. The floods occurred in Kerala nearly a month back, and the Government of Kerala have come forward with all sort of figures to corroborate their contention. 60 people have died. Dr. K. L. Rao and the Prime Minister found time to go to other States. They rushed to Gujarat. I am very glad that they went to Gujarat because Gujarat is reeling under the yoke of a severe flood. Then, they went to Assam also. But they did not come to Kerala. So, Kerala was discriminated against. Dr. K. L. Rao is not a politician of the professional type. Still, I do not know why he is treading that beaten path of the Congress Government at the Centre and discriminating against Kerala.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He is the Mover, but there are a number of members on the list. Every Party has been given their names saying that one of their speakers must be called. Therefore, I would request him to conclude now.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : Show me some womanly compassion. 55,000 acres of in Kerala have been affected by flood.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR (Peermad) : Let the affected States be given the opportunity to speak first.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : 13,733 houses have been damaged and 60 human lives lost. According to Dr. Rao's figures, only 8,400 houses have been damaged and human lives lost are only 58. The damage according to him, is only Rs. 3 crores in terms of money, but Kerala has sustained damage to the tune of Rs. 16 crores. My constituency was the hardest hit. In any constituency people died of landslides.

AN HON. MEMBER : But he is here.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : I was there. I am not like Congressmen sleeping over calamities. I was doing relief work there. So I want to voice the feelings of the people of my constituency also. It is the feeling of people all over the country. You have to treat this problem on a war footing. You should understand that when we were fighting for freedom, we had the courage and determination to meet these calamities. When the Bihar earthquake took place, under the leadership of Rajen Babu, the nation rose as one man. When the Bengal Famine took place, the country came together and helped Bengal out of it. When there was a calamity in Kerala, we were fighting for the freedom of the northern most part of India. But what are we doing today? The Prime Minister has given Rs. 75,000 to the relief fund in Kerala. We have already spent Rs. 29,000 by giving relief to the bereaved families. We need at least Ru. 16 crores to meet the challenge.

I would make an appeal to the Government. I know that it is always the sufferings of the rich that get the attention of the Government. The poor Peasant in this country never gets the attention of this Government. As the great writer has said :

"The most and the least imaginary uneasiness of the rich are aggravated with the power of eloquence and held up to attract the sympathetic sorrow and attention of others, while the poor weep unheeded, persecuted by every subordinate species of tyranny. Every law which offers protection to the rich is the enemy of the poor".

[Shri A. Sreedharan]

This is the writing on the wall. They are not prepared to come forward. They have not even correctly assessed the situation. I know Government have not. Look at the discrepancy in the statement concerning the total damage (total of cols. 5, 7 and 10). It is put there as Rs. 17,59 lakhs. I would like Dr. Rao to ask somebody who knows arithmetic in his Ministry to compile figures. If it is counted properly, it comes to Rs. 11,79 lakhs. This is the callous and indifferent manner in which even the statement has been prepared.

I appeal to this Government to come forward at this hour, to treat this problem on a war footing. Let the Minister go to every State. Let a Parliamentary Committee be appointed. Let it visit the States where people need solace. Let them go to Gujarat and say that 'we are one with you'. Let them get at the core of the problem, the crux of the problem and let us move forward to tackle it irrespective of party differences, because this is a national calamity and has got to be treated as a national challenge and should be fought and defeated.

SHRI YASHPAL SINGH (Dehradun) :
I beg to move :

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely :

"This House, having considered the statement laid on the Table by the Minister of Irrigation and Power on the 29th July 1968, regarding flood situation in the country, is of the opinion that the amount hitherto being given as food subsidy to States be set apart for flood protection works and grants to States for undertaking flood relief measures".

श्री मनुभाई पटेल (डभोई) : सभापति महोदय, भारत देश में इतने विशाल पैमाने पर नदियां फैली हुई हैं कि हर साल कोई न कोई संकट आता ही रहता है। यदि कोई मानव संकट हो या सरकारी संकट हो तो हम उस में किसी की गलती निकाल सकते हैं लेकिन कुदरती संकट के सामने यदि सारा देश एक हो कर उस का सामना करे, चाहे जिस इलाके में संकट आया हो, वह संकट केवल उस इलाके का नहीं बल्कि समग्र देश

का संकट है, इस भावना से यदि हम सामना करेंगे तब उस का सामना कर सकेंगे। . . .

श्री यशपाल सिंह : यह तो मैन-मेड संकट है।

श्री मनुभाई पटेल : चाहे यह संकट केरल में आया हो या जैसे गत वर्ष हरियाणा, पंजाब और वैंस्ट-बंगाल में आया, इस वर्ष फिर वैंस्ट-बंगाल, राजस्थान और मेरे इलाके गुजरात में आया है—इस के खिलाफ किसी प्रकार का रोष व्यक्त करने के बजाय यदि हम इस संकट से अपने अन्दर शक्ति पैदा करें और उस को लेकर आगे चलें तो इस संकट का सफलता के साथ सामना कर सकते हैं।

लेकिन जब से गुजरात के बारे में खबरें आ रही हैं, हमारे दिल पर एक बड़ी चोट लग रही है—क्योंकि मैं गुजरात से आता हूँ—किसी भी तरह से वहां जाना चाहता हूँ लेकिन जा नहीं पा रहा हूँ? सूरत शहर पूरी तरह से कट चुका है, रेलगाड़ी बन्द हो चुकी है, नेशनल-हार्डवे कई जगहों से कट चुकी है जिसकी वजह से सड़क के जरिये भी नहीं जा सकते हैं। सिर्फ हेलीकोप्टर से जा सकते हैं, लेकिन परसों तक सूरत में हेलीकोप्टर भी लैंड नहीं कर सकता था। जाने की कोशिश करते हैं लेकिन फिर भी नहीं जा सकते हैं। हम देख रहे हैं कि कब वहां जल्दी से जल्दी पहुंचे और उनके राहत के काम में लग जाये। आज हम वहां के नुकसान का सही अन्दाजा नहीं लगा सकते हैं, अब्बावर की खबरों या सरकारी एजेन्सी को रिपोर्ट के द्वारा जो डा० राव ने टेबिल पर रखी है, उस से नुकसान का सही अन्दाजा नहीं लगता है।

हमारे चीफ मिनिस्टर ने कल जाहिर किया कि कम से कम एक हजार आदमी मरे हैं, टाइम्स आफ इंडिया की रिपोर्टें थी कि 75 हजार जानवरों की जान-हानि हुई है। शहरों में और बड़े बड़े टाउन्ड में जाकर हम देख सकते हैं, लेकिन ऐसे भी सैकड़ों देहात हैं जिसके बारे में कोई जानकारी प्राप्त नहीं है। ऐसे

भी बहुत से लोग हैं जो घर में ही मर गये, बाहर नहीं निकल पाये। इस का कारण यह था—मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से बड़ी नम्रता से कहना चाहता हूँ—अखबारों में जो समाचार आया है उस से मालूम होता है कि ऊपर के जो इन्फर्मेसन सेंटर थे, उन्होंने समय पर माहिती नहीं दी। उन को 48 घण्टे पहले जो माहिती देनी चाहिये थी, वह माहिती वे समय पर नहीं दे पाये जिसकी वजह से इतनी हानि हुई, भोग समय पर अपने घरों से नहीं निकल पाये तथा पत्रकारों ने ऐसे कई मुद्दे रास्तों में देखे हैं। विमानों से भी इस चीज को देख गया है—जो लोग घरों में सो गये थे, वे सोते ही रह गये और उन का कुछ पता नहीं चसा। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि हमें इन चीजों की माहिती जल्दी से जल्दी मिले। मैं यह बात इसलिये नहीं कहता हूँ कि गुजरात हाथ फँला कर कहे कि हमारी मदद करो, मदद करना तो हमारा फर्ज है और हम इस संकट का मूकाबला ताकत से करेंगे। गुजरात के दूसरे हिस्से में जहाँ कोई नुकसान नहीं है वहाँ पर आज इतनी जबरदस्त स्ट्रिक्ट फँली हुई है कि लोग इस क्षेत्र के लिये 24 घण्टे काम करने को तैयार हैं, वहाँ रात-दिन फूड पैकेट्स तैयार हो रहे हैं, जहाँ तक ट्रेन से जा सकता है, वहाँ तक ट्रेन से भेजते हैं। लेकिन मैंने ब्याज मिनिस्टर साहब का ध्यान खींचा है कि फूड पैकेट्स भोजना बन्द कर दिया है और उस की जगह प्याज, पोटेटो, अनाज भोजना शुरू किया है, जिस पर रेल्वे भाड़ा चार्ज करती है—मैंने उन से कहा है कि मेहरबानी कर के जितनी चीजें रिलीफ वर्क के लिये भेजी जायं, उन सब को फ्री भोजना चाहिये।

यह तो वहाँ का एक करुण चित्र था। लेकिन इस चित्र को प्रस्तुत करने का मेरा एक खास उद्देश्य है—हमें इस के बारे में कुछ न कुछ परमानेंट सोल्यूशन ढूँढना पड़ेगा। यहाँ सिर्फ एक ही नदी का सवाल नहीं है। पिछले दिनों मैंने इन्टर-स्टेट-रिवर-डिस्प्यूट एक्ट पर अमेण्डमेंट देने हुए कहा था कि

मेहरबानी कर के एक्ट में ऐसा प्रोवीजन कीजिये कि जहाँ जहाँ नदियों के बारे में ऐसा टकराव पैदा हो, ज्यादा से ज्यादा 6 महीने के अन्दर उन का निकास हो जाय, यानी 6 महीने के बाद वहाँ पर काम शुरू हो जाय। इसी लिये मैंने कहा है कि इसका एक ही इलाज है।

इस स्टेटमेंट में कहा गया है :

"The record floods on the Tapti have brought out the urgency of completing construction works of the Ukai Dam which, with proper regulation, can moderate the flow in the Tapti river to give complete protection to Surat.

18 साल से लगातार प्रयत्न करने के बाद भी इसके बारे में हम अभी आगे नहीं बढ़ सकें हैं। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि मेहरबानी करके, जो 12 हजार आदमी मर गए, उनसे कुछ सबक सीखिए। नदी के कल्याणकारी और शांत स्वरूप को हम जब देखते हैं तब हम उसकी पूजा करते हैं लेकिन जब उसका विकराल और विनाशकारी स्वरूप प्रकट होता है उस समय यदि हम आपस में झगड़ते रहेंगे, नदी के झगड़े को पानिटीगियन्स आगे चलाते रहेंगे तो फिर मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि हमें कोई सिखाने वाला नहीं और हमारे आगे विनाश के सिवा कोई और रास्ता नहीं रह जाता है। इसलिए मेरी सभी राज्यों से और सभी पार्टियों से प्रार्थना है कि कम से कम, जहाँ कुछ वहाँ पर नुकसान हुआ है उससे कुछ सबक सीखें और उसके लिए कुछ ठोस कार्यवाही करें।

इस रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है :

"The flood problems of the Narmada and Mahi will be mitigated to a great extent when the reservoirs of the Narmada in Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh and the Banswara and Kadana dams on the Mahi are completed."

नर्मदा नदी पर 12 बन्द हैं जिसमें से 11 बन्द मध्य प्रदेश में हैं और एक बन्द गुजरात

[श्री मनुभाई पटेल]

में है, नवागांव डैम, जिसके बारे में बड़ी चर्चा होती है। इन्टर-स्टेट-रिवर-डिस्प्यूट एक्ट के अन्तर्गत इस मामले को ट्रिब्यूनल को सौंप दिया जाये लेकिन मध्य प्रदेश उसे स्वीकार नहीं करता है। वे कहते हैं कि ट्रिब्यूनल को भी नहीं देंगे। वे अड़ गए हैं कि हम जो कहते हैं उसे स्वीकार करो। पंडित जी ने शिलान्यास के समय कहा था कि 320 फीट की हाइट पर 500 फीट की ब्राडवेस करके काम शुरू कर दो लेकिन वह भी शुरू नहीं हुआ। तो मैं बड़े दर्द के साथ प्रार्थना करूंगा कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब और मध्य प्रदेश के चीफ मिनिस्टर, श्री गोविन्द नारायण सिंह उस एरिया में विमान से उड़ें और देखें कि क्या कार्यवाही हो सकती है। सूरत जिले में जो परिस्थिति पैदा हुई है उसमें यही नहीं कि खेतों का नुकसान हुआ है, मनुष्य और जानवरों की जान हानि हुई बल्कि जितने अनाज के गोडाउन्स थे वे सब पानी के नीचे आ गए। दस फिट पानी सूरत शहर में था। सारा अनाज पानी में नष्ट हो गया। इसके अतिरिक्त जो वहां की बड़ी इन्डस्ट्रियल एस्टेट थी, जहां सौ फैक्टरीज थी वह सारी पानी के नीचे तबाह हो गई। सूरत हैन्डीक्रैफ्ट उद्योग का एक बड़ा सेन्टर है, वह उद्योग भी पानी के नीचे आ गया और समाप्त हो गया। जो कुछ आज वहां पर हुआ है उसके लिए हमें नहीं रोना है बल्कि आगे के लिए कोई लांग टर्म प्लानिंग करके कैसे उसकी रक्षा की जा सकती है इस बात को ध्यान में रखकर काम करना होगा। आफिशियल एजेन्सीज ने वहां पर तेजी से काम किया है, मिलिट्री भी दौड़ी यद्यपि मिलिट्री सीधे नहीं पहुंच सकी, बोर्ड्स पर वहां पहुंची परन्तु आज भी कई स्थान ऐसे हैं जहां नहीं पहुंच सकते हैं। डा० राव की रिपोर्ट है कि जल्दी से जल्दी पहुंच कर रेस्क्यू वर्क होना लेकिन उसके बाद स्थायी रहत देने के लिए क्या किया जायेगा? अभी तो वहां पर तत्काल और भी समस्याएँ खड़ी होंगी। हैल्व प्राब्लम्स सामने आयेंगी। ट्रान्सपोर्ट

कम्यूनीकेशन की समस्याएँ होंगी। इसमें सिर्फ इरोमेशन मिनिस्ट्री का ही काम नहीं है बल्कि सारी कैबिनेट का काम है।

सभापति महोदय : बहुत लम्बी लिस्ट है।

श्री मनुभाई पटेल : मैं समाप्त कर रहा हूँ।

मेरा यह सुझाव है कि सेन्ट्रल वाटर ऐन्ड पावर कमीशन की टीम वहां पर जल्दी से जल्दी जाये और असेस करे कि क्या सहायता पहुंच सकती है और पम्पिंग नेचर की रिलीफ के लिए क्या किया जा सकता है। जब इस प्रकार से आप सोचेंगे तभी मालूम होगा कि आपने रचनात्मक दृष्टिकोण से सोचना शुरू किया है। धन्यवाद।

SHRI C. C. DESAI (Sabarkantha) : We have seen the way the Prime Minister and the Deputy Prime Minister have ignored this debate. They knew that this debate was coming today. They are not present here. That shows what importance and value the Government attaches to this debate.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Prime Minister is going to intervene in the debate, I am told.

SHRI C. C. DESAI : I do not know when she is going to intervene in the debate. This is a calamity which affects almost the entire country. That shows how you can expect any possible relief and consideration from a Government headed like this.

Madam, this particular flood which has affected Gujarat is unparalleled in history. As my friend Shri Manubhai Patel said, Surat is a most important town in Gujarat; it was the pride of Gujarat at one time, and it has been tactically washed out, and yet, the Deputy Prime Minister who represents that constituency has not yet found time to visit that constituency. He has the time to go to Hyderabad. I do not know for what purpose: to open a school or a latrine. But he had the time to go to Hyderabad but not to his own constituency.

AN. HON. MEMBER : He is going there tomorrow.

SHRI C. C. DESAI : I hope the people of Surat will remember that during the week

when that city was inundated by floods, the Deputy Prime Minister did not visit that place. I hope this fact will be remembered by the people of Surat in 1972. (Interruption). Anyway, I do not want to talk much about the floods and the damage caused by them. But I want to talk about what we should do to prevent these calamities. It is not unusual, in fact it is normal, that rains are very much less in some places, and should be excessive or heavy in some other places. And that is why there are places even this year, this season, where, when the Deputy Prime Minister went, there was drought in Hyderabad, there were floods in Gujarat. We must take care to see that these calamities do not occur; of course, they will occur naturally, but we must take steps to see that the people are not affected by these calamities. To that extent, I find fault with this Government. In that sense, take the case of the Narmada project.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Does it mean that the Deputy Prime Minister is a greater calamity ?

SHRI C. C. DESAI : I leave it to you and to your own friends to judge. Now, madam, take the case of the Narmada project. But unfortunately, the writ of the present Government does not run through the State of Madhya Pradesh. They say, "What can we do ? So and so does not accept the proposition." The result is that we will continue to have the calamity. If we have the dams and properly control the floodwaters, then we will not only save the country from floods but also provide irrigation and that too at the right time. It serves a double purpose, namely, the avoidance of floods by the building of dams and, at the same time, irrigation facilities.

Take, however, the case of Krishna-Godavari. That dispute is again hanging fire, and nothing had been done although we have been told that the Government is going to refer the dispute to the Inter-State Water Dispute Tribunal. But I do not know when we will see the end of the Narmada dispute; at least not now, since the writ of the present Government does not run to Madhya Pradesh. But let them give permission to the Gujarat Government to go ahead; let them provide the necessary funds and provide foreign exchange and

let the waters not be wasted during the monsoon and not be let into the Ocean. Let the waters be made available when we really require them at the time of irrigation. For that purpose, something must be done now and immediately.

Then, we should have something like a big famine relief and flood relief fund; something like what my friend Shri Yashpal Singh just now suggested. Instead of giving subsidy for food and continuing the zonal controls and so on, let there be free economy, and let the subsidy be diverted to a fund which will be utilised towards fighting the droughts and famine and flood all over the country. My friend here tells me that Orissa is one of the States which is also frequently suffering from flood in some parts and drought in other parts, and this year, the Brahmani and the Kharsua are in floods and they have covered with sand most of the important rice-fields in that State. These are things which are not unforeseeable or unpredictable. You will have to accept the situation that the floods will come, that the droughts will come. You have got to be prepared to save the country from these calamities, from these normal abnormalities, if I may say so.

16 hrs.

Coming back to Gujarat, as my friend Mr. Patel said, I was in Bombay at that time. I tried my best to go there even by helicopter, but I could not do so.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : It is not made available to us.

SHRI C. C. DESAI : It is made available only to Government people. I agree that the Chief Minister has every right to go there, but these facilities were not made available to the members of the opposition. It is unfortunate that the Congress Party should try to make capital out of the sufferings of the people by keeping the means of transport to themselves and by denying the benefit of transport to the opposition members. I know that attempts were made at Ahmedabad by members of the Swatantra Party to go along with the Chief Minister of Gujarat, but they were not given the facilities for political reasons.

SHRI RANGA : When Shri Jawaharlal Nehru was alive, he took some opposition members also with him.

SHRI C. C. DESAI : The helicopters do not go empty. They carry the Chief Minister, the Public Relations Officer and other Government officials, because they must make political capital out of the sufferings of the people. (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. member's time is up.

SHRI C. C. DESAI : They will not take people who can give relief or help in fighting the floods. They will take only those people who will do political propaganda for them through the radio and press.

If we are going to fight this issue as a national issue, as a non-political and non-party issue, as we must, because it is a calamity which affects the whole country, let that spirit prevail with the Government everywhere and with the Congress Party also. It is only then that there can be willing and effective cooperation from this side and from the opposition benches.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Prime Minister. (Interruptions).

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur) : That is not the practice. She can speak at the end.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The reply will be given by the Minister for Irrigation and Power. The Prime Minister is only intervening. She expressed her desire to intervene and I think it is proper for me to allow her.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : The hon. member just complained that neither I nor the Deputy Prime Minister was present. That is why I came immediately.

SHRI RANGA : I am glad you are present.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : As the House is aware, we can hear the debate even in our room. So, it does not mean that we do not know what hon. members are saying here.

