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Monday, March 16, 1970
Phalguna 25, 1891 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Tenth Session)



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Monday, March 16, 1970/Phalgun
25, 1891 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of
the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

श्री राम चरण : प्वांडिट अफ अडंर ।
मेरा प्रश्न संख्या 460 में इसी के साथ ले
लिया जाय । यह दोनों प्रश्न एक जैसे हैं ।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C.
SETHI) : Question 460 is entirely a different
question, Sir.

श्री जार्ज करनेन्डीज़ : दोनों सवाल एक ही
तरह के हैं, इसलिए दोनों को एक साथ ही
लिया जाय ।

श्री रवि राय : दोनों स्मरिलग को लेकर
हैं, इसलिए दोनों को एक साथ ले लिया जाय ।

MR. SPEAKER : That is about certain
structures. That is entirely different.

श्री जार्ज करनेन्डीज़ : प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, आप
उसमें (डी) और (ई) पढ़िए । (डी) और
(ई) वही हैं । दोनों का अर्थ और सार एक
ही है ।

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : They
are separate questions.

MR. SPEAKER : I am sorry they are
separate questions.

Seizure of Hashish meant for smuggling into U.S.A.

+
*451. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA :
SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY :
SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :
SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA :
SHRI MAYAVAN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be
pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 753 pounds
of hashish intended to be smuggled into the
United States, where it would have fetched
nearly 2 million dollars, was seized from a
Kalkaji House in New Delhi by the
Customs authorities on the morning of the
17th February, 1970 ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that an
American and three Indians were arrested
in this record haul of the contraband ;

(c) if so, the action proposed to be taken
against the persons arrested in this connection ; and

(d) the details of other persons found
involved in this affair ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C.
SETHI) : (a) Yes, Sir. Its value in the
illicit market in U.S.A. has been estimated
at Rs. 1.35 crores.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The accused persons were arrested
under the Customs Act, 1962. They were
produced before the Chief Judicial
Magistrate, New Delhi, and except the
American national for whom no bail
could be offered, the others were released
on bail. Investigations are still in progress
and further action will be taken against the
accused under the Customs Act, 1962,
Dangerous Drugs Act and other allied
Acts.

(d) Seven more persons have since been arrested under the Customs Act, 1962. They have also been released on bail.

श्री यशदत्त शर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या मंत्री महोदय इस बात को जानते हैं चरस आदि इस प्रकार के नशीले पदार्थों का नेपाल और पाकिस्तान आदि हमारे पड़ोसी देशों के अंदर बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में तस्कर व्यापार होता है और उस व्यापार में भारत से इस मामले से जुड़ी दुई सारी बात यह है कि वह सारी की सारी पाकिस्तान और नेपाल से आने वाली ऐसी नशीली सामग्री भारत के द्वारा अमेरिका को तस्कर व्यापारी ले जाते हैं, उनकी जानकारी में यह चीज होगी, तो यह जो भारत के द्वारा इस प्रकार का तस्कर व्यापार होता है उसका कारण भी मंत्री महोदय को पता होगा कि इस संबंध में जो तस्कर व्यापार से संबंधित दण्ड विधान और नियम है वह भारत के अन्दर उन पड़ोसी देशों के मुकाबले में बहुत कम है, केवल दो साल की सजा और 5 हजार रुपया जुर्माना इन कारणों से तस्कर व्यापारी भारत को तस्कर व्यापार के लिए एक तरह से पटरी के तौर पर इस्तेमाल करते हैं, ऐसी स्थिति में मैं जानना चाहूँगा कि क्या वह इस स्थिति पर विचार करेंगे कि तस्कर व्यापार जो हमारे लिए बहुत बड़ी समस्या है उसके संबंध में जो भारत के अन्दर दण्डविधान है उसके अन्दर कोई संशोधन किया जाय, सजा के नियमों को और कड़ा किया जाय ताकि इस प्रकार से तस्कर व्यापारी जो भारत को इस तरीके से अपने इस असामाजिक कार्यों के लिए प्रयोग करते हैं, उनकी इस प्रकार की गतिविधियां यहां रोकी जा सकें ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : As far as the observation of the hon. Member that there is smuggling on the Indo-Nepal border and Indo-Pakistan border is concerned, the hon. Member is correct that this type of smuggling is taking place. We are taking measures to strengthen our checking staff and also to give them the most modern equipment. Right from the year 1964 to 1968 I have got here figures about smuggling on the Indo-Nepal border. One of the reasons why goods are being smuggled from those

countries to other countries is that the price of 'charas' is Rs. 300 in Nepal and it is Rs. 500 in Pakistan and in India it sells at Rs. 1000, and when it is exported and smuggled out of India it fetches a much higher price.

Another thing about what the hon. Member mentioned is this. I do not have official details with me regarding the number of years for which imprisonment is there ; but Sir, we are examining the whole question and seeing whether the period of imprisonment of 2 years or 3 years as provided or in the law especially with regard to these drugs and other offences as also the gold smuggling should be further increased.

श्री यशदत्त शर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया । मेरा कहना यह है कि अगर प्रश्न का सीधा और सही उत्तर मिले तो सदन का समय ज्यादा लेने की ज़रूरत नहीं पड़ती । मैंने प्रश्न यह किया था कि इस संबंध में भारत का दण्डविधान कमज़ोर है । उन्होंने कहा कि जो इस संबंध के सजा के नियम हैं उसके बारे में मेरे पास आज जानकारी नहीं है । मैं यह समझता हूँ कि इस प्रश्न से जुड़ा हुआ सबसे महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न अगर कोई था तो यह था और मंत्री महोदय के पास न्यूनतम जानकारी जो होनी चाहिए थी वह इसके बारे में ज़रूर होनी चाहिए थी लेकिन उनके पास इसकी जानकारी नहीं है । मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस संबंध के नियम कड़े बनें, यह मेरा प्रश्न था जिसका उन्होंने कोई उत्तर नहीं दिया । मेरा प्रश्न ज्यों का त्यों रहा । मैंने अपर्नी बात कह, उन्हें ने अपनी गाथा सुना दी, लेकिन बात नहीं की बही रही । तो आप उनसे यह स्पष्ट उत्तर दिलवाइए कि अगर इस संबंध के नियम नरम हैं तो क्या उसे कड़े करवाने की कृपा करेंगे ?

श्री प्र. चं. सेठी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने जो कहा थायद उसका ट्रान्सलेशन लीक नहीं आया, ऐसा मुझे लगता है । मैंने यह कहा कि जहां तक और देशों में इसकी सजा का ताल्लुक है पड़ोसी देशों में क्या सजा है उसकी मेरे पास आफिशियल इफार्मेशन नहीं है । लेकिन ऐसे स्पूरियस दृग्स के बारे में कुछ देशों में सात सात

साल और 14-14 साल की सजाएं भी हैं और मैंने यह भी उत्तर दिया कि हमारे यहां जो इस संबंध में दो साल और तीन साल की सजा हैं और जो गोल्ड स्मिलिंग के बारे में सजा है इनको फिर से रिवाइज किया जाय, इन पर हम विचार कर रहे हैं।

श्री यशवत्त शर्मा : दूसरा प्रश्न इस संबंध में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि यह तस्कर व्यापार आज न केवल भारत की बल्कि अनेक देशों कि समस्या है। सभी देशों में इस प्रकार के कस्टम्स के और दूसरे अधिकारी जो हैं उनसे मिल कर के क्या हम कोई इस प्रकार की मर्शी-नरी बनाने कि कोशिश करेंगे ताकि अन्तरराष्ट्रीय गैंग जो सब देशों के लिए एक प्रकार से सरदरी का कारण बना हुआ है उसको कानून के शिकंजे में लाने के लिए हमें सुविधा मिले? क्या इस संबंध में आप कोई इनीशिएटिव लेंगे और कोशिश करेंगे?

(ब) भाग मेरे प्रश्न का यह है कि अभी पंजाब विधान सभा के अन्दर एक प्रश्न में वहां के मंत्री से पूछा गया कि इस प्रकार के तस्कर व्यापार के अन्दर सिमान्त पुलिस का ही एक ट्रक वहां पर तस्कर व्यापारियों ने प्रयोग किया, तो इस तरीके से हमारा चौकीदारी पर लगा हुआ मुहकमा भी जब इस प्रश्न से जुड़ा हुआ है तो इस दुर्बलता पर काबू पाने के लिए सरकार तत्काल क्या कार्यवाही करेगी?

श्री प्र. बं. सेठी : इसके संबंध में जो इंटर-नेशनल एजेंसी है, इंटरपोल जिसका कि हेडक्वार्टर पेरिस में है, उसके साथ हमने संबन्ध स्थापित किया है और उसके सिलसिले में जो अमेरिका के और दूसरे अमेरिकन्स का नाम इसमें आया है उनकी भी जांच पड़ताल करने के लिए हमने उनसे सम्पर्क स्थापित किया है ताकि उनके द्वारा यह जो इंटरनेशनल गैंग है उसका पता लगाया जाय।

श्री यशवत्त शर्मा : मेरे प्रश्न के (ब) भाग का उत्तर नहीं आया।

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : He asked the question whether a truck of the Punjab Government was caught.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : So far as this case is concerned one ambassador car and one jeep connected with the smuggling were seized: but with regard to the truck he mentioned, I have no information.

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भद्रोरिया : जो लोग इससे सम्बन्धित पाये गये हैं, उनका व्योरा ठीक ठीक नहीं दिया गया है। क्या यह सत्य नहीं है कि इस अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय ग्रोह में, जिसका बहुत पहले से सोने और नशीली वस्तुओं का तस्करी व्यापार भारत-पाकिस्तान, भारत-पैपल से हो कर चीन के साथ चल रहा है, उसमें बड़े बड़े लोगों के बेटे भी शामिल हैं। पंजाब के भूत-पूर्व मुख्य मंत्री के लड़के मुरेन्द्र सिंह कैरों, भूतपूर्व प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री सरदार बलदेव सिंह के लड़के, सेना के बहुत से उच्च अधिकारियों के लड़के; और उच्च अधिकारी भी इसमें शामिल हैं, जिनका हैड-क्वार्टर बम्बई में है और यह सारे का सारा तस्कर व्यापार

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप इस पर कोई स्पेसिफिक क्वेश्चन पूछें। जो बात आप पूछ रहे हैं, उसका इस सवाल से कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है।

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भद्रोरिया : इन प्रश्न का सम्बन्ध नशीली वस्तुओं से है जिसमें चरस, गांजा और दूसरी चीजें शामिल हैं तथा सेना भी इससे जुड़ा रहता है। मैं कह रहा था कि इस तस्कर व्यापार से बड़े लोगों के लड़के और सेना के उच्च-अधिकारी भी शामिल हैं। जिस दिन ये पकड़े गये थे, उस दिन अखबार में यह भी आया था कि इन तस्करों में सेना के अधिकारी भी शामिल है। यह बात स्पष्ट होनी चाहिये कि सेना के बे कौन कौन से अधिकारी हैं तथा उनके लिलाक आप क्या कार्यवाही करने वाले हैं?

जो सामान पकड़ा जाता है, अभी तक यह परम्परा रही है कि बी० प्राइ० पीज० के नाम पर नीलाम कर के दे दिया जाता था, जिन्होंने

आदि दे दी जाती है, अब उसको बरबाद करने के लिये क्या आपने कोई नई परम्परा चलाई है जिससे कुछ चन्द लोगों को फायदा या मुनाफा न होने पाये और की सारी नवीली वस्तु नष्ट कर दी जाय। इसके लिये आपने क्या नियम बनाया है, स्पष्ट करने की कोशिश कीजिये?

श्री प्र. चं. सेठी : माननीय सदस्य का यह कहना कि इसमें सेना के बड़े अधिकारी सम्मिलित हैं, एक बहुत ही गैरजिम्मेदाराना आरोप है, क्योंकि सेना के: किसी बड़े अधिकारी से इस का सम्बन्ध होना नहीं पाया गया है। यह बात ठीक है कि एक रवि रिखी जो एक पुराने रिटायर्ड आफिसर के: लड़के हैं, उनको इसमें पकड़ा गया है, लेकिन इनका सम्बन्ध उन्हीं तक सीमित है उनके पिताजी के: साथ इसका कोई सम्बन्ध स्थापित नहीं हो पाया है। इनके अतिरिक्त जो लोग पकड़े गये हैं, उनके नाम मैंने दिये हैं— चरणजीत कालरा, बलबीर सिंह, कुछ लोग राजस्थान के बांडर पर पकड़े गये हैं— मुरजीत सिंह आफ गंगानगर, सूखदेव सिंह गोपी राम बर्गेरह।

दूसरा सवाल आपने यह पूछा है कि जो माल पकड़ा गया है क्या उसको डिस्ट्राय किया जायगा। यह बात ठीक है कि इसका यहां उपयोग नहीं हो सकता है, जो चरस पकड़ा गया है, उसको डिस्ट्राय करना पड़ेगा इसके अलावा और कोई रास्ता नहीं है।

तीसरा सवाल उन्होंने यह किया है कि जो स्मगल्ड-गुडस पकड़ा जाता है उसको आक्षण करके कुछ लोगों को दे दिया जाता है। मैं जूचित करना चाहता हूं कि जो स्मगल्ड गुडस पकड़ा जाता है उसको नेशनल कोआपरेटिव स्टोर्स की मारफत बेचा जाता है, आक्षण की प्रथा को अब बन्द कर दिया गया है। इसके अलावा हमने एक कमटी बनाई है, जो विचार कर रही है कि स्मगल्ड गुडस को बेचने का माध्यम और तरीका क्या होना चाहिये। उसकी रिपोर्ट आने पर विचार किया जायगा।

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भद्रोलिया : अभी मंत्रीजी ने कहा कि इनका यह सवाल बहुत गैरजिम्मेदाराना है। मैं समझता हूं कि हमारे मंत्रीजी का जवाब उससे भी बड़ा गैरजिम्मेदाराना है। हमने—स्पष्ट नाम पूछे थे उसका उन्होंने कोई उत्तर नहीं दिया। मैं समझता हूं अध्यक्ष महोदय जब कोई मंत्री इस हरह की गैरजिम्मेदाराना बात करेगा तो फिर किसी भी सदस्य को उसका उत्तर देना जरूरी हो जायेगा।

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डोज़ : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम चाहते थे कि उस प्रश्न का भी जिसके लिये हमने आग्रह किया था, इसमें जोड़ देते।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने उसको दोबारा भी देखा है, उसको इसमें नहीं जोड़ा जा सकता।

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डोज़ : मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है, मैं आपकी बात को मान लेता हूं। तस्कर व्यापार के सम्बन्ध में इस सदन में 23 फरवरी, 1970 को मैंने एक प्रश्न पूछा था, जिसमें मैंने पूछा था—

“whether Government have in their possession any information involving the association of any Member of Parliament with smugglers, and if so, the action taken thereon”.

उसके (डी) तथा (ई) के उत्तर में कहा गया—

“(d) & (e). Apart from some vague allegations, the Government have no such information.”

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसका इससे कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है।

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डोज़ : ताल्लुक है, अध्यक्ष महोदय, तस्कर व्यापार में हशीश, जो यहां से भेजा जाता है, उसका पेमेंट सोने रोदिया जाता है। बाहर से सोना यहां लाना और यहां से हशीश बाहर भेजना—यह तस्कर व्यापार चल रहा है, इस लिए इसको अलग नहीं कर सकते हैं।

यहां पर प्रबान मंत्री तथा अर्थ मंत्री बैठी हुई है, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि वे कौन से

संसद सदस्य हैं जिनके बारे में तस्कर व्यापार के आरोप आपके पास आये हैं

MR. SPEAKER : How does it arise out of the main question, which is a specific one ?

श्री जार्ज फर्नेंडीज़ : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे पास यह बम्बई का नवशक्ति अखबार है, इसमें लिखा है—गम्भीर प्रकरणी—पाटिल-मोरारजी. . . .

MR. SPEAKER : How does it arise out of the question ?

श्री जार्ज फर्नेंडीज़ : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह इससे सम्बन्धित है। बम्बई की अदालत में तस्कर के मामले में एक वकील ने यह शिकायत पेश की है कि जो बम्बई का सबसे बड़ा तस्कर व्यापारी है—कूली मस्तान

MR. SPEAKER : I would request the hon. Member not to raise anything which does not relate to the main question. He can do so on some other occasion.

श्री जार्ज फर्नेंडीज़ : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं रिश्ता जोड़ कर दिखलाऊंगा, मैं सारे सबूत लेकर आया हूँ कि किन किन भेन्वरों से इसका रिक्ता है। मैं सारे सबूतों को सदन के सामने पेश करना चाहता हूँ, आप मेरी बात सुनिये। मैं तमाम तस्वीरें लेकर आया हूँ।

MR. SPEAKER : He may lay it on some other occasion, when the proper occasion comes. . . . The main question relates specifically to the customs haul on the 17th February, 1970.

श्री जार्ज फर्नेंडीज़ : इसका लालूक इस सबाल के साथ जुड़ा हुआ है। तस्करी का व्यापार केवल हीरी बेचने तक ही सीमित नहीं है। बाहर से जो सोना लाया जाता है, उसके बदले में यहाँ से हीरी बाहर से जायें जाता है। सोना लाने वाले लोगों को आपने यहाँ नहीं पकड़ा है, उनको बम्बई में पकड़ा गया है। उनकी ओर से यह बयान आया

है और उन्होंने बम्बई की अदालत में कहा है और प्रधान मंत्री जी ने खुद भी मेरे प्रश्न के उत्तर में कहा है—

“There are some vague allegations against a Member of Parliament”.

अगर मैं आपके सामने तस्वीरों के साथ ठोस मुबूत पेश करूँ तो क्या आप उस पालियामेन्ट के मेम्बर का नाम यहाँ पर बतलायेंगे कि वह कौन मेम्बर है जिसके बिलाफ आरोप है कि वह तस्करों के साथ मिला हुआ है।

प्रधान मंत्री, वित्त मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री तथा योजना मंत्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी) : अगर आप मुबूत देंगे तो हम जहर उस चीज़ को देखेंगे।

MR. SPEAKER : There is a procedure that when he makes allegations against वह कह रही है कि अगर आप मुबूत देंगे तो वे देखेंगी।

श्री जार्ज फर्नेंडीज़ : इस संसद के सदस्य श्री एस० के० पाटिल का तस्करों के साथ जो रिक्ता है, उसका मुबूत आपकी मारकंत मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी को भी पेश करता हूँ।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I rise on a point of order. My point of order is this. The hon. Member Shri George Fernandes, on the basis of certain pictures where Shri S. K. Patil is seen with a smuggler. . . .

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : He is with the most notorious smugglers of the country.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : has made certain serious allegations against him.

श्री जार्ज फर्नेंडीज़ : आपका यह बोहं भी उसमें फंसा हुआ है।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Kindly hear my point of order

SHRI RANGA : How does all this arise out of the main question ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : On the basis of that, he has made a definite allegation, and he has mentioned the name of Shri S. K. Patil. I have also seen those pictures. Here is a picture with me where Yusuf Patel, one of the kings of smugglers of Bombay is receiving Shri S.K. Patil at a reception after the Banaskantha election.

श्री जार्ज फर्नेंडीज़ : सारा बनास्कांठा का चुनाव तकरों के पैसों पर लड़ा गया है। बताइये, प्रधान मंत्री जी मैंने सुबुत दिया है।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Let me complete my point of order. My point of order is this. Since he has made a definite allegation in this House, on the basis of a definite proof, I would like to submit that since Shri S. K. Patil is not here at the moment, all those documents, whatever documents are available, should be laid on the Table of the House;* here is the picture where Shri S. K. Patil is being received by the smuggler ; you can recognise Shri S. K. Patil's face there.

श्री मधु लिम्बे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है तथा एक नम्र निवेदन भी है

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : What is the reply to my point of order ?

श्री जार्ज फर्नेंडीज़ : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सब डाक्यूमेंट्स पेश कर रहा हूँ।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Here are the documents and pictures, and I shall hand them over to you

श्री शिव नारायण : तस्वीर जिसकी चाहो बनवालो, जिस मेम्बर को चाहो, गाली दिलवालो

MR. SPEAKER : I have not yet allowed those documents to be laid on the Table of the House. The hon. Members may go back to their seats and please sit down.

श्री मधु लिम्बे : यहां पर गम्भीर आरोप लगा ये गये हैं, आप मेरी बात सुन लीजिये।

* The Speaker, however, later on allowed the photographs to be laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2974-70].

अध्यक्ष महोदय, अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप आडंडर पर लड़ा हूँ। बीच में कोई नहीं आ सकता है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप आडंडर पर लड़ा हूँ। बीच में कोई नहीं आ सकता है।

SHRI RANGA : How do you allow all these things to be placed on the Table of the House when this is not connected with the question ?

श्री मधु लिम्बे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यहां पर एक सदस्य के खिलाफ बहुत गम्भीर आरोप किए गए हैं, जो सदस्य कुछ ही दिन पहले प्रधान मंत्री का सहयोगी था और उनके मंत्रि मंडल का भी सदस्य था।

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इसलिए मेरा प्लाइंट आप आडंडर यह है कि यह बहुत गम्भीर मामला है और इसके ऊपर आप तुरन्त संसदीय कमेटी बिठाइये। अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप तुरन्त संसदीय कमेटी बिठाइये।

* * *

इसलिए मैं मांग करता हूँ कि आप तत्काल इस पर बहस खत्म कीजिए और संसदीय कमेटी को एलान कीजिए जिसके सामने हम सबुत देने के लिये तैयार हैं।

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : I am raising a point of order under rule 353 which reads :

"No allegation of a defamatory or incriminatory nature shall be made by a member against any person unless the member has given previous intimation to the Speaker and also to the Minister concerned so that the Minister may be able to make an investigation into the matter for the purpose of a reply :

"Provided that the Speaker may at any time prohibit any member from making any such allegation if he is of opinion that such allegation is derogatory to the dignity of the House or that no public interest is served by making such allegation."

** Expunged as ordered by the Chair—
vide col. 20

In this case you have to expunge these allegations. When the Prime Minister was meeting so many people, we had seen in the press that some people who were in police records were also with the Prime Minister. So, can we connect anything with the Prime Minister?

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"whether it is a fact that 750 pounds of hashish intended to be smuggled into the United States, where it would have fetched nearly 2 million dollars, was seized from a Kalkaji house in New Delhi by the Customs authorities on the morning of the 17th February, 1970."

Through this supplementary you are raising an entirely different matter.

श्री मधु लिम्बे : * * *

श्री रवि राय : आप संसदीय कमेटी का एलान कीजिए । . . (व्यवधान) . . .

श्री मधु लिम्बे : सदन पार्लमेंटरी कमेटी को कबूल करे, सारा मामला खुल जायेगा । इसमें केवल पाटिल का ही मामला नहीं है ।

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हम आपको चुनौती देते हैं । चैलेन्ज करते हैं । . . (व्यवधान) . . . अगर हम सबूत न दें तो हमको इस सदन से निकाल दीजिये । . . (व्यवधान) . . .

श्री जार्ज कर्लेन्डीज़ : मेरी बात तो सुनिये । . . (व्यवधान) . . .

श्री मधु लिम्बे : सभगालिंग की बेन क्या है वह बताना चाहते हैं । हणीश चांदी बाहर जाती है और बाहर से सोना आता है । . . (व्यवधान) . . .

MR. SPEAKER : When he makes an allegation against a Member he should give prior notice and should not take advantage of Question Hour.

श्री जार्ज कर्लेन्डीज़ : यह सारी काइल मेरे पास है । प्रधान मंत्री और मेरे बीच में जो पत्र-व्यवहार हुआ है वह सब इसमें मौजूद है । . . (व्यवधान) . . .

MR. SPEAKER : This question does not arise out of this question. You should ask a separate question. In the meanwhile if there are certain allegations, he should give prior notice.

श्री जार्ज कर्लेन्डीज़ : आप तस्करों को न बचाइये । यह सब नहीं चलेगा । . . (व्यवधान) . . .

SHRI RANGA : It should not go on record.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : The hon. Member Shri Naidu appealed to you that the question where hon. Member Shri S.K. Patil had been involved and has been mentioned.....

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : He is not involved.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : My point of order is this. Suppose a name is mentioned in the Question Hour. We do not get so much time during the question hour to make speeches and then we could expect a statement from Mr. S.K. Patil. We can only inform the Speaker when we make a definite speech where some Members or Ministers are involved. The main question relates to smuggling. Please allow me to read it. It says : "Seizure of hashish meant for smuggling into U.S.A." There is the word 'smuggling' there.. (Interruptions.)

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : It should be expunged.

MR. SPEAKER : This question is not relevant here ; you may send it to the hon. Minister.

श्री जार्ज कर्लेन्डीज़ : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है । मैं चाहता हूँ कि श्री पाटिल इस हाउस

में पसंतल एक्सप्लेनेशन दें। (व्यवधान)

श्री रवि राय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी आपके सामने मधु लिमये जी ने व्यवस्था का प्रस्तुत उठाया और तीन बड़े प्रादमियों के नाम लिए जिनका हाजी मस्तान कुली के साथ सम्बन्ध है

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इसका पालियामेंटरी प्रोत हो जाना चाहिये। अभी आप अपना निर्णय मत दीजिये, बाद में ही दीजिये लेकिन अभी यह कहिये कि इसके बारे में विचार करेंगे। ... (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : For me the immediate issue is whether the question raised is relevant to the question asked. I have ruled that it is not relevant. According to the procedure, he should have sent this information to the Minister concerned or given a regular motion under the Rules. Why should he thrust this into this question ?

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : This should be expunged. If you give a chance to do like this, we shall also raise such questions. It should be expunged.

श्री रवि राय : इंडिकेटवालों को एक्सपोज तो करो।

श्री जार्ज फर्नेंडीज़ : इसके लिए एक पालियामेंटरी कमेटी बैठाइये।

श्री रवि राय : हम तैयार हैं आप भी पालियामेंटरी कमेटी के लिए मांग कीजिये। ... (व्यवधान) ..

श्री शारदा नन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप के द्वारा मंकी महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें जितने भी व्यक्ति पकड़े गये हैं उन लोगों ने साल के अन्दर कितनी बार विदेश यात्रा की है?

दूसरा सवाल यह है कि क्या जो रिटायर्ड सैनिक अफसर हैं और उनके जो लड़के पकड़े गये हैं उनको मुख्यिर बना कर क्या उनको छोड़ने का सरकार का विचार है? जो पकड़े गये हैं उन्होंने कितनी बार विदेश यात्रा की है और कहां से उनको पैसा मिला है?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : One of the persons who was arrested in this case has confessed having smuggled the undernoted consignments of charas through Delhi airport : March, 1968, 20 lbs ; then in August 1968, October, 1968, May, 1969, August, 1969, November, 1969, December, 1969, and January, 1969.

श्री शारदा नन्द : मेरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं दिया कि कितनी बार उन्होंने यात्रा की।

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : Sir, Shri George Fernandes and Shri S. M. Banerjee raised a point and Shri Fernandes said that—

MR. SPEAKER : I have given my ruling on that.

श्री रवि राय : यह नहीं होगा आपके एक हैं जबकि इंडिकेट के दो हैं। आपके तो एक ही है जबकि उनके दो हैं ** * * *

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : He made allegations against one of our party members, saying that it was false, malicious and political. That should be expunged. (Interruption).

श्री रवि राय : यह नहीं होगा। उनके दो हैं आपके तो एक ही है। अध्यक्ष महोदय रुलिं दे चुके हैं।

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHOWDHARY : May I know if the Government is aware that impetus to smuggling is given by officers meant to check it? In this connection, may I bring to the Government's notice that recently, in the BOAC gold

case, the original report by one of our officers was changed by him and about one-fourth of the original report was substituted ? With your permission, I want to place this report on the Table of the House.

MR. SPEAKER : What is this ? I could not follow it.

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : It is a 32-page report.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Read one line at least. (Interruption).

MR. SPEAKER : It need not be laid on the House. Ask a question. (Interruption). We have taken 35 minutes on one question.

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY. May I know whether it is a fact that our own officers helping smuggling and in support of it, I would like to know from the Government whether it is a fact that the Director of Revenue Intelligence changed his original report dated 30-11-1967 and a small report, One-fourth of the original, was substituted. I would like to lay the report on the Table of the House.

MR. SPEAKER : I do not allow it to be laid on the Table.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : I would like to submit that I would not accept this charge that the officers themselves are helping the smuggling racket. (Interruption).

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : He is one of the kingpins.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : It is also a very queer way of naming a particular officer who is not here to defend himself, without prior notice. Similarly, two other names were mentioned one occupying an exalted position and another who is an hon-Member of this House-without prior notice. As far as the question about changing the report is concerned, perhaps the hon. Member is referring to the BOAC case.

That does not arise out of this.

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI : Sir, I rise on a point of order. Rule 352(2) says that a member while speaking shall

not make a personal charge against a member.

MR. SPEAKER : That has been raised earlier and disposed of also. (Interruptions)

श्री रवि राय : अब यह महोबत, आप संसद दे चुके हैं।

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI : Further, rule 372(5) says :

"reflect upon the conduct of persons in high authority unless the discussion is based on a substantive motion drawn in proper terms ;"

Both these rules have been violated. So, I want your ruling on that.

MR. SPEAKER : That question was raised earlier and I have given my ruling.

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI : But that ruling is not adequate.

SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : In this House we cannot refer to officers by name and defame them. So, you must expunge those remarks.

MR. SPEAKER : Unfortunately, that unhealthy practice is coming up again and again. Now, this is over. Next question. Shri Raghuvir Singh Shastri.

व्यवस्था देने के लिए सार्वत्रीय योजना

* 452. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :

श्री यशपाल तिहाई :

श्री क० प्र० तिहाई :

श्री ज० मुहम्मद इमाम :

श्री रा० रा० तिहाई :

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

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार लोगों का मकान देने के लिए सार्वत्रीय योजना आरम्भ करने का है ; और

(ल) यदि हाँ, तो इसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) and (b). No final proposal has emerged though discussions have taken place. However, the lottery floated by the Delhi Development Authority *inter-alia* envisages allotment of house/house sites as a part of the prizes.

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या सरकार ने कभी यह अनुमान लगवाया है कि देहात में और शहर में अलग अलग देश भर में मकानों की कितनी आवश्यकता है और उसके साथ ही साथ क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बता सकेंगे कि पिछली तीन पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में शहरों और देहातों ने मकान बनाने की दिशा में क्या प्रगति हुई है और उसका क्या अनुपात रहा है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : माननीय सदस्य को पता होगा कि इस हाउस में इसके ऊपर डिस्केशन हो चुका है और यह सारी इनफौरमेशन उस समय दे दी गई थी। यह बतलाया गया था कि शहरों में 1 करोड़ और 17 लाख के करीब मकानों की जरूरत है और देहातों में कोई 1 करोड़ और 20 या 22 लाख मकानों की जरूरत है। वह सब इनफौरमेशन दे दी गई है।

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : पिछली तीन पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में शहरों और देहातों में मकान बनाने की प्रगति का अलग अलग क्या अनुपात रहा है ?

श्री के० के० शाह : वही सब उस समय बतलाया गया था।

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : मंत्री महोदय कृपा करके फिर बताएं।

श्री के० के० शाह : मैं यह तभाम इनफौरमेशन यहां पर इस समय नहीं लाया हूँ।

माननीय सदस्य अगर उसके लिए कहेंगे तो वह मैं उन्हें सुलभ कर दूँगा।

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : Sir, what is your decision on the point of order raised by Shrimati Kripalani ?

MR. SPEAKER : I have already given it.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डोज़ : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप का क्या विचार है ?

MR. SPAEKER : I am looking into the rules. If any of these observations contravenes any of the rules. I am sorry I will have to remove them. I have to observe the rules... (Interruptions) Why raise it again and again unnecessarily ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Why do you want to revise your ruling ?

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : Sir, you should not be cowed down by these members.... (interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I would request all the members to resume their seats.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : These words should be expunged.

MR. SPEAKER : I have consulted the rules and my opinion is that so far as Governors and persons in high authority are concerned no allegation can be made. Therefor, so far as that is concerned, that will not form part of the proceedings.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डोज़ : ऐसा कोई नियम नहीं है। अध्यक्ष महोदय यह नहीं चलेगा।

MR. SPEAKER : So far as an hon. Member is concerned, I have already given my ruling. In that case, if anything is to be brought, that should be through a proper motion as provided in the rules, and not through a question.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डोज़ : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

MR. SPEAKER : I have given my ruling already.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sir, you should not give your ruling only after hearing one side.

MR. SPEAKER: I have heard all sides.

श्री जार्ज फर्नेंडोज़ : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

श्री हुकम चन्द्र कछवाय : मेरा भी व्यवस्था का प्रश्न सुनिये।

श्री जार्ज फर्नेंडोज़ : इस सदन में हम लोग पूरी जिम्मेदारी के साथ कोई भी बात कहते हैं।

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): Hon. Members have raised very valid point of order and we support it. On many occasions I have said that we do not want to hide anybody's guilt. But there are ways of bringing these things before the House. The hon. Member, Shri George Fernandes, had referred to a previous question referring to Vague allegations. Now he says he has some positive proof. Let him place this before the House.

SHIR GEORGE FERNANDES: I will produce them here.

MR. SPEAKER: Not during the question hour.

श्री जार्ज फर्नेंडोज़ : कहां है नियम में?

श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी : नियम तो स्पीकर साहब देखेंगे।

MR. SPEAKER: Not during the question hour. You can send it to me. I will go through it.

श्री जार्ज फर्नेंडोज़ : यह नहीं चलेगा।

श्री स०मो० चन्द्रो : पूरा बादबिवाद रेकार्ड में रहेगा या नहीं।

MR. SPEAKER: What is this practice of two or three Members holding the House to ransom?

श्री जार्ज फर्नेंडोज़ : मेरे व्यवस्था के प्रश्न का क्या होगा।

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : You have been kind enough to say that the name of the Governor would be removed. But I would like to suggest that it is not proper to make such allegations against anybody. Therefore, all names should be removed.

श्री जार्ज फर्नेंडोज़ : इस पर मेरी आपत्ति है। मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

MR. SPEAKER: I do not want any more discussion. I am passing on to the next question.

श्री रवि राय : आपने प्रधान मंत्री को सुना है, दूसरों को भी सुनिये।

MR. SPEAKER: No.

श्री जार्ज फर्नेंडोज़ : बिल्कुल औरों को बचाने का काम हो रहा है। इस तरह से नहीं चलेगा। आप मेरी बात सुनिये। (व्यबधान)

SHRI KARTIK ORAON: Sir, these members have no right to have a monopoly of the time of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already given my ruling.

श्री मधु लिम्बे : आप हमारी बात सुन लीजिये, एक्स्पन्ज कोई चीज़ नहीं होनी चाहिये। एक भी शब्द नहीं एक्स्पन्ज होना चाहिये। मैं सदन के नेता और अध्यक्ष दोनों से घासील कर रहा हूँ कि जो भी बातें कही गई हैं वह बहुत जिम्मेदाराना ढंग से रखी गई हैं। इसलिये उन को कारबाई से निकाल देना सर्वथा अनुचित होगा। जहां तक इसकी सत्यता का सवाल है, मैं प्रधान मंत्री को बुनोती देता हूँ। हम बाहर यह आरोप लगाने के लिये तैयार हैं। यह क्यों एक्स्पन्ज किया जा रहा है? (व्यबधान)।

सदन की कारंवाई से एक शब्द नहीं जाना चाहिये । हम बाहर भी यही बोलेंगे और अंदर भी यही बोलेंगे ।

MR. SPEAKER: I have already given my ruling.

श्री जार्ज फर्नेंडीज़ : आप नियम के अनुसार ही तो बोलेंगे ।

श्री मधु लिमये : यहां बोलने का हमारा प्रिवीलेज़ है ।

श्री रवि राय : आप दिना हमारी बात सुनें एक्स्प्लेन कर रहे हैं ?

श्री मधु लिमये : पहले आपने ठीक निर्णय लिया था । कहीं कोई चीज़ एक्स्प्लेन नहीं होसकी ।

श्री रवि राय : मेरा यह निवेदन है कि पहले आपने एक्स्प्लेन नहीं किया था । बाद में जब बार-बार आपसे कहा गया तब आपने ऐसा किया ।

MR. SPEAKER: No allegation can be made unless there is a substantive motion. Advance information has to be given to me. The rules are very clear about it.

श्री मधु लिमये : आपको बिल्कुल यह नहीं करना चाहिये । सदन की कारंवाई से कोई भी शब्द नहीं निकाला जाना चाहिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपके ही बनाये हुए रूस्स हैं ।

श्री मधु लिमये : रूल में यह कहां लिखा हुआ है ? रूल में यह नहीं लिखा हुआ है ।

श्री स० स० बर्मार्डीज़ : आप रूल पढ़िये ।

MR. SPEAKER: I will look into it.

श्री जार्ज फर्नेंडीज़ : यह थीक है । हम बहस करने के लिये तैयार हैं । लेकिन हमने जो भी इस सदन में कहा है, उसमें किसी भी

नियम का उल्लंघन नहीं किया है । यह बातें एक्स्प्लेन नहीं हो सकतीं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब श्री शास्त्री अपना सवाल करें ।

श्री मधु लिमये : प्लाइंट आफ आर्डर 380 के बारे में ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप हर बात को बहस बना लेते हैं । एक धंटे में एक सवाल भी पूरा नहीं हुआ । इसी तरह कभी दो सवाल होते हैं, कभी तीन सवाल होते हैं ।

श्री मधु लिमये : सभा नेत्री को नियमों का कोई फता नहीं है । आप नियम पढ़िये (व्यवधान) आप प्रधान मंत्री की तरफ से क्यों बोल रहे हैं ? (व्यवधान)

श्री शिव नारायण : श्री मधु लिमये को ऐसा कहने का कोई अधिकार नहीं है । क्या वह अकेले मास्टर हैं इस सदन के ?

MR. SPEAKER: I have already passed on to the next question. The hon. Member has asked the question and the Minister has replied to that.

श्री मधु लिमये : पांच साल में कई दफे इस तरह की बातें हुई हैं ।

AN HON. MEMBER: Suspend him.

श्री मधु लिमये : हां हां, सर्वोऽ करा दीजिये, निकाल भी दीजिये । अगर हमें यहां पर काम नहीं करना है, जनता के लोकतंत्र की रक्षा नहीं करनी है, तस्कर व्यापार से देश को नहीं बचाना हैं तो हमारा महां रहना बिल्कुल फुजूल है । मैं नियम 380 के तहत व्यवस्था का प्रस्तु उठा रहा हूं ।

SHRI HEM BARUA : Serious allegations are made against certain persons although I do not like it, and I would request you to please have a parliamentary committee to inquire into them.

MR. SPEAKER: There are certain ways for bringing such things before the House. It was a simple question about hashish seized on 17th February and supplementary questions relevant to that could be raised. But a completely different question was brought under it and so many allegations were made.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: You can declare it irrelevant but you cannot expunge it.

MR. SPEAKER: These allegations should come through a regular motion. Please do not exploit your privilege by asking supplementary questions which are not allowable.

श्री जार्ज फर्नेन्डोज़ : 380 के प्रन्तगत व्यवस्था का मेरा एक प्रश्न है . . .

श्री मधु सिंहये : आप मुन लीजिये और फिर आप कारंवाई को चलाइये ।

श्री सु० कु० तापदिका : आपके हालिम पर डिस्कशन कैसे हो सकती है ।

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : They cannot challenge your ruling, Sir.

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है । मेरा सवाल हो गया है । आपने मुझे सप्लीमेंटरी करने लिए पुकारा है । बीच में और कोई मैम्बर लडा नहीं हो सकता है । उसका सारे का सारा समय इन्होंने आपने लिए सुरक्षित कर रखा है ।

MR. SPEAKER: I have already said that we have passed on to the next question. The hon. Member has already put the question and the Minister has answered it. Why are you going back to the previous question? The points of order were all disposed of. No more points of order. (Interruptions)

श्री मधु सिंहये : आपने एक्सपंज क्यों किया है ?

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने एक नई परम्परा का प्रारम्भ किया है । इससे पहले स्थिति यह थी कि जब भी प्रश्नोत्तर काल होता था तो इस घंटे में व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाने की अनुमति नहीं दी जाती थी । लेकिन कुछ दिनों से यह प्रक्रिया प्रारम्भ हो गई है । सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि जब एक दूसरे सदस्य ने अपना प्रश्न पूछ लिया, मंत्री महोदय, ने उसका उत्तर दे दिया, सम्बन्धित सदस्य ने फिर एक अनुपूरक प्रश्न पूछ लिया लेकिन इस सबके बाद फिर पहले वाले प्रश्न के ऊपर व्यवस्था चल पड़ी । कोई परम्परा भी क्या सदन में रहेगी ? जब तक दूसरा प्रश्न समाप्त नहीं हो जाए तब तक कोई व्यवस्था पहले प्रश्न पर नहीं हो सकती है । दूसरे प्रश्न को समाप्त होने दें उसके बाद अगर किसी ने कोई बाद उठानी हो तो वह उठा सकता है, उससे पहले नहीं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दूसरा सवाल हो गया और उसका जवाब दे दिया गया है । आपके साथ कितनी सरदर्दी करनी पड़ती है । कोई सुनता भी हो, इस हाउस में ।

When a supplementary is put and when the Speaker says that it is not relevant, then they try to enter into arguments here. What can I do ? This is an unhealthy practice of raising points of order. I am not going to allow any points of order. (Interruptions)

श्री मधु सिंहये : आप ही स्वयं नियमों का उल्लंघन कर रहे हैं ।

श्री एस० एम० जोशी : शास्त्री जी ने जो सवाल उठाया है कि हमारा प्रश्न माने के बाद पहले वाले पर सवाल नहीं उठाना चाहिये । मैं समझता हूँ कि वह आपने जगह पर ठीक है । अगर आप उसको मान लेते हैं तो उनके प्रश्न के बाद जितना भी सब आया है, उस सब को निकालना पड़ेगा ।

श्री मधु सिंहये : एक्सपंज करने की बात बाद में कैसे आई, क्यों आई ?

श्री राम किशन गुप्त : जहर आएगी ऐसी बात ।

श्री मधु लिम्बे : तो फिर हमारी भी जहर आएगी । बाद में एक्सपंज क्यों किया गया ?

MR. SPEAKER : Under Rule 353 no allegation of a defamatory or incriminatory nature shall be made by a member against any person unless the member has given previous intimation to the Speaker.

श्री मधु लिम्बे : 376 में लिखा है एट एनी टाइम । किताब को फेंक दीजिये । अरेंजमेंट और समझौते से कोई बात हो सकती है लेकिन इस तरह से उल्लंघन नहीं हो सकता है । आप मेरी बात सुन लें । परस्पर समझौते से बातें बहुत सी हो सकती हैं और हम कह सकते हैं कि प्रश्नोत्तर काल में हम व्यवस्था का प्रश्न नहीं उठायेंगे । लेकिन आंतर नियमों पर जाना है तो इसमें लिखा हुआ है एट एनी टाइम

श्री सु. कु. तापड़िया : कहां लिखा है ?

श्री मधु लिम्बे : आप सुन लें ।

"A point of order shall relate to the interpretation or enforcement of these rules or such Articles of the Constitution as regulate the business of the House and shall raise a question which is within the cognizance of the Speaker.

A point of order may be raised in relation to the business before the House at the moment."

SHRIS. K. TAPURIAH : It should be in relation to the business before the House. The question before the House is Qn. 452. 'At any time' is never used anywhere. It is not 451 which is before the House. (Interruptions)

श्री मधु लिम्बे : एक्सपंज कब किया ? जब प्रश्न खत्म हो गया, तब एक्सपंज किया गया । जब प्रश्न पूछा जा चुका था, बाद में इनके कहने

पर आपने एक्सपंज किया । यह बहुत गलत है और अनुचित भी है ।

MR. SPEAKER : That has been disposed of now. Please don't interrupt the House.

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : सरकार ने निश्चय किया है कि एक सैट्रल हाउसिंग कारपोरेशन बनाई जाएगी । वह कब तक काम करना शुरू कर देगी । क्या सरकार ने इसके लिए कोई रिवाल्विंग फंड का निश्चय किया है ? यदि हां, तो उसकी राशि कितनी होगी और देहात और शहर का उसमें अनुपात क्या रहेगा ?

SHRI B. S. MURTHY : The Government have taken a decision to start a revolving fund and the details are being worked out and they will be known later on.

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : मैंने यह भी पूछा था कि कब वह काम करना शुरू कर देगी और देहातों और शहरों के लिए कितना रूपया रखा है, उसका रेशो क्या है ?

SHRI B. S. MURTHY : We expect that the Housing Corporation will begin functioning from the 15th of next month.

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : मैंने देहातों और शहरों के रेशो के बारे में भी पूछा था ।

SHRI B. S. MURTHY : All that is being considered now.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : यह साड़े सात करोड़ से ज्यादा मकानात बनाने की जो स्कीम है यह कितने साल ने पूरी हो जायेगी, एलाटमेंट के लिए क्राइटीरिया क्या रखा गया है ? बैलट से एलाट करने का मतलब यह है कि इसानी डिस्कीशन का दिवाला निकाला गया है, मनूष्य की बुद्धि ने और दिल व दिमाग ने जबाब दे दिया है । क्या सरकार के घ्यान में यह बात है कि जिनके बेटे, पांच फौज में लड़ रहे हैं, देशकी खातिर उन्होंने अपना सर्वस्व दे दिया है उन्हें प्रायोरिटी दी जाए और दूसरे लोगों बाद में एलाटमेंट किया जाए ?

श्री द०स० मूर्ति : इसको ख्याल में रखा जाएगा ।

श्री हुकम अन्द कछवाय : देश के अनेक भागों ने, जहां उद्योग है, केन्द्रीय सरकार डारा पैसा दे कर मजदूरों के लिए मकान बने हुए हैं वे मकान 2000 से 3000 रुपये तक की लागत से बनाए गये हैं मजदूरों को यह एशो-रेंस दी गई थी कि उन मकानों पर जो लागत लगी है, जब यह किराये के रूप में बसूल हो जायेगी, तब मकान उन लोगों के नाम कर दिये जायेंगे । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि ये मकान उनके नाम कब तक कर दिये जायेंगे ।

श्री के० के० शाह : ऐसा कोई एशोरेंस नहीं दिया गया ।

श्री नाथ पाई : दिया था ।

श्री के० के० शाह : नहीं दिया था ।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Transfer of C. G. H. S. Doctors from One Dispensary to another

***453. SHRI TULSHIDAS JADHAV :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have made certain rules under which C. G. H. S. doctors are transferred from one dispensary to another ;

(b) if so, the number of doctors which have been transferred and even prior to completing the fixed period and the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of doctors and the reasons in each case where they have been allowed to continue in the same dispensary and have not been transferred for quite a long time; and

(d) whether Government would make some uniform rules about the transfer of

doctors, as their frequent transfer causes difficulty to old patients ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) There is no rule in the matter, but the practice is to transfer ordinarily C. G. H. S. doctors after five years.

(b) 74 doctors were transferred in 1968 and 1969 in Delhi before the completion of five years in a dispensary.

(c) 27 doctors have been allowed to stay on after five years in Delhi largely because they have residences near the dispensaries in which they are posted. In some cases transfer orders had to be cancelled in deference to the wishes of beneficiaries of the area.

(d) It is proposed to include the transfer of C. G. H. S. doctors as one of the terms of reference for a Committee set up to evolve transfer pattern for C.G.H.S. doctors.

Findings of National Credit Council

*454. SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM : SHRI GANESH GHOSH : SHRI NAMBIAR :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a group appointed by the National-Credit Council under the Chairmanship of Shri V. T. Dahejia has found that the industrialists avail of credit from banks in excess of credit authorised;

(b) if so, the details of the findings; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken by Government to curb these tendencies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) The Study Group has highlighted the trend towards the greater dependence of industries on bank credit relatively to other sources.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 2865/70]

विदेश निवासी भारतीयों द्वारा धन-ब्रेक्च

* 455. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात का पता है कि विदेशों में रह रहे भारतीय अपना धन भारत को सरकार द्वारा व्यवस्थित साधनों से भेजने की बजाय अनधिकृत तरीकों से उचित दरों पर भेजते हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को इस बात का भी पता है कि पाकिस्तान विदेशों में रह रहे अपने नागरिकों द्वारा इस तरीके से धन भेजने से रोकने में सफल हो गया है और इस प्रकार अब वह भारी मात्रा में विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त कर रहा है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस प्रकार के तरीकों को रोकने के लिये कुछ उपाय करने का है, ताकि भारतीय नागरिकों को सरकार द्वारा व्यवस्थित साधनों से अपना धन भारत में भेजने की अनुमति दी जा सके ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० लेठी) : (क) जी, हाँ। सरकार को देखने में कुछ ऐसे मामले प्राप्त हैं जिनमें सामान्य माध्यमों की बजाय अन्य तरीकों से रकमें आई हैं।

(ख) इस संबंध में पाकिस्तान के अनुमति का सरकार को पता नहीं है ; और

(ग) जानकारी में आने वाले प्रत्येक मामले में कार्यवाही करने के अलावा अनधिकृत तरीके से रकमों के आने को रोकने के लिये सरकार ने कुछ कानून तथा प्रशासनिक उपाय भी किये हैं।

Proposal for Exploratory Off-Shore Drilling and Development of Bombay High

* 456. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a proposal for exploratory off-shore drilling and development of Bombay High had been put forward by an American Oil Company, Tenneco, over two years ago;

(b) whether the proposal placed the entire risk on Tenneco and stipulated profit sharing of 80-20 in favour of the Government of India;

(c) whether the proposal was rejected and no alternative arrangements for the oil exploration have been made upto now; and

(d) if so, the reasons for the rejection of Tenneco proposal and the estimated time in which a decision would be taken regarding an alternative arrangement ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) the exploration risk of carrying out a 4-well drilling programme was to be borne by Tenneco and if a commercial discovery was made, the proposal envisaged ONGC and Tenneco forming a Company in which ONGC would have 51% shares and Tenneco 49%, and re-imbursement by ONGC to Tenneco of 51% of the exploration costs incurred prior to the commercial discovery. Tenneco's share in profits would be no more than 20% of the gross profits of the joint venture.

(c) and (d). Having regard to the need for adopting a suitable method for the promoting a long-term programme of off-shore exploration in the country which would be in the country's best interest, Government have decided that deep water drilling, as is the case of Bombay High will be taken up on the basis of assisted-owner operation. The programme will be largely managed by the ONGC and the drilling platform and equipment will belong to Government. Technical and financial assistance will be taken from foreign collaborators on suitable terms and only to the minimum extent necessary. This will develop self-reliance in our own technical personnel and promote indigenous know-how. In pursuance of this policy discussions have been taking place with some foreign groups and a decision for drilling in Bombay High will be taken very soon.

Distribution of Surplus Non-Plan Expenditure

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a surplus of non-plan expenditure in certain States during the Fourth Five Year Plan period will amount to Rs. 1300 crores;

(b) whether there will be deficit in this regard in other backward States;

(c) if so, whether steps are being taken to distribute such surpluses within the backward States; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) The reference is presumably to the observation of the Fifth Finance Commission about non-Plan surpluses of this order which would accrue to eight States during the Fourth Plan period on the basis of the devolution recommended by it.

(b) to (d). The surpluses estimated by the Finance Commission would form part of the revenues of the respective States and the question of distributing them to the other States does not arise. The Planning Commission have taken into account these surpluses in fixing the size of the State plans.

The deficits on non-Plan revenue account of other States, as assessed by the Finance Commission are covered by the grants-in-aid under Article 275 of the Constitution recommended by it. No grant-in-aid has been recommended by the Finance Commission to any of the surplus States except in the case of Mysore whose surplus is estimated to be nominal.

मोदी उद्योगों सबा मोहन नगर उद्योगों की ओर केन्द्रीय करों की बकाया राशि

* 458. श्री मोहन प्रसाद :
श्री रामजी राम :

या वित भन्नी यह बताने की हृषा करेंगे कि:

(क) मोदी उद्योग तथा मोहन नगर उद्योगों (मेरठ जिला) की ओर केन्द्रीय करों की कितनी राशि बकाया है;

(ल) करों की यह राशि कब तक बसूल कर ली जायेगी; और

(ग) गत तीन वर्षों में करों की कुल कितनी राशि की छुट दी गई है और संबंधित उद्योगों के नाम क्या हैं ?

वित भन्दालय में राज्य भन्नी (श्री प्र० च० सेठी) : (क) और (ल). "मोहन नगर इण्डस्ट्रीज" के नाम और तरीके से न आयकर का कोई निर्भारती है और न केन्द्रीय उत्पादनशुल्क का कोई लाइसेंसधारी ही है । "मोदी इण्डस्ट्रीज" पद से संबंधित सेकेत उन कम्पनीयों/कारखानों की ओर है जिनमें श्री गुजर मल मोदी के परिवार के सदस्यों का नियंत्रक हित है । मोदी परिवार के सदस्यों का विभिन्न कम्पनीयों/कारखानों में हित, भिन्न-भिन्न समय पर भिन्न-भिन्न श्रम में होता है और यह हित वर्ष प्रति वर्ष घटता बढ़ता रह सकता है । जिन कम्पनीयों के सम्बन्ध में यह सूचना चाहिये, उनके नाम दिये जाने पर सूचना इकट्ठी कर के प्रस्तुत की जायेगी ।

(ग) एसीकोई विशेष छूटे नहीं है जो केवल "मोदी इण्डस्ट्रीज" को अद्यता "मोहन नगर इण्डस्ट्रीज" के नाम में दी गई हों ।

Uniformity In Rates of Interest on Public and General Provident Fund Accounts

*459. SHRI SEZHIYAN :
SHRI ANBAZHAGAN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the rates of interest allowed on the Public Provident Fund Accounts and the General Provident Fund Accounts; and

(b) whether Government have any proposal to apply a uniform rate of interest for both the Accounts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) For Public Provident Fund,

the rate of interest in the current year is 4.80 per cent and for next year it will be 5.00 per cent. These are also the rates in respect of the analogous 15-year Cumulative Time Deposit Accounts.

For General Provident Fund, the rate of interest in the current year is 5.25 per cent for the first Rs. 10,000 and 4.80 per cent for the rest. For next year, the rate of interest will be 5.50 per cent for the first Rs. 10,000 and 4.80 per cent for the rest.

(b) The interest structure in the case of the General Provident Fund has been so designed as to give more benefit to Government employees with balances up to Rs. 10,000. For larger balances, on an average, the interest rate would work out to about the same as for Public Provident Fund. The Schemes being different, absolute uniformity will not be practicable.

बम्बई के एक दण्डाधीश द्वारा राजस्व आसूचना निदेशक के विरुद्ध निंदात्मक टिप्पणी

* 460. श्री राम चरण : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 31 जनवरी 1970 के साप्ताहिक पत्र "ब्लिट्ज़" में छपे इस आशय के समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि बम्बई के एक दण्डाधीश ने राजस्व आसूचना निदेशक के विरुद्ध निंदात्मक टिप्पणी की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है ;

(ग) उस निंदात्मक टिप्पणी के क्या आधार हैं ;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि इस तरह के अधिकारी बड़े तस्करों को सहायता करते हैं और सरकार के इस संबंध में कई शिकायतें मिलती हैं ; और

(इ.) यदि हां, तो क्या पूर्ण व्योरा देने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जायेगा ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राजस्व मंत्री (श्री प्र० च० सेठी) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) और (ग) . निर्णय के उद्धरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है । [प्रधालय में रखा गया देखिये संलग्न LT 2866/70]

(घ) और (इ). सरकार को कभी कभी इस प्रकार की शिकायतें अवश्य मिलती हैं जिनमें अधिकारियों और तस्कर व्यापारीयों के बीच साठं गाठं होने के आरोप होते हैं । इनकी हमेशा जांच की जाती है ।

Scheme for further Exploitation and Exploration of Copper Ore Belt In Balaghat District, Madhya Pradesh

* 461. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any schemes for further exploitation and exploration of Copper Ore Belt in Balaghat District of Madhya Pradesh has been prepared by Government, if so the details thereof; and

(b) whether any copper smelter based on these reserves would be set up in this area; if so; the likely production capacity to be installed therein ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) and (b). Preliminary sub-surface exploration by drilling of the Malanjkhand Copper deposits in Balaghat district of Madhya Pradesh by the Geological Survey of India is in progress. Five boreholes have been drilled and promising copper mineralisation has been encountered. The work is in a preliminary stage and as such no assessment in regard to grade and reserves of the deposits can be made at present. The question of exploitation and setting up of copper smelter will arise after the investigations are completed.

Expenditure on Bank Nationalisation Case in Supreme Court

*462. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total expenditure incurred by Government in contesting the writ petitions in the Supreme Court on the validity of the Ordinance and the Act nationalising the fourteen banks; and

(b) whether any further expert opinion has been sought on Ordinance which was promulgated on the 12th Feb., 1970.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) The total expenditure by the Central Government is likely to be of the order of Rs. 4.54 lakhs.

(b) The Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Ordinance 1970 was promulgated on 14th February and not on 12th February, 1970. A Bill to replace the Ordinance has been introduced in this House on 27th February, 1970. Government has consulted its legal advisers in the matter, whenever considered necessary.

Scheme for Development of Land in Delhi

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

(a) the area of land acquired by Government in the jurisdiction of Delhi Administration, the area in its possession and the area about which Notification has been issued:

(b) the area of land under development works and the area ready for allotment or sale :

(c) by what time the rest of the land is likely to be developed,

(d) the land about which there is no scheme development till 1972, and

(e) whether Government are considering some scheme for utilising the land which is not likely to be developed till 1972 for cultivation and if so, the details of that proposal and if not, the reason therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS

HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K.K. SHAH) : (a)

(i) Area of land acquired :	Acres
	31,000
(ii) Area in possession :	28,282
(iii) Area for which notification under Section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act has issued so far,	66,504

(b) A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) The area not required immediately for development is, at present, about 6,682 acres, of which 3,150 acres is Master Plan green. The Green area will be brought under soil conservation /horticulture work, and the remaining area of about 3,532 acres developed in stage.

(d) and (e). Development is a continuous process. All the available land is expected to be developed by 1981. Till the available area was taken up for development, it was considered desirable to give temporary licences for cultivation of the area found suitable for the purpose. About 2,800 acres of such land has been given on annual temporary licences for cultivation,

Statement

(i) Area developed /being developed for allotment/ sale. Out of this area 3700 acres is being developed and would be ready for sale/ allotment by 1972. The rest of the developed area i.e. 5900 acres has been disposed of/is being disposed of.	9600 acres.
(ii) Area developed /to be developed by the Co-operative House Building Societies.	4000 acres.
(iii) Area allotted to the Government/Semi-Government organisations (Ministry of Works, Housing) for building staff quarters; statutory bodies like S. T. C. etc.	4000 acres.
(iv) Area allotted for Nehru University.	1000 acres.
(v) Area developed for J. J. Schemes.	3000 acres.
(vi) Balance area including Master Plan 'Green'	6682 acres

**Report of Reserve Bank of India on
Currency and Finance**

*464. SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI DHANDAPANI :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :
SHRI SAMINATHAN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Reserve Bank's report on currency and finance, 1968-69 has maintained that high level of foodgrains production, considerable recovery in industrial output and improvement in foreign exchange were the main development in the Indian economy in 1968-69;

(b) if so, the other points mentioned in the report;

(c) whether the publication of this report was delayed by three months this year;

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

(e) whether the price rise has been shown very high in comparison to last year ?

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

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The Report expresses regret for the delay in publication this year owing to unavoidable circumstances. Apart from delay in the receipt or revision of some basic data there were also unforeseen printing problems.

(e) The Report states that "the general price level at the end of the financial year 1968-69 was 5.2 per cent higher than at the beginning of the year and this was in contrast to the decline, although only marginal of 0.9 per cent between the beginning and the end of 1967-68". The Report further observes that "the only group which showed a decline (in prices) was 'Food Articles'. The decline of 1.9 per cent in this group, though marginal, had come in contrast to the increases of 3.9 per cent, 24.3 per cent and 14.1 per cent in 1967-68, 1966-67 and 1965-66, respectively. For the first time in twelve years, prices of 'Food Articles' imparted a restraining influence on the general price level."

Statement

Reviewing the main economic developments, the Report states that "the developments in the Indian economy during the year were characterised by maintenance of a high level of food output, considerable recovery in industrial output and a striking improvement in foreign exchange reserves." The other main points mentioned in the Report are set out in the following paragraphs :—

1. Prices were generally stable through most of 1968-69, but the situation showed signs of deterioration towards the end of the year. Prices of food articles, however, fell over the year for the first time in 12 years and helped to import a stabilising influence on the general price level.

2. The emphasis of economic and fiscal policies continued to be on providing a stimulus to industrial recovery and acceleration of the process of economic growth. Monetary and credit facilities of the Reserve Bank were geared to the attainment of these main objectives.

The improvement in the overall industrial production resulted from better capacity utilisation, although in some of the basic and capital goods industries, under-utilisation of capacity continued to be significant. The rate of utilisation of capacity in some of the basic industries, such as, steel and some of engineering industries was affected partly by inadequate demand and partly by industrial disputes, which were especially evident in the eastern part of the country during the year.

4. The rate of expansion of money supply declined for the fourth year in succession and was 8 per cent in 1968-69.

5. The firm trend in the Government security market noticed in 1967-68 continued during 1968-69 share prices staged a sustained recovery and ruled firm during the greater part of the year, as a result of the abatement of recessionary trends, improved performance of the corporate sector and tax concessions granted in the Budgets for 1968-69 and 1969-70. New issue activity, however, was sluggish during 1968-69 in contrast to the modest improvement recorded in the preceding year.

6. In the wake of the revival of the economy the decline in the growth rate of

Government revenues was arrested during 1968-69. But, expenditure commitments continued to outstrip the increase in resources due to rising scale of Plan outlays, increase in the cost of debt servicing, upward revision of emoluments of Government employees and increase in expenditure on relief operations in States affected by flood and drought.

Suspension of L.I.C. Employees

*465. SHRI P. GOPALAN :

SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :

SHRI C.K. CHAKRAPANI :

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN :

SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Life Insurance Corporation employees who are under suspension in various States;

(b) the number of the suspended employees who are office-bearers of trade unions;

(c) whether Government are considering a proposal to take a lenient view in these cases; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI R.K. KHADILKAR) : (a) 117

(b) : 21

(c) and (d). This is a matter best left to the LIC and its employees.

Setting up of three coal based fertilizers Plants

*466. SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :

SHRI K. RAMANI :

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

(a) whether the Planning Commission has given clearance to the three coal based fertilizer plants;

(b) if so, whether the plants would be manufactured indigenously or Government

propose to enter into collaboration with foreign countries;

(c) the details of technical and financial collaboration, if any;

(d) whether the machinery for the plants would be imported or manufactured within the country; and

(e) the total investment required for these plants, their probable date of completion and schedule of construction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D.R. CHAVAN) : (a) Government have approved in principle the establishment of three coal based fertilizer plants in the public sector.

(b) to (d). The Fertilizer Corporation of India will implement the projects. The Corporation will purchase process know-how for processes for which know-how is not available in the country. It will procure as much of the equipment indigenously as could be manufactured in the country. Imports will be resorted to only where indigenous items are not available. No financial collaboration with any foreign country is envisaged.

The following agreements have been concluded by the Fertilizer Corporation of India for implementation of the projects:

(i) Agreement with a West German firm for obtaining process and technical know-how for gasification of coal.

(ii) Agreement with a West German firm for removal of hydrogen sulphide, organic sulphur compounds and carbon dioxide from raw synthesis gas.

(iii) Two supplemental agreements with an Italian firm for supply of licence and technical know-how for production of ammonia.

and (iv) Two supplemental agreements with an Italian firm for supply of Licence and Technical know-how for the production of urea.

(e) The estimated capital costs of the three fertilizer projects are as follows :—

(i) Talcher Rs. 70.5 crores.
 (ii) Ramagundam Rs. 71.2 crores.
 (iii) Korba Rs. 72.1 crores.

The possible sources of foreign exchange required for these projects are being explored. After the foreign exchange is tied up, it will take about four years to complete construction.

Total sanctioned capacity and Actual Production of Foreign Oil Refineries in India

*467. SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA : SHRI DEVEN SEN : SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI : SHRI ATAM DAS :

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

(a) the total sanctioned capacity of the foreign oil refineries in India;
 (b) their total production at present;
 (c) whether any of the foreign oil refineries is at present producing oil in excess of its sanctioned capacity;
 (d) if so, the names of such refineries and the extent of excess production in each of these refineries; and
 (e) the circumstances under which refineries were allowed to resort to excess production ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D.R. CHAVAN) : (a) The sanctioned (licensed) capacities of the foreign-owned oil refineries amount to 5.095 million tonnes/annum.

(b) Production during 1969 was 7.49 million tonnes.

(c) Yes.
 (d) Burmah-Shell by 1.75 million tonnes.
 Esso by 0.60
 Caltex by 0.575

(e) This excess production has been permitted in order to utilize the available capacities and to achieve self sufficiency in refined petroleum products.

Models of Mahatma Gandhi Statue

*468. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of money to be paid to such sculptor who will submit models for Mahatma Gandhi statue to be installed near India Gate and the amount of money to be paid for the approved model; and

(b) the names of the Committee of assessors who will select the model ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) Rs. 3,000/- The amount to be paid to the successful sculptor for preparing the statue has not been finalised.

(b) 1. Shri P.B. Gajendra Gadkar Chairman
 2. Shri P.V. Rajamanar .. Member
 3. Miss Padmaja Naidu ..
 4. Shri Satyajit Ray ..
 5. Shri Karl J. Khandalwala ..
 6. Shri J.R. Bhalla ..
 7. Shri A. P. Kanvinde ..
 8. Shri H. Rahman ..

Relief to National Mineral Development Corporation to offset losses incurred over Mines

*469. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to give some relief to the National Mineral Development Corporation to offset the losses incurred over the mines;

- (b) if so, the nature thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS, AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) and (b). Government have decided to reimburse the cash losses amounting to Rs.138.42 lakhs suffered by the National Mineral Development Corporation on the export of iron ore from Kiriburu Iron Ore Mine upto end of 1968-69.

- (c) Does not arise.

memorandum from the Central Government Pensioners Association

*470. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR:
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government have received any memorandum from the Central Government Pensioners' Association, Madras, recently;
- (b) if so, what are the main demands;
- (c) the decision taken thereon; and
- (d) if not, the reasons for not taking any decision ?

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

(b) to (d). A statement explaining the demands and the decisions reached thereon is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2867/70]

Subsidisation of Losses of the New Branches of the State Bank of India

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

- (a) whether the losses of the new branches of the State Bank of India and its subsidiaries are subsidised;
- (b) if so, the reasons thereof;
- (c) since this subsidy was allowed, how many branches were opened by the State Bank of India in U. P., Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa; and
- (d) whether similar subsidies will be made available to other Nationalised Banks ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) The losses incurred by only such of the branches as have been opened by the State Bank of India and its subsidiaries under their approved branch expansion programmes, are met wholly or in part on a basis agreed upon between the State Bank of India and the Reserve Bank of India from the statutory Integration and development Fund maintained by the State Bank of India. This Fund is built up mainly from the dividends payable to the Reserve Bank of India and such shares held by it in the State Bank of India as do not exceed fifty five per cent of the total issued capital of the latter.

