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**Monday, May 12, 1969**  
**Vaisakha 22, 1891 (Saka)**

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

**Seventh Session  
(Fourth Lok Sabha)**



सत्यमेव जयते

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**  
**New Delhi**

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



LOK SABHA

Monday, May 12, 1969/Vaisakha 22, 1891  
(Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock*

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

बिहार में सोना मिलने की सम्भावनाएं

+

\*1621. श्री यशपाल सिंह :

श्री मणिमार्ज जी० पटेल :

श्री सीताराम केसरी :

श्री वदरबदुजा :

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

(क) बिहार के सिंहभूमि क्षेत्र में सोने की खानों से सोना निकालने के मामले में कितनी प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) क्या इन खानों में पर्याप्त मात्रा में सोना मिलने की कोई सम्भावना है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इन खानों से सोना निकालने का काम कब तक आरम्भ हो जायेगा ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) to (c). Detailed examination of important gold occurrences in Singhbhum district has been taken up by the Geological Survey of India and is being continued. Exploration in Ankus, Sona river valley and Sausal areas has not yielded encouraging results. Further work is being continued in Kundarkocha and Mysara areas. Detailed exploration including drilling has been taken up in

Lawa. It is premature to say anything in regard to the prospect of finding gold in sufficient quantity.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या यह सही है कि मशीनों के पुरानी होने की वजह से हम अच्छे रिजल्ट्स नहीं पा सके हैं और माइनर मशीनों अगर काम में लाई जायें तो हमको अच्छे रिजल्ट्स मिल सकते हैं ।

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : No, Sir ; It is not correct that the machines are outdated. We are using modern equipment. But the results have not shown that there are good occurrences of gold in this area.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार यह बता सकती है कि इस काम पर कितना रुपया खर्च हो चुका है और इस खर्च से कितने नतीजे पर हम पहुंचे हैं और आगे अनुमान क्या है इतने खर्च करके हम कुछ सफलता प्राप्त कर सकेंगे ?

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : The Geological Survey has a big scheme of exploration and I cannot give the break-up of this particular area in Singhbhum district in Bihar. The exploration has to go on on a large scale. I am not in a position to say about the estimates.

श्री सीताराम केसरी : बिहार में हिन्दुस्तान के 44 प्रतिशत खनिज पदार्थ होते हैं जिसमें सोना भी है। सोने की खोज भी आपने की है। क्या आपने अनुमान लगाया है कि जो खोज आप करते हैं, उसकी कास्ट क्या पड़ती है और जो सोना आप निकाल पाते हैं, उसका जो कास्ट पड़ता है, खर्चा पड़ता है क्या उससे ज्यादा कीमत आपको उसकी बाजार में उपलब्ध हो जाती है ?

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : As I said,

the results so far do not give any encouraging hopes about the occurrence of gold in this area in large quantities. Therefore, the cost incurred in the exploration necessarily is not commensurate with the gold occurrences found in this area. But it is not a question of cost. If gold in a particular area is commercially exploitable, it will be done.

**SHRI MOHSIN :** Which is the State in India where good quantities of quality gold are got ?

**SHRI JAGANATH RAO :** Only in Kolar gold mines in Mysore.

**SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM :** We have been told that gold is not a useful metal. Not only that. People are punished if they handle pure gold. What is the purpose, therefore, of the Government wasting money on its exploration ?

**SHRI JAGANATH RAO :** Gold is a precious metal.

**श्री वेल्लिशंकर शर्मा :** मंत्री महोदय, हाल ही में खेतड़ी कापर प्रोजेक्ट का परिभ्रमण करने गये थे। उस प्रोजेक्ट के पास पपुरना नामक गांव में सोने की खाने बताई जाती हैं। पुराने जमाने में वहां सोना निकालने का काम होता था। अब जो एक्सप्लोरेशन किया गया है उससे भी मालूम हुआ है कि वहां सोना प्राप्त हो सकता है। अतएव मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन खानों में काम करने के लिए गवर्नमेंट कुछ विचार कर रही है या नहीं।

**MR. SPEAKER :** The by-product is silver ; not gold. The question does not arise.

**SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :** There are gold mines as such in Paparna village.

**MR. SPEAKER :** The question does not arise. Next question.

**श्री गाडगिल के आश्वासनों के अनुसार दिल्ली में बिस्थापित लोगों को दुकानों तथा मकानों का आवांटन**

\*1622. **श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त :** क्या स्वास्थ्य

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

(क) श्री गाडगिल के आश्वासनों के अनुसार दिल्ली में कितने बिस्थापित लोग दुकानों अथवा मकानों के आवांटन के हकदार हैं ;

(ख) उनके कब तक दुकानें तथा मकान आवांटित करने का सरकार का विचार है ; और

(ग) इसमें विलम्ब होने के क्या कारण हैं ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) :** (a) The entitlement of 29,978 displaced persons for allotment of houses or shops in accordance with Gadgil assurances, has been accepted and the assurances fulfilled. Another 640 cases are under settlement. Claims of 4,300 persons are under scrutiny.

(b) Government propose to make suitable allotments to the rest of the entitled persons in the light of the recommendations of the Committee on Government Assurances, made in the Second Report of the Fourth Lok Sabha presented on the 26th April, 1968.

(c) The said Report came up for 'one-hour' discussion in the Lok Sabha on the 20th December, 1968. An assurance was given during discussion that these cases would be scrutinised again. The scrutiny has been immediately taken up.