सभापति महोदय, हमारे देश पर बाढ़ के रूप में बहुत बड़ी आपत्ति आई है। बाढ़

आने के कारण देश के कुछ हिस्सों पर जो मुसीबत आई है उस से हम सब को अत्यन्त दुःख और सख्त परेशानी हो रही है। मिनिस्टर साहब ने बाढ़ सम्बन्धित अपने वक्तव्य में बतलाया है कि कितने ही गांवों और शहरों को भूमि पर पानी भर गया है और पुल आदि हर एक चीज पानी के नीचे दब गयी है और फलस्वरूप सैकड़ों नहीं शायद हजारों व्यक्तियों को जानें चली गई है। लाखों की तादाद में लोगों के घर बह गये हैं और उन को सम्पत्ति माल आदि भी चला गया है। बाढ़ के कारण तवाही असम, बंगाल, राजस्थान, केरल और अब गुजरात में और गुजरात में खास तौर पर सूरत में आई है। कुछ जगहों पर तो मैं शुरू में पट्टो थी लेकिन बहुत सी जगहों पर पार्लियामेंट का सेशन होने के कारण नहीं जा सकी हूँ। यह सही है कि जब कोई ऐसी बड़ी आपत्ति आती है तो सब साधन वहाँ पर लगाने होते हैं और उस समस्या को हल करने का सभी संभव प्रकार से कोशिश की जाती है। यहाँ मैं यह भी स्पष्ट कर दूँ कि ऐसे समय में हम लोगों के वहाँ जाने से कमी-कमी वहाँ के लोगों की परेशानी भी बढ़ जाती है क्योंकि हमारे लिये उन्हें बहुत सा इंतजाम भी करना पड़ता है

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी (मुरादाबाद) : आप को जाना चाहिए क्योंकि उस से पीड़ित लोगों को सहानुभूति व सान्त्वना मिलती है।

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : बाढ़ पीड़ित लोगों को ऐसे समय आराम पहुँचाने की अधिक आवश्यकता होती है सहानुभूति तो हम यहाँ से प्रकट कर ही देते हैं।

सहानुभूति की अपेक्षा वहाँ पर ठोस राहत कार्य किये जाने अधिक आवश्यक है।

कैसी अजीब बात है कि दो ही साल हुए जब से हमें सूखे का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। दो, तीन साल से हम सूखे का सामना कर रहे हैं। अभी भी कुछ जगह सूखा है

लेकिन बहुत सी जगह उस के वजाय हमें भारी बाढ़ का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। सूखे के समय हम ने अपनी सारी शक्ति सूखे से पड़ित लोगों के कष्टों को दूर करने में लगाई थी। हम ने भरसक इस बात की कोशिश की थी कि उनके लिए राहत के काम शुरू करें और ऐसे कार्य आरम्भ करें जिससे कि आगे सूखा इस तरीके से न पड़े और पड़े भी तो लोगों के पास उस का मुकाबला करने के लिए उपयुक्त साधन मौजूद हों। मैं यह चाहूंगी कि जैसा श्री मनुभाई ने कहा है इस समय भी उसी तरीके से प्रयत्न किये जायें।

अभी उन माननीय सदस्य ने यहां पर कहा कि इमने राजनीतिक लाभ किसी को नहीं उठाना चाहिए लेकिन स्वयं उन्होंने अपना भाषण बिल्कुल उस दृष्टिकोण से शुरू किया। खैर, मैं और अधिक उस बारे में नहीं कहना चाहती, मैं खाली उधर हाउस का ध्यान आकर्षित कर रही हूँ। हम बिल्कुल नहीं चाहते हैं कि इसमें जरा भी राजनीति आये। इस बाढ़ के कारण देश के बहुत से लोगों पर एक भारी संकट आ पड़ा है, गुजरात और कुछ दूसरी जगहों के लोगों पर यह संकट पड़ा है और आज हम सब को मिल कर इसे एक केवल राष्ट्रीय प्रश्न मान कर उस का मुकाबला करना है और उसे हल करना है।

मुझे यह सुन कर बड़ा आश्चर्य हुआ जो गुजरात के बारे में यहां पर कहा गया कि वहाँ विरोधी दल वालों को नहीं जाने दिया गया, क्योंकि अभी तक और जगहों के बारे में चाहे कभी-कभी ऐसा कुछ सुनने में आ भी जाया करता था लेकिन खासकर गुजरात के मुख्य मंत्रों के बारे में अभी तक यही सुनने में आया करता था कि वह सब से हमेशा मिल कर, सब से बात करके, और सब का सहयोग लेकर चलते हैं। और इसीलिये मैं ने कहा कि उन के बारे में जो यह कुछ सुनने में आया उस से मुझे बड़ा आश्चर्य हुआ। उन माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि वह वहां शायद हैलिकोप्टर

में नहीं जा सके। मुझे स्थिति मालूम नहीं है कि कितने हैलिकोप्टर यहां है और यह कि एक हैलिकोप्टर में कितने लोग बैठ सकते हैं बहरहाल यह सब देखने की बात है।

इसी तरीके से मेरे साथ जाने के बारे में भी कहा गया। अब मेरे पास तो जो सदस्य आते हैं सदन के, उन का वह निर्वाचन क्षेत्र होता है या वह उस प्रान्त के होते हैं तो हमेशा मैं ने उन को अपने साथ ले जाने की कोशिश की है और इस में मैं ने यह नहीं देखा है कि वह कांग्रेस के हैं या किसी और पार्टी के हैं और एक-आध अवसर पर मेरे साथ गैर कांग्रेसी भी गये हैं।

इस अवसर पर मैं अपनी व भारत सरकार की सहानुभूति सब बाढ़ पीड़ित लोगों के प्रति प्रकट करना चाहती हूँ और मुझे आशा कि उन को इस समय जो भी सहायता जरूरी होगी उसे सरकार पूरी-पूरी देगी। सरकार पीड़ित लोगों को राहत पहुंचाने की तरफ पूरा-पूरा ध्यान देगी। लेकिन साथ ही साथ बाढ़ को भविष्य में कैसे अपने काबू में लायें इस पर भी हमें बहुत गहराई से सोच कर उस के लिए ठोस कदम उठाने हैं।

यहां पर कुछ अनाज के बारे में भी कहा गया। यह पहली दफे मैं ने यहां पर सुना है। जब वह यहां पर यह कह रहे थे उस के थोड़ी ही देर पहले मेरे पास इस बारे में गुजरात से फोनकॉल आया था, और हम उस बारे में फौरन यहां देख रहे हैं। मुझे और कुछ विशेष नहीं कहना है। मैं फिर उन लोगों के दुखी परिवारों के प्रति जिनके कि लोगों की जानें गईं अपनी हार्दिक सम्बेदना प्रकट करती हूँ। साथ ही यह भी आवश्यक है कि हम सभी लोग इस प्रश्न को मिल कर हल करने का प्रयास करें और ऐसे कदम उठावें जिससे कि पीड़ित लोगों को राहत पहुंचे और आगे से ऐसा दुःख उन्हें भोगना न पड़े। लेकिन साथ-साथ मैं कहूंगी कि यह प्रश्न बहुत बड़ा है और यह ऐसा नहीं है जो कि आसानी से हल हो

[श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी]

सकता है। इस में साधन भी बहुत लगते हैं और धन भी बहुत लगता है लेकिन जैसा मैंने कहा हमें इसे एक राष्ट्रीय प्रश्न मान कर एक साथ मिल कर हल करने का अपनी पूरी शक्ति के साथ, प्रयत्न करना चाहिए। जहां हम अनाज उत्पादन को बढ़ाने की ओर ध्यान दे रहे हैं वहां इस बाढ़ व सूखे की समस्या को भी उस का एक हिस्सा मान कर इस कार्य को भी हमें उठाना चाहिए।

SHRI RANGA : Madam Chairman, I want to make one point to the hon. Prime Minister, who has made this suggestion not only now but on several occasions, that there is need for an all-India Famine and Flood Relief Fund to be started by the Government of India and to be strengthened by the State Governments contributions from year to year so that we can offer effective relief to these people who suffer on account of floods.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : Money can be given from the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund.

SHRI RANGA : I am talking of a separate fund to be started by the Government of India.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : We can think about it.

श्री ओम प्रकाश स्थरगी : सभापति महोदया, आज हम सत्र बाढ़ की गम्भीर स्थिति पर विचार करने के लिये यहां उपस्थित हुए हैं। मैं इस बात से सहमत हूँ कि इस संकट के अवसर पर हम को किसी भी राजनीतिक लाभ की कोई बात यहां उपस्थित नहीं करनी चाहिये। मैं अपनी तथा अपनी पार्टी की ओर से उन बन्धुओं के प्रति, जिनके घर गिर गये हैं या परिवार के आदमी चले गये हैं, सहानुभूति और सम्बेदना प्रकट करता हूँ।

मैं इस समय विशेष रूप से एक बात की ओर संकेत करना चाहता हूँ, और वह यह कि गवर्नमेंट को तुरन्त ही बाढ़ पीड़ितों की सहायता करनी चाहिये। जैसी मैंने अभी

कुछ समय पूर्व प्रार्थना की थी, अगर प्रधान मंत्री वहां हवाई जहाज से ही जातीं और वहां की स्थिति देख कर लौट आतीं तो उनको कोई अधिक देर लगने की बात नहीं थी। वह अधिक से अधिक पांच या छः घंटों में लौट सकती थीं। आखिर वह विदेशों के दौरों पर जाती ही हैं और सारे काम आसानी से चलते रहते हैं। यदि वे थोड़ी देर के लिये भी वहां हो आतीं तो जिन लोगों के घर ढह गये हैं या जिनके परिवार के लोगों की मृत्यु हो गई है उन्हें कुछ सात्त्वना प्राप्त होती।

16.11 Hrs.

[MY SPEAKER in the Chair]

मैं इस समय एक विशेष बात कहना चाहता हूँ, और वह यह कि आज बाढ़ के सम्बन्ध में जो सरकारी आंकड़े देखने को मिले हैं उनसे पता चलता है कि भारतवर्ष के लगभग सभी प्रदेशों में बाढ़ आई है और उनके कारण घर ही नहीं गिरे हैं, व्यक्ति ही नहीं मरे हैं, पशु ही नहीं मरे हैं, बल्कि लाखों एकड़ भूमि पर जो फसल उगी हुई थी वह भी साफ हो गई है जिससे अनाज का संकट उत्पन्न होने की सम्भावना है। मैं सरकार का ध्यान इस बात की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि जो बाढ़ आज सभी प्रदेशों में आई है, वह अचानक ही नहीं आई है। यह इस बात का संकेत कर रही है कि यह बाढ़ आगे के लिये एक चेतावनी भी है। यह बात ठीक है कि राजस्थान और गुजरात में वर्षा ज्यादा हो जाने के कारण वहां बाढ़ आ गई, लेकिन और प्रदेशों में वर्षा इतनी नहीं हुई थी कि बाढ़ आ जाये। यहां पर बाढ़ आने का एक प्रमुख कारण है कि नदियों में जमीन की मिट्टी खिंची हुई चली आती है जिससे उनका घातल ऊंचा होता चला जा रहा है और थोड़ी सी वर्षा अधिक हो जाने से बाढ़ आ जाया करती है। यदि हमने इन बाढ़ों को चेतावनी के रूप में नहीं लिया और तुरन्त उनका प्रबन्ध न किया तो हर दिशा में, अनाज की दिशा में, फसल की दिशा में और जान माल की दिशा में प्रति वर्ष संकट आयेगा।

इसके साथ ही साथ यह भी आज हम देख रहे हैं कि जंगल कटते चले जा रहे हैं जिस के कारण जब भी वर्षा आती है तो मिट्टी कट कर नदियों की ओर चलती जा रही है जिस के कारण भी नदियों का धरातल ऊंचा होता चला जा रहा है।

सरकार ने इन बाढ़ों के बारे में जो आंकड़े दिये हैं उन को देखने से ऐसा लगता है मानो अंग्रेज सरकार के काल में फ्लड्स के आंकड़े दिये जा रहे हों। सरकारी स्टेटमेंट के अनुसार 115 आदमी मरे हैं और 2158 लाख रुपयों की हानि हुई है, 81.1 लाख व्यक्ति अफेक्टेड हुए हैं तथा 11.8 लाख हेक्टेयर में फसल की हानि हुई है। परन्तु जिन लोगों ने आज का समाचार पत्र पढ़ा होगा उन को पता होगा कि गुजरात के चीफ मिनिस्टर ने कहा है कि आदमियों के मरने के आंकड़े कम से कम चार अंकों में होंगे जब कि सरकार के आंकड़े यह रहे हैं कि केवल 115 आदमी मरे हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह सभी आंकड़े गलत हैं। समाचार पत्र तो कहते हैं कि 15 या 20 करोड़ रुपयों की हानि तो केवल गुजरात में हुई है। इसी प्रकार की हानि और प्रदेशों में भी हुई होगी।

मैं केवल असम की बात को यहां रखना चाहता हूँ। असम में सन 1954 से 1967 तक 103 करोड़ रुपयों की हानि फ्लड्स से हुई है। इस से साफ जाहिर है कि प्रति वर्ष 7.7 करोड़ रुपयों का घाटा केवल असम को हो रहा है। इसी प्रकार से समस्त देश में हुआ होगा। मगर गवर्नमेंट ने फ्लड्स के बारे में जो सहायता के आंकड़े दिये हैं वह केवल इतने हैं कि उन्होंने असम में फी परिवार 100 रु० भोजन आदि के लिये और 200 रु० घर बनाने के लिये दिये हैं। आश्चर्य की बात है कि जहां पर लाखों आदमी बेघरबार हो गये हैं वहां 100 और 200 रु० दिये जाते हैं। इतनी थोड़ी सहायता से क्या बनेगा ?

इतना ही नहीं। बाढ़ के बाद बीमारियां फैलने का डर है। अगर गवर्नमेंट ने समय

रहते अच्छी प्रकार से व्यवस्था और प्रबन्ध न किया तो महामारी फैलेगी। इस लिये मैं प्रार्थना करूंगा कि गवर्नमेंट बार लेबल पर तमाम क्षेत्रों में सहायता पहुंचाने का और व्यवस्था करने का प्रबन्ध करे। मैं तो कहना चाहता हूँ कि स्थायी रूप से इस का प्रबन्ध होना चाहिये। केवल इसी वर्ष बाढ़ आई है ऐसी बात नहीं है। इस देश का दुर्भाग्य है कि सूखा पड़ जाये तो लाखों आदमी मूख से तड़प-तड़प कर मर जाते हैं और अगर ज्यादा वर्षा हो जाये तो बाढ़ के कारण लाखों लोग मारे जाते हैं। सरकार इस प्रकार से बादलों और वर्षा पर देश को क्यों छोड़े हुए है यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती। इस समय विज्ञान की इतनी उन्नति हो गई है कि जहां नदियों को कंट्रोल किया जा सकता है वहां वर्षा को भी काबू में किया जा सकता है। पता नहीं क्यों सरकार इस देश को अनायालय बन्दबन्द हुए है। मैं ने संकेत किया कि नदियों का धरातल बढ़ रहा है। मैं केवल एक नदी की ओर संकेत करना चाहता हूँ। केवल डिब्रूगढ़ में ब्रह्मपुत्र नदी का धरातल दस फीट बढ़ गया है। वहां सुवांसरी नदी है वह दास्ता बदल कर दूसरी ओर बहने लगी है। इस प्रकार से उस का धरातल भी ऊंचा हो जाने के कारण बाढ़ का खतरा पैदा हो गया है। गवर्नमेंट को स्थायी रूप से इस की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये।

हमारे देश में जंगलों की रक्षा होनी चाहिये। अगर जंगलों की रक्षा नहीं की जायेगी तो वर्षा के कारण नदियों में मिट्टी जायेगी और नदियों के द्वारा समुद्र में पहुंच जायेगी और इस देश की जो भी जरखेज जमीन है उस को निकाल कर नदियां समुद्र में पहुंचा देंगी।

सरकार ने नदियों पर बड़े-बड़े बांध बनाये हैं। लेकिन मैं सरकार का ध्यान इस बात की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि बड़े-बड़े बांधों के बनाने से इस समस्या का समाधान नहीं हो पायेगा। देश में छोटे बांध बनाने की भी आवश्यकता है जिस से कि जमीन का इञ्चोरप

[श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी]

बन्द हो। साथ ही नदियों से नहरें निकाली जायें जिस से बाढ़ का पानी आ जाने पर उन नदियों के अतिरिक्त पानी को दूसरी दिशा में बहाया जा सके। यहां पर बड़े-बड़े तालाब बनाने चाहियें जिस से अतिरिक्त पानी को उन में रोका जा सके। इस के साथ ही साथ हमारे यहां रक्षा व्यवस्था भी स्थायी होनी चाहिये क्योंकि मैं अनुभव करता हूं कि अगर थोड़ी भी वर्षा हो जायेगी तो देश में अवश्य बाढ़ और आयेगी। आज बाढ़ आने पर देश की अनाथों जैसी अवस्था नहीं बनी रहनी चाहिये। हमारे पास मोटर लांच नहीं हैं। इन सब बातों को सोच कर आप को रक्षा की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये।

मैं ने स्टेटमेंट को पढ़ा तो उस में यह पाया कि हमारी इतनी फसल चली गई, इतनी भूमि पानी में आ गई, इतने घर अन्दाजन नष्ट हो गये, लेकिन उस में यह कहीं नहीं दिया गया है, एक-आध जगह को छोड़ कर कि, सरकार ने क्या प्रयत्न किया। तबाह लोगों की सहायता के लिये गवर्नमेंट ने क्या किया।

एक माननीय सदस्य : अब सहायता करेगी।

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : जब सफाई ही जायेगी तब सहायता आयेगी। गवर्नमेंट को वाढ़ लेवल पर तैयारी करनी चाहिये। सरकार को बाढ़ से रक्षा के लिये अभी से स्थायी प्रबन्ध तो करना ही होगा। जैसे होम गार्ड्स हैं उसी प्रकार से रिजर्व सेना बनानी होगी, जो इस प्रकार की कलैमिटीज में तुरन्त वहां पहुंचे।

मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूं कि यह कोई पार्टी का सवाल नहीं है। यह किसी एक प्रान्त की बात नहीं है। लगभग सभी प्रान्तों में बाढ़ का असर हुआ है। उत्तर प्रदेश में भी, मंसूर में भी है, केरल में भी है। इसलिये सरकार को राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर इस का समाधान खोजना होगा। वह तत्काल सहायता कर सकती है मेडिसिन के रूप में, भोजन के रूप में, ताकि

जो आंकड़े दिये गये हैं कि एक हजार आदमी मरे, 75 हजार जानवर मरे हैं, उन का कुछ प्रबन्ध हो सके। किसानों के सामने यह सवाल है कि उन के हल कैसे चलें। पशुओं के न होने से उन के हल बन्द हो जायेंगे 200 रु० घर बनाने के लिये और 100 रु० भोजन के लिये देने से मैं नहीं समझ पा रहा हूं कि क्या हो पायेगा। उन लोगों की दयनीय अवस्था देख कर सरकार को इस पर पुनर्विचार करना चाहिये और स्थायी रूप से इस का इलाज सोचना चाहिये।

श्रीमती जयाबेन शाह (अमरेली) : अध्यक्ष जी, आज हमारे दिल में दुख है, दर्द है और मैं समझती हूं कि सदन के सभी मੈम्बरो के ही दिल में दुख और दर्द नहीं है बल्कि समस्त देशवासियों के मन में दुख और दर्द है। सभी का दिल दुख से भरा हुआ है। आज सभी यह पूछ रहे हैं कि हमारे देश पर जो आफत आई है इस में से हम कैसे बाहर निकल सकते हैं, कैसे हम बाढ़ों की रोकथाम कर सकते हैं और जिन पर मुसीबत आई है आज उनकी मुसीबत को हम किस तरह से दूर कर सकते हैं। जब-जब ऐसा मौका आता है तब तक तो हमारे दिलों में जरूर दर्द होता है और हम दुखी होते हैं लेकिन कुछ दिनों के बाद जब वह मुसीबत दूर हो जाती है, जब ये बुरे दिन निकल आते हैं तो फिर हम सारी चोख को मूल जाते हैं।

हमारे देश में बड़ी बड़ी नदियां हैं। इस मामले में हम पर ईश्वर की कृपा है। यदि हम इन नदियों के पानी का ठीक से उपयोग कर सकें तो हमारा देश हरा भरा हो सकता है। लेकिन दर्द होता है जब हम देखते हैं कि इतने साल बीत जाने के बाद भी और हर साल मुसीबत आने के बावजूद भी हम इसका कोई स्याई इलाज नहीं कर सकते हैं। यह एक बहुत बड़ा मसला है। आज हम इस पर विचार न करें कि क्यों और कैसे यह सब हुआ है। आज आगे पीछे की बात करने की जरूरत नहीं है। अगर हमारे पास पैसा होता तो इस काम को हमें

प्राथमिकता दी जानी चाहिये। अगर हमने इस काम को प्राथमिकता दी होती तो मैं समझती हूँ कि हम पैसे का प्रबन्ध भी कर सकते थे। यह तो सारे देश की बात है। देश के किसी भाग में बाढ़ आई हो और चाहे जहाँ कहीं भी लोग इस बाढ़ के कारण मरे हों या उनको क्षति पहुँची हो, वे सभी इंसान हैं, सभी हिन्दुस्तानी हैं सभी हमारे भाई हैं। देश में जहाँ कहीं भी ऐसी आफत आई हो, जहाँ कहीं भी जानें गई हों, उन सभी के लिए हमारे दिल में दुख है।