(b) The branches opened by the State Bank of India and its subsidiaries under their expansion programmes are generally at rural and semi urban centres. As these branches were or are opened not on purely commercial considerations, it was considered necessary to subsidise the losses of such branches so that the losses incurred in opening those branches at unremunerative centres did not seriously affect the overall profits of these banks. It has been agreed between the State Bank of India and the Reserve Bank of India that the former will not claim any subsidy in respect of branches opened after 30th June, 1970.

(c) The State Bank of India and its subsidiaries have opened branches in the concerned States as under :

State	Under Expansion Programme		Outside Expansion Programme		Total
	SBI	Subsidiaries	SBI	Subsidiaries	
U. P.	138	..	32	..	170
Bihar	52	..	3	..	55
J. & K.	1	1
Rajasthan	2	147	2	10	161
M. P.	61	41	9	1	112
Orissa	39	39

(d) At present there is no proposal to subsidise the losses that may be incurred by nationalised banks under their branch expansion programmes.

Filing of Wealth Tax Returns by Union Ministers

*472. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : SHRI NARAYAN SWAROOP SHARMA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1140 on the 24th November, 1969 regarding filing of wealth tax returns by Union Ministers and state :

(a) whether Government have since collected the information; and
(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). The required information is being collected and will be placed before the House very shortly.

Setting up of Portable Floatation Mobile Pilot Plant for ore beneficiation test by Indian Bureau of Mines

*473. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR : SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL : SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM :

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

(a) whether the proposal to set up a Portable Floatation Mobile Pilot Plant for conducting on-the-spot ore beneficiation

tests for the Indian Bureau of Mines has been finalised;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and where the proposal stands;

(c) whether a request was made to the United Nations for assistance from out of the U. N. Special Fund for setting up one unit; and

(d) if so, with what results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS, AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) and (b). A proposal to set up a Portable Floatation Mobile Pilot Plant in the Indian Bureau of Mines during the Fourth Plan period is under consideration of the Government.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

सब की वित्त संबंधी शिकायतें दूर करने की एक मात्र व्यवस्था

*474. श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन का ध्यान 16 दिसम्बर 1968 के दैनिक हिन्दूस्तान के पृष्ठ 5 पर प्रकाशित प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग के अध्यक्ष के इस वक्तव्य की ओर दिलाया गया है कि प्रधान मंत्री से लेकर उपराजी तक सब की वित्तीय शिकायतों को दूर करने के लिये केवल एक ही तरफ होना चाहिये; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस संबंध में सरकार का विचार किस प्रकार का तंत्र बनाने का है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) 16-12-1968 के दैनिक हिन्दू-स्तान के अनुसार, कहा जाता है कि प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग के अध्यक्ष ने, सरकारी कर्मचारीयों की शिकायतें दूर करने के लिए एक तंत्र की स्थापना के प्रसंग में यह कहा था कि ऐसे तंत्र को वित्तीय मामलों सबन्धी शिकायतों की जांत करनी चाहिए और उसके निर्णय सभी की मान्य होने चाहिए।

(ख) प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग ने भारत सरकार का शासन-तंत्र तथा उसकी कार्य प्रणाली, पर अपनी रिपोर्ट में सिफारिश की है कि एक ऐसे कर्मचारी तंत्र विभाग (Department of Personnel) की स्थापना की जाय जिसे, अन्य बातों के साथ साथ, कर्मचारी वर्ग में अनुशासन रखने की और उनके कल्याण तथा उनकी शिकायतों को दूर करने की व्यवस्था करने की जिम्मेदारी सौंपी जाय। यह सिफारिश सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

Joint ventures between India and Ceylon in the Field of Oil Exploration

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

(a) whether Government have proposed joint oil exploration by India and Ceylon; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Polio Epidemic in the Country

*476. SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FA-

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

(a) the percentage of children attacked by polio in the country;

(b) whether Government have any proposal for polio-vaccination as a national policy to prevent it;

(c) whether any foreign assistance is expected in this behalf; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K.K. SHAH): (a) No all India survey has been conducted to assess the incidence of Polio in the country. On the basis of the information collected from certain selected medical institutions in the country it is estimated that the incidence is low.

(b) There is no proposal to undertake mass immunisation programme for Polio in the country. Government have initiated a project for the preparation of live polio-myelitis vaccine at the Pasteur Institute, Coonoor.

(c) and (d). The US AID have made available, free of cost, equipment, chemicals, etc. to the Pasteur Institute, Coonoor for preparation of vaccine. The W.H.O. have made available some fellowships for the Indian experts to study the latest techniques and testing of vaccine abroad and have also arranged for the re-testing abroad of the vaccine manufactured at the Institute.

'Lead Bank' Scheme

*477. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that, as reported by 'Economic Times' in its issue dated the 11th January, 1970, the "Lead Bank" scheme finalised by the Reserve Bank, has thrown up various anomalies in the actual implementation; and

(b) if so, the main objects and details of the "lead bank" scheme introduced by R. B. I. and the Nature of anomalies detected in its actual implementation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) No, Sir. No anomaly has been found so far in the implementation of the 'lead bank' scheme nor has any anomaly in the role of the lead banks as envisaged under the scheme drawn up by the Reserve Bank in December, 1969, been brought to the notice of the Reserve Bank.

(b) Does not arise.

C.I.B. Inquiry into Irregularities committed by Hind Galvanising and Engineering Company in dealing with Indian Oil Corporation.

*478. **SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :**

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

(a) whether, in view of several irregularities committed by Hind Galvanising and Engineering Company (P) Limited in their dealing with the Indian Oil Corporation Limited, in respect of supply of oil barrels against Tender No. OP/Ten-7/65 during 1966-67, Government had ordered the Central Bureau of Investigation to conduct an inquiry; and

(b) if so, the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS, AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D.R. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b) . It had been decided to refer the various irregularities pointed out by the Estimates Committee in their 86th Report to the Central Bureau of Investigation for a detailed enquiry. In the light of the observations made by the CBI, Government are considering how best to proceed further in the matter.

Short supply and Adulteration of Kerosene Oil

*479. **SHRIMATIILA PALCHOUDHURI :** Will the Minister of

PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a report appearing in newspapers at intervals that Kerosene Oil sold in tins in towns is not pure and that it contains a fairly large quantity of water ;

(b) whether sealed tins of kerosene oil sealed directly at source of Supply, are not easily available to the general public; and

(c) if so, the action taken in regard to availability of pure kerosene oil and to remove the dearth of sealed kerosene oil tins ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS, AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) No such reports have come to the Government's notice. However, the State Governments/Union Territories as well as the marketing oil companies have been requested to intimate if they have received any such reports.

(b) The sale of kerosene in packed tins is generally discouraged except in areas with insufficient means of communication etc.

(c) The State Governments/Union Territories are being requested to take deterrent action in all cases where cases of dealers selling kerosene mixed with water come to notice. As for the packed sale of kerosene it is not proposed to encourage the general sale of kerosene in sealed tins.

विकित्सा सेवाओं का राष्ट्रीयकरण

480. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 5 फरवरी को पटना में हुए 30वें प्रतिलिपि भारतीय नेत्र विशेषज्ञ सम्मेलन में अपने अध्यक्षीय भाषण में डा० सी० बी० धुरन्धर ने विकित्सा सेवाओं के राष्ट्रीयकरण की आवश्यकता पर जोर दिया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो अपने इस कथन के समर्थन में उन्होंने क्या तर्क दिये हैं?

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस प्रश्न पर विचार कर लिया है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में उनकी क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

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

(ख) डा० धुरन्धर के अध्यक्षीय भाषण के सम्बन्धित उद्धरण सभा पटल पर रख दिये गये हैं।

(ग) और (घ). देश व्यापी आधार पर राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य योजना चलाना व्यावहारिक नहीं है।

विवरण

1946 में ब्रिटेन में राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य सेवा अधिनियम के अधीन ब्रिटेन के सभी लोगों के लिये व्यापक रूप से स्वास्थ्य एंव कल्याणकारी सेवाओं की निःशुल्क और पर सुधारवस्था की गई, उनका गठन इस प्रकार किया गया जिस से शारीरिक एंव मानसिक स्वास्थ्य, वीरामी की रोकथाम, निदान और उपचार में सुधार हो सके। यद्यपि इस योजना का शुरू में स्वागत नहीं किया गया किन्तु आज इसमें बहुत से विवेचन 98% सामान्य चिकित्सक, लगभग सभी दल चिकित्सक और रिटेल फार्मसिस्ट तथा चर्चे बनाने वाले और 950 नेत्र चिकित्सक सम्मिलित हैं।

कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना महाराष्ट्र राज्य में 15 वर्षों से चल रही है जो 830,000 औद्योगिक कर्मचारियों की आबद्धताओं की पूर्ति करती है। इसमें सरकारी डिस्पेसरियां 15 नैदानिक तथा 2 आपात केन्द्र सम्मिलित हैं तथा 1647 दीमा डाक्टर कार्य करते हैं।

अपने कर्मचारियों के लिए एक ऐसी ही योजना केन्द्रीय सरकार की भी है जिसके अन्तर्गत उनके परिवारों को भी लाने का विचार है।

पूर्जीवाद ने प्रतियोगता के प्रोत्साहित किया और प्राइवेट क्षेत्र ने अब तक सम्मता और प्रगति में योगदान दिया है। दो विश्व यद्धधों से यह दर्शक हो गया है कि आज मानवीय दृष्टिकोण तथा सहकारी और सामूहिक प्रयासों के आधार पर मानव शान्ति एवं सुख के लिए प्रयत्न करने की आवश्यकता है व्यक्तिगत एवं संस्थागत स्तर पर किये जाने वाले लोकोपकारी कार्य अब जनहित में सरकार द्वारा किये जाने लगे हैं। प्रगति शील देशों में मानवीय गतिविधियों के सभी क्षेत्रों में समाजवाद को आधिकारिक मात्रा में अपनाया जा रहा है। ये सब बातें राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य सेवा जो हमारी सभी सामाजिक तुराइयों को दूर करने के लिये अचूक साधन हैं की ओर अप्रसर होने की दातक हैं।

निःसंदेह राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य सेवा की स्थापना करना एक कठिन कार्य है किन्तु दूसरा कोई विकल्प भी नहीं है। बड़ती हुई आवादी, अन्धता की घटनाओं में वृद्धि, चिकित्सकों की कमी, डाक्टरों की ग्राम जैत्रों में काम करने की अरुची और पूर्ण कालिक चिकित्सा सेवाओं के लिये कुल स कर्मचारियों के अभाव वाले विशाल देशों में इन परिस्थितियों में और किया भी क्या जा सकता है।

अपने उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति के लिये चिकित्सा सेवाओं के राष्ट्रीयकरण का भेरा सुझाव नीम हर्कीभी नहीं है। यह सत्य है कि करनी से कष्टी सरल रहती है। यह कठिन है। कठिन तो है, लेकिन असम्भव नहीं। अत्याधिक रुद्धिवादी ब्रिटेन में चिकित्सा सेवाओं का सफलता पूर्वक राष्ट्रीयकरण किया गया है और जैसा कि वहसे कहा गया है यद्यपि भारत में भी यह कुछ स्थानों में अधिक रूप से ही लागू है किन्तु राष्ट्रीयकरण व्यावहारिक सिद्ध हुआ है। कहना न होगा

कि इस में उत्साह, एकता और सतकंता की बड़ी जरूरत है।

**Memorandum of Demands submitted by
C.P.W.D. Sectional Officers
Association**

2995. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARM : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4824 on 25th August, 1969 regarding Memorandum submitted by C.P.W.D. Sectional Officers' Association and state :

(a) the time likely to be taken to have consultations with Ministries of Home Affairs, Finance and Law and also with Union Public Service Commission for final decision to be taken regarding the policy of direct recruitment and the achievements so far made;

(b) whether other Ministries offices like Central Water and Power Commission, Railways, Transport etc., are having recruitment Rules favourable to the departmental officers;

(c) whether the Sub-Divisional Clerks who have to check the accounts maintained by the Sectional Officers need not pass any accounts examination and if so, the need for a Sectional Officer to pass such examination; and

(d) the extract of the duties, responsibilities etc., of the Sectional Officers laid down by the Engineer-in-Chief ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B.S. MURTHY) : (a) The matters regarding stopping of direct recruitment in Class II Engineering services and the consequential changes in the promotion quota are still under consideration of the Government and it is not possible to say at this stage as to how much more time is likely to be taken in finalizing them.

(b) Recruitment Rules to various posts differ from Ministry to Ministry. Some provisions in the recruitment rules may be favourable to the departmental officers and

some may not be favourable to them. Accordingly, it cannot be stated categorically that in other Ministries the recruitment rules are on the whole favourable to the departmental officers as compared to the C.P.W.D.

(c) Sub-divisional Clerks do not check the accounts maintained and prepared by the Sectional Officers. Accounts rendered by the Sectional Officers and Assistant Engineers are checked and maintained by the Accounts Branch in the Divisional Office which is headed by a Divisional Accountant. There is, therefore, no need for a Sub-divisional Clerk to pass the Departmental Examination in Accounts. On the contrary since the Sectional Officers are responsible for rendering the initial Accounts for the works undertaken under their supervision it is necessary that they have basic knowledge of Accounts and hence an examination in Simple Accounts is prescribed for them.

(d) A copy of the duties and responsibilities of the Sectional Officers in the C.P.W.D. is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2868/70]

**मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा विवेशी मुद्रा
के वितरण के सम्बन्ध में मांगी
गई शक्तियां**

2996. श्री गं. च० दीक्षित : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने विवेशी मुद्रा के वितरण के सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार से कुछ अतिरिक्त शक्तियां मांगी हैं, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० च० सेठी) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) यह सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होता ।

**मध्य प्रदेश में तम्बाकू के कारबानों द्वारा
उत्पादन शुल्क का अपवृच्छन**

2997. श्री गं. च० दीक्षित : क्य वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश के कितने ऐसे तम्बाकू के कारखानों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की है जिन्होंने गत दो वर्षों में केंद्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क की ओरी की है ;

(ख) ऐसी फर्मों के नाम तथा अन्य व्यारे क्या हैं; और

(ग) प्रत्येक फर्म ने शुल्क की कितनी - कितनी राशि नहीं चुकाई है ?

रुपये से अधिक कर की राशि बसूल की जानी है ;

(ख) उनमें से प्रत्येक से कितनी कितनी राशि बसूल की जानी है ;

(ग) प्रत्येक के मामले में राशियां कितने कितने समय से बकाया हैं ;

(घ) प्रत्येक के विरुद्ध क्या क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ङ) आयकर की उक्त राशि को जो लम्बे समय से बकाया है बसूल करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० च० सेठी) : (क) पिछले दो वर्षों में केंद्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क के अपवंचन वे कारण मध्य प्रदेश में तम्बाकू के दो कारखानों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की गयी ।

(ख) और (ग) इन दो कारखानों के नाम और पते तथा प्रत्येक मामले में अपवंचन किये गये शुल्क की रकम नीचे दी गयी है :-

क्रम संख्या कारखाने का नाम ग्रस्त रकम और पता

1	मेसर्सं गुजरात टोबैकों कम्पनी खरसिया का एल 5 संख्या 4, जिला रायगढ़ 876.74
2	मेसर्सं प्रभुलाल बिहारीलाल बरडवार का एल 5 संख्या 8 / 49 जिला रायगढ़ 1,583.09

मध्य प्रदेश में फर्मों और व्यक्तियों पर 10 लाख रुपये से अधिक की आय कर की बकाया

2998. श्री ग० च० इंकित : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में उन व्यक्तियों, फर्मों और कम्पनियों के क्या नाम हैं जिनसे 10 लाख

Quantity and value of Antibiotics produced at Antibiotics Factory, Rishikesh

2999. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the value and quantity of antibiotics produced by the Antibiotics Factory near Rishikesh annually for the last 2 years, the total value and quantity actually consumed, the total value and quantity of accumulated stock and the reasons for the accumulation of stocks; and

(b) whether it is a fact that nistatin and chlorotetracycline have not been still produced because of delay in the supply of machinery by U.S.S. R., if so, when the machinery is expected and the loss to Government on this account ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D.R. CHAVAN) : (a) The required information is as follows:-

	1968-69		April, 69		January, 70
	Qty.	Value (Rs. in lakhs)	Qty.		Value (Rs. in lakhs)
Bulk Antibiotics (Kgs.)	13,290	40.15	43,648		209.56
Capsules (Lakhs)	17.89	8.94	71.82		32.02
Vials (Lakhs)	1.01	0.53	80.62		41.51
Total		49.62			283.09

Of this, the following quantities together with their values were consumed in making formulations :

	1968-69		April, 69		January, 1970
	851 kgs.	Rs. 5.14 Lakhs	24,974 kgs		Rs. 127.82 lakhs

The plant had the following stocks as on 31st March, 69 and 31st January, 70 :

	31st March, 1969		31st January, 1970	
	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
Bulk drugs (kgs)	5910	Rs.28.34 lakhs	9889 kgs	Rs.61.39 lakhs
Formulations				
Vials (Nos. lakhs)	—	—	5.98	2.94
(Capsules ,)	1.62	Rs.0.36 lakhs.	2.00	0.12

There was no abnormal accumulation of stocks as on 31st March, 69 which was considered adequate for meeting the requirements of products of sterile antibiotics and formulations in the succeeding months. The stocks as on 31st January, 70 was adequate to meet the vialling and encapsulation requirements in February, and March, 70. The plant has orders for these products and the stocks are expected to be liquidated by the end of the year.

(b) Nystatin is scheduled to be commissioned in the first quarter of 1971. Certain

balanning equipments for completion of construction of Nystatin plant are expected to be received by the end of 1970. The supplies of equipment from U.S.S.R. were in accordance with the construction and commissioning schedules agreed to with the Soviet collaborators from time to time.

The Commissioning of chlorotetracycline facility is yet to be finally decided by the company.

As the commissioning schedules of the various products of Antibiotics Factory, Rishikesh have been drawn up by the Com-

pany in consultation with the collaborators, the question of computing any loss on this account does not arise.

Leprosy in India

3000. SHRI BABURAO PATEL :
SHRI JAGESHWAR YADAV :

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

(a) the number of leprosy patients in India, State-wise and age-group-wise;

(b) the social strata to which these patients belong with percentage of each group;

(c) the causes that lead to the disease and particulars of curability of the disease today;

(d) the total funds spent on leprosy relief annually by the Central Government during the last five years; and

(e) the practical steps to be taken to fight and prevent this fell disease?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B.S. MURTHY) : (a) The total number of leprosy patients in India is estimated to be 2.5 million. The State-wise and age-group-wise number of cases is as under:—

Name of the State	Estimated number of cases (in million)
1. Tamil Nadu	0.64
2. Andhra Pradesh	0.52
3. Bihar	0.28
4. Maharashtra	0.22
5. Mysore	0.14
6. Orissa	0.19
7. Uttar Pradesh	0.14
8. West Bengal	0.24
9. Remaining States	0.13
Total	2.50
Age-group-wise	
0-14 years	3.75 Lakhs (Approx.)
14-and above	21.25 Lakhs (do)
Total	25.0 lakhs

(b) Leprosy is usually prevalent in the lower social strata, but it does occur sparingly in the higher social strata also. The percentage of each group in the upper and lower social strata is not available.

(c) 'Mycobactereum Leprea' popularly known as Leprosy Bacillus is responsible for this disease. The disease is now amenable to complete cure both by medical and surgical methods. D.D.S. is the sheet anchor of treatment of leprosy. Besides, D.D.S., there are other drugs like D.P.T., D.D.S.O. and B 663 used in leprosy, but amongst them, D.D.S. is the most efficacious.

(d) The Central assistance given to the States for their Leprosy Control Programme during the last five years is as under :

Year	Assistance given (in lakhs)
1965-66	62.264
1966-67	20.926
1967-68	27.365
1968-69	23.813
1969-70	38.580 (so far)
Total	172.948 lakhs

(e) The Government of India has launched the National Leprosy Control Programme from 1955. The domiciliary-ambulatory pattern of treatment is being given. The population is surveyed, people are examined, cases are detected and put under treatment and the healthy contacts are regularly followed up periodically.

With regard to the prophylaxis (prevention), the Government of India has taken up the D.D.S. Prophylaxis Programme in some selected areas initially.

Bond Money from Doctors Proceeding for Specialised Training Abroad

3001. SHRI BABURAO PATEL :
SHRI SEZHIYAN :
SHRI SAMINATHAN :
SHRI ANBAZHAGAN :

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

(a) the reasons for increasing the quantum of 'Bond money' from Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 50,000 from doctors proceeding for training to foreign countries on Fellowships and Research Grants;

(b) the number of doctors who have settled down in foreign countries to improve their financial prospects during the last two years;

(c) the practical steps taken to create better conditions of work in India; and

(d) the main recommendations of the hospital study group and when they will be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B.S. MURTHY) : (a) The quantum of Bond money is calculated on the basis of all monies paid to the Government servant proceeding on Fellowship, etc., or expended on his account, e.g., pay and allowances, leave salary, cost of fees, travelling and other expenses, cost of international travel and cost of training abroad met by the foreign Government/Agency concerned. The bond money therefore varies in each case and there is no fixed amount prescribed. As such, the question of increase in the 'Bond money' from Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 50,000 as suggested in this part of the question does not arise.

(b) Information regarding the number of doctors who have settled down in foreign countries during the last two years is not available. However, according to the information that is available, 256 Indian Doctors settled down in foreign countries from 1967 to 1968.

(c) The emoluments of the medical officers under Government have been substantially improved. Those working in rural areas have been given special incentives.

(d) The main recommendations of the Hospital Study Group were laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in reply to Unstated Question No. 5019 answered on the 25.3.1968. In so far as implementation of these recommendations is concerned, copies of the Report of the Hospital Study Group were forwarded to all the State Governments for such action as they deemed fit. No par-

ticular action was envisaged on the part of the Central Government in regard to their implementation.

Production Capacity of Polyester Filament Yarn

3002. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to State :

(a) the current production capacity of polyester filament yarn in the country;

(b) if current production is based on indigenous technology what encouragement is being given by Government to such indigenous technology ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the market has received well polyester filament yarn produced with indigenous technology and has pressed Government for increased indigenous supplies immediately ; if so, the action thereon; and

(d) whether any applications are pending with Government for expansion of current polyester filament yarn production capacities; if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) 700 tonnes per annum.

(b) to (d). Two existing units manufacturing nylon filament yarn were permitted to produce one tonne per day each of Polyester Filament Yarn by way of diversification on the basis of their claim that production would be established from indigenous know-how developed by them. A detailed study of the technological suitability of the polyester yarn produced by domestic manufacturers was carried out last year and certain variations were noted with reference to imported yarn of standard quality.

There have recently been some reports from fabric producers about yarn produced by domestic manufacturers and there were also requests from the fabric manufacturers for increased indigenous supplies. Applications from the two units already

permitted to manufacture polyester filament yarn for further expansion are under consideration of Government as also other proposals for increasing the capacity for manufacture of polyester filament yarns at reasonable prices to meet the demand foreseen in the next four years.

Marginal Expansion of Nylon Yarn Units to minimise Imports

3003. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are contemplating to allow marginal expansion to existing nylon yarn units at low foreign exchange cost, with a view to curtail nylon yarn imports on which valuable foreign exchange is being spent, and also with a view to meet the country's demand in the shortest possible time ;

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay in approving the marginal expansion for various units ;

(c) whether the average gestation period for a new nylon yarn unit is 5-6 years whereas marginal expansion of the order of 600-700 tons per annum can be effected by existing units in short period of 12 months and at negligible foreign exchange cost of Rs. 50 lakhs ;

(d) the foreign exchange saving per annum if additional capacity is achieved through marginal expansion ; and

(e) whether Government propose licensing any further new units in the Fourth Five Year Plan ?

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

(b) After a study of the production costs and the economics associated with the unit size, Government have come to the conclusion that for nylon yarn, a unit of 6 tonnes per day capacity in the first phase and 12 tonnes per day capacity in the ultimate phase would be an economic size. Two existing units have been permitted to expand upto the phase of 6 tonnes a day, and are already in full production. Two more units have been issued letters of intent for expansion upto this level. In the case of the third unit which is in production at 700 tonnes per annum, the question of expansion to the capacity of 2,300 tonnes per annum is under consideration. Other five units licensed or given letters of intent have not yet implemented the original schemes.

(c) Yes, Marginal expansions can certainly be achieved in a much shorter period and at very much lower foreign exchange cost compared to new units.

(d) and (e). This would depend upon the size of the new units and the extent of additional capacity achieved through marginal expansion. The question whether in these circumstances new units should be licensed in the Fourth Plan is under consideration.

Disposal of Smuggled Goods

3004 SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the value of various varieties of smuggled goods seized during the year 1969 ;

(b) the manner in which these articles were disposed of ; and

(c) the benefit accrued to Government thereby ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) The value of various varieties of smuggled goods seized during

1969 is as under :

(in lakhs)

Gold valued at international rate	Silver value	Watches value	Synthetic Fabrics & yarn	Other articles	Total
530	94	415	644	818	2501

(b) the manner in which the confiscated articles were disposed of is as under :

(i) Gold, gold jewellery, silver and silver jewellery were deposited in the Mint.

(ii) Cut-diamonds and precious stones were exported through Handloom and Handicrafts Export Corporation.

(iii) Cloves, cassia and cinnamon, nutmegs etc. were sold through the State Trading Corporation.

(iv) Rough diamonds and precious stones were sold by the Customs Department by Public auction to licence holders.

(v) Other consumer goods were sold to the National Consumer Co-operative Federation Ltd., Military Canteen Stores and Central Government Employees Consumer Co-operative Societies run by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

(vi) Other trade goods were sold by Director General Supplies and Disposal by auction.

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

Library and Museum Advisers

3005. SHRI DR. P. MANDAL:
SHRI S. C. SAMANTA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether her Ministry has approved the appointments and reappointments of the Library and Museum Advisers in the Education Ministry; and

(b) whether the Ministry found justification for these two positions considering actual expenditure on them in the earlier period and the number of cases actually referred to them ?

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

(b) Question does not arise.

Sureties for Loan for Taxi or Scooter from Nationalised Banks

3006. SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that as and when loan is asked for taxi or scooter, the management of nationalised banks insist on sureties of property holders and income-tax clearance certificates; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to eliminate these hurdles ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). The nationalised banks which provide credit facilities to taxi/scooter/auto rickshaw drivers generally insist on one or two sureties or guarantors or a co-signatory in respect of the advances, in addition to a charge on the vehicles. Although the surety-guarantor/co-signatory should be acceptable to the banks, it is not a condition that they should be property holders. The question of income-tax clearance certificate will not arise in the case of small borrowers who are not income-tax assessees. However, in order to ensure that a small man having a worthwhile scheme is not debarred from getting a loan because of the absence of adequate security or his inability to provide a personal guarantee,

the Coordination Committee of the public sector banks has been requested to review the existing position to see how far suitable alternative procedures can be evolved.

Allocation For Housing Scheme In Gujarat

3007. SHRI S.M.SOLANKI : Will the MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount allocated to Gujarat State in the years 1968, 1969 and 1970 for constructing houses under the Central Government Housing Schemes;

(b) the demand made by the State Government for these purposes; and

(c) the total amount already disbursed upto now ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) to (c). Central assistance in the form of loans and grants was drawn by the State Government during 1967-68 and 1968-69 on the basis of expenditure reported by them subject to the allocation made and the Plan outlay approved for the respective years. The particulars for the two years are as follows:

	1967-68	1968-69
	(Rupees in lakhs)	
Outlay proposed by Gujarat Government	228.00	137.00
Central assistance allocated	67.70	100.62
Central assistance drawn	47.78	85.16

For the Fourth Five Year Plan beginning from 1969-70, Central assistance for all State sector schemes (including housing schemes) is being allocated and released to the State Governments in the form of block loans and block grants. The State Governments have complete freedom to determine the amounts to be utilised under different State sector programmes according to their priorities and requirements. The total block Central assistance allocated to the Government of Gujarat during 1969-70 for various State sector schemes is Rs. 2820.00 lakhs. The amount utilised under housing schemes out of this block assistance has not yet been reported by the State Government.

Assessment of Income Tax

3008. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an original copy of the Challan under which an Income-tax Assessee pays his Income-tax is required to be sent to the concerned Income Tax Office by the Reserve Bank or Treasury Office as the case may be, within a certain time-limit, but it never reaches its destination in many cases;

(b) if so, whether there receipts are to be attached to the relevant files of the assessees within a stipulated period;

(c) if so, despite this fact whether the Recovery Cell of Income-tax Office, New Delhi, has issued each a large number of Anticipatory letters for production of these receipts or their attested copies; and

(d) if so, what action is being taken by Government to rectify this defect and remove the hardships to assessees ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C.

SETHI) : (a) The original copies of the challans are to be sent back by the Reserve Bank/State Bank/Treasury, as the case may be, to the Income-tax Department as early as possible. It is not correct to say that the challans never reach their destination.

(b) The challans received from Reserve Bank/State Bank/Treasury are placed on the relevant files. There is no prescribed time limit for placing challans on files but this is expected to be done immediately on receipt of challans.

(c) Anticipatory letters have been issued by the Income-tax Department New Delhi in those cases where challans are not available on the files with a view to verify the correctness of the record and to avoid unnecessary hardship to the assessee that may be caused by the issue of wrong Recovery certificates to the Tax Recovery Officers. It is only in cases where the assessee, in reply to the anticipatory letters, intimate that payment has already been made, they are asked to produce the counterfoils of the challans for verification of the payment made. On receipt of the counterfoil of the challan, the Income-tax Officer, countersigns the true copy in token of his verification and places the same on record.

(d) To ensure proper and prompt placing of the challans on the individual files of the assessee, the system of filing of challans has been tightened up and the Supervisory Staff have been directed to test—check the proper filing of the challans.

Recruitment of Assistant Engineers and Assistant Executive Engineers through U.P.S.C.

3009. SHRI S.D. SOMASUNDARAM : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HCUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the C.P.W.D. has decided to stop recruiting Assistant Engineers and Assistant Executive Engineers through U.P.S.C. with a view to redress the grievances and to keep up the general morale of the Departmental Engineers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B.S. MUTHY) : No Sir, It has not been decided to stop recruitment of Assistant Executive Engineers through the U. P. S.C. As regards Assit. Engineers a proposal to stop direct recruitment to this grade is under consideration of the Government.

Speарат Cadre of Assistant Executive Engineers in C.P.W.D.

3010. SHRI S.D. SOMASUNDARAM : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 4765 on the 22nd December, 1969 and state as to how it was Justifiable to create a cadre of Assistant Executive Engineers with a different scale of pay, promotional prospect etc. for performing duties required of Sub-Divisional Officers, viz., Assistant Engineers when it is not justifiable to create for graduates a cadre of Junior Engineers as has been done in the Southern State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : It is not correct to state that a cadre of Assistant Executive Engineers was created for performing duties required of Assistant Engineers. The main purpose of having the post of Assistant Executive Engineer in the Junior Class I cadre was to attract the best engineering talent in the country for ultimately manning the higher posts in the Department. The Sub—divisions were intended to be a training ground to the Assistant Executive Engineers before their absorption as Executive Engineers.

West German Delegation's visit to India

3011. SHRI BADRUDDUJA :

SHRI K. HALDER :

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the West German

Delegation which visited India in January, 1970 was headed by Mr. Hermann Josef Abs who was Financial Adviser to Hitler; and

(b) the particulars of other members of the delegation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : (a) The West German Delegation was headed by Dr. Hermann J. Abs, Chairman, Supervisory Board, Deutsche Bank. So far as the Government of India are aware, Dr. Abs was never Financial Adviser to Hitler.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2869/70]

Blacklisting of Shri K.A. Laxman Prabhu of Calcutta

3012. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : SHRI K.M. MADHUKAR :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Shri K.A. Laxman Prabhu of Calcutta who had furnishing to information Government regarding cases of tax evasion had been blacklisted by the Central board of Direct Taxes;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Shri Parbhu has submitted a memorandum to the President and the Prime Minister protesting against the Board's action against him; and

(d) if so, the action being taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). No black-list as such is maintained in respect of informants. But undesirable informants are ignored and no action is taken on the information furnished by them unless considered necessary. The investigating agencies of the Income-tax Department act on the information furnished by the informants of such information is precise

and useful, and further if the informant is considered reliable having regard to his antecedents. If it is found that the antecedents, behaviour and the information furnished in earlier cases does not justify any reliance, instructions are issued that such informants may be ignored. In view of the assurance of secrecy, it is not possible to furnish details in respect of individual informants but action is taken on the lines indicated above.

(c) and (d). Reward rules provide that no representation lies against a decision under the said rules. However, complaints from informants are examined and, if necessary, redressed. If an informant persists in repeating the complaints found frivolous, such further complaints are ignored.

Fall in price of fertilisers

3013. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : SHRI J.K. CHOUDHURY : SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI : SHRI ATAM DAS :

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

(a) whether, while inaugurating the 19th annual general meeting of the Indian chemical Manufacturers' Association in Bombay on the 10th January, 1970, he pleaded for united efforts by the public and private sectors to bring down the prices of fertilisers to a "reasonable level within a specified period";

(b) if so, the average selling prices per tonne of fertilisers of each variety produced by the Public and Private sector plants separately, year-wise from 1966-67 to 1969-70, i.e. average selling prices of different varieties of imported fertilisers per tonne, year-wise from 1966-67 to 1969-70;

(c) what will be the "reasonable level" and what date is envisaged by "within a specified period"; and

(d) the positive steps which have been or are being taken by Government to bring down the prices of fertilisers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND

CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D.R. CHAVAN) :

(a) Yes. This was however at the inauguration of the 29th annual general meeting of the Indian Chemical Manufacturers Association and not at the 19th annual general meeting. Further, the speech referred to prices of chemicals in general and not to fertilisers, in particular.

(b) Information in regard to the selling prices of different varieties of fertilisers is available in Chapter 7 of the publication, "Fertiliser Statistics" 1968-69. Information in respect of prices in 1967-70 is not readily available.

(c) It is not possible to indicate any specific figures, although the intention is that the internal prices should as far as possible be comparable to the landed prices of imported varieties. By a specified period, we generally mean 5-10 years, the duration varying with each chemical.

(d) Government are constantly endeavouring to bring down the prices of fertilisers produced within the country. The steps taken to bring down fertiliser prices are:- cost reduction/improvement of performance by putting up plants of higher-capacity, control over consumption standards of raw materials, substitution by cheaper alternative materials, obtaining optimum capacity utilisation and utilisation of new and improved technology. It is hoped that as a result of these measures as also setting up of new plants it would be possible to effect considerable reduction in the consumer prices of fertilisers in the next few years.

Scheme of Splitting the Office of Audit and Account Posts and Telegraph at Nagpur

3014. SHRI DEORAO PATIL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are in receipt of the Memorandum submitted by the Members of Parliament, requesting the Government to withdraw the scheme of splitting the Office of Director of Audit and Accounts, Posts and Telegraph at Nagpur; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government to save the employees from the inevitable

hardships and to save all the importance of Nagpur city ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : (a) No, Sir. Some communications from individual Members of Parliament were, however, received on the point.

(b) There is no likelihood of any significant number of officials being affected adversely. However, with a view to avoiding hardship to the staff the Comptroller and Auditor General has decided that nobody would be transferred to the new unit against his wishes. There will be neither retrenchment of staff nor reversion of existing officiating promotees in the Nagpur office. The Comptroller And Auditor General has indicated that even after decentralisation a sizeable part of this office will continue to function at Nagpur for dealing with P and T transactions of the Maharashtra Circle.

D. D. A. Lottery Scheme

3015. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the approximate profit earned by the Delhi Development Authority in the first and second Draw of the Lottery ;

(b) the detailed plan chalked out by the D. D. A. to provide certain amenities to the public out of the Profit earned by this process; and

(c) whether any complaints have been received by Government against the lottery to be continued and, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) Rs. 12.50 lakhs and Rs. 8.50 lakhs respectively.

(b) The profits earned by the Delhi Development Authority are proposed to be utilised for the following schemes:-

(1) Construction of cheap tenements

for the low income service personnel.

- (2) Improvement in the J. J. Colonies.
- (3) Resettlement schemes for the benefit of the villagers whose lands have been acquired and whose villages have come within the urbanisable limits of Master Plan for Delhi.
- (4) Setting up of Community and Social Welfare Centres.

(c) No.

Grant of Distribution/Sales Agencies to Unemployed Engineers and Diploma Holders

3016. SHRI DEVEN SEN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to give distribution/sale agencies for products form under-takings under his Ministry excluding that of the Indian Oil Corporation to unemployed engineering graduates and diploma-holders; and

(b) if so, the details of such decision and the progress made so far in implementation thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). As far as the Departments of Petroleum and Chemicals are concerned, the Fertilizer Corporation of India has drawn up a scheme for the training of unemployed graduates, particularly graduates in science subjects and agricultural science, in all aspects of marketing agricultural inputs. On successful completion of the training of selected candidates, they will be offered dealership of the Corporation's products in rural areas. To begin with, 300 candidates are proposed to be trained this year. The Corporation is scrutinising the appli-

cations received and the training of the selected candidates is expected to begin between May and June, 1970.

Information in respect of the Department of Mines and Metals is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

निर्माण आवास तथा नगरीय विकास विभाग के वातानुकूल तथा विद्युत विभाजन के मालियों तथा खलासियों को बर्दी देना

3017. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन तथा निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास विभाग के वातानुकूल तथा विद्युत विभाजन के मालियों तथा खलासियों को बर्दियां नहीं दी जाती हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

स्वास्थ्य परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० स० म०र्टिं) : (क.) केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग के गांडनरों (जो माली कहलाते हैं) को बर्दी (यूनिफार्म) नहीं दी जाती। तथापि, ऐसे खलासियों जिनका पद नाम पहले क्लीनर्स और पम्प एंटेंडेट था, को बर्दी दी जाती है।

(ख.) केवल उन कार्यप्रभावित कर्मचारियों को बर्दियां दी जाती हैं जिनकी द्यूटी ऐसी है जिसमें कपड़ों की हानि होती है या असामान्य तौर से कपड़े कटते हैं, या उन कर्मचारियों को जिन्हें चलती हुई मशीनों के पास कार्य करना होता है या उनको जो सरकारी उच्च अधिकारियों के सम्मेलन में आते हैं। उपर्युक्त माम (क) में उल्लेखित केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग के मालियों और खलासियों के अन्य जो इनमें से किसी भी शर्त को पूरा नहीं करने, वे बर्दियों की सप्लाई के पात्र नहीं हैं।

Value of orders placed with small units by DGS&D

3018 SHRI BADRUDDUJA :
SHRI K. HALDER:
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :

Will the Minister of SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) The value of orders placed by the D. G. S. & D. with small units in each State, during 1968-69 separately; and

(b) the plan drawn up by D.G. S. & D for the coming five years to boost the small sector in each State?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) A statement indicating the value of orders placed by the D. G. S. & D. on small units in 1968-69, clasified by State wise location of suppliers, is on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2870/70]

(b) The Directorate-General of Supplies & Disposals is not specifically charged with the function of boosting the small scale sector. That responsibility rests more on the State Governments in consultation with the Department of Industrial Development where necessary. However, as a part of its purchase policy, the DGS&D encourages the small sector primarily by reserving more and more items for exclusive purchase from it and by giving it a price preference, where considered necessary. The DGS&D is essentially a purchase organisation, whose activities are determined mainly by the orders it receives from various indentors for the purchase of stores. As such, it is not in a position to draw up specific Five Year plans of purchase from the various sectors of the economy.

Advertisement space For public sector undertakings and nationalised banks in souvenir published by A.I. C.C.

3019. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of FINANCE pleased to state:

(a) the names of public sector under-

takings which had taken advertisement space in the Souvenir published during the Delhi session of some members of All India Congress Committee held on 22nd and 23rd November, 1969;

(b) the names of the nationalised Banks which too had taken advertisement space in the above Souvenir;

(c) the schedule of charges for the advertisements;

(d) the expenditure on such advertisements incurred by each of the above separately; and

(e) the reasons which led these units to buy advertisement space in this souvenir?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (e). Public Enterprises and Nationalised Banks take advertisement space in various media like periodicals, Souvenirs, etc. for different purposes, including promotion of the public image, etc. The Managements of these organisations no doubt, take into account the usefulness of the various advertising media available to them while selecting the particular media for advertisement. Government do not propose to interfere in such matters which fall within the sphere of day to day administration of these organisations. Collection of the details will also not be commensurate with the expected results.

भारत ये उर्वरक संयंत्रों में प्रयोग के लिये कच्चे माल के रूप में एमोनिया की उपलब्धता

3020. श्री राम स्वरूप विद्वार्थी: क्या पट्टोलियम तथा रसायन और ज्ञान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या ईरान से एमोनिया आयात करके भारत में उर्वरक संयंत्र स्थापित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस बात को सुनिश्चित करने के लिये कोई कायदावाही करने का है कि तीन से चार वर्षों के अन्दर

अन्दर कच्चा माल भारत में ही उपलब्ध हो सके;

(ग) क्या अमोनिया से तैयार होने वाला उर्वरक नेफ्ट्या तथा भारत में उपलब्ध अन्य कच्चे माल से तैयार होने वाले उर्वरक से सस्ता है; और

(घ) यदि ईरान पांच अवधि दस वर्ष बाद कुछ कारणों हेतु अमोनिया सप्लाई करना बन्द कर दे तो क्या उक्त संयंत्र की भविनीों में कुछ परिवर्तन करके नेफ्ट्या से उर्वरक तैयार किया जा सकेगा अवधि क्या उस संयंत्र में तैयार होने वाले उर्वरक की विकी से पांच दस वर्ष में संयंत्र की लागत को बमूल किया जा सकेगा?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दा० रा० चक्रवाहन) : (क) ईरान से आयातित अमोनिया के आधार पर भारतीय उर्वरक निगम के द्वाम्बे एकक के विस्तार का सरकार विचार कर रही है।

(ख) 1972-73 से 7 वर्षों की अवधि के लिए द्वाम्बे-विस्तार एकक ईरान से आयातित अमोनिया का इस्तेमाल करेगा।

(ग) क्योंकि नाइट्रोजनी उर्वरक के उत्पादन में अमोनिया पहला कदम है, आयातित अमोनिया पर स्थापित सन्यन्त्र के मुकाबले में नेफ्ट्या या दूसरे कच्चे माल पर अधिकृत सन्यन्त्र पर अधिक पूँजी लागत आयेगी। उर्वरक की उत्पादक लागत, प्रत्येक अवस्था में, मुख्य कच्चे मालों की सापेक्षित कीमतों और अन्तिम उत्पादों की किस्म पर निर्भर होगी।

(घ) अगर आयातित अमोनिया उपलब्ध नहीं है तो (उर्वरक के उत्पादन के लिए) नेफ्ट्या या अन्य कच्चे माल से अमोनिया के उत्पादन के लिए एक नया सन्यन्त्र लगाया जायेगा।

Setting up Consortia to undertake construction projects in India and Abroad

3021. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to set up two consortia to undertake the work of construction of projects both in India and abroad with a view to tackle the problem of under-utilisation capacity in major public sector plants.

(b) if so, the actual functions of these consortia;

(c) the time by which these consortia will be set up; and

(d) the circumstances which led Government to take a decision for setting up these consortia?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (c). Yes Sir. The Government have already set up the Indian Consortium for Power Projects Private Limited, which was registered on 25th June, 1969. Another Consortium known as the Indian Consortium for Industrial Projects is expected to be registered shortly.

(b) and (d). The decision to set up the two Consortia was taken to maximise the utilisation of capacity of public enterprises working in the field of power plant manufacture and in the field of machine building respectively by taking turn-key jobs for supply of equipment for steel plants, power-houses etc.

Deputationists in Central Government Undertakings in Orissa

3022. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government Undertakings in Orissa have served notices to the Officers serving under them on Deputation from the State Government to give their option either to stay permanently in these undertakings or to go back to the State Government :

(b) whether it is also a fact that the State Government have shown concern in regard to this move of Government ;

(c) if so, the number and category of officers affected; and

(d) the reasons therefor and the reaction of Government to the concern expressed by State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) There are 3 main Central Government Undertakings in Orissa, namely, Rourkela Steel Plant of Hindustan Steel, Koraput Unit of Hindustan Aeronautics and some coal mines in National Coal Development Corporation. According to information received from Hindustan Aeronautics and National Coal Development Corpn., none of these enterprises has asked any officer of the Orissa Government on deputation to them to exercise his option either to be absorbed in the company or revert to the State Government.

(b) to (d). Do not arise in view of reply to part (a) of the Question.

Information relating to the above Question regarding Hindustan Steel is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House, as soon as possible.

Licence to Jaipuria of Kanpur for Setting up of Fibre Plant in Rai Barelli and Textile Mill at Mau in Azamgarh

3023. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have given two licences to Shri Sitaram Jaipuria for a fibre plant in Rai Barelli and a textile mill at Mau in Azamgarh in Uttar Pradesh ;

(b) whether this was done because the Jaipuria have been the supporters of the Government Party; and

(c) if not, what are the criteria for favouring the Jaipurias of Kanpur?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) A licence was granted on 6th December, 1968 for setting up a new industrial undertaking with 20,368 spindles for the manufacture of cotton yarn. Only a letter of intent was granted on 24th July, 1969 to M/s. Swadeshi Cotton Mills Co. Ltd., Kanpur for the manufacture of Polyester Staple Fibre at Ghaziabad with a capacity of 6,100 tonnes per annum.

(b) and (c). No. The industrial licence for Textile Mill was granted as it was a case only of shifting of some capacity of the Kanpur Unit to Azamgarh District and no creation of additional capacity was involved.

The letter of intent for the manufacture of polyester fibre was granted in the light of the need to licence further capacity for this fibre and on the basis of the following criteria :

- (i) Market analysis and demand figures for different regions: This indicated need for a unit in the northern region .
- (ii) Consumption of polyester fibre and spindles for spinning yarn : This was highest in U.P. in the northern region on the basis of past actuals.
- (iii) It is Government's policy not to consider applications from business houses and groups who already had a licence/letter of intent for the manufacture of any one type of non-cellulosic synthetic fibre.
- (iv) Among the applicants from U. P. M/s. Swadeshi Cotton Mills was the earliest and they were assessed to be in a better position to raise adequate resources.

Demand for Revision of Allocation for Oil Exploration in Fourth Plan

3024. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: SHRI SAMINATHAN : SHRI N. R. LASKAR : SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: SHRI DHANDAPANI :

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

(a) whether his Ministry had asked for an upward revision of the allocation for oil exploration from Rs. 341.60 crores to Rs. 375.02 crores during the Fourth Plan and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) Originally, the gross outlay proposed for the Oil and Natural Gas Commission was Rs. 341.60 crores. It was later on revised to Rs. 375.02 crores, but eventually the final figure of the gross outlay proposed was of Rs. 355.90 crores.

(b) These proposals are currently under consideration in the context of the finalisation of the Fourth Five Year Plan.

Meeting of Representatives of Public Undertakings

3025. SHRI SAMINATHAN :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA
NAIDU :
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :
SHRI MAYAVAN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a meeting of representatives of Public Undertakings concerned with heavy engineering, heavy electrical machine tools, instruments, cables and teleprinters was held in the month of January 1970;

(b) if so, the subjects discussed; and

(c) the decisions arrived at?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). A meeting was held on 8th January, 1970 under the Chairmanship of the Minister of Foreign Trade to discuss matters relating to the adoption of a crash export programme by the Public Enterprises where representatives of 12 enterprises were present.

(c) Measures were proposed to boost the exports of Public Enterprises by drawing up export marketing plans, preparation of common material, such as literature etc. for overseas publicity, suitable display with films/slides at Osaka—1970, streamlining the arrangements for foreign exchange allocation for export purposes, cash assistance in selected cases, utilisation of Consultants wherever necessary, etc.

हीरों का आयात/निर्यात

3026. श्री हुकम चन्द्र कल्याणः
श्री बंश नारायण तिहः
श्री रामचन्द्र बीरप्पा:

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राष्ट्रीय खनिज विकास निगम का विचार पूर्व जमीनी से 5 लाख रुपयों के मूल्य के हीरों का आयात करने का है;

(ल) यदि हां, तो राष्ट्रीय खनिज विकास निगम द्वारा गत दो वर्षों में विदेशों से कितने हीरों का आयात किया गया; और

(ग) उक्त अवधि में विदेशों को कितने हीरों का निर्यात किया गया और प्रत्येक देश को कितने मूल्य के हीरों का निर्यात किया गया ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और ज्वाल तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) :

(क) राष्ट्रीय खनिज विकास निगम ने जमीन जनतंत्र संघ से 4,63,657/- लाख रुपये के मूल्य के बिना कटे हीरे आयात करने के लिये एक समझौता किया है।

(ख) (ख) राष्ट्रीय खनिज विकास निगम ने अभी तक किसी अन्य स्रोत से हीरों का आयात नहीं किया।

(ग) 1967-68 तथा 1968-69 वर्षों के दौरान भारत से हीरों का गन्तव्य स्थानानुसार निर्यात समा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दिया गया है। [प्रन्थालय में रख दिया गया। वेलिये संस्था LT-2871/70] निर्यात किये गये हीरों की संख्या भी सूचना नहीं है।

साउथ ब्लाक, नई दिल्ली में सेना मुख्यालय में आग लगाने की घटना

3027. श्री हुकम चन्द्र कल्याणः क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और नियन्त्रण, भारत

तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सब है कि जनवरी, 1970 में साउथ ब्लाक, नई दिल्ली में सेना मुख्यालय के एक कमरे में आग लग गई थी;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने आग लगने के कारणों का पता लगाया है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण थे और इस कारण कितनी हानि हुई?

स्वाध्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री डॉ सूर्योदय) : (क) जी हाँ। साउथ ब्लाक के कोटं-याडे 1970 के बेसमेंट के एक कमरे में 17 जनवरी, को आग लग गई थी। यह केंद्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग द्वारा स्टोर के रूप में प्रयुक्त होता था।

(ख) जी हाँ।

(ग) आग का सही कारण मालूम नहीं हो सका। संभव है कि यह किसी की सुलगती हुई सिगरेट/बीड़ी अथवा माचिस की तीली से लगी हो। हानि की राशि केवल 129.00 रुपये है जो 12 टूटे हुए शटरों के जल जाने के कारण हुई है।

Petroleum Refinery in Gaziabad

3028. SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the " Location Selection Committee for Central Public Undertakings has recommended Ghaziabad as an ideal site for a petroleum refinery and if so, Government's reaction thereto.

(b) the reasons for which the project is being established in an already over-industrialised locality; and

(c) the reasons why Government do not locate the project in the eastern part of Uttar Pradesh in terms of the recommendations of the Patel and Wanchoo Committees?

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

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

Reduction in Production costs by Public Undertakings

3029. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have asked the executives of the Public Sector Undertakings to cut down their cost of production;

(b) if so, whether any of the public sector undertakings have in pursuance of the above advice taken positive steps to cut down the cost of production; and

(c) if so, the names of the undertakings and to what extent their cost of production is likely to be reduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Yes. Sir. Government have been constantly impressing upon the Public Enterprises the need for reducing costs of production and in this connection Government have specifically mentioned the following measures :—

- (1) Maintenance of cost records ;
- (2) Relation of cost records to financial accounts ;
- (3) Timely presentation of cost data to Boards of Directors;
- (4) Control over inventories ;
- (5) Introduction of standard costing;
- (6) Steps for increasing productivity; and
- (7) Cutting down non-essential costs to a minimum.

(b) and (c). According to information available, about 45 Public Enterprises have introduced a proper cost accounting and reviewing system with a view to reducing their operating costs. In many enterprises the costs have also been brought down; main examples being Neyveli Lignite Corp., National Mineral Development Corp.,

Hindustan Teleprinters, etc. As costs are influenced by various direct and indirect factors it would be difficult to quantify the actual reductions in costs achieved as a direct result of adoption of these measures.

Purchase of Ammonia from Iran

3030. SHRI D. N. PATODIA ;
SHRI RAMACHANDRA
VEERAPPA :
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :

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

- (a) whether Government have finalised an agreement with the Government of Iran for the purchase of 200,000 tonnes of Ammonia ;
- (b) if so, the particulars of the agreement reached; and
- (c) if no agreement could be arrived at, the stage where the matter rests ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The National Petrochemical Company of Iran and Fertilizer Corporation of India have reached agreement for the sale of about a million tonnes of anhydrous ammonia by the former to the latter in a period of seven years beginning from 1972-73.

- (c) Does not arise.

Decentralisation of audit and accounts in the P&T Departments

3031. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether there is any proposal for decentralisation of Audit and Accounts in the posts and Telegraphs Department, Circle—wise ;
- (b) whether on the policy of decentralisation, Government have decided to open office of the Director of Audit and Accounts in Orissa Circle after bifurcation of present centralised work at calcutta for eastern region; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to open office of the Director of Audits and Accounts, Posts and Telegraphs in Bihar Circle for speedy settlement of claims of staff and efficient auditing of Posts and Telegraphs Offices ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) The P & T Audit and Accounts Offices are being reorganised on a P&T circle-wise basis.

(b) The Audit and Accounts Office for Orissa P&T circle has already started functioning from 1st December, 1969 after bifurcation of the office of the Director of Audit & Accounts, P&T, Calcutta.

(c) The P&T Audit Accounts Offices are being decentralised and located in proximity to the administrative offices for the proper and efficient accounting and audit of P&T transactions. The matter regarding the setting of a Branch office for Bihar circle at Patna is under active consideration.

Mention of Governor-General in Fundamental rules and Supplementary rules

3032. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news item in the *Statesman* of the 8th December, 1969 under the caption, "Governor-General Still With Us Even After 22 Years of Freedom";

(b) whether it is a fact that the latest volume of the Fundamental Rules and Supplementary Rules, which is compiled by the Home Ministry and has been corrected upto 15th October, 1963, has innumerable references to the 'Governor General in Council' and 'Secretary of State in Council' ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that a note on page 261, Volume I, Section III of the Fundamental Rules says that "The Government of Madras is authorised to transfer to Service in Ceylon, any Government servant other than a member of all-India Service ";

(d) if the replies to parts (a) to (c) above be in the affirmative, the reasons for the existence of such anachronisms es-

pecially when an entire Department in the Home Ministry is engaged in compiling the Fundamental Rules; and

(e) the steps taken to rectify the situation and the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes Sir. The article however, appeared in the *Statesman* of the 7th December, 1969.

(b) to (d). The reference in the article was to the compilation of the Fundamental and Supplementary Rules brought out by the Accountant General, Posts and Telegraphs. There is no Department in the Ministry of Home Affairs dealing with this matter. It is true that the anachronisms mentioned do appear in the volume, but that is because it is essentially a reprint of an old (pre-Independence) edition which has been brought out pending revision of these Rules.

(e) It was felt that a complete overhaul of these rules was necessary, aimed not only at their modernisation but also their nationalisation and simplification. Considerable work has already been done in this direction. Meanwhile, Administrative Reforms Commission have also made certain recommendations in respect of financial rules. All these matters are now under the active consideration of Government.

चीन द्वारा अपने एजेंटों को भारत में विभिन्न प्रकार का सामान भेजा जाता

3033. श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा : क्या विसंगति यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि चीन मारत में अपने एजेंटों को धन की बजाय विभिन्न प्रकार का सामान भेज रहा है, ताकि इसका मारत के व्यापार तथा अर्थ-व्यवस्था पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़े; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो चीन के इस इरादे को निष्कर्ष बनाने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यबाही की है?

विसंगति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी): (क) सरकार के पास ऐसी कोई सूचना नहीं है।

(ख) यह सवाल नहीं उठता।

जामा मस्जिद क्षेत्र, विल्सो में टूटी-फूटी हालत में मकान

3034. श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जामा मस्जिद क्षेत्र, दिल्ली में कुछ मकान टूटी-फूटी हालत में हैं और उनको गिराने के आदेश जारी कर दिये गये हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे मकानों की संख्या कितनी है; और

(ग) उक्त मकानों को शीघ्र गिराने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री च.स.मूर्ति): (क) से (ग). जामा मस्जिद के निकट बांद नं. IX और XI के सर्वोक्तन से मालूम हुआ कि 43 घर टूटी-फूटी और खतरनाक हालत में थे। इनमें से 41 मकानों को गिरा दिया गया है तथा एक अन्य को गिराने के संबंध में कार्यवाही की जा रही है। एक मामले में रोकादेश प्राप्त हो चुका है।

Agreement between India and Italy for exempting their Air Services from payment of double Income-Tax

3035. श्रीमती इला पालचौधुरी : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an agreement between India and Italy has recently been signed exempting the air services of the two countries from having to pay double income-tax;

(b) if so, the details of the agreement together with the extent of benefit which will accrue to India annually as compared to the pre-agreement position; and

(c) with what other countries India has entered into similar agreements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Agreement, which was signed on 3. 2. 70, will come into force on the date of the exchange of instruments of ratification which has yet to take place.

(b) Under the Agreement each contracting State will exempt from its tax, retrospectively from 1969, the income arising in it to an enterprise of the other contracting State from the operation of aircraft in international traffic. 'Notes' exchanged between the two signatories, which form a part of the agreement, further provide that taxes paid by Air India in Italy and Alitalia in India in respect of income relating to any assessment year for which they are exempt under the provisions of the Agreement are to be refunded to each on application to be made within a period of six months from the date of coming into force of the Agreement. According to the figures available, tax paid/payable by Air India in Italy for the assessment years 1962-63 to 1966-67 which would be covered by the exemption clause, amount to Rs. 95,448/-.

(c) India has signed and ratified similar agreements with Switzerland and Lebanon for avoidance of double taxation limited to income arising from the operation of aircraft in international traffic. India has also concluded an Agreement with Romania, covering income of enterprises operating aircraft and ships in international traffic. India has concluded comprehensive agreements for avoidance of double taxation with various foreign countries covering *inter alia* income arising from the operation of aircraft in international traffic; these countries are Austria, Ceylon, Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany, Finland, France, Greece, Japan, Norway, Pakistan, Sweden and United Arab Republic.

Production capacity of Fertiliser Factories

3036. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHE-

MICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the total installed capacity of all the fertilizer factories in the country and the actual production thereof;

(b) whether the production is not upto the mark; if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken to bring the production upto the mark?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) The total installed capacity and actual production of fertilizers in the country during the year 1969 was as under:

	Installed capacity at the end of 1969	Production during 1969
1. Nitrogenous fertilizers N	11,44,000 tonnes	6,60,000 tonnes
2. Phosphatic fertilizers P ₂ O ₅	4,21,000 tonnes	2,20,000 tonnes

(b) Reasons for low production

Nitrogenous fertilizers

1. Attainable capacity is lower than the installed capacity, due to technical difficulties in respect of Sindri, Trombay, FACT and Rourkela Plants.

2. Kota and Namrup Plant are in the 1st/2nd year of production and as such are having teething troubles.

3. Deficiency of Coke Oven Gas in the Rourkela Plant, power cut by Bhakra Management Board in the Nangal plant and poor quality of Gypsum in the Sindri plant effected the production.

4. Various Mechanical/Electrical, instrumental and process troubles in vari-

ous plants have also contributed to the low production.

Phosphatic Fertilizers :

1. Lack of demand for single superphosphate.
2. Mechanical troubles in the complex plants.

(c) The following steps have been taken to bring some of the existing fertilizer plants to optimum level of production.

1. *Sindri* : A naphtha gasification unit is being set up to augment the availability of synthesis gas in the plant for making full use of facilities available for the production of ammonia and other finished products. The naphtha gasification scheme is expected to be completed shortly.

2. *Rourkela* : A naphtha gasification unit to augment the supply of hydrogen in the plant for making optimum use of the facilities already set up for production of ammonia and Calcium Ammonium Nitrate is under implementation. Trial runs are under way.

3. *Fact, Alwaye* : A Technical Team set up to go into the working of the plant has made a number of suggestions. These are under implementation.

4. *Neyveli* : A Technical Committee had gone into working of the factory and suggested a number of recommendations. These are under implementation.

5. *Trombay* : The working of the Trombay Plant was examined by more than one Committee and in areas where a certain amount of expertise from abroad was considered advantageous, an expert team from T. A. V. was invited under the auspices of U. S. A. I. D. The Committee/team made certain suggestion for improving the operating conditions in Trombay. As a result of these investigations, a number of measures were decided upon which are under implementation.

After all the above measures are fully implemented, it is expected that the plants will reach near full capacity.

Custom Smelters and Custom Mills under Public and Private Sectors

3037. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of 'custom mills' and 'custom smelters' working in the country and the number out of them in the private and public sectors, separately;

(b) whether any long range assessment has been made to meet the needs of the mining industry in this regard; and

(c) if so, the result thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) It is presumed that by the term 'custom smelter/mill,' the Honorable Member is referring to units treating concentrates/ores on conversion basis.

To the best of the knowledge of the Indian Bureau of Mines there is no 'custom mill' or 'custom smelter' working in the country. There is, however, one zinc smelter and one antimony refinery both in the private sector producing zinc and antimony metal for internal consumption out of imported concentrates/ore respectively.

(b) and (c). A start in the assessment of the requirements of custom mills in respect of iron ore has been made when the Planning Group on minerals (other than coal), set up in connection with the formulation of development plans for the Fourth plan, recommended the setting up of 4 Crushing and Screening plants. The recommendation of the Planning Group is being studied by a Study Group.

Transfer of Excise Inspectors by Collector, Central Excise, Kanpur

3038. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA : SHRI JAI SINGH :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that the Collector, Central Excise, Kanpur ordered a number of routine transfers of Inspectors in June-July 1969 because they were completing 5 years stay at a particular place;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Central Board of Indirect Taxes, holding these transfers against the Finance Ministry's standing orders on transfers called for the explanation of the Collector for the same;

(c) whether it is also a fact that in the year 1968 when the Collector, Central Excise, Allahabad had ordered such mass routine transfers, the Board directed their cancellation; and

(d) if so, why the Board subsequently up-held these transfers when the matter was raised by some Members of Parliament?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Some transfers of Inspectors were ordered by the Collector of Central Excise, Kanpur, in June-July, 1969, but none of the transfers were either routine or because the concerned Inspectors were completing 5 years' stay at a particular place.

(b) On receipt of some representations against the transfers, the Central Board of Excise & Custom asked the Collector to indicate the reasons for the same. No explanation of the Collector was called.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) When the matter referred to in (b) above was raised by some Members of Parliament, the Board examined in detail the report of the Collector, and upheld the said transfer orders as the reasons for which they were issued, fully justified them.

Transfer of Excise Inspectors working in the Central Excise Collectorate, Kanpur

3039. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA: SHRI JAI SINGH :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry of Finance had laid an embargo on all transfers except on administrative grounds in the departments working under its control for the year ending August, 1969;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Collector, Central Excise, Kanpur transferred 72 Inspectors in July, 1969;

(c) if so, how many of them were administrative transfers and how many were of routine nature; and

(d) the reasons of making routine transfers inspite of the embargo and the action taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) No, Sir. In their order dated 11th August, 1967, the Ministry of Finance directed that all routine transfers except on the grounds mentioned below should be stopped for a period of one year :

- (i) Transfers necessary in the interests of the Defence or Security of the country;
- (ii) transfers on medical grounds;
- (iii) transfers necessitated by completion of tenure periods in particular posts or stations;
- (iv) transfers necessitated on administrative grounds such as promotion, adjustment surpluses etc.; and
- (v) other transfers considered in-escapable in public interest.

These orders were subsequently extended *vide* Finance Ministry's orders dated 6th August, 1968, till 10th August, 1969.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Collector of Central Excise, Kanpur, transferred 72 Inspectors *vide* his order dated 30th June, 1969.

(c) Out of these 72 transfers, 37 were effected on administrative grounds or in public interest. 34 were consequential transfers and one was cancelled.;

(d) Does not arise.

**Regularisation of Muster Roll Employees
in Geological Survey of India**

3041. SHRI B. K. MODAK :
SHRI P. GOPALAN :
SHRI K. RAMANI :
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :

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

(a) the total number of muster roll employees working in the Geological Survey of India;

(b) the total number of muster roll employees who have not yet been regularised and the reasons for not regularising them; and

(c) whether Government will consider to regularise all the muster roll employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) The total number of muster roll employees working in the Geological Survey of India is approximately 4500. This number varies from time to time in view of the recruitment of contingent hands from local inhabitants for drilling, mining and prospecting work, who are discharged consequent upon closure/ shifting of operations.

(b) Prior to 1965 about 900 Muster Roll employees were absorbed in various cadres (Class III and IV Posts) of Geological Survey of India. The remaining contingent hands, numbering approximately 4500, could not be considered for regularisation due to imposition of ban by the Government on recruitment in 1966 and due to non availability of posts.

(c) Whenever posts are available, the eligible Muster Roll employees who satisfy the requirements of Recruitment Rules are being considered for absorption on regular basis in accordance with their seniority in employment.

E. N. T. Specialist in the General Hospital, Manipur

3042. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS,

AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have created the post of E. N. T. Specialist in the General Hospital, Manipur;

(b) if so, when the specialist is being appointed to the post; and

(c) whether Government are appointing an obstetrician in the Women Government Hospital, Manipur?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) and (b). Sanction for the Post of E. N. T. Specialist in the Specialist Grade of Central Health Service in the Medical Department of the Government of Manipur was accorded by the Central Government in September, 1969. Dr. B. Krishna has been allowed to join the post by operating the post in General Duty Officer Grade I till it is filled by an officer of the Specialist Grade of the Central Health Service.

(c) A requisition has been sent to the Union Public Service Commission for recommending a suitable officer for appointment. Meanwhile Dr. Jatishwar Singh has been offered the post on *ad-hoc* basis.

Laboratory Technicians of Medical Department, Government of Manipur

3043. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1125 on the 28th July, 1969 regarding Laboratory Technicians of Medical Department, Government of Mani. pur and to state :

(a) whether the Government of Manipur have proposed revision of the scale of pay of the Laboratory Technicians;

(b) if so, whether Government have approved the said proposal; and

(c) if the reply to parts (a) and (b) be in the affirmative, the scale of pay of the Laboratory Technicians of the Medical Department, Government of Manipur?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B.S. MURTHY) : (a) to (c). The Government of Manipur has approached the Central Government for revising the pay scales of Laboratory Technicians from Rs.60-2-80-EB-24-100- to Rs. 140-6-170-EB-7-205-EB-7-275. The matter is still under examination.

C.P.W.D. Sectional Officers posted at Tulihal Airport

3044. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2122 on the 4th August, 1969 regarding CPWD Sectional Officers posted at Tulihal Airport and state:

(a) whether the question of granting compensatory allowance to the C.P.W.D. Staff including Sectional Workers in Manipur under the Manipur Central Division has been finally decided; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Branch Units functioning under LIC, Delhi

3045. SHRI TULSHIDAS JADHV : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of branch units functioning in Delhi and New Delhi L.I.C. where A.B.M. (Development) has not been provided; and

(b) the reasons therefor and the criteria adopted by LIC sanctioning and posting A.B.M. (D) in various branches?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE, (SHRI R.K. KHADILKAR) : (a) Three, *viz.* (i) Nizamuddin (ii) Shahdara and (iii) City Unit 117.