**श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त :** ये जो शरणार्थी हैं, जो देश के बंटवारे के बाद इधर आये हैं, ये बीस साल से बँटे हुए हैं और अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है छः सौ के करीब केसिस ऐसे हैं जिनके बारे में बातचीत चल रही है और साढ़े चार हजार केसिस ऐसे हैं जिनकी सफ़टनी हो रही है। बीस साल की जो डिले है इसको किसी तरह से भी जस्टीफाई नहीं किया जा सकता है। गवर्नमेंट का बड़ा ही कैलस एटी-ट्यूड इन लोगों के प्रति रहा है। जो सड़कों और पटरियों पर बैठे हैं, उनको सरकार बीस साल में भी आल्टरनेटिव जगह नहीं दे पाई है।

में जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप एश्योभर कर सकते हैं, कि जिन टर्मज एंड कंडीशन्ज पर बाकी लोगों को आपने एलाटमेंट दी है, इन शरणाधियों को भी उन्हीं टर्मज एंड कंडीशन्ज पर आप एलाटमेंट देंगे ?

इसको अगर आप नहीं करना चाहते हैं तो क्या आप दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को यह काम सौंपेंगे और उसके लिए आप पैसा दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को देंगे ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : मैं इसको मंजूर नहीं करता हूँ कि इसमें डिले हुई है। 1956 तक के जितने क्लेम थे उनको तो पूरा कर दिया गया है। इसके बाद चन्दा कमेटी की एप्वाइंटमेंट हुई। उस कमेटी की एप्वाइंटमेंट के बाद हाउस में ऐसा कहा गया कि गाइगिल आस्वासन के अन्तर्गत आने वाले लोग, जिनके लिए अब तक कुछ नहीं किया गया, उनके वास्ते भी कुछ किया जाए। इस वास्ते दिल्ली विकास अधिकरण ने 4300 केसिस की अभी जांच पड़ताल कर रहा है और 640 केसिस के बारे में सवाल के जवाब में बताया गया कि उनका सैटलमेंट हो रहा है। इनके लिए कहा गया कि अस्सी से दो सौ यार्ड तक उनको जमीन दी जाए।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : जवाब नहीं आया है। दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को पैसा देने के लिए क्या आप तैयार हैं या खुद करेंगे ? यह तो आप बता दें।

श्री के० के० शाह : अस्सी यार्ड से दो सौ यार्ड तक जिनके क्लेम सही मालूम होंगे दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की ओर से उनको दी जायेगी।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : यह नहीं बताया है कि उन्हीं टर्मज एंड कंडीशन्ज पर।

मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि 1956 तक एलाटमेंट हो चुका है। मैं उनके ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूँ कि उनको जो दफ्तर ने सूचना दी है

वह ठीक नहीं है। मेरी अपनी कंस्टीट्यूएन्सी में कई सौ लोग ऐसे हैं जो 1950 से बैठे हुए हैं और जिनके केसिस मैं जब असेम्बली में था तब मैंने लिये थे। मैं अभी भी उनको प्रमाण दे सकता हूँ कि यह केवल 1956 की बात नहीं है, उससे पहले के भी लोग बैठे हुए हैं। अगर मंत्री महोदय इसकी जांच करावेंगे तो उनको इसके बारे में मालूम हो जायेगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ जिन टर्मज एंड कंडीशन्ज पर आपने पहले रिफ्यूजीज को दी थी उसमें आप बदल क्यों करना चाहते हैं ? क्या मंत्री महोदय यह एशोरेंस देंगे कि इन लोगों को जल्दी से जल्दी, कहीं न कहीं नजदीक जगह पर, सूटबल जगह देकर बसा दिया जायेगा ?

श्री के० के० शाह : माननीय सदस्य यह मंजूर करेंगे कि पहला जो सैटलमेंट हुआ था, उसमें 15 अगस्त, 1950 तक के लोगों का इन्तजाम किया गया था। उसके बाद के लोगों का इन्तजाम तो चन्दा कमेटी की रिकमेंडेशन के मुताबिक किया जायेगा।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : कब तक एलाटमेंट करेंगे ?

श्री के० के० शाह : जब केसिस की स्कन्तिनी हो जायेगी, तब हम टाइम नहीं लगावेंगे ?

श्री जगेश्वर यादव : जिस तरह से रेफ्यूजियों के रहने की समस्या बड़ी जटिल है उसी तरह दिल्ली कारपोरेशन में सर्विस करने वाले छोटे छोटे कर्मचारियों के रहने की समस्याएँ भी बड़ी जटिल हो गई हैं। मैं देखता हूँ कि हर एक पालियामेंट के मेम्बर के पास रोज दस, बीस आदमी सर्वेन्ट्स क्वार्टर या फ्लैट लेने की कोशिश करते हैं। इससे साफ पता चलता है कि सर्विस करने वाले कर्मचारियों की समस्या बड़ी कठिन हो गई है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब उन लोगों ने दिल्ली में सर्विस करनी है और उनकी रहने की समस्या बड़ी कठिन है, तो फिर सरकार की तरफ से उनके लिए रहने के लिये क्या व्यवस्था की जा रही है ?

श्री के० के० शाह : इस बारे में कोशिश की जा रही है ।

श्री बलराज मधोक : जब श्री एन० वी० गाडगिल मंत्री थे, उस समय उन्होंने कुछ एशो-रेंसिज दिये थे, जिनका आशय यह था कि पाकिस्तान से आये हुए लोग जहाँ पर बैठे हैं, जब तक उन्हें कोई आल्टरनेटिव जगह नहीं दी जायेगी, तब तक उन्हें वहाँ से नहीं हटाया जायेगा । इसके बावजूद उनमें से बहुत से लोगों को हटा दिया गया । मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि अभी भी 6500 लोग मौजूद हैं, जिनको जगह दी जानी है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि ये एशो-रेंसिज आज से पन्द्रह वर्ष पूर्व दी गई थीं, तो फिर इन पन्द्रह वर्षों में इन एशो-रेंसिज को पूरा करने में ढिलाई क्यों की गई । क्या यह तथ्य है कि उन एशो-रेंसिज पर भ्रमल नहीं किया जा रहा है ? क्या यह भी ठीक है कि पूसा रोड के कुछ लोगों को हटाने की कोशिश की जा रही है ? उनका मामला पार्लियामेंट की एशो-रेंसिज कमेटी के सामने आया था और कमेटी ने उनके केस को अपहोल्ड किया था । इसके बावजूद गवर्नमेंट इस मामले में ढिले कर रही है । क्या सरकार कोई डेडलाइन फिक्स करेगी कि जितने लोग गाडगिल एशो-रेंसिज के अन्तर्गत आते हैं, उनको आल्टरनेटिव जगह देकर आनरेबल बसा दिया जायेगा ?