जहाँ तक गुजरात का सम्बन्ध है, अभी मैं वहाँ से आ रही हूँ। यह कहा गया है कि एक हजार के करीब लोग मरे हैं। लेकिन मैं समझती हूँ कि पता नहीं कितने लोग मरे हैं। यह कहना कि चीफ मिनिस्टर ने कहा है कि एक हजार लोग मरे हैं, ठीक नहीं है। चीफ मिनिस्टर ने तो यही कहा है कि मरने वालों की संख्या फोर फिगर से ज्यादा होगी। इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि एक हजार तो कम से कम मरे ही हैं। इससे अधिक कितने मरे हैं इसका पता नहीं। जहाँ पर बाढ़ आई हुई है वहाँ कोई जा भी नहीं पाता है। यह अंदाजा लग भी नहीं पाता है कि कितने लोग मरे होंगे। कई जगह पर विल्लेज साइट्स पूरी की पूरी खत्म हो गई हैं, उजड़ गई हैं, विल्लेजिज की हैसियत ही खत्म हो गई है, उनका नामोनिशान भी नहीं बचा है।

ऐसी हालत क्यों हुई है यह सब के सोचने की बात है। हमारे मनुभाई पटेल जी ने कहा कि यह कुदरत का कोप है और हम किसी को इसके लिए दोष नहीं दे सकते हैं, किसी के खिलाफ कुछ नहीं कह सकते हैं। मैं उन के साथ इस बात में पूरी तरह सहमत हूँ। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि यह सिर्फ कुदरत का कोप ही नहीं है। अगर हमने पहले प्रयत्न किये होते तो इतना नुकसान न होता। अब हम को सोचना पड़ेगा, अब हमको शिक्षा ग्रहण करना पड़ेगा। आप देख कि

कोसी को रिवर आफ सारो एंड टीयर्ज कहा जाता था। लेकिन उस पर काम हुआ और आज वहाँ के लोगों की कायापलट हो गई है, वहाँ के लोग खुशहाल हो गए हैं, आबाद हो गए हैं—

एक माननीय सदस्य : कायापलट नहीं हुई है।

श्रीमती जयाबेन शाह : मैं देख कर आई हूँ। मैं भी उसके बारे में कुछ जानती हूँ। मैं इतना आवश्यक कह सकती हूँ कि फ्लड जरूर कंट्रोल हुए हैं उसके कारण। आप चाहे इसको मानें या न मानें। मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से कहना चाहती हूँ कि जब उनको पता है कि हर साल नदियों में बाढ़ आती है और भारी क्षति होती है, तो इस काम को प्राथमिकता देनी चाहिये।

अभी प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहिबा ने इंटरवीन किया। उनका भाषण सुन कर आनन्द हुआ। उन्होंने देशवासियों को आश्वासन दिया है कि वह जो कुछ भी हो सकता है, करेंगे। लेकिन मैं समझती हूँ कि जब पैसे की बात आती है तो वह भी लाचार हो जाती है। अगर आप समझते हैं कि आप के पास इस काम के लिए उतना पैसा नहीं है जितना आपको पैसा चाहिये तो आप एक खास फंड खोलें। स्पेशल फ्लड टैक्स भी आप लगा सकते हैं। एक बड़ा फंड एकत्र किया जाए। मैं समझती हूँ कि इस फंड में आपके पास काफी पैसा आ सकता है। यह जो फंड है इस फंड के पैसे को इसी काम में लगाया जाए, किसी दूसरे काम में इसको खर्च न किया जाए। लाखों लोग बरबाद हो गए हैं, बेघरबार हो गए हैं। उनके पास कुछ भी नहीं है। ऊपर तो आसमान है लेकिन नीचे धरती भी नहीं है, पानी ही पानी है। यह हालत हमारे देश में आज विद्यमान है। साइंस ने इतनी तरक्की की है, फिर भी ऐसी हालत हो सकती है, यह अफसोस की बात है। मैं कहूँगी कि इस पर आप सोच विचार करें। यह बहुत ही शर्म की

[श्रीमती जय्याबेन शाह]

बात है। मैं चाहती हूँ कि हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर, हमारे डिप्टी प्राइम मिनिस्टर एक खास फंड रोज़ करें और अगर इस फंड के लिए देशवासियों से पैसा मांगा जाए तो लोग जरूर देंगे। कोई भी इसका विरोध नहीं कर सकता है। दूसरे कामों में विरोध की गुंजाइश हो सकती है लेकिन इस काम में नहीं हो सकती है, ऐसा मेरा विश्वास है।

गुजरात में जिस तरह से राहत कार्य चल रहे हैं, उसको अगर आप देखें तो आप दंग रह जायेंगे। मैं चाहती हूँ कि जाकर आप देखें। मैं वहां जा कर देख कर आई हूँ इस वास्ते मैं यह कह रही हूँ। मैंने देखा है कि लोग क्या-क्या कर रहे हैं। गवर्नमेंट जो कुछ कर रही है वह तो उसका फर्ज है और उसको वह निभा रही है, लेकिन लोग क्या कर रहे हैं इसको आप जाकर देखें और देख कर आप दंग रह जायेंगे। आज जो गरीब से गरीब लोग भी हैं, जिन बेचारों के पास खाने तक को नहीं है वे भी अपने यहां से कितना अनाज दे रहे हैं, इसको देख कर आप दंग रह जायेंगे। फूड पैकेट्स लाखों की तादाद में भेजे जा रहे हैं। वहां पर पार्टी की किसी को याद नहीं है। बिना पार्टी लेबल का ध्यान किए हुए वहां काम हो रहा है। अगर माननीय सदस्य पार्टी की बात करते हैं और पार्टी बाज़ी से काम लेते हैं तो यह अच्छा नहीं है। ऐसा करके आप अपनी डूबती हुई नाव को बचा नहीं सकेंगे। जब ऐसी बात होती है तो लोग पार्टी को भूल जाते हैं, लोग भूल जाते हैं कि स्वतंत्र पार्टी है या कोई दूसरी पार्टी है। सब पहले तो अपने को हिन्दुस्तानी और इन्सान समझते हैं। दस लाख लोग वहां बेघरबार हो गए हैं। पार्टी की बात को छोड़ कर हमें, उनकी बात को सोचना होगा, उनके दुख-दर्द को दूर करना होगा।

सब से खराब और सब से शर्मनाक बात जो हुई है वह मैं आपके नोटिस में लाना चाहती हूँ। वह बहुत ही दुख की बात है। हमारे

मनुभाई पटेल जो ने उसकी ओर इशारा किया है। मैं भी समझती हूँ कि ऐसे मौकों पर इस तरह की बात नहीं बोलनी चाहिये। गुजरात में इस कारण से नुकसान हुआ है, इसलिए मैं इस बात को नहीं कह रही हूँ। लेकिन आमतौर से मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि इसका ध्यान रखा जाना चाहिये। मैं चाहती हूँ कि ऐसा कोड बनाया जाना चाहिये कि जहां से पानी शुरू होता है वहां से अगर पानी को सतह बढ़ने का खतरा हो तो तुरन्त दूसरी स्टेट को उसकी इत्तिला दे दी जाए। गुजरात के मामले में ऐसा क्यों नहीं किया गया, इस तरह की इत्तिला दूसरी जो एडजार्निंग स्टेट्स हैं वहां से क्यों नहीं दी गई, यह मैं पूछना चाहूंगा, इस बात का जबाब आज लोग गुजरात में पूछ रहे हैं। आप उन से पूछें कि क्यों उन्होंने ऐसा नहीं किया, क्यों इत्तिला नहीं दी। अगर चौबीस घंटे पहले इत्तिला मिल जाती, समय पर अगर इत्तिला मिल जाती तो मैं कह सकती हूँ कि नुकसान चाहे जितना होता लेकिन इतने आदमियों को जानें न जाती, जितने आदमी चल बसे हैं इतने न चल बसते, जितने आदमी पानी में बह गए हैं इतने आदमी पानी में न बह जाते इसको जो जिम्मेदारी है वह हम पर है, इसका पाप हम पर है, हमारे देश पर है। यह नहीं कहा जा सकता है कि कुदरत ने ऐसा किया है। मानव जो पाप करता है उसका फल उसको ही भोगना पड़ता है। कुदरत को इसके लिए दोष नहीं दिया जा सकता। मैं चाहती हूँ कि आप जबाब लें कि क्यों साथ लगी हुई स्टेट्स के चीफ सैक्रेटरियों ने इसके बारे में समय पर नहीं बताया। गुजरात के लोग इस पर बहुत नाराज हैं। इस कारण से उन के दिलों में बहुत दर्द पैदा हो गया है।

एक यह भी नियम होता है कि इतने घंटे में इतना पानी चढ़ेगा चौबीस या अड़तालीस घंटे में इतना पानी चढ़ेगा। हमारी एडजार्निंग स्टेट्स को पता चल गया था कि पानी तेज़ से बह रहा है, उसका लेबल बढ़ रहा है और इस कदर बढ़ रहा है कि पिछले

पचास साल में कभी नहीं बढ़ा है, उनको पता था कि भयंकर बाढ़ आ रही है लेकिन उन्होंने गुजरात को बताया तक नहीं। मैं किसी की बदनामी नहीं करना चाहती। जो हकीकत है वह आपके सामने रखना चाहती हूँ। मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि अगर इत्तिला दी गई तो कहां दी गई, किस को दी गई और कब दी गई। अगर समय पर नहीं दी गई तो क्यों नहीं दी गई। अगर इसके बारे में गुजरात के लोगों को आप आश्वस्त कर दें तो उनके मन में तसल्ली हो जाएगी। कुदरत का जो कोप है उसका तो हमें सामना करना ही है लेकिन जब हम देखते हैं कि हजारों लोग बाढ़ में बह गए हैं तो यह अक्षम्य बात हो जाती है। यह कभी भी बरदाश्त नहीं हो सकती है। मेरा सुझाव है कि आप ऐसा कोड बना दें, यह सभी स्टेट्स पर आवलीगेटरी कर दें कि जब बाढ़ आने की आशंका हो, उसकी शुद्घात हो तो वहां का चीफ सैक्रेटरी दूसरी स्टेट के चीफ सैक्रेटरी को सूचित कर दे। चाहे किसी भी पार्टी की सरकार हो, कांग्रेस की हो या स्वतंत्र पार्टी की हो, सभी का यह कर्तव्य है कि वे इस नियम का पालन करें। जहां कहीं भी बाढ़ आई है और लोगों का नुकसान हुआ है उनके साथ सारे देश की पूरी-पूरी हमदर्दी है और इस विपत्ति का हम को साहस के साथ सामना करना है। जो कमियां हैं उनको गवर्नमेंट को सुधारना चाहिये।

उकाई बांध और नर्मदा आदि की बातें कहीं गई हैं। ऐसा प्रबन्ध किया जाना चाहिये कि इन से लाभ लोग उठा सकें। जब इंसान के जीवन की बात आती है तो कोई भी पार्टी बीच में नहीं आती है। मैं प्लीड करती हूँ, मैं प्रार्थना करती हूँ कि नर्मदा का बांध आप बांधें ताकि ऐसी आफत दुबारा न आए।

इतना कह कर मैं आपको धन्यवाद देती हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया।

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur) : I associate myself with the sense of sorrow expressed by members for the bereaved

families and also for those who are marooned by floods and who are suffering for their day-to-day minimum requirements of life.

After hearing the speeches and also after reading the statements laid on the Table of the House—both the statements—by the Irrigation Minister, I think I should really compliment the Minister for the brilliant analysis that he has given about the character of the monsoon, but what I feel more concerned is about the character of this Government in controlling the floods and that is very conspicuously absent. Also, strangely enough, I find from both the statements that the Minister seems to be very pessimistic about controlling the floods in this country. This is a most astonishing conclusion to draw on the basis of facts that are prevailing in this sub-continent. It is rather strange to hear from the Prime Minister pious platitudes that they are going to control the floods hereafter very effectively.

From the statement of the Minister I find that it was in the year 1954 that a national flood control programme was initiated. What has happened to this programme ?

14 years have elapsed. How much did Government spend on this programme and what are the real concrete achievements they have had ?

I can appreciate the difficulty in not being able to predict the unpredictably abnormal conditions prevailing today in certain States like Gujarat, Rajasthan and some others. But where these conditions are an annual phenomenon, what is the difficulty in tackling it in an organised way ? Take, for example, the Brahmaputra. What have Government done with regard to controlling it ? I would like to quote from an editorial in the *Hindusthan Standard* of 14 June 1966. It says :

“Its indifference”—

the reference is to the Central Government—

“to flood control measures in the country as a whole and Assam in particular, is inexcusable”.

This was in 1966. I learn that there are a few reports also with regard to the Brahmaputra, I mean studies made on how to

[Shri S. Kandappan]

control it. I find from the records available in Parliament library that there is a Ford Foundation expert, Dr. Burton, who made a study of the whole thing and proposed a sort of multi-purpose scheme providing power as well as irrigation facilities out of the Brahmaputra.

Government say that they are very earnest in controlling floods. But when they are not able even to control the Brahmaputra flood which is a normal annual feature, I doubt very much the *bona fides* and intentions of Government. There is a proverb in Tamil which says that when you want to cross a well, it should be full; you cannot jump over it half way and take the next step. That is what has happened with regard to the Brahmaputra.

In the statement, I find that they have taken some small measures and they have put up embankments in certain parts. But will it help flood control? This can never be effective. Why do the Government not take it up on a national scale and see that it is done fully and within a particular time, and that too with regard to rivers like Brahmaputra?

There are other things that have got to be borne in mind when we discuss this question of flood havoc in the country. According to the statement, they have so far spent about Rs. 180 crores for controlling floods throughout the country and during the Fourth Plan, an allocation of about Rs. 25 crores is envisaged. I am sure the hon. Minister will agree with me that this is a very paltry sum, considering the immensity of the problems facing us with regard to floods in the country. It is very unfortunate that the Irrigation Department at the Centre is not able to have a sort of comprehensive plan for the country as a whole. I do not know whether they could honestly justify their existence at the Centre. What have they been doing all these years? They have not succeeded in harnessing a single inter-State river in these 20 years after independence. Have they? There are, unfortunately, tendencies in some States to even submerge their own land rather than share the water with a neighbour State which is comparatively dry. There are many cases like that, but I do not want to go into them as it will raise controversies. But is it not proper for the

Centre to have a sort of technical feasibility study with regard to the potential of rivers and see how they can be harnessed?

Here I want to make a very pertinent point. With regard to rivers fully harnessed, it is rarely that we come across flood in their belt. I would mention the Cauvery which is fully harnessed. In my time, I have not heard of people being affected by flood in that area to the extent that we bear about in other rivers. There may be many rivers which are harnessed; definitely, they do not cause this havoc of flood.

With regard to rivers that are not harnessed and rivers which should be harnessed, where there are surplus waters, what is the programme of Government in this behalf? Have we even made a study of these things? As early as 1920 there was one Srinivasa Iyengar, a brilliant brain, in my part of the country who had a very imaginative plan to link the Ganga and the Kaveri. That might not be feasible, but he was imaginative enough to suggest that. I would ask the Government if they have made any survey of the rivers which are often flooded to link them not east-west, but also north-south. It can be done. The Minister may say that it will involve a colossal amount of expenditure; but I am sure that if priority is given to these projects, it will definitely help the economy of our country, help improve the position of the peasants and farmers in this country. Instead of having an allocation of Rs. 1,000 crores for a steel plant which is not wanted—even on the admission of the Government, there is a glut in the market—why not divert that money to some gigantic, colossal irrigation programmes in this country? But they have not paid attention to this kind of work so far.

At least in the areas that are flooded, we can hope for a time when the floods will recede, but unfortunately in the coastal States, in some pockets, particularly it is very acute in Kerala, during heavy rains, a lot of area gets submerged in the ocean. We can never redeem them back. So, the Government should see that apart from the territory that we lost to China and Pakistan, we do not lose any territory to the ocean also, that we protect our territory. Here, I would condemn the Government for having spent a paltry sum of Rs. 5 crores in Kerala

for protecting the coastal areas. There are other localities too, but there the problem is not so great, and so I am particularly emphasizing the case of Kerala. So, I would plead with the Minister to see that some protection is given to the coastal area, and I also appeal to them to have an imaginative, comprehensive plan instead of *ad hoc* arrangements, doing something when there is flood and then forgetting about it, as that is not going to help us.

SHRI LILADHAR KOTOKI (Nowgong) : I will refer to the last sentence of the supplementary statement that was placed before the House this morning :

"This year's floods have once again brought out the necessity of accelerating the flood control programme and the necessity for the State Governments to provide adequate resources during the Fourth Plan for this important sector."

Here lies the whole crux. As early as 1954 the national policy on flood control was enunciated by this Government. The Brahmaputra floods started in intensity and severity since the great earthquake of 1950, and during these 18 years not a single long-term measure has been taken. What has been done is of a palliative nature, the measures needed when the flood is on, and some short-term measures.

This year the floods have spread to States like Rajasthan where I was under the impression that, apart from the Rajasthan canal, more provision should be made for irrigation projects. Today Rajasthan suffers from floods. Now comes Gujarat. It is really very said that such a huge number of people have lost their lives, and if the Chief Minister's assessment is correct, it is over 1,000. I join all my friends in this House and outside in sending our sympathy to all those who have suffered.

It is not enough to show sympathy, to tell the House that we shall act in a big way to control floods. What are the provisions made in the plan? So far as Assam is concerned, the comprehensive scheme that was taken up would have cost Rs. 320 crores, but in 18 years the amount provided is only Rs. 26 crores. That will enable us and this House to appreciate the extent of the seriousness that our planners and the Government as a whole have shown

to this problem, that is why I referred to the last sentence. Do the Government of India mean that the respective State Governments should provide in the Fourth plan for flood protection, State Governments which are suffering from these floods. There is the gigantic problem like controlling the floods of Brahmaputra various friends referred to it and I am grateful to them. Could it be left to the State Government. We have submitted memoranda one after another that this must be taken up as the Centre's responsibility because neither financially nor technically it is within the competence of the State of Assam to take this up. Furthermore, this river passes through three countries—two of them are hostile. The State Government cannot negotiate with these countries; in the present state of affairs it is doubtful if even the Government of India could do so. Therefore, this problem may require the requisitioning of the services of an international agency. (An Hon. Member: World Bank) and the Centre must take it as a direct responsibility and requisition the services of such experts and authorities as are considered necessary.

I was referring to the report of Mr. Weller who after examining the erosion problem of the Brahmaputra submitted a report as early as September 1966. He suggested some small measures in certain specific areas. Even those had not been taken up. I am sorry to say that I have to make these observations but this is the only occasion when I can bring these things to the notice of the Government. The Barak Dam project is ready for implementation and had been approved by the CWPC. But work had not been taken up on that project. Manas Reservoir project and Pagladia Detention project had also been investigated. But will they be taken up in fourth plan? Will the money be provided by the State or the Centre? The problem of floods in the country as a whole should be taken up as a national responsibility and whatever money is necessary must be provided in the Central sector. The State Government concerned may be an exhaustive agency or there may be central agencies for big projects like the Brahmaputra. But financial and technical responsibility must be taken over by the Government of India. Only then we shall some day get rid of the recurring havoc of flood.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA (Gahauti): After so many days this discussion has come. I am one of those who have tabled the motion on the flood situation for Gujarat my sympathies are with the suffering people. The callous attitude of the Government cannot be tolerated. In any other country, the Minister concerned would have been the first person to quit when thousands of people have lost their lives. Yesterday's paper, *Kalamtar*, reports that in Midnapore district out of 34 police thanas twenty have been inundated by floods. And four people have been found floating, that is, over the passing current. And up till now, Mr. Dharam Vira, the muchhated Governor of West Bengal, is roving over the helicopter and seeing those floating bodies. No relief has yet reached those areas. Today also, the news has come that more than one lakh acres in Bihar has been affected by floods and the whole maize crop is lost.

From June onwards, if we come to analyse the flood situation in the country, we see that the human lives lost so far in Assam are 18, Kerala 61, Mysore 7, Rajasthan 54, Uttar Pradesh 17 and West Bengal, up to now, four; God knows how many are dying now. And in Gujarat, it is 1,000.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): In West Bengal, death-roll of 25 has been recorded.