(b) In accordance with the criteria prescribed by the LIC, these branches do not qualify for the posting of an A.B.M.(D). The new business completed by these branches during 1968-69 was as under :

(i) Nizamuddin	Rs.91 lakhs
(ii) Shahdara	" 101 "
(iii) Unit 117	" 139 "

A copy of the L.I.C.'s circular prescribing the formula for determining the number of posts in the Cadre of A.B.M.(D) is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in library Sec No. LT-2872/70]

Enforcing of Business guarantee on the Development Officers by LIC

3046. SHRI TULSHIDAS JADHAV : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that no business guarantee is enforced on the Development Officers by the Life Insurance Corporation of India while the agency of those agents who fail to complete the required amount of business in a particular year is cancelled;

(b) if so, the reasons for this discrimination;

(c) whether L.I.C. has looked into this fact that the reasons for an agent not to complete the required amount of business is the negligence of the Development officers in visiting him and advising him;

(d) the number of Development Officers who failed to introduce/complete their required amount of business continuously for three years; and

(e) the action proposed to be taken against the said Development Officers with a view to secure more business and lessen the expenditure?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE, (SHRI R.K. KHADILKAR) : (a) The performance of a Development Officer is judged, among other things, on his "cost ratio" that is the ratio his total emoluments bear to the total first year premium income brought in through his organization. In the case of an agent who is remunerated purely by commi-

sion the application of a cost ratio becomes unnecessary. He is therefore judged by the sum assured.

(b) Development Officers are employees while insurance agents are not. The criteria are therefore different.

(c) Though in some cases it may be possible that a particular agent has not been able to complete his business quota due partly to lack of adequate guidance from his Development Officer, the agent cannot advance this plea in defence of his own failure.

(d) Detailed information is not available. However, it is estimated that about 75% of the Development Officers failed to bring in the scheduled first Year Premium Income during 1967-68.

(e) Necessary action is taken by the Life Insurance Corporation depending on the merits of each case. A new scheme of work norms for Development Officers has been introduced by the Corporation with effect from 1.4.1969.

Provision of Facilities for Stitching of Wounds in C.G.H.S. Dispensaries in Delhi

3047. SHRI TULSHIDAS JADAV : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that there is no arrangement of stitching of wounds and removing of stitches after a stipulated period of seven days in the C.G.H.S. dispensaries;

(b) if so, the number and names of such dispensaries under C.G.H.S. where such arrangement is not there and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that for lack of such facilities; the beneficiaries have to face a great deal of difficulties as they have to go to the Safdarjang or willingdom Hospital for getting stitches removed; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to provide the facilities in all the C.G.H.S. dispensaries and the time by which such facility would be provided there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B.S. MURTHY) : (a) to (d). Appreciating the difficulties of the C.G.H.S. beneficiaries arrangements have been made for stitching of minor wounds and/or removal of stitches in 27 C.G.H.S. allopathic dispensaries, which function as emergency Centres round the clock.

A statement showing the names of those dispensaries where such arrangements do not exist is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library See No. LT-2873/70] stitching of wounds and removal of stitches have to be done in absolute aseptic conditions, which is difficult to provide and maintain in all the buildings housing the C.G.H.S. dispensaries.

Grant of field Establishment Allowance to Class IV Employees of Geological Survey of India

3048. SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM:
SHRI E.K. NAYANAR:
SHRI UMANATH:
SHRI VISWANATHA MENON:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Field Establishment Allowance to Class IV employees in the Geological Survey of India has not been, so far;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) whether Government will consider to give such allowance to all categories of employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Field Establishment Allowance is granted to the field officers to entertain the services of trained menial establishment to assist them in the performance of their field duties. Since this requirement is not satisfied in the case of Class IV employee, it has not been considered possible to sanction this allowance to them.

(c) This allowance is already being allowed to Class I, II and III officers while they are on duty in the field subject to costs

terms and conditions prescribed therefor.

Construction of Multi-Storey Flats for Ministers and Government Officials

3049. SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM :

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :

SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE :

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

(a) whether Government are considering the proposal to construct multi-storey flats in New Delhi for Ministers and Government officials;

(b) if so, the estimated cost of the project and the details of the plan; and

(c) the reasons for constructing these flats?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI-B. S. MURTHY) : (a) For Government officials some multi-storeyed buildings have already been constructed. A proposal to construct more multi-storeyed buildings for officials as well as Ministers in under the consideration of the Government.

(b) The matter is in a preliminary stage of consideration. Therefore, no information can be given at present about the estimated cost of the project and the details of the Plan.

(c) According to the provisions of the Delhi Master Plan, certain specified densities on the land available for residential purpose in New Delhi have to be achieved to secure the best use of land in the public interest.

Housing Corporation for Rural Areas

3050. SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that the proposed Corporation for Housing would function in the urban areas only;

(b) if so, whether Government would take a decision to establish a similar type of corporation for the rural areas;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) to (c). The functions of the Housing and Urban Development Finance Corporation to be set up for operating the Revolving Fund as tentatively envisaged *inter-alia* provide financing rural housing and village planning programmes in appropriate cases.

दिल्ली में सरकार की खाली पड़ी भूमि पर अनधिकृत कब्जा

3051. श्री ओमप्रकाश त्यागी : श्री बलराज मधोक :

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

(क) क्या सरकार का पता है कि दिल्ली में सरकार की खाली पड़ी भूमि पर कुछ अवृत्ति प्रतिदिन कब्जा कर रहे हैं और उस भूमि पर अपने भकान भी बनाते जा रहे हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस प्रकार इन व्याक्तियों के अनधिकृत रूप में सरकारी भूमि पर कब्जा करने को रोकने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कायंवाही की है;

(ग) क्या सरकार उस कायंवाही के परिणामों से संतुष्ट है;

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इस सम्बन्ध में भविष्य में सरकार का क्या कायंवाही करने का विचार है; और

(ङ) यदि कोई कायंवाही करने का विचार नहीं है, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय

में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दृष्टू मूर्ति) : (क) सरकारी भूमि पर समय-समय पर अनधिकृत दखल होता है।

(ख) सामान्य नियरार्ना रखने के इलावा, सभी भागलों में सरकारी भूमि पर अनधिवास रोकने के कोई कारण उपाय नहीं हैं। तथापि, अनधिवासियों को हटाने के लिए निर्धारित प्रक्रिया के अनुसार कदम उठाये जाते हैं जुगी जोपड़ी हटायै जाने की योजना के अन्तर्गत, अनधिवासियों को जुगी और जोपड़ी बस्तियों, केप्पिंग स्थानों पर, जो शहर के इंदू-गिर्द हैं, ले जाया जाता है। अनधिवास की अवधि के लिये उनसे हर्जाना भी बसूल किया जाता है।

(ग) जी, हाँ।

(घ) और (ड) : प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता। भारत के पश्चिम तट पर अरब सागर में तेल मिलने की सम्भावनायें

3052. श्री ओमप्रकाश त्यागी:

श्री हुकम चन्द्र कछुवाय:

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत के पश्चिम तट पर अरब सागर में तेल मिलने की सम्भावनायें हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार द्वारा की गई खोज के अनुसार किन-किन स्थानों पर तथा कितने क्षेत्र में तेल मिलने की सम्भावना है, और वहां पर अनुमानतः कितना तेल मिलने की सम्भावना है;

(ग) तेल निकालने के लिये सरकार ने अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है;

(घ) कब तक तेल निकाले जाने की सम्भावना है; और

(ड) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में विदेशी तकनीकी जानकारी भी प्राप्त की गई है; और यदि हाँ, तो किस देश से?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा आतु मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री दृष्टू मूर्ति) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) भूकम्पीय सर्वेक्षण ने बन्धई हाई दहानु; तारापुर, बोस्सिन, दक्षिण तापती और तापती आदि नामक कई संरचनाओं, संरचनात्मक चिन्हों का सूचित किया है। परन्तु इस स्थिति में यह बताना सम्भव नहीं है कि तेल भण्डारों का क्षेत्र किस सीमा तक है या इन संरचनाओं में कितने भण्डार हैं। इस स्थिति में निवित रूप से यह कहना भी सम्भव नहीं है कि क्या इन संरचनाओं में तेल विद्यमान है अथवा नहीं। व्यधन शुरू होने के बाद ही इसके बारे में मालूम हो सकेगा।

(ग) एक स्थिर प्लेटफार्म की सहायता से खम्भात की खाड़ी के दक्षिणी हिस्से में एक तट-द्वार संरचना पर एक अन्वेषी कुंए में व्यधन कार्य के शीघ्र ही शुरू होने की आशा है।

एक स्थिर प्लेटफार्म की सहायता से तापती संरचना पर एक अन्वेषी कुंए के व्यधन की सम्भावना को भी खोज की जा रही है। खम्भात की खाड़ी के दक्षिणी हिस्से और अरब संरचनाओं पर व्यधन शुरू करने के लिए एक चल अतीव व्यधन प्लेटफार्म की जरूरत हाई। ऐसे प्लेटफार्म को उपलब्ध करने और इसकी विदेशी मुद्रा लागत की व्यवस्था करने और विदेशी तकनीकी सहायता की प्राप्त करने की सम्भावनों की खोज की जा रही है।

(घ) इस समय यह नहीं बताया जा सकता है।

(ड) खम्भात की खाड़ी के दक्षिणी हिस्से और अरब सागर के संलग्न क्षेत्र में भूकम्पीय सर्वेक्षण करने के लिए एक पूर्णतया सुसज्जित और पूरी तरह से प्रबन्धित रूपी भूकम्पीय सर्वेक्षण जहाज की सेवाएं उपयोग की गई। अलियाबेट संरचना पर व्यधन केलिए भी सी सहायता प्राप्त की गई है। जापान या फ्रांस में बने हुए चल अतीव व्यधन प्लेटफार्म को प्राप्त करने को सम्भावनाओं की खोज की जा रही है।

Deep sea Drilling in Gulf of Cambay

3054. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state : (a) whether the commercially exploitable reserves of oil in the deep waters in the Gulf of Cambay are estimated to be substantial and that a proposal for deep sea drilling in that area is before Government for the last five years ;

(b) whether the import bill for crude is increasing rapidly and it is estimated to go up to Rs.200 crores per annum in the next five years and that there is a great need to increase the indigenous availability of crude;

(c) whether it is a fact that neither the lack of finance nor of know-how are constraints for pursuing the project because a reputed Japanese concern has already made an attractive offer to collaborate in the project and also to extend substantial financial assistance; and

(d) if so, the reasons for the delay and the date by which the project is expected to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) Nothing definite can be said about commercially exploitable reserves of oil or gas without drilling a number of exploratory wells. A few proposals for deep sea drilling have been received by Government during the past five years.

(b) Yes.

(c) Two Japanese firms have indicated interest in building and selling to ONGC a mobile off-shore drilling platform and in providing technical assistance for the maintenance and operation of the platform. Proposals have been received from other parties also. These proposals assume the possibility of aid being made available from the countries of their origin.

(d) There has been no delay in dealing with the proposals. Their examination has needed detailed technical scrutiny and independent advice of a U.K. firm of consultants has had to be obtained. The proposals of the foreign groups has been

under discussion with them and many details remain to be obtained. Every effort is being made to reach a decision as soon as possible.

Supply of Natural Gas from Ankleshwar Oilfields By O.N.G.C. To Baroda Municipal Corporation

3055. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH :
SHRI D.N. PATODIA :

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

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission had made and agreement with the Baroda Municipal Corporation for the supply of natural gas from Ankleshwar Oilfields for domestic use in Baroda;

(b) whether the civic body has failed to lay pipelines from Ankleshwar to Baroda and hence is unable to make use of the gas offered by ONGC;

(c) whether in view of its agreement with the civic body, the ONGC is unable to supply gas to any other party with the result that more than 1500 cubic metres of natural gas is being wasted per day since the last one year or so; and

(d) if replies to parts (a) to (c) above be in the affirmative the steps taken by Government to stop the above wastage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D.R. CHAVAN) : (a) At a meeting held in this Ministry in 1966, which was attended amongst others by representatives of ONGC, and Gujarat Government, it was agreed to supply 50,000 M3 per day of gas from Ankleshwar to Baroda Municipal Corporation.

(b) No pipeline is to be laid by the Baroda Municipal Corporation from Ankleshwar to Baroda. The ONGC will be supplying gas to the Corporation at a centrally located point at Baroda. The Baroda Municipal Corporation is, however, yet to construct ancillary facilities and feeder pipelines for distribution of gas.

(c) The ONGC has increased the contract

quantities of gas to some of the Industries in Baroda upto 31st December, 1970, to avoid flaring of high pressure gas. The Baroda Municipal Corporation is expected to take gas from early 1971.

(d) Does not arise.

Model blue print for Mobilisation of Resources for small Municipalities and Corporations

3056. SHRI S. KUNDU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have drawn up any plan to aid directly small Municipalities or Corporations in various States; if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether Government have drawn up any model blue print for mobilisation of resources for smaller Municipalities and Corporations;

(c) whether Government are aware of acute financial position of such bodies and whether any steps have been taken to solve them; and

(d) whether Government propose to take any step to promote understanding problems of smaller Municipalities and Corporations and point out methods of resource mobilization and aspects of good community life, and if so, the details thereof?

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

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

Forwarding of Applications of Government Employees for Better Appointment

3057. SHRI S. KUNDU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the orders of the Government regarding forwarding of applications of

Government employees for better appointment are applicable to the Indian Audit and Accounts Department also;

(b) whether there are any local administrative instructions that applications of S.A.S. (Commercial) Accountants should not be forwarded; and

(c) if so, how such blanket ban on forwarding of applications is consistent with the Government general policy in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : (a) Yes, Sir. After consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor General these orders have been made applicable to the Indian Audit and Accounts Department.

(b) No, Sir. In view, however, of the acute shortage of such qualified officials orders have been issued that applications should be forwarded only with the prior approval of the Director of Commercial Audit.

(c) As no such ban has been imposed, this question does not arise.

तीसरे बेतन आयोग के निर्देश पदों के बारे में सुझावों के पाठ

3058. श्री मोलहू प्रसादः
श्री स० मो० बनर्जीः

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 1 जनवरी, 1970 के "हिन्दुस्तान" में प्रकाशित समाचार के अनुसार मंत्रालय ने उन वेन्नीय सरकारी कर्मचारी संघों और फैडरेशनों को जिन्हें संयुक्त सलाहकार व्यवस्था की राष्ट्रीय परिषद्, में प्रतिनिधित्व प्राप्त है, 9 जनवरी, 1970 से पूर्व तीसरे बेतन आयोग के निर्देश पदों के बारे में अपने सुझाव देने का अनुरोध किया है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उपर्युक्त संगठनों से सुझाव प्राप्त हो जाने के बाद ही

उक्त आयोग के निर्देश-पदों को अन्तिम रूप दिया जायेगा, और

(ग) विभिन्नों संघों, फैडरेशनों द्वारा अब तक भेजे गये सुझावों का और उनमें से अब तक स्वीकार किये गये सुझावों का व्योरा क्या है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० च० सेठी) : (क) सं (ग). केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों के सभी मान्यता प्राप्त फैडरेशन तथा केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों के ऐसे सभी मान्यता प्राप्त संघों तथा संस्थाओं को जो कि उपर्युक्त फैडरेशनों में शामिल नहीं थी, और 1-12-1969 के संयुक्त परामर्शदाता तंत्र की राष्ट्रीय परिवद में जिनका प्रतिनिधित्व था उन सबसे, प्रस्तावित बेतन आयोग के निर्देश पदों के बारे में 9 जनवरी 1970 तक अपने गुम्बाव भेजने के लिये कहा गया था। प्राप्त हुए सुझावों के विश्लेषण से ऐसा पता चला है कि विभिन्न संघों संस्थाओं ने अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ यह सुझाया है कि निर्देश पदों में आवश्यकता पर आधारित न्यूनतम बेतन अन्तरिम सहायता परिलिंगियों में विशमताएं पच निर्णय की व्यवस्था सहित द्वितीय बात-चीत से बेतनों का निर्धारण तथा सेधानिवृत्ति लाभ, सामाजिक सुरक्षा तथा कल्याण कार्य आवास सुविधा, भूते, पदोन्नति की संभावनाएं छुट्टी नियम आदि जैसी सब शर्तों की परीक्षा का कार्य जैसे प्रश्न शामिल किये जायें। प्रस्तावित बेतन आयोग के निर्देश पदों की अन्तिम रूप दिया जा रहा है।

कृत्रिम एंजीम का उत्पादन

3059. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद: क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्बाचित, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या 31 दिसम्बर, 1969 के दैनिक समाचार 'हिन्दुस्तान' में प्रकाशित हुआ यह समाचार सही है कि अमरीकी बैज्ञानिकों

ने विश्व में पहली बार कृत्रिम एंजीम का अविष्कार किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह औषधि भारत में कब उपलब्ध की जायेगी; और

(ग) किस स्थान पर यह उपलब्ध की जायेगी और औषधि का उत्पादन लागत तथा विक्रय मूल्य क्या है?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्बाचित, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री च० स० मूर्ति) : (क) जी हां। यह समाचार रिवोन्युपलीज के संश्लेषण के बारे में है।

(ख) और (ग). रिवोन्युपलीज चिकित्सीय प्रयोजनों के लिये नहीं बल्कि केवल अनुसंधान कार्यों के लिये उपयोग में लाया जाता है। यह एक ऐसा एंजाइम है जो मुख्यतः पौधों और पशुओं के विभिन्न ऊतकों की कोशाओं में पैदा होने वाले रिवोन्युलीज अम्ल को आत्म-साध कर लेता है। जिन बैज्ञानिकों द्वारा इस एंजाइम का संश्लेषण किया है वे सम्भवतः यह सोचते हैं कि इससे नये ऐन्जाइमों के संश्लेषण के लिये अब मार्ग खुल गये हैं जिनका हो सकता है चिकित्सा में प्रयोग किया जा सके।

संसद सदस्यों के बेतन से आयकर की कटौती

3060. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सब है कि कूछ संसद सदस्यों के पत्र प्राप्त होने पर बीची लोकसभा के संसद सदस्यों के बेतन में से आयकर की राशि काटना अप्रैल, 1968 से बंद कर दिया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां; तो क्या सदस्यों द्वारा लिखे पत्रों की तथा इस मम्बन्च में सरकारी निर्णय की एक एक प्रति सभा-पटल पर रखी जायेगी; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० थ० सेठी) : (क) पहले, संसद सदस्यों के बेतन का करनिर्धारण आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 15 के अधीन बेतन के रूप में किया जाता था। लेकिन, प्राप्त कानूनी राय के आधार पर मई 1967 में ये अंदेश जारी किये गये कि संसद सदस्यों के बेतन का कर निर्धारण आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 56 के अधीन, 'अन्य स्रोतों से आय' नामक शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत किया जाना उचित है। श्री सी० सी० देसाई, संसद सदस्य ने 7 अक्टूबर 1967 को बेतन तथा लेखा अधिकारी, लोकसभा को पत्र लिख कर कहा कि चूंकि संसद सदस्यों का बेतन व 'बेतन' शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत कर निर्धारण योग्य नहीं है अतः कर की कटौती स्रोत पर नहीं की जा सकती। संसद कार्य विभाग ने इस पत्र को, केन्द्रीय प्रत्यक्ष कर बोर्ड की राय जानने के लिए, उसके पास भेज दिया और इसके बाद संसद कार्य विभाग को भेजे गये दिनांक 26 मार्च 1968 के जापन द्वारा यह सुचित किया गया कि संसद सदस्यों का बेतन 'अन्य स्रोतों से आय' नामक शीर्षक के अधीन कर-निर्धारण योग्य होने के कारण आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 192 के अधीन स्रोत पर आयकर की कोई कटौती नहीं की जा सकती। अतः 1-4-1968 से संसद सदस्यों के बेतन में से, स्रोत पर ही आयकर काटना बन्द कर दिया गया।

(ख) पूर्ववर्ती पेरेप्राफ में उल्लिखित निम्न कागजांत के संबद्ध उदरण सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दिये गये हैं: [रंगालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT 2874/70]

(i) केन्द्रीय प्रत्यक्षकर बोर्ड द्वारा 22 मई, 1967 को जारी किये गये अंदेश।

(ii) श्री सी० सी० देसाई, संसद संदर्भ द्वारा बेतन तथा लेखा अधिकारी,

लोक सभा को भेजा गया दिनांक 7 अक्टूबर, 1967 का पत्र।

(iii) केन्द्रीय प्रत्यक्ष कर बोर्ड द्वारा संसद कार्य विभाग को, उक्त (ii) से सम्बन्धित स्थिति स्पष्ट करते हुए भेजा गया दिनांक 26 मार्च, 1968 का ज्ञापन।

(ग) यह सवाल नहीं उठता।

Employment of Local people In Gauhati Refinery

3061. SHRI HEM BARUA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of people working at the Gauhati Oil Refinery, category-wise; and

(b) how many of these employees are from Assam and whether any quota is fixed for the people of the State where the Refinery is situated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) and (c). The number of persons employed in Gauhati Refinery and those belonging to Assam are given below :

I. Officers	Total No. of those belonging to Assam	
Technical	100	29
Non-technical	19	14
II. Staff		
Technical	794	517
Non-technical	363	213
Total	1276	773
	(100%)	(60.58%)

No. quota is fixed for the people of the State where the Refinery is situated.

Discovery of New Oil Fields in the Country Particularly Assam

3062. SHRI HEM BARUA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether new fields of crude oil have recently been discovered all over the country, particularly Assam; and

(b) if so, the names of the fields and the measures taken to process this new crude oil ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b) .Crude oil was struck by O.N.G.C. in 1968 in six structures viz. North Kadi, South Kadi, Sobhasan, Mehsana and Bakrol in Gujarat and Galeki in Assam and Kusijan in Assam in 1969 by the Oil India Limited. The quantum of reserves and the production potentiality of these structures are yet to be ascertained by further drilling.

Tax on Agricultural Land

3063. SHRI A. SREEDARAN Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the valuers for evaluating tax on agricultural land are going to be appointed as laid down in the Estate Duty Act; and

(b) if so, the anticipated wealth tax from agriculture land in the financial year 1970-71 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) The Government have appointed 47 valuers for valuing agricultural lands. The Government are taking the necessary steps to appoint more Valuers for agricultural lands. The Valuers appointed for this purpose are expected to determine only the market value of the lands and not the tax payable thereon.

(b) The anticipated wealth tax from agriculture lands in the financial year 1970-71 is Rs. 4.75 Crores.

Pension to an Assistant of C. S. S. After Retirement

3065. SHRI RAM CHARAN Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of pension per month, which an Assistant of C. S. S. used to get, after retirement before the 15th August, 1947 ;

(b) how much amount a retired Assistant of C. S. S. is paid now per month, even if his service gratuity and the amount deducted from his gratuity, is taken into account;

(c) whether Government propose to raise the rate of pension to the retired Government servants ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). The Hon. Member is evidently referring to holders of posts of Assistant in the Secretariat which came to be borne on the cadre of the C. S. S. from November, 1951. If so, it may be mentioned that civil pensions are determined not with reference to the post held the Government servant on the eve of his retirement but by the emoluments or average emoluments drawn by him, the length of qualifying service and the pension rules by which he may be governed. Since the pension and the gratuity payable to a pensioner, including a retired Assistant, would depend upon the above factors, the amount admissible can be worked out only with reference to the particulars of specific cases. Broadly speaking before the introduction of the Liberalised Pension Rules with effect from 17.4. 1950, Central Government servants were governed by the pension rules in the Civil Service Regulations under which subject to certain maximum limits pension was calculated at 30/60th of the average emoluments for the full qualifying service but there were no death-cum-retirement gratuity or family pension benefits. Those who came to be governed by the Liberalised Pension Rules are entitled, subject to certain maximum limits, to pension at the rate of 30/80th of the average emoluments for the full qualifying service and death-cum

retirement gratuity is payable in addition, to the pensioner or his family, if he dies, equal to 1/4 of the emoluments for each completed six-monthly period of service subject to a maximum of 15 months' emoluments or Rs. 24,000 whichever may be higher. In the event of death the family is entitled to family pension under the applicable rules.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Government have already announced their decision to set up a new Pay Commission.

**दिल्ली / नई दिल्ली में मकान बनाने तथा
अन्य प्रयोजनों के लिये सहकारी समितियों
को अलाट की गई भूमि**

3066. श्री राम चरण : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास, तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों में मकान बनाने के लिये अध्यवा वाणिज्यिक प्रयोजनाथं दिल्ली तथा नई दिल्ली में किन-किन सहकारी समितियों को मूमि अलाट की गई और इस प्रकार अलाट मूमि का क्षेत्र कितना है तथा उसकी दर कितनी थी; और

(ख) उपर्युक्त समितियों में से कितनी समितियां हरिजनों की हैं?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० स० मूर्ति) : (क) एक विवरण समा पटल पर रखा जाता है। [संचालय में रख दिया गया। लेखिये संख्या LT-2875/70]

वाणिज्यिक उद्देश्य से किसी समिति को मूमि आवंटित नहीं की गई।

(ख) कोई नहीं।

Pay Scales of Translators

3067. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state: (a) whether it is a fact that the pay-scales of Translators in some Government and independent offices have been raised and revised and if so, the details in this regard;

(b) the reasons for giving such increase exclusively to Translators while others in administrative services in equivalent scales of pay remain untouched and while the Third Pay Commission is still to be set up; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that similar selective benefits of increased pay were also recently given to Stenographers and the reasons for such discrimination against Government employees in general?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). The information will be collected and laid on the Table of the House as early as possible,

(c) Yes, Sir. The basic decisions to revise the scales of pay of some of the grades in the Central Secretariat stenographer Service were taken early in 1966, prior to imposition of ban on upward revision of scales. But the implementation of the decisions was held in abeyance pending consideration of certain other issues which arose in the meantime. Thus the revision of scales of stenographers notified in July, 1969 only gave effect to the decisions taken earlier with certain modifications. There is no question of discrimination involved as revisions of scales of pay of individual cases are decided on merits. Any revision of pay scales of all Government employees in general will however be a matter for consideration of the Third Pay Commission which is being set up.

Evasion of Income-tax by the owners of Tea Gardens of Assam

3068. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that evasion of Income-tax by the owners of tea gardens of Cachar District in Assam have come to light; and

(b) if so, the details thereof including the arrears of Income-tax due from them and the action being taken to realise the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). Two cases of tax evasion by the owners of tea gardens of Cachar District in Assam have come to light. The income on which tax had been evaded has been taxed. At present the tax due in these two cases is Rs. 4,61,386/- Recovery certificates have been issued to enforce collection.

पीड़ी गढ़वाल जिले में खोलाचौनरी में स्थित कैलाश औषधालय को लहानता

3069. श्री अजुन सिंह भद्रौरिया :
श्री ओंकार लाल बरेवा :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पीड़ी गढ़वाल जिले में खोलाचौनरी में स्थित कैलाश औषधालय के बैद्य ने 8 फरवरी, 1970 को सरकार को कुछ अनुदान हेतु एक आवेदन पत्र दिया है जिसके समर्थन में उन्होंने सभी प्रमाण-पत्र भी दिये हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त औषधालय उस क्षेत्र के लोगों का निःशुल्क उपचार करता है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या निर्णय किया है; और

(घ) इस बात का ध्यान में रखते हुए कि इस औषधालय द्वारा लोगों की निःशुल्क सेवा की जाती है सरकार का विचार इसको कितनी राशि देने का है?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० स० मूर्ति) : (क) जी है।

(ख) प्रायंना पत्र में लिखा था कि रोगियों का उपचार मुक्त किया जाता है।

(ग) और (घ). चिकित्सा सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने की जिम्मेदारी सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों अथवा स्थानीय निकायों की है तथापि स्वास्थ्य मंत्री के स्वविवेकानुदान निधि से तदर्थं आधार पर एक हजार रुपये का अनुदान मंजूर किया गया है।

Sanitation Campaign

3070. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether promotion of better environmental, sanitation and public hygiene through effective disposal of wastes has been given a consideration;

(b) if so, whether any scheme has been chalked out to fight the same on a war footing throughout the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the steps proposed to be taken in the matter?

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

(b) Under the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme, the State Governments have been asked to take action for the conversion of dry latrines into flush latrines both in sewered and unsewered areas in addition to undertaking sewerage schemes. Since this programme is in the State Sector, it is for the State Governments to take necessary action in the matter. The Local authorities and State Governments have also been requested to undertake a special campaign for the conversion of dry latrines into urban areas as part of the Gandhi Centenary celebrations.

A Bill has been introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 22.12.69 for the prevention of Water Pollution.

(c) Does not arise.

Representation from the Low Income Group Government employees to participate in the draw of allotment of single storeyed house by D.D.A.

3071. SHRI P.M. SAYEED :
SHRI M.L. SONDHI :

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

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority received any representation in January last from the low income group Government employees to allow them to participate in the first draw for allotment of single storeyed houses in Pankha Road following extension of registration date to 31st January, 1970 because they were basically interested in those houses but could register themselves only during the extended period of registration;

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon with reasons ;

(c) the number of single storeyed houses at Pankha Road which will be offered in the subsequent draws and when; and

(d) whether D.D. A. have any other scheme under consideration to provide single storeyed houses at reasonable rates to low income group persons who registered themselves during the extended period but were not allowed to apply for allotment of these houses ?

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

(b) Registration is for the purchase of house/flat to be built by the Delhi Development Authority. When a group of houses is ready for disposal, an advertisement is issued in the press. Registered applicants are to apply for such houses within the time limit prescribed. The last date for the receipt of applications for the Pankha Road Residential Scheme was 31st December, 1969. Registration is for houses in all schemes, as and when they are complete; and a final date had to be fixed for registration. In respect of groups of houses offered for disposal, from time to

time, a final date for applications has to be prescribed, and this is not related to the date upto which registrations can be made. After fixing a date for the receipt of applications in one scheme, it can normally not be altered.

(c) About 200, on completion.

(d) The Delhi Development Authority are considering the question of constructing some single storeyed houses in certain schemes. Whenever a group of houses is complete, registered applicants of the related income group will be eligible to apply for them.

Land acquired by the Delhi Development Authority At Pankha Road

3072. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the rate at which the land at Pankha Road was acquired by the Delhi Development Authority and the development cost incurred on it;

(b) the rate at which the land is being offered for sale to public;

(c) the calculated price of land on which single storeyed houses on 80 square yards and double storeyed houses on 40 square yards separately, are being built for persons of low income group; and

(d) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to reduce the price of land mentioned at parts (b) and (c) above ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B.S. MURTHY) : (a) Acquisition is a long process. Till the compensation is finally settled, the usual practice is to work out a pool rate. For Pankha Road, a pool rate of Rs. 6 per square yard of gross area has been fixed. The cost of development has been assessed at Rs. 10 per square yard for the gross area.

(b) The pre-determined rate for allotment land to persons in the Middle Income Group, in this scheme is Rs.46 per square yard. The reserve rate for auction is Rs.50 per square yard.

(c) Rs.2400 for 80 square yard plots and Rs.1200 for 40 square yard plots.

(d) No.

Demand for Single-Storeyed House for Low Income Group Persons

3073. SHRI P. M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that there is more demand for single storeyed houses on eighty Square Yards from persons of low income group as compared to double storeyed houses on 40 Square Yards and flats under the scheme for ready built houses/flats of the Delhi Development Authority; and

(b) if so, the number of such single storeyed houses already built and those proposed to be built during 1970 and 1971 separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) Single storeyed house were constructed and offered only in one residential scheme. The response in this case, as judged by the number of applications, was not as great as for double storeyed houses previously disposed of.

(b) 749 single storeyed houses have already been built and proposals for about another 200 such houses have been finalised.

Shortage of Doctors and Lady Doctors

3074. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a shortage of Doctors and Lady Doctors in the various Hospitals in the country and if so, their approximate number;

(b) details of the effective steps Government have taken to make up the shortage of Doctors;

(c) whether Government are examining the possibilities of increasing the seats of students in Medical Colleges in the country; and

(d) if so, the number of seats likely to be increased during the year 1970-71 in each college and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) There is a general shortage of Doctors including Lady Doctors mainly in rural and remote areas. Their number is not readily ascertainable.

(b) The State Governments who employ the majority of the doctors, have offered various incentives and taken other measures to induce doctors to take up service particularly in rural areas. Some of these are :

(1) enhancing the age of retirement of doctors and specialists and/or re-employing them after retirement.

(2) granting special concessions and allowances to doctors to work in the rural areas, as also disincentives for avoiding service in the rural areas.

(3) utilising the services of private practitioners where necessary on part-time basis.

(c) and(d). In addition to the existing 95 medical colleges, the Fourth Five Year Plan envisages the opening of ten new medical colleges in the country.

The number of seats likely to be increased during 1970-71 is to be decided by the State Government keeping in view their financial resources and other factors. However, the admission capacity is expected to be increased from the exis-

ting number of about 11,500 to 13,000 by the end of 1973-74

Rules for grant of loans from nationalised Banks

3075. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the scheme and rules for grant of loans from Nationalised Bank to various industries and for agricultural and other purposes have been framed; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P.C. SETHI): (a) The Nationalised Banks have formulated schemes for financing small scale industries and agriculture. They have also prepared schemes for providing credit facilities to other sectors, such as, retail traders, small transport operators, the self-employed, artisans, etc.

(b) A statement given the brief particulars of the schemes is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. L.T.—2867/70]

Seizure of Gold in Bombay

3076. SHRI N.R. LASKAR :
SHRI DHANDAPANI :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :
SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI SAMINATHAN :
SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY

Will the minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that gold valued as Rs.28 lakhs was seized from the Northern Bank of Bassavn creek in Bombay;

(b) if so, whether the gold slabs are with English and French markings;

(c) if so, the number of persons arrested in this regard; and

(d) the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : (a) On 21st January, 1970

officers of Marine and preventive Division of the Central Excise Collectorate Bombay seized gold valued at Rs.28 lakhs at the Indian Market rate from the Northern Bank of Bassein creek.

(b) The gold bears the markings of Johnson Matthey, London and Compagnie Metaux Precieux, Paris.

(c) and (d). Three persons were arrested and were subsequently released on bail by the Magistrate. Further investigations are in progress.

Loans from U.K.

3077. SHRI N.R. LASKAR :
SHRI DHANDAPANI :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :
SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI SAMINATHAN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that two agreements have been signed with U.K. for loans of £ 9 millions and £ 1.2 millions respectively;

(b) if so, the main feature of the agreements;

(c) how these loans are proposed to be utilised by Government; and

(d) the other conditions of these agreements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. Two agreements were signed between the Governments of India and the United Kingdom in New Delhi on 11.2.70. The first agreement was for a loan of £9 million (Rs.16.2 crores) for financing the import of maintenance items from U.K. by priority industries. As in the case of recent British loans, this loan is free of interest or any other service charge and will be repayable in pounds sterling over a period of 25 years inclusive of a grace period of 7 years.

The second agreement was for a grant from the U.K. under the Food Aid Convention of the International Grains

Arrangement to finance purchases of wheat by India, mainly from Argentina, up to a value of £ 1.2 million (Rs. 2.16 crores).

Shortage of drinking water for workers of Surakachar Collieries under N.C.D.C.

3079. SHRI BHAGBAN DAS :
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :

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

(a) whether Government are aware that there is acute scarcity of drinking water for workers employed in Surakachar Collieries under National Coal Development Corporation who resides in private huts ;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the authorities to ensure adequate supply of water to these workers ;

(c) whether Government are considering a proposal to provide housing facilities to all the workers within a short period; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) No such complaint has been received.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). As a large proportion of workers belong to neighbouring villages or reside therein it is not proposed to provide houses to all workers. However, as many as 478 houses have already been constructed by NCDC consistent with the present requirements.

Pay scale of Moulders in Geological Survey of India

3080. SHRI A.K. GOPALAN :
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
SHRI NAMBIAR :
SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND

CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the pay scale of Moulders in the Geological Survey of India has been advertised by the Department as Rs. 110-200;

(b) if so, whether they are drawing Rs. 85-110 only after the recruitment;

(c) the reasons for changing the pay scale; and

(d) whether Government will consider to give the pay scale of Rs. 110-200 to the existing staff; and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a)

(b) The pay-scale attached to the posts of Moulders (since re-designated as Technical Attendants) is Rs. 85-2-95-3-110. The incumbents to these posts are drawing this grade pay.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) At present Government have imposed a ban on the upward revision of salary structure. During currency of the ban, no revision would be possible.

Grant of Leave to Muster Roll Employees of Geological Survey of India

3081. SHRI A.K. GOPALAN :
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :
SHRI P.P. ESTHOSE :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the muster roll employees in the Geological Survey of India, serving the Department from years together, are not given any leave with wages;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) whether Government will consider to give at least 15 days leave with wages in a year ?

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

Admission to Medical Colleges

3082. SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the President of the Indian Medical Council, Dr. Shah, has urged curtailment of admission to medical colleges;
- (b) if so, the grounds on which he has made the suggestion; and
- (c) the reaction of Government thereto?

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

(b) He has stated that the Medical Council of India had agreed to an increase in admissions in Medical Colleges in order to meet a particular situation. Since the emergency was now over, it was time to revert to a reasonable number of admissions in the Medical Colleges in a phased manner.

(c) Government have carefully considered the suggestion of the President of Medical Council of India. Having regard to the need for meeting the continuing shortage of trained doctors to man the various Health and Family Planning programmes and for improving the ratio of doctors to population there is no case at all for reducing admissions in medical colleges at this juncture.

Collaboration offers for off-shore drilling Project in Bombay High

3083. SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) how many offers for collaboration for the off-shore oil drilling project in the Bombay High have since been received by Government;

(b) the main details of the terms offered by various foreign concerns in this respect;

(c) whether Government have examined these terms; and

(d) if so, the decisions taken thereon?

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

(b) to (d). All the offers are under consideration. It is not in the public interest to disclose the details of these proposals at this stage.

Administrative Reforms Commission's Suggestion Regarding Stock Exchanges

3084. SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Administrative Reforms Commission has made a suggestion that Stock Exchanges should be brought within the purview of the Department of Company Affairs; and

(b) If so, what decision has been taken by Government thereon?

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

(b) In their Report on 'The Machinery of the Government of India and its Procedures of work', the Administrative Reforms Commission have also recommended that the Department of Company Affairs should be transferred to the Ministry of Finance. Both the recommendations have to be considered together and the matter is at present under consideration of the Government.

Allotment of Shops in Sector VIII of R.K. Puram Market, New Delhi

3085. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENTMT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that shops in the market of Sector VIII as also in other newly developed sectors of R.K. Puram New Delhi are being allotted on the basis of tenders;

(b) whether it is also a fact that some shops have been allotted without calling tenders for them;

(c) whether it is also a fact that conditions on which tenders were invited have not been fulfilled by Government in full; and

(d) if so, why this discrimination in the matter of shops in R.K. Puram markets and the steps being taken to redress the genuine grievances of those shops-keepers who have taken shops at exorbitant rent through tenders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) and (b). Except one shop in Sector VIII, R.K.Puram, which has been allotted to the Khadi Gramudyog Bhawan, all shops in Sector VIII as well as the other newly developed Sector XII have been allotted on the basis of tenders, subject to the requisite reservation for the Scheduled Caste Communities in whose case allotments have been made at the economic rent by draw of lots.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) There is no discrimination in the matter of allotment of shops in R.K. Puram markets.

Grievances of the shop-keepers in the R.K. Puram Market regarding provision of electricity connections, bath-rooms and lavatories, etc., Court-yard, Lawns and plastering of balcony walls are being attended to by the Central Public Works Department.

Utilisation of Additional Resources by States

3086. SHRI N. SIVAPPA : SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that Government have conceded the demands of several States to utilize the entire additional resources mobilised by them to augment the size of their plans and not to delete any portion to meet non-plan deficit;

(b) if so, the names of those States to whom allocations have been made according to the schemes; and

(c) the details of the public sector outlay in the centrally sponsored schemes?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI R.K. KHADILKAR) : (a) and (b). Government have agreed in principle to provide special assistance to States which may have inescapable gaps in resources on non-Plan account. Such gaps will be determined after considering the recommendations of the Fifth Finance Commission and the assessment of the Planning Commission in regard to unavoidable non-Plan commitments, the scope for economies in non-Plan expenditure, the efforts made to improve revenue and tax collections and mobilisation of other normal Budgetary resources. This will enable such States to make a greater effort for resources mobilisation and to utilise the additional resources that they can raise towards their approved development Plan outlays. No allocations have been made to the States so far under this arrangement.

(c) The Fourth Plan outlay on Centrally sponsored schemes have not been finalised.

Creation of New Department of Banking in the Ministry of Finance

3087. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : SHRI S.S. KOTHARI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have created a new Department of Banking in the Finance Ministry to look after the affairs of the Nationalised Banks;

(b) whether the scheme would not lead to bureaucratic interference in the marking or banks and mark their autonomy; and

(c) how does it reconcile with the Government's declared policy of delegating responsibility to all public sector enterprises and of administrative economy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Department of Banking in the Ministry of Finance will deal with matters pertaining not only to the nationalised bank but to all other Indian banks; all foreign banks operating in India certain matters relating to cooperative banking; all long-term financial institutions (excluding Life Insurance Corporation and Unit Trust), chit funds etc.

(b) and (c): The general superintendence direction, management of the affairs and business of the nationalised banks will be vested in the Boards of Directors [vide section 7 (2) of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Ordinance, 1970 and the similar provision in the Bill introduced recently in the Lok Sabha to replace the Ordinance]. The Central Government may on the other hand after consultation with the Governor of the Reserve Bank, give directions in regard to matters of policy involving public interest for the guidance of the nationalised Bank. The question of interference in the management of the banks and marring their autonomy does not, therefore, arise.

Income tax paid by Fertiliser Companies in the Private Sector

3088. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the amount of Income-tax Paid by the fertiliser companies in the private sector on the sale of fertilisers during the last three years and the amount of Income-Tax outstanding against each of them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): The requisite information is not readily available. Such information as may

be available is being collected and the same will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Dead line for stoppage of Foreign Aid

3090. SHRI KARTIK ORAON : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any dead-line by which foreign aid in any form is likely to be stopped altogether; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). As stated in the Third Five Year Plan document, one of the main objectives of economic planning is the achievement of self-reliance by the gradual reduction in the dependence on foreign aid. Following that, an important objective of the Fourth Plan is to move towards self-reliance by making efforts to reduce foreign aid net of interest and loan repayment to about one-half of the Third Plan level. It has also been mentioned in the chapter on "The Long Term Perspective" of the Draft Fourth Plan that 'the scheme of long term development outlined in this chapter seeks to eliminate dependence on net foreign aid by 1980-81.' When our economy becomes self-reliant, we will be able to undertake investment, needed for an adequate rate of growth without reliance on net inflow of external assistance, though inflow of capital on commercial terms may be expected to continue.

As regards food aid, the Government contemplates cessation of concessional imports of foodgrains after 1970-71.

Conduct of Class I Officers in Ministry of Finance

3091. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Class I Officers in the Ministry of Finance (proper) whose conduct has come to the adverse notice of the Government for practising caste-discrimination;

(b) the nature of allegations against each of them;

(c) whether any enquiries have been conducted; if so, the nature thereof; and

(d) the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government as a result of the enquiries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (d). The Government have not found any Class I Officer in the Ministry of Finance (proper) practising caste-discrimination. Allegations made against one Class I officer on the score of caste-discrimination are being looked into. The question of taking action, if any, will arise only after this has been completed.

Salary and Perquisites Amenities of the Governor, Reserve Bank of India and Chairman of State Bank of India etc.

3092. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the total salary and perquisites amenities of the Governor of the Reserve Bank of India, the Chairman of the State Bank of India and the Custodian of Public Sector Banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : A statement showing the required particulars is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2871/70]

Reserve Bank of India Circular to Nationalised Banks Re:Profit and Loss Accounts for 1969

3093. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the circular issued to the Nationalised Banks by the Reserve Bank of India of the Department of Banking that they should draw up their profit and loss account for 1969 without making the usual provisions for bad debts, depreciation, etc;

(b) if so, when this circular was issued;

(c) the reasons for these directions; and

(d) whether it is for inflating the profits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). The Reserve Bank has not issued any circular. However, on 16th February, 1970 the Reserve Bank issued directions under the powers vested in it under Section 35 A of the Banking Regulation Act requiring the nationalised banks to seek its approval before putting through certain transactions. These *inter alia*, included making from out of the profits for the year 1969 provisions for bad and doubtful debts, depreciation in assets, contributions to staff and superannuation funds or any matter for which provision is necessary under any law or which is usually provided for by banking companies or any other appropriation.

(c) and (d). After the issue of the Ordinance (No. 3 of 1970), re-nationalising the 14 banks, the Custodians are vested with unrestricted powers until the first Boards of Directors are appointed by Government under Section 7 (3) of that Ordinance. Provisions for bad debts, depreciation etc. are such that only a Board of Directors is competent to take a decision regarding them. The directive is aimed at providing guidance to the Custodians in the discharge of their functions pending the constitution of Boards of Directors.

Assurance to Parliament regarding Policy of Bank Nationalisation

3094. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government held out an assurance to the Parliament that its then policy was to professionalise Banking while going in for nationalisation;

(b) whether they consider packing these institutions with bureaucrats professionalisation; and

(c) if not, what steps they propose to take to rope in experienced bankers with commitment into the top posts of nationalised banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C.

SETHI : (a) to (c). as provided in Section 7 (5) of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Ordinance 1970 (3 of 1970), the person holding office, immediately before the commencement of the Ordinance, as Chairman of an "existing" bank, became the Custodian of the corresponding new (nationalised) bank. The Chairmen of the "existing" banks as on the date of nationalisation were either professional bankers or persons who had been associated with banking for several years and had acquired the necessary expertise. There has been no change in Government's policy of having professional bankers generally for the management of the nationalised banks and the question of packing them with bureaucrats does not arise.

Representation from the Residents of Punchkuav Road Regarding regularisation of Structures in New Delhi

3095. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : SHRI SURAJ BHAN : SHRI SHARDA NAND :

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

(a) whether Government have received a representation from the residents of Punchkuav Road, New Delhi regarding the regularisation of the so-called unauthorised structures on the second floor premises situated on the Punchkuav Road, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government to regularise these structures ;

(c) whether it is a fact that such cases have been regularised in the case of Hanuman Road, New Delhi, earlier;

(d) whether it is also a fact that these structures were constructed nearly 20-25 years ago;

(e) if so, why Government do not regularise them; and

(f) the total amount of money Government have recovered from these residents in the form of penalty etc. so far ?

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

(b) A representation has been received for regularisation of the unauthorised construction of a 'Barsati' on the top floor and coverage of open court-yard on the ground floor. The matter is under consideration.

(c) Yes.

(d) Not known.

(e) As stated against (b) above, the matter is under consideration.

(f) Recovery to the extent of Rs. 3607.80 approximately has been made in 5 out of 36 cases. The remaining cases are awaiting a decision on the representation received.

Prosecution Cases for Non-payment of Income-tax

3096. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names and addresses of the assessees who have been prosecuted during the last two years by the Income-Tax Department :

(b) the reasons for their prosecution ;

(c) the names and addresses of those who were sentenced to imprisonment; and

(d) the names and addresses of assessee who were put in jail for non-payment of Income-Tax Demand in the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (d). The information in respect of the years 1968 and 1969 is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the House.

सत्यानन्द सत्या जागरुक चर्चाओं की वीथियों में चुनिंदा

3097. श्री कंवर लाल गुप्तः
श्री रामस्वरूप विश्वार्थः

थी बंद नारायण सिंह:
श्रीमती इलापाल चौधरी:

क्या विश्व मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गत तीन महीनों में खाद्यान्नों तथा अन्य आवश्यक वस्तुओं की कीमतें बढ़ गयी हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कीमतों में वृद्धि कितनी हुई है तथा उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) कीमतों में इस वृद्धि को रोकने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

विश्व मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० च० सेठी) : (क) से (ग). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है; जिसमें 22 नवम्बर, 1969 और 21 फरवरी, 1970 की स्थिति के अनुसार, अप्रत्यावश्यक वस्तुओं के थोक मूल्यों के सूचक अंकों और उनमें हुए प्रतिशत परिवर्तनों का व्याप्रा दिया गया है। [प्रान्तवालय में रख दिया गया। वेस्टिंग संख्या LT-2878/70]

हाल में मूल्यों पर जो दबाव पड़ा है उसका विवरण 1969-70 में कपास और तेलहन की उत्पत्ति में कमी होना तथा जाड़े के फोखम में द्वितीय से बर्धा होने के कारण रखी की फसल पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ना है। मूल्यों पर हाल में दबाव पड़ा है। चालू वर्ष के अधिक काम-काज के बैसस में बैंकों द्वारा दिये जाने वाले ज्ञानों की मात्रा में भी प्रथम वर्ष की इसी अवधि में विद्ये गये ज्ञानों की अपेक्षा अधिक वृद्धि हुई है।

सरकार मूल्य संबंधी स्थिति पर बराबर नजर रखती है और इस संबंध में उत्पन्न होने वाली स्थिति के अनुसार सुधारात्मक उपाय करती रहती है। इन उपायों में राजस्व और व्याप्र संबंधी नीतियों का विनियमन, बताने, प्रन-

के संकट निरोधक भण्डार का निर्माण, आयात का प्रबन्ध और आवश्यकता अनुसार मूल्य-नियंत्रण शामिल है। रिज़र्व बैंक ने अभी हाल ही में, बैंकों द्वारा दिये जाने वाले सामान्य ज्ञानों और उन वस्तुओं के आधार पर दिये जाने वाले ज्ञानों के संबंध में कड़ा नियंत्रण रखने के लिए कई उपाय किये हैं, जिनका मूल्यों के दबाव पर प्रभाव पड़ता है। विदेशों से अधिक मात्रा में कपास, तन्तुक (स्टेपल फाइबर) खाद्य तेल, भेड़ की चर्बी का आयात करने का प्रबन्ध किया जा रहा है ताकि इन चीजों के मूल्यों पर पड़ने वाले दबाव को कम किया जा सके। सरकारी वितरण व्यवस्था के माध्यम से भी अधिक मात्रा में अन्त का वितरण किया जा रहा है।

Co-ordination Committee for exploitation and conservation of minerals and safety of Residents in Mining Areas

3098. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD
MANDAL :
SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM ;

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

(a) whether sometime ago there was a proposal to constitute a co-ordination committee to look into the exploitation and conservation of minerals and safety of residents in the mining areas;

(b) if so, when it was constituted and who are its members;

(c) how many times it has met since inception and what are its *modus operandi*; and

(d) whether a report submitted by the Committee, if any, will be laid on the Table ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) :

(a) The Second Mines Safety Conference recommended the setting up of such a Co-ordination Committee. The recom-

endation was examined in consultation with Department of Labour & Employment and Director General of Mines Safety and it was considered that it was not necessary to set up the Committee.

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

जीवन बीमा निगम में हिन्दी का प्रयोग

3099. श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी: क्या वित्त मंत्री 16 दिसम्बर, 1968 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 4589 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिन्दी भाषी क्षेत्रों में जीवन बीमा निगम के कितने कार्यालय हैं, उनमें काम कर रहे ऐसे कितने अधिकारी हैं जिनको हिन्दी नहीं आती तथा उनको हिन्दी सिखाने के लिये क्या कार्यालयी की गई है;

(ख) क्या निगम का व्यान गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय के 6 जुलाई, 1968 के परिपत्र की ओर दिलाया गया है जिसमें हिन्दी के प्रयोग के बारे में अनुदेश दिये गये हैं;

(ग) उक्त निगम के ऐसे तकनीकी पदों के पदनामों, शब्दों तथा प्रपत्रों (फार्मों) का व्यूरा क्या है जिनका अब तक हिन्दी में अनुवाद नहीं किया गया है;

(घ) क्या उक्त निगम के उन सभी कार्यालयों में हिन्दी के काम करने का विचार है जो हिन्दी भाषी क्षेत्रों तथा पंजाब, गुजरात तथा महाराष्ट्र में स्थित हैं; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो ऐसी व्यवस्था कब तक किये जाने का विचार है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

पूर्ति मंत्री और वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ४०४० के लाइसेन्स): (क) से (ङ). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और इकट्ठी होते ही सदन की बेज पर रख दी जायेगी।

वित्त मंत्रालय में हिन्दी में काम कर सकने वाले व्यक्ति

3100. श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय में कुल कितने अनुमान तथा यूनिट हैं;

(ख) उन अनुमानों तथा यूनिटों के नाम क्या हैं जिनमें क्रमशः 50 प्रतिशत तथा 80 प्रतिशत कर्मचारी हिन्दी में काम कर सकते हैं;

(ग) जिन अनुमानों तथा यूनिटों में हिन्दी जानने वाले कर्मचारियों की प्रतिशतता 50 से 80 है, उनमें टिप्पणी तथा मसौदा लेखन हिन्दी में कब तक आरम्भ करने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में आ रही कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के बारे में क्या उपाय करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० ४०४० सेठी) : (क) 208.

(ख) सूचना सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दी गई है। [प्रन्थालय में रख रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-2879/70]

(ग) हिन्दी में टिप्पणी तथा मसौदा लेखन के कार्य का आरम्भ किया जाना वित्त मंत्रालय के अनुमानों में कर्मचारी-वर्ग की संरचना पर इतना निर्भर नहीं करता है जितना कि इस बात पर निर्भर करता है कि वे कर्मचारी किस प्रकार का काम करते हैं। इस प्रकार तकनीकी अनुमानों में अवधा अन्य मंत्रालयों को विस्तीर्ण सलाह देने वाले अनुमानों में यह कार्य अधिनियमों, नियमों तथा विनियमों के हिन्दी स्पान्नर उपलब्ध होने, तकनीकी विषयों पर चर्चा में आगे लेने वाले सभी व्यक्तियों की योग्यता, अन्य मंत्रालयों में कार्य सम्पादन आदि जैसी बहुत सी बातों पर निर्भर करता है। इन सभी बातों का व्यान रखते हुए वित्त मंत्रालय के कुछ अनुमानों में कुछ किस्म के कार्य के लिए सीमित स्तर

पर, हिन्दी में टिप्पणी तथा मसीदा लेखन का कार्य पहले ही जूरू कर दिया गया है। फिर भी कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी में काम करने की स्वतंत्रता है और इस सम्बन्ध में किसी प्रकार की कोई रुकावट नहीं है।

(घ) विभिन्न अधिनियमों, विनियमों आदि का हिन्दी में शीघ्र अनुवाद करने तथा हिन्दी न जानने वाले कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी का प्रशिक्षण देने के काम की प्रगति में तेजी लाने वे: अतिरिक्त हाल ही में प्रत्येक विभाग में राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन समिति नियुक्त करने का निर्णय किया गया है जो, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ हिन्दी के प्रयोग के सम्बन्ध में गृह मंत्रालय के आदेशों के कार्यान्वयन की समीक्षा करेगी और उनके कार्यान्वयन में उत्पन्न होने वाली कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के सम्बन्ध में उपयुक्त सुझाव देगी।

विस मंत्रालय द्वारा जारी किये गये आवेदन, परिपत्र तथा सूचनायें आदि

3101. श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी: क्या विस मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1969 के उत्तरार्थ में उनके मंत्रालय द्वारा प्रथम श्रेणी, द्वितीय श्रेणी, तृतीय श्रेणी तथा चतुर्थ श्रेणी के अपने कर्मचारियों से सम्बन्धित कुल कितने भारतीय, परिपत्र, सूचनायें आदि जारी की गईं और उनमें से कितने हिन्दी में जारी किये गये;

(ल) उक्त अवधि में उनको कर्मचारियों से कितने आवेदन पत्र, याचिकायें आदि हिन्दी में प्राप्त हुईं तथा निर्णय किये गये, कितने मामलों के उत्तर उनको हिन्दी में भेजे गये;

(ग) उक्त अवधि में उनके मंत्रालय को कुल कितने पत्र हिन्दी में प्राप्त हुये;

(घ) उनमें से कितनों के उत्तर हिन्दी में दिये गये तथा कितनों के उत्तर अंग्रेजी में दिये गये;

(इ) क्या हिन्दी में प्राप्त हुये पत्रों, आवेदन पत्रों आदि के उत्तर हिन्दी में नहीं दिये गये थे; और

(ज) हिन्दी में प्राप्त हुये पत्रों के उत्तर हिन्दी में कब तक दिये जाने का प्रस्ताव है तथा सभी आदेशों आदि को भी कब तक हिन्दी में जारी करने का प्रस्ताव है?

विस मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी): (क) से (च), सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथासंभव शीघ्र ही सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी।

Road side Slums and Shack-Dwellers in Delhi/New Delhi

3102. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any latest estimates are available with Government about the number of road-side slums and shack-dwellers in Delhi/New Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras and other metropolitan cities as at present and at the end of the First, Second and Third Plans;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the likely increase in their numbers by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(d) the broad features of the schemes to provide them with proper houses under the Fourth Plan and the Central aid to be extended for implementing them?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No specific estimate has been made.

(d) The Slum Clearance/Improvement Scheme is in the State Sector and the Central assistance for the implementation of

the Scheme is provided to the States by way of block loans and block grants within the State Plan ceilings. These loans and grants are not tied to any specific head of development and the States have the freedom to incur expenditure on the basis of *inter se* priorities allotted by them to various heads of development.

The States projects for slum Clearance and rehousing of self financing nature would also be eligible for assistance through the proposed Housing and Urban Development Finance Corporation.

आसाम में गालेकी थेल में अशोधित तेल के उत्पादन के लिए तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग को लाइसेंस देने से इंकार करना

3103. श्री जगेश्वर यादव : क्या पैट्रो-लियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वह सच है कि सरकार ने आसाम में गालेकी थेल में अशोधित तेल के उत्पादन के लिये तरल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग को लाइसेंस देने से इंकार कर दिया है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप आयोग ने उक्त थेल में अपना कार्य बन्द कर दिया है;

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

(ग) यदि उक्त थेल में तेल उत्पादन आरम्भ किया जाता है तो तेल उत्पादन में कितनी वृद्धि होने की सम्भावना है?

पैट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बा० रा० चत्वारा) : (क) और (ख). मई 1967 में तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग ने पैट्रोलियम के अन्वेषण के लाइसेंस के लिए प्रार्थना पत्र दिया। यद्यपि यह औपचारिक रूप से मंजूर नहीं किया गया, राज्य सरकार को सूचित करने के बाद जनवरी, 1968 में अन्वेषी व्याघन शुरू किया गया। राज्य सरकार को लाइसेंस के लिए आवश्यक फीस नियमित रूप से दी गई है और उन्होंने उसे बिना आपत्ति के स्वीकार

किया है। यह मालूम होने के बाद कि पहला कुआ उत्पादक होगा; आयोग ने जब दिसम्बर 1969 में एक खनन पट्टे के लिए प्रार्थना पत्र दिया है और जनवरी, 1970 में परीक्षण उत्पादन के लिए सरकार से अनुमति मांगी गई है। इस सम्बन्ध में भी राज्य सरकार ने आवश्यक फीस स्वीकार कर ली है। पट्टे की स्वीकृति या काम करने की अनुमति की प्रतीक्षा है।

(ग) इस समय में अनुमान नहीं लगाया जा सकता है।

नसबन्दी से हानि उठा चुके परिवारों को राहत

3104. श्री जगेश्वर यादव : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास और नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन परिवारों को राहत पहुंचाने के बारे में कोई योजना है जो नसबन्दी से हानि उठा चुके हैं अथवा जिनके कोई बच्चा नहीं है जैसा कि सरकार द्वारा जन्म-निरोध करके परिवारों को खुश तथा समृद्ध बनाने के लिये विभिन्न परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रमों को चालू करके किया जा रहा है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार नियोजन प्राधिकारी नसबन्दी को अप्रभावी बनाने की योजना पर विचार करेंगे जबकि ऊपर निर्दिष्ट परिवारों के कल्याण के लिये इसकी आवश्यकता पड़ेगी?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (डा० श्रीपति चन्द्रशेखर) : (क) और (ख). प्राकृतिक आपदाओं के परिणामस्वरूप जिन व्यक्तियों के बच्चे जीवित नहीं रहते हैं, उनकी बन्द नस को फिर से जोड़ने के लिए देश के 90 अस्पतालों, संस्थानों में पर्याप्त प्रबन्ध किया गया है। जिन व्यक्तियों की बन्द नस को फिर से जोड़ा जाता है, उन्हें इलाज के दौरान यातायात, भोजन और आपूर्वि की मुक्त सुविधाएं दी जाती हैं। ऐसे दम्पत्तियों

का भी जिनके बच्चे नहीं होते हैं, परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत डाक्टरी सहायता प्रदान की जाती है।

Revision of depreciation rates for income assessment

3105. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered and revised the depreciation rates for the machinery for the purpose of income assessment recently; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The Income-tax Rules, 1962 have recently been amended with a view to simplifying the rate schedule of depreciation in respect of assets used for the purposes of business or profession and rationalising the calculation of depreciation in respect of such assets. The amendments were notified in the Gazette of India Extraordinary dated 29th December, 1969 and copies of this notification were placed on the table of the Lok Sabha on the 23rd February, 1970.

The scheme of simplification effected through the present amendment, essentially, consists in classifying machinery and plant under seven broad categories of useful lives, with rates of depreciation of 5 per cent, 10 per cent, 15 per cent, 20 per cent, 30 per cent, 40 per cent and 100 per cent, in replacement of seventeen different rates ranging from 2.5 per cent to 100 per cent existing earlier.

Under the new scheme, the general and residuary rate of depreciation in respect of machinery and plant will be 10 per cent and would be applicable to all items of machinery and plant not coming under the lower specific rate of 5 per cent or any of the higher specific rates of 15 per cent, 20 per cent, 30 per cent, 40 per cent or 100 per cent. Items of machinery and plant which have a useful life of one or two years, and for which the earlier

rules did not prescribe any specific rate of depreciation but provided for deduction of only the cost of replacement or renewal, have been classified under the rate category of 100 per cent. This means that the actual cost of such machinery and plant will be deductible as depreciation allowance for the year in which they are first brought into use. This is apart from the provision in the Income-tax Act under which the whole of the actual cost of any machinery or plant costing up to Rs. 750 is deductible by way of depreciation allowance for the year in which such machinery or plant is first put to use by the assessee for the purpose of his business or profession. This latter provision applies also in respect of machinery and plant for which the rate of depreciation under the rules is less than 100 per cent.

Another important change brought about the amendment is that depreciation would be allowed for the full year even in respect of assets which had been used only for a short period during the year. Modification has also been effected in regard to the calculation of extra shift allowance for multiple shift working of plant and machinery. The extra allowance will continue to be allowed in proportion to the number of days of multiple shift working to the "normal working period", and will be limited to 50 per cent of the normal allowance for double shift working and to an amount equal to the normal allowance for triple shift working. "Normal working period", for this purpose, will be taken to be equal to the number of days for which the concern works at least one shift during the year, subject to a minimum of 180 days in the case of seasonal factory and 240 days in the case of any other factory, instead of the standard figure of 300 days under the earlier rules.

The rules also provide for the grant of extra depreciation allowance of an amount equal to 50 per cent of the normal allowance in respect of machinery and plant installed in an approved hotel run by an Indian Company, to encourage the setting up of hotels of the required standard necessary for attracting tourists.

The new rates and method for calculating depreciation allowances will apply

from the assessment year 1970-71, that is, with reference to income of the financial year 1969-70 or any other accounting year corresponding to it.

Country-wide survey for vital mineral resources.

3106. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the known deposits of vital mineral resources in each part of the country as per latest authoritative surveys;

(b) which agency or agencies conducted these surveys;

(c) in which year or years these surveys were conducted;

(d) how much of each potential mineral deposit has been profitably explored till date; and

(e) a list of minerals which almost exclusively cater to needs of foreign markets and names of countries where each of these minerals is exported ?

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

Use of Bank Credit for takeover Bids

3107. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Reserve Bank recently alerted the banking companies to the danger of bank credit, tapped ostensibly for productive purposes, being used for take over bids;

(b) whether the banks have been asked by the Reserve Bank to carefully scrutinise all the accounts which are known to be as 'sensitive' ;

(c) if so, the text of the said directive; and

(d) a list of instances between 1967-68, 1968-69 and 1969-70, where bank credit, tapped ostensibly for productive purposes, had been used for take over bids ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). By a circular latter dated the 8th November, 1967, the Reserve Bank of India advised banks that they should, while granting advances against shares, ensure that such advances do not enable the borrowers to corner shares of companies or to indulge in similar unproductive activities. By a directive under Section 35A of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, Reserve Bank has asked the Custodians of the nationalised banks, *inter alia*, to obtain its prior approval for granting or renewing of limits for loans or advances against shares and debentures of joint stock companies or granting loans or advances against such security for amounts exceeding Rs. 5 lakhs to any single borrower and any loan, advance or other facility which together with the amount already granted to a borrower would exceed Rs. 25 lakhs.

Further, by a circular letter dated the 18th February, 1970, the Governor of the Reserve Bank has advised banks to exercise much greater vigilance in the matter of end-use of credit with a view to ensuring that credit is not diverted for the purposes of hoarding or speculation.

(c) Extracts from the circular letters referred to in the reply to parts (a) & (b) are laid on the Table of the House [Placed in library. See No. LT-1880/70]

(d) Information is not available.

Management of Ahmedabad Electric Supply, Bombay Suburban Electric supply etc.

3108. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there have been any negotiations between Messrs Killick Industries Ltd. Bombay and Messrs Kapadia Brothers and the L.I.C. regarding the management of Ahmedabad Electric supply, Bombay suburban Electric supply etc.

Thana Electric Supply, Surat Electric Supply and Kohinoor Mills Ltd. Bombay consequent upon the termination of the managing agency system; and

(b) if so, the terms of the agreement arrived at?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI R.K. KHADILKAR) : (a) and (b). There was no negotiation or agreement between the management of the Companies and the L.I.C. The managing Agents approached L.I.C., as one of the principal Shareholders of the companies, with a view to ascertaining in advance its views on the future management of the companies on termination of the Managing Agency system and the L.I.C. merely conveyed its views to them.

Amendment to Pensions Act, 1871.

3109. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have given final consideration to the recommendation of the Petitions Committee of the Lok Sabha suggesting the introduction of a comprehensive bill to amend the Pensions Act, 1871 to make it adequate to meet the needs of the pensioners;

(b) if so, when it is proposed to introduce such a legislation; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) The Government decision on the recommendation of the Committee on Petitions regarding amendment of the Pensions Act, 1871 is explained at (vi) in para 8.2 (page 56) of the 6th Report of the Committee presented to the House on 24.12.1969.

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

World Bank loan for Madhya Pradesh

3110. SHRIMATIILA PALCHOURI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Govern-

ment of Madhya Pradesh has approached the Central Government for permission to negotiate with the World Bank for a loan of about Rs. 43 crores for ravine clearance in the Districts of Bhind and Morena of that State;

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto;

(c) whether any other State Governments have approached the Government for permission to negotiate with the World Bank for loans to finance their similar or other schemes;

(d) if so, the details of the requests together with the names of the State Governments; and

(e) Government's attitude in this regard?

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

(b) Does not arise

(c) No, Sir.

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

Constitution of Mining Board as Recommended by Mukerjee Committee on Re-organisation of Indian Bureau of Mines

3111. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had constituted Mukerjee Committee known as Committee on Re-organisation of the Indian Bureau of Mines;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Committee had recommended to constitute a Mining Board;

(c) whether Government have come to any conclusion about it and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) what other steps Government have taken to improve the leadership of the Indian Bureau of Mines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The setting up of a Mines Board was not considered necessary in view of the fact that the Mineral Advisory Board and its Standing Committee of which the Minister is the Chairman, meet as frequently as necessary and consider all matters of interest concerning the development of minerals and the mining industry.