श्री के० के० शाह : माननीय सदस्य की जानकारी थोड़ी गलत है । पूर्वी मार्ग पर पांच केस बाकी हैं ।

श्री बलराज मधोक : मैंने पूसा रोड के बारे में पूछा है ।

श्री के० के० शाह : पूसा रोड पर दुगांदास का एक ही केस बाकी है ।

श्री बलराज मधोक : एक केस हो या दस, यह सवाल नहीं है । मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि 6500 आदमी बाकी हैं । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार इस काम को पूरा करने के लिए कोई डेडलाइन फिक्स करेगी ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री कुरील ।

श्री बं० ना० कुरील : रेफ्यूजीज को बसाने का काम बहुत जटिल है । पिछले बीस वर्षों से दिल्ली में जितनी भी दुकानें और मकान बनते हैं, वे सब रेफ्यूजीज को दे दिये जाते हैं । उनका सेटलमेंट हो जाता है और उसके बाद कुछ और लोग आकर ऐसी जगहों पर बैठ जाते हैं । इस तरह से तो यह काम कई जैनीरेशन तक पूरा नहीं होगा । जिन अन्य गरीब लोगों को जगह मिलनी चाहिए, वर्तमान व्यवस्था की वजह से उन्हें जगह नहीं मिल पाती है । क्या सरकार इस बात पर विचार करेगी कि रेफ्यूजीज को बसाने के सम्बन्ध में कोई दस, बीस, पच्चीस बरस की अवधि निश्चित कर दी जाये, जिसके बाद रेफ्यूजीज के नाम का प्रयोग नहीं किया जायेगा और सब लोगों को मकान और दुकान आदि की सहूलियत जेनेरल तरीके से मिलेगी ?

श्री के० के० शाह : यह सवाल तो रेफ्यूजीज के बारे में है ।

विवाह की आयु बढ़ाने सम्बन्धी विधेयक

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\*1623. श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :

श्री भोम प्रकाश त्यागी :

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

(क) क्या परिवार नियोजन योजना को सफल बनाने के लिए लड़कों और लड़कियों की विवाह की आयु बढ़ाने के लिए एक विधेयक प्रस्तुत करने का सरकार का विचार है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार यह सुनिश्चित करेगी कि देश के सभी नागरिकों पर इसे समान रूप से लागू किया जाये ;

(ग) क्या सरकार को पता है कि इस विषय पर शारदा अधिनियम केवल एक बर्ग विशेष पर ही लागू है और सरकार ने इसे सभी बर्गों पर लागू नहीं किया है ; और

(घ) प्रस्तावित विधेयक को सभी वर्गों पर लागू करने का सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

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

(b) and (d). The proposed measure is still under consideration and it is not possible to visualise the final shape of the Bill at this stage.

(c) No, Sir. The Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929 popularly known as the Sharda Act "extends to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir and applies to all citizens of India without and beyond India."

श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी : इस एक्ट को पास हुए काफी समय हो गया है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि अब तक इस एक्ट के तहत कितने केस रजिस्टर्ड हुए हैं कितने आदमियों को प्रासीक्यूट किया गया है और कितनों को सजा मिली है। क्या यह हकीकत नहीं है कि गवर्नमेंट ने इस एक्ट के तहत बिल्कुल कोई एक्शन नहीं लिया है और आज भी पुलिस स्टेशन्स के सामने से बच्चों की बारातें निकलती हैं और कोई प्रासीक्यूशन नहीं होता है ? आज हालत यह है कि अगर कोई पब्लिक-स्पिरिटिड आदमी चाहता है कि इस सिलसिले में कुछ किया जाये, तो उसके रास्ते में इतनी रुकावटें हैं कि वह कुछ नहीं कर सकता है।

DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR: I do not have the number of cases prosecuted since 1929. But I would like to explain to the hon. Member that when the Act was passed they did not anticipate one particular difficulty in enforcing the Act. Since we did not have full and complete registration of births in the rural areas, the authorities themselves could not determine the ages of parties for launching prosecution. We have now passed the other day the Compulsory Resolution of Births and Deaths Act. We want to try and see how well the registration

of births can be done so that we can certain of the age of the people. Then teeth can be put in the proposed measure.

श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी : क्या उस एक्ट के तहत हिन्दुस्तान के सभी नागरिक आयोग, या वह एक्ट किसी खास वर्ग या समुदाय के लिए होगा ?

DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR : It will cover all the communities in India.

SHRI MOHSIN : Is it a fact that if the marriagable age is further raised the rate of production will also increase and the production will be much faster ?

DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR : I do not know what production he is referring to.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : I take it that the age of marriage is sought to be raised to reduce the birth-rate. If that is so, why not the Minister think of a permit system instead of a measure like this.

DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR : Permit for what ?

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : For production of children.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : On the basis of past experience on the implementation of the Sharda Act it can safely be said that no social legislation can succeed without educating and mobilising public opinion. Further, the modern trends in Western countries is for lowering, rather than raising, the marriagable age. Therefore, if the Government feel the necessity of raising this age, have they sought to create public opinion by inviting the leaders of various social, cultural, religious and educational institutions and impressing on them the necessity of this step so that they will also propagate this ?

DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR : I quite agree with the hon. Member. It is exactly what the Ministry is trying to do—educating public opinion in various sectors. We are in correspondence with the State Governments. They have responded to our

requests and made various suggestions and all these things are being considered and hence the delay in bringing forward the measure.

**SHRI G. VISWANATHAN :** Is there any unanimity among all the States on the proposed Bill to raise the marriagable age of boys and girls? If there is no unanimity, which of the States have opposed this measure?

**DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR :** Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Union territories of Andaman and Nicobar, Delhi, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindiv islands are in favour of raising the age of marriage. The Governments of Kerala and Delhi Administration have suggested a still higher minimum age of marriage for males, namely 25, as against the suggestion of 22. The Government of Kerala have suggested minimum age for marriage of females being raised to 20 because Kerala State happens to have the highest minimum age for marriage of 20 for females according to the 1961 census. The Government of Assam and Haryana are agreeable to the minimum age being raised to 20 years and 19 years respectively in the case of males and 16 years in the case of females. That means, they do not agree with us. The Government of Himachal Pradesh are in favour of raising the minimum age to 21 years in the case of males but are not in favour of raising the age of females from 15 to 18 years. The Union territories of Dadra, Nagar Haveli and Pondicherry are not in favour of making any change in the ages mentioned in the 1929 Act.

**श्री यमुना प्रसाद शंकर :** क्या मन्त्री महोदय ने इस बात पर विचार किया है कि ऐंटी डावरी ऐक्ट बहुत धीरे चलने की वजह से यह प्रतीति मीरेख प्राप रोक नहीं पा रहे हैं? क्या इस के सम्बन्ध में दोनों का इंटर-कनैक्शन देख कर के ऐंटी डावरी ऐक्ट को भी थ्रू स्ट्रिजेंट बनाने की कोशिश प्राप करेंगे?

**DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR :** I agree with the hon. Member. But the dowry question does not come in here. We want to put teeth into it and if we can provide

educational facilities for families, for girls, who are in rural areas, there will be a tendency to postpone marriage.

**SHRI R. K. AMIN :** Is the Minister aware of the fact that research already established in demography has indicated that for population growth the average size of the completed family is the most important consideration. By raising the marriageable age, the average size of the completed family cannot be influenced at all. I would like to know from the Minister whether he is aware of that and, if so, what is the point in stressing for raising of the marriageable age?

**DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR :** I would like to assure the hon. Member that the truth is exactly the opposite of what he says. Raising the age of marriage will affect what we call the completed size of the family. For instance, one sophisticated mathematical calculation shows that if all the girls should marry at the age of 20 and above, the total fertility period will be reduced by 1/5th—a simple non-clinical approach to the population problem.

**DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :** Is the hon. Minister aware of the fact that wherever there are educational and employment facilities for women, the age of marriage is high in any case and, where these facilities are not available in the villages, it causes a lot of problems both for the girls and their parents if by legislation the age of marriage is fixed very high. Is the hon. Minister also aware of the fact that even in Britain and in some of the very advanced countries, the age of marriage, in some places, is 15 and, in some places, 16 and nearabout? Under the circumstances, I would like to know what is to be gained by raising the age of marriage through legislation without making available the facilities which are necessary to enable the girls to lead a useful life when the marriage is delayed. How does he propose to solve the difficulties of the parents and prevent the breaking of the law which is inevitable if we have the law without providing those facilities which are essential for the success of such laws.

**DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR :** I entirely agree with the hon. Member. She is quite right that in urban areas and in areas where there are educational facilities and

training opportunities for the girls, the marriage age is already high. It is purely voluntary and without any Government intervention. Well, this also impinges on other Ministries, education and all those of which I cannot speak. I think, if we can create public opinion that physiological readiness for marriage is not necessarily, what shall I say, physical or emotional maturity for marriage, if we can do that, then we might provide facilities and the parents might come forward to see that the age of marriage is postponed.

### Evasion of Taxes

\*1625. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the extent of evasion of Income-tax and other direct taxes in the country ;

(b) whether the Income-tax Department is being reorganised to make it more efficient in collection of taxes in the higher income bracket ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) It is not possible to quantify the extent of evasion of income-tax or other direct taxes in the country.

(b) Efforts are constantly being made to streamline the Department to make it more efficient for the levy and collection of taxes. Special attention is being paid to cases of higher incomes which are suspected of tax evasion.

(c) The legislative and administrative measures undertaken to check tax evasion are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. Apart from the measures listed therein, the Functional Scheme is being progressively introduced in the Income Tax Offices to make them more efficient. Cases of substantial incomes suspected of tax evasion are being dealt with in the Central charges of the Commissioners of Income-tax and prosecutions are being launched in increasing numbers where evasion is established.

### STATEMENT

#### Measures to Check Tax Evasion

#### Legislative Measures

(i) Section 69A was inserted in the

Income-tax Act by Act 5 of 1964 to bring to tax unaccounted money, bullion, jewellery or other valuable articles. Section 69B was inserted in the said Act by Act 10 of 1965 to bring to tax investments not fully disclosed.

(ii) The powers of search and seizures and the power of entry and survey exercised by the Income-tax authorities were enlarged by amendment of section 132 in 1965 and insertion of 133A in the Income-tax Act, 1961 in the year 1964.

(iii) The provision relating to imposition of penalties for concealment of income was tightened by inserting with effect from 1.4.1964 an Explanation to section 271(1) by Act 5 of 1964.

(iv) Section 18 of the Wealth-tax Act was amended in 1964 laying down the minimum penalties for concealment of wealth and for the delay in submission of returns, etc.

(v) Provision was made with effect from 1.4.1964 for rigorous imprisonment for a minimum period of six months (unless there were special reasons for awarding a lesser sentence) for false verification in the return of income or abatement thereof. The maximum term of imprisonment was raised with effect from 1.4.1964 to two years' rigorous imprisonment in place of simple imprisonment for six months and/or fine of Rs. 1,000/-.

(vi) Provision has been made with effect from 1.4.1964 for publication of particulars relating to proceedings under all Direct Taxes Acts in respect of any assessee.

(vii) Provision was made in 1967 for enabling the Commissioner of Income-tax to furnish information relating to any assessee on an application being made to the Commissioner of Income-tax.