SHRIDHIRESWAR KALITA: Haryana, 14. So, more than 1180 people have lost their lives in the floods. According to the newspaper reports and the Minister's report, the loss of property and crop is as follows: Gujarat Rs. 15 crores; Assam Rs. 10 crores; Kerala Rs. 14 crores; Mysore Rs. 2 lakhs; Madhya Pradesh, Rs. 54,000; Rajasthan, Rs. 20 crores, as the Revenue Minister there, has given to the press today. In Uttar Pradesh, it is Rs. 611 lakhs. West Bengal, up till now, it is Rs. 10 crores. So, nearly Rs. 70 crores worth of property and crop have been lost in these floods from June upto 12th August. Every year, I think during this monsoon session we always discuss these floods. The hon. Minister—of course he is scientist and an engineer—has stated in his note that due to the depression over the Bay of Bengal and the western monsoon, the rains come and the flood occurs in our country. That is separate subject. We are not scientists. We are laymen. But in

geography we read in the schools that the monsoon occurs this season. Of course, in a scientific society we can discuss these matters in a better way. But the point is, from 1954 onwards we are discussing the floods and we are talking of measures to control them. The Government have said that up till now, according to the flood control programme, we have only finished 25 per cent of the programme, and 75 per cent of the programme is yet to be carried out. What is the explanation for that? Is it due to want of money? You have not said that. Is it due to any want of any plan? You have not said that. Is it due to the technical capacity not being available in this country to fight the floods? You have not said that. I hope he will answer these points.

I come from Assam. Of course I must congratulate the Government that at least one town has been protected: Dibrugarh—by spending something like Rs. 10 crores to Rs. 12 crores. But my friends here know that the whole town of Palasbari has been eroded by the Brahmaputra. The Brahmaputra is eroding Goalpara; it is continuing. The hon. Minister has been visiting Gauhati. The Western part of Gahauti is being attacked. Dharpur in my constituency is being attacked. Goalpara West is now being eroded. Just like an axe, the banks are being cut by the current of the Brahmaputra; God knows, the whole problem of Assam may be solved by these floods! Up till now, within four years, 54,000 acres of land have been taken over by the Brahmaputra. If this thing continues, the problem of the hills and the plains of Assam will not be there; and it will all be solved by the mighty Brahmaputra! The whole problem of Assam will be solved like that! This aspect has to be considered seriously by the Government of India.

AN HON. MEMBER: Mr. Swell is not here.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA: He is not here, and so we have to take his place also. What I say is, the whole State will be swallowed by the Brahmaputra. This problem has to be tackled by the Government of India. It has been said that out of 7400 KM of embankments in India, nearly half, i.e. about 3600 KM are in Assam. But still, every year, the embankments are

being breached. When water rushes, it break the embankments at some point or other. As it is happening today in Gujarat, houses, people, property—everything is swept away. What is the utility of having so many embankments in Assam if they are not able to prevent the recurrence of floods every year from 1950 onwards? Will not the Government review the whole situation? Embankments cannot work in Assam, because the Assam rivers carry a lot of silt and mud. The origin of these rivers is very near to Brahmaputra, about 30 to 40 miles away and they carry a lot of silt and mud. When the river is silted up, naturally the river bed rises and the water reserving capacity of the river becomes less and less. Within 3 or 4 showers, the river is swollen and ultimately at some point, the embankments are breached. There is no dredging system. I agree that embankments are necessary, but at the same time, mud and silt must be cleared out. No technical device is adopted by the Government to clear the silt. The bed of the mighty Brahmaputra is also rising. It has been reported that it has risen by 10 feet since 1950 in Dibrugarh. What is the way out? In Britishers' time, when they had the steamer company, they were dredging the Brahmaputra. Now in the Congress regime, all these 20 years not a single dredger has been used in Brahmaputra. It is a big problem. Assam has got no other industry. Coal, oil, tea etc. are there, but the whole economy of Assam depends on agriculture. Every year, crops worth Rs. 10 or 15 crores are being damaged by floods. Government have said openly that in five years more than Rs. 100 crores worth of crops have been lost. Agriculture cannot be carried on properly if the floods are not controlled. Therefore, I urge the Central Government to take the direct responsibility of controlling floods in Assam, especially the Brahmaputra and its tributaries.

DR. KARNI SINGH (Bikanera) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to join in the sense of grief expressed by members at this immense loss of humanity throughout the country as a result of acts of God. I feel that at this juncture, when all this devastation has taken place, which I repeat is an act of God, it is not fair that anyone of us from this side or that side of the House should make political capital out of it. In fact, if anything, we should approach this prob-

lem at a national level because, no matter how gigantic the problem may be, it is only through the collective will of this nation that we can solve it.

The lift channel scheme which came up in this House from year to year has now fructified. Before I say a few words about the floods in northern Rajasthan, I would like to convey to the Minister our sincere thanks and gratitude for making the lift channel possible. Although we belong to the Opposition we would not like anybody to think or feel we are lacking in gratitude when gratitude is due. I think the name of Dr. K. L. Rao will go down in golden letters one day when the Lift Channel comes and the desert turns into green fields.

AN. HON. MEMBER : When will that be ?

DR. KARNI SINGH : In another three to four years. I have raised on the floor of this House on numerous occasions the question of floods from Ghaggar devastating northern Rajasthan area year after year. These floods have increased in intensity ever since 1956. Under Kunwar Sain a Committee was formed. This Committee suggested two schemes—the short one and the long-term scheme. I believe the short-term scheme has been put into practice. But, unfortunately the Ghaggar floods devastate this area year after year as they come from the Ottu Weir in Punjab. We also know these floods come every year whether it rains heavily or not. That is why I feel it is within the powers of Government to find a remedy to this problem and save thousands and thousands of square miles from devastation from floods. As the hon. House knows the Government mechanised farm at Suratgarh is devastated every year by floods and considerable damage is caused to foodstuffs that may be used by the rest of the country. I know the hon. Minister is doing his best because he has just toured this area. I would like to ask if he could take some definite and firm measures controlled by the Central Government and not left to the incompetence of the State Government and see that the Central Government implements the flood control measures of the Ghaggar so that this devastation that takes place every year can be controlled. The hon. Minister knows that ever since the second week of

[Dr. Karni Singh]

July floods have been devastating the northern parts of Rajasthan in Ganganagar district. I believe some waters have even crossed into Pakistan. Railway connections and road communications have also been damaged. Fortunately we have had no reports about human loss. But I can forecast next year again this time there will be another flood even if that year is afflicted by famine. That is the strangest story of northern Rajasthan where every year there is flood and exactly where the flood ends you have famine. That, I believe, is a problem the Minister has the capacity to solve.

After the views expressed by brother Members here today I feel if we can have a Parliamentary Committee that can help the Minister in solving the problems of flood and famine and if we are to set apart some money every year which can bring about quick relief, without going into the rigmaroles, to famine and flood affected areas it would be of great help.

With that, Sir, I would like to thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak and I hope the Minister would succeed in finally solving this problem.

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा (बीसा) : अध्यक्ष जी, आज यह सदन देश में आई हुई बाढ़ की स्थिति पर विचार कर रहा है। ऐसे मौके पर मेरा ध्यान, सदन के दूसरे सदस्यों की तरह उन लाखों, हजारों नागरिकों की तरफ जाता है, जिनको इस बाढ़ से तरह तरह की परेशानी हुई है। हमें उन लोगों के साथ सहानुभूति है जिनको इस बाढ़ के कारण धन-जन की हानि उठानी पड़ी है। मैं आज के इस मौके पर यह कहना चाहूंगा कि इस देश में बाढ़ की यह स्थिति कोई नई बात नहीं है। इस देश में ये बाढ़ें हमेशा से आती रही हैं, लेकिन दुर्भाग्य यह है कि 25 वर्षों की आजादी के बाद भी हम इस देश में बाढ़ नियन्त्रण कार्यक्रम में कोई ज्यादा कारगर साबित नहीं हो सके। मन्त्री महोदय ने अपने स्टेटमेंट में इस बात को माना है कि हम केवल मात्र 25 फी सदी ही इस बाढ़ नियन्त्रण कार्यक्रम में सफल हुए हैं। मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि यह कोई आशाजनक

स्थिति नहीं है। आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि हमारे देश में जो हालात हर साल पैदा होते हैं जिनके बारे में हमको जानकारी है, हर साल करोड़ों रुपए का नुकसान होता है, उनके लिये कारगर कदम उठायें। राजस्थान में इस साल ही नहीं, पिछले कई सालों से बराबर बाढ़ आती रही है। धंधर की बाढ़ कोई नयी बात नहीं है। हर साल, चाहे सूखा हो या बारिश हो, बाढ़ आती है लेकिन उसके नियन्त्रण के लिए अभी भी कोई कारगर कदम नहीं उठाये गये हैं। अभी राजस्थान में जब बाढ़ आई थी तो डा० राव साहब स्वयं वहां पधारे थे, पिछले साल भी पधारे थे लेकिन धंधर की बाढ़ की स्थिति आज भी वैसी ही बनी हुई है। राजस्थान का गंगानगर इस बाढ़ से काफी प्रभावित होता है। अकेले गंगानगर की बाढ़ नियन्त्रण की दिशा में यदि कारगर कदम उठाये जा सकें तो वह सारे राजस्थान को गल्ला दे सकता है। बाढ़ नियन्त्रण के अभाव में वहां पर हर साल करोड़ों रुपए का नुकसान होता है।

17 hrs.

मैं प्रधान मंत्री महोदय को कहना चाहूंगा कि इस साल राजस्थान में उन इलाकों में भी बाढ़ आई है जहां कि बाढ़ नहीं आती थी। यद्यपि यह इसलिए हुआ कि बारिश की अधिकता थी लेकिन फिर भी वहां पर बहुत बड़ा नुकसान हुआ है। सांभर का इलाका जहां कि नमक पैदा होता है, वहां पर बाढ़ से करीब 50 लाख रुपए का नुकसान हुआ है और यदि वहां से पानी नहीं निकाला गया, पानी पम्प आउट नहीं किया गया तो देश के अन्दर नमक को एक भयंकर अकाल की स्थिति पैदा हो जायेगी। साथ ही साथ उस स्थान पर पांच हजार मजदूर बेकार हो जायेंगे। देश में नमक का बहुत बड़ा भाग सांभर से ही आता है, यह हम सभी जानते हैं। इसलिए इस बात की सख्त जरूरत है कि कारगर कदम उठाकर वहां पर पानी को तुरन्त निकाला जाये।

इस मौके पर मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि मन्त्री महोदय के स्टेटमेंट में

इस बात का अभाव है कि भारत सरकार करना क्या चाहती है इन बाढ़ पीड़ित लोगों के लिए। किस प्रकार वह कारगर कदम उठाना चाहती है, किस तरह से स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को सहायता देना चाहती है, किस तरह से सहायता दी है और आगे के सहायता कार्यक्रम में क्या इरादा है। इसलिए इस दिशा में भी आपको अपने भाषण में संकेत करना चाहिए ताकि लोगों को एक रोशनी मिल सके और एक आशा बंध सके। देश के लोग इस संसद की तरफ और आपकी तरफ देखते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार बाढ़ पीड़ितों के लिए क्या करती है। इसलिए मैं आपके माध्यम से निवेदन करूंगा कि मन्त्री महोदय इस दिशा में घोषणा करें, वास्तविक कदम उठाने की बात करें और यह भी बतायें कि देश के अन्दर अगले दो तीन सालों में बाढ़ नियन्त्रण कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत क्या कारगर कदम उठाना चाहते हैं और किस प्रकार बाढ़ पर नियन्त्रण करना चाहते हैं।

मैं इस मौके पर रंगा साहब के सुझाव का भी समर्थन करना चाहूंगा जिन्होंने यह कहा है कि हमको इस देश के अन्दर एक परमानेंट फ्लड रिलीफ फंड खोलना चाहिए जिसके द्वारा बाढ़ के मौकों पर तुरन्त सहायता पहुंचाई जा सके। यह एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण सुझाव है और विचारणीय भी है। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं मन्त्री महोदय से निवेदन करूंगा कि वे इस देश में बाढ़ की स्थिति के नियन्त्रण के लिए कारगर कदम उठाने का आश्वासन दें और घोषणा करें कि उनके कार्यकाल में ही पानी इसी लोकनभा के कार्यकाल में कम से कम 50 फीसदी बाढ़ नियन्त्रण का कार्यक्रम सफल हो जायेगा।

SHRI P. GOPALAN (Tellicherry) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am happy that at last this House could find some time to discuss such a vital issue which affected millions of our countrymen, although in my humble opinion this should have been discussed at the very beginning of this session considering the warlike situation that had emerged in our country due to the unprecedented type of floods and natural calamities.

Every year our Government is used to curse Nature either about floods or about drought or about famine and tries to put every blame on the vagaries of Nature; it will not accept its own shortcomings. I would like to ask the Minister whether floods in India are an unforeseen calamity. Every year floods take place and our Government leaves them entirely to play any havoc with the life and property of the people.

Since independence what has this Government done to control floods in our country? This Government has done nothing specific. Whenever floods take place our Prime Minister flies over the affected areas in a helicopter with a set of high officials, some photographs are taken which are very much publicised, and when she comes back to the capital she announces a certain amount from the Prime Minister's Relief Fund for flood relief. That is their method of treating this problem.

The problem of rehabilitation of the region is entirely left in the hands of the State Government. I would like to ask the Minister whether it is not a paradox that while all the major resources are in the hands of the Centre, the whole responsibility of meeting such unforeseen calamities is put on the shoulders of the State Government. When the coffers of the State Governments are empty, why is this responsibility put on the shoulders of the State Governments? I would like to have a categorical reply from the Minister to this aspect of the problem.

Then, I come from a state the western part of which is bordered by the seashore. Every year in my State sea erosion takes place and our territory is being gradually grabbed by the sea. But the Government does not do anything substantial to help the State Government in its anti-sea erosion schemes. Our State Government has done something in this connection and wants to take up some work. But how is the Central Government financing the State Government? They are financing the State Government by interest-bearing loans and not by grants. Our Deputy Prime Minister had the temerity to say in this House itself that the anti-sea erosion schemes are productive schemes. When I put a supplementary, he said that if the State Government found it a burden

[Shri P. Gopalan]

on its shoulders, it need not undertake anti-sea erosion schemes. This was the reply given by our Deputy Prime Minister. I was not at all astonished by the fact that a Government which consists of such ministers and the Deputy Prime Minister, is not at all bothered about the hardships and the difficulties of the people and that this Government is totally indifferent to the hardships of the people.

This Government is spending more than Rs. 1,000 crores for safeguarding every inch of our land, inhabited land, but why is this Government not spending a little amount of money to safeguard our territory from being eaten away by the sea? Why is this Government not prepared to help in this? This Government does not do anything substantial in this respect.

This time my State also was subjected to the fury of Nature. About 70 lives were taken away; about 93,000 acres of paddy crop were completely damaged and another 2 lakh acres of crops were partially damaged; 27,000 houses were partially damaged and 7,000 houses were completely damaged. This is the grim picture.

SHRI NAMBIAR : It is a small State.

SHRI P. GOPALAN : The Revenue Department of the Kerala Government has estimated a total loss of Rs. 16 crores due to floods that have taken place recently in Kerala, but the Central Government has given only a token relief. This Government is prepared to do nothing substantial. Why is this Government, which is spending so much amount for safeguarding our territory in the name of defence, not prepared to spend some money for safeguarding the lives of our countrymen? No value for the life of our countrymen. Every inch of our territory is sacred but the life of our countrymen is not sacred for this Government. So, I want this Government to take up the responsibility of rehabilitation of victims of recent floods and sea-erosion. The Government should come forward with certain concrete proposals and some short-term and long-term measures should be undertaken to rehabilitate victims of natural calamities. It is not their fault that they are subjected to this kind of natural calamities. It is the responsibility of the Government to rehabilitate them. This Government has shown its callousness; this Government has shown

its indifference; this Government has shown its irresponsibility. I would like to, earnestly, appeal the hon. Minister to come forward to assist the State Governments whose coffers are already empty, to assist them substantially and to come forward with certain concrete proposals to solve this problem of rehabilitation of victims of natural calamities.

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA (Raiganj) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, at times "Hope deferred maketh the heart sick." We are discussing the flood report. But I wish we had discussed the food report along with this because floods have come at a time when we are expecting bumper crops. The Food Department has issued a note that we are expecting crops to an extent which would prove a record production. These floods, I am afraid, will adversely affect the prospects raised by the Food Department.

In fact, there is another feature of it which looks like an irony. The Food Department say that after two consecutive drought years, the country has just completed the record harvest of foodgrains. While the Food Ministry was bemoaning the drought, we have just got the floods and excessive rains. It reminds me of a peculiar fate to which mankind is condemned that at times we become the prodigal's favourites and at other times we become miser's pensioners. We are now having waters to an extent which we have not been able to put to use and, at other times, at other places, there is lack of waters which creates a devastating effect on food production.

The hon. Minister's report on the flood situation has referred to different stages in different parts of Bengal. We find almost the whole of India affected, from Assam to Gujarat and from Rajasthan to Kerala. It strikes me that there is something happening in India which is leading to a deterioration of the rivers system as a whole in the entire country. Otherwise how could floods occur simultaneously in all parts of the country? That requires examination.

Some of my friends have suggested the appointment of a committee of Members of Parliament or of experts. If any committee is appointed, it should be entrusted with the work of finding out whether there is deterioration in the river system through-

out the country, from east to west and from north to south.

In the course of the debate, the State of Gujarat has been referred to and that is the latest devastation caused by floods and we have sympathy for that State. But before that, the previous flood devastation which was reported in the papers was in West Bengal, in parts of Midnapur district where the hon. Minister paid a visit with some of his colleagues. I wish he had paid a visit to other parts of West Bengal affected by floods as well, Murshidabad, Nadia area and also north Bengal area. In fact, we are very grateful for whatever he did, and it has to be considered how these flood-affected people and flood-affected areas will be given relief and what steps may be taken to check and prevent occurrence of such floods in future.

The orthodox way in which attempts are made to control floods is by constructing bunds and embankments. But it was found later that this only led to the aggravation of floods because the riverbed protected by bunds and embankments rises in competition with the height of bunds and embankments themselves and ultimately floods occur by the flood water not finding its way through the river but spilling over the bunds and embankments or causing breaches and going into the village sides.

Then we took to dams, but I am constrained to say that the dams have not served their purpose. That is what we found in the case of the devastating floods that occurred in West Bengal from 1958 uptill now. In fact, the dams, in a way, have aggravated the flood condition as was found in 1958. In 1958 floods in Murshidabad-Nadia area were aggravated by the Mayurakshi Dam. This was found by the experts' committee. In the present case, in the Burdwan area, the Damodar Dam failed. In fact, after the construction of the dam, the lower reaches of the Damodar river basin have all become silted up. The normal flow of water that used to keep the basin clear by flushing it continuously throughout the entire year has been checked by the dams and the riverbeds are getting completely silted up and filled up, with the result that, when floods come, they cannot carry water and water comes out in the form of devastating floods into local areas.

Some of my friends suggested dredging. I wish this had occurred to the experts in the Irrigation Ministry and the irrigation engineers that unless the lower reaches of the river were kept clean, when the excess amount of water came which could not be contained in the dams themselves, the rivers would fail in their purpose and floods will occur. All these dams have a cushion capacity and when the cushion capacity is exceeded, over and above the flood water that comes due to excessive rains, dams also begin to release water. In the present case, the Mayurakshi Dam has released water twice and, I believe, in the second time it released 30,000 cusecs of water even while the devastating rains were occurring. That aggravated the floods. What steps should be taken to remove the evil effects which have come as a result of some of these lower reaches of the river not being kept clean should be considered now.

Regarding Durgapur barrage, I might tell the hon. Minister that the barrage has been silted up to an extent that it cannot now contain more than half of the entire quantity of water for which it is intended. If this is the condition now, only a few years after the barrage has been constructed, of what use will it be in later years I do not know.

Regarding north Bengal, I have received a letter from one of the well-known residents there and he says that the Government of West Bengal has recently decided to liquidate the 14-year old North Bengal Flood Advisory Committee. I leave it to the hon. Minister to find out why in this difficult situation the Flood Advisory Committee has been liquidated. In fact, Jalpaiguri town is situated in a condition where even the work of the local courts has to be carried on by people having to come over to the courts not by roads but by something which can cross them over water. That requires continual pumping out. I do not know whether the hon. Minister will be able to provide the pumping sets for these places.

I have referred to the North Bengal area. I shall refer to the district of West Dinajpur now. That has been flooded and is suffering from devastating floods in various parts. This should be taken into consideration by the Minister.

[Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya]

Lastly, I would ask Dr. Rao not to slow down the work on Farakka. I want him to assure the House that the floods that are occurring now will not postpone the date of completion of Farrakka by 1970-71.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Kameswar Singh.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour) : Kindly give me two or three minutes. I am one of the Movers.

MR. SPEAKER : I have called Shri Kameswar Singh. His party ought to have given him a chance. Every party must get a chance. All the Movers cannot have a chance. A Motion may be tabled by 100 members. Is it possible to give a chance to all of them ? It is not proper to make such a demand.

SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA (Kota) : Rajasthan. राजस्थान को आँर से कोई नहीं बोला ।

MR. SPEAKER : He has just come into the House and says 'Rajasthan'. He should know that two or three members have spoken from Rajasthan. डा० कर्णी सिंह बोल चुके हैं । और लोग बोल चुके हैं । He will not get a chance.

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह (खगरिया) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सारे देश के कोने कोने में बाढ़ आई हुई है। अकेले बंगाल में 40 लाख आदमी बाढ़ से पीड़ित हैं। असम का भी यही हाल है। यह तो मैंने पश्चिमी बंगाल के बारे में बताया है, और यह सरकारी आंकड़े हैं। सत्य क्या होगा, इस का अन्दाज लगाना मुश्किल है। हजारों लोग मर गये हैं। केरल में भी बाढ़ है, हमारे कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने गुजरात को दर्शनाक स्थिति को भी सदन में रखा है। मुझे एक बात कहते हुए बहुत ही खेद होता है। प्रधान मंत्री ने दो मिनट के अन्दर अपना वक्तव्य दे कर कहा कि वह बाहर से विशेषज्ञ बुलायेंगे, और यह कह कर चलो गईं। प्रधान मंत्री ने जो बाढ़ग्रस्त इलाकों का दौरा किया वायुयान या हेलिकॉप्टर से, मैं

समझता हूँ कि उस से शायद उन को यही अन्दाज होगा कि बाढ़ के कारण कुछ क्षेत्रों में पानी आ गया है। लेकिन पानी आने का नतीजा क्या होगा ? वहाँ दिक्कतें होंगी, खाद्यान्न की कमी होगी, हजारों लोग भूखे रहते हुए बहे जा रहे हैं, वहाँ दवाओं की कमी होगी। इन सब बातों का उत्तर हमारे सिच.ई तथा विद्युत मंत्री नहीं दे सकेंगे। इस लिये आवश्यक है कि प्रधान मंत्री यहाँ आयें, और मैं आप से अनुरोध करूँगा कि आप प्रधान मंत्री से कहें कि वह सदन में आयें और इन बातों का जबाब दें। बाढ़ का अर्थ केवल कुछ क्षेत्रों में पानी आना ही नहीं है। उस में और भी दिक्कतें होती हैं।

जब सारे देश में यह स्थिति है तब मुझे बहुत ही दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि प्रधान मंत्री ने बिहार का जिक्र भी नहीं किया कि वहाँ पर भी बाढ़ आई हुई है। शायद प्रधान मंत्री ने यह सोचा होगा कि बिहार में तो हर साल बाढ़ आती ही रहती है इसलिये उस के बारे में कहने को आवश्यकता ही क्या है। प्रधान मंत्री ने अमी अमी अपने वक्तव्य में कहा कि कई इलाकों में पिछले साल सूखे का सामना करना पड़ा। मैं बिहार के अन्य इलाकों का भी जिक्र करना चाहता हूँ। शायद प्रधान मंत्री को पता नहीं होगा कि यह बहुत ही चिन्ताजनक स्थिति है कि प्रधान मंत्री को पता नहीं है कि देश में पिछले साल क्या हुआ और इस साल क्या हो रहा है। उन इलाकों में पिछले साल भी बाढ़ आई थी। जिसका जिक्र मैं अमी करने जा रहा हूँ।

आगे बढ़ने के पहले मैं आप का ध्यान एक, दो अखबारों की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ। मेरे पास 5 अगस्त का 'आर्यावर्त' है, जिस में लिखा हुआ है :

"गंगा और उसकी सहायक नदियों में बाढ़ से बरबादी"

"उत्तरी मंगेर में अनेक क्षेत्रों में फसल बरबाद होने लगी है....."

इस क्षेत्र में लगी मकई, चोना और परबज को फसल बड़े पैमाने पर क्षतिग्रस्त हो गयी है।”

अब मैं आप का ध्यान मंत्री महोदय ने आज देश में बाढ़ की स्थिति के सम्बन्ध में जो अनुपूरक वक्तव्य दिया है उस की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ। वह कहते हैं कि :

“29 जुलाई को सभा पटल पर रखे विवरण में मैंने देश की 26 जुलाई तक की बाढ़ स्थिति के बारे में प्रकाश डाला था। इस विवरण में तब से लेकर 11 अगस्त, 1968 तक की बाढ़ स्थिति की जानकारी दी गई है।”

मैंने आपके सामने मुंगेर जिले के बारे में खबर पढ़ी। मुझे यह कहते हुए बहुत ही खेद होता है कि सरकारी अधिकारीगण जो बिहार में हैं उन्होंने शायद केन्द्रीय सरकार को इस बात को खबर नहीं दी है कि बिहार में बाढ़ आई भी है। मंत्री महोदय को जो रिपोर्ट है जो कि उन्होंने अनुपूरक विवरण के रूप में सदन पटल पर रखी है, उस में बिहार के बारे में इतना दिया है कि :

“जुलाई के अन्तिम सप्ताह के दौरान गंडक, सिकराहना और लालबकैया आदि नदियों में बाढ़ आई।”

अन्य इलाकों का वर्णन करते हुए वह कहते हैं कि :

“1.23 लाख लोग प्रभावित हुए। बाढ़ प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में राज्य सरकार ने आवश्यक सहायता कार्य किये।”

परन्तु सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री का विवरण प्रधान मंत्री के वक्तव्य से कहीं अच्छा था। प्रधान मंत्री तो शायद समझती है कि बिहार नाम का राज्य ही नहीं है भारत में, बिहार में शायद चीनियों या किसी और का राज्य है। उन्होंने मुंगेर का वर्णन ही नहीं किया है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : मंत्री जी तो बंटे हैं इस के लिये।

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : वह सारे देश के मंत्री हैं। मैं राजस्थान के बारे में भी कहूंगा। सिर्फ दो लाख व्यक्ति उत्तरी मुंगेर में बाढ़ से पीड़ित हैं। अन्य राज्यों में आप देखें या अन्य जिलों में देखें तो वह एक नदी से पीड़ित होते हैं। लेकिन उत्तरी मुंगेर गंगा, बूढ़ी गंडक और कोसी इन तीन नदियों की भयंकर बाढ़ से पीड़ित है। गंगा के कटाव से लाखों एकड़ जमीन के कट जाने का खतरा है। जिसमें उत्तरी मुंगेर को बहुत ही क्षति हुई है। रहीमपुर गांव को तो गंगा के कटाव ने प्रायः समाप्त ही कर दिया है। इस के बारे में कोई विवरण मंत्री महोदय ने नहीं दिया है। मैं आप के माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तरी मुंगेर में खगरिया सब-डिवीजन में अलोली, बलिया चौपम और परबत्ता तथा खगड़िया आंचलों में लोगों की इतनी बुरी दशा है कि उम का वर्णन नहीं हो सकता। हजारों लोग बह गये। वहां पर नावें नहीं हैं लोगों को बचाने के लिये। नावें इस लिये नहीं मिलती हैं कि वह ठीक नहीं रहती हैं। 2 अगस्त के ‘आर्यावर्त’ में इस प्रकार से लिखा है इस के सम्बन्ध में :

“भाड़े और मल्लाह के पारिश्रमिक भुगतान की गारन्टी कलक्टर भी देने की तैयार नहीं होते हैं क्योंकि भोषण बाढ़ के समय चलने वाले रिलीफ कार्य के लिये आवंटन भी वर्षा के बाद ही मिल पाता है। यह सरकार की लापरवाही और अदूरदर्शिता का नमूना है। यही कारण है कि जिले भर में जहां सरकारी नाव की संख्या कोई दो सौ से ऊपर दिखायी जाती है वहां दस प्रतिशत भी नावें चल नहीं पातीं। फलतः आज सर्वत्र बाढ़ रिलीफ के नाम पर मजाक उड़ाया जा रहा है।”

इस प्रकार से जो रिलीफ का सामान होता है वह भी वहां पर पहुंच नहीं पाता है। वहां पर अन्न की इतनी कमी है, आप को इस से जाहिर हो जायेगा कि :

[श्री कामेश्वर सिंह]

“गंगा आदि नदियों की बाढ़ के कारण उत्तरी मुंगेर में एक लाख मन गल्ला पानी में बह गया।”

वहां नाबें नहीं हैं। वहां दवाओं का कोई इन्तजाम नहीं है। वहां कुछ भी नहीं है। इसी लिये मैं कहता था कि आप प्रधान मंत्री को यहां बुलवायें क्योंकि सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री को इन बातों का जवाब देने में दिक्कत होगी, लेकिन आप ने भी उन को नहीं बुलवाया। मैं फिर निवेदन करूंगा कि प्रधान मंत्री आएं और इस बात का कोई ठोस जवाब दें कि बाढ़ के बारे में सारे देश के लिये उन की क्या नीति है। पिछले जून महीने में उड़ीसा को केन्द्रीय सरकार ने 5 करोड़ रुपए दिये हैं। जब आप उड़ीसा को फ़्लड रिलीफ के लिए पांच करोड़ देते हैं तो बिहार को और खास कर उत्तरी बिहार को आप कितना दे रहे हैं, यह आप हमें बतायें। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उत्तरी बिहार और उत्तरी मुंगेर को आप खाद्यान्न पहुंचावें, अनाज पहुंचावें, दवाइयां पहुंचावें। जो अन्य चीजों की उसकी आवश्यकता है उसका आप प्रबन्ध करें।

एक और भी जो बहुत आवश्यक चीज है वह मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। आठ जुलाई को प्रधान मंत्री जी असम गई थीं। आठ जुलाई को जो खबर अखबारों में छपी है, उसकी तरफ मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। वह इस प्रकार है :

“North Lakhimpur—Mrs. Gandhi said here today that flood control was the basic task of the country's development and assured the people of Assam....”

इस में उन्होंने असम के लोगों को आश्वासन दिया है। लेकिन बाढ़ों का मसला असम का ही केवल नहीं है, यह सारे देश का मसला है। मैं साफ कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह प्रधान मंत्री को नादानो है कि उन्होंने असम का ही नाम लिया है जबकि देश में गुजरात भी है, केरल भी है, राजस्थान भी है जहां बाढ़ें आई हैं तथा और भी जगहें हैं जहां बाढ़ें आई हैं और इन बाढ़ों के कारण लोग मर रहे हैं।

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : On a point of order. Is 'Nadani' parliamentary ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : It means ignorance. It is parliamentary.

श्री रवि राय (पुरो) : नादानो पार्लिमेंटरी है। सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद जी खुद कहेंगे यह संसदीय है।

श्री रा० डो० भण्डारे : “यह नादानो की बात है” क्या यह संसदीय है ?

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : प्रधान मंत्री को इस गलत बयानो के बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि उनको इस सदन से धम्मा मांगनी चाहिये और उनको अपने इस बयान के बारे में जो सफाई देनी है, उसको वह दें। वह बतायें कि यह चीज सारे देश पर लागू होती है या नहीं होती है।

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA (Tanluk) : The flood situation in the country has become grave. We were hearing about Assam all along. Now the flood has spread over the whole country. Some of my friends were demanding the establishment of committees to help the hon. Minister to tackle the situation. There is no want of planning. So many committees had also been established. I know that in 1958 there were floods in Midnapore district and Panditji rushed to the place and as a result the Mansingh Committee was appointed to tackle floods in West Bengal. The recommendations of that committee were not followed up. What is the use of establishing committees ? Without implementing the suggestions of the committees, they say : there is no money. Even if some schemes are taken up the results that grow out of them are not adequate. My friend Shri Bhattacharyya referred to Damodar and other schemes and their bad effects. I cite the example of Kangsabati project. The Irrigation Minister was good enough to take me and Prof. Samar Guha the day before yesterday to see the affected areas in Midnapore district. When we saw those places, I was reminded of the defects that had not yet been tackled by the Government. When this Kangsabati project was begun, the estimate was Rs. 26 crores only. Now, it has risen to Rs. 36 crores. Whatever it

may be, the scheme provides for two reservoirs. I would like to know from the hon. Minister when this Kangsabati project was taken, how it was followed, why after so many years, when the estimate has been increased, the reservoir has not been constructed. There is only one that was made. So, when unprecedented rains came, on the 1st, 2nd and the third of August last, when 10 inches of rain fell there,.....

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : 20 to 25 inches.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA :...well, the reservoir could not contain the water and so it came down. This scheme was devised for averting the floods, but the flood has overtaken the scheme. One thing I would request the hon. Minister to think of. The lower areas of Kangsabati are to be protected from the floods. But why they have not given thought to this aspect? When such unprecedented rains came, what will happen to the lower regions? You will be astonished to hear that at the lower end of the Kangsabati the Haldia port is situated. You will also be astonished to hear that during the summer season, there is no water in the lower region of Kangsabati. These things should be looked into. Permanent measures for flood control in the country should be taken up and the Government should grant that much sum with which they will be able to complete the scheme within the appointed time.

You will be astonished to hear that only Rs. 2 crores have been granted this year for Kangsabati, which is a scheme for Rs. 36 crores. They have sanctioned Rs. 6 crores for Kangsabati but only Rs. 2 crores are being given. So, the object with which it was done is baffling. I would request the hon. Minister to go into the matter. I know he is an expert engineer and he will do what is necessary. But the Government should come forward with a promise that they will complete this scheme in time.

The misery of the people throughout the country cannot be described. Almost in every State there is flood. So, the State Governments are unable to give relief to the people who are suffering. The day before yesterday, if you see, the photo that has appeared in the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* will show that there is water everywhere;

the water has come down everywhere. The people have to take shelter; but there is rain also. They are not being kept protected from rain also. Now that the water is receding, the Government should come forward with seedlings, seeds, etc., so that the people will be enabled to do some cultivation and the State Governments and the Central Government will not have to bear the burden afterwards. At present, the State Government of West Bengal is facing want of money for relief, and I would request the Central Government to come forward at least with Rs. 7 crores for relief work. I expect that the remaining programme will be taken up immediately and the project completed.

MR. SPEAKER : I do not think I can allow more than 3 or 4 speakers. If necessary, later on I can allow a few questions. But even the parties have not been finished. From Gujarat, Rajasthan and Kerala two or three have spoken. Of course, I cannot allow all the States. So far as the Congress party is concerned, I cannot call all the 15 or 20 names. I have to find time for the Minister also from the Congress Party's time. I will allow Mr. Panigrahi and Mr. Rane. PSP has not yet spoken. The mover also has to speak. I think only the Swatantra Party has 5 or 6 minutes left. If all the Congress members are to speak, I leave it to the minister. Now, Mr. Panigrahi.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar) : Sir, during the last 15 years, according to the report of the Minister, only 25 per cent of the area has been rendered free from floods. At this rate, it comes to less than 2 per cent a year. There is no time to go into details. I hope the minister will agree that the national flood control programme has lost its momentum. It had its momentum during the first 10 years. But during the last 5 years, it is not there, I hope now the minister will try to inspire and inject a new kind of dash and energy into the ministry, so that they will never think that the flood problem has been completely solved and they can only wait helplessly for the next rains. There must be a new and dynamic approach in the coming five years. During these 5 years, at least 5 per cent of the area should be freed from floods every year, so that in five years we can add another 25 per cent, making a total of 50 per cent, if not more.

[Shri Chehtamani Panigrahi]

I would like to draw the attention of the minister to the recent flood havocs in Orissa. You will be surprised to find that there are two statements. The first statement dated 29th July says, we are waiting for the rains; rains are expected in the last week of July and first week of August. As expected, the rains came. The second report on 12th August says, unprecedented heavy floods. Almost all the major rivers of Orissa are in spate, *viz.*, Baitarani, Budhabalang, Mahanadi, Brahmani, Kharswan, Subarnarekha, etc. All the major rivers are in spate from 1st till 11th August. The report that the minister has submitted is not completely correct. It might have been given by the State Government. They never supply complete and correct reports to this Government. The actual position is, more than 1,000 villages have been seriously affected in Cuttack, Balasore, Mayurbhanj, Rampur, Banpur, Khurda and Nayagarh areas. Crops in more than 1 lakh hectares have been damaged and many more hundreds of acres of land have been sandcast. There is no time to go into the details of it.

Sir, you have so much sympathy for the flood problem. Last year also you presided over this discussion and the minister told us that a high level committee would be appointed. That committee went to those very areas where floods have occurred this year in Orissa. The committee came and reported that sufficient facilities should be afforded for the escape of the flood water in those areas. When the Government appoints a committee and the committee goes to a place to investigate matters, I would like to know on whose money the committee goes there? When they submit a report, is it to be shelved or is it to be implemented within a certain period? This Committee made four recommendations. They said that there should be sufficient drainage facilities on the Subarnarekha system. Their second recommendation was that on the national highways there should be sufficient escape for flood water. The third one was that provision should be made for all those villages which were being eroded on the river banks. None of these recommendations has been implemented. I would like to know from the Minister if even one per cent of the recommendations has been implemented so that we can be

grateful to the hon. Minister.

Lastly, I would like to ask the Minister what major flood control measures have been taken in this country during the last five years and whether they have any programme for the coming five years so that we can at least know that some definite major flood control programmes like Brahmani, Baitarani and the Subarnarekha system in Orissa or the Ganga-basin system—that are going to be undertaken in the next three or four years and next year when we celebrate the flood anniversary presided over by you we can have the satisfaction that at least the flood problem has been solved by another 5 per cent.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Mr. Speaker, Sir, unprecedented floods have overwhelmed almost the whole length and breadth of our country from Assam to Gujarat and from Haryana to Kerala. It reminds us of the ignominious failure on the part of our Government during the last twenty years to tackle a preventable natural calamity like flood on the one hand and, on the other, the light-hearted manner in which the Government is dealing with the present very great national calamity due to recent floods as was evident—I am very painfully remarking—from the casual and, I should say, unexpected cut and dry speech of the Prime Minister on the flood situation and also her defence that her visit to flood affected areas would create certain administrative troubles. This is not convincing because, on the contrary, today if the Prime Minister visited West Bengal, Gujarat and certain other areas it would have highlighted the seriousness of the situation and the whole administration would have felt the graveness of the calamity over which the whole nation is worried. The people and the whole country would have also been geared to a sense of responsibility for discharging a national service to the flood victims.

Today the Food Minister should have been here. The Government completely failed to prevent this natural calamity. Today the immediate problem is not to talk about certain projects and plans about permanent flood control measures. Today the immediate problem is how to tackle, and very promptly, and expeditiously the rescue work, the relief work and rehabilitation work. Also, in those areas where water will recede we have to

make arrangements for re-cultivation so that not even an inch of land remains uncultivated. These are the two basic, very serious and immediate problems. Therefore, the Food Minister should have been present here to explain to us how he is going to tackle this problem. But he is not present here.

My hon. friends from other States have dealt with the problems of other States. Shri Samanta has mentioned about my State. Let me say that I am just now coming from that area. According to official admission, 43 lakhs of people have been affected; the unofficial figure puts it round about 50 lakhs. In West Bengal all the major districts have been affected. Midnapur district, which had the devastating experience of a ravaging flood last year, unfortunately, it had again been ravaged by a very serious flood this year also. Sir, as you know, many a time it was discussed in this House that 5 lakhs to 10 lakhs of people have been affected by floods last year in Contai area. This year the same set of people have been affected again. I do not know what will happen to them; God alone knows it. One crop a year is the basis of the economy of 90 per cent of the people in that area. Successively for two years the crops have failed. So, I do not know what will happen to them. I have before me a picture published by Amrit Bazar Patrika where we see water and water everywhere; in the midst of sea of water all around some house tops and some trees are seen floating. This is the picture of Midnapur district today.

Coming to the immediate problem, I had a discussion over an hour only yesterday with the Governor of West Bengal about rescue, relief and rehabilitation work in the flood affected areas. The Governor of West Bengal told me: "What can I do? I am drawing over-drafts and the Reserve Bank have warned me that I am not in a position to draw money from the Bank." He added: "I have asked for Rs. 2 crores immediately, either as aid or loan; otherwise, whatever you may say, it is not possible for me to tackle the rescue, relief and rehabilitation work." I have found that the Governor has full grasp of the flood situation. But he has already given expression to his helplessness by saying "what can I do unless the Centre comes to the aid of West

Bengal?" Therefore, without any delay whatsoever, unless Rs. 2 crores is immediately placed at the disposal of the West Bengal Government, there is no possibility of giving proper relief to the affected people.