(d) Government have re-organized to set up of Indian Bureau of Mines, and assigned to it some additional functions such as provision of Consultancy Services. For the discharge of its various functions and provision of necessary leadership, Government have appointed a suitable officer to head the organisation.

स्त्रियों के बीचे पर प्रतिबन्ध

3112. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1969 के अन्त तक देश में बीमाधारी व्यक्तियों की कुल संख्या कितनी है;

(ल) उनमें स्त्रियों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि स्त्रियों के बीमा करवाने पर कुछ प्रतिबन्ध लगाये गये हैं;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उसके व्यौरा क्या है, उसके कारण क्या है;

(ड.) क्या बीमा योजना की लोकप्रियता को देखते हुए सरकार का विचार स्त्रियों के बीमा करवाने पर लगाये गये प्रतिबन्धों को पूर्णतः समाप्त करने का है; और

(च) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

पूर्ति मंत्री और वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री र० के० लक्ष्मिनारायण) : (क) और (ल). सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ग) और (घ). (i) जिन महिलाओं की अपनी अजित आय होती है, उन पर कोई पाबन्दियां नहीं लगी हैं।

(ii) जिन महिलाओं की आय कर लगने योग्य अनजित आय अवधार ऐसी निजी सम्पत्तियां हैं जिन पर सम्पदा शुल्क लगने की संभावना है, उन्हें पुरुषों के समकक्ष माना जाता है, और पहली स्थिति में वे उतनी रकम का बीमा करा सकती हैं जो उनके पति के बीमे की रकम से अधिक नहीं हो, और दूसरी स्थिति में वे उतनी रकम का बीमा करा सकती है जो अनुभानतः उनके द्वारा देय सम्पदा शुल्क की रकम से अधिक नहीं हो।

(iii) अन्य महिलाओं के मामले में उनसे, प्रति हजार रुपये के बीमे पर 3 रुपये अधिक लिये जाते हैं और वे पति के बीमे की रकम की तीन-चौथाई रकम का बीमा करा सकती है।

(ड.) और (च). जीवन बीमा नियम ने अर्थात् जनवरी, 1970 में ही तो खर्तों को उदार बनाया है और अभी इन को अतिरिक्त रूप से उदार बनाने का कोई विचार नहीं है। महिलाओं की जिस श्रेणी के लिए अर्थात् जीवन अतिरिक्त दर ली जाती है उस श्रेणी की मूल्य दर अपेक्षाकृत अधिक वाई नहीं है और इसलिये उनके मामले में अतिरिक्त दर को नहीं हटा ने का फैसला किया गया।

Production progress at Kanpur Fertilizer Factory

3113. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the further progress made regarding production in the Fertilizer Factory at Kanpur; and

(b) whether this Factory will start production in full swing during the Fourth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). The Kanpur Fertilizer Factory has gone into production, in December, 1969. It is expected to go into full production during the current year.

Demand for Complete withdrawal of Gold Control

3114. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Akhil Bhartiya Swarnkar Sangh and other organisations have demanded complete withdrawal of Gold Control; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) In the Resolutions adopted by the All Indian Conference of the Akhil Bhartiya Swarnkar Sangh held at Varanasi in December 1969, the emphasis was against the 'type' of present control, and there was a demand for various marginal facilities to certified goldsmiths. These Resolutions indicate that there was no demand from the Sangh for a complete withdrawal of Gold Control as such.

(b) The question of Gold Control has been examined in all its aspects and it is felt that control over the internal transactions in gold should continue. Demands for certain facilities to certified goldsmiths within the framework of Gold Control, are at present under Government's consideration.

Allotment of Residential Plots in Delhi for Various Income Group People

3115. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that monetary limit for allotment of residential plots

in Delhi for various income group people has been revised upward;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the various categories for which plots have been reserved without drawing lots and the percentage of plots in each category?

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

(b) and (c). Though the monetary income of individuals has increased during the last few years, the real income has not so increased. In consideration of this fact the maximum income limit for eligibility for allotment of plots under the Scheme of large scale acquisition and disposal of land in Delhi has been raised from Rs. 6,000/- to Rs. 7200 for persons in the Low Income Group and from Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 18,000 for those in the middle income Group. 50% of plots, both for the low and middle income groups, are reserved for allotment, at predetermined rates, by draw of lots, to salaried classes.

Procedure for Allotment of I.O.C. Petrol Bunks vis-a-vis Applications from Unemployed Engineers

3116. SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the norms and conditions of allotting Indian Oil Corporation bunks in the important cities;

(b) the number of additional Petrol Bunks to be built and opened during 1969-70 and 1970-71;

(c) whether any unemployed engineers have applied for running such Bunks and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) Under its new policy, the Indian Oil Corporation will give dealerships for all new retail outlets (petrol bunk) is only to suitable unemployed graduates below the age of 30 years and belonging to the lower income group families. Applicants should also belong to the civil district in which the dealership/distributorship is to be operated or the civil districts (within the same State) whose boundaries are continuous with that of the aforesaid district.

(b) Approximately 440 retail outlets have been commissioned during 1969-70 and about 600 retail outlets are expected to be commissioned during 1970-71.

(c) Yes. Several applications have been received from the unemployed engineers and other graduates. These are under scrutiny by the Corporation.

Abolition of Octroi Duty

3117. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Will the Minister of **HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have sent a directive to the States to see if they can afford to do away with imposing of octroi duty by their respective local bodies :

(b) if so, whether the State Governments have shown their inability to do so, unless an alternative source of revenue is created ;

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ; and

(d) whether Government feel that this octroi system is out-dated, out-moded and leads to narrow mindedness ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT : (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) (a) to (d). The Central Government have not issued any directive to the States to do away with the levy of octroi as it falls within the exclusive jurisdiction of the State Government. A number of expert Committees, namely, the Taxation Enquiry Commission, the Ministers' Committee on

Augmentation of Financial Resources of Urban Local Bodies, the Rural Urban Relationship Committee etc. have held octroi a vexatious and obnoxious source of revenue. The Rural Urban Relationship Committee and the Ministers' Committee on Augmentation of the Financial Resources of Urban Local Bodies had suggested the replacement of octroi by other suitable sources of revenue and their recommendations are under consideration of the State Governments. However, since octroi constitutes to be an important source of revenue of the Urban Local Bodies wherever levied it has not been possible for all State Governments to abolish it.

Centres for Tubectomy Operations in Mysore

3118. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of **HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT** be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Centres for Tubectomy Operations in the Mysore State ;

(b) the number of persons who have undergone the sterilisation operation ;

(c) whether Government advised the conceptrors to come for semen test after the prescribed period of sterilisation ; and

(d) if so, the number of cases where it has not proved successful ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING ; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT : (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

Setting up a Cardiac Clinic and Rehabilitation Centre in New Delhi

3119. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of **HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the All India Heart Foundation has approached Government

to set up a Cardiac Clinic and Rehabilitation Center in New Delhi for free treatment of heart troubles ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B.S. MURTHY) : (a) A proposal to set up a Cardiac Clinic and Rehabilitation Centre in New Delhi for diagnosis and treatment of heart ailments is under consideration of the All India Heart Foundation. The Foundation proposes to render free professional service and charge a nominal fee for investigations. No proposal has been received by Government from the Foundation in this regard.

(b) Does not arise.

Deduction of income tax From the Salaries of Members of Parliament

3120. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the District Income-tax Officers are duly informed about the Income-tax deductions made from the salaries of Members of Parliament in the Pay and Accounts office in the Parliament House ;

(b) if so, whether the Income-tax Officer of Darbhanga district, Bihar has been given the due intimation about it and if so, when and the details thereof ;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) the reason for not sending the regular circular about the Income-tax deductions made by the Pay and Accounts office of Parliament House from the M.Ps' salaries to the respective District Income-tax Officers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (d). The salary of Members of Parliament was earlier being assessed under section 15 of income-tax Act, 1961 as

'salary', and accordingly tax was being deducted at source therefrom. It was, however, decided in 1967-68, on the basis of legal advice received, that the salary of Members of Parliament was properly assessable under section 56 of Income-tax Act, 1961 as income from other sources and as the provisions pertaining to deduction of tax at source are not applicable to income so assessed, no tax is being deducted at source from these salaries since 1-4-1968.

The points raised in the Question do not thus apply to the position as obtaining from 1-4-1968. As regards the earlier position, the Pay and Accounts Officer of the Parliament was sending to the Income-tax Officer, Salary Circle, New Delhi, annual return prescribed as per Section 206 of Income-tax Act, 1961 ; this return has to be sent by all disbursing officers showing salary paid and tax deducted at source therefrom. The Income-tax Officer, Salary Circle, New Delhi however did not communicate to Income-tax Officers at other places relevant information from this return pertaining to Members of Parliament who were assessed at those places. It may be added that this omission was not expected to create any difficulty because according to Section 203 of Income-tax Act, 1961, the pay and Accounts Officer of the Parliament, as a disbursing Officer, was also issuing to the Members of Parliament, certificates for tax deducted at source and these certificates are required to be attached to the returns which the Members of Parliament have to file before their Income tax Officers ; the information about tax deducted at source should thus have become available to the Income-tax Officers concerned, from the returns of Income of the Members of Parliament filed under Section 139 of Income-tax Act, 1961.

Filing of Income Tax Returns by Members of Parliament of Darbhanga District

3121. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Income-Tax Officer of Darbhanga, Bihar had asked the Members of Parliament of the District to file their Income-tax returns for the year 1967-68 and 1968-69 ;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor in view of the fact that he started doing so for 1969-70 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (c). The salary of Members of Parliament was earlier being assessed under section 15 of Income-tax Act, 1961 under the head 'salary' and accordingly tax was being deducted at source. However on legal advice, it was decided in 1967-68 that salary of Members of Parliament is properly assessable under section 56 of Income-tax Act, 1961 as "income from other sources" and consequently tax deduction at source from such salaries was stopped from 1967-68. For financial year 1968-69 relevant to assessment year 1969-70 there was thus no tax deduction at source. The Income-tax Officers have sent notices to Members of Parliament for filing income-tax returns for 1969-70, for settling tax demand. Even for earlier years where a Member of Parliament had assessable total income, a voluntary return of income under section 139 (1) of Income tax at Act, 1961 was obligatory notwithstanding deduction of tax at source; the Income-tax Officer may also call for such return under section 139 (2) read with section 148 *ibid*.

Black marketing in Kerosene Oil in North Bihar

3122. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have information about acute scarcity and blackmarketing of kerosene oil in North Bihar particularly in Khajouli, Babenkarahi, Ladania, Bernpatti and other blocks of Darbhanga District; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the remedial measures being undertaken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D.R. CHAVAN) : (a) A complaint from the Government of Bihar

about low stocks of kerosene oil in Darbhanga District was received in December, 1969. No reports about blackmarketing of the product were received.

(b) The difficulty arose due to inadequate availability of tankwagons. The matter was at once taken up with the authorities concerned and there has since been a substantial improvement in the overall despatches of kerosene.

कोयले के मूल्यों में वृद्धि

3123. श्री नाथ राम अहिरवार :
श्री सोबो प्रभु :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कोयला कम्पनियों ने कोयले के मूल्यों में गत तीन वर्षों में कई बार वृद्धि की है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार का इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है;

(ग) क्या उनकी मनमानी कार्यवाही को देखते हुए उक्त गैर सरकारी कोयला कम्पनियों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने का सरकार का विचार है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और सान तथा
धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) : (क) से (घ). 24 जुलाई, 1967 में कोयला मूल्यों पर से नियन्त्रण हटा लिये जाने के पश्चात् से रेलवे विभाग को सप्लाई किये जा रहे कोयले के मूल्यों में तीन सामान्य वृद्धियां तथा इस्पात संयंक्रो को सप्लाई किये जा रहे कोयले के मूल्यों में दो वृद्धियां हुई हैं। यह मूल्य वृद्धियां सम्बद्ध दलों अर्थात् उत्पादकों तथा उत्पादकताओं के बीच आपस में तथ की गई थीं। नियन्त्रण हटा लिये जाने के परिणाम स्वरूप कोयला मूल्य ब्रेक्यांडों और विक्रेताओं के बीच आपस में तथ किये जाने होते हैं और मूल्यों के

उतार चढ़ाव में सरकार का कोई हस्तक्षेप नहीं होता। उपरोक्त संदर्भ में कोयला उद्योग के राष्ट्रीयकरण पर विचार नहीं किया जा रहा।

Enquiry into Gold Smuggling Caste in the Office of the Collector, Central Excise, Kanpur

3124. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that two Officers, a Deputy Superintendent and an Inspector involved in a gold case at kanpur in the year 1964 are under suspension for more than 5½ years in the Kanpur Collectorate of Central Excise;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Enquiring Officer had submitted his enquiry report to the Collector, Central Excise, Kanpur more than a year ago;

(c) if so, the reasons why the Collector has not taken a decision in this case so far; and

(d) the total amount received by these Officers, by way of suspension salary from the following month after the receipt of the enquiry report by the Collector till today ?

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

(c) The case is very complicated involving scrutiny of lengthy enquiry report and voluminous records including submissions of the accused officers. Second show cause notices have already been served on them and also personal hearing granted to them. The final orders are expected to be passed shortly.

(d) Rs. 17, 211. 80 till end of February, 1970.

फिल्मों में नोटों का पकड़ा जाना

3125. श्री हुक्म बहादुर कल्याण : श्री वंश नारायण तिंहुः :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि फरवरी, 1970 में फिल्मों में कुछ व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये थे जिनसे 4,50,000 रुपये के नोट बरामद हुए थे; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनके विरुद्ध सरकार ने क्या कायंवाही की है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं. सेठी) : (क) जी हां, । चार व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये थे और उन से 4,18,000 रुपये की भारतीय मुद्रा बरामद की गयी थी।

(ख) पंजाब पुलिस भाग्ले की जांच कर रही है।

Impounding of Book on Mahatma Gandhi

3127. SHRI SITA RAM KESRI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Customs Authorities at Calcutta have withheld copies of the Book by Robert Payne on "The Life and Death of Mahatma Gandhi" ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether the formalities have since been completed for the release of the book; and

(d) if not, how much time is generally taken by the Customs authorities to scrutinise the copies of books imported from other countries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (d). A consignment of the book entitled "The Life and Death of Mahatma Gandhi" by Robert Payne was imported. The Calcutta Customs Authorities considered some of the passages in the book to be objectionable. They referred the matter to Government of India for orders. The Ministry of Home Affairs have finally taken the decision to release the book, and the consignment has been released.

Import of Crude for Haldia Refinery

3128. SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to import crude for the Haldia Refinery;

(b) if so, the quantity of crude to be imported during the year 1969-70; and

(c) the countries from which the crude is likely to be imported ?

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

(b) and (c). The refinery will go into operation in the later half of the year 1972. The imports will, therefore, not start until that year. Indian Oil Corporation has entered into a contract with one party for supply of a part of the quantity to be processed by the refinery. This contract provides for import of light Iranian crude oil.

पेशन के शीघ्र भुगतान को सुनिश्चित करने के नियम

3129. श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकारी कर्मचारियों को सेवानिवृत्ति के पश्चात् पेशन का शीघ्र भुगतान करने के लिये वर्तमान पेशन नियमों में संशोधन किये गये हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इस संबंध में जारी किये गये अदेशों की एक प्रति पटल पर रखी जायेगी; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० च० सेठो) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) इस मंत्रालय की दिनांक 2 सितम्बर 1969 की अधिसूचना तथा कार्यालय आपन

सं० 6 (2) ई-व०/६६ की एक-एक प्रति सदन की मेज पर रखी जाती है। [प्रन्यालय में रख दी गई। बेलिये संख्या LT-288/70]

(ग) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

छोटे मकानों के संबंध में एक योजना तैयार करने के लिए समिति स्थापित करना

3130. श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अपेक्षाकृत कम समय में छोटे मकानों का निर्माण करने के बारे में एक योजना तैयार करने के लिये उनके मंत्रालय का एक समिति गठन करने का प्रस्ताव है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो किन वर्गों वे लोगों के प्रतिनिधियों को उक्त समिति में शामिल किया जायेगा; और

(ग) उक्त समिति के निर्देश-पद क्या हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री च० स० मूर्ति) : (क) से (ग). लागत में कमी करने तथा मुख्य शहरों में मकानों के निर्माण की गति तीव्र करने की पद्धतियों के अध्ययन करने के लिये अक्टूबर, 1969 में एक विशेषज्ञ समिति स्थापित की गई। समिति के निम्नलिखित सदस्य हैं।

1. डा० एस० एम० क० चैटी, उप निर्देशक सेंट्रल बिल्डिंग रिसर्च इन्स्टीट्यूट, रुडकी।
2. श्री जैड जार्ज, वैज्ञानिक, स्ट्रक्चरल इंजीनियरिंग रिसर्च सेंटर, रुडकी।
3. श्री पी० सी० खाना, चीफ, अर्बन डीवलपमेंट, प्लानिंग कमीशन, नई दिल्ली।

4. श्री के०जी०सालवी, बर्से मेनेजर, हिन्दुस्तान हाउसिंग फेक्टरी, नई दिल्ली ।

5. श्री जी०सी० मायुर, जाइंट डाइरेक्टर, नेशनल बिल्डिंग, आर्गनाइजेशन, नई दिल्ली-संयोजक समिति से कहा गया है कि वह संबंधित राज्य सरकारों के बराबर परामर्श करते हुए कार्य करे तथा अपने कार्य के प्रगति के लिये प्रत्येक केन्द्र के विद्वानों का सहयोग प्राप्त करे ।

समिति के विचारार्थ विषय निम्नलिखित शर्त हैं:—

(क) बम्बई, कलकत्ता, दिल्ली, मद्रास, अहमदाबाद और कानपुर के छ: बड़े शहरों में उपलब्ध भवन (निर्माण) पद्धतियों का अध्ययन करना जिससे निम्न लागत और बड़े पैमाने पर भवनों का निर्माण हो सके ।

(ख) उन पद्धतियों, सामग्रियों तथा तकनीकियों के बारे में मुझाव देना, जिससे शीघ्र गति से बड़े पैमाने पर निर्माण हो, और उसके साथ-साथ, यथासंभव स्थानीय स्थितियों, सामग्रियों की उपलब्धता, प्रशिक्षित और कुशल जन-शक्ति तथा अन्य संबंधित कारणों के अनुरूप इन शहरों की भवन निर्माण लागत में कमी की जा सके ।

(ग) पूर्वोक्त पद्धतियों, सामग्रियों तथा तकनीकियों जिनकी प्रत्येक मामले में अपनाने की शिकारिश की गई है उनका तकनीकी तथा वित्तीय व्यौरा निकालना ।

(घ) शिकारिश किये गये भवन कार्यक्रमों के कार्यान्वयन के लिए डिजाइन के लिये अपेक्षित प्रशिक्षण की आवश्यकताएं बताना ।

(इ.) निम्न लागत वाले, बड़े पैमाने के निर्माण कार्यक्रमों के उपयुक्त नई भवन-सामग्रियों और तकनीकियों को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिये अनुसन्धान और विकास की समस्याओं से परिचित कराना; और

(च) किसी अन्य समवद्ध मामले में शिकारिश करना, जिसमें वे उपाय शामिल हों जो देश के दूसरे बड़े शहरों के लिये लाभदायक हो सके ।

समिति द्वारा सरकार को 31 मार्च 1970 तक रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत किए जाने की आशा है ।

Self-Generating Housing Schemes

3131. SHRI B.K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any meeting of the State Housing Ministers was held recently to work out details of self-generating housing schemes; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the decisions arrived at in the meeting?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEHLTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) A Conference of State Ministers of Housing and Urban Development was convened at New Delhi in January, 1970 to discuss, amongst other matters, the implementation of the concept of a Revolving Fund for housing and urban development.

(b) While urging the Central Government to establish the nucleus of a Revolving Fund in the beginning of the financial year 1970-71, the Conference agreed that the project can succeed if quick turn over was assured by cheap and quick construction, by developing areas simultaneously for residential and commercial purposes so that profits made by commercialisation can be used for the benefit of the weaker sections.

Purchase of Merchandise through Embassies and High Commissions abroad

3132. SHRI S.S. KOTHARI: Will the Minister of SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that considerable merchandise is purchased through the various Embassies and High Commissions in foreign countries and

(b) if so, the steps taken to ensure that the supply is of the requisite quality and at reasonable prices?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI R.K. KHADILKAR): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

New Interest System for Credit

3133. SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Nationalised Banks propose to evolve a new interest system for credit;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the same system will be applicable to loans given by banks outside the nationalised sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P.C. SETHI): (a) to (c). A Co-ordination Committee set up by all the public sector banks to discuss matters of mutual interest, has constituted a study group to consider the question of lending rates of public sector banks. The group has come to a preliminary conclusion that a co-ordinated approach in the matter of lending rates could be achieved by working out the minimum rates for specified categories of advances rather than by adopting uniform lending rates. The group has not yet concluded its deliberations.

Norms for fixation of prices of drugs by Development Council for Drugs and Pharmaceuticals

3135. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no provision in the Drugs Prices (Display and control) Order 1966 which enables the Development Council for Drugs and Pharmaceuticals to suggest any norms for fixation of prices of drugs;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Development Council for Drugs and Pharmaceuticals which contains more than 50 per cent members who have vested interest in the Drug Industry have suggested some norms for fixation of prices of drugs; and

(c) if so, why the norms for prices of drugs suggested by the Council which is dominated by vested interests have been accepted by the Ministry.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D.R. CHAVAN): (a) to (c). The Drugs Prices (Display & Control) Order, 1966, does not contain any provision relating to fixation of norms for price fixation. The Development Council for Drugs and Pharmaceuticals has been established under Section 6 of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act 1951 which provides *inter-alia* that the Council shall consist of members who in the opinion of the Central Government are:—

(i) Persons representing interests of owners of Industrial undertakings.

(ii) Persons having special knowledge of matters relating to the technical or other aspect of the industry.

(iii) Persons capable of representing interests of persons employed;

(iv) Persons representing the interests of consumers. The Council is reconstituted every two years.

The Council which under the terms of its reference is concerned with the development of the industry, suggested certain norms for the fixation of prices which have neither been accepted nor adopted by Government. They have been used as general guidelines. But each case for price fixation is decided on merits.

Examination of applications under Drug Prices (Display and Control) Order 1966

3136. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the applications received for increase and/or fixation of prices of drugs are being examined according to the norms laid down by the Development Council for Drugs and Pharmaceuticals; and

(b) if so, under which clause of the Drugs Prices (Display and Control) Order 1966 it is being done;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) No, the norms suggested by the Development Council for Drugs and Pharmaceuticals serve as a guide line and each case is decided on merits.

(b) Does not arise.

High-prices charged by drug manufacturers in India for their products

3137. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the drugs manufacturers in India are charging prices as high as 5 to 10 times the ex-factory cost of drugs;

(b) if so, whether Government are contemplating prosecution of drug manufacturers on the same lines as was done by

the Government of USA in the case of Messrs P fizer and Messrs Leaderly; and

(c) if not, how long Government will allow these drug manufacturers to suck the blood of the poor and ailing people in India ?

THE MIEISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) It will not be correct to make a general statement of the kind. There is however, a widespread feeling, which is shared by Government, that there is considerable scope in most instances for reduction of the margin between the ex-factory cost and the selling prices of Drugs manufactured in the country. Necessary action in this behalf is under active consideration and Government's decisions will be announced shortly.

(b) No. According to the information available, the prosecution referred to was launched under laws in force in the USA, for rigging of prices of certain antibiotics in the past in violation of certain provisions of the anti-trust law. Similar action by Government of India is not possible having regard to the facts of the case, the special features of U. S. Laws and the laws in force in this country at the appropriate time.

(c) Does not arise in view of answer to part (a).

Import of Raw Materials by Foreign Drug Companies in India

3138. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of PETROLIUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the foreign companies who have monopolised the drug industry in India are importing raw materials from their own principals in U.S.A., West Germany and U.K.; and

(b) if so, whether Government made any attempt to know that they are not indulging in over-invoicing?

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

port of raw materials is allowed having regard to various considerations such as the cheapest source of supply, availability of foreign exchange from different sources, obligations under bilateral agreements with foreign countries, etc.

(b) Does not arise in view of answer to part (a).

Development of Land at Nagpur for the Central Government Employees

3139. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal under consideration to develop some land at Nagpur to be sold to the low-paid Central Government employees at Nagpur for the construction of houses;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor particularly when such benefit is given to Central Government employees working in Delhi?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Government of India build quarters for their employees, as part of general pool accommodation, which they allot on rental-basis. They do not develop land for sale to their employees for construction of houses either in Delhi or elsewhere. In Delhi, the Delhi Development Authority has undertaken large scale development of land for sale to the public in the low and middle income groups. No exclusive reservation is, however, made for sale of developed plots only to Central Government employees working in Delhi.

Advisory Committees in Various Ministries

3140. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number and names of the Advisory Committees in the different Ministries comprising of officials and non-officials, Ministry-wise;

(b) the expenditure incurred on them during the years 1967-68, 1968-69 and upto the end of December, 1969, Ministry-wise; and

(c) the number of meetings held and the duration of such meetings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (c). The required information is being collected from all Ministries/Departments and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

मध्य प्रदेश के सागर और दमोह जिलों के खनिज निकेपों का सर्वेक्षण

3141. श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश के सागर तथा दमोह जिलों में कोयला, लोहा तथा अन्य खनिजों के बड़े-बड़े निकेप छिपे पड़े हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इस सम्बन्ध में तथा खनिजों को निकालने के बारे में भी, कोई सर्वेक्षण किया जा रहा है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो कब तक ऐसी कार्यवाही की जाने की सम्भावना है?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु भंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगप्रसाद राव) :

(क) मारतीय सूविज्ञान सर्वेक्षण संस्था द्वारा बताया गया है कि इस क्षेत्र में ऐसे निकेपों का पता नहीं लगाया गया है।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

Experimental Production of Mixed Formulation of D. D. T. and Fertilizers

3142. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND

CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether public undertakings are trying to produce a mixed formulation of D.D.T. and fertilizers;

(b) if so' at what stage the experiment is; and

(c) by what time its result is likely to be announced;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) to (c). The Hindustan Insecticides Ltd. are trying to produce mixed formulation of D.D.T. and fertilizers. It is not possible to give exact time by which result could be announced since experiments are at laboratory stage.

Malaria Eradication Programme in Rajasthan

3143. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the malaria eradication programme in Rajasthan has received a set-back due to shortage of staff and drugs; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to overcome them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) The Malaria Eradication Programme progressed satisfactorily upto the year 1964 but thereafter there were set-backs to the programme in Rajasthan. Some units which had entered into Consolidation had to revert to the Attack phase on account of reduced spraying during 1966 and 1967. It is a fact that a large number of posts were not filled and kept vacant for a long time due to the ban on filling up of the posts. There was, however, no shortage of drug in the State.

(b) The following steps have been taken to overcome the set-backs to the programme in the State of Rajasthan:—

(1) Teams of International and National experts were deputed in 1968 for realistic rephasing and putting the programme in the State on sound footing.

(2) The revised realistic rephasing recommended by the International team was discussed in detail with the State Health authorities to improve the implementation of the programme in the State.

(3) The State was given priority for allocation of drugs, insecticides and transport during 1968 and 1969.

(4) The lacunae in the programme were brought to the notice of not only the State Health authorities but the need for improving the tempo of the programme was also emphasised to the Chief Minister of the State.

(5) The State was requested to lift the ban for filling the vacancies of surveillance workers and surveillance Inspectors which was imposed during emergency. Further, the State was also requested to appoint a whole time State Malariaologist, which was kept vacant for a long time, over a year and half.

(6) The State was supplied five new and seven reconditioned vehicles in 1968-69 and 1969-70. Further, spare parts worth Rs. 60,000 were given to the State during the last two years for repair of the vehicles.

Non-Utilisation of Foreign Aid

3144. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the amount of foreign aid received during the last three Plan periods has not been fully utilised; and

(b) if so, the reasons for non-utilisation thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE: (SHRI P. C. SETHI) (a): and (b) . Out of the total

amount of Rs. 6032 crores (at post-devaluation exchange rates) authorised (in terms of loan agreements signed by the donor countries/institutions upto the end of the Third Plan) an amount equivalent to Rs. 458 crores (at post-devaluation exchange rates) remained undisbursed as of November 1, 1969, which represented 7.6 per cent of total loan amount.

Out of the undisbursed amount Rs. 458 crores, Rs. 360 crores is tied to financing import requirements of various continuing projects and programmes and will be drawn according to the construction schedules of the projects concerned. An amount of Rs. 98 crores from USSR and Polish credits, given upto the end of Third Plan, is still available for allocation to various projects and is therefore undrawn.

**Unauthorised Occupation of Quarter
in 'H' Block of Laxmibainagar,
New Delhi**

3146. SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3966 on the 15th December, 1969 and state:

(a) the details of the case of continued unauthorised occupation of quarter in 'H' Block of Laxmibainagar, New Delhi other than the one which is being examined for regularisation in the name of allottee's wife;

(b) the period for which the quarter is in unauthorised occupation; and

(c) the progress so far made in having the quarter vacated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) to (c). On the transfer of the allottee outside Delhi, the allotment of the quarter in 'H' Block of Laxmibai Nagar was cancelled with effect from the 26th September, 1969 after allowing him the concessional period provided under the rules. The allottee

is still retaining the quarter and the eviction proceedings had already been initiated and the next date of the hearing was fixed on 21st March, 1970. In the meantime the allottee has represented that his son is studying in the Higher Secondary Class and he may be allowed to retain the quarter till the end of April, 1970. The representation has been examined and in view of the circumstances of the case it has been decided to allow him to keep the house upto the end of April, 1970.

According to the existing rules from 27th September, 1969 till 26th March, 1970, he will have to pay twice the standard rent under FR. 45-A or twice the pooled standard rent under P.R. 45-A, whichever is higher and for the period beyond 27th March, 1970 to end of April, 1970, he will be charged market rate of rent.

Study made by Economic and Research Foundation

3147. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : SHRI BANSH NARAIN SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to a study made by Economic and Scientific Research Foundation "And miles to go", India is 44 years behind Japan, 45 years behind U. K. and 53 years behind U. S. A. and that the gap between India and Japan is increasing;

(b) if so, whether Government will make a detailed study of the findings of the Foundation and what are the principal factors which have resulted in Japan being able to accelerate her economic growth; and

(c) what steps Government are taking to stimulate investment and production in this country?

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

(b) Japan's accelerated economic growth was brought about by the high

rate of investment, marked growth of exports due to competitive prices, and high productivity and modernisation in key sectors of industry.

(c) The programmes of economic development have been outlined in the draft of the Fourth Year Plan which envisages a considerable step-up in investment as compared to the Third Plan. The draft Plan is under consideration and it is proposed to revise the outlay in the light of the need to further stimulate investment and production in the country.

The Central Budget for 1970-71 provides for a Plan outlay of Rs. 2,637 crores for the Centre, States and the Union Territories together, as against Rs. 2,239 crores in 1969-70. It has also introduced a number of measures to stimulate savings and investment, such as the scheme of rural debentures, a new series of time deposits, etc., and raising the exemption limit for investment income to Rs. 3,000.

Ganga Water Pollution Enquiry Commission Report

3148. **SHRI MRITYUNJAY PRASAD:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in CHAPTER IX of the Report of Ganges Water Pollution Enquiry Commission it has been held that some Officers of Barauni Refinery gave twisting and evasive answers, probably under some influence and also that one of them threatened an operator and asked him not to write the log book as he saw things ;

(b) whether Government propose to ask the Refinery authorities to take suitable disciplinary action against the guilty officers and to provide proper protection to the truthful subordinate employees from victimisation ; and

(c) whether any action has already been taken against negligent and erring officials of the Refinery ?

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

(a) to (c). The Commission has taken a very serious view of the attitude of some of the officers of the Indian Oil Corporation, who appeared as witnesses before the Commission, and trusts that the Management would hold an enquiry regarding their conduct and take such action as it thinks necessary so that such things are not repeated and it may serve as a lesson to others. The Government have accepted this recommendation of the Commission and have initiated action in this regard.

Removal of Ceiling on Compensatory Allowance

3149. **SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHARY:**
SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any request has been received by her from some Members of Parliament for removal of the ceiling on the City Compensatory Allowance of Class IV Central Government Employees imposed on recent merger of D. A. with their pay, in view of the fact that no limit has been placed on the additional deductions from their emoluments on accounts of house rent for accommodation allotted and the like; and

(b) if so, Government's decision thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P.C. SETHI): (a) and (b). The rates of Compensatory (City) Allowance payable to Central Government Employees are not related to the Class of post held but to the pay (including Dearness pay) drawn. In an 'A' class city, employees drawing pay (inclusive of dearness pay) below Rs. 250/-p.m. are entitled to compensatory (city) allowance at the rate of 10% of pay subject to a minimum of Rs. 7.50 and maximum of Rs. 12.50. This rate is based on the recommendation of the Second pay Commission. The request for removal of this limit was considered carefully by Government. It has not, however, been found possible to disturb the existing position as it would have repercussions involving additional expenditure.

Requests received from M. Ps. in respect of House Rent Allowance

3150. **SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHARY:**
SHRI P.C. ADICHAN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any requests have been received from Members of Parliament for restoring *Status quo ante* in relation to those Government employees who had been adversely affected by the recent merger of D.A. with pay, in respect of House Rent Allowance without production of house rent receipt, and City Compensatory allowance; and

(b) if so, the precise requests made therein and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). Requests have been received from some Members of Parliament for raising the existing pay ceiling of Rs. 500/-, for the drawal of house rent allowance without production of rent receipt. It has not, however, been found possible to concede the request because though, consequent on the merger of Dearness Allowance with the basic pay of Central Government employees, the pay ceiling in respect of eligibility for the purpose of drawal of house rent allowance without production of receipts of actual payment of rent has come down from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 390/- of basic pay excluding Dearness Pay, it has not curtailed the entitlement of the employees in this pay range, to house rent allowance. The allowance continues to be admissible to them at the same rates as before on production of rent receipts, as in the cases of those in the higher pay ranges. As house rent allowance is in the nature of a subsidy, there can be no objection to relating it to the actual rent paid.

So far as compensatory (city) allowance is concerned, *status quo ante* has already been resorted by raising the eligibility limit in B-2 class towns to Rs. 620/- p.m.

Transfer of Excise Inspectors

3151. SHRI JAI SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Collector Central Excise, Kanpur ordered the transfer of 72 Inspectors, majority of which were routine transfers, to take effect from July, 1969;

(b) whether the Central Excise Non-Gazetted Officers' Association Kanpur made representation to Government against

these transfers on the ground that these transfers would cause hardship, to the transferees because the academic sessions had started and admissions to educational institutions were over;

(c) whether these transfers were against the assurances given by Government to the Central Excise Non-Gazetted Officers Association that the transfers would be ordered well in time; and

(d) if so, the action taken by Government on the representation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : (a) The Collector of Central Excise, Kanpur, ordered the transfers of 72 Inspectors *vide* his orders dated 30th June, 1969. None of these transfers were routine transfers.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No such assurance was given to the Association by the Government.

(d) The contention of the Association that these transfers would cause hardship to the transferees because the academic sessions had started and admissions to educational institutions were over, was not correct inasmuch as while the transfer order was dated the 30th June, 1969 the academic session in schools starts about the 10th of July, while in colleges it extends to the end of July and even August. As such, the transfers were made well within the academic session. In fact, none of the officers who represented against their transfers, did so on the ground of dislocation of studies of their wards as a result of late issue of transfer orders and the difficulty in securing admissions. Under these circumstances, the Government did not think it necessary to stay the transfer orders as demanded by the Association on the ground of causing hardship to the concerned officers in respect of admission of their children.

Investigations against M/s Nirula Finance Private Ltd., New Delhi

3152. SHRI P.C. ADICHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government were conducting investigations into the charges of tax evasion etc., against Messrs. Nirula Finance Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi and if so, whether the investigations have since been completed;

(b) the precise charges against the company and the time likely to be taken for completion of the investigations;

(c) the details of the personal Income-tax arrears of the last Directors of the Company and the reasons for delay in their realisations;

(d) whether Government have taken any safe-guards so that Directors do not sell/dispose of their assets etc., pending investigations; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and the changes which have taken place in the assets of the last Directors during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). Investigations by the Income-tax Department into allegations of tax evasion by M/s. Nirula Finance Private Ltd. are in progress. Every effort is being made to complete the investigations as early as possible. It is not possible to give details of the allegations until the investigations are complete.

(c) Only in the case of one of the Directors of the company a demand of Rs. 568 is outstanding. Measures have been taken to realise this demand.

(d) The question of taking steps against the Directors to realise the demand due from the Company will arise only when demand is raised against the company and is not recoverable from the company.

(e) The Directors of the Company are being required to file their returns of net wealth for the assessment year 1966-67 and onwards. However, action against the assets of the Directors for the demand due from the company is possible only if the company has been wound up and the non-recovery of taxes from the company is attributed to any gross neglect, misfeasance or breach of duty on the part of the Directors.

देश में कलू रोग के स्तरों के बारे में साक्षात् करना

3153. श्री क० मि० मधुकर : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और नियोजन, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या किसी वैज्ञानिक आविष्कार द्वारा पहले ही यह जानना सम्भव हो सका है कि कलू रोग फैलने का स्तरा है और इस बारे में जनता को साक्षात् किया जा सके; और

(ल) यदि हाँ, तो इस आविष्कार का व्योरा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और नियोजन, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री द० श० मूर्ति) : (क) जी नहीं। वैसे, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर तर पलू की नियरानी के लिये विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन ने बड़े पैमाने पर व्यवस्था की है और जब कभी विश्व में कहीं पलू की बीमारी फैल जाती है तो वे उसकी सूचना दे देते हैं और इस प्रकार स्थिति का मुकाबला करने के लिये सभी देशों के जन-स्वास्थ्य अधिकारियों को सतर्क कर देते हैं। पढ़ोसी मूल्कों में इस तरह की महामारी के फैलने के बारे सूचना मिलने पर राज्य सरकारों को इस महामारी की रोकथाम तथा उपचार के कदम उठाने के बारे में सलाह दी जाती है।

(ल) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

जिला बम्पारन, बिहार में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की नई शाखाएं खोलना

3154. श्री क० मि० मधुकर : क्या बिल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने उन ग्रामों में जिनकी जनसंख्या 10,000 है राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की शाखायें खोलने की नीति अपनाई हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो चालू वर्ष में बिहार के चम्पारन जिले में कितने ग्रामों में राष्ट्रीयत बैंकों की शाखाएं खोले जाने की सम्भावना है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार मेहासी कस्बे में, जो कि औद्योगिक तथा वाणिज्यिक दृष्टि से एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण कस्बा है और जिसकी जनसंख्या 10,000 से अधिक है, किसी राष्ट्रीयत बैंक की एक शाखा खोलने का है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कब तक, और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) रिजर्व बैंक ने दिसम्बर 1969 में, 1970 के लिए मुख्य अनुसूचित बैंकों का शास्त्रा विस्तार का एक विस्तृत कार्यक्रम तैयार किया था। इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 1970 के अन्त से पहले-पहले पिछली जन गणना रिपोर्ट के अनुसार परिमाणित उन सभी बैंक रहित 'नगरों' में, (अर्थात् जिनकी आबादी 5,000 तक है और आबादी की सघनता प्रति वर्ग मील 1000 से कम नहीं है तथा जिनमें शहरी क्षेत्र जैसी अन्य सभी विशेषताएं विद्यमान हैं) और ऐसे नगरों में वाणिज्यिक बैंकों का जाल विद्युत्या जांयगा जहां राजकोष/उप-राजकोष बैंक कार्य नहीं करते। इसके अलावा, बैंक यदि चाहे तो उन क्षेत्रों में जहां उनके अनुसार बैंक-कार्य की क्षमता हो नयी शाखाएं खोलने का प्रस्ताव कर सकते हैं। किन्तु 10,000 और उससे अधिक की आबादी वाले सभी ग्रामों में बैंक का नई शाखाएं खोलने का, फिलहाल कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ख) बिहार के चम्पारन जिले के चार ग्रामीण केंद्रों में जिनकी आबादी 10,000 से कम नहीं, चालू वर्ष में राष्ट्रीयत बैंकों का नई शाखाएं खोली जाने की सम्भावना है। ये केंद्र हैं—लुधाना, दाका, घोड़ासाहन और मसीलिया।

(ग) से (ङ). अभी तक किसी भी राष्ट्रीयत बैंक ने चम्पारन जिले के मेहासी नगर में अपनी शाखा खोलने के लिए आवेदन-पत्र नहीं

मेजा है। 1961 की जनगणना की रिपोर्ट में, इस केंद्र को 'नगर' नहीं माना गया है। बैंक-कार्य की क्षमता और ऋण-सम्बन्धी आवश्यकताओं का जोरदार सर्वेक्षण करने के लिए 'बैंक नेटूव' योजना के अन्तर्गत, चम्पारन जिला, सेप्टेम्बर बैंक आर इण्डिया के जिम्मे रखा गया है और सर्वेक्षण करने पर यदि मेहासी केंद्र को वाणिज्यिक और औद्योगिक दृष्टि से महत्वपूर्ण पाया गया तो नेता बैंक वहां बैंक सम्बन्धी सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने के लिए कदम उठा सकता है।

Incidence of T.B. among Employees Working in Oil Refineries

3155. SHRI NIHIL SINGH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have investigated the fact that employees working in the Oil Refineries generally develop T.B.;

(b) whether it is a fact that the employees of the Gauhati Oil Refinery had put up instances before him in support of the above fact; and

(c) if so, the action proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

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

(b) The workers Union of Gauhati Refinery had in some of their meetings mentioned about T.B. cases in the Refinery in a general way. However, no specific cases have been submitted to the Management by the Union.

(c) The employees who contacted T.B. due to their poor health were cured after giving proper medical treatment by the Refinery Doctors.

मध्य प्रदेश के सागर जिले से आय-कर और उत्पादन-शुल्क की वसूली

3156. श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सागर

जिसे से प्रतिवर्ष कितना-कितना आय-कर और उत्पादन शुल्क वमूल किया रहा है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (भी प्र०चं० सेठी) : निम्नलिखित तीन वित्तीय वर्षों में सागर जिला में, निर्धारितियों से वमूल हुए केन्द्रीय उत्पादन-शुल्क की रकमें नीचे दिये अनुसार हैं:—

वर्ष	रकम (लाख रुपयों में)
1967-68	₹ 2,00
1968-69	₹ 1,97
1969-70	₹ 2,27
(फरवरी 1970 तक)	

इन तीन वित्तीय वर्षों में अर्धात् 1967-68, 1968-69 और 1969-70 (फरवरी 1970 तक) सागर जिला में निर्धारितियों से वमूल हुए आयकर के संबंध में सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और वह सभा की मेज पर रख दी जायगी।

Agricultural Antibiotics Rotting at Godowns of Antibiotics Factory, Pimpri, Poona

3157. SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that agricultural antibiotics viz. Aureofungin and Streptocycline are rotting in the godowns of the Antibiotics Factory, Pimpri (Poona); and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D.R. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). Stocks to the extent of 1625 Kgs and 650 Kgs of Streptocycline and Aure of ung in respectively were held on the 11th March, 1970 by the Hindustan Antibiotics Limited, Pimpri. The accumulation is due to the fact that the demand has not developed to

the extent anticipated. These are Agricultural antibiotics required for controlling certain plant diseases especially in rice cultivation with high yielding varieties. Steps are being taken to liquidate the stocks.

Bills pertaining to the Staff of Various Ministries Presented to A.G.C.W. and M.

3158. SHRI NIHAL SINGH :
SHRI P.C. ADICHAN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bills (Supplementary etc.) pertaining to the Staff of the various Ministries/Departments of the Government of India presented at the counter of the Accountant General, Commerce Works and Miscellaneous, New Delhi are passed with inordinate delay;

(b) if so, the reasons for such delay and the steps proposed to be taken to eliminate such delay; and

(c) the details of the bills lying pending in the office of the Accountant General Commerce Works and Miscellaneous, New Delhi:—

(i) more than 15 days.

(ii) more than 1 month.

(iii) more than 2 months; and

(iv) more than 3 months?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Nil.

There are no such bills pending.

Factories in Government of India Farms Store, Calcutta

3159. SHRI NIHAL SINGH :
SHRI TRIDIB KUMAR CHAUDHURI :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS,

HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the 80 Selection grade Daftaries at Government of India Forms Store, Calcutta are working as Lower Division Clerks for the last many years but not getting the pay scale of Lower Division Clerk viz., Rs. 110 to Rs. 180: *

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action being taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) and (b). No.

(c) The Manager, Government of India Forms Store, Calcutta has been instructed to divest the Selection Grade Daftaries of any clerical duties, which they might have been doing.

Advertisements in Press regarding Nationalisation of General Insurance

3160. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the advertisements in the Press recently made in different forms opposing the nationalisation of General Insurance on various grounds;

(b) if so, the main points taken note by Government on the basis of which nationalisation of General Insurance is being opposed by the users of general insurance; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI R. K. KHADILKER) : (a) to (c). Government's attention has been drawn to advertisements, including those purported to have been issued by users of general insurance. It is claimed in these advertisements that service to policy holders

would suffer by nationalisation. It is neither customary nor desirable to indicate what Government proposes to do.

Refusal of Licence for setting up Polyester Plant in Orissa

3162. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government's Licensing Committee had turned down an application forwarded by the Government of Orissa for a licence for setting up of a Polyester Fibre Plant in Orissa;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government would consider the question of granting a licence for setting up such a Plant in the Fourth Five-Year Plan?

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

(a) Yes.

(b) On a consideration of the market and demand for Polyester Staple Fibre in different regions of the country and after taking into account the projects already approved, it was found that the maximum uncovered demand was at present from the northern region consisting of the States of U. P., M. P., Delhi, Haryana, Punjab and Rajasthan. It was, therefore, decided to establish the next unit to be licensed in this region. The application for a plant in Orissa was rejected along with similar applications from other regions.

(c) As and when Government takes a decision to license further capacity, fresh applications will be invited and the matter considered on merits.

Efforts for location of Ferrous/Non-Ferrous and other Metals in Orissa

3163. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any efforts have been made by Government during the last three years to locate ferrous and non-ferrous metals in the State of Orissa and to locate other minerals having bearing on the economy of the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the results achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Detailed investigations including drilling were carried out by the Geological Survey of India for the Sargipalli lead deposits in Sundergarh district; Saruabil Sukherangi nickel deposits in Sukinda area Cuttack district graphite in Sambalpur district and malangtoli iron ore deposits in Keonjhar-Sundergarh districts. Investigations were also conducted for base metals, asbestos, chromite, bauxite, china-clay, ochre, gold, diamond tale and manganese. Estimated reserves of some of the deposits are: malangtoli iron ore about 600 million tonnes; umarkot iron ore deposits in Koraput district 1.5 million tonnes; saruabil sukherangi nickel 23 million tonnes with about 1% nickel.

Investigations by the Geological Survey of India for nickel, lead, gold and diamond are continuing.

Allotment of Housing Plots to M. Ps. in Delhi

3164 .SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 5 on the 23rd February, 1970 and state :

(a) the number and names of the M.P. applicants who have applied for the allotment of plots in Delhi;

(b) when their applications were received and whether any letter was issued to the M. Ps. informing them for the allotment of plots on individual basis;

(c) whether a chance will be given to other M. Ps. to apply for the allotment of plots in Delhi who were not informed then;

(d) whether the names of those M.Ps. who are members of the Tara-Co-operative Society will be considered along with other M. Ps. whose applications have been received on individual basis; and

(e) if so, the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) and (b) . Up to date, 56 Members of Parliament have written applying for the allotment of plots as in the list laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2882/70]. No letters have been issued so far intimating the allotments, as the form of the letter and the conditions of the allotment are in the process of being finalised.

(c) All sitting Members of Parliament can apply for the allotment of plots from the quota reserved for them and certain other categories of applicants subject to their satisfying the prescribed conditions.

(d) and (e). Under the rules in force, no person can be allotted two plots and a member of Parliament, who seeks an allotment in that capacity, cannot be considered for another plot as a member of the Tara Co-operative Society. The question of the allotment of land to the Tara Co-operative Society will be considered by the Delhi Administration in accordance with the orders on the subject.

Complaints regarding alleged harassment of Staff of the Demographic Training and Research Centre, Bombay

3165. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received numerous complaints regarding the harassment of staff of the Demographic Training and Research Centre, Bombay by its Director.

(b) if so, the details of the complaints; and
 (c) the action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR) : (a) The Chairman of the Executive Council of the Demographic Training and Research Centre, Bombay has received some complaints.

(b) It is not feasible to disclose the nature of these complaints at this stage.
 (c) The complaints are being looked into by the Chairman, Executive Council of this Centre.

Imposition of Death Duty on the Property of Maharaja of Darbhanga

3166. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the matter with regard to the imposition and recovery of death duty on the assets of the Maharajadhiraj of Darbhanga, Bihar, has been settled;
 (b) if so, the details thereof; and
 (c) if not, the reasons for the delay?

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

(b) Estate duty levied Rs. 2,10,14,097

Less

Double taxation relief allowed under Section 30 of Estate Duty Act.	Rs. 11,98,671
	Rs. 1,98,15,426
Duty already collected.	Rs. 1,94,65,426
Balance.	Rs. 3,50,000

The demand of Rs. 3,50,000/- has been kept in abeyance pending

the ascertainment of the relief admissible under Section 50 towards Probate duty.

(c) Does not arise.

Reorganisation of L. I. C.

3167. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 109 on the 17th November, 1969 and state:

(a) whether consideration of the various recommendations for reorganising the Life Insurance Corporation has since been completed; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) The matter is still under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

Ambulance Service in Delhi

3168. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn towards the news published in the *Statesman* dated the 27th February, 1970 that it took over 30 hours for an ambulance to reach a child on Asaf Ali Road, Delhi;
 (b) if so, whether the report is correct; and
 (c) whether he has ordered an inquiry into the matter?

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

(b) No, Sir. A message for sending an ambulance to bring a patient from 22-A. Asaf Ali Road opposite petrol pump was received by the Irwin Hospital at 4.00 P.M. on the 26th February, 1970. The ambul-

ance was sent immediately and the patient was brought to the hospital at 4.15 P.M. on the same date.

(c) Does not arise.

Non-utilisation of imported equipment at Khetri Copper Project

3169. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that about Rs. 2 million worth of foreign exchange was involved for importing equipment for shaft sinking and only 25 per cent of the equipment so imported is utilised in Khetri Project;

(b) whether a large number of Drill Jumbos and loaders have been imported for mine development but scarcely utilised;

(c) whether these equipments could have been manufactured indigenously; and

(d) whether any study has been made of the hours per month for which such imported equipment have been used; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANNATH RAO) : (a) About Rs. 2.3 million worth of foreign exchange was involved in import of equipment for shaft sinking at Khetri Copper Project. Out of 26 pieces of equipment involved, 24 are in full use. Only two pieces of equipment costing about Rs. 142 million are not presently being utilised due to bad ground conditions in the shafts.

(b) 4 Nos. Drift Jumbos and 6 Nos. loaders have been imported for mine development work at Khetri Project. While the loaders are being fully utilised, the Drift Jumbos had to be withdrawn as the distance of the faces increased beyond hand trammimg capacity. The Drift Jumbos will however, be utilised fully as soon as suitable locomotives are available with the Project. For the time being there are being utilised for imparting operational and maintenance training to the operators.

(c) At the time of placement of orders of these equipment (1965-1966) except for

one item namely sinking hoists (2 Nos.), none of these equipment was being manufactured indigenously. Order for one sinking Hoist was placed on Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation and the other Hoist was imported because it had to be installed early and the delivery period quoted by Mining & Allied Machinery Corporation was too long.

(d) Log books are being maintained for keeping a record of the utilisation of various equipment/machinery. No study as such has been made of the number of hours in a month for which these imported equipment have been used.

Classification of Co-Operative House Building Societies in Delhi

3170. SHRI A.S. SAIGAL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the principles under which co-operative house building societies in Delhi have been classified under Groups I, II, III, or IV;

(b) whether special areas in Delhi were earmarked for each group of societies;

(c) the names of such societies in each group;

(d) the areas, acreage as well as locations, where land was offered to such societies; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) to (e) . A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2883/70]

Allotment of Land to Co-operative House Building Societies in Shahdara Area, Delhi

3171. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the acreage of land at present in possession of Government in the Shahdara area ready for handing over to co-operative societies and how much more acreage of land is expected to be in hands of the Government by April, 1970;

(b) whether the Delhi Land and Housing Department been offering land to more societies in this area or transferring societies from other areas to this area than offering land to the societies who were offered land in this area and asked to deposit cost of land in July, 1966, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the number of such societies who were offered land later on in this area, with names and dates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) 600 acres of land has been acquired. Acquisition proceedings for about 130 acres more are likely to be completed by March 1970.

(b) and (c). Only 2 Societies, which were being considered for allotment of land at Najafgarh, later on opted for allotment of land in Shahdara Area. This will not affect the position of the Societies which have already paid the premium for the land offered to them in Shahdara.

The two Societies are :

1. Central Excise Co-operative House Building Society.
2. Defence Headquarters Co-operative House Building Society.

Preet Nagar and Government Teachers' Co-operative House Building Societies, Delhi

3172. **SHRI P. L. BARUPAL :**
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :

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

(a) whether Preet Nagar House Building Society and Government Teachers' Co-operative House Building Society, Delhi had purchased land as corporate society before 1959;

(b) if so, the dates of purchase and registration in the name of each society with the area of land;

(c) the basis on which these societies have been included in Group II societies;

(d) whether the societies who had purchased land before the acquisition order in 1959 can be included in Group II; and

(e) whether these societies requested for land in Shahdara area and accepted the offer, if so, when these societies were offered land in that area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) and (b). The Preet Nagar Cooperative House Building Society as such had purchased no land. However, this society was formed by the plot holders of Preet Nagar, Satya Wati Park, Janta Park and Nirman Vatika in Shahdara area in January, 1957, who had purchased a total area of about 105 acres of land before 13th November, 1959. But the Delhi School Teachers Cooperative House Building Society which was registered in March, 1961 had purchased about 139 of the notified land in village Karkardooma in Shahdara area after 13th November, 1959.

(c) As the members of the Preet Nagar Cooperative House Building Society had purchased land before 13th November, 1969, the society has been categorised as Group II Society. But the Delhi Teachers Cooperative House Building Society is a Group IV Society.

(d) According to the policy, the societies which had purchased land in their names before 13th November, 1959 or where individuals having purchased land before 13th November, 1959 formed themselves into cooperative societies, are to be treated as Group II societies.

(e) Yes. The Preet Nagar Co-operative House Building Society was offered land in September, 1969 and the Delhi School Teachers Co-operative House Building Society in November, 1965.

बैंक आफ बिहार लिमिटेड पर अधिकार
किया जाना

3173. **श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद :** क्या बिहार
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जिन परिस्थितियों में बैंक आफ बिहार लिमिटेड, पटना को सरकार ने अपने अधिकार में लिया और स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया में मिलाया उन परिस्थितियों का पूर्ण व्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में उस बैंक के अंशाधारियों को कितना धन दिया है, अथवा आशवासन दिया है और अंशों का मूल्य किस आधार पर निर्धारित किया गया;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि स्टेट बैंक के कर्मचारियों ने नौकरी के मामले में उस बैंक के कर्मचारियों को वरिष्ठता का अतिक्रमण किया है और वरिष्ठता का निर्धारण किस आधार पर किया जायेगा; और

(घ) रिजर्व बैंक ने उस बैंक की परिसंपत्ति तथा दायिता का संतुलन पत्र किस अवधि तक का तैयार किया है और अंश-धारियों तथा जमाकर्ताओं की उनकी पूरी राशि का भुगतान करने के लिये परिसंपत्तियों उपलब्ध है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (धी प्र० च० सेठी) : (क) जिन परिस्थितियों में बैंक आफ बिहार को भुगतान अधिस्थगन आदेश देना और बाद में उसे भारतीय स्टेट बैंक में विलय कर देना आवश्यक हो गया था, उसके बारे में मैंने, एक व्यापाराकार्य प्रस्ताव के उत्तर में 14 अगस्त, 1969 को राज्य-सभा में एक बहतव्य दिया था, जिसमें मैंने उन परिस्थितियों के सम्बन्ध में विस्तार से बताया था। उस बहतव्य की एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखी जाती है। [प्रन्नालय में रख दी गयी। देखिये संख्या LT-2884/70]

(ख) विलयन के सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा स्वीकृत योजना की शर्तों के अनुसार मूल-पूर्व बैंक आफ बिहार लिमिटेड के शेयर होल्डरों को भारतीय स्टेट बैंक द्वारा तब अदायगी की जायेगी जब उस बैंक के संप्रह खाते में की पर्याप्त रकम जमा हो जायगी।

(ग) विलयन योजना में ऐसी व्यवस्था है कि स्टेट बैंक के लिए यह अरुणी है कि स्टेट बैंक

में बैंक आफ बिहार के रखे गये कर्मचारियों को स्टेट बैंक 5 नवम्बर, 1969 से 3 वर्षों के अन्दर-अन्दर वही पारिश्रमिक दे तथा उनपर भी सेवा की वही शर्त लागू की जायें, जो स्टेट बैंक के तदनुरूप पदों या दजों के कर्मचारियों पर लागू होती है बशर्ते कि बैंक आफ बिहार के उक्त, कर्मचारियों की योग्यताएं और अनुभव, स्टेट बैंक के ऐसे अन्य कर्मचारियों जैसा या उनके बराबर हो। बैंक आफ बिहार के कर्मचारियों की वरिष्ठता के आधार के बारे में निर्णय पर सम्बद्ध कर्मचारियों का बेतन स्टेट बैंक के बेतन-मानों आदि के अनुसार निर्धारित रिये जाने के समय विचार किया जायेगा।

(घ) बैंककारी विनियम अधिनियम, 1949 की धारा 35 के अधीन, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा बैंक आफ बिहार लिमिटेड का, 21 फरवरी, 1969 की स्थिति के संदर्भ में अन्तिम निरीक्षण किया गया था। शेयर होल्डरों को वही जानेवाली अदायगी का निर्धारण प्रश्न के भाग (ख) के अनुसार किया जायेगा।

Sarabhai Merck Ltd. Baroda

3174. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES & METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the termination of the collaboration agreement between Sarabhai and Mercks who operated under the name and style of Sarabhai Merck Ltd., Baroda;

(b) if so, the circumstances under which the agreement has been terminated;

(c) whether Government are aware that the firm of Sarabhai is now carrying on the same business under the name and style of Sarabhai Merck Chemicals Ltd.; and

(d) if so, what "M" in the name stands for?

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

(b) The agreement was terminated by mutual consent as the foreign collaborators felt that it was not beneficial to them.

(c) They are carrying on the business as Sarabhai M. Chemicals Ltd.

(d) Before the termination of the agreement, M/s. Sarabhai Merck Ltd., Baroda adopted "M" as its seal and trade mark over a period of ten years and in order to continue the marketing of its products under the same trade name and seal namely "M" even after the termination of the agreement, the company changed the name to M/s. Sarabhai M. Chemicals Ltd. It was reported by them that M/s. E. Merck of West Germany were agreeable to this arrangement.

Alleged sabotaging of Crude Oil Import Agreement between India and Belgium 'concern Petrofina' by Foreign Oil Companies in India

3175. SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Foreign Oil Companies in India had conspired and succeeded through their parent Organisations to sabotage an agreement which was about to be concluded between Government of India and 'Petrofina' a Belgian concern for the export of crude oil at a price less than 1.28 dollars per barrel; and

(b) if so, the action Government Propose to take against these Companies for acting against our national interests ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND MATALS (SHRE D.R. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). M/s Cochin Refinery received through their agent M/s Philips Petroleum Company, an offer from Petrofina-a Belgian firm-for the supply of Aghajari crude oil during June, 1969 and July, 1969 at \$ 1.28 per barrel. However, before the contract could be signed, M/s Petrofina regretted their inability to fulfil their commitment, owing to their failure to obtain supplies. The part, if any played by the Foreign Oil Companies operating in India, in this episode is not known. How-

ever, these Companies themselves have been persuaded to reduce the price of Aghajari crude to \$ 1.28 per barrel. The price of crude supplied to Cochin Refinery has also consequently been reduced to this level.

नरायना आवास योजना, दिल्ली का विकास

3176. श्री हुक्म चन्द कछवाय : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नरायना आवास योजना के विकास की पूरी जिम्मेदारी दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकार की है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि वहां के निवासियों के लिये बसों, डाकघर, बाजार, पार्क आदि की अभी तक व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि पानी और बिजली की व्यवस्था के अभाव; कारण सेकड़ों रिहायशी बवाटरों का अभी तक आवंटन नहीं किया गया है; और

(घ) वहां पर निर्मित सभी रिहायशी बवाटरों को अलाट करने और कालानी का तेजी से विकास करने के लिये सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है और वहां उक्त सुविधाओं के कब तक उपलब्ध कर दिये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० स० मूर्ति) : (क) और (ख). जेव का विकास करते हुए, दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण, संबंधित म्युनिसिपल तथा अन्य प्राधिकरणों द्वारा उपलब्ध की जाने वाली विभिन्न सुविधाओं के लिए, ले-आउट प्लान में भूमि निर्धारित करता है। नारायन। रिहायशी योजना के लिये ये-आउट प्लान में, प्राधिकरण के सामुदायिक केन्द्र के लिए 7 एकड़ भूमि की व्यवस्था की है जिसमें निवासियों के लिए स्थानीय शारिंग के स्थान के अतिरिक्त एक डाकखाना, शारिंग

तथा अन्य सुविधाएं होंगी। दिल्ली की बहुत योजना में निर्धारित मानकों के अनुसार नेवरहूड-पार्कों, छोटे पार्कों, स्लेल के मैदानों तथा टाटलाट के लिए लगभग 27 एकड़, भूमि निर्धारित की गई है।

(ग) और (घ). जी नहीं, पानी और बिजली की पूरी सुविधाओं सहित सभी तैयार रिहायशी एक दिल्ली विकासप्राधिकरण द्वारा पहले ही आवंटित कर दिये गये हैं। शेष रिहायशी एक पूरे होने के बाद, आवंटित कर दिये जायेंगे।

Loans given to small Businessmen and Agriculturists by different Banks in Himachal Pradesh and Punjab

3177. SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHajan: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Bank of India (Dalhousie, Himachal Pradesh) State Bank of India (Chamba-H.P.), State Bank of India (Pathankot-Punjab) Punjab National Bank (Pathankot-Punjab) have declared to give loans to the small businessmen and agriculturists on the ground that there are no instruction, or policies to advance loans to them except on pledging goods or providing sureties and that even against immovable property loan cannot be given; and

(b) if so, what instructions Government propose to issue and when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P.C. SETHI): (a) None of the branches of State Bank of India at Dalhousie, Chamba and Pathankot, nor of Punjab National Bank at Pathankot have rejected any proposal for advances to small businessmen and agriculturists on the grounds stated in part (a) of the question.

(b) Does not arise.

Appointment in Public Sector Enterprises

3178. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the average monthly pay of employees in the Public Sectors undertakings varies from Rs. 599 in Fertiliser Corporation of India, New Delhi to Rs. 212 in the Hindustan Machine Tools, Hyderabad and labour expenditure for the year varies from Rs. 1461 in Indian Rare Earths to Rs. 276 in Hindustan Machine Tools Pinjore;

(b) if so, whether this is causing dissatisfaction particularly in the staff with same qualifications, but employed on different emoluments;

(c) whether Government propose to evolve a common scale for categories which are clearly similar; and

(d) in view of surplus labour in many Public Sector enterprises and of complaints of favouritism in appointments, whether Government propose to appoint separate Public Service Commission for all Public Sector appointments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P.C. SETHI): (a) While the basis of the figures indicated by the Honorable Member is not known, according to information furnished by the respective enterprises, the figures are as follows:—

Average monthly pay of employees.

Fertiliser Corporation of ... Rs. 494
India

Hindustan Machine Tools, ... Rs. 307
Hyderabad

Annual labour expenditure.

Indian Rare Earths Rs. 4290

Hindustan Machine Tools, ... Rs. 981
Pinjore

(b) None of the enterprises, referred to has indicated that there is any dissatisfaction as such amongst the staff.

(c) Government have accepted that it may not be practicable to work out a uniform pattern of scales of pay, etc. for all Public Enterprises, but to the extent rationalisation is possible, this should be effected. Such difference in pay exists in private sectors also. It may also be noted that the different Wage Boards have worked but totally different pay structures for different types of industry.

(d) There is no proposal to set up a separate Public Service Commission for Public Enterprises. In fact, the Administrative Reforms Commission had agreed with their Study Team that setting up of a Personnel Commission for the Public Sector will not only abridge the autonomy of the Public Enterprises but also result in delays in the manning of posts in the enterprises. However, the Public Enterprises have been asked to frame their recruitment rules in accordance with the broad guide-lines laid down by Government in this regard. Government have also asked the public enterprises to initiate various measures for tackling the problem of surplus staff, wherever it exists.

Return on the private sector investments of L.I.C.

3179. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) what was the return on the private sector investments of the L.I.C. in 1968-69 and how this compares with the All India return on industrial shares during the same period;

(b) whether the difference is due to investments in new equity shares, what was the return on them; and

(c) how far it is fair to the policy holders that investments are made not with reference to their interests but to those of industrial development?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) The yields on fresh investments made by the L.I.C. during the year 1968-69 were as under:

Nature of investment	LIC's yield
Loans	8%
Debentures	7.76% (running) 7.77% (redemption)
Preference shares	7.94%
Equity shares	10.19%

These yields have been worked out with reference to the purchase price on the

following basis:—

- In the case of investments made earlier in the year, on the basis of last year's dividends.
- In the case of investments made in the latter part of the year, on the basis of dividends declared for the year.

The yields on industrial securities shown in the Reserve Bank of India Bulletin are worked out on the basis of dividends declared during the year of purchase and the average price of the shares during that year. As such, the yields shown by the LIC and the yields shown in the Reserve Bank of India Bulletin are not exactly comparable. The All-India return on industrial shares during the year 1968-69 was as under:—

Nature of investment	All India return
Debentures	7.16% (running) 7.96% (redemption)
Preference shares	9.95%
Equity shares	6.81%

It would be seen that the yields on LIC's investments, excepting in the case of preference shares, are higher than the All-India rates. The difference in yields on preference shares to LIC is due to the nil return on the new preference shares.

(b) The L.I.C.'s yield on preference shares of existing companies was 9.45% but the overall yield was reduced to 7.94% because of nil return on investments in preference shares of new companies. Similarly, the yield on equity shares of existing companies was 11.11% but was reduced to 10.19% because of nil return on investments in equity shares of new companies.

(c) LIC's investment in new companies is not made to serve the interests of industrial development, though it may be its result. It is primarily made with a view to securing investments at rather low prices in industrial concerns which are calculated in due course to become profitable ventures.