(viii) Provision has been made with effect from 6.10.1964 in the Income-tax Act for obtaining a certificate from the Income-tax Officer,

before transferring any property of a value exceeding Rs. 50,000/-

- (ix) A new section 285A was inserted in the Income-tax Act with effect from 6.10.1964 making it obligatory on the person entering into a contract exceeding Rs. 50,000/- to report the same to the Income-tax Officer.
- (x) Before 1952 a person could either be penalised or prosecuted for tax evasion. The law was amended in that year and it now provides for prosecution as well as penalty for tax evasion.

The following Legislative measures were undertaken (in the current year) after 1.4.1968 to check tax evasion :—

(a) A new section 40A (2) has been inserted in the Income-tax Act, 1961. This new section provides that expenditure incurred in a business or profession for which payment is made to the tax payer's relative or associate concern is liable to be disallowed by the Income-tax Officer in computing the profits of the assessee to the extent that such expenditure is considered to be excessive or unreasonable.

(b) Section 40A (3) has been inserted in the Income-tax Act providing for the disallowance of expenditure exceeding Rs. 2,000/- if it is paid otherwise than by a crossed cheque drawn on a bank or by a crossed bank draft.

(c) Upto 1.4.1968 the minimum and maximum limits of penalty for concealment of income and wealth were 20% and 150% of the tax evaded. The law has been amended with effect from 1.4.1968 and the minimum and maximum limits of penalty have been raised to 100% and 200% respectively, of the income or wealth sought to be concealed.

(d) A new section 276B has been inserted in the Income-tax Act. This section provides that in the case of persons who fail to deduct tax at source and pay the same to the Government, the punishment will be rigorous imprisonment upto six months and also fine of not less than 15% of the tax per annum in default. Before this amendment a defaulter was liable to a fine of only Rs. 10/- per day of the default and there was no imprisonment.

#### Administrative Measures

During the last five years the following Administrative measures have been taken to check tax evasion :

- (i) Central Circles which primarily deal with big cases of tax evasion have been strengthened. Upto 1965 Central Circles existed only at Calcutta and Bombay, but in that year Central Circles were created at Delhi and Madras also. In the year 1968, these Central Circles have been further strengthened by posting 40 more Income-tax Officers and four more Inspecting Assistant Commissioners.
- (ii) In 1966 Intelligence Wings were created at Delhi, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta for the purpose of collecting intelligence in respect of cases of substantial evasion. They also process cases for prosecution where tax evasion is involved. Recently the activities of the Intelligence Wings have been extended to other areas besides these four cities, and one Assistant Director of Inspection (Intelligence) has been posted in each State.
- (iii) The powers of search and seizures under section 132 which were enlarged in 1965 have been fully made use of. Searches have been undertaken in more than 1,000 cases during the last five years. The value of the assets seized, as a result of these searches, totals to Rs. 4.59 crores.
- (iv) The powers of survey section 133A are being increasingly exercised and survey operations are being undertaken in appropriate cases. They are yielding good results and quite often duplicate sets of accounts are discovered.
- (v) Names of persons on whom penalty exceeding Rs. 5000/- is imposed are published every year not only in the Government Gazette but in important local newspapers as well so that this matter may have proper publicity and a deterrent effect.
- (vi) The practice of only levying penalties for concealment of



income has been changed and wherever possible prosecutions are also being launched. From 1-4-1964 approval has been given for launching prosecutions in 67 cases. Out of these, in 47 cases prosecutions have already been launched. In 3 cases the assesses agreed to have offence compounded on payment of deterrent composition fees. In the remaining 17 cases, prosecutions have yet to be launched in consultation with the Departmental counsel. Out of the 47 cases, in which prosecution was launched, conviction has already been obtained in 9 cases, including three in which prison sentences have been awarded. In 2 cases the accused were acquitted, while in 4 other cases the assesses agreed to have the offences compounded after the launching of prosecutions. In the remaining cases prosecutions are pending before the courts.

- (vii) With a view to check tax evasion training has been given to officers of the Intelligence Wings for processing cases from the prosecution angle. A Prosecution Manual has also been prepared for the guidance of the officers.
- (viii) A Committee consisting of Departmental officers was appointed to look into the causes of tax evasion and recommend steps to check the same. Its report has been recently received and is receiving consideration,

**SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA :** As early as in 1962, it was said that the extent of evasion of tax amounted to Rs. 3 crores—that was the estimate—and now it must have increased. But apart from the evasion, the tardy of India in direct taxation is that middle-income and low-income groups of people have to pay full amount of direct taxes while there has been a tremendous evasion or, I should say, a legally-permitted tax-avoidance to which I would like to draw the attention of the Government. If one sees the number of people staying in Oberoi and other places, one would find most of the people will be doing so out of the income they get from

companies and other places—a high standard of living unbelievably goes on in every way. Has the Government any measures to see that this legal avoidance of tax is done away with? I want to know whether Government is considering any measures to stop it.

**THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) :** The hon. Member is contradictory in what he says. There is no question of legal avoidance of taxation. If a person is legally entitled to an exemption, he is entitled to that exemption. Where is the question of avoiding anything? *(Interruptions)* The question is whether these allowances should be made or not. We have constantly been restricting these allowances in many cases. The hon. Member has no criterion for this. He has only a vague idea that all these should be curtailed. It cannot be curtailed merely because he wishes it. There are things which have got to be allowed and they will be allowed, and they will take advantage of it.

If the hon. Member has any idea that the evasion is only at the higher stages, he is entirely wrong. The evasion is much more in the middle stages than even at the higher stages. It is no use trying to condemn one class of people. Nobody is free from it if he can evade it.

**SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA :** I asked that question in view of the fact that the agriculturists who will be subjected to any direct taxation will have to pay from out of their own funds and not out of the funds of the company as in the case of industrialists and their employees. What I would like to ask is whether it is a fact that the 75 big business houses and their known heads, are not even income-tax payers. May I know how many of them declare that they have incomes less than Rs. 5,000 per month?