In Midnapur alone about 25,000 people are in camps. These people have lost everything. They are depending on the free kitchens. Therefore, if you have to tackle this problem immediately—I know that the West Bengal Government have asked for at least Rs. 2 crores immediately, either as loan or as aid—at least Rs. 5 crores to 7 crores are needed for relief, rescue, rehabilitation and re-cultivation. Immediately after the floods, epidemics start and that has also to be controlled. Then, there is another problem and that is re-cultivation, flood lands, for which seeds and seedlings are required. As I mentioned earlier, the Minister of Food and Agriculture is not present here to say how he will deal with that aspect. Not only in West Bengal but all over the country, in every area, once the flood water recedes immediately the problem of re-cultivation arises for which seeds and seedlings and also agricultural loans are necessary immediately. It cannot brook delay.

But what was our experience in this matter last year? When we were facing this problem in a serious way last year in Contai area, the Central Government sent a study team of the Planning Commission which took three to four months only to make an assessment of the situation and make a report. To avoid any such delay, I would suggest that on an *ad hoc* basis immediately Rs. 2 crores have to be placed at the disposal of the West Bengal Government. If they want to send a study team of the Planning Commission to make an assessment, for further aid then what has to be done is that team of the Planning Commission should be provided with some one in authority by the Finance Ministry to make on-the-spot study and take on-the-spot decisions so that there will be no delay in works relating to rescue, relief, rehabilitation, re-cultivation and prevention of epidemics in the flood affected areas.

M. SPEAKER: He should conclude now.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: After this I will have to make a serious charge against

[Shri Samar Guha]

the Irrigation Minister, although I have to admit that I have found good response from him for he flew to West Bengal and Gujarat immediately he heard of the floods. I know he has sympathy for the people and perhaps what has happened was beyond his power. In Hooghly, Howrah and northern part of Midnapur the floods could have been prevented if the DVC authorities acted correctly and realistically. In West Bengal out of the total flood control capacity of DVC, 60 to 65 per cent of the flood control capacity remains unutilized; only 30 to 35 per cent of the flood control capacity was utilized. Even then, on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd they released 1 lakh cusec. of water.

If they had prevented that, the three districts would have been saved. A very interesting thing is that on the basis of the Mansingh Report to control floods in West Bengal the DVC has been established. 60 per cent of the total construction cost has been provided by West Bengal. The annual flood control and maintenance cost is borne by West Bengal, but the strange thing is that the DVC Chairman and Director are two non-technical persons and all the technical persons do not belong to the region. They have no idea of the geographical conditions of West Bengal. It is their ignorance that they failed to understand the situation and control the flood waters. The West Bengal Government deputed one officer and that officer was turned down by the DVC authorities.

MR. SPEAKER : Please conclude now.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I have come flying only to take part in this.

MR. SPEAKER : You have already taken 10 minutes. Every time I get into trouble with you only. Every other Member finishes within time.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Within two minutes I will finish.

MR. SPEAKER : You have taken 10 minutes whereas your party time is only 5 times. Every time I call you, I have trouble somehow.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I quite agree with Professor Ranga when he said that a permanent National Relief Fund with a budgetary provision should be opened to deal with drought and flood situations that

are recurrently occurring in the country, as an immediate relief and rehabilitation measure. Secondly, immediately Rs. 2 crores should be given to West Bengal. Then, a very important point is that wheat should be made available to the West Bengal Government through the channel of free trade. The Government of West Bengal has made that appeal to the Central Government.

As to flood control measures, the flood control aspect of the administration of the DVC should be handed over to West Bengal and to start with an officer from the Government of West Bengal should be allowed to be deputed there. Secondly, Dubdha, Barachowka, Contai and Badhia Basin projects, which have been approved and forwarded by the West Bengal Government and for which the Governor personally approached the Centre several times for quick implementation, should be sanctioned without delay by the Planning Commission. Thirdly, an embankment must be constructed on both sides of Subarnarekha which will help Midnapore and also Orissa in flood control. Fourthly, Kelighai River should be desilted. Fifthly, the Orissa Coast Canal should be deepened and the feeder canal should be constructed. Sixthly, lower beds of Damodar and Rupnarain should also be desilted. Lastly, a large number of feeder canals should be constructed so that floods may be really controlled in West Bengal.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (देहरादून) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर मैं इन्हें सी फीमदी मही गाय दू तो यह नहीं मानेंगे। इमलिये नहीं मानेंगे कि जब तक कि बुद्धि मही न हो, मही वान बुद्धि में उतरती नहीं। महात्मा गान्धी ने स्पिरिचुअल फोर्स से इस देश को आजाद किया था। गोता इस वान को कहती है :

अनन्याश्चिन्तयन्तो मां ये जनाः

पर्युपासते ।

तेषां नित्याभियुक्तानां यांगक्षेमं

बहाम्यहम् ॥

अगर गान्धी जी के आदेश के ऊपर अमल किया जाता तो यह तबाही बिलकुल न होती। लेकिन उस वान को यह मानेंगे नहीं। यज्ञ

करो, हवन करो। हरिद्वार में, गुरुकुल के इलाके में कुछ लाख नहीं, कुछ एक हजार हम लोग हैं जो शराब नहीं पीते हैं, सिगरेट नहीं पीते हैं, सिनेमा नहीं जाते, हवन करते हैं यज्ञ करते हैं। जब जरूरत होती है, अपने भगवान से कह लेते हैं, अतिवृष्टि भी दूर हो जाती है, अनावृष्टि भी दूर हो जाती है। आप खुद चल कर देख सकते हैं, खुद अपनी आंखों से देख सकते हैं। गांधी जी के उसूलों को इन्होंने छोड़ दिया है। इसलिए जो 99 प्रतिशत राय है वह इन्हें देता हूं। सब से पहले जरूरत इस बात की है कि चाहे गंगा हो, चाहे जमुना हो, उन को बिना नकेल के ऊंट की तरह से बहने न दिया जाय। उन को गहरा किया जाय और दोनों तरफ के किनारों को ऊंचा किया जाय। जर्मनी के अन्दर आज दरियाये राइन की हिम्मत नहीं है कि वह बाढ़ से तवाही ला सके। जर्मनी ने दरियाये राइन को बांधकर डाल दिया है, जैसे लगाम का घोड़ा होता है, वैसे ही उस को बांध कर डाल दिया है। उसके दोनों तरफ काफ़ी चमन खिल गये हैं। आज अगर गंगा, जमुना, टौस, ब्रह्मपुत्र को बांध कर डाल दिया जाय तो करोड़ों एकड़ चमोन खेती के लिये मिल जायगी और हमारा देश बच जायगा।

18 hrs.

यह एक बहुत मोटी सी बात है, जिसको एक मिडिल क्लास पास लड़का भी समझता है कि जो अनकल्टीवेटेड लैंड है, जिसमें ट्रेक्टर नहीं चला है, जिसमें हल नहीं चला है, जिसमें गऊ माता के जाये नहीं चले हैं, वह जमीन पानी को ज़ब्त नहीं कर सकती। लाखों एकड़ जमीन आज राजस्थान में वगैर जुती हुई पड़ी है, अनटिल्ड पड़ी है, वगैर कल्टीवेशन के पड़ी हुई है, ऐसी जमीन राजस्थान के लिये एक दिन मुसीबत पैदा करेगी। अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह मुसीबत गौड-गिवन नहीं है, यह इन की लाई हुई मुसीबत है, मैन-मेड है।

मेरी दूसरी बरखास्त यह है कि इन के सामने "वार-लेवल" न कहिये, क्योंकि वार-

लेवल पर तो ये हारे हुए हैं, वार से तो बरते हैं।

सुबिन: अत्रियां: पाथा लभन्ते
युद्धमोदृशम्।

परन्तु इन को वार-लेवल मत कहिये, इन को पंचशील-लेवल कहिये, ताशकन्द-लेवल कहिये क्योंकि वार से तो ये हारे हुए हैं। आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि जो लाखों करोड़ों दरख्त हैं उन को काटने से रोका जाय। 30 राव अच्छा तरह से जानते हैं कि जंगलों के इन पेड़ों को कटवाया गया है, जिसकी वजह से यह बाढ़ आई है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा तालुक बड़ो पुनिर्वसिटी के साथ है, जो दुनिया में सब से बड़ी पुनिर्वसिटी है। वहां हमें पढ़ाया जाता है कि एक तिनका सवा मन पानी की हरकत को रोकता है, इन्होंने करोड़ों पेड़ कटवा दिये, जिससे पानी की हरकत नहीं रुकी और इतना बड़ा नुक्सान हुआ। इस लिये मैं चाहता हूं कि एक कानून बनाया जाय कि पेड़ काटना जुर्म माना जायगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपनी आंखों से देख कर आया हूं—गाजीपुर में मुगलों ने एक चैनल बनाई थी जिससे सारा पानी निकल जाता था और शहर बच जाता था, वह पानी जा कर दरिया में टौस में गिरता था। आज उस चैनल में मवेशी फिरते हैं, इतनी टूट फूट गई है कि जमीन के लेवल पर आ गई है, सैकड़ों तालों से उस की खुदाई नहीं हुई है—अब कहते हैं कि शहर डूब गया है। मुगलों ने उस शहर को बचाने के लिये जो इन्तजाम किया था, आप उस को भी कायम नहीं रख सके—फिर शहर डूबने से कैसे बच सकता है।

एक बड़ी मोटी बात है, अकल की बात है कि तहिया कर लीजिये कि हमारे यहां कोई जमीन अनटिल्ड नहीं रहेगी, हमारे यहां पेड़ नहीं काटे जायेंगे—बस यह मसला हल हो जायगा। जो करोड़ों रुपया आप हर साल खर्च करते हैं, वह बच जायगा। गंगा और

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

जमुना को बांध कर डालिये, उन के दोनों किनारों पर खमन लगाइये—आपको करोड़ों एकड़ जमीन खेती के लिये मिलेगी, जिससे देश समृद्धशाली होगा। याद रखिये—बाढ़ संगड़े लूलों के यहां आती है, फलड़ अपाहिज्यों के यहां आते हैं, अंधे काने कोढ़ियों के यहां आते हैं, अंगहीनों के यहां आते हैं, लेकिन जिनकी बुद्धि दुस्त है, जिनके दिल दिमाग सही हैं उन के यहां फलड़ नहीं आ सकता।

अगर बाप न रहे तो ताऊ से मशबिरा करना चाहिये, चाचा से मशबिरा करना चाहिये। गांधी जी नहीं रहे तो आज भी राजगोपालाचारी जी हैं, जो सब से ज्यादा पढ़े हुए हैं, बढ़े हुए हैं, दिल और दिमाग के आदमी हैं—क्या कभी आप ने उन से जा कर पूछा? वेद भगवान का आदेश है—

उत्तिष्ठत जाग्रत प्राप्य वराग्निबोधत्।

क्या आपने कभी उन से जा कर पूछा कि देश की मुसीबतों का हल किस तरह से हो सकता है? आपने कभी नहीं पूछा। आज हम सब का यह कर्त्तव्य है कि इस को नेशनल लेवल पर लिया जाय, जैसे आप ताम्रकन्द की रक्षा कर रहे हैं—उस ताम्रकन्द लेवल पर लिया जाय, और आज आप देश की जनता से यह वायदा करें कि आइन्दा हमारे यहां कोई फलड़ नहीं आयेगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपसे प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि मेरा रेडोल्यूशन मन्जूर किया जाय।

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Rane. Now, the Minister wants to take 30 minutes. We have also a half-an-hour discussion after that.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : May I request either the half-an-hour discussion or the Minister's reply should be postponed for tomorrow?

MR. SPEAKER : Something more important may come up tomorrow. How do you know? It is not in my hands. Let us finish it today. After Shri Rane, I will allow one or two questions. If all of you begin putting questions, it will be 8 O'Clock. The Minister will be called at about 6-20 P.M. and he wants 30 minutes. After that, we will take up the half-an-

hour discussion. Luckily, there are only two names and we will finish it by about 7-15 P.M. One or two of you may put questions. Not all of you. Please cooperate with me. Those who have really studied the floods problem may give some information to the Minister.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : What about the movers of the motion?

MR. SPEAKER : Those who have come from the flood affected areas may put one or two questions. That is all. Shri Rane.

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक अनुरोध है कि अगर मेरे आघ-घंटे की बहस के लिए आज समय नहीं है तो उसको कल के लिए रख दीजिए, क्योंकि उस वक्त तक यहां कोई नहीं रहेगा।

MR. SPEAKER : No. I am not postponing. Those who want to stay may stay.

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : मेरा दूसरा अनुरोध यह है कि इसका जवाब देने के लिए प्रधान मन्त्री को यहां पर आना चाहिये।

MR. SPEAKER : You may demand some other Ministers also—Home Minister and others. That is not in my hands Mr. Rane.

SHRI RANE (Buldana) : About Maharashtra, the hon. Minister has stated in his statement that no information is available.

18.06 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

To my knowledge, in my own constituency, 50 lines are lost, about thousand houses have completely collapsed and thousands of people have been rendered homeless in my district of Jalgaon. Not only that, hundreds of houses have collapsed partially. I cannot give the damage to the crops; but it must be very heavy. This is the position in Maharashtra, specially in my district. My constituency is the worst-affected by the floods.

I have no time. Therefore, I will go directly to the problem. What is the source of all these flood troubles in Maharashtra and Gujarat? It is the Tapti floods from the districts of Jalgaon and Dhulia. According to me, if this problem of floods in Gujarat and Jalgaon and

Dhulia districts is to be solved for ever, then the Upper Tapi project and the Hatnur project, which are before the Planning Commission and the hon. Minister, must be taken up immediately. If these two projects are not undertaken, these floods will be recurring and every year there will be these troubles. The hon. Minister knows that the Upper Tapi River project in Madhya Pradesh is known as Navatha project. If these two projects—Navatha and Hatnur—are taken up, then Gujarat will not suffer from floods and at the same time the districts of Jalgaon and Dhulia will also not have to suffer.

The floods in Gujarat and districts of Jalgaon and Dhulia are not a new phenomenon. In 1959, the Tapi floods wiped out of existence 30 villages in my Constituency and 20 or 30 villages in Dhulia district. Thus about 60 villages were wiped out of existence on account of the Tapi floods in 1959.

I have been pressing for these projects from 1953. In 1953 I wrote to the Planning Commission. During the last 6 or 7 years I saw the hon. Minister, Dr. K. L. Rao, several times. I also wrote to the State Government. The State Government say that the Central Government is not taking them up. When I approached Dr. K. L. Rao, he said that the Planning Commission was not clearing these projects. Every one is shifting the blame to the other.

My submission is that, if this problem is to be solved permanently and if Gujarat and the districts of Jalgaon and Dhulia are to be saved, then the Upper Tapi River Project and the Hatnur project must be taken up immediately during the Fourth Five-Year Plan. I do not know whether these Project are included in the Fourth Five Year Plan because I have not gone through the Fourth Five-Year Plan. But I would like to make this appeal to the hon. Minister. If he wants to solve this question for ever, permanently, and wants to save Gujarat and Maharashtra from Floods, then he must immediately undertake these two projects. This is the only solution. If these are not undertaken, I can tell the House that floods will be recurring in Gujarat and Maharashtra and there will be all these troubles and heavy losses. and there will be no solution.

In the statement the hon. Minister has stated about the urgency of Okai Dam. I submit that the Okai Dam alone will not solve the question. Only the undertakings of Navatia and Hatnur projects will save the districts of Jalgaon and Dhulia and Gujarat. This is my only submission. These two projects cost Rs. 20 crores. But in the floods of 1959, alone the losses were about Rs. 40 crores in Maharashtra and Gujarat. This year the losses in Gujarat alone are estimated to be Rs. 30 crores and in Jalgaon and Dhulia districts the losses are in crores. My submission is that, if these two projects had been undertaken immediately after 1959, this problem of floods would not have arisen now and losses of several crores would have been averted. This is the only submission that I want to make and I appeal to the hon. Minister to undertake immediately the Upper Tapi River project and the Hatnur project.

श्री श्रीठा लाल मोना (सवाई माधोपुर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सारे भारत में बाढ़ के कारण हजारों लोगों की जानें गई हैं, उनके प्रति हमारी सहानुभूति है। हिन्दुस्तान में प्रतिवर्ष बाढ़ आती है जिसमें हजारों जानें जाती हैं, फसलें नष्ट होती हैं, रेलगाड़ियां उलटती हैं और यातायात व्यवस्था भंग हो जाती है। नेताओं द्वारा संवेदनार्थ प्रकट की जाती हैं। समितियां बिठाई जाती हैं, जांच दल जाते रहते हैं, बिचार किया जाता है लेकिन उससे कोई स्थाई हल नहीं निकलता है। यह बहुत आवश्यक है कि बाढ़ के सम्बन्ध में एक स्थाई फंड की व्यवस्था की जाए, चाहे किसी वर्ष बाढ़ आये या न आये परन्तु हर साल उस फंड में कुछ न कुछ पैसा जमा होना चाहिए, केन्द्र और राज्य सरकारों दोनों की तरफ से उसमें पैसा आना चाहिये। यह फंड प्रधान मंत्री और मुख्य मंत्री फंड से अलग रहना चाहिए। आज हिन्दुस्तान के अधिकांश भागों में बाढ़ आ रही है। राजस्थान के वासवाड़ा, सीकर, नागौर, गंगा नगर, सवाई माधोपुर इत्यादि जिलों में बाढ़ आई है। सवाई माधोपुर जिला केन्द्र द्वारा पिछड़ा घोषित किया हुआ है। पिछड़ा तो इस सरकार के समय में पिछड़ा ही रहेगा। पहले केन्द्र

[श्री मीठा लाल मीना]

से पिछड़ा, राज्य सरकार से पिछड़ा और फिर बाढ़ ने और पिछाड़ दिया। और जब बाढ़ ने भी पिछाड़ा तो अफसर, सरकारी कर्मचारी, ओवरसियर और ठेकेदारों ने उसे और पिछाड़ दिया। सवाई माधोपुर में पिपलाई, तहसील वामनवास बांध को बरसात से 10-15 रोज पहले तोड़ा गया और कहा यह गया कि पक्की मोहरी बनाई जायेगी। सभी ने मना किया कि बरसात से पहले पक्की मोहरी नहीं बननी है लेकिन ओवरसियर और ठेकेदारों ने बांध को तोड़ ही दिया। और नतीजा यह हुआ कि जब बारिश हुई तो सारा बांध नदी बन गया, सारे इलाके में पानी ही पानी हो गया, सारा इलाका तहस-नहस हो गया। इसी प्रकार से पिपलाई से वामन-वास सड़क पर पुल बनाने की बात हुई। जो पहले सड़क थी उस पर अक्सर यातायात रुक जाता था। कहा गया कि पुल बनाने के लिये नींव खोदी जा रही है। सभी ने कहा कि बरसात तक यह नहीं बन पायेगा लेकिन वे शाने नहीं, 8-10 फीट गहरी नींव खोद दी। और जब बारिश आई तो सारा यातायात ठप्प हो गया। इसलिए मन्त्री जी को चाहिए कि वे अपने कर्मचारियों को आदेश दें कि वे इस बात को देखें कि ठेकेदार समय पर काम करते हैं या नहीं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सवाई माधोपुर और अन्य बाढ़ क्षेत्रों में नदी नालों के किनारे पर गरीब लोगों के या शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के मकान बने हुए हैं जोकि हर साल बाढ़ की वजह से बर्बाद हो जाते हैं। उनको मकान बनाने के लिये ऊंची जमीन नहीं दी जाती है जहां पर कि उनके मकान सवाई व सुरक्षित रह सकें। सौ दो सौ रुपया देने से उनको कोई लाभ नहीं हो सकता है। जब तक कि मकान बनाने के लिये उनको ऊंची जमीन नहीं दी जायेगी तब तक हर साल बाढ़ में उनके मकान बर्बाद होते रहेंगे। इसलिए मेरी प्रार्थना है कि उनको मकान बनाने के लिए ऊंची जगह जमीन दी जाये।

प्रधान मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि बाढ़ सहायता कार्यों में राजनीति नहीं चलती है लेकिन सवाई माधोपुर और राजस्थान के पूरे इलाके में पूरी तौर से इसमें राजनीति घुसी हुई है। जो वहां पर सहायता कोष समिति बनाई गई है उसमें विधायक और संसद सदस्यों में विरोधी पार्टियों को छोड़कर बाकी सारे के सारे कांग्रेसी सदस्य हैं जोकि अपने ही व्यक्तियों को सहायता दिखवा रहे हैं और उचित आदमियों को सहायता नहीं मिल रही है।

सवाई माधोपुर सम्पूर्ण जिले में नदियों के ऊपर पुल बिल्कुल नहीं हैं, पिछले पचासों सालों से नहीं हैं। पहले की जो सड़कें हैं वे भी नष्ट होती जा रही हैं। पुलों व सड़कों के लिए तो कोई भी काम नहीं हुआ है। इसलिए उन नदियों पर जहां यातायात रहता है और बाढ़ से डर रहता है वहां पर पुलों का इन्तजाम किया जाये।