Raising of the Minimum Liquidity Ratio

3180. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank proposes to raise the minimum liquidity ratio from 28 to 29 per cent by increasing the investment deposit ratio from 25 to 26 per cent;

(b) if this arises from the additional credit of Rs. 125 crores given by the Reserve Bank in the last three months ending January 31, did not the Reserve Bank have facilities to watch and power to check advances for agricultural commodities;

(c) what are the current rates of interest on Bank credit and how they compare with those in Ceylon, Pakistan, U.K. and Japan;

(d) whether Government propose to raise deposit rates equivalently; if not what is the justification for adding to the gap between deposit and advance rates and thereby increasing the profit of banks; and

(e) since the rate of interest is carried into the cost of production, why the rate of interest should not for all production be the same as the rate for Small Industries,

irrespective of the rate for trade which facilitates hoarding?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P.C. SETHI): (a) The reserve Bank has already asked the banks to step up their holding of assets as laid down in Section 24 of the Banking Regulation Act from 25 per cent to 26 per cent. This is in addition to the 3 per cent ratio of statutory balances to be kept by the commercial banks with the Reserve Bank.

(b) The ratio has been increased as a measure of general credit restraint and as part of the effort to enhance commercial banks' investment support to the bonds of Government and quasi-government bodies. As regards check on advances for agricultural commodities, action to restrict commercial banks' credit for commodities such as foodgrains, oilseeds, vegetable-oils and raw cotton and kapas, had already been taken on 21st January, 1970 by imposing various restrictions such as minimum margins, over-all credit ceilings, minimum rate of interest etc., so as to prevent trade and industry from holding stocks in excess of requirements with the help of bank finance. The Reserve Bank has also taken steps to restrain the recourse of commercial banks to its refinance facilities.

(c) The required information is furnished below:—

Rates of interest charged by banks on bank credit (in January, 1970)

(Per cent per annum)

Bank Loans	India	Ceylon	Pakistan	U.K.	Japan
1. Short term	7.0 & above	7.5—11.0	N.A.	8.5—10.0	8.25
2. Trade Bills	9.5	5.5—9.0	N.A.	10.5	6.25
3. Export Bills	6.0	N.A.	N.A.	5.5—8.0	5.0

N.A= Not available.

It will be seen that the rates on advances and bills charged by banks in India compare favourably with those charged by the banks in Ceylon and U.K.

(d) The question of deposit and advance rates is continuously under study by the Reserve Bank. The cost of operation of the

nationalised banks is likely to increase as a result of their large branch expansion programme and diversification of lending.

(e) While it is true that the rate of interest enters into the cost of production, it does not follow that the rates should be uniform for all sectors. Interest rates on

advances for different borrower categories have to take into account several factors such as the duration of the loan, the credit risk involved, the turnover in the account and the scale of operation etc. In the case of small industries, several banks have been charging rates lower than the general rate they charge for their larger customers, in view of the special character of these units.

Recruitment for Central Engineering Service in C.P.W.D.

3181. SHRI S.D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4770 on the 22nd December, 1969 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Development Officers who acquire higher qualifications are not given any incentive while educationally well-qualified persons are required as stated, that they are made eligible for promotion by reducing the required years of service though they are not actually promoted due to the alleged quota prescribed;

(b) whether it is also a fact that some proposals are under active consideration to revert or terminate the Direct Recruits after ten years of their service with a view to introduce educationally well qualified persons with modern technique as by then they will become old and cannot exert much and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the percentage of marks year wise fixed by U.P.S.C. for selection to the service in the last three years for class I & II recruits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) No, Sir. A positive incentive is provided to departmental officers for acquiring higher qualifications in as such of the Section Officers as pass A. M. I. E. Examinations are made eligible for promotion to the grade of Assistant Engineer after serving in the grade of Sectional Officers for 5

years from the date of graduation or 6 years of total service in the grade as against 10 years for diploma holders.

(b) No, Sir. It will not be fair or desirable to terminate the services of direct recruits after ten years of service.

(c) This information is not available with Government and cannot be furnished.

Complaints regarding Sub-Letting of Quarters in R. K. Puram New Delhi

3182. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the serial number of quarters in Sector II of R. K. Puram, New Delhi, against which complaints regarding sub-letting were made during 1969 and the names of persons against whom those complaints were made;

(b) the names and residential and office addresses of the complainants as given in the letters of complaints by them in each case separately;

(c) whether it is a fact that an enquiry against eighteen quarters in the said sector II of R. K. Puram was also made by some officers of the Directorate of Estates in December, 1969 and if so, the names and designations of those officers who conducted the inquiry; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that no complaint was lodged against these quarters by any resident of the colony, if so, the reasons for which this enquiry was conducted and if not, the names and addresses of the complainants in this case, the nature of complaint in detail as also the decision taken in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) and (b). A statement showing the serial numbers of quarters, names, etc., of the complainants and the names of the persons against whom the complaints were made in regard

to general pool quarters in Sectors II of R. K. Puram, New Delhi, is laid on the Table of Home. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8885/70].

(c) and (d). A general survey of 16 quarters in Sector II of R. K. Puram was conducted on the 29th December, 1969. Surprise checks/enquiries are conducted by the officers of the Directorate of Estates from time to time with the help of the C. P. W. D. Enquiry Officers concerned when considered necessary in order to curb malpractices of subletting. Out of 16 cases, in 7 cases the subletting was not found but in 9 cases subletting is suspected and further action is being taken to investigate into these cases.

Transfer of Work regarding Development of Park in R. K. Puram, New Delhi to Delhi Municipal Corporation

3183. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that public parks in sector II of R. K. Puram and the approach roads to this Sector and other roads in them have not been handed over by his Ministry to the Delhi Municipal Corporation so far;

(b) if so, the location of such parks and roads and the reasons for which they have not been handed over to the Corporation so far;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the residents of this Sector have been representing to his Ministry for proper maintenance and repairs of these roads and parks and if so, the reasons for which their demands have not been met so far; and

(d) the time by which these parks and roads would be handed over to the Corporation for proper maintenance and decoration?

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

AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) Park :

There is only one public park in Sector II, R. K. Puram which has been developed by the C. P. W. D. It has not yet been handed over to the Delhi Municipal Corporation.

Roads :

The roads including approach roads have been handed over to the Delhi Municipal Corporation.

(b) Park :

The park is situated on Plot No. 5 near the Community Centre in Sector II, R. K. Puram. It has been decided for the present that Government will maintain the park which has been developed as the terms of its transfer to the Delhi Municipal Corporation have still to be settled.

Roads :

Does not arise in view of the reply to part (a) of the Question.

(c) Park :

Yes, Sir. The position is as stated in reply to part (b).

Roads :

The roads, as stated in reply to part (a) have been handed over to the D. M. C. who are maintaining them.

(d) Park :

The Park will be handed over to Delhi Municipal Corporation for maintenance after finalisation of the terms of transfer.

Roads :

Does not arise in view of the reply to part (a).

अनिष्टक व्यक्तियों की मस्तकी किये जाने के बिंदु शिकायतें

3184. श्री बंश नारायण सिंह :

श्री रामस्वरूप विज्ञार्थी :

श्री राम लोकाल शास्त्रीय :

क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोग और नियांश, आवास तथा भगवीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की रूपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार ऐसे शाल्य-चिकित्सकों और कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध कठोर कार्यवाही करने का है जिनके विरुद्ध अनिच्छुक अविवाहित तथा बूढ़े व्यक्तियों की नसबन्दी करने की शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं; और

(ख) क्या परिवार नियोजन केन्द्रों में ऐसा सम्बन्ध करने का विचार है जिससे गर्भ निरोधक तथा अन्य वस्तुओं को बाजार में चोरी छिपे लेजा कर बेचा न जा सके?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य कम्ती (दा० श्रीपति चन्द्रशेखर): (क) शिकायतें प्राप्त होने पर आवश्यक जांच-पढ़ताल की जाती है और जो सर्वत तथा अन्य कर्मचारी दोषी पाए जाते हैं, उनके विरुद्ध उचित कार्यवाही की जाती है।

(ख) मुफ्त वितरण के लिए परिवार नियोजन केन्द्रों को दिए जाने वाले गर्भ निरोधकों का उचित हिस्सा रखा जाता है। बाजारों में इन गर्भ निरोधकों की अनधिकृत बिक्री के बारे में सरकार को कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं मिली है।

Black-Marketing in Building material in Delhi

3185. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that building materials particularly the bricks, steel etc. are available in Delhi and New Delhi only in black market; if so, the reasons why these commodities are not available at fair prices;

(b) the comparative fair and black market prices in Delhi of the different items of building material; and

(c) whether any fair-price shops for these items are being opened, if so, the number thereof; and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) Bricks and cement are available in Delhi and New Delhi at fixed prices. As regards steel, there is no statutory control over the prices of steel and due to expanding demand in the local market the price of steel has gone up.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There is no such proposal at present. Bricks and cement are available at fixed prices. As regards steel, Government are taking steps to relieve the shortage by releasing larger quantity of steel for domestic market.

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में परिवार नियोजन कार्य

3186. श्री बंश नारायण सिंह : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री 16 दिसम्बर, 1968 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 768 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का परिवार नियोजन केन्द्रों की मांति ग्रामीण स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र खोलने का मी विचार है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य रूपरेखा क्या है; और यदि नहीं, तो ग्रामीण तथा नगरीय क्षेत्रों के निवासियों में डाक्टरी सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने में मेंदभाव करने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार उन शाल्य-चिकित्सकों तथा कर्मचारियों, जिनके विरुद्ध बूढ़, अविवाहित तथा अनिच्छुक व्यक्तियों की नसबन्दी करने सम्बन्धी शिकायतें मिलती हैं, के विरुद्ध कठोर कार्यवाई करने का विचार है; और

(घ) क्या परिवार नियोजन केन्द्रों में ऐसा प्रबन्ध करने का विचार है जिससे कि गर्भ निरोधक तथा अन्य वस्तुओं को बाजार में चोरी छिपे ले जा कर बेचा न जा सके?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राष्ट्रपति (डा० श्रीपति चन्द्रशेखर) : (क) और (ख), स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार नियोजन सेवाओं के बत्तमान संगठन के अनुसार प्रत्येक विकास खंड के लिए एक प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र और इससे सम्बद्ध एक ग्रामीण परिवार कल्याण नियोजन केन्द्र की व्यवस्था है, जो चिकित्सा, जन स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन और मातृ एवं शिशु स्वास्थ्य की सम्बलित सेवाएं प्रदान करते हैं। मातृ एवं शिशु स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन की सम्बलित सेवाएं प्रदान करने के लिए प्रत्येक 10,000 जनसंस्था के पीछे एक उपकेन्द्र भी होता है। अब तक 4,930 प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र और इनसे सम्बद्ध 4,907 ग्रामीण परिवार कल्याण नियोजन केन्द्र तथा 24,762 उपकेन्द्र खोले गये हैं।

(ग) शिकायतें प्राप्त होने पर आवश्यक जांच की जाती है और दोषी डाक्टरों आदि के विरुद्ध उचित अनुशासनिक कार्यवाही की जाती है।

(घ) केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्यों में जिला स्तर पर प्रचलित गर्म निरोधक सप्लाई करती है। तत्पश्चात परिवार नियोजन केन्द्रों के जरिये इनका लोगों में वितरण करने और उचित हिसाब रखने के लिए राज्य सरकार जिम्मेदार होती है। बाजार में गर्म निरोधकों की चोरी विप्रे विक्री के बारे में सरकार के पास कोई सूचना नहीं है।

Indian and Foreign owned and controlled Banks

3187. SHRI NIHAL SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

- the total capital of Indian owned and controlled Banks;
- the total capital of foreign owned and controlled Banks; and
- how much money has been given to American Banks from P. L. 480 funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (c). The total paid-up

capital of Indian owned and controlled commercial banks, as on 31st December, 1968, was Rs. 46.62 crores.

As the foreign banks functioning in India are only branches of incorporated abroad, they have no paid-up capital as such in relation to their Indian business. However, the foreign banks are required to keep in lieu of paid-up capital, a deposit in cash or in unencumbered approved securities with the Reserve Bank in accordance with the provisions of Section 11 (2) of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949. The total of such deposits for the 13 foreign banks functioning in India deposits for the 43 foreign banks functioning in India amounted to Rs. 6.13 crores as on the 15th January, 1970.

No funds have been given to American banks operating in India from P. L. 480 directly. However, the U. S. A. Embassy has been permitted to keep time deposits from its rupee holdings in India in the American Banks subject to certain terms and conditions. As on the 26th December, 1969, such deposits amounted to Rs. 63.12 crores.

संसद भवन में कार्य करने वाले कायरर्मेनों को वर्दियां

3188. श्री अविचन : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि संसद भवन में कार्य करने वाले कायरर्मेनों को न गर्मियों की वर्दियां दी जाती हैं और न ही सर्दियों की, जबकि नियमों के अनुसार उन्हें समय पर वर्दियां दी जानी चाहिये;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है राष्ट्रपति भवन, केन्द्रीय सचिवालय और प्रकाशन विभाग में भी वर्दियां दी जा चुकी हैं परन्तु संसद भवन में अभी तक वर्दियां, नहीं दी गई हैं हालांकि ये सब एक ही संकिल में आते हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० स० मूर्ति) : (क) जी नहीं। संसद भवन में कार्य कर रहे फायरमेनों को निम्नियों तथा सदियों की विद्याएँ दी जा चुकी हैं।

(ख) जी नहीं। केंद्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग के फायर-स्टाफ के विद्याएँ पहले ही दी जा चुकी हैं।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Facilities to medical Graduates working under Government of Manipur

3189. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government extend the facilities of further studies to the doctors who being Medical Graduates are employed under the Government of Manipur;

(b) if so, the nature of the facilities;

(c) if the reply to part (a) be in the negative, the reason therefor; and

(d) whether no such facilities are made available by the Government to the doctors under them?

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

(b) The Medical Graduates who are employed under the Manipur Government are allowed to take up post-graduate studies either on deputation basis or by grant of leave.

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

Branches of Nationalised Banks in Manipur

3190. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether steps are being taken to set up branches of the State Bank of India

of the nationalised banks in Manipur and in the interior towns of Manipur;

(b) if so, the nature of the plan; and

(c) if the reply to (a) be in the negative, the difficulties involved in the said task and the steps to be taken to overcome them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b) . Yes, Sir. United Bank of India has been granted licences for opening offices at Churachandpur, Jiribam, Ukhrul and Tamengbad in Manipur Union Terriroty and the Offices are expected to be opened before the end of 1970. Under the 'Lead Bank' Scheme, for intensive survey of banking potentiality and credit needs, Manipur has been allotted to United Bank of India. The lead bank is expected to act as a consortium leader and after indentifying areas requiring branch expansion to invoke the cooperation of other banks operating in the Terriroty in opening branches at the identified centres.

(c) Does not arise.

Allotment of developed Land to low and Middle Income Groups by Delhi Development Authority

3191. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Development Authority is developing 22 areas for allotment of developed land to the low income and middle income groups of people for the purpose of construction of houses;

(b) if so, the names of the 22 sites where land is being developed;

(c) whether in all these sites, land will be allotted to both the above categories of income group and if not, the reasons for the same; and

(d) the cost of development that DDA incurs or is likely to incur per square yard of land and the reasons for selling these lands to the users at an exorbitantly

high rate when the cost of purchase of these land is nominal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) and (b) . Out of the 22 areas, the Delhi Development Authority have already developed 16 residential colonies and another 6 residential colonies are being developed as stated below :

(i) Already Developed :

1. Najafgarh Road,
2. Safdarjang.
3. Naraina.
4. East of Kailash, Phase-I
5. East of Kailash Phase-II
6. Jhilmila, Phase-I.
7. Jhilmila, Phase-II.
8. Friends Colony, Phase-I.
9. Friends Colony, Phase-II.
10. Masjid Moth.
11. Wazirpur, Phase-I.
12. Wazirpur, Phase-II.
13. Wazirpur, Phase-III.
14. Rohtak Road (Paschim Puri)
15. Pankha Road.
16. Malviya Nagar.

(ii) Proposed to be Developed :

17. Shalimar Bagh.
18. Pitampura.
19. Budhela village.
20. Dilshad Garden, Shahdara.
21. Gonda village.
22. Area near Hari Nagar Clock Tower, falling in Zone G.8.

(c) Plots in the schemes mentioned in part (a) (i) have either already been allotted or will be allotted, at predetermined rates, to the persons in the low and middle income groups except in the case of East of Kailash, where all plots are meant for alternative allotments and the Friends Colony where all plots are to be auctioned.

(d) What is acquired is undeveloped land. Expenditure is incurred on its development, which differs from scheme to scheme. About 55% to 60% of the gross area is utilised for non-remunerative uses, such

as roads, open spaces, community facilities etc. Thus only 40 to 45% of the total land becomes available for disposal. The entire cost of acquisition, development etc., has necessarily to be spread over this reduced area; hence the difference in the cost of developed land and its disposal price.

Measures to check transport of banned articles through the Country

3192. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHOURDHARY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps that are being taken to check transport of banned goods through the country; and

(b) the achievements in the year 1969?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE, (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : (a) Vessels or aircrafts transporting banned goods through the country (intransit) are kept under watch by the officers of customs so that there is no unauthorised landing. Where such goods are required to be transhipped, suitable entry is required to be made with the customs authorities and transhipment under customs supervision allowed after a physical tally of the packages.

When the officers have any information about attempts at unauthorised removal or smuggling in course of transportation through the country, they not only check all the records of the concerned vessel or aircraft so as to locate the contraband and to take necessary action against the goods as well as the persons concerned.

(b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House,

Recommendations of ECAFE for Oil Exploration Survey around Island of Ceylon and Eastern Coast of India

3193. SHRI D. AMAT :

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO :

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

(a) whether the Economic Commission for Asia and Far East has recently recommended that the Shelf area around the island of Ceylon and the eastern coast of the Indian Sub-continent especially Orissa and Andaman Islands should be investigated by continuous seismic profiling method with a sufficiently powerful energy sources to give deep penetration into the sedimentary section for oil exploration; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto for determining oil potentiality on East Coast Shelf area in the light of the said recommendation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) This Government are not aware of such a recommendation.

(b) Does not arise.

Smuggling of Indian Films to South Africa

3194. **SHRI BABURAO PATEL :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that one Uttamchand S. Nihalani, proprietor of U S Export Corporation of Hong Kong was arrested on the 2nd February, 1970 in Bombay for contravening the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, the Customs Act and the Export Control Act by illegally exporting Indian films to South Africa;

(b) if so, the names of Indian films exported with the names of their producers and the possible amount of loss in revenue to Government and to the producers for these films;

(c) the *modus operandi* and the names of the film producers involved in this racket, the action taken against them and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the passport of Uttamchand Nihalani has been suspended and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the reasons why Government flatly denied smuggling of Indian films to South

Africa in reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2922 on the 11th August, 1969?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : (a) to (c) . On 2nd February, 1970, Shri U.S. Nihalani, Proprietor of U. S. Export Corporation of Hong Kong was arrested by the officers of Enforcement Directorate for *prima facie* contravention of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act with respect to certain Hindi and Tamil Films which had been imported by this firm from India for exhibition in Hong Kong and other approved territories and which are believed to have been subsequently diverted for exhibition in South Africa. Further investigations in the matter are in progress. It would not be in the interests of investigation to disclose any further details at this stage. Any contraventions, if any of other laws, would become clear when the investigations in hand are completed. As no duty of customs is leviable on export of films from India, question of loss in revenue to Government does not arise.

(d) Shri U. S. Nihalani is a holder of British Passport which, therefore cannot be 'suspended' by the Government of India,

(e) Question No. 2922 was answered in Lok Sabha on 11th August 1969 when the case of Shri U. S. Nihalani, referred to in Part (a) of this Question, had not been detected.

12 hrs.

RE : CALLING ATTENTION (QUERY)

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai)
On a point of order. How can a non-official meeting between the Prime Minister and Home Minister with the Chief Minister of West Bengal be the basis of a Calling Attention Motion? This meeting as far as I know was only a non-official meeting. On behalf of the Indian Government the Prime Minister might want to meet the Chief Minister of West Bengal in order to hear about the political situation in the State, to hear from the horses mouth. May I know from you if you have enlarg-

ged the ambit of the Calling Attention motion in order to include non-official meetings also?

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur) : Whether it is official or non-official, I am not much concerned. The main point is this, whether you are going to extend the scope of the Calling Attention? We have no object if you proceed with this, but we want to raise this point. In the past we have found when such Calling Attention Motion was brought up regarding such discussion between Union Government and State Ministers you have been pleased to disallow. If it is your intention that such meeting can be the subject of Calling Attention we need to be enlightened about this. This is a new convention which is being set up. Mr. Hem Barua is also not objecting to this. We want to know whether you will be hereafter admitting Calling Attention even when there is such meeting between the Chief Minister and the Union Government. Some of the Chief Ministers remain most of the time in Delhi meeting one Minister or another Minister; that is how they sustain themselves in power. Is this going to be subject for Calling Attention?

SHRI HEM BARUA : I am not opposed to this Calling Attention as such. I just want to know this. I am not opposed to this. I want to know from you whether you have enlarged the ambit of the Calling Attention in order to embrace all the meeting between the Chief Ministers or the Prime Minister. Now the Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir is reported to have come here and he is going to meet the Prime Minister. Would you allow discussion on that or not?

MR. SPEAKER : I very much appreciate this point raised by you. I also feel, nobody seems to be safe from this Parliamentary debate. Some people came to me about Haryana; we had lot of discussion. Something on the same line has come about Kashmir. (Interruption)

थो मधु लिम्बे (मुंगेर) : और सदस्यों की बात छाड़िये, मैं कभी आवजेकशन नहीं लेता हूं और कभी विरोध नहीं करता हूं। यहां सब बातों पर डिसकशन होना चाहिए।

MR. SPEAKER : Again we see some people making statement outside. This relates to Bangla Congress leaders. My objection to this was about the same. But protection was taken in the extraordinary situation. He is leader of Bangla congress; you cannot divest him from the leadership and the office he holds. How can you separate both the identities? I am calling a meeting of the Rules Committee to make certain definite suggestions in this regard. We have, no doubt, the rules, but where are the rules being observed now? A few Members get up and the rules are flouted, and the Chair and everybody else is on the nerves all the time. Now, I am going to discuss it again, concerning the Cariappa affair, the scope of calling-attention-notice and so on. I have called a meeting on the 18th inst., and we shall have a reassessment as to how to assess the whole thing. For the present, this is going on....

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar) : Will you permit me to make a submission? श्री नाथ पाई ने जो कहा है, मैं उससे एकी नहीं करता हूं। स्पीकर को इस बारे में काम्पीटेस हासिल है। अगर कोई मीटिंग इम्पार्टेन्ट है, तो आप उसके बारे में डिसकशन बर्गरह एलाउ करें और अगर इम्पार्टेन्ट नहीं है, तो न एलाउ करें। इस बारे में कोई रूल या कानून नहीं बना दुष्टा है। इस सदन को यह डिसकशन करने का अधिकार होना चाहिए।

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : There is no question of enlarging or reducing the scope of it.

SHRI HEM BARUA : There is no question of challenge to your competence.

SHRI NATH PAI : I do not know if the hon. Member followed what I said. There was no challenge to your competence. What I was asking was only this. What was the tradition in the past?

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : You may decide on the merits of each case. It depends upon the circumstances.

SHRI NATH PAI : Chief Ministers come to Delhi by the dozens. There are 17 Chief Ministers, and some of them are

[Shri Nath Pai]

all the time here and having some meeting or the other.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : It depends upon the circumstances.

12.07 hrs

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

MEETING OF BANGLA CONGRESS LEADERS WITH PRIME MINISTER AND HOME MINISTER

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour) : I Call the attention of the Prime Minister to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that she may make a statement thereon:—

"The recent meeting of Bangla Congress leaders with the Prime Minister and Home Minister and the reported decision of the Chief Minister of West Bengal to resign."

We were expecting to receive a written statement from the Prime Minister, but I regret to say that we have not received any written statement. We were entitled to a written statement in this regard.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : The Chief Minister of West Bengal, along with another Bangla Congress leader....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : On a point of order. I had called the attention of the Prime Minister and I have requested her to make a statement. How does the Home Minister come in ? How does the Home Minister butt in ?

AN HON. MEMBER : Any Minister can answer.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : I have called the attention of the Prime Minister and we expect her to answer. We are not anxious to hear the Home Minister.

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai) : The calling-attention-notice is directed to the Prime Minister, and it for the Prime Minister to reply.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Shri Y. B. Chavan may be aspiring to be the Prime Minister but he is not the Prime Minister of India now.

MR. SPEAKER : Who reads it out does not matter.

श्री हुकम बन्द कल्पवाय (उज्जैन) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, व्यानाकर्यण प्रस्ताव में मुख्य मंत्री के प्रधान मंत्री और गृह मंत्री, इन दोनों, से मिलने की बात कहीं गई है। सरकार की ओर से कोई भी उत्तर दे सकता है। इस बारे में कोई आपत्ति नहीं की जा सकती है।

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : I can read it. There is nothing much.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : We do not know if Mr. Chavan has been made the Prime Minister. if he has been made so, then we can accept it.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : The Chief Minister of West Bengal along with another Bangla Congress leader met me and the Home Minister on the 12th March. The Chief Minister apprised us of the situation in West Bengal, and informed us of the decision of the Bangla Congress that he should submit his resignation from the Chief Ministership.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Arising out of what she has said, she has managed to omit a number of things. With your permission, may I make clear those things? It has come out in the press that the Governor is wanting a certain confirmation in that regard. May I say that in Madras in 1962, the UDF had a strength of 172 against the Congress's 152 in a House of 376, and yet the Governor, Sri Prakasa invited the leader of the largest party in the Assembly to form the Ministry? He did not ask for any proof that he has the majority but left it to the legislature which met after a long period of one and a half months. Here, in West Bengal, where the leader of the largest party, namely Shri Jyoti Basu has offered to test his majority in the legislature within two days, should he not be invited to form the Ministry and thus take recourse to the only correct and infallible test, or will a different standard be adopted because the largest party in the West Bengal Assembly does not happen to be the Congress Party?

MR. SPEAKER : Let him not read out from a prepared statement, but let him ask a question.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : My question is this. Will a different standard be adopted because the largest party in West Bengal does not happen to be the Congress Party?

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar) : The Chief Minister has not resigned. So, where is the question of inviting him or not? The Chief Minister has not resigned. Unless he has resigned, there is no question of inviting anybody. These are all hypothetical questions.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : The Prime Minister had said to Mr. Jyoti Basu that no elections would be held prior to 1972, even if President's rule is imposed, that is, the Government conducted by the House will rule.....

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA (Barka) : These are all hypothetical question.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : The Prime Minister had said to Jyoti Basu that even if the Assembly were dissolved now, there would be no election before 1972. Under what authority did she say so? Under what rule did she say that? Another thing is that they are deploying the Central Reserve Police and the Army, keeping the Home Minister therein darkness. This is all being done between Shri Y. B. Chavan and Shri Ajoy Mukerjee. Will she confirm or deny this?

श्री ओम प्रकाश स्थानी (मुरादाबाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्वाइंट आफ प्रार्डर है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो कालिंग अटेंशन है उस कालिंग अटेंशन से इस सवाल का क्या सम्बन्ध बैठता है? उसका कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सवाल यह है कि जब चीफ मिनिस्टर ने अभी इस्तीफा नहीं दिया तो फिर किसी को बुलाने का सवाल कहाँ से पैदा होता है। यह तो हाइपोथेटिकल स्प्रेचन है।

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU (Chittoor) : When the Chief Minister

has not resigned, how do all these question come up?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : May I submit that what the hon. Member has said does not arise from my statement?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : The Prime Minister has said to Mr. Jyoti Basu that even if the Assembly were dissolved, no elections would take place till 1972. Under what authority did she say that?

MR. SPEAKER : The Hon. Member should have been satisfied when the Prime Minister has categorically replied that these things do not arise out of the statement. So, why is he insisting on these things?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : I had a specific question. She has said that no elections would be held before 1972 even if the Assembly were dissolved. Under what rule or authority did she make that statement?

MR. SPEAKER : How does it arise out of the main statement?

श्री सीताराम केसरी (कट्टिहार) : जो अभी स्टेटमेंट प्रधान मंत्री ने दिया कि वेस्ट बंगाल के मुख्य मंत्री ने वेस्ट बंगाल के हालात से उन्हें वाकिफ कराया तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आज जिस माहाल में मेरे वेस्ट बंगाल और विशेषकर कलकत्ता गुजर रहा है, वहाँ जिस तरह से भय की अवस्था उपस्थित हो गई है उसके कारण वहाँ आज शाम के बाद लांग रास्ते पर नहीं चलते हैं और वहाँ पर सभी दलों के बकंर दूसरे दलों के बकंस को मार रहे हैं... (व्यवधान) ... सी० पी० आई०, सी० पी० एम०, सोशलिस्ट पार्टी और पी० एम० पी० के बकंस सब एक दूसरे के बकंस को मार रहे हैं... (व्यवधान) ... इस प्रकार जो भय की अवस्था वहाँ पैदा हो गई है वेस्ट बंगाल में जिस में एक संस्था के बकंर दूसरी संस्था के बकंर को मार रहे हैं, तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो लोकतन्त्र की बुनियाद है, अहिंसात्मक डेमोक्रेसी के द्वारा शासन-स्पर्धस्था का संचालन करना, वह जब खतरे में पड़ गया

[श्री सीताराम केसरी]

है तो क्या वेस्ट बंगाल के मूल्य मंत्री ने वेस्ट बंगाल की इन हालात से वाकिफ कराया। यदि कराया तो क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार इस दिन में कोई फौलादी कदम उठाने जा रही है जिस से कि यह भय की अवस्था बहां समाप्त हो।

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR (Palgit) : On a point of order. Day before yesterday when the C. R. P. question was raised here, you did not allow it to be discussed, what it is doing in Kerala and the incidents that are taking place inside there, but now you are allowing what is taking place inside West Bengal. It is an internal problem of the State. How are you allowing it? How are you adopting different standards?

SHRI D. N. PATODIA (Jalore) : The Chief Minister of West Bengal has not resigned, and therefore the Member is thoroughly entitled to speak about what is happening there. This is no point of order.

SHRI P. GOPALAN (Telicherry) : We have no objection to discuss the law and order problem in Kerala or West Bengal if a motion is brought before the House, but how can this particular item be discussed about the law and order situation prevailing in West Bengal?

MR. SPEAKER : I have nothing to say about the C. R. P. I have not allowed that, but in case something comes out of the reply she gives, then the question may arise.

SHRI P. GOPALAN : How are you allowing the internal situation of West Bengal to be discussed here when you disallowed day before yesterday discussion of the internal situation in Kerala?

MR. SPEAKER : There is no question of C.R. P. here.

श्री सीताराम केसरी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने जो प्रश्न किया था गृह मंत्री महोदय से उसका उत्तर नहीं आया कि मूल्य मंत्री, वेस्ट बंगाल ने जो वहां की हालात से उन्हें अवगत कराया, वह क्या जो उसके बारे में हमारी शका है, उसी हालात का बयान उन्होंने किया, उसी की वाकिफियत उन्होंने कराई?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Naturally when the Chief Minister apprised us of the situation, he repeated what he has said in public about the situation in West Bengal and naturally there was no occasion for the Government of India to take any steps.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : Why should the Prime Minister issue a statement regarding West Bengal in Cochin? It has appeared in the *Indian Express*.

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore) : On a point of order. When a question is specific the reply must be specific. You must protect us. Your duty is so see that we get a specific reply to a specific question. The Home Minister said that the Chief Minister told him what he has said in the public. Are we supposed to know what the Chief Minister has said in public. The answer is not proper according to the rules of procedure of this House.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : The Prime Minister issued a statement yesterday from Cochin . . . (Interruptions.)

MR. SPEAKER : There is no CRP mentioned here. It was a meeting between the Prime Minister and the Bangla Congress Leader . . . (Interruptions.)

SHRI S. KUNDU : Mr. Speaker, you should consider my point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : That was not a point of order.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA (Kaliabor) : The events taking place in West Bengal and the way they are happening involve larger issues with which this House and this Government are also concerned. Whether law and order had broken down and whether there has been an increase of criminal activities is a matter which the voters and the people of Bengal have to decide. But at the same time we could not help commenting on the peculiar composition of the United Front where the Home Minister enjoys a status where even the Chief Minister is helpless. Coming to the concern of the House, regarding good Government in the West Bengal the point is whether the political parties in West

Bengal have the confidence of the people, have the strength and capacity to give good government to the people there and are prepared to do so, so that there is at least a less lawless situation in West Bengal. In view of that the initiative that has been taken by the Prime Minister or the Home Minister to try to give a less lawless situation in West Bengal so that there will not be a breakdown in the law and order situation in Bengal is a good initiative. May I ask the Prime Minister what she had in the back of her mind when she requested Mr. Ajoy Mukerjee as also Mr. Jyoti Basu to come and meet her here? May I know if the Government is thinking in terms of convening a meeting of all the Leaders of Bengal whereby all parties may co-operate to give good Government and thus prevent chaos in Bengal?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : There is nothing sinister at the back of my mind. The only purpose was to try to get to know at first hand what those leaders thought of the situation in west Bengal.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : You issued a statement from Cochin....

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I have issued no statement. I may have replied to questions put to me at the airport or elsewhere.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contd) : On a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : Everybody says something on a point of order. I am becoming completely helpless.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : If you say that I am not entitled to rise on a point of order. I shall sit down. The point is whether the Prime Minister or the Home Minister is entitled to mislead this House by making evasive statements, saying that everything is fine there. Tomorrow something very serious may happen in west Bengal and hundreds of lives may be lost. It is the responsibility of the Prime Minister and the Home Minister to acquaint this House and the country as to what is actually happening. She says she wanted to know from the Chief Minister. Naturally she did not ask him to come.... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : What is the point of order in this?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Therefore it is the responsibility of the Prime Minister and the Home Minister to acquaint this House and the country of the real situation there. These are evasive statements they are making here,

MR. SPEAKER : This is not a point of order.

SHRI D.N. PATODIA : Sir, I respectfully submit before asking my question that the very fact that the Chief Minister of West Bengal has decided to resign arises out of the situation prevailing in West Bengal. Therefore, it would not be proper for the Chair to shut out discussion with regard to the conditions prevailing there.

MR. SPEAKER : Ask a question. No debate. Put a question straightway.

SHRI D.N. PATODIA : You will have to permit it. The issue is very important. You have allowed such things earlier, and why do you shut it out only for me? Now, Sir, the circumstance under which the Chief Minister has decided to resign and the manner in which the situation has been handled by the Central Government over all these months raise a fundamental issue of the functioning of the federal government in this country. At what stage is the federal government expected to intervene and act in such matter? The problem in West Bengal is not a simple problem of law and order. It is a problem of deliberate, determined conspiracy in which some ruling parties of that State and the Home Department of that State are involved, a conspiracy determined to wreck the Constitution in which foreign interests are involved. (*Interruptions*)

Therefore, I would like to know whether, while discussing the matter with the Prime Minister and the Home Minister, the Chief Minister of West Bengal confirmed that the situation in West Bengal was such that it was no longer possible for him to control the law and order situation, where molestation of women is being indulged in.. (*Interruptions*)

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Shame. Shame. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : Please put your question.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : I am referring to the discussion, the Chief Minister had with the Prime Minister. You will have to permit me. Sir. I want to know whether it is a fact that in the course of the last 11 months, there have been as many as 800 murders and as many as 900 dacoities. I want to know whether this was discussed or not. I want to know whether all these things were discussed. Whenever these matters are referred to, the Home Minister and the Prime Minister come out with a statement that they are 'Deeply, Concerned' about the situation. What does this "deeply concerned" mean, Sir? It is as if two persons have been killed in a remote corner of the earth, as if West Bengal is not part of our country. What for is this Home Ministry here? What for is the Central Government here? If such important matters are avoided by treating them to be simply State subjects, then, for that purpose, every inch of India belongs to our State or the other and every problem of the country can be converted as a problem of a State. What are Home Ministry and the Central Government here for? (Interruptions) I want to know what exactly is the dividing line, and at what particular point of time the Central Government is expected to act in the matter of the States. I want to know whether the Central Government, the Prime Minister and the Home Minister think that a dangerous situation involving break down of law and order has not prevail in that State. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : It is too long a question.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Was it not enough reason for the Central Government to act when the Chief Minister himself has admitted the growing lawlessness and his inability to control the situation? Was not the Central Government justified to act when the civil liberties enshrined in the Constitution were not being protected in State? Is it not a fact that the inspiration and the instructions in that State came from outside India, from countries like China and Russia? (Interruptions) I want to know, in view of the situation prevailing in that State, what prevented the Central Govern-

ment from acting in time? What was the reason for the delay to such an extent? I want to know, whether the Central Government made an attempt for a rapprochement between the CPI and the CPI (Marxist)? Is it a fact that they are afraid of the communist party, that they are afraid of the CPI (M) and therefore they did not take any action in this matter? (Interruptions) My last question is, are they prepared to give an assurance to this House that in case President's rule is imposed, the Central Government will see to it that there is no haste in holding mid-term elections and the situation will be permitted to stabilise? (Interruptions)

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : As far as the first question of the hon. member is concerned, whether the details of the law and order situation were discussed with the Chief Minister, they were not discussed in detail on this occasion.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Were they discussed with the Home Minister? The Home Minister is aware of all details. They were discussed with him. (Interruptions)

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : It is not a fact that I have made any attempt to have a rapprochement between the CPI and CPM; that is their affair, whether they have it or they do not have it. If President rule becomes necessary, naturally I am sure all steps will be taken to maintain law and order.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : My principal question remains unanswered: In such matters what is the dividing line at which the Central Government thinks it necessary to act? (Interruptions). What for is the Home Minister and the Central Government if they are not prepared to act such a situation?

MR. SPEAKER : You please sit down. I will not allow you to go on like this. (Interruptions)

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : She is prepared to answer. It is the most important question of the whole matter. What is the dividing line at which the Central Government must act? Why are we sitting here? What is the function of the Central Government and the Home Ministry? (Interruptions)

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi): The Prime Minister is prepared to reply. The situation has so developed in West Bengal that it is becoming another Vietnam (*Interruptions*)

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI (Guna): I do not want to ask a question. I want some information.

MR. SPEAKER: The procedure is, when a member's name is not here, he cannot ask a question.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Mr. Patodia is asking this question not only on this occasion, but he has asked it many times earlier also.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : You have no answer to it.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : There are certain situations for which no immediate answer can be found. We have always said that the situation in West Bengal is something over which we are all concerned and it is something very serious, no doubt. But at the same time, the Central Government is not expected to just jump into it, because ultimately we have to see that a democratically constituted legislature is functioning and as long as it is there, how do you expect me to say that we are prepared to do this or that? There cannot be any criteria or mathematical proposition laid down for the Government of India to take any particular position. It is a question of making a political assessment of the situation. You may disagree with me, but this is the basic position. (*Interruptions*)

श्री मधु लिम्बे (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महादेव, मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह बात सही है कि उन्होंने पिछले एक साल से मुख्य मंत्री, श्री अजय मुकर्जी को प्रोत्साहन दिया कि वे माक्सैवादी कम्युनिस्टों के खिलाफ डटकर लड़ें और जब टूटने का समय आ गया तो अभी जब अजय मुकर्जी आये थे तो उनके ऊपर बेक लगाने का उन्होंने प्रयास किया।

दूसरा इसका पहलू यह है कि इन्होंने बंगलौर या कोचीन में—भाज बजारां में

निकला है—यह अभियोग लगाया है कि संगठन कांग्रेस केरल में और पश्चिम बंगाल में माक्सैवादियों की मदद कर रहा है... (अध्यवधान). तो इनके इस अभियोग का आधार क्या है, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ? और क्या उसका यह मतलब है कि वे अपने को माक्सैवादियों का दुश्मन समझती है? ... (अध्यवधान) ...

मेरा तीसरा सवाल यह है कि क्या प्रधान मंत्री जी ने सीधे या किसी के माफत से श्री ज्योति बसु को दिल्ली में बातचीत करने के लिए बुलाया था? ... (अध्यवधान) ... मैंने सीधे या किसी के माफत कहा है। यानी सीधे या टेंडे क्या ज्योति बसु को दावत दी थी कि बातचीत करने के लिए यहाँ पर आइये और क्या ज्योति बसु ने कहा कि मेरे यहाँ आने का कोई सवाल नहीं है, माना है तो आप कलतते आइये, पूरे मंत्रिमंडल को यहाँ बुलाइये। इन तीन बातों का उत्तर मैं सफाई से चाहता हूँ। यह सही है कि प्रधान मंत्री या अन्य मंत्रियों को यह अधिकार है कि हमारे प्रश्नों को इवेंड करें लेकिन हमारा कर्तव्य है कि उनको इवेंड करने न दें।

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I do not desire to evade the questions put by the hon. member. Firstly, he asked whether I was encouraging the Chief Minister of West Bengal in something and later discouraging him...

श्री मधु लिम्बे : मैंने तो स्पेसिफिक सवाल पूछा है, उसका स्पेसिफिक उत्तर दीजिये।

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I have not interfered with the functioning of the Chief Minister in West Bengal in one direction or another. He is the Chief Minister and it is for him to handle the situation with the other constituents of his U.F.

Secondly, the question asked was whether I made a statement about the Cong. (O) having any connection with the Marxists. What I said was that I had heard something like this. I had qualified my remark by saying that I did not know about this, but it had been mentioned to me in West Bengal as well as in Kerala.

श्री कंवर साल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब प्राइम मिनिस्टर एलिगेशन लगाती है तो उसके बारे में उनकी कुछ जिम्मेदारी भी होनी चाहिए—वे इसके डिटेल्स बतलायें।

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I also said that I had heard some such complaint much earlier, in the 1967 elections. (Interruptions).

श्री मधु लिम्बे : मैंने पूछा कि इनकी जानकारी और अभियोग का आधार क्या है? इनके एलिगेशन की बेसिस क्या है?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : With regard to the third part of the question i.e. did I send for Mr Jyoti Basu, I would say that I did phone to Mr. Jyoti Basu to ask him about certain matters because different people were saying different things about his attitude in the present crisis. I asked whether he would come here. He suggested that since many parties were concerned with the U. F. it would be more useful if all of them were sent for and if we could have combined meeting with them all. I said, it may not be possible. Then he said, "In that case why don't you come?" I said that is also not possible because of the budget session of Parliament. But I said I would put this matter to the Chief Minister and if he considered it necessary for us to meet more people, we would think over the matter. (Interruptions).

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH (Buxar) : It is the Cong (I) that is responsible for all this trouble and mess in West Bengal. (Interruptions).

श्री मधु लिम्बे : मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया। मैंने बहुत ही संक्षेप में एक स्पेसिफिक प्रश्न पूछा कि कांग्रेस संगठन के ऊपर इन्होंने जो अभियोग लगाया है उसका आधार क्या है जिसका जवाब मिलना चाहिए।... (ध्वनिरूपण)....।

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : There is a very serious allegation against a responsible party in parliament and she must take the House into confidence and tell us as to what is the basis of her information.... (Interruptions)

श्री मधु लिम्बे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप प्रधान मंत्री जी से जवाब दिलवाइये।

MR. SPEAKER : She has already replied.

श्री मधु लिम्बे : इकेह करना उनका अधिकार मान लिया लेकिन उनको बैसा न करने देना यह मेरा कर्तव्य व अधिकार है। आप उनसे जवाब दिलवाइये।

MR. SPEAKER : I have no objection if she wants to add anything to what she has said.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA (Barh) : In Cochin the Prime Minister has made a definite statement. Now she says that somebody told her. The Prime Minister making this kind of an allegation and not substantiating it is unfair to the country. Let the Prime Minister tell the House as to what exactly is her source of information.....(Interruption). She cannot make unsubstantiated statements and get away with it.

श्री मधु लिम्बे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप प्रधान मंत्री से जवाब दिलवाइये कि उनके उस अभियोग का आधार क्या था यह मेरा सबाल है? क्या वह अपने को मार्क्सवादियों का दृश्मन समझता है? मेरी विनम्र प्रार्थना है कि मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर मिले... (ध्वनिरूपण)...

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot force any one.....(Interruption)

श्री मधु लिम्बे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप प्रार्गे न बढ़ियेगा। मेरा रूल 41 के अन्दर बाइंट आर्डर है... (ध्वनिरूपण)...

MR. SPEAKER : I had never to wind this bell before but I had to wind it five or six times during the Question Hour today.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : General Cariappa's statement was brought up here on press report. Do you think that the Prime Minister should get away with this kind of an allegation? How can you allow that? It has appeared in the

press. She must either substantiate it and clarify....(Interruption)

12.45 hrs.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, नियम 41 के अन्दर मेरा प्वाएंट आफ आडर है।

"a question may be asked for the purpose of obtaining information on a matter of public importance".

A question has been asked:

सवाल पूछा गया है उसका जवाब दें। मैंने पूछा है कि उनके अभियोग की वेसिस क्या है आधार क्या है? या तो आधार बतलाएं या फिर वैसा कह दें कि कोई वेसिस नहीं है। मैंने पूछा है कि जब इनके ऊपर आरोप करती हैं तो क्या वह अपने को मार्क्सवादियों का दुश्मन समझती हैं?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I made no allegation. I did say that I had heard something like that.....(Interruption). If they say that it is not true, I am prepared to accept it. As to whether I regard myself as an enemy of any party, I do not regard myself as either an enemy or a friend of any party as such. It is a question of policies and the steps which any party takes or does not take. I sometimes criticize other parties also. I do not criticize them in general or everything about them; I criticize a particular issue where I think, they are doing wrong. In that way there are things which the Marxist Party are doing which I consider wrong.....(Interruption).

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : The Prime Minister goes to Cochin at State expense and the Food Minister goes to Gujarat and enjoys State hospitality but in the course of that talks about dismantling the Government of Gujarat. It is most objectionable.....(Interruption). It is due to Cong (I) and her leaders that an entire mess has been created in West Bengal.

ANNUAL REPORTS OF HINDUSTAN ORGANIC CHEMICALS LTD. BOMBAY, INDIAN DRUGS AND PHARMACEUTICALS LTD. NEW DELHI AND DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL FOR DRUGS AND PHARMACEUTICALS

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following papers under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Commission Act, 1956:—

(i) (a) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Organic Chemicals Limited, Raayani, for the year 1968-69.

(b) Annual Report of the Hindustan Organic Chemicals Limited, Raayani, for the year 1968-69 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in library. See No. LT-2856/70]

(ii) (a) Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1968-69.

(b) Annual Report of the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1968-69 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2858/70]

(2) A copy of the Annual Report of the Development Council for Drugs and Pharmaceuticals for the year 1968-69, under sub-section (4) of section 7 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2859/20]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER FOREIGN EXCHANGE REGULATION ACT 1947, ALL INDIA SERVICES ACT, 1951, CENTRAL EXCISES AND SALT ACT 1944, AND CENTRAL EXCISE RULES, 1944

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Non-Resident (External) Accounts Rules, 1970 (Hindi and English versions) Published in Notification No. G.S.R. 255 in Gazette of India dated the 21st February, 1970, under sub-section (3) of section 27 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2860/70]

(2) A copy of the Civil Service (Second Amendment) Regulations, 1970, published in Notification No. S.O. 399 in Gazette of India dated the 7th February, 1970, under sub-section 2 of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2861/70]

(3) A copy of the Central Excise (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1970 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 183 in Gazette of India dated the 31st January, 1970 (English version) and the 28th February, 1970 (Hindi version), under section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2862/70]

(4) A copy each of the Notification Nos. G. S. R. 261, 262 and 264 published in Gazette of India dated the 20th February, 1970 (English version) and 7th March, 1970 (Hindi version) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944 together with explanatory memoranda. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2863/70]

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (GENERAL), 1969-70

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : Sir, I beg to present a statement showing Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1969-70

MR. SPEAKER : I have to inform the House (*Interruptions*).

SHRI M.L. SONDHI : On a point of order, Sir. How can Ministers stand up when you are standing? You name them. What is this? Otherwise I will name them. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : He himself is not observing the rule and he is asking others to observe it.

12.41 hrs.

RESIGNATION OF MEMBERS (Shri B. Bhagavati)

MR. SPEAKER : I have to inform the House that Shri B. Bhagavati, an elected Member of Lok Sabha from Tezpur constituency of Assam has resigned his seat in Lok Sabha with effect from the 15th March, 1970.

MATTER UNDER RULE 377

SEATING ARRANGEMENT IN THE HOUSE

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, under Rule 377, I hereby raise the following for your ruling involving Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, the leader of Congress (Organisation) and Shri Sheo Narain, a Member of the House belonging to the said party. This arises out of utterances made on the floor of the House on 13.3.70 in which you will notice from the proceedings that two hon. Members mentioned between them the following :

"It is incorrect to make the Deputy-Speaker sit here."

—and also—

"This is the seat of the Opposition and not of the Deputy-Speaker."

I am astounded at the bankruptcy of his leadership. He has nothing better, it appears, to aim at than the seat of the Deputy Speaker in this House; he has nothing more worthwhile to fight for than a patch of cushioned wood where he can rest his haunches.

The present seat that is occupied by the Deputy-Speaker in the House was allotted by your goodself and the Deputy-Speaker, to our mind, is fully justified in working use of the said seat. According to 'The Practice and Procedure of Parliament' by Kaul and Shakdher, I quote:

"The Deputy-Speaker is allotted the first seat in front row on the left of the Chair. The Leader of the Opposition, if any, is allotted a seat in the front row next to the Deputy-Speaker".

I invite your attention to this and I request you to give your ruling in this regard on the floor of the House.

SHRI J.M. BISWAS (Bankura) : I also want to raise a point....

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) : Mr. Speaker, Sir.... (Interruption).

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. I am on my legs.

This is by Shri Jyotirmoy Basu; I have received others from Shri Amrit Nahata and Shri Shashi Bhushan. I have also received a letter from the hon. Deputy-Speaker. (Interruptions) Please leave it to me. It is my discretion to allot seats. Mr. Banerjee, you get up with the book of Rules on every issue. Please sit down. It is my discretion. I am going to give my ruling....

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : I want to make a submission.

MR. SPEAKER : No please; I am on my legs.

This question was raised without any motion earlier also. I had explained the whole position. I told Dr. Ram Subhag Singh also. This is an old practice and it is also being followed everywhere. The first seat to the left is occupied by the Deputy-Speaker. (Interruption)

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH (Buxar) : This practice is nowhere. It did exist in India before the Leader of the Opposition was recognised here.

MR. SPEAKER : We are going to stick to it. The Deputy-Speaker will occupy that seat.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara) : Before you take a decision, I want to submit one thing. This practice

might have been followed in other Legislatures or Parliaments where there is no recognised Leader of the Opposition. We had none before. For the first time, you, Sir, had the honour to recognise the Leader of the Opposition in this democratic Parliament. We would like to know, if there is a recognised Leader of the Opposition, according to convention or parliamentary practice or even etiquette whether it is right and proper for you to give to the Deputy-Speaker the seat which, for all practical purposes, should be allotted to the Leader of the House. This is the point. (Interruptions)

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : I do not want to repeat what my hon. friend, Shri Dwivedy, has said. I agree with him. I want to remind you of the letter I have myself written to you much earlier requesting that you be good enough to change the earlier practice of setting the Deputy Speaker here first on the Opposition side and you be good enough to allow that seat to the Leader of Opposition. Now that you have come to recognize an official Leader of Opposition, it is only proper that you kindly keep an open mind and give proper consideration to it and at the proper time make the change as soon as possible.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : You said that it was the practice that the Deputy Speaker used to occupy the first seat on the Opposition. At that time there was no recognised Leader of Opposition. Now that there is a leader of opposition, the seat should go to him. Therefore, I object to the allotment of this seat to the Deputy Speaker and I request you to revise your decision.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) rose.

MR. SPEAKER : I know the ruling. I have seen it. That is before me.

श्री स० म० ब० बनर्जी : आप ने अभी जो हस्तिग दी है....

MR. SPEAKER : There is no question of ruling. It is a question of allotment of seat by me.

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore) : Sir, you can do it in your Chamber.

SHRI M.L.SONDHI (New Delhi) : Sir, for important matters like the trouble in Cambodia and other matters you find no time but for allotment of seat and other matters you devote half an hour. India is the Chairman of International Control Commission. It is a serious matter. (*Interruptions*). I have also a right to have your attention. Is this House not to take any interest in foreign affairs? India is a country which is regarded as a major power. We have in that context to take an interest in the international affairs. In Cambodia in the last few days a very unusual situation has arisen and India is the Chairman of the ICC. Where is our Foreign Minister? We talked about his letter of resignation. Sir, he has been a disgrace to us since the time he went to Rabat Conference. He is a disgrace to us. He has not bothered about coming here to discuss the situation in Cambodia. We are not honouring the pledge given to the Prince of Cambodia. Why should we not pay any attention to the international affairs? (*Interruptions*) I am prepared to bring to your attention the feeling for your intellectual guidance.

MR. SPEAKER : I have not allowed.

श्री प्रकाशकर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : मध्यसंघ महोदय, मेरा एक नियेषन है कि यह जो सारा विचाद उठ लड़ा हुआ है उसका समाप्तान इसी बाद पर समाप्त हो जायेगा कि हमारे संविधान में एक बड़ी स्पष्ट व्यवस्था है और मैं समझता हूँ कि आप का ध्यान उस पर आकर्षित कर दिया जाये तो आपको नियंत्रण लेने में बड़ी सुविधा होगी। संविधान की स्पष्ट व्यवस्था यह है कि जहां संविधान में किसी बात का स्पष्ट उल्लेख न हो वहां जो इंलैंड में प्रया है हम लोग उसको कालो करें। हमारे संविधान में इस सम्बन्ध में कोई भी निर्देश नहीं है कि जो किसी लीकर है हाउस में उनके बैठने का स्थान कौन सा नियत किया जाये।

इस देश की परम्परा यह है कि प्रधान मंत्री के बाद जो विरोधी दल का मान्य नेता होता है व्रष्टमंत्री के बाद इसका मन्त्र उसका होता है और विरोधी दलों की ओर

हाउस में पहला स्थान उसको दिया जाता है जो विरोधी दल का अधिकृत नेता होता है। जब वहां इस प्रकार की परम्परा है तब हम उसी को क्यों न मानें? जैसा श्री द्विवेदी ने कहा अब तक हमारे यहां कोई अधिकृत विरोधी दल नहीं था और अधिकृत विरोधी दल का नेता भी नहीं था। अब चूँकि अधिकृत विरोधी दल के नेता का स्थान दिया गया है इसलिये उसी परम्परा का निर्वाह यहां भी होना चाहिये जिस का इंग्लैंड में किया जाता है, और जिसको आधार मानकर हमारे नियमों का निर्माण हुआ है।

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE : You gave permission to Mr. Prakash Vir Shastri. You gave permission to Mr. Ranga. But whenever I stand you are allergic to me. ((*Interruptions*))

You gave me permission. (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER : This is before me. I am looking into that.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE : You called me, Sir: I took your permission; meanwhile so many others got up.

MR. SPEAKER : I told Mr. Madhok let him come out in a minute with what he wants to say.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE : You allow everyone except me, what is this, Sir? (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER : Come out with what you want to say. Shouting does not solve any purpose.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : आप शाउट करवाते हैं।

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE : I am not shouting; I never believe in shouting. Whenever you call some body, kindly stick to it. (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER : Don't make noise at the back.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE : How can I say anything without pronouncing the

word? Sir, I have never seen any Speaker speaking so much....(Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER : I have never seen a Member all the time on points of order..

SHRI SAMAR GUPHA (Contd) : What he said is very objectionable.

AN HON. MEMBER : It must be expunged.

MR. SPEAKER : I will have to deal with that Member, (Interruption) All right; what is the point of order?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I have a submission to make. You have said about this convention regarding the seat of Deputy Speaker. Dr. Swell who is a Deputy Speaker today also belongs to the Opposition, Sir.

I have seen this practice in this House earlier—I have been a Member of this House since 1957. In 1952 when I came—I was not Member of the House then—the Deputy Speaker occupied that seat. Sardar Hukam Singh was a member of the Opposition: he belonged to the Akali Dal; he used to sit there. I wish to tell you and through you to the House, Sir that Dr. Swell is an elected representative; he belongs to the Opposition; practically all Opposition—with the exception of some only—have elected him to this office as Deputy Speaker. We have to show him respect as Member of the Opposition who is today occupying the post of Deputy Speaker also. (Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Madhok, what is your point of order?

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : I have to tell you something about the special situation in Kashmir.

MR. SPEAKER : No, no. Not now. (Interruption)

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : I don't want to shout; but it is my right to bring before you and through you to this House a situation that is developing which is very dangerous situation, Sir. Here in Jammu and Kashmir State there are 71 Members out of which 61 belong to the ruling party, out of which 32..(Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER : Order please. Let me decide about my previous ruling before you proceed further.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : That you might consider.

MR. SPEAKER : I wanted to see about that. (Interruption)

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : There must be some priority. The people of India are agitated about serious matters. You must cooperate with all sections of the House, not only with certain sections. You won't allow Kashmir or Cambodia or any other serious matter. For seating arrangement you allow so much time.

13 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER : So far as the seat of the Deputy-Speaker is concerned, I have to read and find out; I have not only to be guided by the House of Commons but I have to be guided by our own convention also which has come to be a sort of procedure now. I have seen in the past also there were Oppositions here, and we treated the member of the largest group as the Opposition sometimes in this House, even if there was not a regular Opposition party....

SOME HON. MEMBER : But there was no Leader of the Opposition then. There were only Opposition groups before.

MR. SPEAKER : So, for as other matters are concerned, so far as his position as a leader of the Opposition is concerned, that comes from him and not from his capacity as Deputy Speaker. It is the seat that has always been occupied by the Deputy-Speaker....

SHRI RANGA : I would submit that instead of giving a ruling just now, you may consider the matter and then give your ruling.

श्री रंगा (पुरी) : आप जांशी जी को सुन लें।

श्री यशु लिखये : निर्णय देने से पहले आप जांशी जी को सुनने बाले थे। उनको विज्ञान समाजों का अनुभव है।

**GENERAL BUDGET 1970-71—
GENERAL DISCUSSION—*contd.***

MR. SPEAKER : The House will now resume the general discussion on the General Budget.

Shri Sheopujan Shastri may now continue his speech, and he may start his speech after lunch.

13.02 hrs

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock

The Lok Sabha reassembled after lunch at four minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.**]

MANIPUR BUDGET, 1970-71

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Sethi.

भी मधु लिम्पे (मुंगेर) : उपायक महोदय, मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have called Mr. Sethi. It is a very formal item. After that he can raise the point of order.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : I beg to present a Statement showing Supplementary Demands for Grants. I am sorry, a statement of estimated receipts and expenditure of the Union territory of Manipur for the year 1970-71.

By virtue of the Presidential Order dated the 16th October, 1969 dissolving the Legislative Assembly of the manipur, the powers of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory are exercisable by Parliament. The Budget of the Union Territory of Manipur is accordingly being placed before Parliament.

The revenue receipts in the Territory this year are placed at Rs.1.89 crores, which is about the same as estimated at the Budget stage. The expenditure met from revenue is placed at Rs.13.44 crores as against Rs.12.47 crores estimated

at the Budget stage. The increase of Rs.97 lakhs is mainly accounted for by adhoc allowance granted to personnel posted in hill areas and larger provision for tribal development blocks and medical and public health facilities. Grants from the Central Government for meeting the gap on revenue account would be Rs.11.55 crores, as against the Budget Estimate of Rs.10.58 crores.

Next year's receipts in the Territory are placed at Rs.2.22 crores and the expenditure met from revenue at Rs.14.52 crores. The increase of Rs.1.08 crores in the expenditure met from revenue is mainly accounted for by larger provision for agricultural development, education and medical and public health facilities. The gap of Rs.12.30 crores on revenue account will be covered by grants from the Central Government.

On capital account, the expenditure estimates this year provide for Rs.3.92 crores as against the Budget Estimate of Rs.3.78 crores. The increase of Rs.14 lakhs is accounted for by provision for buildings in block and district headquarters and purchase of buses for providing additional transport facilities. Next year's provision for expenditure on capital account is Rs.3.99 crores. Larger provision has been made for public works programmes relating to various Plan schemes and for setting up new industrial units like khandsari, sugar mill and cement factory. Full details have been given in the Explanatory Memorandum which has been circulated with the budget papers. The gap on capital account is Rs.3.72 crores this year and Rs.3.71 crores next year, which will be covered by loans from the Central Government.

Next year's budget includes provisions for Union Territory Plan amounting to Rs.5.19 crores as against Rs.4.72 crores this year. Of the main items next year, mention may be made of Rs.77 lakhs for agriculture and allied sectors, Rs.94 lakhs for irrigation and power, Rs.37 lakhs for industry, Rs.183 lakhs for transport and communications and Rs.116 lakhs for social services. In addition, Rs.36 lakhs have been provided for Centrally sponsored schemes such as tribal development, family planning and malaria eradication progra-

mme. Besides, the Central Budget includes a provision of Rs.1.50 crores for the Loktak Hydro Electric project which is being taken up in the Central sector. Thank you.

श्री मधु लिम्बे : मंत्री महोदय ने अभी कहा है कि वह मणिपुर के बारे में आन्तरिक मार्गों पेश करना चाहते हैं। मेरी राय में मणिपुर के बारे में बजट पेश करने का उनको न कोई नेतृत्व अधिकार है और न कानूनी या संविधानिक अधिकार है। मणिपुर में इन की सरकार के पतन के बाद गैर-कांग्रेसी लोगों का विधान सभा में बहुमत हो गया था और वह बहुमत....

SHRI P.C. SETHI : May I just clarify the position? When I started, I went through item No. 5, but later on, I corrected myself and said 'statement of estimated receipts and expenditure of the Union territory of Manipur'.

श्री मधु लिम्बे : सवाल यह है कि मणिपुर विधान सभा के अधिकारों को ले लिया गया, उस विधान सभा को समाप्त कर दिया गया और वहां राष्ट्रपति और केन्द्रीय सरकार का शासन प्रस्थापित कर दिया गया। इसके लिए उन्होंने आधार दिया प्रेसीडेंशियल अंडर अभी जिसका उन्होंने जिक्र किया....

MR. DEPUTY--SPEAKER : He has only presented the budget. This will be discussed later, and he can say all these things at the time of the discussion.

श्री मधु लिम्बे : मैं उसी का विरोध कर रहा हूं। मैंने यह कहा कि इनको यह पेश करने का न नेतृत्व अधिकार है न कानूनी और संविधानिक अधिकार है, इसलिए इसका विरोध मैं कर रहा हूं और उसके कारण मैं बता रहा हूं....

MR. DEPUTY--SPEAKER : That is true, but he has already presented the budget. So, that question does not arise now.

RE: PROOGATION OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR LEGISLATURE

श्री मधु लिम्बे (मुंगेर) : नहीं, नहीं, अभी सफाई दी उन्होंने। उनके बयान से यह चीज निकल रही है। अभी जो उन्होंने बयान दिया आप की इजाजत से, उसी से यह मुद्दा निकल रहा है। मेरा कहना यह है कि जहां मणिपुर में विरोधियों की सरकार बन सकती थी, उनका बहुमत था। वहां तो यह राष्ट्रपति शासन जारी कर रहे हैं और अभी-अभी काश्मीर में जिसके बारे में हम लोगों ने काम रोका प्रस्ताव दिया था....

MR. DEPUTY--SPEAKER : Kashmir is a separate issue.

श्री मधु लिम्बे : नहीं काश्मीर सेपरेट नहीं है। मैं संविधान की धारा 355 और 356 के तहत यह अवस्था का प्रश्न उठा रहा हूं। 355 धारा कहती है :

"It shall be the duty of the Union to ensure that the Government of every State is carried on in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution."

यह लिखा हुआ है। अब काश्मीर में अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या हुआ? काश्मीर में विधान सभा का सब चल रहा था... (व्यवधान) दोनों मिले-जुले हैं न...

MR. DEPUTY--SPEAKER : The hon. Member is a tried Member of Parliament, and he knows these things better than any of us. These are two separate issues. We are now with Manipur. How does Kashmir come in?

श्री मधु लिम्बे : मैं कंटकट कर रहा हूं नं. 355 और 356 के साथ....

MR. DEPUTY--SPEAKER : But that can be done only when a regular motion is there before the House....

श्री मधु लिम्बे : वह तो है, मोशन भी दिया है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : But it has to be accepted first.

श्री मधु लिमये : अब मैं व्यवस्था का प्रस्तुत बहुमत करूँगा...।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : But it must be accepted by the Speaker or before it is discussed. These are two separate issues.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने केवल इसलिये आप का व्यापार दिलाया कि मणिपुर में राष्ट्रपति शासन प्रस्थापित हुआ, काश्मीर में यह क्यों नहीं कर रहे हैं जब कि विधान सभा में सादिक सरकार का बहुमत समाप्त हो चुका है? यहां पर 32 विधायक काश्मीर के पहुँच गए हैं और और लोग आने वाले हैं। दस और आने वाले हैं। यह बात बिलकुल साफ है कि सादिक साहब का बहुमत नहीं है। लेकिन जब इनका बहुमत समाप्त हुआ तो इन्होंने विधान सभा का सत्रावसान कराया और कारण क्या बताया इन्होंने कारण यह दिया कि, प्रेसनोट में यह कहते हैं चूंकि अनाज के राशन के बारे में आन्दोलन चल रहा था... (व्यवधान) . . . मैं दिस्कसन नहीं कर रहा हूँ, मैं आपकी रुलिंग चाहता हूँ...।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member has started a regular discussion on Kashmir without permission from the Chair. Let him be brief. Let him not talk about Kashmir now.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar) : The main point is on Kashmir. We want to say something on it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The two are separate things. One is in the extreme east and the other is almost on the extreme west.

श्री मधु लिमये : उसी में से यह निकल रहा है। मेरी आप से यह प्रार्थना है कि आप यह निर्णय कीजिये कि मणिपुर में बहुमत होते हुए राष्ट्रपति शासन लायू किया जा जब बहुमत लायू हो गया काश्मीर में, यह अ-

केनेक्ट कर रहा है, अध्यक्ष महोदय, काश्मीर में बहुमत समाप्त हो गया...।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What is the ruling which the hon. Member wants?

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि या तो आप ने जो इन को यह बयान देने की इजाजत दी, यह बयान बर्गेरह सब एकसंघ कराइए या जो कामरोको प्रस्ताव या 184 के तहत हमारा प्रस्ताव है कि काश्मीर की स्थिति में बारे में हम चिन्ता व्यक्त करते हैं या यह सदन काम स्थगित करता है, इनको आप मंजूर कीजिए क्योंकि आन्दोलन में नाम पर उन्होंने विधान सभा का सत्रावसान किया जब कि उन्होंने शब्दों के द्वारा यह बात साफ होती है कि वह संविधान के अनुसार सरकार नहीं चला पा रहे हैं। संविधान के अनुसार सरकार चलाने का भललब विधान सभा को चलाना, बजट को पास कराना, यह होता है, लेकिन वह स्वयं कहते हैं कि विधान सभा का सब चल नहीं सकता इसलिए कि आन्दोलन चल रहा है, कानून टूट गया है, जान्ति खत्म हो गई है, तो ऐसी स्थिति में एक मिनट भी सादिक सरकार को चलाने नहीं देना चाहिए। सरकार को सादिक सरकार को लायू कर देना चाहिए और दूसरों को मौका देना चाहिए और दूसरे अगर सरकार बनाने की स्थिति में नहीं है तो वहां राष्ट्रपति शासन हो और काश्मीर का बजट भी यहां उपस्थित हो।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall give my ruling.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : This is a very important issue. Kindly permit us also to have our say.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall call him later. Shri Madhu Limaye has asked for a ruling, and I am giving it. First, he wants that the budget proposals for Manipur presented by the Minister should be expunged. Expunctions come under rule 380. That rule is not attracted here; therefore that question does not arise.