**SHRI MORARJI DESAI :** He may ask a separate question on this.

**SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :** May I know whether any public co-operation was sought for the recovery of alleged evasion of income-tax and whether such help has come from the public? Specifically I

would like to know whether any help has come from the public in regard to an amount of Rs. 20 lakhs from a firm in Orissa ..

**AN HON. MEMBER :** Mention the firm.

**SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :** I would not like to.

I would like to know it has been going on for the last 2½ years and no action has been taken. How long would it take for action to be taken ? This is a case where co-operation from the public has come to the Income-tax Department.

**SHRI P. C. SETHI :** We have been from time to time receiving information from certain informers. We are seeking their co-operation and they are rewarded for this purpose. The case which the hon. Member has referred to is under examination, as the hon. Member knows.

**SHRI S. R. DAMANI :** In the previous years the hon. Deputy Prime Minister declared that all the assessments would be completed within two years. May I know the progress of the scheme and how many assessments have remained pending for more than two years ?

**SHRI P. C. SETHI :** Now the cases of assessments have come down considerably. On 1-4-1968 they were 23,29,650. On 1-4-1969 they were 15,36,524. All efforts are being made to complete the assessments by 1972.

**श्री बेणोशंकर शर्मा :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब हम इनकम टैक्स की चोरी की बात करते हैं तो हमारे सामने एक ही वर्ग विशेषकर आता है और वह है व्यापारी वर्ग । मैं माननीय मन्त्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ, क्या वह जानते हैं कि इस समय देश में दो वर्ग और पैदा हुए हैं जो हैं कांटेक्टर्स और दूसरे घूस लेने वाले आफिसर्स ? अध्यक्ष महोदय, घूस लेने की नैतिकता या अनैतिकता से आयकर विभाग का कोई वास्ता नहीं है । आयकर विभाग चोरों से और घूस खोरों से भी उसी तरह कर लेने का अधिकारी है जिस तरह से औरों से । इसलिए मैं पूछना

चाहता हूँ कि तीन पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में पब्लिक सेक्टर में अरबों रुपये खर्च हुए और उस में जो कांटेक्टर्स के पास रुपये गये और आफिसरों के पास भी गए हैं उन से आयकर वसूल करने के लिए उन के विभाग ने कोई अभियान शुरू किया है या नहीं और नहीं किया है तो कब तक करेंगे ?

**श्री मोरारजी देसाई :** ऐसा अभियान शुरू करना मुश्किल है । किसी ने घूस लिया और मालूम न हो तो किसे हम पकड़ें ? सम्मानित सदस्य को मालूम हो, मुझे इन्फार्मेशन दे दें तो मैं जरूर उसके पीछे लगूंगा । मगर यह बात नहीं है कि कोई एक ही वर्ग इसमें इन्वेज्शन के लिए जिम्मेदार है । कोई भी वर्ग इस में बाकी नहीं है, यही मेरा कहना है ।

**SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY :** Payment of taxes is evaded. The honest are made to pay through their nose and the dishonest are let loose and they are even helped by keeping the cases pending. The PAC in its Seventeenth Report has given figures that in the month of March a very large number of cases are disposed of and in the other months they sit tight over the cases. May I know if by this method proper attention is not paid ? May I, therefore, know if the Government has taken any step to see that the officers dispose of cases properly, they distribute the work properly and they do not rush through the cases during the month of March ?

**SHRI P. C. SETHI :** That is being done. That is why functional division has also been created. Moreover we have taken over the work in various States, and taken over the work is continued.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :** In this statement which has been laid, there is reference to certain legislative measures which are supposed to bring under tax, unaccounted money, bullion, jewellery and other valuable articles. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether or not it is a fact that some very big, large-scale smuggling cases, smuggling of gold and so on, were detected as long ago as

1964 and which are still dragging through the law courts involving hundreds of crores of rupees. What is the position—I would like to know. So long as these smuggling cases are not disposed of, it is not possible for the Government and the tax collecting machinery of the Government to go into action against those people. So I would like to know from the Minister whether any measures are being contemplated which will plug these loopholes of these smugglers who have got away with crores worth of goods allowed to go on 5 or 6 years together just resorting on some plea or the other in the law courts and preventing the revenues of the State from being augmented.

**SHRI MORARJI DESAI :** The matter of smugglers has very little relation to income matters. On course, smuggling income is never shown in income tax returns. When they are detected, whatever is obtained in detection is all forfeited. That is taken away entirely. It cannot be taken away finally unless the case is disposed of. There is no loophole to be plugged. It is a matter for courts to do it. If the courts decide them quickly, we will take action quickly.

**SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR :** On account of the fact that there is diminution in the total arrears, may I know how far this accumulation of a large number of arrear cases is responsible for evasion of taxes and whether on account of the fact that the officers are involved in routine affairs of a assessment they are not able to give sufficient attention to the matter of checking evasion.

**SHRI P. C. SETHI :** All possible steps are being taken to collect the arrears and that is why the arrears are being collected quite considerably. But I would agree with the hon. Member that while the arrears are on the high side, as far as the officers are concerned, small income brackets are not gone into in much detail and the assessments made by the parties are accepted.

**श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस्कम टैक्स की चोरी करने के बहुत तरीके हैं। मैं मन्त्री जी को इस बात को मानता हूँ कि जो भी चोरी कर सकता है, करने की कोशिश जरूर

करता है। लेकिन जो मोटी मोटी बातें हैं जैसे उत्पादन में लागत को कई तरीकों से बढ़ा देते हैं और बिक्री के मूल्यों को कई तरीकों से कागज में घटा देते हैं—ये दो तो बहुत मोटे तरीके हैं। इन के अलावा और भी बहुत से तरीके हैं जैसे चीनी के उत्पादन को कम दिखाया जाता है, एक्साइज वाले जो वहां रहते हैं उन को थोड़ा पैसा देकर एक हजार की जगह 800 बोरी दिखाई जाती हैं। ऐसी ऐसी कुछ मोटी बातें विशेषज्ञों ने भी आपको सामने रखी हैं। ये सब चीजें न घट सकें, इनको रोकने के लिये आपने नियमों में इन दिनों कौन से परिवर्तन किये हैं ?