विरोधी पार्टियों का कोई भी साधारण या विशेष सदस्य यदि बाढ़ क्षेत्र का दौरा करने के लिए जाता है तो उससे कलक्टर महोदय सीधे मुंह बात तक नहीं करते हैं, गाड़ी देना तो बहुत दूर रहा। मैं सवाई माधोपुर गया तब कलक्टर साहब मेरे सामने से होके निकल गए लेकिन उन्होंने यह तक नहीं पूछा कि आप कैसे और कब आये या बाढ़ क्षेत्र का हम और आप मिलकर दौरा करें। अभी परसों की ही बात है, मैंने जयपुर के कलक्टर से कहा कि मैं विशेष जातियों के दंगा क्षेत्र में जाना चाहता हूं, मुझे गाड़ी चाहिये लेकिन उन्होंने कहा कि डिस्ट्रिक्ट पूस की गाड़ी एम० पीज को नहीं दी जा सकती है। तो मेरा सुझाव यह है कि कम से कम संसद सदस्यों के लिए राज्य सरकार की ओर से यातायात का प्रबन्ध किया जाये ताकि वे ऐसे समय में अपने क्षेत्र का अच्छी तरह से अवलोकन कर सकें।

दूसरी बात यह है कि सरकार की ओर से जो सहायता कार्य होते हैं वह तुरन्त होने चाहिए। आपकी रिपोर्ट में लिखा है—“राज-

स्थान सरकार की प्रार्थना पर राजस्थान में स्थिति का प्रभावित क्षेत्र में ही अनुमान लगाने के लिए और सहायता उपायों, जन कार्यों की मरम्मत के लिए धन की आवश्यकता का अनुमान लगाने के लिए एक केन्द्रीय दल भेजा जा रहा है।" आखिर आप दल कब भेजेंगे? जब सब नष्ट हो जाएगा और बादमी भूखों मर जायेंगे। दूसरी जगह पर इस रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है—"केरल और राजस्थान के बहुत से हिस्सों में इस वर्ष बाढ़ें बहुत भारी स्थानीय वर्षा के कारण आईं। ऐसी बाढ़ें साधारण रूप से हमेशा नहीं आया करतीं। इनको इंजीनियरी उपायों से नियंत्रित नहीं किया जा सकता।" यानी राजस्थान के लिए फिर कोई इलाज ही नहीं है। अगर कमी अच्छी फसल हो जाये तब तो सरकार कहती है कि यह योजनाओं का फल है और अगर फसल खराब हो जाये तो कहती है कि भगवान का दोष है। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए।

अन्त में एक-आध बातें कहकर समाप्त करूंगा। राजस्थान सरकार सरकारी बांधों के द्वारा चावल की फसल को पानी नहीं दे रही है जिससे हजारों एकड़ चावल की फसल सूख रही है। इसका तुरन्त प्रबन्ध किया जाये। दूसरे यह कि राजस्थान सरकार ने बाढ़ सहायता कार्यों के लिए एक करोड़ रुपये की मांग की है लेकिन केन्द्र ने केवल 25 हजार रुपए ही दिए हैं। अब तो बाढ़ का प्रकोप और भी ज्यादा है इसलिए अधिक से अधिक सहायता दी जानी चाहिए।

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose :

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Speaker has said that one or two will get a chance. At 6.20 I will request the Minister to reply.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (उज्जैन) : कम से कम सवाल पूछने का तो मौका दीजिए।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : If I allow five Members from this side, I will have to allow five from the other side. How is it possible? I must conclude the debate. I will allow Mr. Jyotirmoy Basu and Mr. Berwa to put questions.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : 'हमको भी सवाल पूछने का मौका दीजिए।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour) : The problem, as far as the national calamity is concerned, has been placed before the House by various Members.

In West Bengal we had a severe flood in 1959 and the Planning Commission appointed a Flood Enquiry Commission and it has made specific recommendations, but the whole thing has been put in cold storage, and this calamity has come again.

Originally the estimate of DVC was Rs. 60 crores. It has gone upto Rs. 170 crores, and what have they produced? Gear boxes. They are producing electricity for sale to the British company at one third the price at which they selling it to the consumers.

The Prime Minister the other day could not travel in Calcutta, she had to move in a very difficult manner. For Calcutta Rs. 2 crores was sanctioned, which included the removal of water logging difficulties. That money has been diverted.

There has been a total neglect of desilting of rivers. Today there are atleast 80 water stretches in West Bengal where navigation was possible and could be used as drainage canals, but they has been ignored.

Half the population of West Bengal is directly or indirectly involved today and we want Rs. 10 crores for relief. The United Front leaders Mr. Ajoy Mukerjee and others have been pressing for it, but we have been given only Rs. 3.5 crores.

Adequate quantities of seed must be supplied and gratuitions relief and medical relief must be given.

I want a categorical answer as to what has been done on the basis of the recommendations of the Flood Enquiry Commission Report, 1959.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा) : मुझे यह पूछना है कि घर का चोर अगर चोरी करे तब तो हम उसे भोग सकते हैं लेकिन हरियाणा का चण्धर नदी का पानी राजस्थान का नुस्तान करे, उसका उत्तरी भाग गर्क हो जाये, उसका पानी राजस्थान को डुबो डाले, जिसका लिए पहले आश्वासन भी दिया गया था कि चण्धर नदी के पानी को रोक कर ड्रेन्ड के

[श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा]

द्वारा हरियाणा की तरफ ढाल देंगे तो उसमें क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

दूसरी बात यह है कि कोटा में चम्बल नदी के किनारे के जितने घाट और मकान वगैरह बने थे सब टूट गये क्योंकि ऊपर से गांधी सागर डैम, जबहार डैम और कोटा बांध से सारा पानी छोड़ दिया इसलिए वे टूट गए और चम्बल कन्ट्रोल बोर्ड ने आज से चार साल पहले यह बायदा किया था कि हम पांच लाख रुपये देंगे लेकिन वह भी अभी तक नहीं दिया गया तो उस का क्या कारण है ?

दूसरे यह कि जब यह राणा प्रताप सागर डैम, गांधी सागर डैम, कोटा डैम और जवाहर डैम से पानी छोड़ते हैं तो चूँकि हमारी जो पुलिया है वह इतनी नीची है कि वह पानी ऊपर निकलता रहता है और परिणामस्वरूप दस, दस दिन तक ट्रैफिक बंद रहती है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उसे ऊँचा न करने का क्या कारण है और वह जो चम्बल का आप ने बांध बनाया है उसके ऊपर हम ने जो रोड को पार करने के लिए पुलिया बनाई है तो उस का ट्रैफिक न चालू करने का क्या कारण है ?

तीसरे जो रिलीफ बर्क में आप सहायता देते हैं तो यह पार्टी बेसिस के ऊपर आप देते हैं और वह फरजी रजिस्ट्रों में अपने दोतिया, पोतिया, निवासी संगोटिया ऐसे ऐसे नाम भर कर भेज देते हैं और वह सारी रकम कांग्रेस के सरपंच और प्रधान आदि खा जाते हैं और यह पार्टी के तौर पर रिलीफ बर्क चलाया जाता है तो इस की जांच क्यों नहीं होती है ?

श्री चम्बिका प्रसाद (बलिया) : मिनिस्टर साहब हमारे यहाँ बलिया गये थे। उन्होंने घायघाट कटान पर रिटायर बांध बना करके बहाव पर गंगा को रोकने के लिए कहा था लेकिन उस में कुछ नहीं हुआ। क्या इसी आधार पर घाघरा के किनारे रिटायर बांध नहीं बनना चाहिए था जिससे कि यह आठ, दस गांव जैसे

महाराजपुर, चाँदपुर, कमालपुर, बलुवा, चित्तबर्सा आदि गांवों में जो घाघरा की बाढ़ से डूब गये वह डूबने से बचाये जा सकते थे और वहाँ के लोगों में जो तबाही आई उस से उन को बचाया जा सकता था ? ऐसी व्यवस्था वहाँ पर न करने का क्या कारण है ?

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR (Peermade): In view of the fact that there is mention in the Minister's Statement about the havoc caused by the floods as well as sea erosion, I should like to know from the Minister whether the practice of giving free assistance in the form of grants from the Central Government to the Kerala Government all the previous years to meet the havoc caused by sea erosion is still continuing or whether he wants that also to go with the present havoc caused by the floods. If the old practice continues, I should like to know whether that fund will be separated from the grants and loans given for the relief work as far as the havoc due to the floods is concerned.

SHRI SHIVAJIRAO S. DESHMUKH (Parbhani) : May I remind the hon. Minister of the proverbial and provocative address of the brilliant engineering son of India, Visveswarayya, to the engineering graduates to the effect that the whole country is split up into nine major river valley systems and if these rivers and their important tributaries are controlled and guided in their upper reaches it will be a foolproof system of flood control and it will form a river valley grid ? What steps has the Minister taken to fulfil this dream of engineers ?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने बाढ़ सम्बन्धी जो पूरक विवरण पेश किया है उस में बिहार की बात है इसलिए मैं बिहार के बारे में उन से प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ।

श्रीमन् मेरा पहला सवाल है कि बिहार में बाढ़ की वजह से टोटल कितने रुपए की हानि हुई है ? बिहार में बाढ़ का मुकाबला करने के लिए कितनी नावों की व्यवस्था की गई इसका ब्योरा मंत्री महोदय जिसेवार जलन-जलन बतलायें ? मेरा तीसरा सवाल यह है कि साक्षात् आप ने कितना बांटा ? आप ने इस में कह दिया है :

"The State Government took necessary relief measures in the areas."

में पूछ रहा हूँ कि वहाँ पर कितनी नावों की व्यवस्था की गई? कितना वहाँ पर खाद्यान्न भेजा गया और मैडिकल सेंटर्स फ्लड ऐरियाज़ में आप ने कितनी जगहों पर स्थापित किये?

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय (सलेमपुर) : मंत्री महोदय ने जो विवरण पेश किया है उस में उन्होंने उत्तर प्रदेश के सिर्फ दो जिलों के बारे में अपने विचार प्रकट किये हैं। उन्होंने देवरिया और बलिया जिले की बाढ़ के सम्बन्ध में जिक्र किया है। जब मंत्री महोदय बलिया गये थे तो मैं ने भी और अन्य कई और सदस्यों ने भी उन से अनुरोध किया था कि जो गांव गंगा नदी के किनारे हैं और जोकि घाघरा नदी के कटाव के भीतर हैं उन गांवों के सम्बन्ध में वह ध्यान दें ताकि उन का कटान होना बंद हो जाय। उदाहरण के लिए एक तुर्कीतार खीनगर बांध में बहुत से गांव ऐसे हैं जैसे तुर्कीतार, मठला, चैनपुर, हाहानाला के किनारे के गांव, बिलसारा, पठौड़ा और मनियर आदि गांव जोकि कटान के भीतर है। उन्होंने आश्वासन दिया था कि वह बांध नहीं काटेंगे और उस की कटाव से रक्षा की जायगी।

इसके के अलावा देवरिया की तरफ़ जो घाघरा नदी है उसके किनारे के आसपास के गांव जोकि घाघरा नदी की कटान में हैं जैसे भागलपुर, बलिया गांव और बड़हज आदि जो बड़े-बड़े प्रोप्रैसिव गांव हैं उन की रक्षा करने के बारे में भी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा था कि वह इस काम को करेंगे और इस कटान को रोकेंगे।

एक और छितीनी और खड्डा बांध है जिससे कि रेलवे लाइन को बड़ा खतरा है। जब उस की बाबत लोच उन से मिले थे तो मंत्री महोदय ने विश्वास दिलाया था कि केन्द्रीय सरकार इस तरह का काम करेगी जिससे कि रेलवे लाइन बच जाय।

इसी संदर्भ में मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो बाढ़ पीड़ित क्षेत्र हैं, यह जो दोनों जिले हैं और इन्हें जो सहायता प्रदान की जाती है वह सहायता नगण्य सी है क्योंकि उन्हें सिर्फ चना, नमक और दियासलाई दिया जाता है और बेहतर है कि उसे बंद कर दें। चूंकि राष्ट्रपति शासन उत्तर प्रदेश में है इसलिए केन्द्रीय सरकार का यह कर्तव्य हो जाता है कि वह बाढ़ पीड़ित क्षेत्रों में सहायता व राहत पहुंचाने की व्यवस्था करे। मैं प्रधान मंत्री महोदय से आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ कि जिस तरीके से वह अन्य बाढ़ पीड़ित क्षेत्रों की तरफ ध्यान देना चाहती हैं उसी तरीके से वह इन बाढ़ग्रस्त देवरिया और बलिया जिलों की ओर भी ध्यान देने की कृपा करें। क्या मैं आशा करूँ कि मेरी इन बातों पर सरकार द्वारा विचार किया जायगा और उन की पूर्ति की दिशा में कदम उठाये जायेंगे?

श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छाय (उज्जैन) : यह बात सही है कि बाढ़ पहले भी आती थी और अब भी आती है। फर्क केवल इतना है कि पहले कम आती थी और अब वह ज्यादा आती है। उस का मूल कारण यह है कि पहले हर देहात के अन्दर हर गांव के अन्दर बड़े-बड़े और छोटे-छोटे तालाब हुआ करते थे और उस कारण जितना पानी होता था वह तालाबों में चला जाया करता था लेकिन अब चूंकि उन तालाबों को गहार नहीं किया जा रहा है जिससे कि पानी उन में से बह कर चला जाता है। अब अगर देश में अधिक तादाद में आप तालाब नहीं बना सकते उन्हें गहरा नहीं कर सकते तो कम से कम देश में सरकार छोटे-छोटे बांध बनाने की क्या कोई एक योजना कर रही है जिससे कि यह पानी रुक जाय और बाढ़ से बचाव हो सके? इस के लिए सरकार कोई विमोच बजट या विमोच कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था करने जा रही है जिससे कि जो पानी है वह रोका जा सके और बाढ़ न आये?

श्री लक्ष्मण लाल कपूर (किशन गंज) : बिहार के अन्दर गंगा, गंडक और कोसी नदियों की बाढ़ के ऊपर शीघ्रातिशीघ्र नियन्त्रण करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या योजना बनाई है अभी तक यह समझ में नहीं आ रहा है? बिहार के अन्दर पूर्णिया जिला एक ऐसा जिला है जोकि नैपाम के करीब है और वह गंगा, कोसी, महानन्दा और पनार नदियों की लपेट में है। वहा पर अभी बहुत बाढ़ आई है और कटाव हुआ है। वहां पर 34 आदमियों की मृत्यु भी हो चुकी है और यह मृत्युएं नाव और खाद्यान्न पदार्थ के अभाव में हुई हैं। क्या सरकार को इस की खबर है और यदि है तो उन बाढ़ों को इन नदियों में आने से रोकने के लिए क्या व्यवस्था करने जा रहे हैं?

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा आप से अनुरोध है कि यह तो ठीक है कि सिंचाई मंत्री यहां पर मौजूद हैं लेकिन कुछ मुद्दे ऐसे भी हैं जिनका कि उत्तर प्रधान मंत्री महोदया दे सकती हैं। वह चली गई हैं। अब इस तरह से बीच में से उठ कर चला जाना उचित नहीं है और उनको यहां पर इस समय आना चाहिए। प्रधान मंत्री महोदया बीच में डिबेट में बोल कर चली गईं। उन्होंने उस में गलत बातें कही ह और उन का जबाब उन्हें सुनने के लिए यहां आना चाहिए और इसलिए उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मेरा आप से पुनः अनुरोध है कि आप उन्हें बुलायें। यह तो ठीक है कि मंत्री महोदय बोलेंगे लेकिन वह भी आयें।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, order. I have given more than 10 minutes. The debate is based on the statement made by the Minister concerned, and is confined to the flood situation in the country. I have called the Minister concerned to reply. (Interruption)

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, order. Please sit down. I will allow at the end. What is the use of the Minister not having enough time to reply? All questions have been raised. Please listen to the Minister patiently.

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am very thankful to so many Members of this House who have shown patience and have shown interest in discussing this very important question of floods. At the outset, I must mention that a few Members have unnecessarily spent their time in saying that politics has played a part in flood control work. I must say that there has been no politics at all in this case. They said, I visited many parts but not Kerala. I wanted to go to Kerala, but I was advised by one of the ministers there—my counterpart there—who was coming here for discussions that the floods there have receded by that time or were quickly receding. Two districts in Kerala have been affected—Cannanore and Calicut. I am very sorry that they have been affected, but the reason for that is not that it is due to the rivers. It was due to the excessive and extraordinary rainfall. On account of that, unfortunately some deaths have occurred and a lot of houses—mud houses—have been washed away.

A very distinguished member, Mr. C. C. Desai, who has been a distinguished administrator previously, unfortunately made the charge that opposition members were not taken to the flood affected areas of Gujarat. I would like to submit that in Ahmedabad there is not sufficient amount of aviation petrol and with the limited quantity of petrol available, they were operating four helicopters for taking food packets to the marooned people. Even I had to get a plane from Poona and go round the various flood-affected areas. I took some people. Nobody was refused. Not many people came. I know that it is better to have collective wisdom. I was very fortunate to have Mr. Samanta and Mr. Samar Guha with me during my inspection of West Bengal. I am grateful to them. It is always useful to have some members. There is no question of opposition or party in power. We are all here to take care of the country and to try to do our best to see that rivers are controlled.

We know that rivers are engines of destruction if they are not controlled. But if properly controlled, they can be converted into rich treasures. In this, there is

absolutely no question of politics. I do not know on what basis a seasoned administrator like Mr. Desai made that charge. I wanted to go to Surat myself, but there is no airport near about other than Ahmedabad. The only means of transport to Surat was by helicopter. I could have surely taken one helicopter, but thereby I would be depriving the marooned people of their food packets, because as I said, the helicopters were making several sorties dropping food packets to marooned people. I am very sorry Mr. Desai made that unfair charge.

He also said that our statistics are not correct. Whatever figures I give to this august House, they are based entirely on the reports received from the States. I cannot give any information to this House which is not correct. For example, regarding casualties in Gujarat, I also read the figures given in the papers. It is very easy and tempting for me to say that thousand people have died. But I contacted the Gujarat Government at 3 PM today and they still said that no information is available beyond 120 or 160 people dying. You cannot simply rely on the newspaper reports and say that 1000 or 2000 people have died. Whatever information I give to the House must be correct as far as possible. Similarly, an hon. member from Kerala said that my figures are not correct. I would again say that my figures are based on up-to-date information supplied by the Kerala Government.

I quite appreciate that the number of deaths in Gujarat would have been far more than what has been said by the Gujarat Government. That is because of the Tapti river. I know most of the casualties must have been there.

The Tapti river is a very peculiar type of river. It carries only one-third of the water which Narmada carries. It is much smaller, but it jumps and carries much more silt. Because of its peculiar characteristics, it has caused much more devastation than any other river in Gujarat. What has happened is this. It has created a delta of its own, about 300 square miles in area. As soon as the floods come up as high as in 1959 it covers about 200 villages in that area. In this particular case, as one hon. Member has said, the flood warning was

not adequate. I am not going into the question as to who is responsible for that. But the fact remains that adequate warning was not there with the result that the people did not have much time before the floods came on. Therefore, it is quite likely that the casualties in the villages may be more. In the Surat town proper it is about 25. In the villages the damage may be larger. But merely based on that kind of guess work I cannot give this hon. House a figure which is not correct. As I said, even at 3.00 P.M. today I contacted the Gujarat Government and they have said—even they are not able to confirm definitely what the correct figure is—that according to latest figures it is about 116 or something like that. I wish it is that figure and not more. The collection of statistics is also very difficult. For example, the other day I went to West Bengal. There is no access to the place. Same is the case in Gujarat also. There is no way of going there. Therefore, the information is not easily available and it takes some time to obtain the correct information. How the newspapers get their figures I do not know, but that is an entirely different aspect.

Many hon. Members said that we have not done anything at all during the last fourteen or twenty years. I want to submit that our country is a very big country with a number of beautiful rivers. It is not like Egypt or some other place. It has got a large number of beautiful rivers. Therefore, the problem in this country is a very massive one. For example, if you take flood control, the area that may be affected annually by our rivers is about 500 lakh acres. It is not that every year this area is flooded, but this area is liable to be affected by our rivers. Very strangely it is the same in the United States. There the area liable to be affected by floods is 480 lakh acres. They have effected 40 per cent protection as against 25 per cent here during all these years. They have spent Rs. 4,000 crores in dollars. We have been able to secure 25 per cent protection by spending Rs. 190 crores so far. The flood problem is not an easy one. The flood pattern varies from year to year. No one single year is repeated when you get exactly the same water. It is always of varying magnitude. Every characteristic changes from year to year.