Then, about the adjournment motion, I think Mr. Limaye knows the procedure;

he has to give notice and that is to be considered by the Speaker.

श्री मधु लिमये : तीन नोटिस दिए हैं; कालिंग अटेशन, 184 और एडवर्नमेंट मोंशन।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have been told by the Office that the Speaker has disallowed the adjournment motion on Kashmir.... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SONAVANE (Pandharpur) : Today morning I wanted to have my say but I was not allowed. On Friday I raised the point of order and requested the Chair's ruling about the seat of the Deputy-Speaker.... *(Interruptions)* and the Leader of the Opposition Dr. Ram Subhag Singh. The Speaker did not give a ruling he said something and said that he was ready to allot seats. Even after the Speaker's contention that he had given this seat to the Deputy-Speaker, that went on. My point has not been answered: in your absence can anybody occupy that seat? If the hon. Leader of the Opposition wanted to raise that matter, he should have contacted the Speaker in his Chamber and should not have said that this was not the seat of the Deputy-Speaker; he should not have hurled comments that were not in keeping with the prestige of the Chair. Therefore, I request your ruling on the point whether in your absence anybody can occupy that seat and create annoyance to you. It is the convention of our House; ever since I came here to Parliament I have been seeing the Deputy-Speaker occupying the very seat that you are occupying. Therefore, I request you to give this ruling.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : In this connection, I should only like to draw his attention to rule 4 which says: the Members shall sit in the order as the Speaker may determine. Since the matter concerns me personally, it is rather delicate for me to give any ruling on this; I shall refer this matter to the Speaker. I request Mr. Sonavane to take it up with him in his Chamber; it is not desirable to quarrel over the seat of the Deputy-Speaker or any other Member in the House.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : उपाध्यक्ष जी, जो अभी मधु लिमये जी ने काश्मीर की बात कही... (व्यवधान)... अध्यक्ष महोदय, वहां पर बहुत ही गंभीर परिस्थिति है और मुझे दो मिनट कहने दीजिए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have said that in order to discuss Kashmir a regular motion has to be given. I understand the feelings of the Members about this and so I shall regulate it and give everybody only two minutes; kindly co-operate.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, वहां पर बहुत ही गंभीर परिस्थिति है और शायद पालियामेण्टी डेमोक्रेसी के इतिहास में जिस तरह से काश्मीर में हुआ कि कोई एजीटेशन बाहर चल रहा है शहर में उसकी आड़ लेकर सेशन को प्रोराग कर दिया गया, यह अनप्रेमिडेंड है। आज तक कभी ऐसा नहीं हुआ। सही स्थिति जैसी आप को मालूम है वहां के चीफ मिनिस्टर की मेजारिटी नहीं रही और मेजारिटी दूसरी तरफ जब हो गई तो उस आन्दोलन की आड़ में उन्होंने अपनी कुर्सी बचाने के लिए यह सब कुछ किया।

मेरा सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट पर यह चार्ज है कि उस दिन जो बयान गृह मंत्री जी ने दिया, वह बिलकुल बेकार बयान था, अधूरा बयान था। उसके बाद मी दो दिन हो चुके हैं, सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट अभी तक नहीं जगी है। विधान की घारा 356 और 357 दानों के तहत सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट की जिम्मेदारी है कि वह हर एक राज्य सरकार के मामले में सविधान के अनुसार चले, लेकिन यस सरकार वहां समय दे रही है। सादिक साहब को समय दे रही है कि वह वहां पर फिलिंग करें, सीदा खरीदें और जा एम.एल.ए. नहीं मानता उसका लालच देकर अपने कैम्प में ले आये ताकि उनकी कुर्सी बनी रहे।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट को बानिंग दी जाय की व्यवहार इन्होंने देख के

[श्री कंवर लाल गप्ता]

अन्दर प्रजातन्त्र को कायम रखना है तो इस किस्म के गलत हथकड़े—जिसकी मेजोरिटी नहीं है उसको कुर्सी पर बैठाये रखना और जिसकी मेजोरिटी है उसकी अवहेलना करना—इस तरीके को बन्द करें।

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA
(Jammu): Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, you would recall that on Friday also, when we raised this matter, you were kind enough to remark that a regular motion will be taken up and this House will be given an opportunity to thrash out all the aspects which have now come up before the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I did not say "will be given the opportunity." I have only said, "Kindly submit a regular motion."

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA : that has already been submitted.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : We have already sent notices of Adjournment motion and Calling Attention. I am told that they have been rejected. You please permit some discussion, for God's sake. It is a very important matter.

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA : The situation in that State is getting from bad to worse. I am told that some of the hon. Members of the Assembly have already reached the capital-New Delhi-and they are here. Their number is between 32 and 34, and I am told by them that during that last two or three days they were harassed by the police and they were followed everywhere they went.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Shame, shame.

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA : The political situation is deteriorating in that State. Therefore, I would very much urge upon the Government that they should not wait any longer, since the situation is getting from bad to worse and from worse to worst.'

The Prime Minister and the Home Minister must act immediately and intervene in the matter.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA (Barh) : Parliament must necessarily take cognizance of this fact, because, according to the press statement, the Governor seems to have expressed the view that since different article is applicable to Kashmir, therefore, "I had no other alternative but to follow the advice of the Chief Minister to prorogue the Assembly." He has taken advantage of the fact, that Kashmir is governed by article 370. Because of that fact, Parliament can and should take immediate cognizance of this fact; and it is all the more proper for Parliament to immediately discuss this matter, so that the entire subversion of democracy could be saved, because the very thing that the Governor has taken up is this : that in other States they are guided by several articles of the Constitution, while Kashmir is being governed by article 370. (*Interruption*) The Governor has said that "I have no other alternative but to prorogue the Assembly," because Kashmir is governed under article 370 and they get some special privileges. Therefore, Parliament must take up this matter to clarify this.

श्री. रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : डिप्टी स्पीकर महोदय, इस में कोई शक नहीं है कि हमारे यहां काश्मीर में जो हो रहा है, वह बहुत चिन्ताजनक है। काश्मीर न सिर्फ हमारे देश के लिये बल्कि इन्टरनेशनल स्फीअर में भी इम्पोरेंस गेन कर गया है, इसलिये वहां जो कुछ भी हो, वह कास्टीचूशन के सुताबिक, डेमोक्रेटिक-वे में होना चाहिये। मैंने भी इसके बारे में पूछा कि यह सब कैसे हुआ तो। मुझे मालूम हुआ कि जैसे हमारे यहां हरियाणा में हाउस का अस्तियार है एडजान करने का, उसी तरह से हमें बताया गया है कि वहां ये अस्तियारात गवर्नर के पास हैं। ये अस्तियारात किसी के भी पास हों लेकिन यह मामला काफी चिन्ताजनक है कि वहां के 30-32 एम० एल० एज० यहां आए और भाकर कोई जीज कहें—

प्रोरोग करना या समन करना या लेजिस्लेचर में किसकी मेजोरिटी है यह सब फ्लोर आफ दी हाउस पर होना चाहिये, वहां डिटरमिन होना चाहिये। फिर भी जो चीज देश के सामने आई है, इससे जाहिर होता है कि वहां के हालात अच्छे नहीं हैं, इससे डेमोक्रेसी का इमेज टार्निश होता है।

मैं आपकी मारकत गवर्नरमेंट से अर्ज करना चाहता हूं—काश्मीर का एक स्पेशल स्टेट है, डेमोक्रेटिक-वे में वहां के हालात को जल्द से जल्द ठीक किया जाय, जल्द से जल्द वहां हाउस को बुलाया जाए ताकि मालूम हो सके कि किस की मेजोरिटी है और किसकी माइनोरिटी है और ठीक ढंग से वहां पर गवर्नरमेंट चलाई जाय। वरना इस तरह से देश बदनाम होता है और दुष्मन भी उससे फायदा उठाता है।

श्री शिव नारायण (वस्ती) : उपाध्यक्ष महानदय, काश्मीर का जो स्टेट है वह सिम्प्ल स्टेट नहीं है। काश्मीर हमारे हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान के बांडर पर है, इससे वहां खतरा पैदा हो गया है, किसी समय भी हिन्दुस्तान पर अटक हो सकती है। इसलिये सेन्ट्रल गवर्नरमेंट की ड्यूटी है कि इस मामले में इन्टरवीन करे। यहां इस तरह से हाउस को प्रोरोग करना बिलकुल अवैधानिक है। मैं इस गवर्नरमेंट से और लॉ-मिनिस्टर से मांग करता हूं कि फौरन 370 को एवेलिश करे और वहां के हालात को मुशारे। वहां के मामले में गवर्नरमेंट को फौरन इन्टरवीन करना चाहिये।

All the Kashmir MLAs are sitting in the gallery now.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Notice of adjournment motions received by the Speaker on this subject were not accepted by him. But there is nothing to prevent members meeting the Speaker....

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : We have equal faith in you.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Even if I am to do that job, I will have to consi-

der it carefully in the chamber. I cannot do here. Therefore, nothing prevents members from meeting the Speaker and convincing him to reconsider this matter.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : We challenge the Government. Let them oppose the demand. The House is supreme.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : Even one member of the ruling Congress has asked for it. The demand is unanimous.

SHRI GAJRAJ SINGH RAO (Mahendragarh) : The prorogation itself cannot be discussed here. If there can be a discussion, it can be only under rule 193. It cannot be discussed otherwise against the rules.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : About the Kashmir issue, I have said what should be done. Let us close it.

I have received a letter from Shri Dhireswar Kalita. He says he wants to raise something under rule 377. I would request him to look at rule 377. The rule says that any member who wishes to bring to the notice of the House any matter which is not a point of order shall give notice to the Secretary in writing. So, I would request him to give his notice in writing to the Secretary. He should not raise it just now.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN (Badagara) : Sir, on a number of occasions you have allowed members to go out of the purview of the rule to raise points. You should discriminate between members.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA (Gauhati) : There should not be double standards. If I had raised it by way of point of order, you would have allowed it. Because I am following the proper procedure, you want to shut me out?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am very grateful to him for following the procedure. He has himself mentioned the rule. I have only stated that that rule envisages a certain line of action. I am simply asking him to observe that. Let him give it in writing.

श्री जार्ज करनेन्डीज (बम्बई दिल्ली) : उपर्युक्त महोदय, मैं आपसे जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप एक संसदीय समिति के गठन करने की स्वीकृति देंगे जो कि,

** ** ** **

यह मैं आपसे जानना चाहता हूँ।

** ** ** **

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Is he referring to what happened in the morning during the question hour ?

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : He is not repeating what happened in the morning. He is asking a question.

श्री जार्ज करनेन्डीज : मैं आपसे प्रश्न पूछ रहा हूँ कि आज सुबह यह कि आराप उन पर लगा : गए कि उनका तस्कर व्यापार से कैसे सम्बन्ध है, कुली मस्ताना से कैसे सम्बन्ध है तो मेरा इतना ही प्रश्न है कि *

जांच करने के लिए आप एक संसदीय समिति बनाएंगे ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I cannot give any answer to that.

श्री मधु लिमाये : फिर रास्ता क्या है ? इसका जवाब कीन देगा ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You are all well versed in the rules. You may find out how to raise it.

14.3 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET 1970-71— GENERAL DISCUSSION—contd.

श्री शिव पूजन शास्त्री (विक्रमांज) : माननीय प्रधान मंत्री एवं वित्त मंत्री ने अपने बजट मायण तथा कर प्रस्तावों में चार पहलुओं की तरफ इस माननीय सदन और देश का ध्यान आकर्षित किया है। वे चार पहलु हैं— (1) सरकारी नीति के प्रमुख तत्व, (2) देश

की प्रार्थिक स्थिति, (3) कर दरों में परिवर्तन तथा (4) प्रगति के नये चरण। मैं इन चारों पहलुओं की तरफ इस सम्मानित सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। सरकारी नीति के प्रमुख तत्वों मैं तीन तत्वों को मिनाया गया है। पहला तत्व है सामाजिक, आर्थिक और राजनीतिक स्थिरता। दूसरा, उत्पादन शक्ति का विकास और तीसरा है, समाज के कमज़ोर वर्गों की भलाई का उचित ध्यान।

सबसे पहले मैं समाज के कमज़ोर वर्गों की भलाई पर उचित ध्यान के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। मैंने अपनी शास्त्रीय परीक्षा के निबन्ध पुस्तक पर भारत की कर शक्ति के बारे में भारत के इतिहास को टटोला, आर्थिक इतिहास को और खास करके पारिवारिक बजट और जेल में रहने वाले कैदियों को जो प्रति दिन भोजन मिलता है, उन दोनों की तुलना करने पर यह निष्कर्ष निकला कि भारत के जनसाधारण की हालत में रोज बरोज उनका भोजन भी बैसा नहीं है जैसा कि जेलों में कैदियों को मिलता है। कहने का मतलब यह है कि भारत का जन-साधारण पराकार्षा से भी अधिक गरीब है। उसकी क्यू-शक्ति बहुत ही गिरी हुई है। अगर दूसरी तरह से हम सोचें और आज की ही बात ले तो आर्थिक समीक्षा में जो प्रति वर्ष प्रति व्यक्ति प्राय दिखलाई गई है उसमें बतलाया गया है कि आज भी 1969-70 में सिर्फ 390 रु. साल भर में एक आदमी की आय है यानी एक रोज में एक रुपए से कुछ अधिक। और आप भी भ्रमात्मक हैं क्योंकि पूरी जनसंख्या में पूरी आय का बराबर बटवारा है लेकिन भारत की सम्पत्ति भारत की दौलत उचित ढंग से समाज में बाटी नहीं जाती है। आज भी वहां एक या सौ में पांच छ. प्रतिशत ऐसे व्यक्ति हैं जिनकी प्रति दिन की आय अगर लाखों नहीं तो हजारों जहर ही है। ऐसी हालत में यह एक रुपया भी सत आय जो निकलती है वह भी करोड़ों

हिन्दुस्तानियों की आय नहीं होती है। मतलब साफ़ है कि आज भी भारतवर्ष में ऐसे करोड़ों हिन्दुस्तानी हैं जिनको प्रति दिन दोनों समय के भाजन की आय नहीं है। आर्थिक समीक्षा में इसका सही विवर होना चाहिए या लेकिन अभी तक हमारे यहां जो आंकड़े निकाले जा रहे हैं वे दोषपूर्ण हैं।

सबसे पहले आंकड़े जो कि कृषि उत्पादन खाद्यानन्द के हैं उसमें बताया गया है कि इस साल 9 करोड़ 40 लाख मीट्रिक टन कृषि उत्पादन हुआ है, खाद्यानन्द उत्पादन हुआ है लेकिन सबाल है कि हर गांव के किसी उपज होती है इसका हिंगाव आप कैसे निकालते हैं। अभी मैं आपने इलाके में गया था, कई प्रब्लंड विकास संगीतियों, भाग लेने का मीका मिला, कई में विकास पदाधिकारी भी शार्मिल थे, वहां पर इस बात में मतभेद था कि इस वर्ष जिले भर में धान की उपज किसी नहीं हुई है। पंचायतों की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार धान की उपज सिर्फ़ सैकड़ा दस हुई है क्योंकि एक बड़ी भारी बीमारी इस साल धान में आय की लगी। बीज मिला, कीटनाशक दवाई भी मिली, खाद मी मिली, पानी भी मिला, फसल भी खूब अच्छी लगी लेकिन आय की बीमारी लग जाने की वजह से धान का पौधा भीर उसकी बाल एकदम सूख गई। फसल कुछ भी नहीं हई। मैंने खुद खेतों में देखा, कहीं बीषे में एक मन, कहीं बीषे में दो मन लेकिन जिला भविस्टेट ने एलान कर दिया प्रेस सम्मेलन करके कि शाहजहांबाद जिले में धान की उपज सैकड़ा 60 हुई है। अगर यही आधार है आंकड़े इकट्ठे करने का तो कोई भी आदमी आसानी से कह सकता है कि वह बिलकुल गलत है। इसलिये मैं इस सम्मानित सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि देश की गरीबी की असली तस्वीर का पता लगाने के लिये आंकड़ों को बैज्ञानिक बनाना बहुत जरूरी है। नहीं तो आंकड़ों के आधार पर हम गलत निष्कर्ष निकालेंगे और जब भूसीबत आयेगी तब हम लोगों को उसे भूगतना पड़ेगा। हम कह तो

देते हैं कि इतना गल्ला पैदा होगा, लेकिन जब गल्ला खोजते हैं तो वह मिलता नहीं है। मिलता इसलिये नहीं है कि उसकी उपज उतनी हुई नहीं है।

मेरा एक सुझाव है। देश भर में दो लाख पंचायतों कायम हो चुकी हैं। अगर इन पंचायतों से गांवों की उपज के आंकड़े निकलवाये जाएं बी० एल० डबल्यू० से निकलवाने के बदले तां अधिक वास्तविक आंकड़े मिल सकते हैं। सेम्प्ल सर्वे करने का जो तरीका है कि किसी एक प्लाट अवृत्ति खेत का टुकड़ा ले लिया और वहां सब चीजें दी गई तथा उसकी उपज को लेकर वै-रशिक करके निकाल दिया कि इतना उपज हा गई, यह आंकड़े निकालने की रीति भी गलत है। इन तरह तो हम लाग देश की आर्थिक स्थिति का नहीं पा सकते और उसके आधार पर हम लोग अपने देश की गरीबी नहीं मिटा सकते। इस तरफ मैं आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि इस देश में आज भी भूमि व्यवस्था नमस्क खराब है, आउट-डेट है, बहुत पुरानी प्रथा है। आज भूमि व्यवस्था क्या है? एक हिसाब के मुताबिक 100 में से 47 किसान ऐसे हैं जिनके पास सिर्फ़ एक ०५ड़ जमीन है, २२ ऐसे हैं जो बेजमीन हैं। इस तरह में 69 प्रतिशत गांवों में रहने वाले ऐसे हैं जिनकी हालत बहुत ही खराब है, इस भूमि व्यवस्था का कारण। लेकिन नियम क्या है? जैसी कहावत है कि एक मुर्गी कई जगह जबा होंगी उसी तरह से किसान के पास एक एकड़ जमीन है, और वह उसकी आय का एक मात्र जरिया है, लेकिन उस पर आप माल-गुजारी भी बसूल करते हैं, उस पर आप सिचाई कर भी बसूल करते हैं उस पर आप रोड सेस भी बसूल करते हैं, शिला कर भी बसूल करते हैं और बीकीदारी टेक्स भी बसूल करते हैं। यह कौन सा न्याय है? यह कर लगाने का कौन सा सिद्धान्त है? अगर अंदेजों ने यह सिद्धान्त बनाया था तो गलत बनाया था। आज हम लोगों को आजाद हुए 22 वर्ष हो गये, हमको चाहिए था कि इस भूमि व्यवस्था को बदलते, नये कानून बनाते

(भी शिवपूजन शास्त्री)

जिस में जमीन को जोतने वाला है वह उसका मालिक होता और यूनिटरी लैण्ड टैक्स होता, जमीन पर कोई एक ही टैक्स लगता। साथ ही उस टैक्स को आप धैर्यानिक बनाते तथा उसकी आमदनी पर लगाते।

ऐसा न होने से होता क्या है? मैंने देखा है कि एक भीटिंग में श्री भगत भी उपस्थित थे, वहां पर मुख्याया लोग जूटे थे। एक मुख्याया ने कहा कि मेरे पास 200 बीघे जमीन है, लेकिन वह मेरी 200 बीघे जमीन सूख गई है, उसमें कुछ उपज नहीं हुई है। एक तो उसकी उपज सूख गई, फिर भी आपकी मालगुजारी सूखती नहीं, सिचाई सूखती नहीं। मैं चाहूंगा कि इस पर ध्यान दिया जाये और इसको सचारने की कोशिश की जाय। मुझे इस बात की जानकारी है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार भी चाहती है कि भूमि व्यवस्था सुधारी जाय....

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आपका समय खत्म हो गया।

भी शिवपूजन शास्त्री : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मुझे कहता तो बहुत कुछ था लेकिन चूंकि आपने कहा है कि समाप्त हो गया इसलिये मैं अधिक कुछ नहीं कह सकूंगा। मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

SHRI DEVINDER SINGH (Ludhiana) : Sir, at the end of the debate in which very eminent parliamentarians have spoken, as I stand, it will be disconcerting for anybody, and for a person like me who is neither an original nor a rapid-thinking person, it will be more so. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you are partly responsible for my dilemma because thursday last you were following a certain order of calling upon the speakers. When my turn came, you deviated from that order and called upon another member and put me right at the end of the debate.

Sir, I will not concern myself with the details of the Budget singly because that has already been done very competently

before me by various speakers. I will concern myself basically with the rationale of the Budget. But, before doing that are a few things about which I must say something, as I have stirred up too much indignation about them to be continued in silence. Last year we enforced the wealth tax rather a meaningless wealth tax on agricultural holdings. People have talked about this earlier, but I would certainly like to repeat this though it may be a little tedious to the House. The total return from the so-called wealth tax is no more than Rs. 4.5 crores but I am very confident and fairly conservative in my estimate that from the base of this Rs. 4.5 crores to the national exchequers Rs. 12.5 crores will accrue to the lawyer, to the evaluator and to the income-tax inspector. One point might be made out that it will be better to simplify the collection of this tax. But no number of Acts and no number of rules under the Act can do away with the ignorance and the gullibility of the farmer. The only sensible thing to do with this tax is to remove it and levy an enhanced progressive slab rate of taxation in the form of land revenue on the land of the agriculturists. Is there any other way of taxing a farmer except the traditional methods he understands? He cannot understand the new procedure. I would like to point one startling from my own State of Punjab. The hon. Chief Minister of Punjab only the other day made a speech in Ludhiana in which he said that the Punjab Government will not be a party to collection of wealth tax for the Central Government. I hope it is clear to the hon. Members of the House. What does it mean? It means that you have a right to assess the farmer for taxes but you will not be able to get hold of that money in your own right for the simple reason that all the arrears of your taxes are collected as of land revenue by the revenue authorities of the States. If the States do not co-operate, it will be really a tough job to get this money and there will be large amount of unpleasantness between the States and Centre.

Secondly, Sir, there is a ghoulish measure in the Budget proposals which somehow has escaped the attention of practically everybody. It is the extension

of capital gains tax to agricultural properties in urban and suburban areas. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as I understand it, the base year for the calculation of the capital gains tax is 1954. If in connection with the urban and suburban land you take this year 1954 as the basic year and calculate your gains in capital it would mean that you will be discriminating against the urban and suburban farmer even in relation to farmers who will be away from the towns. Now, Sir, the ugliness of the measure is manifest: if I own land 30 k. Ms. away from the town, I am not subject to taxation the capital gains that accrue to me on account of inflation, number one; population pressure, number two, and agricultural reasons, number three. But the agriculturist, if he is a suburban farmer, has to pay the tax on all these gains. Now, Sir, the Planning Commission, in their Draft Report on the Fourth Five-year Plan had recommended rather heartlessly and rather callously that the capital gains in urban and suburban areas on agriculture land should be 'mopped up'. The bright boys of the Finance Ministry stuck to the suggestion and they are to mop up even what is given to the farmer by way of agricultural increase, by way of inflationary increase, and by way of increase due to population pressure on land. Not merely the gains that have accrued to the farmer due to urbanisation, but all the gains that have accrued to urban farmer. Now the condition of the suburban farmer and the urban farmer is this. Every year hundreds and thousands of them are dislocated from their social life, from their social background, because the lands are acquired by the State Governments, local bodies and by Central Departments. The Land Acquisition Act in its wisdom provides 15% over and above the total compensation due to the farmer for loss of property, for loss of social background. But their, the land is taken away and they don't have any other source of income. They are reduced to the status of what should I call them unskilled city labourers. And we pay them 15% over and above the actual cost of land to us, so that, they may have some kind of compensation for this dislocation. But the current measure, in its stupidity, and vulgarity, seeks to take away not merely that 15% but also a substantial part of what was originally and actually due. Let me point out, the Capital Gains Tax makes a happy start at 15% of the

gains and it goes up, and if I am not very wrong, upto 13% of the total gains. That means you are taking away the land in 1970 but paying the farmer more or less the price he used to get in 1954. This is a cruel measure and it requires the attention of the Finance Minister and the Finance Minister of State immediately and it is something that must be withdrawn.

The Budget has been criticised by various kinds of socialists in this House, Mr. Masani Mr. Mehta and Mrs. Kripa'ani. It has been supported by pro-socialist elements like Mr. Dwivedy, and Mr. Dange. These different kinds of socialists were unanimous in asking this question: What is different about this Budget? Mr. Desai in his reaction to the Budget published on 1st of March this year said, "this Budget will generate black-money and it will also send prices soaring up." But in the very next breath he said: "This is not different from my budgets; I could have done better." All right; he could have done better; but nevertheless it is lucky he did not get a chance to repeat that performance.

One honest opinion about the budget came from Mr. Minoo Masani in the sense that it emerged not from political illwill or jealousy but due to ideological convictions and reasons. He perpetrated a new kind of socialism on the House that day. He quoted Sweden. He said the Swedes were Socialists. Of course, Sweden is a welfare State and is blessed with the highest standard of living in the world, but at the same time, it also has the highest annual rate of suicides in the world.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : Is that a budgetary provision?

SHRI DEVINDER SINGH : When he spoke about it, the Member was quiet.

That kind of socialism probably its success generates too much pressure for the nerves of the ordinary individual.

I was saying that the difference between the previous Budget and this is this. There always existed a glaring contradiction between the economic growth of our country and social welfare. It was always there and every Finance Minister was called upon by history to make a choice. Unfortunately, so far every Finance Minister made a choice in favour of industrial growth and sacrificed social welfare at its altar. For

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the first time — I do not say this is a socialist budget, it is not a socialist budget this Budget makes a very happy departure from the previous routine in the sense that there is a new, a refreshingly new, aura of social and political awareness about it. This Budget makes a compromise for the first time, a happy compromise, between social welfare and industrial growth, and while making this compromise, it treads that rather thin, hardline path between two kinds of chaos. You could have opted entirely for industrial growth and forgotten social welfare, and the consequence in the country, with its changing political values, would have been anarchy. Or, we could have dwelt entirely on social welfare and forgotten growth. Again, the result would have been the same, that is a kind of economic stagnation degenerating into anarchy. This Budget does not undertake to change the political system or the economic system. It only takes the best advantage of the elbow room that was available in the existing frame work. A mere annual budget could not undertake to rewrite the Constitution of the Republic.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA (Barh) : I am grateful to you for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Budget.

This Budget has come at a time when the Prime Minister claims herself to be the harbinger of progressivism and, as Mr. Chandra Jeet Yadav, one of the members of her party and as Mr. Tenneti Viswanatham said to my surprise when a new sunshine has come. One has only to see the newspaper reports as to the wonderful sunshine that has come on the eastern horizon of this country. This morning, apart from the newspaper reports, a photograph has appeared in the *Statesman* where you can see that people have come to attend a meeting with spears, lathis, *hhalas*, *barchis*, swords and all kinds of things. And what was inside their pockets one does not know. Probably most of them carried bombs. Why should people come with these kinds of instruments to attend a public meeting? But who is going to bother? (*Interruptions*)

Let hon. Member understand that the whole financial provision that this House

is making is for running this country in a proper manner. That is why it is relevant.

15 hrs.

What exactly is this new sunshine, is quite visible from the newspaper reports. The taxi drivers have to go on strike and if somebody asks them why they are going on strike they say it is because they are assaulted by every body, and no body is giving them protection. Cinema-houses are destroyed; glass—panes are broken and the whole building is destroyed because some film is not liked by somebody. This is the kind of sunshine which the Prime Minister's prerogative has brought in this country. I find that some people can see with eyes, but some people cannot see even with their eyes open. This is the sunshine which has come on the eastern horizon....

SHRI P. GOPALAN (Tellicherry) : How many lives were burnt in Gujarat?

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : I do not mind the credit for this being given to the Prime Minister. I do not mind my hon. friend Shri Tenneti Viswanatham giving the credit for this wonderful sunshine that is visible in this country, which will destroy democratic traditions and democratic establishments in this country, to the Prime Minister.

I am only witnessing the tragic spectacle of many people saying different things in private conversation, but somehow or the other, they want to keep the Prime Minister pleased, and therefore, they take all opportunities to pay her lip-sympathy and lip-appreciation. I would have understood if this would have been real appreciation of the Prime Minister. I would certainly have appreciated that a part of the people are appreciating her.

SHRI MANOHARAN (Madras North) : Let her come to the budget.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : He would not understand it. I am referring to this because every single penny of this country, the tax-payers' money is being used for destroying the country's democracy. That is why I am referring to this. Let him keep quiet.

SHRI MANOHARAN : We want to listen to her. Let her come to the budget.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : Stooges do not understand the language of democracy and the well-being of the people. Let him keep quiet.

I can understand such remarks, because we have started living in a permissive society of double--talk and double--deals...

SHRI DHIRSWAR KALITA (Ganhato): Belated wisdom.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : All the political parties have becomes parties with belated wisdom, because it is these parties that have made democratic life in this country very unstable. Therefore, it may be belated wisdom. When Shrimati Indira Gandhi was made the Prime Minister, we never expected that she would give this country on a platter to the Soviet Union. That is why it is belated wisdom surely. When Shrimati Indira Gandhi was made the Prime Minister, we never bargained that she would give this country on a platter to the Soviet Union and the Communist Party. That was not what we had bargained for. It is belated wisdom, but at least wisdom is there, and we shall fight for the democratic tradition to the best of our capacity. I do not wonder at this sorry spectacle that most of the Congress Members sitting on that side who claim themselves to be Congress Members have no words to say in defence of the Prime Minister. All the defence that the Prime Minister gets today is from these neo-friends, who are more interested in the defence of the Prime Minister and liquidation of democracy. And this is the most unfortunate spectacle in the House every day that the Congress Party is silent and the expression of that party looks as if it is like a cow and they are allowing themselves to be slaughtered, while the defence of the great Prime Minister comes only from these handful of people the Communists.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : The hon. Members is also with new friends.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : I do not at all feel concerned about the

defence of the Prime Minister by these friends, because it is ultimately for the public to judge today or tomorrow, and the people of India will judge.

AN HON. MEMBER : The public has judged already.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : Now, what is the budget which has come after all this persistent saying that a new area will be ushered in? I shall not say anything on my own, but I shall just quote what the Prime Minister herself has been saying on her own. In all her speeches, the Prime Minister has been saying that this requires a change of psychology, an orientation of Government policy so as to bring a new horizon of socialism in this country. It is being said that the Planning Commission was asked to plan in such away that socialist society would come. It is from the pronouncements of the Prime Minister herself that I would like to quote. She has said that the Congress has always championed the cause of the weaker sections, the minorities and the oppressed, and this would continue to be the policy of the Congress. In the first paragraph of the Prime Minister's famous stray thoughts note we find :

"to impose ceilings on unproductive expenditure and conspicuous consumption of corporate bodies" ..

Where is that sentence of the budget? What has happened to that sentence of the Prime Minister". She started her stray thoughts with this connotation, but not a word is there against the conspicuous consumption of corporate bodies, and not a word is there against the unproductive expenditure in the public sector or in the private sector or in the government sector or the direct departmental sector.

Then, in one of her notes, the Prime Minister, in order to take advantage of the political gimmickry and she has been able to take lot of advantage of that, because the people of India are simple people, innocent people, and they can be fooled for some time, and it is a fact that they fooled for some time, have been it was Abraham Lincoln who said that all the people can be fooled for some time, and some people can be fooled for all time, but all the people cannot be fooled for all the time, and that is ex-

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ctly going to happen tomorrow. Now, what did the Prime Minister herself say?

The Prime Minister has said that a review of the agricultural wages is also called for in the light of the increased yields now obtaining.

AN. HON. MEMBER : How long was she fooled?

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : I was one of those people who never allowed ourselves to be fooled, but the majority of the Members were fooled, and, therefore, they voted for the Prime Minister. But I was never one of them.

Now, where is the review of the agricultural wages? There is not a word said against the big peasantry getting hold of the land; because we know that about one million acres of land is under either urbanisation or industrialisation or it is being transferred to some other proprietorial hand.

SHRI P. GOPALAN : That is a correct point. Hear, hear.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : Let him kindly listen to me. There is a lot of sense in what I am saying. Let him not talk nonsense here. Let him listen to my speech and then say, 'hear, hear'.

Nearly one million acres of land is being taken either for State purposes or for urbanisation or for industrialisation and so many other activities. For example, Bokaro required 5000 acres of land, that land has been taken, and most of the people have become landless; they had a little bit of land, but now they have lost it. What is going to be done about that? The Agricultural Labour Inquiry Committee gave a report. I am only pointing out what the Prime Minister herself said. She did not claim that she was a mediocre; she did not claim that was like one of the previous Finance Ministers; she said that she was the harbinger of a new dawn in this country, and that is why the Prime Minister is answerable if the new dawn is not visible except in the lathis and spears.

I would like to ask whether this budget reflects those sentiments. If this budget was going to reflect the sentiments and the growing desires of the people and the dawn that was visible, was it not obligatory on the part of the Prime Minister to reflect that kind of sentiment in the budget and to provide for agricultural labour which is being eroded as an institution considerably by not only urbanisation but by the price increase?

Now, I come to the taxes.

AN HON. MEMBER : She was also having a zamindari before.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : But the zamindars had the capacity to give up zamindari. They were not like him grabbing the Soviet Union's money also for personal use. We were zamindars but we surrendered the zamindari without any inhibition and without caring for the zamindari; but we do not survive on Soviet money. So, let him keep quiet. We surrendered it gracefully and with happiness and not with any pangs. But the new zamindars are not prepared to surrender their zamindari. The new zamindars opposite and the new zamindars on this side are surviving on Soviet money.

Now, I come to taxation. The Prime Minister herself has said that she has brought forward this budget for the people's good. I would like to give an example. Take the case of the exemption limit of Rs. 5000. The increase of the exemption limit is going to give a relief of Rs. 11 to those poor people who were coming within that income slab. What the Prime Minister has actually done is this. Actually, she has given relief by way of Rs. 11, but she has taken it back with interest. She has given a relief of Rs. 11 per year to those people who are in the income group of Rs. 5000, but by taking away the dependent parents' allowance of Rs. 20, she has taken away from the lowest income group people whatever relief she has given. She has withdrawn Rs. 20 allowance for dependent parent and thus she has taken away Rs. 9 from those very people whose cause she wants to champion. That is about the income group

below Rs. 5,000. If anybody had occasion to go to the market, he will find that the price of every item of the consumer goods have increased because of the excise duties levied on a number of components : These are invisible to the common man as they are not tax on a complete or finished item; they are taxes on component parts which go into the making of a complete item. There is a ten per cent duty on a number of such items which means that the price of the manufactured item will be definitely more. Prices have already gone up to by seven per cent in one year. The prices are going up inspite of what the Prime Minister may say about agricultural production. I am surprised how at a time when the price line has started becoming slippery she has taxed a large number of items at ten per cent excise duty. Ultimately these rises will fall on the consumer. Is it something that the House does not understand? The money that is collected from the industrialist or producer by way of tax at any stage of production ultimately has to be paid by the consumer of that item. The consumer in India is a voiceless entity and is not taken care of by anybody. Therefore, I consider this an immoral budget. I say so because of the nature of the proposals embodied in it; because it taxes people without manifestly telling them; it is done in such a way that the consumers do not even realise. But surely they will realise it some day, if not today. That is why I am surprised when leftists commend the budget.

When the price level is showing signs of instability there is deficit financing. The State budgets of nine States have come and the deficit is about Rs. 150 crores and the total deficit financing for the States is likely to be around Rs. 280 or Rs. 300 crores. The provision in the Central Budget is for a deficit financing of Rs. 225 crores. But it will be more as many hon. Members had already explained the receipts had been overestimated and this may well go beyond Rs. 300 crores. All these have an inflationary potentiality. These measures have come at this time. What about the money supply position? The Reserve Bank is calling for a credit squeeze. Why? The Prime Minister says that she wants industrial development and is giving lollipops to the country. The corporate

sector has been left untouched so that Birlas and Tatas may be created. But the Reserve Bank says : do not involve yourself in credit expansion programmes. It wants to put checks on the channels of credit flow because of the inflationary potential created by the huge investment programme. Apart from that, savings have dropped from 8 per cent to 5 or 5.5 per cent. Would the Prime Minister explain what will happen if the money supply is going to increase by ten per cent and the savings drop from 8 per cent to 5 per cent? There is a big vacuum. In such a situation the axiomatic truth is that the prices are going to rise more.

Then there is the question of unemployment. I read an article by the president of India. Mr. Giri. He says that unemployment in this country is from ten to fifty million. I was surprised at the nature of the brief that the president of India gets from this Government. It keeps even the president of India in the dark about the correct unemployment figures. I know that the president of India has made many good suggestions in the article which he had written on his own assessment of the unemployment problem. It says that the figure is anywhere between ten to fifty million. If that is the connotation of the problem that we understand, the solution is far away, far from you. You are dreaming of the solution; you are not providing any solution, even if we take that figure anywhere near, because in crores the Government of India is functioning, without any sense of responsibility and obligation. If they function like that, if they can misinform the President who says that unemployment is anywhere from 10 million to 50 million, I think something must be done about this in an emergent manner. I do not see that in the budget. This budget was a people's budget, according to them. But I would like to ask, how this budget is going to solve the problem of unemployment, a problem which has become such an acute problem, that everybody says that this is number 1 problem in this country.

Apart from the fact that today there is also underemployment, with the tribals and the Harijans and so many other people having only half the work like agricultural

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labour. According to the President of India, under-employment is from 100 million to 150 million. Therefore, today, the problem of providing employment is not in respect of 15 million people but of 200 million people. This budget does not even scratch that problem, what to say about trying to solve that problem. That is why I made a remark about the budget saying that it was a political gimmickry and lollipop given to the country by the Prime Minister.

I now come to last point and that is about drug prices. The components of drugs have been taxed by the Finance Minister. Today we find that drug prices have soared skyhigh, and even the topmost negotiations that Dr. Triguna Sen had have not been able to do anything in this matter. The tragedy in this country is, that something has to be pointed out either by America or by the Soviet Union. The American Congress carried out a study about the spurious drug racket going on in India, and the Government of India is blind to that; it does not say anything about it. It is the American Congress' study which had really to expose this scandal of spurious drugs racket. I would like to read one sentence from there, which says, that the entitled companies have imported into India certain antibiotics worth about Rs. 8 crores and sold them for Rs. 80 crores. They were importing Rs. 8 crores worth of anti-biotics and selling them to the miserable people in this country for Rs. 80 crores. The Government was at that time wooing the American Government and the American vested interests. I do not know how the leftists also really can have faith in the Prime Minister. We know when the Americans protested aloud the cultural centres were allowed to continue. But when this country protested about unauthorised structures, being put up by Soviet Union they said that all the cultural centres will be closed. This is what the Government does; sometimes going into the lap of the Americans and sometimes going into the lap of Soviet Russia. Never is this Government in the confidence of the people of this country, as it should be.

Therefore, I would like to submit that the Prime Minister should have shown

concern about this drug racket which is going on in this country and done something about it. I would suggest that a Parliamentary Committee be appointed to go into the entire question of drug pricing. This kind of eye-wash which Dr. Triguna Sen tries to bring about, through his statements, we are not reconciled to that. Let a Parliamentary Committee go into the entire question of drug pricing and let it settle the reasonable prices for drugs.

So much has been said that the Prime Minister has set apart some money for State assistance. It is just patronage, because the Prime Minister has lost all credentials about her bona fides in this country. She is regarded with suspicion by everybody in this country, even by those who are sitting there, who in private express what they cannot say here. I understand and I quite sympathise with them. I do sympathise with them; that is why a person like Shri Chandrajit Yadav, who is very vocal person, who made a speech defending everything undefensible, talked about this being a people's budget:

गालिब वर्जिफा खार हो, दो शाह को दुधा।
दो दिन गए कहते थे, नौकर नहीं हूँ मैं॥

I do understand the plight of the Ministers, the Members of Parliament, over there, who would like to guard their seats; their committees; would like to guard their delegations. I quite sympathise with everything. I have no grievance about it. But the point is, the Prime Minister has lost her credentials completely in this country. Even she has to say, "I hear rumours". Is it the job of the Prime Minister to make statements on the basis of hearsay and rumours? It is not becoming of a Prime Minister to do so. By marking such remarks she has reduced the position of Prime Minister to a laughing stock in the world. It is not the job of the Prime Minister to make remarks on hearsay. As the head of the Government, it is her responsibility to say something only after duly ascertaining the facts and not make remarks on the basis of hearsay.

The question is not that she will use this money as patronage or not; the question is, by the way she has been conduct-

ing herself, the country has lost faith in her; the federal structure has lost faith in her. Otherwise, why is it that when the DMK is supporting her Government here, their Chief Minister has been saying consistently that there should be complete decentralisation of economic resources? If they had so much faith in the propriety and justice of the Central Government, they would not make that demand. Why is Mr. Jyoti Basu demanding that more economic responsibility be given to the States?

I would, therefore, submit that the Finance Commission in the country may be made into a permanent commission. Let all the States feel that justice is being done to them. Let the membership of the Finance Commission consist of neutral, objective people, so that it may disburse the amount of Rs. 175 crores among the States with a certain sense of propriety and fairness. I am sure all the States and the Centre will be able to present their case to the Finance Commission and they will get a fair and objective treatment in the matter of disbursement of funds. That is why there is need to create a permanent Finance Commission. The Prime Minister does not have time to read the reports of the Administrative Reforms Commission. The inter-State committee of the ARC presided over by Mr. Setalvad recommended that there should be a permanent Finance Commission to look after the disbursement of aids and grants by the Government of India to the States, because the States are being reduced to the status of dole-accepting authorities. It does not become of the status and dignity of the States to seek doles and smiles from Mrs. Gandhi. They have to smile to seek doles. Many leaders in Rajasthan say, "What could be done? If we had not supported Mrs. Gandhi, our people in Barmer would have died." But what about the people of Banaskantha? They have been suffering from famine for more than 2 years. The Prime Minister went to Gujarat and when it was pointed out to her that famine relief has not flowed into Banaskantha for more than 2 years, she said, "Probably I had signed it; it must be lying somewhere." The people of Banaskantha who are dying of starvation can be made into a political instrument. They are being treated with aathy and she says, "The famine relief must be lying in the files somewhere"

and in the meanwhile, how many people and cattle have died? Therefore, we demand a permanent Finance Commission, so that every State may get justice.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Mudrika Prasad Sinha.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : We have been waiting for the past 4 or 5 days for the second speaker from my party. How long will this discussion continue?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We had eight hours more at the time when we began this debate and, therefore, I suppose this debate will continue tomorrow also.

SHRI RANGA : The whole of tomorrow? In that case, we are entitled to two more speakers. Now, how long are going to wait?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am not going to allow this kind of discussion.

SHRI RANGA : If you want us to behave in a decent manner then the Chair has also to behave in a decent manner. How long are we to wait for our second speaker to be called?

15.25 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARI in the Chair]

श्री मुहिका सिंह (अंग्रेजी) : समाप्ति महोदय, मैं अभी श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी जी के माथे को बढ़े गोर से सुन रहा था।

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : Sir, as desired by you, I have given the point I want to raise in writing to the Secretary. Please let me know when I will be allowed to raise it.

समाप्ति महोदय : आपने उन को लिख कर दिया था, जब वह आये तब आप उस प्लाइन्ट को उठाइयेगे।

श्री मुहिका सिंह : समाप्ति महोदय, मूले अभी श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिंहा जी के माथे को मुनते का अवसर मिला। मूले उन की बात मुनकर

[श्री मुद्रिका सिंह]

काफी आश्चर्य हुआ। जहां साल भर पहले जब मोरारजी भाई बजट पेश करते थे, तो उस में उन को बरबर रोशनी ही रोशनी दिखाई पड़ती थी.....

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिंहा : एसी बात नहीं थी, आप मेरा मावण निकाल कर पड़ लीजिये।

श्री मुद्रिका सिंह : हर बजट पर आप जहर बोलती थी और मैं आपके बोलने के दंग की प्रशंसा करता था — वाह, मोरारजी भाई के बजट के एक बाब्य में इन्हे प्रबल रोशनी दिखाई पड़ रही है, लेकिन आज जब हमारी प्रबान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री जी ने बजट पेश किया तो न जाने क्यों, रोशनी की बात कौन कहे, चारों तरफ अन्धेरा ही अन्धेरा दिखाई देता है। इतना ही नहीं, समाप्ति महोदय, शायद पहले के बजट में हर बात में नैतिकता दिखाई पड़ती थी। चाहे फटिलाइजर पर टैक्स लगे, चाहे इन्हाइरेक्ट टैक्सेज का बोल्ड गरीबों पर पड़े चाहे गरीबों का आर्थिक मेरुदण्ड ही टूट जाय, लेकिन आपके मुँह से मैंने कभी नहीं मुना कि वह इम्मोरल बजट है। लेकिन आज जब पहले—पहल पुरानी रुदीवादिता को तोड़ कर प्रधान मंत्री जी ने समाजवाद की ओर कदम उठाया, एक विकासोन्मुख बजट पेश किया, गरीबों के लिये राहत के उपाय जड़ाये, तो आपने कहा कि यह इम्मोरल बजट है इन सारी बातों को सुन कर मुझे बहुत आश्चर्य हुआ। इस लिए कि मैं और वह दोनों एक ही अगह से अ। रहे हैं और एक ही पथ के पथिक हैं, इसलिये ज्यादा आश्चर्य हुआ।

फिर मी सच्चाई को मानना चाहिये मैं इस बात को मानता हूँ कि यह बजट नहीं पूर्ण रूपेण समाजवादी बजट नहीं है, लेकिन यह भी मानता हूँ कि समाजवाद की ओर यह पहला कदम है। यह बात ठीक है कि इस देश की सारी समस्याओं और गरीबों की समस्या दूर नहीं होगी, लेकिन यह भी

सच्चाई है कि जिस ईमानदारी और सच्चाई के साथ बहादूरी के साथ हमारे अर्थ मंत्री ने इस बार जो कदम उठाया है और जिस तरह से एक नई दिशा का दिग्दर्शन कराया है, यदि इसी मुस्तैदी और उत्तमाह के साथ हमारे साधन बढ़ते जायं तो समाजवाद हम लायेंगे जहर लायेंगे और गरीबी दूर होंगी। समाजवाद, समाप्ति महोदय कोई पकी पकाई रांटी नहीं है, कोई मूँबा हो, उस परस दें और वह खा ले। समाजवाद तो जीवन की एक पढ़ति है और प्रजातांत्रिक व्यवस्था में एक दिन में तो समाजवाद लाया नहीं जा सकता है शायद किसी व्यवस्था में भी नहीं लाया जा सकता है। हमारे नक्कालाईट दोस्त भी एक दिन में चाहें कि बम आंतर गोले के साथ ले आवें और आज सारी सम्पत्ति का समान वितरण भी देश में गोली और बन्दूक के जार से कर दें विधान को खत्म करके तब भी क्या गरीबी दूर हो जायेगी? नहीं, इसके लिए उत्पादन बढ़ाना पड़ेगा। देश में ज्यादा दौलत उत्पन्न करनी पड़ेगी और साथ ही दौलत को नियोजित और समान वितरण करेंगे, तभी सही माने में समाजवाद आयेगा। इसलिए सबसे जरूरी है कि देश में दौलत कंस बढ़े, उत्पादन कंस बढ़े। आज हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने जो बजट रखा है, मैं तो कहूँगा कि पहली बार यह प्रोडक्शन ऑरिएन्टेड बजट है और इस रास्ते पर हम आगे चल सकते हैं।

मैं एक दो बातें ही कहना चाहूँगा। बड़ा प्रचला होता अगर इस बजट में केरोसीन संल चीनी या अल्म्यूनियम जैसी चीजों पर हम कर न लगातें। आप कह सकते हैं कि एक तरफ तुम प्रोडक्शन ऑरिएन्टेड बजट कहते हो, देश में दौलत बढ़ाना चाहते हों तो पूँजी का निर्माण होना चाहिए पर दूसरी ओर तुम कर का विरोध करते हों यह तो विरोधाभास है। नहीं एसी बात नहीं है। इन चीजों पर, जैसे अल्म्यूनियम पर कर बढ़ेगा तो आज सारी एलेट्रिक में अल्म्यूनियम के तार लग रहे हैं।

वहां पर उसकी प्राइम बड़ेगी तो एग्रीकलचर पर भी उसका बोझ पड़ेगा । इसी प्रकार अगर केरोसीन तेल पर कर बड़ेगा तो ज्ञोपड़ीयों में तो मिट्टी का नेल ही जलाया जाता है उन्हीं पर इसका बोझ पड़ेगा क्योंकि अट्टालिकाओं में तो बिजली ही जगमगाती है । सभापति महादय, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि कारपोरेट सेक्टर को जो छोड़ दिया गया है उसपर अगर एक परसन्ट भी कर बड़ा दिया जाये था दो प्रसेन्ट बड़ा दिया जाये तो उससे इस धरिंपूर्ति की जा सकती है । केरेसिन तेल चीरी तथा एल्यूमिनियम पर इन्डायरेक्ट टैक्सेज के द्वारा जो आपको आमदनी होगी उस को आप कारपोरेट सेक्टर में पूरा कर सकते हैं । मुझे आशा है कि अर्धमत्री मेरे सुझाव पर अवश्य ही ध्यान देंगी । उजल बजट स्पीच चन्द्र में यह जो दो तीन ग्रीवों पर बोझ लाइने वाले कलंग हैं इन को अगर धीरे दें तो यह बजट निष्कलंक बजट हो जायेगा । यही मुझे कहना है ।

इस सिलसिले में एक चीज और कहना चाहता हूँ । बजट में यह जो कुछ कहा गया है कि समाज के कमजोर वर्गों के लिए हम बहुत काल उपयोग करेंगे । ठीक है, करना चाहिये लेकिन हमारी समझ में नहीं आया कि बजट में जो रीजनल इम्प्रेलेसेज हैं जो प्रादेशिक विषमता है उस की ओर इस में ध्यान क्यों नहीं गया ? जहां पंजाब में पर कैपिटा इन्कम 14 सी रूपये है वहां बिहार में पर कैपिटा इन्कम 170 या 175 पर आ गई । जो बिहार आज से दो तीन माल पहले प्रति व्यक्ति, आय में नीचे से जीव स्थान पर था वह आज बिसक कर लास्ट हो गया है, यह जो कमजोर विछड़े हुए राज्य है इन को भी ऊपर उठाने के लिए कुछ करना चाहिए था और करना चाहिए । यह भी एक समाजवादी की मांग है जो बलित है, अपमानित है, नीचे है उन को हम उठाकर समान स्तर पर लाएं । अब व्यक्ति के लिए यह सिद्धात है तो जो राज्य पिछड़े हुए जैसे बिहार, बंगाल, आसाम, काशीर और उत्तर प्रदेश भी है, इन राज्यों को उचित

हिस्सा दे कर ऊपर उठाना चाहिये । उदाहरण के लिए मद्रास को लीजिये । स्वराज्य होने के बाद अब तक 22 वर्षों में 35 करोड़ रुपया बिजली के लिए केन्द्र सरकार की ओर से मद्रास वो मिला जब कि बिहार जो कि वहां से 4 गुना है उस को सत्रह अमाराह करोड़ ही मिला । बिहार आबादी में चौमूना, ऐरीया में चौमूना ।

भीमती तारकेश्वरी सिंहा : भेरी ही बात तो आप कह रहे हैं, लेकिन जरा खूब सूरती से कह रहे हैं ।

श्री मुद्रिका सिंह : मैं वह रहा हूँ आप की बात । लेकिन कल तक जो आप कही हीं वह आज बदल दिया इसलिए मुझे आश्चर्य हुआ ।

तो मैं कह रहा था कि इस तरह से जहां तक इरीगेशन का सवाल है, बिहार राज्य हमारा नदियों का राज्य है । उत्तर बिहार कुछ आफ रिवर्स साउथ बिहार तो रत्नागर्भा बसुन्धरा है ही, अलूविअल सायल दुनिया की सब से बड़ी उपजाऊ भूमी है । लेकिन वहां के रहने वाले इस देश में सब से ज्यादा निर्वन है । अनधान्य से पूर्ण बिहार राज्य में इस देश के सब से निर्वन सोये रहते हैं । यहां की पर कैपिटा इनकम सब से कम है । बाया समाजवाद और न्याय की यह मांग नहीं है कि जो राज्य पीछे पड़े हुए है कमजोर है, पिछड़े हुए है उन को केन्द्र ज्यादा मदद करें आगे बढ़ाए ? कोपला और लोहा हमारे यहां पैदा होता है लेकिन पंजाब के हर बाजार में कैपिटा चल रही है काटेंग इंडस्ट्रीज जहां पर छड़े और कार्गेंट हेट्रिस बनते हैं कोपला हमारे यहां लाहा हमारे यहां लेकिन हमारे यहां कैटेंग इंडस्ट्रीज नहीं हैं ।

किसान के बोझ को और अन एम्प्लायमेंट को हल करने की बात बजट में कही गई है । लेकिन वह कैसे हल होगा जब तक कि स्माल स्कैल और काटेंग इंडस्ट्रीज को यह बड़े दैमाने पर विकसित नहीं करेंगे ? घरती पर जो बोझ बढ़ रहा गावों में, उस में हम पूर्ण बेकारों या अर्ब बेकारों को काम नहीं दे सकते हैं । बिहार में इंडस्ट्रीज

[स्त्री मुद्रिका चिह्न]

डेवलपमेंट होना चाहिये था जिस के लिए वहां रिसोर्सेंज उपलब्ध है लेकिन वह नहीं हो पा रहा है। मैं अब भूमि से दरखास्त करना चाहता हूं कि जब तक क्योंनी और करनी में समता न हो, तब तक उस को प्रतिक्रियावाद कहते हैं। जहां हम कमज़ोर संवेदनों को उठाने की बात करते हैं, समाजवाद का स्वप्न देखते हैं, समाजवाद की बात करते हैं। वह केवल व्यक्ति को ही उठाने से पूरा नहीं होगा, बल्कि पिछड़े राज्योंको भी इन्डस्ट्रीयली, एश्रीकल्चरली, सांशाली और हर तरह से उपर उठाना पड़ेगा। कम से कम जो पंजाब का आज आर्थिक स्तर है जब तक उस के बराबर हम पिछड़े हुए राज्य को नहीं लाएंगे तब तक सही समाजवाद नहीं आ सकता।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस लिए बजट का समर्थन कर रहा हूं कि कम से कम सही दिशा में प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने एक सही कदम उठाया है। इस का समर्थन करते हुए मैं प्रधान मंत्री को धन्यवाद देता हूं।

SHRI N.K. SOMANI (Nagaur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, before I proceed with the presentation of my views on the current Budget proposals. I would like to state, briefly, the theme of the presentation on which there is a great deal of misunderstanding and people are made to believe that there is an anti-thesis between economic progress and social progress.

I would like to begin by saying that economic progress and social progress go together given the right economic climate and there is absolutely no conflict. There is absolutely no anti-thesis at all except when the State like ours misdirects the economy as has been done for a large number of years. If the purpose of raising the standards of living as quickly and for as many as possible is to be mis-spelt as socialism or by any other word, then there are certain imperative steps that any Government will have to take as far as the economic progress is concerned. Then, the budget, as an instrument of fiscal and economic reforms, the industrial licensing

polices, the general environment for rapid industrialisation and the credit policies will all have to be attuned and will have to be in harmony so that the economic progress can be achieved at a quick pace. All these endeavours will have to be in the direction of creation and delivery of standards of living. This is my definition of socialism that the Government at the Centre will have not only to create but make it possible for a delivery of those standards of living to as many people as possible. In defining socialism they will have to realise that economic loss and systems and rules and regulations are ruthless in their operation and their performance have absolutely no respect for ideologies, either of the 'Young Turks' or of the old commies. Therefore, I want to quote from Prof. Northcote Parkinson who said the other day—it is timely and the cutting is just in my hand—and he has propounded a thesis that the people of India do not believe in a socialistic pattern of society. What they need are decent homes, sufficient food and a good wage and a hope for the future and this cumulative benefit can be offered by the private sector as has been done in Japan. Prof. Parkinson who spoke the other day in a meeting, continued to say that such benefit could also be offered by Communism as in China as probably some of my friends would like to be done in this country. But he says 'From what I have seen India. I am convinced that we have here enterprise, the energy and the ability to create a prosperous society if proper policies are followed in this country.' Let us for a moment reflect painfully on the fruits of the sterile stupid and inflationary bordering on brinkmanship policy followed in this country for the last 18 years and as far as the brinkmanship is concerned, for the last few months—because some of you were there and influenced her policy. It seems that the hard realities of the economic disasters and the humiliating devaluation have not been realised by this Government and these economic monarchs have absolutely no regard or concern for either the unemployed or the poor in this country.

Mr. Chairman, it is a great pity to now that this Government has not yet become chastened and reformed. These ruling autocrats for whom the State monopolies,

conspicuous consumption, toppling of State Governments—and a new word has been coined this morning namely rationalising State Governments, as somebody said it—all these kinds of activities and infructuous investment in as-prawling 'Knmabakarna' of the public sector are absolutely holy and scrupulous as long as it suits their politics.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA :
It is not politics—it is 'politricks'.

SHRI N.K. SOMANI : Where is the concern for the poor people of India? It is all political manœuvres for perpetuating one's own absolute power. Let me say some more home truths. It was the brilliance, the courage and the honesty of the late Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia here in this House, who shook the late Mr. Nehru from his ivory tower to the stark naked poverty of this country when he turned the searchlight on the massive poverty that was then prevailing in this country. Now to-day, after an outlay of Rs.30,000 crores in the last 18 years of absolutely infantile planning, nearly one-third of our population in quantitative terms and I hope some of the people facing us are at least human beings, 180 millions of people of this country languish below the line of poverty even to day whose pitiful monthly consumption of expenditure is Rs. 24 in urban areas and Rs. 15 in rural areas. These are not my figures. I hope the Finance Minister has seen the Reserve Bank Bulletin occasionally and this is what the bulletin has to say in its January issue. As a result of the cumulative planning and wasteful expenditure that has been indulged in this country, it says, "compared to 1960-61, we notice that the nutritional deficiency in the rural areas has widened considerably. As compared to only 52% of the rural population in 1960-61, 70% of the total population in 1967-68 was found to be at poverty levels and extreme poverty levels." In terms of the total, the Reserve Bank bulletin total is 289 million people who are still suffering below this poverty line.

There are certain other observations that I would like to quote from *March of the Nation* which have been contributed by the famous economist Prof. Sheopuri. This also should open up your eyes to a little extent, I hope, as far as the hardships of our masses are concerned. And this

article says, based on a report from this Parliament, that the *per capita* availability of foodgrains in 1968 has gone down by 3.7% compared to 1965 and further evidence of the hardship is provided by the fall in the consumption of cotton-cloth, edible oil and sugar by 11, 14 and 17 per cent respectively and this is the situation during these recent years when you thought socialism was ushered in the country to your teeming millions. If this is socialism, Mr. Chairman, that socialism should be hung by the nearest lamp post. At the same Mr. Chairman, from 1961 to 1966 under the patronage of this very Government the production of motorcars has risen by 27% under the same system of socialism as this is called, of airconditioners by 44%, of confectionary and chocklates, by 52%, of refrigerators by 292% and of art-silk fabrics by 51%. These are the directions of our economy that have been provided by such a closely purured socialism of this Government. (Interruption) You cannot blame me for whatever you have done. I don't know why I am wasting so much time. About the poverty, in this month of March, 1970, when a formal notice of 'quit poverty' was served by the ruling party in December, 69 at Bombay and I don't know whether I am wasting the time of the House by bringing in this exposure of poverty that still continues because that quit notice cannot even go to the Supreme Court for an appeal.

Let us take another look at our unemployment problem about which so many hon. Members have already spoken. According to my estimates today there is a total employment of 16 millions in the organised sectors in our country against which over 15 millions are still unemployed. And you have a further break-up of 8 million in the rural and 7 million in the urban areas in desperate search of job of any kind under your system of socialism. If you cannot find any remedy and if this budget provides an answer, I suppose to an average new employment of only one lakh of people per year, then, I am not surprised that by the end of 1975 under this very system; which has now further been accentuated, there are going to be 27 million people on the street of this country looking desperately for jobs. And even if this does not open their eyes. I don't know what will? And this, surely, Mr. Chairman, calls for a total reversal.

[Shri N. K. Somanji]

a new system of our economic processes and investment policies than what has been adhered to so far. For whom is this Government, the Planning Commission and the Parliament working? Who should they be planning for except for those who are unemployed and poverty-stricken? If this is the result of Rs. 30,000 of massive investment undertaken in this country then I do not have a doubt. It is recognised the world over and the Prime Minister mentions it occasionally when it suits her purpose that the scarcest commodity to day is the entrepreneurial and managerial competence and initiative. She has said it often enough and it is this very vital stock of entrepreneurship that is now sought to be crushed and strangled, and this will result in not only a total deadlock against any further economic and industrial progress but this will also bring under the false pretences of this Government which has such a distorted phobia not only about size and also technology. I think they don't have a clue about what professional management is. And, as far as I am concerned, I want that the economic and fiscal policies should be pursued in another way. I hope Mr. Bhagat is listening to me. In respect of average industrial production I would like the industrial production centres of my country and factories here and their output in terms of size to be at least as good and as large and complex and technologically as advanced as Japan is. It is Mr. Bhagat's job to see that his is. Ministry's export performance is not lagging behind either because of this distorted vision of the phobia of size and that we do not purposefully keep back the country by denying the technology and by denying this economy of size. And as Mrs. Sinha rightly said even President Giri was sufficiently moved to contribute a syndicated article as far as this question of unemployment is concerned. But I would like to submit this very respectfully in regard to this question of entrepreneurial skill, managerial skill and initiative: you want to encourage all the rest of the sections of society; but this is not the climate in which you can usher it in. This certainly is not going to be transferred overnight.

Therefore, while you should, on the one side, encourage massively the transfe-

rence of the skills in the rural areas and amongst the unemployed, at the same time you will have to have a balanced economic growth not only in the interest of the consumer at home but for the purpose of facing perpetual competition in the international and world markets. And all your budgetary, fiscal monetary, foreign trade and industrial policies will have to define and form into an orchestra which is playing the same tune. You cannot have these components all pulling in different directions, directions of red, purple and of all shades in between.

Therefore, as I said before, economic rules and laws are completely ruthless. They will not listen to these tunes and you will have to take stark lessons. I am so much surprised and pained sometimes that we as a poor country are even now, in the year 1970, not prepared to take any lessons from our neighbours and from other developed countries.

Take a look at our gross national product which is a barometer of which determines our stature in the international hierarchy. When we gave to ourselves our Republic 53 years ago, this country was 5th in the world in terms of GNP. But due to the socialistic policies of this Government, we have now sunk to the 9th place with countries like Japan, W. Germany, Italy and Canada overtaking us in terms of GNP, while this Government is still sleeping.

A cursory glance at our capital-output ratios would also highlight our failures not only in investments but management techniques which underscore gross waste, inefficiency, corruption and criminal misuse of our resources that have been created in the public sector and elsewhere.

One of the greatest objectives of what I would call socialism would be as I said to create and make available a better standard of living for our people but the plight will have to be removed from Indian development, which has so far lain between bad planning and ill-conceived radicalism.

Now I would like to take for a brief little while about the corporate sector which has been a patient emasculated and asphyxiated to such a degree that on this

particular budget everyone seems to think that gross injustice has done in not further overtaxing it. If our corporate growth has to be ensured, if their size and technological advancement have to be brought home, why can't you have investment policies that all savings ploughed back into industrial growth at least will have a tax incentive?

And what about your balanced developed of the various areas? I was reading the latest issue of the *States* of March 7 which has analysed both the Pandey Committee and Wanchoo Committee reports and has also given what the NDC thinks about it. They have also [summarised what the Planning Commission's analysis about it is. But does this Government care? Have they provided even one single step in this Budget which will encourage massive and timely investment in the backward areas, in the backward most areas of our districts either in terms of depreciation or development rebate or, let us say, surrender of excise duty? Have they opened up any other practical programmes which will benefit the people of Rajasthan or the people of Bihar or of Assam or of several parts of Gujarat and Jammu and Kashmir which are all below the average of Indian *per capita* income and development? Unfortunately, I see absolutely no effort at all in that direction.

As I said before, if this is socialism, it needs to be hung.....

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI (Mandsaur) : By the neck until dead.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : Now, we come to savings, which is another vital component of the total corporate exercise of what you have to take as a nation. Yet it repeats the same sordid performance of 8 per cent of our GNP. Today Japan has an annual saving of 40 billion US dollar which exceeds our entire GNP. This is where Japan has completely outpaced you thus deserving to be called not only as an arch-reactionary belonging to the 19th century, but a nation of proved follies. Are you prepared to open your eyes and look and things beyond?

Having gone through this dismal picture of our destitution and distortion, I would

like to plead with this Government for a little while for certain sane and constructive considerations. First and foremost, the climate of mutual distrust, the climate of fear and hatred between the Government and industry has to go away if you need any economic growth as per the desires of our people. And I would like to quote briefly the late Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri who said:

"The importance of the role to be played by businessmen in the establishment of the new order in this country cannot be overemphasised. It is even greater .. —mark these words, these are his words—"

"... than that of the economist and the politician, but too often the community thinks of the businessmen's action as selfish action rather than advancement of the general welfare."

What a fall from this noble and correct definition to the present state of affairs, thanks to the vicious and malicious propaganda of our Minister and their mouth-pieces and the horse-trading that goes on between one section of the business community and another section of those who are there to nationalise State Government.

The second necessary step that you will have to take for accelerated growth is to bring down corporate taxation if you want small scale industries also to grow, because you cannot grow anything in isolation. The largest nutrient for small scale industry — and I want you to mark my words — the environment in which the small scale industries can grow in this country is to see that the medium and large scale industries thrive in an equitable manner. Therefore, if you deny and choke one section, one very vital section of society, no amount of your distribution of Industrial licences and quotas and permits is going to bring about justice to the small scale people. And the retrograde step that you have taken in this very Budget is to reduce the developments rebate from 35 to 25 per cent which will have further effect on corporate growth, as well as the withdrawal of tax credit certificate which really means that this Government is not interested in increased production. Tax credit certificates were being awarded to those industrial units which were going into increased production from a given

[Shri N. K. Somani]

base year, and the textile industry, the poor thing which got this benefit for the first time only last year, all of a sudden from 1st April has lost all these advantages and incentives.

I would now leave the other portions of my presentation and only draw attention to two very vital aspects, housing on a massive scale and road building as an infra-structure of the entire rural area to the urban areas. I would like to draw the attention of the Housing Minister to the plan of Joseph Allen Stein the famous architect, who had brought out a comprehensive plan of a 500 sq. ft. tenements which is very suitable for this country. At an annual investment of Rs. 100 crores it will provide employment to two million people every year and have a much higher multiplier effect.