**SHRI P. C. SETHI :** As far as the evasion of tax is concerned, now the penalties imposed are much stringent and, therefore, the likelihood of such evasions is comparatively less. The penalties are even to the extent of 100% for evasion of taxes.

**श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :** यह तो पेनल्टी की बात आपने बताई है। मैं तो यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उत्पादन की लागत 100 रु० से बढ़ा कर 150 रुपये दिखाते हैं, ऐसे बाउचर्स वगैरह देते हैं जैसे लकड़ी घटिया ली और बाउचर बढ़िया का दिखा दिया—इन चीजों को चैक करने के लिए क्या कोई विशेष अधिकार आपने दिये हैं ताकि उत्पादन की लागत ज्यादा न दिखाई जा सके और बिक्री के मूल्य कम न किये जा सकें ?

**श्री मोरारजी देसाई :** करने के लिए जितने साधन हैं, उनका उपयोग करते हैं और जहां कोई चीज सामने आती है तो कड़ी सजा भी दी जाती है। अभी सेल्ज एसेसमेंट की नई पद्धति शुरू की है—चैक करने के दौरान जब पता लगता है कि इन्होंने झूठ किया है तो उन को बहुत बड़ी सजा देते हैं जिससे ऐसा करने में रुकावट आती है।

**SHRI AMRIT NAHATA :** Some years ago Prof. Kaider adopted a very scientific method to arrive at the figure of income-tax

evasion in this country. Will the Government appoint some experts once again to scientifically arrive at the figures of income tax evasion today? Similarly, everybody knows that because of this evasion of income-tax in our country we have a parallel currency known as the black-money which is really playing havoc in our economy. Will the Government demonetise our currency so as to immobilise these forces of black-money in our country?

**MR. SPEAKER :** Even if they want to do it, not by a supplementary.

**SHRI MORARJI DESAI :** The hon. Member is not correct in saying that Mr. Kaldor has made a scientific judgement; it was only pure guess. There was no scientific method at all about it. Anybody can guess Rs. 300 crores; anybody can guess Rs. 500 crores or Rs. 100 crores. There is no substance in that. Demonetisation can never be done publicly like this by giving notice.

**SHRI P. GOPALAN :** Ever since Mr. Morarji Desai took over the Finance Portfolio these income-tax arrear cases are increasing. This was of the order of Rs. 322 crores in March 1965 and it has increased to over Rs. 600 crores this year. Is it because of the fact that the Finance Minister is having a soft-cornor for big business groups who are generally the tax-evaders? The Public Accounts Committee has criticised Government for the lack of proper and immediate steps for realising income-tax arrears. They have referred to the arrears in respect of 25 companies amounting to over Rs. 25 crores in each case. It has been disclosed that 25 business groups have accumulated income-tax arrears to the tune of Rs. 20 crores. I would like to know from the hon. Finance Minister as to what steps have been taken to realise these income-tax arrears and how far these steps have been successful.

**SHRI MORARJI DESAI :** This has been replied to several times. I cannot reply to abuses and inferences.

**MR. SPEAKER :** The other day also it happened; somebody made some reference and serious objection was taken. Therefore, imputing motives etc. should

not be resorted to. Questions should be asked only to elicit information, not for making allegation against each other.

**SHRI P. GOPALAN :** The statistics clearly show that such income-tax arrear cases are increasing.

**SHRI MURASOLI MARAN :** Formerly Government have announced that the informants giving information about hidden money and black money would be rewarded and they would get some percentage as reward. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether this announcement has produced any results so far. How many informants have given information about hidden money? How much of hidden income was got by Government because of that? How much money was given as reward to those informants? This, I would like to know from the hon. Minister.

**SHRI P. C. SETHI :** I want notice for that.

**श्री शशि भूषण :** मैं अपने फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर साहब को मुबारकबाद देता हूँ कि आप इनकमटैक्स चोरी को पकड़ने की बहुत कोशिश करते हैं, लेकिन आपके ग्रिप से वे लोग छूट जाते हैं आपने कई लोगों को इस बात के लिए इन्सेन्टिव भी दिया है। यहाँ दिल्ली में एक होटलवाले ने कई लाख रुपये की टैक्स चोरी की। एक आदमी ने आपको इत्तिला दी और आपकी मिनिस्ट्री ने उसको एक हजार रुपया इनाम भी दिया लेकिन चार साल से उस लाखों रुपये की चोरी करने वाले का अब तक कुछ नहीं हुआ। इस प्रकार के बहुत से केसेज हैं। करोड़ों रुपया राज-स्वान में ब्लक का पड़ा हुआ है। जब शिकायत की जाती तो बजाय इसके कि उनके कागज सीज किये जाय, उस एरिया के इन्कमटैक्स आफिसर बजाय इसके कि उसका कागज सीज करें, उस से रिकार्ड निरीक्षण को मांगते हैं। इस तरह आप बहुत कोशिश करते हैं लेकिन वह आपकी ग्रिप से छूट जाते हैं कोई तरीका आप जरूर ऐसा अपनायें कि जो करोड़ों रुपया देश का टैक्स बचाकर इसी तरह से लोगों के

पास मौजूद है वह उन से निकाला जा सके क्योंकि देश की योजनाओं को रुपये की सख्त जरूरत है। यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ। आप इस पर क्या कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं ?

**श्री मोरारजी देसाई :** माननीय सदस्य को कहना है और मुझे पकड़ना है। पकड़ने में वह हमारी मदद करें तो उनका आभार मानूंगा। मगर सिर्फ कहने से कि करोड़ों रुपया यहां है और वहां है उस से काम नहीं चलेगा। जितनी मेहनत हम से होती है करते जाते हैं और लोगों को पकड़ा भी जाता है। मगर यह चीज हमेशा होती रहेगी और लोग ऐसा करते भी रहेंगे।

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :** It is a known thing for all of us that there are inflated cost of production and deflated sales revenue and also over invoicing and under-invoicing as far as foreign trade is concerned and as a result, millions of rupees are evaded on account of income-tax. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister what steps he has taken so far to stop this under-invoicing and over-invoicing and inflated cost and deflated revenue from sales proceeds? If he has not taken any steps so far, will he tell us whether he will do it now?