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Then, while we are most anxious that we should do everything possible we must also bear in mind that we have to effect a certain amount of priorities. Confronted as we are with limited amounts of money annually available to us we have to restrict and do first things first. We have to take up those projects where the largest number of people are affected, where the largest number of lives are likely to be lost, where the greatest damage occurs. It is not as though we are not aware of the whole problem or that we are sleeping over it. We are completely aware of it but we have to spend our money in such a way that we try to do as much as possible in the various States. Out of this Rs. 190 crores that we have spent so far, we have spent in Bihar, nearly Rs. 43 crores. The largest amount has been spent in Bihar because north Bihar is a very heavily populated area and even if there is a little damage it will affect a larger number of people. That is why went in a massive way in tackling the problem of Bihar, and I am very glad to say that in Bihar we have achieved a certain amount of success. I am proud of that. If the Kosi barrage, if the Kosi flood control scheme were not constructed—I know the Kosi area before it was constructed and now—it is difficult to imagine what the position in that area would have been. Now there is absolute stability introduced in that area and a large amount of prosperity is seen in that area.

The question of erosion has been raised by hon. Members opposite. Ganga is a mighty river and rivers never go in a straight line ; they always go in a zig-zag way and whenever there is any bend they erode that area. This is the character of rivers and hence the erosion problem.

In Bihar the problem has been fairly well tackled. The second largest amount, Rs. 28 crores, went to Assam.

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : गंडक और कोसी का फायदा मुंगेर को उतना नहीं है जितना कि अन्य जिलों को है ।

DR. K. L. RAO : As I said, there are places where there is erosion ; Monghyr, for instance. There is a very serious situation in Mansi, as the hon. Member told me the other day. I am trying to find out the

position. I did not think about that before. Next time I go to that side I will go into that problem.

The question of prevention of erosion is a very difficult and costly problem. Take, for example, Dibrugarh, a very beautiful town. We have spent a big amount in order to save that town. We have, in fact, spent several crores of rupees. But we cannot do that in the case of every town or city. In Palasbari rock is available in 2 or 3 miles and I wanted to protect that area from erosion but I was over-ruled. Now Palasbari is gone. We feel very sorry that such a nice town has gone. But in a big river like Ganga or Brahmaputra erosion is a very serious problem and it cannot be easily tackled. It is one of the main diseases of the river and one has to decide whether he has to retire behind or fight out the attack of the river.

The hon. Member from Balia had referred to the point. I had been there. I feel sorry that the river is attacking very seriously the bund. If that bund is breached then a number of villages will go, quite a heavily populated area. Likewise, in Chitaupi bund. But to offer any resistance to the river will cost Rs. 50 lakhs to 60 lakhs. In some cases it will cost even Rs. 1 crore. Nevertheless, when I went there the engineers were thinking of retiring. At both these places I calculated the cost, I generally sensed the whole situation and I said "You must fight it out ; you should not lose." I only hope if there is no breach in that area that place will be fully protected after this monsoon.

Since a number of hon. Members have taken part in the debate, hailing from various States, I will have to make a brief reference to the various States. For instance, an hon. Member said : there were no severe floods in the past ; why are they occurring now ; why has this problem become more acute now ? It is very important question. The reason is very simple. What is meant by flood ? A flood is said to occur when the excess water gets over the river channel portion. When it rises above that, it is called a flood. A river has got its own basin, the flood basin. Now, what happens is....

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Are the Members to be told the definition of 'floods' ?

DR. K. L. RAO : Since that question was raised, I am trying to argue by developing that point.

Now what is happening ? Men are going more and more to the flood plain and occupying the land there. He is actually competing with the river in that portion. Therefore, when you are occupying the flood plain you are in competition with the river and you have to pay a high and heavy price for that. For instance, an hon. Member referred to Delhi. Take Delhi city. Every city. Every year, river Yamuna must rise at least to 672 ft. That is the least which it should go ; otherwise, there will be famine, drought and everything else in this country.

But below 672 feet there are 27 villages and not one of them shifts. We are trying to take them out and put them somewhere else. At least for habitation they must go ; they can cultivate their land. But they do not go out. Every year there is a flood problem and every year the papers go on publishing it. What is to be done about this ?

I am going to come to the House with a very definite suggestion that it is high time now that we should mark out these flood plain zones and establish certain areas where people should not build. We should caution them. That is very necessary ; otherwise, the country is going to lose a lot of money for protecting the areas from the floods.

I can make these villages quite safe provided I take the risk in Delhi city. If I put a bank there, they will be protected and Delhi city will go. One has got a repercussion on the other. For example, the other day I had been to West Bengal, Midnapore District. I was very sorry to see that such a beautiful green area was one sheet of water. The whole water comes from Subarnarekha River. The river spilled over and that is the reason for the flood there. A bank can be put on the Subarnarekha to control it, but if we put a bank, the other side, Orissa, will be affected. So we have to proceed in a constructive way.

The problem is becoming more intense because people are going and occupying

those flood zones. People are now going where normally they were not going. We may tell them not to go, still they would persist. If we go to Wazirabad Barrage, we will find people right up to river edge at Gopalpur and they would not go from there. In the flood season some photographer takes a photograph and says, "Gopalpur under water". What is to be done ? Either the Yamuna must be stopped entirely and not allowed to flow or if we are interested in our country and our land, the Yamuna must flow and we must have the floods but we must take some precaution.

This year Gujarat had to bear the worst burnt and the whole thing happened as if in a dream, in only two days.

DR. MAITREYEE BASU (Darjeeling) : Do the people go and stay there out of pleasure ? They go there because they have no other place to go.

DR. K. L. RAO : But that is not the way. You cannot go and compete with the river.

DR. MAITREYEE BASU : Some other place has to be shown by the Government.

DR. K. L. RAO : That is a different problem. In other countries you have got law putting this restriction. For example, in Poona they have done very well. In Poona there used to be the river bed completely studded with houses.

SHRI SHIVAJIRAO S. DESHMUKH : Now that has gone. The flood level in Poona has gone.

DR. K. L. RAO : They made a rule that nobody should live in that area. I hope, they will not go like that. That is a very good thing. If not the whole area at least some area which is very dangerous and very near the river must be protected. If there is no restriction, it is very difficult to control. That is called control of flood plains. It is a very important step. I would come before the House with positive suggestions and a Bill in that regard.

About Gujarat, as I said, the whole thing happened just in two days. On the 6th morning, at 1 A.M., the floods came and on the 7th evening, at 4 P.M., they went.

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But it had done the whole mischief. The main attack is by the Tapti River and most of the town of Surat, where the ground level has steep slope, was inundated. At one side the level is 40 feet above sea level and on the other side 24 feet above sea level. Therefore as soon as the water came in, the whole place got inundated and there was considerable damage. The river there is on a ridge and the villages are much lower. Therefore, the villages got the burnt of it.

The most important aspect about Tapti is that there is a very good project, the Ukai Project, which is sanctioned and is going along. But it is taking too much time. If the Ukai Dam is completed and we put two flood banks from a place called Kamrej to sea, a distance of about 25 miles, the whole area will be free from floods and there will be no question of floods any more. Therefore I am taking it up with the hon. Finance Minister and the Planning Commission that we should give additional funds for the Ukai Project and see that it is completed in the next two seasons, that is, by 1971. The 1971 floods must not cause any damage. That is my ambition and accordingly I have made my recommendation for that.

I am not taking Narmada and other rivers. Of course, the Narmada also caused damage because of high floods. Naturally, it has affected the towns of Broach and Ankleshwar which is about two miles from the river edge. But the floods subsided rapidly. Of course, there has been some damage but not such extensive damage. It is not as much as in the case of the Tapti River.

Now, the next point is about Assam. The Assam problem is a very difficult one. I must confess that. It is not that we are not doing anything. In fact, it is most complicated. I am talking about Assam valley proper. It is one of the most difficult problems ever posed by the world. The Brahmaputra is a mighty river. It is too big for the valley. I wish somebody takes away the water and makes it half or one-third. It is much bigger than Ganga river. It occupies 10 miles at the maximum with a total width of plain of 50 miles. The whole width of the valley is 50 miles. It is a mighty river. The discharge is very magni-

ficient. Of course, we went over the matter very carefully. Some hon. Member said that some American gentleman, some Ford Foundation man, had gone there and given the report and why we did not act on that. He was never sent by us. The Assam Government invited him. He went there, he was there for five days and came back and gave the report. I have found out that this gentleman is an expert in geography. He has nothing to do with engineering and rivers. Now, does the hon. Member want us to act on the report of that gentleman?

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : Have you seen that report?

DR. K. L. RAO : I have seen the report. I can give you a copy of that report. It is not worth even reading. It is not that simply because a foreigner comes, you immediately take his advice. We are much better in that respect. We know every inch of Brahmaputra river. We know what is to be done and what will be the effect...

Then, some hon. Members said about dredging the river Brahmaputra. How is it possible? We are not able to dredge Bombay or Vizag port with all our money, crores of rupees, being spent. We are not able to maintain, in Calcutta, a depth of 30 ft. We have taken up Rs. 150 crores Farakka Barrage project to push the water into Hooghly and get a greater depth instead of dredging it. Where is the question of dredging Brahmaputra? I quite appreciate the indignation of the people of the valley as they are still subject to heavy damage. I would submit, first of all, we have put up the banks. There were only 160 miles of banks before Independence. Now, we have 2000 miles of banks. This is a very good work. Half the length of banks constructed in the whole country is in Assam. I quite realise that a small State like Assam cannot maintain such a big length of the banks. What has happened? The bank is useless unless it is maintained. That is a fundamental requisite. Unless you look after banks well, they are useless. There are a few breaches. 35 breaches have occurred this year. That is a very small thing as compared to the length of 2000 miles. Even this could have been avoided if there was good maintenance. What I would submit is that the banks are most impor-

tant and most essential. You cannot dispense with the banks because the banks are there in order to protect those areas. Some hon. Members have said that the river bed Brahmaputra has silted up 10 ft. at Dibrugarh. Quite correct. What happens is that when water level rises water spreads out. The first work therefore is the construction of the banks. Some hon. Members from Assam have written to me, that banks are no good. They are all excited. I quite appreciate. But in our anger we should not condemn things which are really required to be done. There is the question of the banks. What are we to do? For example, they were saying, why not construct a dam. Assam is in the highest seismic zone. In the young Himalayas, there is no good foundation, no good rock foundation, nothing whatsoever. There are lots of complications. I do not want to discourage. I am trying to see how best to deal with the problem. I am going to take it up in a very earnest manner this year and I am going to spend considerable time on the problem.

About the Barak project, I feel, we can take it up and it will cost Rs. 25 crores. But the practical problem is of submersion of Manipur land; there is the problem of Manipur Nagas and all that. The area that will be submerged is a very fertile land. I was having a talk with the Chief Minister, Manipur. He was saying, how can we do and so on. Unfortunately it is not Assam's property; it is somebody else's property. That is the difficulty. I visualised the difficulty from the beginning. Somehow we have to get over the thing. If that is got over, it will be easy for us.

Mr. Rane talked about Upper Tapti River Project. He was quite correct when he said that he came to me so many times. He is one of the most patient members who did not get angry in spite of the fact that the project has not yet been sanctioned. The project has been technically cleared by us; it is perfectly ready to be taken up. I agree with him that, if that project is constructed, the flood damage on account of Tapti will be much less, but unfortunately it is held up because a little bit of land will be submerged in Madhya Pradesh. (Interruption). We have been trying to get the consent, but they are not giving it.

I do not know where the problem lies. I will send one of my officers and see what can be done. (Interruptions) I requested the Maharashtra Government also to pursue it and get the consent. Here again there is this difficulty. They say, "it is a bit of land; you can sanction". It is not a question of my sanctioning, but it is a question of Planning Commission doing it; they are afraid, this being an inter-State problem. I entirely agree with the hon. Member that the flood position will be much improved if that project is sanctioned, and constructed and from that point of view I am going to press for it once again and see what steps can be taken in this regard.

Then, about Assam, I may submit that it is a very difficult problem. I never expected that the Dibrugarh works would stand up... (Interruption) but it has been possible to achieve success here and I hope that similar success or similar fortune will come. I never thought when I planned—I had the pleasure of designing Dibrugarh—that it would stand up, and I was very happy that it stood up. I only hope that similar luck will be with us when we try to arrange flood control for the Assam valley.

Regarding Rajasthan, it is a very funny thing that has happened. The total rainfall in Rajasthan is less than normal, less than what would occur in a year, but in Savai Madhopur and Nagaur, where there was not even a drop of water before, there was a very heavy rainfall concentrated in one day with the result that has given rise to a large amount of spread of water and a lot of tanks breached. Nobody expected such a large amount of water to come in... (Interruptions) But one difficult problem in Rajasthan is Ghaggar. Ghaggar is a river which starts in Haryana and flows through Rajasthan. It is not that Haryana is anxious to let down the water. In fact, this year, Haryana also has suffered. They also got inundated very heavily. The whole area has got inundated... (Interruption) My friend, Mr. D. C. Sharma, says that his Constituency also suffered. Over the Ghaggar river, what we did was that we took up a scheme costing about Rs. 3½ to 4 crores—Ghaggar diversion scheme; the idea is that after the crossing of the Rajasthan Canal, through a regulator which

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we constructed, the water is controlled and then diverted from the normal course of the original river-bed into sand depressions in the lower reaches. If it had succeeded it would have been very good. (*Interruptions*) It is not that we do not want Ghaggar water. Everybody wants. They also want it, but they want it in a limited quantity. But unfortunately, the 40-foot embankment breached at the very end at which it breached last year. I have given instructions that we should take measures irrespective of the money involved.

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I am giving instructions to take steps. What we do in such cases is this. The bank is very high. We do not fill up with earth between the banks normally. But I said we must take proper precautions. So we are filling up the bed to the proper level so that the bank will be quite strengthened. We are going to do that. Once we do that, I hope next year there will not be any problem of the Ghaggar floods. I will be very happy to see that the Ghaggar does not give any trouble in that direction.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :
What about Orissa ?

DR. K. L. RAO : Coming to West Bengal, as I submitted already, in West Bengal, the main problem is not so much the rivers getting a large amount of water. It is really a problem of drainage. It is a coastal area and there is very heavy drainage congestion. That is, the water gets collected and does not go out into the sea. Therefore, what we require there is a number of drainage channels. That is what the Man Singh Committee has also suggested. Whether it is the 24-Parganas or Midnapur or any other district, the main problem is one of relief of the congestion. We will have to take water away. For that, we must try to find out money. That is quite correct. We should do something in that direction so that this problem is tackled.

There is one other thing. In Midnapur, we must construct the Subarnarekha embankments on both sides. I wish that something, is done in that direction there.

When dealing with this, hon. Members have said that the DVC and Kangsvati water increased the floods and added to the

troubles in the districts of Howrah and Midnapur. In this connection, I want to point out one thing. I went over this matter because I heard complaints also in Bengal when I was in Calcutta. I had the matter very carefully examined and discussed it with the officers also there.—Shri Panigrahi will excuse me if I try to take little more time in explaining this. Reservoirs are like bathing tubs. You have got a tap and you have an outlet. If the tub is full, with the outlet closed, water will overflow. So you must so regulate the outflow that there is no overflow. That is what exactly a reservoir is.

In the case of the DVC, for example the reservoir was 70 per cent full on the 5th—only 30 per cent capacity more was available. Now on that day, the West Bengal Government wanted to close the outflow from the reservoirs. Accordingly the outflow remained closed for two days, from 8 P.M. on the 5th to 8 A.M. on the 8th. If there was not so much cushion, at least 30 per cent, there will be danger to the dam.

There is a peculiar feature in the meteorological phenomenon. There is a certain persistence. It is that when a flood comes, it comes again. Just as in the case of an earthquake. Take the Koyana earthquake. After the main shock, there were after-shocks, a number of them following the main shock. If there is a flood, we can be sure that there will be another coming close on that. This is a meteorological phenomenon. It has a sort of persistence. It does not die immediately but, goes on for a little while.

Therefore, in regard to the operation of these reservoirs, we must be very careful. There was nothing wrong done. If officers had not operated as they did, it would be a disaster. On the other hand, they had taken a risk. There are rules and regulations for the release of DVC water. According to the regulations, they should let down 160,000 cusecs. They have not done that ; they let down only half of it.

As regards the trouble about Lower Damodar—when I went there I could not see it on the ground ; I had seen it only from the air...

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I did not get time to join issue with him. I was not

convinced by his logic, because 60-75 per cent of the capacity still remains unutilised.

DR. K. L. RAO : What has happened in the case of Damodar, is that there is no Damodar river. The whole area has been ploughed and brought under agriculture. The Damodar river has disappeared. What is the use of abusing the Central Government? What happens is this. Take, for example, the Sutlej river. We have constructed the Bhakra Dam. The water in the river below has decreased. You can imagine people encroaching and occupying the whole of the river bed. That is what has happened in the Damodar. I have told the officers that we must revive at least the lower Damodar. The river did not keep quiet and it spilled into the Mundeswari, it has gone away to spoil some other lands. I am taking a serious view of it. There is no use of killing the drainage. Unfortunately, that is what is happening in Bengal. There is a place called Triveni where there used to be three rivers. It is a very holy place. But two of the rivers have disappeared. They have been completely occupied. Infact, in the 24 Parganas the trouble is one of the drainage. I can appreciate that it is because of the pressure of population. So, the problem of Bengal is one of the revival of drainages.

An hon. Member referred to deforestation and said that it caused these floods. I quite agree. Technically it is called land management. They say "stop water where it falls". That is, the ground must be made loose so that the water seeps in and does not go out. It is not so much a question of the flood increasing or decreasing, but a question of the soil being eroded. I appreciate that we have been so far only thinking of the engineering measures, but now we should also think of land management and flood forecasting. If we do this it will be possible to reduce flood damages.

The flood control programme is a colossal one and it is engaging the very serious attention of Government. I will be happy if the hon. Members can advise me from time to time because they are the people who know the subject much better, being on the spot. I entirely agree with Dr. Karni Singh that we should have a Parliamentary Committee on floods where we can

discuss these things more seriously and get a correct solution. Within the limits of our financial resources we should do something about accelerating the flood control programme.

With all respect of Shri Yashpal Singh, I oppose his motion. (ends)

SHRI SHIVAJIRAO S. DESHMUKH : What about the Viswesvarayya Plan?

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He has taken more than 40 minutes and given a very comprehensive reply, but he cannot reply to all questions. I suggest to the Minister that he invite the members concerned those who have had no opportunity to put questions and those who do not feel quite satisfied with his reply to the Consultative Committee of his Ministry as soon as possible. There it would be possible to discuss matters in more detail. Naturally, in this forum it would be difficult. So, I urge upon the Minister that as soon as possible he should invite a meeting of the consultative committee and other Members concerned because I find quite a number of them are not satisfied. Therefore, I appeal to hon. Members not to pursue this matter. If you ask questions, he has no time to reply.

What is use of asking questions..... (Interruptions.)

श्री कानेश्वर सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी आप से विनती है—मरी बात सुन लीजिए। मैंने कहा था कि बाढ़ आने के बाद वहाँ पर खाद्यान्न की कमी है, अनाज की कमी है, दवाओं की कमी है, उस के बारे में इन्होंने कुछ नहीं कहा है, इस के बारे में कुछ सफाई होनी चाहिये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I fully share your anxiety. There are consequential problems arising out of floods. Government will take note of it. All these things will be discussed in the consultative committee which he would call very soon. The Minister has taken 42 minutes. We have got the half an hour discussion. I am prepared to sit till 8 O'Clock. We have extended the time also. If questions are

asked and replies are not there, what is the use ?

श्री काजेश्वर सिंह : मैं आपकी बात मानता हूँ। लेकिन स्टैंडिंग कमेटी का गठन होना चाहिये। कन्सल्टेटिव कमेटी से काम नहीं चलेगा, मंत्री महोदय ने जिस स्टैंडिंग कमेटी का जिक्र किया है उस का गठन शीघ्र हो और वहाँ पर यह डिस्कस हो।

श्री भीठा लाल भीना : मैं एक तात्कालिक महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न की ओर ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूँ—यह चावल की फसल का सवाल है, मेरे यहाँ चावल की फसल को राजस्थान सिंचाई विभाग सरकारी बांधों से पानी नहीं दे रहा है। जिस से हजारों एकड़ चावल की फसल सूख रही है।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : On a point of submission. We are now discussing the problem of flood....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I entirely share your anxiety. These aspects and other aspects can be brought to the notice of the hon. Minister and replies sought in the meeting which he is convening.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Please allow me to complete my submission.

श्री अँकार लाल बेरबा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन में कोरम नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The quorum has been challenged. Let the Bell be rung. The bell has stopped. There is no quorum. The House stands adjourned till 11 P.M. tomorrow.

19.17 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, August 13, 1968/Sravana 22, 1890 (Saka).