As far as the road programmes is concerned, an annual outlay of Rs. 250 crores would provide jobs to one million people directly and untold economic benefits not only to our peasants and farmers for whom Chaudhuri Randhir Singh is always so enthusiastic, but to the country as a whole.

These are the kinds of projects that you will have to undertake if the poverty of this country is to be attacked in a professional and serious manner.

Defence outlays are growing year after year. They have again gone up by Rs. 47 crores and Parliament would certainly like to be reassured that this Department is stretching the money, every rupee to the farthest extent.

I would like to quote briefly from a publication by the Economic and Scientific Research Foundation brought out recently, entitled *And Miles to Go*. In 1967 India was 20 years behind Brazil in terms of standards of living; while India and Japan had a time lag of 29 years when we gave ourselves the Republic, that distance is now 44 years and we are losing continuously and desperately. This is the kind of comparison which is meaningful to bring some sense into the desperate policies of socialism that these people have been

ruinously following all these years.

And then this thin end of the communist programme in terms of the urban taxation which will operate at 12 per cent which means that you are taking away one-eighth of the citizen's property without giving him any compensation at all. I do not think it is going to be a good revenue measure; as Mr. Masani and others said, it was going to generate not only massive black-marketing—all the other proposals and policies will do too—but this on will spell particularly more shortages and black-marketing as far as urban housing is concerned.

16 hrs.

I shall end up by making a humble suggestion, I request the Government to eliminate trials and errors in economic brinkmanship for the sake of sheer political survival and think of optimum investment of capital in terms of increase in employment, saving and growth. I should like the installation of a national computer and information center where you can feed all these intelligent correctly and get in terms of these meaningful answers as to whether a thousand or twelve hundred crores invested in Bokaro is likely to bring in optimum results of what kind of economic mix and programmes will give us more employment shorter gestation of projects. I hope the Government will have the courage to adopt modern economic technologies in its stupid decision-making processes to which they had been exposed so far.

SHRI GAJRAJ SINGH RAO (Mahendragarh) : At the outset, I thank the Prime Minister and Finance Minister for referring to rural India and the changing social order.

कुक टूटा खुदा खुदा कर के ।

The provisions made may be nominal but the acceptance of the principle that rural India is part of the nation and its social order and it is likely to become more and more in the essence of the matter. My big economist friends, capitalist economists have been stating so many things,

I will not go by ankdas bankdas; I shall only say this :

सच कह दूँ ए काहण गर तू बुरा न माने ।
तेरे सनम कदों के बुत हो गए पुराने ॥

There are some lacunae, and what are they? They are very simple things. Funds should have been provided for injection of socialism in practice in bureaucracy, implementing authorities; only a few rupees injection would have done.

The next thing is checking of corruption. It is common knowledge that when one rupee is meant to reach the rural man from Delhi, it becomes only one anna on disbursement to him. If this corruption is eliminated, it will do something. Otherwise, not. It will not cost much to the exchequer, lent strict action only.

Then there is the hatred towards rural India and it is spread throughout, from the highest order to the lowest in the officialdom. There is a positive hatred for the people of rural India. That must be removed. Otherwise no socialism can come there would only be meaningless talk of socialism. That is not only my opinion but a universally admitted fact. I have worked among the people of rural India for more time than most of my friends. वरना तो मैं फिर वही मसल अर्ज करूँगा :

खुशबू आ नहीं सकती कभी कागज के फूलों से ।
सदाकत छिप नहीं सकती बनावट के उमूलों से ॥

AN HON. MEMBER : Self-realisation.

SHRI GAJRAJ SINGH RAO : Yes. Unless the benefit really goes to the rural people, unless their conditions are improved, I most humbly submit that these benefit are not real. It is just airy. I think my hon. friends should realise it.

What is India? Rural India consists of 80 per cent of Bharat and is anybody trying to help it? They are denying social order or social justice to the rural people. There is no socialism and no socialist government for them. I would certainly ask, can we, who deny the rights and social justice to 80 per cent of the people, call ourselves socialists? There is so much talk of socia-

lism, samajwadi and so many wadis. But the real *wadi* is ignored altogether. What is the present position? Frankly, I would say that they are treated not as human beings even, let alone as members of the society. This is the real state of affairs. Perhaps you may say that I am exaggerating things, but really if you want to see this, you will find that this is the state of affairs, in fact.

I would say only this much. What do the jawans, the kisans and the labourers say? Today, in this context, what do they say?

जमांतेरी जमांतेरा आसमां तेरा
बता तो दे कहां है आशियां मेरा ।

“They all belong to capitalists.”

“Where is my place among these three”

Rural India produces food; it produces the jawans for defence. But what do they get in return? Blackmarketing, malpractices, looting, cheating; all these are practised against them. That is what is happening. Take the question of their land. Even their lands are taken away from the tillers, and they are getting no compensation for it even. If this is the state of things, I can say positively, there is no good which will come out. Anybody who is for rural India is also likely to be abused in the worst language. Sir Chhotu Ram was called chotu khan : *Angres ka pittu*. And what did Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru say about him? He said he was the man who had done real service to India. What did Mahatma Gandhi say about him? After that only, so many people said, *chup raho*. That is the State of affairs.

I can only say that our people have come to such a low level of thinking that unless there is a foreigner, or a foreign friend, who says to you, “Stop; this is not the correct thing to do,” you would never admit that what you are doing is a mistake :

सभापति बहोदय : आपके कुल दस मिनट हैं, अब आप दो मिनट में समाप्त करें ।

SHRI GAJRAJ SINGH RAO : I was assured that I would get 15 minutes as the minimum. Otherwise, I would not have even stood up to speak. Anyway, I shall

[Shri Gajraj Singh Rao]

conclude now. F.L. Brayne, the world-famous rural uplift man, said, "I am aching for the sins of the Britishers for having kept Haryana backward because of the 1857 movement." Is this not sufficient? So, I would say about Block Development, and the Zila Parishads, that they block the development and are *zoolum* parishads. I say so because they have taken away the only remaining rights from the rural people. Can you imagine this? The municipalities and townspeople have got so many civic rights. But their, the rural people's district boards have even been abolished altogether.

There is no power with the rural people. We would not have been beggars in this state of affairs if the district boards had been given real power; with 80 percent self help for development works, we would have contributed crores of rupees to the nation. I do not want to take credit for myself. Go to Gurgaon, which is just 18 miles away from here and you will see what we have been able to do there with self-help. The Britishers had completely suspended the advancement and development of the whole, but it has now been re-built with self-help.

सभापति महोदय : यद्य आप अपना भाषण खत्म कीजिए ।

SHRI GAJRAJ SINGH RAO : I will finish in five minutes. The original basis for the production of electricity is only 3 paise per unit, but it is supplied at 18, 20 or even 25 paise to the rural people, for irrigation and other agricultural purposes, while it is supplied at 3 paise to the big luxury industries in Delhi. They say, we want the nation not to be a beggar and we want to produce foodgrains. When I raised this question, it was said, the villagers are well-off; they can pay at this high rate. Would this Parliament accept this principle? I gladly welcome the suggestion that those who are rich should pay more for electric supply. I will put my *pugree* at the feet of the hon. members and accept this principle. But how can they say that the rural people are well off and they can pay 10 or 20 times more?

See the villagers near Delhi. They are so

much tired of these big capitalists that they say, "We want to be in Haryana even in worse condition." (Interruptions). Do not drive the villagers to the extremity.

यह जो लाल-पीले काले झण्डे दिखाई देते हैं, अगर उन का गांव वालों का, डण्डा उठ गया तो ये नज़र नहीं आयेंगे। इस के लिये आप उन को मजबूर न करें। यह चीज़ बहुत दिनों तक नहीं चलेगी। आज हो यह रहा है—“कस्म गांधी की खाते हैं, कल गांधी को करते हैं।”

We are bent upon murdering everything in Gandhism. (Interruptions).

I call the anti-nationals as *Qaum-Nashis*. These *Qaum-Nashis* who are after the extinction of the nation are at the forefront of the country at the moment. (Interruptions).

मेरे एक दोस्त मेवाती ने एक शेर कहा है—म्हारो—तेरो संगठन ओढ़का, रहे एक बल वहाँ कुर्सी पर मत डूबियो जासे जाय कुटुम्ब की लाज़ ।

Today the whole fight is for the *Kursi*, chair.

The sacred places of the 1857 freedom movement in Mahindragarh district were visited by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in a walking tour of that area and he said or gave solemn assurances that Mahindragarh and Rewari should be treated and developed as areas of political sufferers for purposes of settlement grievances so that the injustice done to that area could be wiped out. Yet, what did we get? A very negligible sum—Rs. 10 a month for one person only, Rao Jainath Singh, as pension. Both the Central and Punjab Government have admitted that this area has been completely neglected and victimised. Serious attention should be paid to this question and this area should be brought on par with the rest of the State.

मैं आखरी बात यही अर्ज करूँगा कि मेरी कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी को 112 साल में सजा मिल रही है। बड़े-बड़े सूदम्बोर का व्याज 5-6 या 8 फीसदी होता है, लेकिन मेरे यहाँ तो 12

फीसदी, सजा हो गया है। अब वह सजा माफ हो जानी चाहिये और उन को भी सोशलिस्ट आंडर में शुमार किया जाय।

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI (Madurai) : Mr. Chariman, Sir, I have been listenning to the debate and I have gone through the speeches made by the leaders of the Congress (Organisations); the Swatantra Party and my hon. friend, Shri Dange, and a number of other people. My friend, Shri Dange, said that those people who want to judge this budget, whether it is a socialist piece of budget, they are mistaken and that we should not judge it on that ground. I also agree that we should not judge whether it is a socialistic budget. After all, we do not have a socialist society and so we cannot have a socialist budget; but that is not my criterion.

Ever since the split took place in the Congress Party my friend Shri Dange has been making pains to point out that as far as the faction represented by Shrimati Indira Gandhi is concerned, that is a faction which is opposed to the monopolists in this country, and the other faction, namely, the faction which is now known as Congress (O), represents the monopolists in this country. Therefore, while I do not want to judge this budget on the basis of whether it is a socialist piece of budget, I certainly want to consider the claims made by Shrimati Indira Gandhi and her people from the beginning and also the tall claims made by my friend, Shri Dange, that this is a budget which is going to attack the position of the monopolists in this country, against whom they have been shouting so much in this country. We have to consider whether it really opposes the monopolists, whether in the raising of resources an attempt is being made to see that the burden of the resources falls, not on the weaker sections but on the richer sections of the country, whether even within the framework of the present capitalist society by attacking the positions of those vested interests monopolists, the big landlords and the foreign monopolists, you are able to render social justice in this country. This is the criterion by which I would judge this Budget.

Judging by these standards, I must say that this Budget exposes the tall claims made by the Congress headed by Shrimati Indira Gandhi. It totally exposes them. It also exposes the claim made by my hon. friend, Shri Dange, that the Congress (R) represents an anti-monopolist group and that the other people represent a monopolist group. This claim is also exposed.

SHRI J.M. BISWAS (Bankaura) : That is not what Shri Dange said.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : I can quote chapter and verse.

SHRI J.M. BISWAS : He has been misquoted. I protest against it.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : Look at the speech that he made before your party members in Andhra which has been reproduced in full in your own party paper in Andhra.

SHRI J.M. BISWAS : We have seen how during the party plenum Shri Jyoti Basu and others come to Shrimati Indira Gandhi to take her advice in order to decide the political line of your party. You should be ashamed of that. And you are talking about Shri Dange !

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : I am judging this Budget on the basis whether it represents an attack in howsoever a small measure against the position of monopolists, landlords and foreign vested interests in this country. In the matter of resource mobilisation, spread of the weight on the common people, does it make any departure from the pattern that we are familiar with in the previous period ? I must say despite certain small doles, which have been meted out, say, for example, pensions to workers and Government servants, some housing scheme, some provision for water and that too very little, which are paraded as very big things, I do not find any basic departure from the pattern that has been followed ever since the Congress government came to power in 1947. I do not find any change whatsoever at all.

AN HON. MEMBER : Remove them.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : I do not want to remove them and put you in power.

[Shri P. Ramamurti]

If I had a better alternative than you and the Congress (Organisation), I would have done it. But unfortunately I do not find an alternative. This is my trouble.

I am now taking the question of taxation. What is it that is being done? It is now stated that we are attacking individual incomes, that income over Rs. 2 lakhs are going to be taxed at 92½ per cent. We all know how this money is not going to come in. There was a time when 92 per cent taxation was there on personal incomes; yet, the money did not come in.

I will read out a piece—it is not a piece from a Communist journal; it is a piece from *Commerce*, a perfectly bourgeois journal. In the Editor's Notebook it says :—

"Even after a tax consultant explained with a grim face the implications of the new income-tax and wealth-tax proposals, a seasoned businessman did not lose his equanimity. This surprised the tax expert. He asked him whether he understood the implications. The businessman replied : "All what you say concerns No.1 account. Is there anything about No.2 account?" "As far as I see, nothing" said the tax expert. "Why worry then? Let the newspapers scream and chambers of commerce protest. Our business will go on as before," was the reply of the businessman."

Therefore you can tax them 92½ per cent; you can tax them 100 per cent but I know that that will not affect these people because they have not disclosed their incomes all these years. Therefore just saying that we have increased the rate of personal income-tax level does not constitute any attack on the position of monopolists. There is no attack whatsoever.

What is the position with regard to corporate tax? All along, whether at the time of Shri Morarji Desai or at the time of Shri T. T. Krishnamachari or previously, right from the beginning the philosophy underlying the entire Budget proposals and plans, the basic assumption was that the corporate sector will generate capital formation and, therefore, that

corporate sector must be given incentives. Therefore so many tax exemptions had been given year after year. It is true that today you have not given any more tax exemptions that were given before.

It is because sufficient tax exemptions had already been given and no more tax exemptions had to be given. Therefore, the corporate sector is left as it is.

I would like to give you some examples of industrial profits made by these big companies. Take, for instance, Dunlop; the net in 1968—69 were Rs. 18 crores and the gross profits in 1967—68 were Rs. 5.81 crores and in 1968—69, these Rs. 6.49 crores. In the case of Esso, the net profits in 1968—69 were Rs. 21.6 crores and the gross profits in 1967—68 and 1968—69 were Rs. 2.91 crores and Rs. 3.32 crores. Coming to Burmah Shell, the gross profits increased from Rs. 5.28 crores in 1967 to Rs. 7.39 crores in 1968—69. Again, you take Phillips, in 1967—68—Rs. 4.94 crores and in 1968—69—Rs. 5.16 crores. The profits have been rising. You are saying that there is a slump in country. But nonetheless, the profits go on increasing. If you take Goodyear, the gross profits have increased from Rs. 1.79 crores in 1967—68 to Rs. 2.87 in 1968—69. So is the case with Greaves Cotton and Pfizer. These are foreign monopolies. Then, you take Indian companies, like, Tata Steel : the gross profits in 1967—68—Rs. 11.68 crores and in 1968—69—Rs. 12.94 crores; Telco—1967—68—Rs. 8.36 crores and 1968—69—Rs. 10.16 crores; Scindia—1967—68—Rs. 2.27 crores and 1968—69—Rs. 4.22 crores; Imperial Tobacco—profits have increased from Rs. 6.42 crores to Rs. 7.80 crores. So is the case with Union Carbide, Century Spinning, etc. etc.

Here is the corporate sector which despite the fact of the existence of the so-called slum in the economy, despite all that, has been making more and more profits. This has been the position throughout. What is the attack on the corporate sector? There is attack whatsoever on the corporate sector. As a matter of fact, recently, the net profit after tax of 101 giant companies studied by the *Economic Times* shows a rise from

Rs.102.9 crores during 1967—68 to Rs.112.33 crores during 1968—69, that is, a rise of 10 per cent in one year. Therefore, the profits have been raising.

The policies of the Government have certainly helped my friends there whome Mr. Somani represents. It has certainly helped you. You should not have a grouse on that score.

On the question of resource mobilisation attack on the monopolists has not been there. The monopolists continue to be there.

Then, it is said that they are now giving incentives for savings, rural savings, and all that. Very well. I want to know what is the real source of wealth in the rural areas. Where does all this wealth go ? I will come to that later.

With regard to the question of resource mobilisation, you take the question of indirect taxation. Is there any new change with regard to indirect taxation ? Mrs. Gandhi will say that they have taxed only a few things, like, sugar, tea, kerosene and that other things have been left untouched, say, for example, cotton yarn and cotton cloth and so many other commodities which have been left and which are used by the common people. The question is not that you have left them. They have been already taxed so much all these years. The common man's cloth has already been over taxed. When Mr. Morarji Desai was there, there was so much tax on cloth. Where is the relief there ? Where is the relief for the common man with regard to so many commodities of daily consumption which have been over-taxed during all these things ? Is there any attempt to reverse the process ? I say, there is no attempt whatsoever to reverse the process. The process is being continued. That is why I say there is no changed.

Coming to deficit financing, the figure given is Rs. 225 crores of financing deficit I dare say that it will not be Rs. 225 crores but something more. The revenues for the next year are estimated at current rates to the tune of Rs.170 crores or Rs.180 crores. What is the trend all these years ? Is there any year during the last 20 years or so when the revenues at current rates

have been more than 5 per cent than what has been realised ? Being less than 5 per cent all these years, on what basis Mrs. Gandhi comes forward and says that the revenues at current rates are going to be 7½ per cent more than realised this year !

What is the basis ? Let the Parliament know.

SHRI P.C. SETHI : It had been 12% in one year and 10% in another year.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : During all these years it has not been more than 5%. Generally, on the average, it has never been more than 5%. It has never been more than 5%. Therefore, to say that it is going to be Rs.170 crores, it is never going to take place. I am absolutely certain of that. That is one aspect of it.

The second question is : they say that in view of the fact that there is going to be a bumper crop and in view of the good season this year, Rs.225 crores of deficit financing is not something bad. Now I want to ask one thing. Last year also when Mr. Morarji Desai budgeted for Rs.230 crores of deficit financing, he also gave the same story and it is a fact that during the last three years there had been bumper crop according to your own statistics. Why, in spite of the bumper crop not in one year but in the last three years, during the last six months prices have risen as much as 7% in the country ? How are you going to account for it ? How is it that 7% is the average of price rise for the entire period of third Plan ? Even last year it has gone up. That means, within the course of six months it has risen by 7%. That means an average rate of 15% rise. Where is the guarantee that you will be able to control the inflationary prices ?

Therefore, with regard to deficit financing in the ultimate analysis, you are not able to control the prices. I want to know: what is the guarantee that prices will not rise ? Already prices are rising. Already 'Dalda' is not appearing in the market. They have to go to the blackmarket. Of course, I do not use 'Dalda', I use 'til' oil. (Interruptions) That is a different matter. But so many people come and ask me that prices have gone up. In Tamil Nadu rice prices have gone up already. In every place prices are going up. Therefore, I want to know what is the guarantee that prices will not go up ?

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What is the mechanism that this Government has got for controlling the prices? When you are not able to fix the prices and have control over the distribution, you can, not control the prices. There is no State monopoly of foodgrains trade in the wholesale market. Then, how can you control the prices? Therefore, I want to point out that in the absence of these measures, it will certainly give rise to an increase in prices.

Now, take for example, the expenditure growth. I will just give you an example. The budget for the year 1969-70 provided for Rs. 74.07 crores for the Central Police. But the actual expenditure of the Government in that year was Rs. 86.30 crores. That is 12 crores of rupees more than what was budgeted for. The present budget provides for more than that—Rs. 88.04 crores on the Police alone. I want to tell you that just about 5 years ago the expenditure on the Police budget by the Central Government was Rs. 18.76 crores. From Rs. 18.76 crores in the year 1961-62, within the course of 5 years, the expenditure on the Central Police over which my friend, Mr. Chavan, presides has increased by five times. Is it a productive expenditure? What for are they doing it? It is a simple question. (*Interruptions*) This is the biggest growth rate—an increase of five times. Similarly, more than 40% of our expenditure is spent on Defence. We cannot go into the whole question. Even now a higher percentage is put up with regard to defence.

So, Sir, more than 40% is spent on this Defence item. More than 75% is spent on non-developmental activities. What is then left for developmental activities, Sir? After all, when you say, too much rise in non-developmental activities, it is fundamentally connected with the fact that Government has not been able to hold the price line all these years. They are not able to control the price line and naturally the non-developmental activities consume more and more money and today also if this price line cannot be checked, naturally your non-developmental expenditure will increase; prices will increase; and there will be therefore little money left for development expenditure. Therefore, Sir, from this point of view, I want to point out

that there is no fundamental departure from the basic policy that has been pursued earlier. I was really surprised when Mr. Somani was speaking. When he was speaking he was being applauded so much by the Members of the Congress Organisation. I was really surprised because the Congress Organisation should have no quarrel whatsoever with the Budget because it is a continuation of the same policy, even as expressed by Shri Asoka Mehta. Therefore they must be the enthusiastic supporters of this thing. What then is the quarrel? It is only this. When you follow the same policy which they follow, why did you divide? Why not you once again join together? This is all your quarrel. Nothing else. That was made clear by Shri Asoka Mehta himself. You have no other quarrel. Any one who reads the entire speech of Shri Asoka Mehta will know this.

On this basic question there is no change; and I can very well understand the position of the prime Minister. The position of the Prime Minister is this: So long as you want to stick to this basic policy—and what is this basic policy?—of development of this country, but how?—You want development in this country without liquidating the traces of landlordism in this country. By landlordism I do not mean only the possession of land by people. If you want to mobilise the resources of the country, how can you mobilise the resources of the country? How can you do that? You can offer 7½ per cent in the post offices. You can offer 12% interest. The land lord and the money-lender in the village can get 24% and 48% and even 100% by usurious money-lending to the poor agricultural labourers and poor peasants? Why should they come and invest in your securities even if you offer 12%? The basic cause of your not being able to mobilise resources is the fact that today there exists in this country such people who are able to earn lot of money by means of usurious money-lending in villages; they make huge money by speculative activities. Take for example, a person who buys paddy at Rs. 20 and within 6 months he sells it at Rs. 40; and he gets 100% profit by speculative activities. Why should such person come and invest in your industrial securities? Why should they come and invest in your Governmental securities? These are all the basic

problems facing the country.

These speculative activities are going on in the share market. We heard, immediately the budget was presented, the share market become buoyant. There was a huge rise in price upto Rs. 8 or Rs. 10—I don't know what it matters if the share market price rises. Is it any production increase? If I go and buy the shares of Tata's at Rs. 200 instead of at Rs. 100, does Tata's production go up? It is only transfer of the right to get dividend from one person to another person. This is the type of speculative activity that is going on in this country. So long as you are not able to attack this problem of speculation, you will not make much progress. I am not bothered about socialism unless you are able to attack monopoly capital in this country. This is the basic problem that I want to point out.

All the postulates, all the projections that next year the country's economy will jump up will flounder upon the question of foreign exchange. After all, what does your own Economic Survey say? It said that in 1968-69 there is a very big spurt in exports of 13% and they become so happy over that export. But then in the year 1969-70 when there was a bumper crop the rate of growth of exports fell from 13% to 1.2%. The Fourth Five year Plan says that there will be a 7% increase in export at compound rates. In the first year of the Fourth Five-year Plan your increase was 1.2%. Are you to make this up? On what basis are you going to make this up this year? You will say, 'we are going to have increased production in the industrial field'. Nobody knows what is going to happen to agriculture because you depend only on certain inputs and on these things. But with regard to what is going to happen to industrial output, there again the problem arises. Their own Economic Survey has this to say; despite the balance of payments position becoming good :

"The economy could manage with such low volumes of net assistance because of the slack in the economy and relatively low volume of investment activity during the recession and the immediate post-recession years. With the revival of industrial activity, the need for both maintenance imports as well as capital

goods imports would increase. Already, as pointed out above, select items of maintenance imports have gone up and scarcities are developing in some sectors".

Therefore, even for maintenance of the existing factories, you have got to import more. Last year that was not the position. When that question comes up, how are you going to meet it? The only way is to go once again to these foreigners and beg for more aid. Without that, you cannot go on.

Therefore, basically you are going round and round. There is no change in this basic position. Therefore, what are we to do? So long as we are not able to put an end to this dependence on foreign loans, there can be no escape from this predicament. I ask: why can you not put an end to these loans? Why not go to these Americans and other people and say : 'Look here, we have to pay you back Rs. 500 crores year after year. We cannot pay it for about ten years. Agree to a moratorium on that. We do not want any more aid from you'. After all, you are getting only Rs. 600 crores a year. This will be Rs. 100 crores less. With the foreign exchange available, you go and buy in the free markets of the world. Do not go in for any particular country's goods. If you do that, what happens is that your cost will go up. Your cost is now 15 to 20 per cent more. This is because you are dependent on their loans. All your collaboration agreement lead to that. This has led to the capital base of our industries going up by at least 20-25 per cent. The result is that the production costs are going up. These things will go on. Are we today prepared to make a sacrifice and avoid some of these imports? May be some industries will be closed down. I do not mind. Some luxury industries will have to close down. For example, the air-conditioning industry. Heavens are not going to fall if some people who have got air-conditioners do not have them or the spare parts they need for maintaining them. Then there is fine mercerised cloth. We will not be able to have it. If some chemicals are not imported. Let us have a period of austerity. Let us tell our people that this country cannot afford these imports. Let us wear coarse cloth. It does not matter. I say the people will respond

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favourably. But the question is whether we have the will to do it. In order to do that, we have to put an end to this foreign aid and foreign collaboration and attack the positions of the monopolists. No Bill is necessary for that.

My hon. friend, Shri Somani, spoke eloquently about creating a climate for investment. Who has invested in industry? Not the big capitalists. After all, the bulk of the investments is by Governmental institutions, banks and institutional investors. After the nationalisation of banks, 43 per cent of the equities of all these big companies and houses has come under the control of the 14 major banks, LIC and other institutions, apart from the credit Government have given them.

SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH (Junagadh) : Nobody asked LIC to buy those shares.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : The fact remains that 43 per cent of the shares of the big companies and houses has come under the control of the banks. Even on this basis, what prevents Government under the existing company law from taking control of these companies and sending out the people who are now in the management? What is the difficulty? Therefore, so long as both these things co-exist your industry cannot thrive, so long as big business and monopolies co-exist with a public sector your public sector can never thrive. One has got to thrive at the expense of the other. Therefore, I ask whether you are going to attack the positions of the monopolists with the help of the control over the commanding position of the financial market that you have got today by bank nationalisation, or you are going to nibble at things by giving some relief here and some relief there. That is the criterion by which I would like to judge.

On the question of land I would point out one or two things. They have made a mockery of the concept of the co-operative movement. In the rural sphere a new project, namely the Indian Farmers Fertilisers Co-operative is being proposed and the Budget estimate provides for Rs. 16.75 crores during the year. What will be the total investment in this co-operative so-

ciety? As per the official record, it is estimated to be Rs. 90 crores. Is it a co-operative society? We know the fate of all these co-operative societies in the rural areas. Who has dominated these co-operative societies? It is the rich farmers who have dominated them. What are the sugar co-operative societies in Maharashtra, what are the other co-operative societies in any part of the country? It is these rich people the richer farmers, the richer sections of the villagers who have dominated these co-operative societies. They have now got sufficient money in their hands as the result of the developmental activities in past years to be able to invest in fertilisers, but you say how will form a co-operative society, that the World Bank will give some money, that the State will give Rs. 16.75 crores. Whose hands is it going to strengthen? The money that they have got in their hands is being released for non-productive purposes like speculative trading and usurious money lending. The State will help them to buy fertilisers through this co-operative society. We know that these co-operative societies which have been in existence in this country are in the hands of these big landlords. Government providing money for starting another co-operative society in order to distribute fertilisers is only going to help such sections of the people.

You are depending on tractorisation. On the one hand you talk of increasing opportunities for employment, and on the other hand you talk of importing tractors. Not being satisfied with the number of tractors that are made in this country, you have provided for the import of a lot of tractors. I want to ask some questions. Has it been proved anywhere that by means of this tractor cultivation your productivity has increased? Is it or is not a fact that the United Nations Organisation survey conducted in Japan, Taiwan and in certain other places has conclusively proved that intensive small farming is more productive of results than large scale mechanised farming? Is it not a fact that very recently the Delhi School of Economics of the Delhi University conducted an enquiry into the question of this tractorisation and that has also given a report that small scale intensified farming is more productive than large scale mecha-

nised farming? In the face of all that today when you are importing implements for this mechanised farming and wasting so much foreign exchange, I want to ask whom you are going to help except these big landlords to replace landless labour, to create a huge unemployment problem in the rural area. (*Interruption*).

We certainly will have tractors when the conditions for it are created. We have been opposing tractorisation and if the Jana Sangh says this now, it has taken a leaf out of our book.

Therefore, as far as the basic question is concerned, you are not looking at the problem of the small land holder, how to see that land is again to be redistributed. You are talking of providing house sites for the landless labourer. I want to ask you : during these 20 years why is it you were not able to provide house sites? Today, can you purchase those house sites? Is it possible for any Government to purchase them for millions and millions of labourers in this country? No Government is able to buy because you cannot have the money. Therefore, in Kerala when we introduced land legislation, we said that every land owner who has got one acre of land must set apart a certain percentage of that land compulsorily for the purpose of house site for the landless labourers. The price of the land will be 25 per cent of the market value; the State Government will give 12.5 per cent and the person concerned will give 12.5 per cent and that is sufficient. Without passing such laws, when they come and tell us that they are anxious to provide for more houses, I should take them a pinch of salt. I sympathise with her; she wants to do so many things. The way to hell is paved with good intentions. What is the use of having mere intentions? The basic question is this. Are you prepared to break away from these basic policies that had been pursued all these years? Am not asking you take socialist measures because I know that socialism means realignment of class forces in this country. With the existing class forces it is not possible. Therefore, I warn that despite all these good intentions, if the provisions are implemented as they are without any change in some of the basic policies, the country will face the same problems at the end of next year; the problems will

be intensified; social discontent will increase and social tensions will increase. The struggle of the people will also increase and she will be placed in a terrific dilemma. Even now, I should ask the Prime Minister and Finance Minister to rethink on the whole position. You cannot ride two horses and that is the trouble in which you are. You should get out of the grip of the monopolists; if you are not able to do that the consequences will be there, for which you alone will be responsible.

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीकान्तमा (खम्मम) : समापति महोदय, कुछ दिन हुए, एक सुप्रसिद्ध इसाई पादरी ने कहा था कि भगवान् इस संसार की समस्या को सुलझाने के लिये अनोखे उपाय किया करते हैं। साधारण परिस्थिति में भगवान् किसी पुरुष को नेतृत्व देते हैं, परन्तु जब असाधारण परिस्थिति का समान करना होता है तब तुरन्त किसी महिला को नेतृत्व के स्थान पर ले आते हैं। मैं समझती हूँ कि भारत में भी यही हुआ है।

अभी-अभी जो राजनीतिक मंथन हुआ है और हो रहा है, उससे अमृत भी निकल रहा है और हालाहल भी। इस संदर्भ में मैं समझती हूँ कि श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी हलाहल को खुद पी कर देश की जनता को अमृत बाट रही है। मैं उन्हें आधुनिक नीलकंठ के रूप में देखती हूँ और देश की हांडिक झूतता का पाव मानती हूँ। यही कारण है कि आज इंदिरा और इडिया को लाखों जनता अभिन्न पाती है। यह जो नया नेतृत्व देश को मिला है उसको बल देना मैं अपना परम कर्तव्य मानती हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बजट के लिए प्रधान मंत्री को विशेष बधाई देती हूँ। यह कोई सरकारी कर्मचारियों के द्वारा बनाया हुआ औपचारिक बजट नहीं है। पण-पण पर मन्देह और जल्द में संकोच से अक-अक कर देश को जहाँ का तहाँ बढ़ा रखने में ही अपनी सफलता मानने वाले कायर राजनीतिज्ञों का

[श्रीमती लक्ष्मीकान्तमामा]

बनाया हुआ प्रगति निरोधक बजट नहीं है। कोरे सिद्धान्तों और नारों के कोलाहल में वास्तविक परिस्थिति को मुला कर अनावरणीय बातों से खुद बहकने और जनता को बहकाने वाले जोकीले स्वनालु पंडितों का बनाया हुआ कल्पना प्रचुर बजट नहीं है। यह बजट है अपने आदर्श पर दृष्टि गड़ा कर, चरणों को दृढ़ घरती पर जमाए, विरोधी शक्तियों से निर्भीक, अपने गम्य की ओर निस्संकोच आगे बढ़ने वाली और नारी का बनाया हुआ सर्वांग पुष्ट और प्रगतिनिष्ठ बजट। आज की हमारी आर्थिक परिस्थिति में सामाजिक न्याय तथा प्रगति के दोहरे आधार पर बजट बनाना कोई आसान काम नहीं है। स्थिति यह है कि सामाजिक न्याय और प्रगति के तकाजे अक्सर परस्पर विरोधी बन जाते हैं। दोनों में सामंजस्य ले आना बहुधा कठिन हो जाता है। तब तो दोनों के मिले जुले आधार पर बजट बनाना और भी कठिन हो जाता है। इसीलिए मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि यह बजट वास्तवबादी भी है और समाजबादी भी। सब तो यह है कि एक लम्बे समय के बाद भारत सरकार के बजट में समाजबाद एक हृद तक झलकने लगा है। यह देश के लिए शुभ-सूचक है। जनता के लिए कल्याणप्रद है।

मैंने इस बजट के प्रति भिन्न-भिन्न व्यक्तियों की प्रतिक्रियाओं को शूर से पढ़ा है। मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि विरोधी दलों के नेताओं के पास बजट के विरोध में कहने के लिए कोई ठास दलील नहीं थी, इसीलिए उन्होंने उड़ती-उड़ती बातों पर ही संतोष पाया है। भूतपूर्व वित्त-मंत्री ने तो परस्पर विरोधी वक्तव्यों का एक नमूना पेश किया है। एक तरफ बजट की आलोचना भी करते हैं और दूसरी तरफ कहते हैं कि यह बजट पिछले बयाँ में उनके बनाए हुए बजटों से भिन्न नहीं है। सिर्फ़ इस के एक और आधार-स्तम्भ श्री पाटिल कहते हैं यह बजट रेक्लेस है और उसके कारण जनता की कठिनाई बढ़ेगी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, सब तो यह है कि भारत-वित्ताम की सामग्रियों का उपयोग करने वाले और शहरों में बड़ी-बड़ी जायदादें रखने वालों पर इस बजट में अवश्य अधिक कर लगाए गए हैं जिससे उन्हें कठिनाई अवश्य होती। पाटिल साहब की नजर में ये ही लोग जनता की कोटि में आते हैं। अतएव पाटिल साहब उनकी कठिनाई पर आपत्ति प्रकट करें, यह स्वाभाविक ही है।

आय-कर के मामले में मध्यम-बर्ग को लाभ हाने वाला है और धनबान वर्गों पर अधिक भार पड़ने वाला है। इसी प्रकार जो वर्ग अधिक करों को सहन कर सकते हैं, उन्हीं पर अधिक माला में कर लगाए गए हैं। स्पष्ट है कि जिन लोगों का आशय इन धनबान वर्गों के हितों की रक्खा करना है उन्हे इस बजट पर गुस्सा आने में कोई आशर्चय नहीं। परन्तु जिस बजट पर पाटिल साहब श्वसा करें, वह बजट जन-साधारण के हित में ही हो सकता है। यही इस बजट के लिए अप्रत्यक्ष प्रमाण-पत्र है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बात किसी से छिपी नहीं है कि कुछ बर्च तुए देश में विकास की योजनाएं धीमी पड़ गई हैं। इसका मुख्य कारण धनाभाव है। एक ऐसी स्थिति आ गई है कि हमारी प्रगति के लिए या तो अधिक साधन उठाने हेंगे या फिर प्रगति की योजनाओं का तिलाज़िला देना होगा। हम देख चुके हैं कि विकास योजनाओं के धीमे पड़ने से जन-साधारण में कितना असन्तोष पैदा होता है, विशेषकर बंकारी की समस्या कितनी बिकराल हो जाती है और बहती ही जनसंख्या के संदर्भ में विकास का अभाव सचमुच अवनति की ओर कंसे देश को ले जाता है। यह कुछ वर्षों में यह सब अनुभव प्रत्यक्ष रूप में आ चुके हैं। यदि उनसे धब भी हम शिखा नहीं लेंगे तो इस देश में लोकतन्त्र ही समाप्त हो जाने का खतरा है। जिस ढांचे से लोगों का कल्याण नहीं होता, उस ढांचे का

लोग टिकने नहीं देंगे, जाहे सिद्धांत की दृष्टि से वह कितना ही अच्छा ढांचा क्यों न हो ? इसीलिए मैं इस बात पर सरकार को बधाई देती हूँ कि उन्होंने साहस बटोर कर अधिक वित्तीय साधन जुटाने का स्तुत्य प्रयत्न किया है । किसी भी बर्ग पर कर लगाना कोई आसान काम नहीं है । परन्तु कर लगाना जब अनिवार्य हो जाता है तो इस बात की सावधानी लेनी चाहिए कि करों का भार धनवान बर्गों पर ही अधिक पड़े । हर्य की बात है कि बजट में इस बात का ध्यान रखा गया है और निचले बर्गों को एक हृद तर्ब सन्तोष मिलने की सम्भावना है । जहाँ निचले बर्गों पर भी भार पड़ा है, वहाँ वह भार कम से कम रखा गया है ।

परन्तु अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक बात मैं अवश्य प्रधान मंत्री भी के ध्यान में नाना चाही है जिसका सम्बन्ध गरीब जनता से है । मिट्टी के तेल पर जो कर लगाया जा रहा है मैं सुझाव देती हूँ कि इस को वह हटाएं ।

17 hrs.

आय कर के विषय में बजट में जो परिकर्तन किया गया, वह बहुत उचित नहीं है, उससे कम से कम 5 लाख लोगों को कृषि मिलेंगी और बहुत बड़ी संख्या में इस बर्ग के लोगों को लाभ मिलेगा । साथ ही साथ नालीस हजार रुपए प्रतिवर्ष से अधिक की आय पाने वालों पर आयकर का रेट बढ़ाना भी उचित ही है, क्योंकि अधिक विषयता का दूर करने का हमने बीड़ा उठाया है । हर्य की बात है कि हमारे भारतवादी आदर्श का प्रतिविम्ब बजट में स्पष्ट रूप से आय है, परन्तु आय कर से बचने के जो उपाय आज पाये जाते हैं, उनकी पक्की रोकथाम होनी चाहिए ।

इस बजट में विशेष रूप से लक्षणीय व्याय के जो कदम उठाये जायें हैं, वे अत्यन्त महानीय हैं । औद्योगिक व्यवसायों के निये पारिवारिक व्यवसाय करके प्रशासन मंत्री

जी ने सरकार के कल्याणकारी रोल को स्पष्ट रूप से साचित किया है । नन्हे बच्चों के अंहार को कर से मुक्त करके प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जनसाधारण की गहरी कृतज्ञता प्राप्त की है और मां की ममता का दृष्टान्त प्रस्तुत किया है ।

अन्य बातों को ध्यान होने के कारण न लेते हुए चीनी और पेट्रोल के बारे में दो शब्द कहना चाहती हैं । चीनी और पेट्रोल पर कर लगाने की यहाँ प्रालोचना की गई है, परन्तु मैं समझती हूँ कि यह भार इतना कठिन नहीं है जिसको न उठाया जा सके । विकास योजनाओं के लिये माधव जुटाने की आवश्यकता के संदर्भ में इतना भार मध्यम बर्ग को भी सहन करना पड़ेगा, यह अनिवार्य है ।

एक दो बातें आनंद प्रदेश के सम्बन्ध में कह कर मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करूँगी । आनंद प्रदेश सरकार ने चौथी अंचलवर्षीय योजना के लिये 650 करोड़ रुपये की योजना का प्रस्ताव किया था । तत्काल राज्य की आवश्यकता की दृष्टि से यह बहुत कम है । परन्तु समाचार-पत्रों से पता चला है कि केन्द्र सरकार ने आनंद प्रदेश के लिये बेला 410 करोड़ रुपये की योजना मुझाई है—यह अत्यन्त चिन्ताजनक बात है । यदि याजना इतनी छोटी बनेगी तो आनंद प्रदेश कई बारों में पिछ़ा जाएगा । हमारे तेलवाना के सम्बन्ध में भारी बदलाव निकाला ने जो बकाया निकाला है, उतने से ही तेलवाना का फौदा नहीं हो सकता । आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि केन्द्र सरकार की ओर से तेलवाना की उदारतापूर्वक महायाना की जाये ।

एक बात मुझे औपीनियन-पाल के सम्बन्ध में कही है । कुछ लोग तेलवाना में औपी-नियन-पाल का मुझाव व्यक्त कर रहे हैं । मजाहिल महोदय, मैं इस सदन को बताना चाहती हूँ कि इस में बढ़कर बढ़तरात्राक मुझाव बूसरा नहीं हो सकता । भारत में

[श्रीमती लक्ष्मीकान्तम्मा]

राज्यों का विभाजन संविधान के अनुसार पालियामेन्ट करता है और पालियामेन्ट को ही करना चाहिये। यदि ऐसा नहीं होगा और राज्यों का पुनर्गठन किसी और ढंग से किया जायेगा तो स्थानीय कारणों के परिणामस्वरूप देश में राज्यों का ढाँचा ही बिगड़ जायेगा। यह केवल तेलंगाना या किसी और प्रान्त का प्रश्न नहीं है, यह प्रश्न है पालियामेन्ट के संवैधानिक उत्तरदायित्व का। जबगृह मंत्रालय की डिमाण्ड सदन के सामने आएगी तब मैं इसके सम्बन्ध में और अधिक विस्तार से कहूँगी।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (हायुड) : समाप्ति महोदय, सिर मुँडाते ही ओले पड़—यह कहावत हमारे देश में बहुत पुरानी है। लेकिन बजट पर चर्चा प्रारम्भ होते ही ओले पड़—यह पहली बार ही दिल्ली बालों ने देखा है। इस ओला ट्रिप्ट से, समाचारपत्रों का अनुमान है कि कई करोड़ रुपये की हानि हमारे कृषकों को उठानी पड़ी है। कारण भी स्पष्ट है—इस प्रकार की चर्चा प्रारम्भ होते ही ओले पड़ने की घटना के पीछे जो रहस्य है—यह जो बजट इस बार प्रस्तुत किया गया है और इसके साथ जो व्याख्यात्मक टिप्पणियां पढ़ने में आई हैं, उनके पीछे एक रहस्य है वह इस देश के हर निवासी को चिन्ता में डालने वाला है। इस बजट में विदेशी ऋण को एक स्थान पर चर्चा की गई है। मैं उस चर्चा के आंकड़े सुना कर आपके द्वारा इस सदन के सदस्यों को आगे के लिये सावधान करना चाहता हूँ। 1969 के अन्त तक हमारे देश पर दुनिया के दूसरे देशों का जो ऋण था—भरकारी आंकड़ों के अनुसार वह 61 अरब 40 करोड़ 62 लाख रुपये था, लेकिन इस बार प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जो बजट प्रस्तुत किया है और उसमें जो व्याख्यात्मक टिप्पणी दी है, उनके अपने ही आंकड़ों के अनुसार 1970 के अन्त तक यह विदेशी ऋण बढ़कर 66 अरब 59 करोड़ 37 लाख तक

पहुँच जायेगा।

इसके साथ-साथ इस ऋण का सूद हमको देना पड़ता है। वर्षे के अन्त में, उसके सम्बन्ध में उनका कहना है कि 1970 के अन्त तक हम को जो सूद देना पड़ेगा उसकी घनराशि 1 अरब 66 करोड़ 39 लाख रुपये हो जायेगी। इन आंकड़ों को सूनाकर मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि 1970 के अन्त तक हमारे देश पर दुनिया के दूसरे देशों का जो ऋण भार हो जायेगा उसको दृष्टि में रखते हुए, यदि देश की आबादी 54 करोड़ भाल ली जाये और प्रति व्यक्ति के हिसाब से इस ऋण को बराबर बांटा जाये तो आज भारत में माता की गोद में खेलने वाले बच्चे भी दुनिया के दूसरे देशों के 124 रुपये के कर्जदार हैं और 3.60 के सूद के कर्जदार हैं। अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपके आसन से लेकर माता की गोदी में दूध पीने वाले बच्चे भी 127 रु. के दूसरे देशों के ऋणी हैं। सरकार ने इस स्थिति में इस देश को लाकर खड़ा कर दिया है।

लेकिन इसके अतिरिक्त पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी (लोक लेला समिति) ने जो अपने आंकड़े भी दिये हैं वे और भी बोकाने वाले हैं। लोक लेला समिति ने कहा है कि ज्यों-ज्यों समय बढ़ रहा है त्यों-त्यों सरकार की ऋण लेने की प्रवृत्ति भी बढ़ती जा रही है। पिछले दो-तीन वर्षों के अनुसानित आंकड़े उन्होंने दिये हैं। उनका कहना है कि 1966 में हमारे देश में ऋण लेने की जो प्रवृत्ति थी, वह 16 प्रतिशत थी लेकिन 1968 में हमारे देश में ऋण लेने की बहुत प्रवृत्ति ज्यादा बढ़ी। और वह बढ़कर 21.6 प्रतिशत हो गई। इस हिसाब से लोक लेला समिति का कहना है कि बोकी पंचवर्षीय योजना जिस समय समाप्त होती व्याज और दूसरी अदायी के रूप में उस समय हमारे देश पर जो देनदारी होगा, वह 15 अरब 59 करोड़ रुपये के लगभग होगा और जो ज़दू ऋण होगा, जिसमें व्याज आदि दूसरी अदायी शामिल नहीं है—वह 12,030

करोड़ रुपये होगा—इतना ऋण भार उस समय तक हो जायेगा। मैं कोई प्रांकड़ा विशेषज्ञ नहीं हूं, लेकिन अगर इन आंकड़ों को, उस समय की बड़ी ही आवादी पर बांटा जाये—चौथी रेण्टीर मिह शायद गुल में अच्छा गणित जानते होंगे—तो प्रति व्यक्ति के हिसाब से एक आदर्मी को 200 रु. भें अधिक का दूसरे देशों का ऋणदाता यह सरकार बना देगी। इसी से अब आप अनुमान लगाइये—हमारे देश में प्रति वर्ष जब यजट आता है तब बड़ी आशा और विश्वास के साथ देश देखता है— इस बार सरकार कोई नया चमत्कार करेगी, या फिर अगले साल सरकार कोई नया चमत्कार करेगी, पर यह चमत्कार तो हमारे देश को ऋणों के जाल में फँसाता जा रहा है ना फिर देश को ऋणों से मुक्त करता जा रहा है। ये प्रश्नवाचक चिन्ह हैं जो देश के अर्थ शास्त्रियों के सम्बूद्ध लग गया है।

दूसरी सबसे बड़ी चीज़ जो मैं यहां रखना चाहता हूं वह है पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी की रिपोर्ट का सिर्फ़ एक ही बाक्य मैं पढ़कर सुनाता हूं। विदेशी देनदारियों को पूरा करने के लिये सरकार की योजना पर टिप्पणी करते हुए वे लिखते हैं कि चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में 8300 करोड़ रुपये की अंतिविश्वी मुद्रा की प्राप्त की कल्पना की गई है यह नियांत्रित वृद्धि की 7 प्रतिशत प्रति वर्ष की चक्रवृद्धि की दर की आशा में की गई है कि जो कि एक नगण्य महत्वाकांक्षा है। यह लोक लेखा समिति की रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है—यानी विदेशों का जो ऋण हम उतारते हैं या उस पर जो भूद देते हैं, यहां से विदेशों को हम जितना नियांत्रित करते हैं उसमें से काट कर वह सूद बाकी देशों को चला जाता है। अब भी भूल नहीं करता हूं तो 1966 के प्रन्त में रिजर्व बैंक के गवर्नर ने एक वक्तव्य दिया था। इस देश के आर्थिक दिवालियै-पन का इससे बड़ा और क्या सबूत ही सकता है कि इस देश को दुनिया के दूसरे देशों के ऋण की सूद चुकाने के लिये भी दुनिया के दूसरे देशों से ऋण लेना पड़ता है—यह आर्थिक स्थिति

इस देश की हो गई है।

लेसी स्थिति में वह सरकार जब यजट येचा करती है तो उसको देश के सामने कुछ ऐसी गंभीर समस्याएं रखनी चाहियें; और उनका समाजात्म रखना चाहिये। लेकिन हमारी नियांत्रित की स्थिति क्या है? नियांत्रित की स्थिति बीरे-बीरे गिर रही है। 1972 में, सभापति जी, इंस्लैड ने नियंत्रण किया है कि जो कपड़े का आयात होगा, उस पर 15 प्रतिशत कर लगाया जायेगा। हमारा कपड़ा सबसे अधिक बिटेन का ही जाता है, अगर 15 प्रतिशत का आयात कर लग गया, तो उसके बाद हमारे कपड़े का आयात इंस्लैड को कितना होगा, यह तो आने वाला समय ही ठीक बतायेगा।

इसके अतिरिक्त मैं अभी दक्षिण-पूर्वी एशियाई देशों को देखकर आया हूं, वहां मैंने भारत के व्यापारियों से भी चर्चा की, दूसरे देशों के व्यापारियों से भी चर्चा की।

आज हमारे पास कई चीजें इस प्रकार ही हैं जिनका हम बड़ी प्रासादी से नियांत्रित कर सकते हैं। चीजीं बाहर को भेज सकते हैं, सीमेंट बाहर को भेज सकते हैं, कच्ची लोड बाहर की भेज सकते हैं, लोहा बाहर को भेज सकते हैं परंतु इसी प्रकार की दूसरी कुछ और जीवे भी बाहर भेज सकते हैं। लेकिन स्थिति यह है कि कांडोडिया की संरक्षा के लिये इस देश की एक एंट्रीमिट हैंडो कि हमारे यहां की सीमेंट कंपनी-डिप्लिया को भेजी जा देंगी। कंपनी-डिया की संरक्षा ने भारत सरकार को लिखा कि चर्ची बोल है, आप पहले एक जंहंजे भेजो। हमने कहा कि हम पहले जहाज से 6 हजार संमेंट के बीचे भेज रहे हैं। उन्हें इस अधिकार पर जाईर बुक कर लिया और उनकी जो बिल्डिंग बनने वाली भी उसको कहा कि तीन महीने के बाद भारत की सीमेंट आ जायेगी। लेकिन जब सात महीने तक हिन्दुस्तान से सीमेंट का एक बीरा भी नहीं पहुंचा तो उन्होंने वह बीरे कैसिस किया और किर-

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

दूसरे देशों से सीमेंट मंगाकर अपने भवन का निर्माण कार्य प्रारंभ कराया। इस ओधार पर हम अपने देश का निर्यात व्यापार कैसे बढ़ा सकते हैं? भारतीय व्यापारियों और दूसरे देशों के व्यापारियों का यह कहना है कि भारत में पहली तो सबसे बड़ी कठिनाई यह है कि क्वालिटी कुछ दिखाई जाती है और सामान कुछ भेजा जाता है। दूसरे भारत के पास सभ्य का कोई प्रतिबन्ध नहीं है। वे लोगों के आड़ेर उस ओधार पर ले लेते हैं। जब आड़ेर ले लेते हैं तो उनको बीच में हाँन उठानी पड़ती है। इसके लिए मेरा एक सुझाव है कि जापान आज एशिया के सब देशों की मार्केट कैप्चर करता चला जा रहा है। जो पढ़ति उसने अपनाई है वही भारत सरकार को भी अपनानी चाहिए। जापान में तीन एजेन्सीज काम करती हैं। एक तो वह जो कि माल सप्लाई करती है। दूसरी सरकार और तीसरी एक मध्य की एजेन्सी उन्होंने बना रखी है। जब भी कोई आड़ेर बुक होगा तो उसकी तीन कापियों में एक कापी तो गवर्नरेंट को चली जायेगी, एक मध्यम एजेन्सी को चली जायेगी और एक कापी सम्बन्धित उस फैक्ट्री को चली जायेगी जिसको कि माल सप्लाई करना है। भगवर फैक्ट्री सभ्य पर माल सप्लाई नहीं कर सकी तो उसका पूरा मुआविजा देगी। यदि फैक्ट्री ने आना-कानी की तो जो मध्य की एजेन्सी है वह मुआविजा देगी। यदि दोनों ने ही आना-कानी की तो जापान की गवर्नरेंट उसको मुआविजा देगी। बहरहाल जिसके साथ में सोदा दूधा है उसको एक पेसे का भी नुकसान नहीं उठाना पड़ेगा। लेकिन हमारी सरकार को पता भी नहीं कि हमारे देश के व्यापारी कहां पर जाकर माल बुक करते हैं या नहीं करते हैं, सभ्य पर भेजते हैं या नहीं भेजते हैं और क्वालिटी सेटटेन करते हैं या नहीं करते हैं। यह सारी स्थिति है जिससे भारतवर्ष दूसरे देशों में अपने बाजार को छोता-

बला जा रहा है। जब हमारा निर्यात व्यापार कम हो जायेगा तो हमारे देश पर जो विदेशों का क्रृष्ण और सूद है उसकी स्थिति और भी बिंगड़ती चली जायेगी।

एक सबसे बड़ी हिला देने वाली समस्या जो हमारे सामने है वह है हमारे सरकारी कारखानों का उत्पादन। हमारे सरकारी कारखानों के सम्बन्ध में लोक लेखा समिति की अपनी रिपोर्ट है कि उनकी 50 प्रतिशत उत्पादन क्षमता का उपयोग नहीं किया जा रहा है। और एक तो इस प्रकार का भी संगठन है, जिसको हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कार्पोरेशन कहते हैं उसके सम्बन्ध में लोक लेखा समिति के अपने आंकड़े हैं कि उसकी जितनी उत्पादन क्षमता है उसका केवल तीन प्रतिशत ही उपयोग किया जा रहा है, 97 प्रतिशत उत्पादन क्षमता बेकार पड़ी है। कैसे हम दुनिया की भार्केट को कैप्चर करेंगे और कैसे हम दुनिया के बाजारों में अपना स्थान बनायेंगे? तो मेरा कहना यह है कि जब हम अपने देश की आधिक स्थिति पर विचार करें तो हमें इन तथ्यों को अपनी आख्तों से ओझल नहीं करना है।

एक और सुझाव है। श्री पी० सी० सेठी यहां पर बैठे हुए हैं, उनके सामने उसे रखना चाहता है। मेरा सुझाव यह है कि हम जो दुनिया से क्रृष्ण लेते हैं, इस क्रृष्ण लेने की प्रवृत्ति को हम कम कर सकते हैं। कई बाहर के भारतीय व्यापारियों ने मेरे सामने एक सुझाव रखा था और मैं सरकार को वह सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। उनका कहना है कि जैसे भारत सरकार ने बीस साल के लिए गोल्ड बौंड जारी किए हैं कि बीस साल में जो उनका साना है वह बापिस कर दिया जायेगा और उसके उपर जो सूद की जाय होती है, वह भी बापिस कर दी जायेगी। व्यापारियों का कहना है कि स्वर्ण बांड की तरह से आप डालर बांड जारी कीजिए और डालर बांड जारी करके उसमें यह कहिए कि बीस साल के लिये जो हमको आप डालर देंगे वह डालर

डालर की शक्ति में बीस साल बाद तुमको वापिस किये जायेंगे लेकिन जो उसका सूद है वह भारतीय मुद्रा में वापिस किया जायेगा । उनका कहना है कि इस प्रकार की योजना बाहर के भारतीय व्यापारियों को आकर्षित करेंगी और वे लोग अधिक से अधिक डालर देंगे और फिर सरकार को दूसरे देशों से अर्थ नहीं लेना पड़ेगा । उन डालरों का आप करें क्या उसके लिए मेरे मत्तिज्ज्ञ में एक मुझाव है । आप जो डालर बांड जारी करें अथवा बाहर के व्यापारी विदेशी मुद्रा के अन्दर जो धन दे उसमें आप अथवा और कुछ करें या न करें लेकिन एक काम अवश्य कर सकते हैं कि यह जो सोने की तस्करी है उसे रोकें हमारे देश में सोने का अभाव है इसीलिए सोने के रूप में करंडों रूप, की विदेशी मुद्रा चोर रास्ते से चली जाती है । यह आप डालर बांड जारी करें और सरकार स्वयं सोना आयात करे इस देश में । ऐसी स्थिति यदि पैदा हो जाये कि सोने के तस्कर व्यापार को संभावना ही न रहे । बाहर जो हमारे व्यापारी बैठे हुए हैं वे सहयोग देने के लिए तैयार हैं लेकिन भारत सरकार ने कभी इस बात पर विचार ही नहीं किया ।

एक बात काला धन के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ । जो अनएकाउन्टेंड मनी है उसके सम्बन्ध में आपको पता होगा कि हमारे देश में अब तक चार बार ऐसे प्रसंग आये जबकि यह जो काला धन है वह बाजार में आया । सरकारी आंकड़ों के हिसाब से अब तक 4 अरब 11 करोड़ रुपया इस प्रकार से बाहर आ चुका है । श्री टी.टी. कुण्डमाचारी जब वित्त मंत्री थे तब एक बार इसी सदन में उनसे पूछा गया था कि आपके क्या अनुमानित आंकड़े हैं, कितना अनएकाउन्टेंड मनी होगा । उन्होंने कहा कि विश्वास के साथ तो मैं कुछ नहीं कह सकता लेकिन मेरा अपना अनुमान यह है कि करीब एक हजार करोड़ रुपया काला धन का है जोकि छिंगा हुआ है सन 1964 में यह उनके आंकड़े थे और उसी हिसाब से यदि आंकड़ों को बढ़ाया जाये तो आज निश्चित रूप से वह बढ़कर दुगुना हो जाता है । तो मेरा कहना है कि जिस

तरह से आपने कुछ इस प्रकार की योजनायें लगाू की जिनसे 4 अरब 11 करोड़ रुपया बाजार में आया और उसका उपयोग होने लगा तो कोई न कोई योजना उसी प्रकार से बनाई जाये जिससे काला धन जो शेष है वह भी बाजार में आ सके । वह इस प्रकार से बेकार पड़ा रहे, ऐसी स्थिति नहीं आनी चाहिए ।

एक बात सिप्रेट उद्योग के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ । आज हमारे देश में सिप्रेट उद्योग के अन्दर जितनी बड़ी बड़ी फैक्टरीज हैं उनके अन्दर विदेशी धन लगा हुआ है । यहाँ से विदेशी मुद्रा में जो पैसा बाहर जाता है वह हमारे देश के लिए चिन्ता का विषय है । मैं तीन फैक्टरीज के नाम बताता हूँ जो कि देश की बड़ी बड़ी फैक्टरीज हैं । एक तो इम्पीरियल टोबैको कम्पनी है जिसके अन्दर 94 परसेन्ट शेयर विदेशी के हैं । उनका भारतीयकरण होना चाहिए । एक दूसरी बजीर सुल्तान फैक्टरी है जिसके अन्दर 67 परसेन्ट शेयर दूसरे देशों के हैं । इसी तरह से एक बांड फैक्लिप्स कम्पनी बाम्बे की है जिसमें 93 प्रतिशत शेयर बाहर के हैं । तो इस प्रकार की स्थिति के अगर सरकार सम्भालने की कोशिश करे और इन शेयरों का भारतीयकरण करे तो अबको रुपए जोकि सिप्रेट कम्पनियों के माध्यम से विदेशों को जा रहे हैं उसकी बचत भी भारत सरकार को हो सकती है ।

अन्त में एक बात कहकर बैठता हूँ । सरकार एक बात का निश्चय अवश्य करे । जब मी कोई बजट लाये तो समाजवादी बजट का यह नमूना नहीं है कि सरकार ऐसी सत्ती घोषणायें करे जिनके पीछे कोई वास्तविकता न हो । सरकार सबसे पहले अपने स्वर्चे में बचत करे । जब तक सरकार अपने स्वर्चे में बचत नहीं करती और देश के लिए बचत की बात करती है, तो यह समाजवादी बजट नहीं कहला सकता । मैं उदाहरण के लिए एक ही उपाय आपको बताता हूँ जिससे सरकार करोड़ों रुपये बचा सकती है । मैंने देखा है कि सरकारी कार्यालयों से जितनी चिट्ठियाँ जाती हैं उनमें यदि एक लाईन की मी चिट्ठी

[भी प्रकाशकीर शास्त्री]

जाती है कि आपका पब्र प्राप्त हुआ, उसपर विचार किया बा रहा है, तो वह भी चिट्ठी कियाके में ही जाती है जिसपर 20 पैसे का टिकट लगाना पड़ता है। क्या वह चिट्ठी पोस्टकार्ड पर नहीं जा सकती? भगवर इस तरह की बचत को भी सरकार स्वीकार करले तो कई करोड़ रुपए का बाब्म इस सरकार को ही सकता है। उसमें कोई गोपनीय बात भी नहीं होती लेकिन सरकार ने अब तक अपने यहां बचत करने का विचार ही नहीं किया है। इसी प्रकार से आज से 8 साल पहले कांग्रेसलर एंड आइटर जनरल ने पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी को एक पैराग्राफ भेजा या जोकि जान बूझ कर वहां से हटवाया गया। उस पैराग्राफ में यह या कि जितने सरकार के मिनिस्टर हैं, कहने के लिए तो उनका 22 सौ या 25 सौ बेतन है लेकिन एक एक मिनिस्टर पर 10-12 हजार व्यव होता है। मेरा कहना यह है कि आप किसी को 22 सौ मत दीजिए, उसके स्थान पर 5 हजार कर दीजिए या 6 हजार कर दीजिए लेकिन उनके लिए एक राष्ट्रीय मुकर्रर कर दीजिए और कहिए कि आपको सारा व्यव इसी में चलाना पड़ेगा। कहने के लिए तो तत्काल 22 सौ लेकिन व्यव हो जाये 12 हजार या 15 हजार तो यह सरकार की बचत का नमूना नहीं हो सकता है। मेरा कहना है कि सरकार आदर्श बजट प्रस्तुत करने के लिए और भारतवाद की दिशा में जाने के लिए सबसे पहले अपने से बचत को प्रारंभ करे और तभी देख को बचत का उपदेश दे।

मुझे डिमांड है कि जो सुझाव मैंने दिए हैं उन्वें सरकार वस्त्रार्थ वस्त्रार्थ जैसे निषेध लेवी।

DR. A. G. SONAR (Rampur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Budget proposals for 1970-71.

Sometime back, the hon. Member, Shri Ramamurti, said that there is a lot of increase in the expenditure on Home Department and the Defence Department.

I would like to request him that he must create conditions in the country before he can say like that. It all depends on us. Today, we have increased expenditure on Home Department and Defence Department. But we have to create such conditions in the country so that we are able to reduce the expenditure on these Departments. Without that, to say of reduction in these Departments will be futile.

Coming to the Budget proposals, this year, there is positively a departure from the routine Budget. Most of the hon. Members from the opposition have said that any Finance Minister would have presented the same Budget. I honestly disagree with them.

There has been a positive changes in this year's Budget. This year, there is a departure from the routine Budget. Something has been intended to be done with sufficient provision in the Bengal about dry farming; something has been done about 45 districts and there is also a special scheme for these 45 districts. A sum of Rs. 25 crores has been allotted to selected rural works, especially in the areas which are prove to famine.

Some rural programmes have been taken up. There are some arrangements created for slum areas in the big cities to be cleared. Some arrangement has been made for drinking water supply also. Some relief has been given so far as industrial labour is also concerned. One very positive departure is that we are going to reduce import of foreign foodgrains because we except that we will become self-sufficient in the near future. I would request the Government on this very issue to see that unless we give the proper incentives to the farmers and unless we create the proper conditions for the farmers, that will not be possible. We always talk of agriculture inputs. What do we see to-day? The farmers have to purchase the agricultural inputs at higher prices but they are compelled to sell their products at lower prices many times. To-day the Government have not fixed the prices for the farmers produce. If they produce in plenty, then the prices fall. If the production is less, the prices go up. So I would urge upon

the Government and request them that they should take particular care in fixing remunerative prices for the farmers.

So far as inputs are concerned, for instance take fertilisers. You must try to reduce the levy on them. 95% of our population live in rural areas. Their means of livelihood is agriculture. We all talk about strikes in industrial sector. Suppose, tomorrow, all our kisans go on strike what will happen to our country? Unless you give proper incentive to the farmers, he will not produce sufficient foodgrains. I would request the Government that the farmers should be given proper incentive and prices of agricultural products should be fixed so that the farmer can get the proper prices for then produce in the market, when they bring it for sale.

Then about the ceiling on urban property, we have said about it in our election manifesto and the Government are trying to find ways and means. Therefore, I would like to request the Government that unless this is done, there would not be any sort of satisfaction in the rural areas. The Government should take up more things into consideration and they should go ahead very rapidly.

So far as the increase in the rates of taxation on the personal income are concerned, I really welcome them. One thing I would like to say that Government could have avoided increase in excise duties on tea, sugar and kerosene. By these some burden will be falling on the lower classes also. It will have repercussions on other commodities also. Even though the Budget has not been passed, if you go to the market, you will find that the prices of everything have increased. Even petrol, kerosene, sugar—you cannot get at the proper prices.

Sir, we are not going to bring socialism by merely slogans. To-day all Parties have to think of it. It is no use saying 'You ought to have done this and that'. Mr. Shastry has given a very good suggestion. To-day we send so many things to the foreign countries. When we send the samples we send them all right. But when the goods are actually exported, they are

not according to the samples. It regards the character of the nation and all of us are responsible for that.

All parties have to think about these things; it is not the duty of the ruling party alone. It is no use issuing sermons or giving advice; it is the duty of everybody and it is the duty of every political party also. Whatever political party may be functioning in this House, it is the duty of such parties, to co-operate in all these efforts, because this is a very fundamental issue.

What happens today, Sir? Everybody criticises from his own point of view. It is found in this House that the Extreme Right and the Extreme Left, both of them, have one thing in common, namely, that they both criticise the Budget. I have seen many such instances. But they have done it with different intentions and they have different reasons for that. Especially I want to emphasise this particular point before the House. If the country is to prosper, if the country is to go ahead, if the future of the country is to be bright under our democratic system, then every party has to shoulder its own responsibility and every party has to play its proper role for the welfare of the country. I am reminded of the hon. Member-Shrimati Sinha when she told us—everybody want to the meetings with spears and swords in Calcutta. I was wondering how to do away with this situation, if democracy is to flourish in this country. We say, the expenditure on Defence and Home Departments should be reduced. But see the the conditions of law and order in this country and see the general condition of every State. How the situation should be? How can we reduce the expenses? Every party, whether it is right or left whether it is extreme right or extreme left, has to take a vow; not only take that vow, but they should strictly follow that vow; then only it is possible to march along the road of progress; otherwise it is not possible. Only slogans will not help us. Only saying things will not help us. We speak so many things, but we do not practice it. Our hon. friends in the Opposition said, it is only the Government which has to practice it; we are only to advise. I honestly differ from them.

[Dr. A. G. Sonar]

After saying all these things, I must say, the Government should really reconsider about some duties which they have levied on common man's articles which will increase the prices of certain things. I certainly approve of the Budget. I support the Budget as there is positively some departure from the previous two years' budgets. With these words I conclude.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN (Badagara) : Mr Chairman, Sir, it is a sad commentary on our parliamentary democracy that when such an important discussion is going on in the House the Prime Minister who happens to be the Finance Minister has chosen to absent herself from the House. (An hon. Member Not even a Cabinet Minister.) My leader Mr. Surendranath Dwivedy pointed out this fact the other day; and I thought that his remarks—seasoned as they were—would have chastened the Prime Minister. But, Sir, the Prime Minister is beyond any chastening.

When we turn back to the pages of history, when we see in similar situations what happened in the Central Legislative Assembly, you will easily know. Sir, no Leader of the Opposition would have tolerated such indifference to the representatives of the people. I feel if the great Motilal Nehru, the illustrious grandfather of the Prime Minister was present in this House today, he would have fried this Prime Minister for showing this utter disrespect to the Parliament.

When Shri Vithalbhai Patel was the President of the Central Assembly on an occasion when the Defence Budget was being discussed, the Commander-in-Chief was absent in the House. The great Shri Vithalbhai Patel adjourned the Central Assembly and said: "This is disrespect and I will not preside over the Assembly unless the Commander-in-Chief came and attended the Assembly." Those were the great founding fathers of our Republic. They were great men, Sir; but today, we are small men and the smallness is inherent in this Budget.

Also, Sir, the Prime Minister told the country that with a split in the congress : we are at the cross-roads of socialism, that the dark and dreary night of capitalism is over, that she will blaze a new trail in the life of the country. She kicked up a lot of dust throughout the country by saying that socialism is at the cross-roads.

If I look at the budget; I would never call it a budget with socialist orientation. I do not think through a budget you can introduce socialism. I am not making that claim. Socialism requires a comprehensive approach to the entire gamut of human life, in all walks of life. But what is the crux of the problem?

Any socialist budget should fundamentally try to bring down the differences between the higher incomes and lower incomes. Any socialist Finance Minister would have come forward and said that anybody could earn as much as he can but nobody should spend more Rs. 1500 per month, that personal consumption should not exceed this amount.

But today the story is different. May be the mechanics are very difficult to introduce. But I would like to point out one or two. Take, for example, those who use three or four cars. Government should heavily tax any person using more than one car. That would have been a socialist approach. There are countries in the world where luxuries are heavily taxed. Government could issue coupons for people using luxury articles. For any man who wants to have more than 3 suits will have to buy a coupon; anyone wanting to have more than 3 pairs of shoes should have to buy a coupon. While utilising the coupon; he should be called upon to pay a very heavy tax. Instead of introducing such measures, Government have gone in for taxing the common man's needs like sugar, kerosene tea and other articles. I do not think this is a socialist approach or socialist budget.

What is the story of the agricultural sector? All of us say that our country is facing a crisis. The population is increasing by 2 per cent per annum, Government and family planning notwithstanding. If we want to increase our national income by 6 per cent during the Fourth Plan, our income in the agricultural sector should increase from 5 to 6 per cent and that in the industrial sector should increase from 8 to 9 per cent. If today there is a green revolution in the country, it is primarily because of the weather. I do not say that human and economic engineering has not gone into it, but the basic factor is that when climatic conditions do not favour our agriculture, our agricultural economy collapses. Agriculture will not prosper unless the proper psychological environment is created for its development. Here land reforms are pivotal and most important. I know it is a State subject. But I would ask what incentives are given to those States which introduce land reforms. The Prime Minister has a discretionary grant fund of Rs. 170 crores. Will Government come forward and say that they will give more aid to those States which go in for land reforms? Without land reforms, our agricultural economy is not going to have the take-off. To say that fragmentation will affect is an outmoded theory. In countries like Japan, and even in capitalist countries like Taiwan, land reforms have been introduced. In Japan no one can own more than 10 acres of land; in Taiwan the limit is 7 acres. This agricultural approach is very necessary to put the country in proper perspective for agricultural expansion.

From agriculture to industry. What is the state of affairs in the industrial sector run by Government? I stand for the public undertakings. I believe that in the industrial and agricultural development, the co-operative sector should expand. In agriculture, 20 per cent of the production should be brought under co-operatives. Is any scheme initiated in the budget towards this end?

What is the story of public undertakings? My hon. friend over there talked

of socialism and said that wasteful expenditure should be curtailed. This is my third year in Parliament. In my State, there is a public undertaking, the Fertilisers and Chemicals (Travancore) Ltd. Repeatedly I have been bringing it to the notice of the Government, the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals and the Minister of Finance. The Committee on Public Undertakings has administered 42 strictures on this firm.

This firm has been using public money as their own property. My first allegation was that this firm held a big party in Delhi during the UNCTAD conference and spent several lakhs on it, but not one delegate attended it.

For gearing up public undertakings to the new tasks what have you done to pull up such managing directors and officers who have been using public undertakings as their own personal property? If public undertakings are to develop, the socialist approach should be introduced in public undertakings also. I know that the Government have levied taxes on expenditure and entertainment, but what about the perquisites of the managers and managing directors of public undertakings and big firms, those who live in posh bungalows in Rani Bagh or other posh areas? When they built industries in the Soviet Union and elsewhere in the world, the people who built them lived in small sheds, they were dedicated men, men dedicated to a cause, but here the public undertakings chiefs are going about like Moghul Emperors. What has this Government done to teach them that the public undertakings have got to be run on a more scientific and economic basis?

The Prime Minister's speech talks about stability in this country, talks about an economic atmosphere to build up a new economy in this country. It cannot be built up as long as the regional imbalances in this country exist. A long time ago, Government said that the Cochin Shipyard was going to materialise. They said they had given something to Kerala. Six times the foundation stone of the shipyard was laid, but now the work is lying idle. What has Government done to generate the new forces that will

[Shri A. Sreedharan]

create a new atmosphere in my State by giving employment to thousands of people? I would like the Government to tell me whether the cochin Shipyard has been shelved and put in cold storage.

We talk of resources mobilisation. Ours is a very rich country, rich in resources, rich in human material, rich in culture and everything that a country can desire. But are you tapping them? Huge iron ore deposits are found in my constituency in Calicut District. We are told that the geological survey is going on, but till now the survey has not been completed. You must remember one fact that when we began this adventure of freedom, when we stood in the portals of freedom, when the great fathers of this country handed over freedom to us our future was bright and our eyes were glistening, but today after 22 years you say that you have failed to carry out this development and that China has stolen a march over you. If China has stolen a march over us, it is because of the wrong policies adopted by this Government. The Afro-Asian countries have greater development than us, it is because of the wrong policies adopted by this Government. I understand you are any day much better than those who sit on the right and this Budget is certainly an improvement on the previous Budgets, but the task is so momentous, the challenge is so gigantic, the horizon that we should see requires a lot of endeavour on our part. If for that endeavour the Government is prepared to go forward, if the actions of the Government are to be justified, they ought to have brought a genuinely socialist Budget, but this I do not think is a genuinely socialist Budget.

डॉ. संकटा प्रसाद (भिन्नरिक्ष) : उपोध्यक महोदय, प्रधान मंत्री ने जो बजट पेश किया है, उम्मे ने देश को एक नवी दिशा दी है। जिन हालात में यह बजट पेश किया गया है, और जो हालात भूतपूर्व विलं मंत्री से विरासत में मिले हैं, उन को देखते हुए प्रधान मंत्री ने जो बजट देश को दिया है, वह देश की प्रगति की ओर से आगे आता

है। चाहे सोक सभी में बैठे हुए हम में से कुछ लोग उस बजट का स्वागत न करें, परन्तु देश की जनता ने इस बजट का तहें-दिल से स्वागत किया है। इधर बैठे हुए हम लोग इस का स्वागत करते हैं, परन्तु जो लोग इधर से उधर चले गये हैं, वे इस को बहुत किटिसाइज़ करते हैं। लेकिन साथ ही वे यह भी कहते हैं कि इस बजट में और सिर्फ बजट में, जो श्री मोरारजी देसाई ने रखा था, कोई विशेष फैक्ट नहीं है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर उन में कोई फैक्ट था डिफरेंस नहीं है, तौं किर वे इस बजट को किटिसाइज़ क्यों करते हैं?

अगर किटिसाइज़ आप करते हैं तो इस का मतलब है कि आप उसे प्रॉफ़ाल मही मानते। अगर अच्छा आप नहीं मानते तो आप ने जो पिछले बजट सोक सभी में रखे हैं वह जानेंगे कर देश के हिंत में नहीं रखे, वह देश का अनहित करने के लिए रखे रखेंगे कि आप इसको किटिसाइज़ करते हैं और वैसा ही बताते हैं। पर ऐसी बात नहीं है। जो बजट हमारी प्रधान मंत्री और वित्त मंत्री ने रखा है वह विलक्षण टोटली नान-सिंडीकेट और सोशलिस्टिक बजट है। यह नान-सिंडीकेट बजट है। फैक्ट इतना ही है कि इस में सिंडीकेट को मानवा नहीं है, समाजवादी मानवा है। इसकी उच्च के लोग परेशान हैं और तिलमिलाए हुए हैं। उस तिलमिलाहट की बजाए से किटिसाइज़ करते हैं। अगर बजट को देखें तो इस बजट में वह चीजें जो लज़री की हैं उन पर ही टैक्स अधिक लगाए गए हैं। कामन मेन के इस्तेमाल की जो चीजें हैं उन पर टैक्स नहीं लगा है या अगर लगा भी है तो बहुत बोडा टैक्स लगा है और पूरे तीर से इस देश का वह बर्ग जो टैक्स देना बदालत कर सकता है, जो देने के लायक है, उस पर ही उस का प्रभाव पड़ेगा। हिन्दुस्तान की कोर्मन जनता

पर, भव्यम श्रेणी के आदमी पर इस बजट का कोई विशेष गलत प्रभाव नहीं पड़ने वाला है। बल्कि यह बजट देश को प्रगति की ओर, समाजवाद की ओर ने जाने वाला बजट है, मेरा ऐसा विचार है। पिछले जितने भी बजट रखे गए हैं, मैं ऐसा समझता हूँ कि हमारे मोरारजी भाई ने पिछले बजटों में खली से तेल निकालने की कोशिश की है। परन्तु इस बजट में जो हमारी प्रधान मंत्री और वित्त मंत्री ने रखा है, तिलों से तेल निकालने की कोशिश की है, खली से नहीं। पर पिछले बजटों में खली से तेल निकालने की कोशिश की गई है और देश की आम और गरीब जनता को परेशान किया गया है। इसीलिए मैं इसको कहता हूँ कि यह नान-सिंडीबेट और समाजवादी बजट है। इस बजट को रख कर इस में कोई शक नहीं, हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने देश को नई दिशा दी है और इस नई दिशा से लोगों में बड़ा उत्साह आया है। पिछले बजटों के संबंध में मैं इतना ही कह सकता हूँ :

"Previous budgets were painful operation with a blunt knife or hard part of the body, not with good intentions. But this budget presented by the Prime Minister is a painless operation with a sharp knife with good intentions." that is my thinking.

AN HON. MEMBER : And the patient has died.

डा. संकटा प्रसाद : यह इस तरह की भेटी, विकिंग है। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने हमारे बच्चों पर भी बड़ा रहम दिखाया है। उन्हें बच्चों का विशेष स्थान रखा है और 20 लाख रुपये उनके खाने के लिए, उन्हें पांचिक भोजन देने के लिए रखे हैं। और भी ऐसी ही अनेक बातें हैं।

शहरी सम्पत्ति पर जो प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कर लगाया है वह भी एक बड़ा साहसिक कदम है। शहरी सम्पत्ति पर कर जो लगा

है इस से देहात का आदमी, जो आज तक यह समझता था कि शहरों के लिए ही सरकार सब कुछ करती रही है, वह यह समझने लगा है कि सरकार अब देहातों के लिए भी कुछ करना चाहती है। यह प्रस्ताव रख कर, शहरी सम्पत्ति पर एक बन्धन लगा कर, उस पर टेक्स लगा कर देहात के आदमियों को प्रधान मंत्री जी ने यह महसूस कराया है कि हम शहर के लिए ही नहीं, गांवों के लिए भी बहुत कुछ करेंगे और प्रधान मंत्री जी ने यह किया है। हमारे देश में यह एक अक्सोसनाक बात रही है और परेशानी की बात रही है कि इस देश में कानून का पंजा हमेशा गरीब आदमियों के ऊपर पड़ा। अब कानून के पंजे में जरा तेजी आनी चाहिए और यह पूँजीपति जिन पर लाखों रुपया टेक्स बकाया होता है, जिन को बहुत कुछ गवर्नरमेंट को देना चाहिए, वह कानून वे: पंजे से बहुत सकाई से निकल जाते हैं, वह न निकलने पाएं उस के लिए इस कानून के पंजे को जरा तेज करना चाहिए और अभी तक तो वह केवल गरीबों की तरफ ही बढ़ा है, अब इन की तरफ जरा मजबूती के साथ उस कानून के पंजे को बढ़ाना चाहिए।

मैं एक दो बातें और कहूँगा। खेती के लिए ग्रीन रेबोल्यूशन की बात कही गई है। ग्रीन रेबोल्यूशन देश में हुआ है। लेकिन इस संबंध में मैं बहुत विश्वास के साथ कहूँगा कि जहाँ कही देश में बारिश हो गई, गलता ज्यादा पैदा हो गया हम लोगों ने आंकड़े लगाए कि बहुत योन रेबोल्यूशन हो गया। पर ऐसी बात नहीं है। ग्रीन रेबोल्यूशन लाने के लिए हमको यह चाहिए कि हम किसानों को बिजली दें, पानी दें, अन्यथा खाद चाहे जितना उत्पादन करें, चाहे जितना उत्पादन करें, लेकिन देश में योन रेबोल्यूशन नहीं होने वाला है। गवर्नरमेंट को चाहिए कि किसानों को पानी दे, बिजली दे, तभी देश में योन रेबोल्यूशन हो सकेगा और यह जो बड़ती

[डा. संकटा प्रसाद]

हुई पापुलेशन गांवों से शहर की तरफ आ रही है उस को हम तभी रोक सकते हैं जब देहात के लोगों को रोजगार दें और खेती में वास्तव में योग्य रेवोल्यूशन लाएं, तभी यह मुमकिन है।

अंत में मैं दो शब्द और कह कर बैठ जाता हूँ। यह बजट देश के लिए बहुत हितकर है और समाजवाद आएगा। लेकिन बड़ा अफसोस यह है कि हमार मधुलिमये जी और हमारे मोरार जी भाई, जिन्होंने अपने समाजवाद की रखवाली प्रटल बिहारी जी और मीनू मसानी जी को दे रखी है, उन का क्या होगा?

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU (Chittoor) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the budget presented by the Prime Minister is not a production-oriented budget but it is a production-obstructionist budget. I can give you some instances. They have fixed the income-tax limit. Up to Rs. 40,000 there is no increase. After Rs. 40,000 there is a terrible increase. Why should they do it? If you calculate the salaries of the bureaucrats in the finance department and the Ministers' salaries, it will not exceed Rs. 40,000. They wanted that up to Rs. 40,000 the income-tax should not be raised and after Rs. 40,000 they wanted to raise it. I can understand the logic: if they wanted to increase it, they should have started from Rs. 5,000 onwards. Why should they keep the limit at Rs. 40,000? It is to save these Ministers and these bureaucrats from paying taxes. It is unfortunate. They call it a socialist budget and they call themselves socialists, and this is the way they do things.

These Ministers get about Rs. 2,500 or Rs. 3,000 with so many free concessions as in the case of house-rent; free electricity, free water-supply, and they get dozens of servants and a free Government car. If all these amenities are calculated, it will be about Rs. 10,000 extra per month. If these Ministers are sincere

and if they are really socialists, they must pay tax on these amounts also; they must calculate it and must pay tax on these requisities also. Otherwise, it is only deceiving the public.

There is another point.

17.49 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

There is a tax on urban holdings I can understand if this tax is put on the corporate sector. If a person has crores of rupees of property, he goes scot-free. He does not pay any wealth-tax. If a man owns land to the extent of 1,000, 2,000 or 3,000 acres in the name of a sugar factory or some other item in the corporate sector, he is exempted from even land ceilings. But then when it comes to the poor agriculturists, they have to pay tax, and a land ceiling is imposed on them, and the taxes in their case have been doubled; the electricity charges have been increased. Water tax is doubled; and what not. After all this, they have to pay wealth-tax. Suppose, a man has built a house in his village, for Rs. 25,000. Now, thanks to the Government who have increased the rate of cement and steel, if you calculate the value of that building now, it will come to a lakh of rupees. They have imposed wealth-tax on agricultural land. In the same village, under one tank, with a better fertility and better facilities like water and irrigation, the land may cost Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 20,000 an acre. In the same village, with less water facilities and less of fertility of the soil, the cost comes to Rs. 1,000. They will appoint Income-tax Officers, who will say. "In this village, this land costs Rs. 20,000 per acre and therefore, all the lands in this village will cost Rs. 20,000 per acre." There will be more corruption and heart-burning and the poor peasants will be harassed. After all this, you will get a paltry sum of Rs. 4 crores! If you insist on collecting this wealth tax, in the next election, the agriculturists will vote against you and your socialism will be exploded.

85 per cent of the people live in the villages. What are you doing for them? You only pay lip sympathy. The budget has provided for slum development and for the industrial workers who gets some house facilities, etc. If he dies suddenly his family will get a lump sum. But what about the majority of the poor Harijans and agricultural labourers in the villages? You have not provided anything for them. You do not care for them. You care only for the organised labour in the cities and you want to pacify them. You beat your trumpet in the cities and you say that 95 per cent of the people are with you. I say that 95 per cent of the people in villages are against you. You are forgetting them. They will teach you a lesson in the next election.

You build houses only in cities for the urban people. In the villages and small towns, people build small houses for social security. A widow may build a small house with the money she got from her husband's provident fund. If she lets out that house and gets some money, you are going to tax it. You are deceiving the rural people.

When the budget was presented, who hailed the Prime Minister? Only the big business hailed her. The agriculturists did not hail her, because she has given tax-free income upto Rs. 3000 in the corporate sector on the investments. You want to encourage the industrialists. If a person goes to the agricultural sector, you will collect double or triple the tax. I cannot understand your socialism. You say you are against monopoly and you pass a resolution that you will not give licences to monopolists. But within a month, you give a licence worth so many lakhs of rupees to the Birlas for a fertiliser factory. Why don't you do what you say? You say one thing and do another thing. How can people believe you?

I want Government to come forward with legislation imposing ceiling on the lands belonging to the corporate sector. They have thousands and thousands of acres of land.

The government, if they are sincere, they must enforce the land ceiling on the corporate sector; they must impose wealth tax on the corporate sector. Is it a sin that an agriculturist is possessing agricultural land in the city? If an agriculturist sells or transfer his land to another agriculturist, he has to pay tax to the government. But if a big industrialist or businessman, in the name of the corporate sector, sells the same land no tax is to be paid by him. Is this socialism? What type of socialism is it? You cannot deceive the people in this way. They know it. Unfortunately, they cannot come and speak here in Parliament. Only some people could speak here and some Members of Parliament want to flatter the Prime Minister to become Ministers or please her to get something else. They will praise her policies. But there are people in the villages who are going to teach you a lesson in the next elections.

I now come to the sugar industry. Recently, government appointed a Tariff Commission to go into the price of sugar. Whenever the cost of production goes up, the Tariff Commission comes in to revise the prices or fix new prices. When the cost of production of everything is going up, when the cost of production of sugar is going up, instead of increasing the price of sugar, this wonderful Tariff Commission has reduced the price of sugar by Rs. 7 per quintal in Maharashtra and Rs. 15 per quintal in Andhra. In Andhra previously there were two zones with two different prices. In one of them they were getting more sucrose content. In Chittoor district, for instance, they were not getting that much of sucrose content. Now they have changed the price with the result that in Chittoor we are getting Rs. 20 less whereas in Madras, where also similar conditions obtain, they get Rs. 15 more. Is this the way the Tariff Commission and the Government should be have with the agriculturists? It is very unfortunate.

In the end I can only say that people will remember good and bad. We had Rama and Ravana and Pandavas and Kauravas. The coming generation will remember Mahatma Gandhi and Indira

[Shri. Chengalraya Naidu]

Gandhi. May God help this country from the clutches of Indira Gandhi.

18hrs

श्री न० रा० देवधरे (नागपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, से माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी द्वारा प्रस्तुत बजट का अनुमोदन करताहूँ। इस बजट में कमज़ार बगों की भलाई की बात की गई है। इस बजट में अधिक से अधिक भूमि को सिचाई के अंतर्गत लाने की व्यवस्था की गई है, बेरोजगारों को रोजगार देने की व्यवस्था की गई है। कृपि और छाटे उदाहरणों को बढ़ावा देने का प्रयत्न किया गया है। बैंकों के राष्ट्रीकरण एकाधिकार अधिनियम तथा श्रीचंगिक लाइसेंस समिति की सिफारिशों को कार्यान्वयन करने के सरकार ने अधिक शक्ति को कुछ हाथों तक केन्द्रित हांसे में रोकने का प्रयत्न किया है। इस बजट के द्वारा देहानों में जहां पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था नहीं है, वहां व्यवस्था करने का प्रयत्न किया गया है। साधारण तथा में देखता हूँ कि पिछड़ और कमज़ार बगों की भलाई की बात भी इस बजट में पहली बार की गई है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बजट में जो कॉर्टिकारी परिवर्तन आज हमें देखने को मिलता है, उसी का कारण है कि जो लोग कल तक इस सरकार का पक्ष लेते थे, या इस बजट का अनुमोदन करते थे वे केंद्रशनलाइजेशन की जो हवा देश में फैली और उस से जनता में जो जाप्रति और देश के प्रति जो आस्था और विश्वास का निर्माण हुआ उसी का कारण है कि आज जनसंघ या सिंडीकेट कांग्रेस जैसी पार्टियां बलबला उठी है उन में बोलताहट बैदा हो गई है।

जैसा मैंने अभी कहा कि इस बजट में कमज़ार बगों को बढ़ाने की बात की है लेकिन उपाध्यक्ष महोदय एक बर्ग अभी भी ऐसा रह गया है जिसको शायद हमारी प्रधानमंत्री भूल गई है और वह वर्ग है हथकर्षा बुनकर। इस देश में 25 लाख हथकर्षा बुनकर हैं जिन पर दो करोड़ लोग काम करते हैं।

मुझे ऐसा विश्वास था कि उन बुनकरों को कम से कम इस बजट के व्यारा कुछ न कुछ राहत मिलेगी लेकिन इस बजट में सरकार ने उनको किसी प्रकार की कोई राहत नहीं दी है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि 40 नम्बर के सूत के उपर जो एक्साइज ड्र्यूटी लगी है उसको कम से कम इस बजट के व्यारा उठा लिया जाये। मैं इस बात की उम्मीद इस बजट में कर रहा था लेकिन वह नहीं किया गया इस धंधे में 25 लाख बुनकर अपनी रोजी रोटी कमाते हैं और इस काम को वे अंकले ही नहीं करते बल्कि उनके बीची बच्चों के साथ ही काम करते हैं। अपने बीची बच्चों के साथ काम करने के बाद उनकी आमदानी मुश्किल में 75 रु. प्रति मास होती है। आज के जमाने में 75 रुपये में तीन चार आमदानियों का गुजारा किस प्रकार में हा सकता है जो दूसरे इंडस्ट्रियल वर्कर या सरकारी कर्मचारी है उनके लिए परिवारिक पेशन की व्यवस्था की गई है लेकिन इन लोगों के मपने में भी परिवारिक पेशन की बात नहीं आ सकती है श्री २८ न ही मेडिकल फँसिलिटी की बात वे सोच सकते हैं इन बातों की ओर सरकार का कोई ध्यान नहीं गया है।

सरकार ने रिज़वं बैंक के द्वारा लूम्स पर कर्ज़ देने की जो योजना बनाई है उसके अन्तर्गत जर्मी तक जो कर्ज़ दिया गया है वह केवल 5 करोड़ ही है। अगर एक कर्ज़ को 500 रुपया दिया जाये तो इस देश में 25 लाख हथकर्षे हैं जिनमें से केवल एक लाख कर्ज़ों को ही कर्ज़ मिल सकेगा। इस प्रकार ये 24 लाख कर्ज़ों को सरकार की ओर से कोई भी सहायता नहीं दी जा रही है।

मैं सरकार की ध्यान एक बात की तरफ और दिलाना चाहता हूँ। खादी उद्योग से हमारा कोई बेदमाव नहीं है। मैं उसके सम्बन्ध में कोई भी टीका-टिप्पणी नहीं करना चाहता। लेकिन यहां पर जो आंकड़े दिए गए हैं उनमें यह कहा

गया है और जो रिपोर्ट है उसमें बताया गया है कि खादी में एक लाख लोग बुनकरों का काम करते हैं और 15-16 लाख लोग पार्टटाइम काम करते हैं जिनके लिए 7 करोड़ 65 लाख रुपया रखा गया है। लेकिन कर्धा उद्योग में 25 लाख लोग काम करते हैं जोकि दो करोड़ लोगों का पेट पालते हैं उनके लिए ग्रान्ट इन एड में सिर्फ़ सात लाख रुपए रखे गए हैं। तो क्या में यह समझूँ कि चूंकि खादी बोर्ड के पीछे बड़े-बड़े नेताओं और बड़ी-बड़ी शक्तियों का सहारा है इसलिये उनकी बात उद्योग सोबी जाती है और हैंडलूम कर्धों बाले बुनकरों का चूंकि कोई संगठन नहीं है, वे कोई अन्दरालन नहीं करते हैं इसलिए उनकी तरफ़ कोई भी ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है? क्या सरकार की यही नीति है, यही हम समझें?

इतना ही नहीं, आप देखेंगे कि यह जो इतना पिछड़ा हुआ उद्योग है उसको पावरलूम के साथ और बड़ी-बड़ी मिलों के साथ कम्पनीशन करना पड़ता है। सरकार ने जो अशोक मेहता कमेटी बनाई थी उसने सिफारिश की थी कि इस हथकर्धा उद्योग को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए पावरलूम पर रंगीन साड़ियों का बनाना बन्द किया जाना चाहिए। लेकिन आज हम देखते हैं कि उस आज्ञा को कोई भी पावरलूम बाला नहीं मानता है। रंगीन साड़ियां पावरलूम और मिलों में बनाई जा रही हैं। इसलिए मेरी प्रार्थना है कि इस उद्योग को राहत देने के लिए जो भी नियम आपने बनाये हैं उनपर कड़ाई के साथ अमल कराया जाना चाहिए।

इसके अतिरिक्त मैं सरकार का ध्यान इस और भी खीचना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार की ओर से जो कर्बा कोआपरेटिव सोसायटीज़ को दिया जाता है उसमें भी बहुत सी खामियां और कमियां हैं। श्री रामदूर्जी ने आम यहां पर कहा कि महाराष्ट्र में मुगर कोआपरेटिव सोसायटीज़ में बड़े-बड़े जमींदार हैं लेकिन यह बात बिलकुल खलत है। मैं जनता हूँ कि एक एकड़ से पांच एकड़ बाले जो किसान हैं वही 80 प्रतिशत उन

सोसायटीज़ में हिस्सेदार हैं। क्या उनको भी आप बड़े-बड़े जमींदार कहेंगे? एक एकड़ से पांच एकड़ बाले किसान जो उसके शेयरहोल्डर हैं वही उसका काम चलाते हैं और उस संस्था को बनाते हैं। क्या उन लोगों को भी आप पूँजीवादी और बहुत बड़े मालदार कहेंगे? हथकर्धा उद्योग में बुनकरों की जो छोटी-छोटी सोसायटीयां हैं वह धनाभाव के कारण बन्द होती जा रही हैं। चौथी योजना में यह कहा गया है कि हैंडलूम का उत्पादन दिन व दिन कम हो रहा है क्योंकि उसकी न कोई सुरक्षा है और न बाजार की गारंटी है। महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने यह तथ्य किया है कि हैंडलूम पर जो रिवेट दिया जा रहा है उसको भी समाप्त कर दिया जाये। हिन्दुस्तान के किसी प्रान्त से ज्यादा पावरलूम और मिले महाराष्ट्र में हैं जिनका मुकाबला इस उद्योग को करना पड़ता है और उसके बावजूद वहां पर उस रिवेट को समाप्त की जा रही है। हर प्रकार से इस बगं की उपेक्षा की जा रही है। इसलिए में चाहता हूँ कि इस ओर सरकार ज्यादा से ज्यादा सोबै और जिन प्रकार से सरकार ने खादी बोर्ड को स्टैट्यूटरी बाड़ी बनाया है, मैं अनुराध करूँगा कि हैंडलूम बोर्ड को भी उसी प्रकार से एक स्टैट्यूटरी बाड़ी बनाया जाये और वैसे ही पावर संसद और अधिकारी, जैसे कि खादी बोर्ड के पास हैं, हैंडलूम बोर्ड को भी दिए जायें और हैंडलूम की तरक्की का कानून उनको सौंपा जाये।

अन्त में मैं एक बात नागपुर के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ। सेठी साहब वहां पर आये थे। नागपुर में सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट के कमर्चारियों का एक डेपूटेशन उबंस मिला था और यह मांग की थी कि नागपुर को बी-टू से बी-वन कर दिया जाय। सेठी साहब ने कहा था कि इसके बारे में सोच रहे हैं। सेठी साहब इन्दीर भी गए थे। मैं उनसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह उनकी बहुत पुरानी मांग है कि बी-टू से बी-वन कर दिया जाय। इसके अतिरिक्त नागपुर शहर से मिला हुआ, 4-5 बिलोंमीटर पर एक उप-नगर कामटी है। उसके सम्बन्ध में मेरी प्रार्थना है कि उस कामटी उप-नगर को नागपुर में शामिल

[श्री न. रा. देवघरे

किया जाय तथा नागपुर में भूत के मामले में या जो अन्य सहूलियतें मिलती हैं वह सारी सहूलियतें कामटी के लिए भी रखी जाय।

अन्त में मैं आपसे प्रार्थना करूँगा कि इस बजट के द्वारा जो एक नयी दिशा देश के सामने रखी गई है उसका जनता ने स्वागत किया है और विरोध पक्ष भी उसका स्वागत करेगा, ऐसी आशा रखते हुए, आपने मुझे बोलने के लिए जो समय दिया उसके लिए आपको धन्दबाद देता हूँ।

DR. MAITREYEE BASU (Darjeeling) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, there has been much discussion about this Budget, whether it is a socialist Budget or not. Much ground has been covered on that particular issue. I do not think I will repeat anything that has already been said to a very great length on that.

Of course, we had expected something socialistic in the Budget. But we have to find it. It may be called a very weak attempt towards a welfare budget but, certainly, not a socialist budget. About the good intentions of that party which has been split from the original party for having a socialist programme, an astounding statement by the chief of that party which came out in the papers that he will support the Swatantra Party in Gujarat takes the breath away and it takes the bottom out of the socialist approach. This is a thing which is most astonishing. On the one hand, in Orissa, the Swatantran coalition Government is being toppled—I do not know whether it is being actually toppled or not; I do not want to go to that length but there is some possibility of having another Government and, on the other hand, in Gujarat, the Swatantra party is going to be supported by the Congress (R) is most astounding. That makes us really rather doubtful about the real good intentions of ruling Congress party. Why I say that a weak attempt, a hesitant attempt has been made for a welfare State is that there are provisions for pen-

sions, contribution to provident fund and infant-feeding programmes and all that. I don't say that this is really a socialist budget. Actually speaking, those who have studied socialism a bit, would not take these things, these attempts as a socialistic approach. What 'socialism' is has never been discussed properly in our country. That day, Mr. Dange, a postmaster of socialism, has tried to explain what 'socialism' is in very simple terms. But we also know, most of us in this House, know something about 'socialism' based on Marxism. As it is interpreted by Mr. Dange, it is the dictatorship of the proletariat and complete control over the means of production. But he has not mentioned that this particular approach to socialism means a belief, a trustfulness in the theology of violence. This theology of violence is being preached, whatever you may say.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna) : Not necessarily.

DR. MAITREYEE BASU : It may not be according to your ideas. He has also not mentioned anything about the dictatorship of the proletariat. We are all either taken to the fools to be not able to understand anything. He did not mention anything else. He said that means of production should be controlled by workmen. But he did not mention anything about the margin of profit, the margin in the industry and how it is going to be utilised and to my mind how this margin is going to be utilised is the main thing in socialist economy. That, of course, Mr. Dange certainly knows much more than I do, but that was not mentioned. The question of production I have already mentioned but the margin of profit and the utilisation of the profit and the margin is one of the most important things. We all know what we want from 'socialism'. It is not to have a theology of violence and without a human face. Then if socialism with a human face is acceptable to us, then how can we achieve it? Whether we can achieve it under these circumstances is quite another thing. Bukharin said that queuing should not be the way of life. And he paid

for it with his life. Dubcek said, let socialism have a human face and he has been eliminated by the heirs of Stalin. That is why we are so nervous about the meaning of 'socialism'. How is it going to be established and what is the means by which it is sought to be established?

Nothing has been really mentioned in the Budget about employment and we know that Government is thinking of automation. They are thinking of high-grade mechanisation. They are thinking of containerisation in shipping industry. All these things are going to affect the country which is already overburdened with over population. These things we have to take into consideration. When we think of the individual, it must be recognized that an employed man costs less than an unemployed one. Employed man produces something whereas the unemployed produces nothing and is costing the society more. This is a thing which must be understood by all. When you introduce automation, when you introduce highscale for mechanisation and when you introduce containerisation, we have to think deeply of their economic impact. All this time we have been bringing in all the very big machines and equipments for mechanisation of the coal mines and spending so much money in the foreign exchange. Even-forty-five per cent of that money is not utilised. It is lying idle. How can you have socialism? How can we think of socialism? How can we think of any growth in the country? But yet all these things are going on.

Mr. Asoka Mehta always speaks in a language which we common people cannot understand. But this time he has spoken in a language not so abstruse. We have been able to understand better. He has blamed the Prime Minister for splitting the party for a marginal gain in the Budget. He was formerly in the Congress and he went out of the Congress and with his comrades of the socialist party he formed the P. S. P. He split the P. S. P. and came to Congress again. And now he is splitting this party. He is a master-splitter. When he spoke of the Prime Minister splitting the party, I was wondering as

to how it is possible for Mr. Asoka Mehta to mention such things. He should also tell us how he has benefited the country by his devaluation. Calcutta port had a World Bank loan of Rs. 25 crores before devaluation. Well, after devaluation it immediately rose by Rs. 11 crores and today, after so many years of paying back loans, bit by bit, it is Rs. 29.6 crores and it began with Rs. 25 crores. And, after paying back for several years, it is now at Rs. 29.6 crores. So, this devaluation has been given to us; given to this country, as a present from the great economist, Mr. Asoka Mehta.

I would not like to take any more of the time of the House, as I have almost everything that I wanted to say. But there is one important thing that I must mention; and that is, about the border regions, about the security of the border regions of the country. So as for Bengal is concerned, everybody is interested in Bengal excepting the Bengal Members who are sitting mostly silent. Perhaps, because the tragedy is too great, the situation is so tragic in Bengal that Bengal Members cannot take it lightly and cannot make a gallery-show of it. Therefore they are silent.

Now, these border regions, I must say, should be more well protected; more realistic view must be taken in regard to all these matters. I have given a programme or a plan to the Prime Minister and to the Home Minister saying that a considerable section of our people in Infantry especially is Nepalese-speaking. The border regions are full of Nepalese-speaking people. The *lingua-franca* of Sub-Himalayan region is Nepalese. So, why cannot we recognise Nepalese language and include it in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution, so that, without spending much money this border security of our country can be enhanced? Thank you, Sir.

श्री गं. च. दीक्षित (खड्का) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे में यह प्रथम अवसर है जब एक महिला वित्त मंत्री के द्वारा इस विभाग देश का बजट प्रस्तुत हुआ है। बजट और सरकार इन दोनों का सम्बन्ध तो बहुत ही

[श्री गं. च० दीक्षित]

जुड़ा हुआ है। यह बात नहीं है कि सरकार ने यह प्रथम बजट पेश किया है। जिस समय हम गुलाम थे उस समय भी सरकार बजट प्रस्तुत किया करती थी, लेकिन उस बजट का मूल उद्देश्य यह होता था कि कर इकट्ठा किया जाय और उससे बंधिष्ठ पैलेस की दीवारों और लंदन की अट्टालिकाओं को भजबूत किया जाय। जन-कल्याण की भावना तो उस में छू भी नहीं जाती थी, लेकिन जब से हम आजाद हुए, इसमें कोई शक नहीं कि जन-कल्याण की भावना की तरफ हमारा ख्याल गया। भगवर उस समय स्वप्नशीलता ही बजट में मिलती रही, स्वप्नशीलता और कार्यशीलता का समन्वय उस समय बजट में नहीं हुआ करता था। इस बजट में हम देखते हैं कि हमारी प्रधान मंत्री ने स्वप्नशीलता और कार्यशीलता का समन्वय प्रस्तुत किया है।

हम जब दूसरे विरोधी माइयों की आलोचनाओं को मुनते हैं, और यह आलोचना कई बर्थों से चली आ रही है, तो उसमें प्रमुख आलोचना यह हुआ करती है कि केन्द्रीय शासन की कथनी और करनी में अन्तर हुआ करता है। लेकिन इस बजट में हम देखते हैं कि कथनी और करनी में कोई अन्तर नहीं है। हमारा जो स्लोगन, नारा, थादो वर्गों को मिलने वाली मुविधाओं की भिन्नता कम हो—उस को प्रधान मंत्री महांददा ने अपने बजट के द्वारा देश के सामने प्रस्तुत किया है। श्रीदौगिक थेव हो या खाद्य का थेव, कृषि का थेव हो या सामाजिक व्यवस्था का थेव, कोई भी ऐसा थेव या कोना नहीं है, जिस का इस बजट ने न छुआ हो अथवा जिस के सम्बन्ध में जन-कल्याण की भावना न रखी गयी हो।

चूंकि हमारे पास समय कम है, इस लिए अब मैं सरकार का ध्यान मध्य-

प्रदेश की ओर अकर्तित करना चाहता हूँ। मध्य प्रदेश आजार्दी से पहले—, और उसके बाद भी, काफी उपेक्षित रहा है। वहां की 1,76 हजार बर्ग-मील भूमि में से 66 हजार बर्ग-मील ऐसी है, जिस में बन-सम्पदा काफी भावा में पैदा होती है। संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के खाद्य और कृषि के विशेषज्ञ, प्रोफेसर किवस्ट, ने कहा है कि मध्य प्रदेश में इतनी ज्यादा बन-योग्य भूमि है कि वहां पर 92 मिलियन घन-मीटर श्रीदौगिक लकड़ी उपलब्ध हो सकती है, लेकिन आज स्थिति यह है कि वहां केवल 9 मिलियन घन-मीटर लकड़ी पैदा हो रही है। यदि केन्द्रीय सरकार इस तरफ ध्यान दे, तो मध्य प्रदेश में काफी बन-सम्पदा उपलब्ध हो सकती है और देश के काम आ सकती है।

जहां तक यातायात का मम्बन्ध है, जम्मू-काश्मीर और राजस्थान को छोड़ कर मध्य प्रदेश को देश के सब राज्यों के मुकाबले में यातायात के मद में बिल्कुल कम पैसा भिलता है। अगर हिसाब लगा कर देखा जाय, तो मध्य प्रदेश को अभी तक सड़क निर्माण के लिए लगभग 75 लाख रुपया प्रति-जिला और राष्ट्रीय धरों को मुधारने के लिए केवल 45 लाख रुपया प्रति-जिला मिला है। अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार से मेरा निवेदन है कि मध्य प्रदेश में यातायात के साधनों के अभाव के कारण जो गंभीर परिस्थिति पैदा हो गई है उस द्वारा करने की कृपा करें। हमारे यहां के आदिवासी खेती सम्बन्धी उन सुविधाओं को यातायात की असुविधा के कारण प्राप्त नहीं कर सकते हैं, जो कि केन्द्रीय सरकार देना चाहती है। इस लिए मध्य प्रदेश के यातायात-साधनों के विकास के लिए पर्याप्त पैसा मिलना चाहिए।

अभी महाराष्ट्र के माननीय सदस्य ने हाथकरवा उद्योग के सम्बन्ध में अपने विचार

प्रकट किये। हाथकरण: उद्योग को तो कुछ बराबर मदद मिलती रही है, लेकिन देश में जो कई लाख लोग विद्युत-चालित करघों के द्वारा अपनी जीविका का उपायन करते हैं, उनकी उपेक्षा की जा रही है। हम देखते हैं कि महाराष्ट्र में एक पावर-लूम के लिए 2250 रुपये का कर्ज मिलता है, लेकिन मध्य प्रदेश के बुरहानपुर नगर में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा एक पावर-लूम के लिए 750 रुपया दिया गया है और खुबी यह है कि उन बैंकों की ओर में कहा यह जाता है कि वहां की परिस्थिति ऐसी है कि 750 रुपये पर पावर-लूम से ज्यादा नहीं दिया जा सकता। इस बैंक की अनिश्चित एक विशेष बात यह है कि मध्य प्रदेश में ही इन्दौर बैंक द्वारा बड़वानी और इन्दौर नगर में 1250 रुपया प्रति पावर-लूम दिया जाता है। और सरकार की ओर से यह कहा जाता है कि वह सब राज्यों का संतुलित विकास करना चाहती है, लेकिन यह बात ममझ में नहीं आती है कि एक पावरलूम के लिए महाराष्ट्र में तो 2250 रुपया दिया जाय और पड़ावी राज्य में 750 रुपया दिया जाय। आश्वर्य इस बात का भी है कि मध्य प्रदेश के एक नगर में प्रति पावरलूम 1250 रुपया और दूसरे नगर में 750 रुपया दिया जाता है। आखिर राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा दो प्रदेशों में, और एक ही प्रदेश के दो नगरों में, इस प्रकार के भेदभाव का क्या कारण है? बरहानपुर में पांच हजार पावरलूम हैं—वहां पर मध्य प्रदेश में सब से ज्यादा यूनिट्स हैं। बरहानपुर के बेचारे गरीब लोगों को पूरा पैमा क्यों नहीं दिया जाता है—इस का निराकरण सरकार द्वारा होना चाहिये।

यद्यपि 1 अप्रैल, 1969 से चतुर्थ पंच-वर्षीय योजना शुरू हो गई है, लेकिन मध्य प्रदेश में अभी तक योजना का आकार ही तय नहीं हुआ है, जिसका मूल कारण यह है कि योजना आयोग ने मध्य प्रदेश के लिए जो रकम प्रस्तावित की है, वह बहुत कम है। सरकार की ओर से कहा जाता है कि वह पिछड़े हुए राज्यों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा सहायता देना चाहती है और इस लकार

देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में संतुलन लाना चाहती है। लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि देश का संतुलित विकास नहीं हो पा रहा है, बल्कि जसंतुलन बढ़ता चला जा रहा है। इस लिए मेरा निवेदन है कि मध्य प्रदेश जैसे पिछड़े राज्य को योक्तव्य के विकास हेतु ज्यादा पैसा दिया जाय और यातायात-साधनों के विकास और बैंकों द्वारा पावरलूम के लिए दिये जाने वाले कर्ज आदि के सम्बन्ध में जो सीतेला व्यवहार किया जा रहा है, उस को खत्म किया जायें और उस को भी अन्य राज्यों की तरह पूरी मदद दी जायें। चूंकि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने यह तय किया है कि देश के पिछड़े हुए राज्यों को अधिक वित्तीय सहायता दी जायेगी, इस लिए मध्य प्रदेश को ज्यादा से ज्यादा सहायता दे कर देश में बढ़ रहे असंतुलन को दूर किया जायें।

इस बार जो बजट प्रस्तुत हुआ है, उस से अच्छा बजट पहले कभी पेश नहीं किया गया है। वही बजट अच्छा गिना जाता है, जिसके द्वारा देश में समानता लाने, विभिन्न बैंकों और क्षेत्रों के बीच की खाई को पीटने और भेदभाव की दीवार को नष्ट करने की व्यवस्था की गई हो। इस बजट में औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों के लिए पेन्शन की व्यवस्था की गई है, जो कि एक सराहनीय कदम है।

पहले यह आलोचना की जाती थी कि सरकार की नीतियों द्वारा केवल बड़े-बड़े काश्ट-कारों को ही कायदा पहुंचता है लेकिन इसमें ऐसा नहीं है। इस बजट में यह बोलणा की गई है कि 45 जिलों में छोटे किसानों छोटी जोत के किसानों, को विशेष सुविधायें उपलब्ध की जायेंगी। मैं समझता हूँ कि ऐसा करने से गरीब किसान भी हरित क्रान्ति से अधिक से अधिक कायदा उठा सकेंगे।

आप ने मूँह समय दिया है, उस के लिए मैं आपका आभारी हूँ और मैं इस बजट का समर्पन करता हूँ।

SHRI R.K. AMIN (Dhandhuka): Much has been said about this Budget. Most of the important points have also been discussed. My job is now to fill in the gaps in the discussion.

MR. DEPUTY—SPEAKER : He can continue tomorrow. We will now take up the half-an-hour discussion.

18.24 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

CLOSURE OF INDIAN BUSINESS IN KENYA

SHRI R.K. AMIN (Dhandhuka) : On a careful perusal of the answers given by the Government on the 25th February in reply to Starred Question No. 65 I find a good number of mistakes committed by the Government. These mistakes are either of the commission type or omission type.

Let me take up first these mistakes in the reply. Replying to parts C and D of the question the Minister says that details about persons likely to be affected by these measures is not available so far. It is surprising that when this question has been agitating the minds of our people for the last four or five years, he says like this. We knew that as soon as Kenya became independent such a thing was going to happen and the process of Africanisation was bound to come very soon and if it came, in its wake the conditions of these people were bound to worsen in several ways. Was it not, then, the duty of the Government to get all the information about their difficulties, about their conditions? Should they try to obtain information and give it to the House? Government could have got that information if they had taken the trouble. Why it is that they failed to do so?

In the paragraph same the Minister says that our High Commission in Kenya is in touch with our nationals and necessary steps to safeguard their interests will be taken as far as possible. These are vague replies. We do not know what the Government mean by 'our nationals'. Does it

mean people of Indian origin or holding Indian passports or all people of Indian origin? Will they tell us what they propose to do to protect their interests? Nothing has been indicated in the reply. They say that the people of Indian origin in East Africa and Kenya are facing certain difficulties. What are those difficulties? These difficulties have not been mentioned by the Government. It is no use telling us that certain difficulties which are there will be removed in a certain way in a certain time then, sir, we are left in the lurch. In the same reply they say that the policy pursued by Kenya is not discriminatory inasmuch as those measures are not taken only against people of Asian origin but against all aliens and non-citizens. I fail to understand the desires of our Government to stamp discriminatory measures as non-discriminatory. Do they know that people of Indian origin who had taken Kenyan citizenship are prohibited from entering certain trade and conducting their business in certain areas declared by the Kenyan Government? I am not talking about persons who had taken some other citizenship. It is just like what South Africa is doing, it is in violation of the human rights convention of the United Nations. I can understand if the Government does not want to speak about it simply because you cannot do anything about it and you are not going to wage a war against them. But what is the point in saying that it is discriminatory when it is discriminatory. It hurts our own people and puts them in jeopardy. The Government of Kenya can say to people of Indian origin: Your own Government say that these are non-discriminatory; how then can you say that these are discriminatory and complain against these? I do not know whether our Government knows that there is discrimination against Kenyan citizens of Indian origin.

In the same reply the Minister says a large majority of them are British passport holders, technically and legally and are under the control of the British Government and so the British Government are not fulfilling their responsibilities properly. Have we nothing to do with them? It is on our advise that they accepted the British passports; we cannot

leave them in the lurch. I should like to know whether the Government has decided to act as the lender of the last resort in respect of these persons who had taken British passport. Can we not hold ourselves ultimately responsible for their plight? Not on humanitarian grounds; that you can do for Czechoslovaks and other people in other countries. But these are our own people; their fathers, mothers and grandfathers were born here. Should we not do for them?

Let me go further and refer to one more point arising from the answer given by the Minister himself. He says that no report has come to us from the members of the Indian delegation. Has he ever tried to ascertain whether on the eve of the departure of the good will missions of the Members of Parliament when they met the Foreign Minister-(*Interruption*) I was there; I was one of the Members—have you asked that you are required to submit a report? No, sir. Having come over here, has the Minister asked the Members to submit a report? No, Sir. Has he even asked the convener of the Committee to submit a report? No, Sir. Has he even on his own initiative asked us to meet and report? No, Sir. It is the Members who themselves have said that we would like to meet the Minister and convey to him certain difficulties which the Indian nationals are facing there and to impress up on him the steps they should take in this regard. Otherwise, the attitude of the Government was unconcern and indifference. Are they going to maintain the same type of attitude even after hearing the plight of the people in Kenya and East African countries? I would like to know.

Then, this Government, also in replying, tried to evade certain questions. There are one or two such questions which they tried to evade. When it was asked by one of the hon Members, "Why the Government is not trying to ask the Government of Kenya to reciprocate by opening a Consulate over here? No reply has been given. I want to know whether the Government of India has ever tried to ask the Government of Kenya or to persuade the Government of Kenya to open their Consulate over here. Further in the reply, the

Minister said "that in this matter we should not give the impression that the citizens of Kenya are really looking to us for any kind of protection." If we talk of discrimination which is resorted to on the people of Indian origin in Kenya who have accepted Kenyan citizenship, if we talk, he will say as if they are looking to us. Supposing I talk about the poor people and point out their plight, can anybody say that our poor people will come to me and say, "Why do you talk about us? If you talk about us, the does which we have been receiving from the wealthy people will not be given to us." Can they say like that? These are various mistakes which have been committed.

Now, I will come to the questions, important questions which have not been answered and which have not been raised in the discussion on that day. The people of Indian origin could be divided into four parts; Those who are having Kenyan citizenship; those who are having the British passport; those who are having the Indian passport and those without any passport whatsoever. May I know whether the Government is going to take any steps in order to see that the discrimination is not resorted to in the case of the people of Indian origin with Kenyan citizenship? Secondly, regarding the people of Indian origin with British passport: they were asking for dual citizenship because they liked they can surrender the United Kingdom passport and again get the Indian citizenship; later on, when they can have an entry into the United Kingdom, they can get back their passport and go to the United Kingdom. That sort of facility asked by these people time and again has been denied by our Government.

To a question such as this whether they have agreed to give that sort of facility to British passport holders, the Government did not answer. Only we have heard some news in the *Times of India* given by our ex-High Commissioner in Kenya, that is our present High Commissioner in the United Kingdom, Shri Appa Pant—wherein he says that such people could surrender their British passport but if they later felt that they should get back to Britain, their

[Shri R. K. Amin]

passports will be given back to them. It is exactly the concept of dual citizenship which these people were asking, which facility United Kingdom has given them, about this we got the news from Appa Pant but our Government does not tell us anything about it, whether the words spoken by Appa Pant are really the policy of the Government of India. Are you going to stick to these words? If so, in what way are you giving this facility to the people of Indian origin holding British passports?

The second thing is, when they were asked over here, what steps have you taken to see that the difficulties are being removed. the Government says, "We are taking steps". But no steps were taken. Somebody asked whether the Minister will go and discuss the matter. He said we have no intention to send the Minister. It is not from the Minister but from Shri Appa Pant that we heard that in the meeting of non-aligned countries at Dar-es-Salaam this issue will be taken up. Are we going to take up the issue and if so, what would be the terms of reference? What is our stand going to be in this regard?

In regard to the third category of people who are of Indian origin holding Indian passport, when they come to India, they are put to a great deal of harassment. There is no information given to them as to industries in which they can establish themselves. Now, you have built the Kandla port and for the last several years, it is not being developed because of the lack of encouragement from entrepreneurs. It is a free zone area. Most of the people living in East Africa come from that area. Why don't you say to them, "The Kandla port and the surrounding area will be left to you as a free port and free zone area where you may bring your capital, develop your industry and have your trade as in Mombasa and Dar-es-Salam?" If you do that, they will come bag and baggage, machines, raw material, skill, etc. and establish in that place their own import and export trade and they will see that the area flourishes. But no imagination has been used by our Government to do things, because they have

not applied their mind at all to this problem. Will they do it and act on this suggestion?

Now, in Africa people generally kept their capital in the Bank of England in non-resident accounts. They get 10 to 12 per cent interest on their deposits, which is being added on year by year. Why cannot the Reserve Bank of India give that facility of holding non-resident accounts in India, get that foreign capital from those people, give them 9 or 10 percent interest or whatever is possible and get that foreign exchange for us? At present Government is giving so many incentives for earning foreign exchange through exports, because they consider it a valuable thing. They give import entitlements on which 175 per cent premium is earned. So, it costs you so much to get foreign exchange. Will it not be cheaper if you invite those people to invest their capital in the Reserve Bank, give them a little rate of interest and get your foreign exchange? At the same time, you will be helping them also. Otherwise, like the refugees from East and West Pakistan, they will come here bag and baggage and we will have to face that problem.

They have their capital there, but when they come here, they are not allowed to bring that capital with them. They are allowed to bring only Rs. 50,000. Why don't you form some trust investment Corporation with the understanding of the Governments of the East African countries in which these people can deposit their property when they leave that country? Some 70 or 75 per cent of the value of their property in terms of rupees can be given to them and on a governmental basis, year to year you can settle your accounts and dispose of the property as and when it is necessary and possible. U. K. has given similar facility. Why not India do it?

Your trade and commerce sections and educational centres in those countries are not strong. People require facilities of this type. They would like to send their children here for education. Will you strengthen your Embassies by appointing very high calibre ambassadors who can look after the

interests of these people of Indian origin ?

Will you strengthen your trade, commerce and education departments in the embassies so that more and more facilities are available ?

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai) : Men and women of Indian origin in Kenya are either Indian citizens or British passport-holders. It is said that when China aggressed on us and Pakistan aggressed on us the men and women of Indian origin in Kenya collected funds for that and gave those funds to the Indian government. I would like to be enlightened on whether this is a fact.

Secondly, when Kenya became a Sovereign State the British Prime Minister at that time said that the people of Indian origin in Kenya would have in Britain their friend. If so, may I know whether the Government brought the miseries and misfortunes of the people of Indian origin in Kenya to the British authorities ? If not, do they propose to bring the miseries and misfortunes of the people of Indian Origin in Kenya to the notice of the British authorities during the next Commonwealth Prime Ministers, Conference, which is scheduled to be held in Singapore very soon ?

श्री रघु राय (पुरी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अमीन साहब ने कीनिया के सम्बन्ध में जो सबाल यहां पर उठाया है, उस के लिये मैं उन को धन्यवाद देता हूँ। पहले भी इस सबाल पर हम लोग इस सदन में बहस कर चुके हैं। कीनिया और भारत का इस समय जो सम्बन्ध है, उस पर सदन में पहले भी आलोचना हो चुकी है, आपको याद होगा जब श्री भगत कीनिया गये थे, कीनिया सरकार की तरफ से कोई भी उनके स्वागत के लिये नहीं आया और जिस तरीके से हम को, सारे देश को अपमानित होना पड़ा, उस पर यहां काफी चर्चा हुई थी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि हमारा जो हाई कमीशन वहां पर है, क्या उस ने कभी कोई इनीशियेटिव लिया है, यह जानने के लिये कि किस तरह का प्रभापात, वाणिज्य के क्षेत्र में, पड़ाई-लिखाई क्षेत्र

में, कीनिया सरकार की तरफ से भारतवासियों के साथ हो रहा है— क्या आपने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई खोज की है, यदि को है तो उस का विवरण बताइये ?

दूसरा प्रश्न— वहां पर इस समय भारतीय लोग दातरह के नागरिक हैं—एक वे जो कीनिया के नागरिक हैं और दूसरे वे जो त्रिटिश पासपोर्ट होल्डर हैं। आगामी कामनवेल्य कान्फ्रेंस में जो सिंगापुर में होने वाली है, क्या भारत सरकार वे प्रतिनिधि, कीनिया सरकार के प्रतिनिधि और त्रिटिश सरकार के प्रतिनिधि— तीनों मिल कर इस सबाल का हल निकालने के लिये कोई कदम उठायेंगे ?

तीसरा सबाल— श्री बेद्रत बुधां अमीन हाल में एक भारतीय प्रतिनिधि मंडल के नेता हो कर कीनिया गए थे, श्री अमीन भी उन के साथ गये थे। उन के साथ हमारी बात हुई, उन्होंने मुझे बताया— मैं खुल्लम-खुल्ला कहना चाहता हूँ— जो भारतवासी वहां पर व्यापार करते हैं, वे कुछ इतने लालची और स्वार्थी हो गये हैं, जिस की बजह से कीनिया और अफीका के लोगों के मन में उन के प्रति नफरत पैदा हो गई है। वे उन को नफरत की निगाह से देखते हैं— क्या यह सही है ? उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप जानते हैं कि भारतवासियों का कीनिया की आधिक उभति में बहुत बड़ा भाग रहा है, यदि उन के अन्दर वहां के मूल निवासियों के प्रति नफरत का भाव है, जैसा कि हमारे यहां की ऊंची जातियां नीची जातियों के साथ नफरत करती हैं, तो उनके अन्दर भी नफरत का भाव पैदा होना स्वाभाविक है, जिसको वहां के बासिन्दे और स्वयं कीनियाटा साहब भी कही दफा आपने बयान में व्यक्त कर चुके हैं। यदि आपके पास इस तरह की कोई रिपोर्ट है तो क्या आपने हाई कमीशन को कोई ऐसी हिदायत दी है कि वे उन के साथ मिल कर उन को समझायें कि आपको यहां पर रहना है, इस लिये वहां के बासिन्दों के साथ, बास कर अफीकन लोगों के साथ भाइचारे का व्यवहार करें ? क्या इस

[श्री रवि राय]

तरह का कोई प्रयत्न आपकी तरफ से किया गया है?

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद (बाँसवांव) : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि राष्ट्रीय सरकार का नारा देने वाली सरकार ने राष्ट्रीयकरण करते समय अफीकीकरण का भी अध्ययन किया था या नहीं?

विभिन्न पूर्वी अफीकी देशों में व्यापार व सेवाओं के अफीकीकरण के फलस्वरूप कितने एशियाई मूल के लोगों पर बुरा प्रभाव पड़ा:

दिसंबर 1967 में कितने भारतीय मूल के लोगों को कीनिया छोड़ा पड़ा?

राष्ट्र मंडल प्रधान मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में सम्बन्धित प्रतिनिधियों द्वारा व्यक्त किये गये विचारों का व्योरा क्या है तथा क्या निर्णय किया गया है?

उक्त सम्मेलन के फलस्वरूप राष्ट्र मंडल सचिवालय द्वारा 'बनाई गई समिति' ने उक्त समस्याओं के समाधान के लिए क्या निष्कर्ष दिया और कार्यान्वित किया गया?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this subject of the problem of people of Indian origin in Africa is a hardy perennial. It has been discussed on the floor of the House on a number of occasions and the entire background and how this whole problem cropped up has been explained to the House on a number of occasions. Hon. Members are fully aware of it; so, I will not take up the time of the House in going into the genesis of the whole problem. The Members already know this.

Briefly I would like to say this much that soon after their independence practically all the East African countries, particularly Kenya, adopted a policy of Africanisation; that means, they wanted that

all their trade, services, etc. should go into the hands of their own nationals and should not remain under the control of foreigners. This is a policy with which we can have no quarrel. It is a very good policy and we never spoke against it. Whenever we took up this matter with the governments of East African countries, we merely told them that we had no quarrel with their policy as it is; that their policy was probably in their own national interest and they had a right to pursue it but it should be implemented in a humane manner, that it should be followed in such a manner that it did not cause undue hardship to those people who had been there for generations and had made a very valuable contribution to the development of those countries. On that point they have always given the assurance that as far as possible they would see that no hardship is caused. This is what they have told us.

Now, this is a problem which has two aspects. One is the legal aspect and the other is, what I may say, the moral or the emotional aspect. The Government of India has adopted a policy which does not lean too heavily either on the one or the other. We are trying to steer through a middle course for the simple reason that if we adopt any one of these courses as instruments of our policy, it will either cause difficulty for us in our own country or it will cause difficulty in the African countries. We cannot take a merely legalistic attitude and say that these people are of a different nationality and we have nothing to do with them; we wash our hands off them. If we say that, it will be very unfair on our part and, naturally, we will be condemned by our own people. On the other hand, if we interfere on their behalf with the local governments, they will turn round and say, "You are nosy Parkers; you have no business; why are you interfering in our internal affairs?" Therefore we have to take a balanced attitude towards the whole thing and adopt a middle course whereby we can be helpful to those people and the problem can be solved properly without causing undue hardship to people of Indian origin.

As the hon. Mover of the discussion himself said, people of Indian origin in Kenya, fall under four categories. Firstly, there are those who are Indian citizens whose number is roundabout 4,000. Then, there are people of Indian origin who have taken Kenyan citizenship and their number is about 49,000. The third category is of those who are holding British passports. This is the largest block; their number is roundabout 82,000. The fourth category is of Stateless persons, that is, whose nationality has not yet been decided. Their applications for citizenship are pending and are being considered. No decision has been taken on them by the local government.

In regard to the first category, Indian nationals, I have said it before and I say it again—we do not have to reiterate it that they are the Government of India's own responsibility. They can come back to India whenever they want to. Every kind of protection is being given to them by our High Commission.

With regard to those who have taken local citizenship, the question is whether any kind of discrimination is practised against them either by the local government or by the local people. We have taken up this matter whenever we have received complaints of that type and we have been assured on several occasions that in their policy or in the implementation of their policy there is no element of discrimination against those people who have taken up Kenyan citizenship, irrespective of their race, colour or origin; they are all treated on equal basis. As far as the Government is concerned, this is their policy and it may be implemented honestly and truthfully but in actual practice there may be some discrimination here and there.

This, of course, is bound to be there. We cannot eradicate it overnight. But so far as Government policy is concerned, it is very clear and it is helpful. They do not wish to discriminate between one citizen and another. I will deal with the other category of British nationals later. They are the main source of the problem and trouble.

As regards the Stateless persons who are nearly 8000, they are persons who went to Kenya a very long time ago either as children of their parents' passports or without any documents or their documents had been lost and they never subsequently applied for registration for any kind of nationality. There are others who had migrated from Zanzibar in 1964 when there was a revolution. Many of the people there got frightened and scared, quite naturally so, because they were badly treated and they went to Kenya. They are also considered Stateless people though they were holding British passports. The British government withdraw their passports on the plea that the Revolutionary Council had declared all those people as Zanzibar citizens and not British citizens. They are now actually Zanzibar citizens and they are not willing to go back to Zanzibar. They are staying in Kenya and they have applied for local citizenship and their applications are pending. We have requested the Kenya Government that they should consider their cases sympathetically, and we have been assured that this is being done. The delay is there but the matter is being pursued.

The last category is of persons who are holding British passports, who are of Indian origin but by domicile they are Africans and by notability, they are British. One point has been made that, at one time, our High Commissioner in Nairobi advised these people to take up the British citizenship. There appears to be a little misunderstanding on this point. The actual position is that these people were advised by the High Commissioner to take up local citizenship and, as at that time Kenya happened to be a British colony, the only citizenship or nationality that could be acquired at that time was the British nationality. We never told them to take British passports. We told them, "It is better for you, if you want to live in Kenya permanently, to take up local citizenship and to identify yourself completely with the aspirations and desires of the local people" and that "you merge yourself with the local people and make Kenya your home and that, you should take up local citizenship."

This was before Kenya became independent. The advice given by the High Commissioner was to take local citizen-

[Shri Surendra Pal Singh]

ship and, at that time, Kenya was a British colony. Now, I agree, that even though they are holding British passports, we cannot say that we cannot do anything for them or we should not help them, whenever they are facing difficulties.

As the honourable House knows, we have done everything possible to help them whenever they are faced with difficulties. As the House knows, in Kenya, they have passed certain laws making it difficult for them to stay in Kenya. Then, there is the Commonwealth Immigration Act which was passed by U.K. in 1968 and that has made difficult for them to go to U.K. All this has made the problem more difficult. We have told the British authorities that it is their moral and legal responsibility to give all facilities to these people and to safeguard their interests. We have told them that if they want to go to U.K., they must have free entry. But U.K. also has taken a view that if they allow these people to come freely without any kind of restrictions and phased programme without any control, it will cause certain social problems in their own country. So, they want these people to go in a phased programme and not in an exodus form in large numbers.

We took up this matter recently, in January, 1970, with them and we told them that the quota which they had fixed of 1500 heads of families per year was inadequate. During the last two years, it is quite right that there has not been a rush on them to admit many people. But I understand, in 1970, the situation will become worse. Quite a large number of people will not be getting their permits renewed and there will be difficulty in carrying on trade. We have requested them that they should come forward and increase the quota. That is one suggestion which we have put to them.

19 hrs.

The second suggestion was that if this was not possible, then at least they should

liberalise the definition of the word 'family' in order to include some near relations of the family like nieces and nephews, etc. so that more people can take advantage of this and go to UK. Both these proposals have been turned down by UK. The third proposal which we put forward in order to help these people was that the unutilised entry vouchers which are given to non-African Commonwealth citizens and which remain unutilised every year, should be diverted to Kenya so that more people can be accommodated and enter UK. Last time when the discussion took place, we were told that they would give their utmost consideration to this suggestion and would try and see if they could accept it. Recently though no communication to that effect has been received by us, I understand that on 12th March Mr. Callaghan made a statement in the House of Commons to the effect that they will not increase the quota nor will they give the unutilised entry vouchers to these people because their intention is to maintain the previous years' immigration level that is at about 36,000 and not to increase the entry vouchers. Their previous level of immigration under the Commonwealth immigration system was round about 36,000. They do not want this number to increase. They do not have the intention to maintain the actual quota of 8500 heads of families per year from the Commonwealth countries. The utilisation is upto the extent of about 50% only. So nearly half the vouchers are left unutilised. Even these are not made available to the Kenyans. Our efforts are continuing and we told them that it is their responsibility and we hope.

श्री रवि राय : फिर भी आप कामनबेत्य में रह रहे हैं ।

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: As regards facilities and concessions given to these people who come to India, for permanent settlement we have already informed the House on a number of occasions. There are a number of concessions and facilities that are given to them and no harassment is caused to them when they come to India. They get customs concessions. They get import concessions. All these are there. I need

not take the time of the House in narrating all of them once again. They are very liberal. As far as I know, there are no complaints of harassment or genuine difficulties.

Also with regard to remittances from these countries, there are no real difficulties in their way so long as the remittances are made through proper banking channels. If the money is sent through proper banking channels, there are no difficulties and no restrictions. If the money is brought by them in the form of cash at the time of coming to India, to the extent of Rs. 50,000 they can bring with them and no questions are asked as to the source of the money. For the next 50,000 rupees, the second slab, they have to show some kind of evidence to prove that the money is genuinely theirs and anything above that has to come through proper banking channel. To prove that that is their own property bank certification is required. Then, there are no restrictions.

Then regarding investments, in order to facilitate more investment, I believe that there are one or two schemes under the consideration of the Finance Ministry. I do not know the details yet. They are being worked out in such a way that they can attract more investment in India from these people.

I think I have answered all the major points.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now the house stands adjourned till 11 a. m. tomorrow.

19.05 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, March 17, 1970/ Phalguna 26, 1891 (Saka).