**SHRI P. C. SETHI :** I would quote the figures as to how many cases of concealment have been detected and that itself will show the progress.

In 1965-66, 34, 165 cases of concealment of income were detected. In 1966-67, 29, 294 and in 1967-68, 31, 509 cases were detected.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :** Including cases of over-invoicing and under-invoicing?

**MR. SPEAKER :** All of them.

**SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA :** According to the statement, 67 cases have been launched against some individuals and firms. Out of these 67, only 47 have been sent to the courts and some were convicted. All would like to know the names of those firms and individuals who have been prosecuted and who are under prosecution.

**SHRI P. C. SETHI :** I would require notice.

**SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA :** The numbers are already here and unless you know the names, how can the numbers be known?

**SHRI PILOO MODY :** I agree with the Finance Minister...

**MR. SPEAKER :** Then why ask the question?

**SHRI PILOO MODY :**...that evasion of tax takes place at all levels of society. Further, no matter how much evasion takes place, it goes on increasing from year to year. The powers the Finance Minister arms himself with are merely stringent without providing any cure. Stringent power does not necessarily mean catching more and more people. There is something inherently wrong with the taxation system and the measures he has proposed because they do not go out to catch people who are offenders, but they merely try to make things stricter, and this only brings into his ambit honest men. In his finance speech he recently admitted that if one has evaded Rs. 500, then he is going to make a law imposing Rs. 50,000 or Rs. 60,000 as penalty. This is no law, but it is plain nonsense to put such laws on the Statute Book. Therefore, I want to tell the Finance Minister that if he is anxious to evade taxes... (Laughter)...if he is anxious to catch tax evaders, he must rationalise the tax system. Therefore, I would like to ask him whether he will come forward with some specific proposals as to how taxes can be rationalised and at the same time how they could be brought down and made more reasonable and how the machinery for catching evaders can be made more rigorous, but not punitive.

**SHRI MORARJI DESAI :** The hon. Member makes no difference between sense and nonsense. So, what reply can I give to him? When a Bill is passed by Parliament, he calls it nonsense. What am I to say about it? I would only say that it becomes a privilege question if necessary, but I am not prepared to do that...

**SHRI PILOO MODY :** I think there

is absolutely nothing wrong in criticising the legislation which comes out of Parliament, Most of us do.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: He may be doing nonsense but not others. It is no use saying that everybody is doing nonsense. What is the use of saying that ?

खाद्य पदार्थों में मिलावट

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\*1628. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री रामगोपाल शासबाले :

श्री ब्रज ब्रूषण लाल :

श्री भटल बिहारी बाजपेयी :

श्री सूरज भाग :

श्री रणजीत सिंह :

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

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में राज्य-वार खाद्य पदार्थों में मिलावट के कितने मामलों का पता लगाया गया ;

(ख) उन मामलों में कितने व्यक्ति दोषी पाये गये और उन्हें दण्ड दिया गया ; और

(ग) प्रायः किन-किन खाद्य पदार्थों में मिलावट की जाती है और मिलावट को रोकने के लिए और क्या प्रभावी उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ?

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 giving the requisite information for the years 1966 and 1967 is placed on the table of the Sabha. The information for the year 1968 is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha in due course.

(c) The food stuffs mainly found adulterated are milk and milk products, non-alcoholic beverages, sweetening agents such as sugar, honey, gur or jaggery, spices, condiments cereals and cereal products, edible oils and fats.

The provisions of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act have been made more stringent and the States have been asked to ensure proper enforcement of the Act.

A proposal to formulate a scheme to check inter-State adulteration is also under consideration.

#### STATEMENT

Name of State/U.T.	No. of cases detected		No. of persons awarded punishment	
	1966	1967	1966	1967
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	2,282	1,918	1,184	712
Assam	566	442	10	19
Bihar	996	947	*N.A.	101
Gujarat	3,193	1,721	1,912	1,363
Kerala	1,544	1,291	1,496	564
Madhya Pradesh	2,148	1,234	1,806	1,227
Madras	5,814	5,194	1,550	1,511
Maharashtra	6,326	5,726	4,560	3,558
Mysore	1,255	1,478	785	932
Orissa	748	1,296	121	162
				(provisional)
Punjab	1,600	2,387	866	743

1	2	3	4	5
Rajasthan	3,520	4,325	1,410	3,957
Uttar Pradesh	7,929	8,919	5,182	2,938
West Bengal	1,587	1,459	868	588
Haryana	1,180	1,206	858	787
Nagaland	—	Nil	—	Nil
Delhi	835	633	414	433
Himachal Pradesh	337	521	144	318
Manipur	1	3	*N.A.	nil
Tripura	59	52	88	86
Andaman Nicobar	nil	nil	8	nil
Chandigarh	—	396	*N.A.	64
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—	1	8	nil
Goa, Daman and Diu.	—	12	—	nil

\*N. A. : Not available.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब से आजादी आयी है मानो मिलावट के लिये ही देश को आजादी मिली हो। अभी जितनी चीजें मिलावट के बारे में कही हैं उस से कई गुना ज्यादा मिलावट हो रही है। यहां तक कहा जाता है कि एक आदमी ने मिलावटी दुनिया से तंग आकर जहर खाया मगर वह मरा नहीं क्योंकि जहर में भी मिलावटी थी। इतनी आजकल मिलावट हो रही है। तो केसेज जो डिटेक्ट हुए और जिनमें सजा हुई उनमें इतना अन्तर क्यों है यह में जानना चाहता हूँ। जैसे मद्रास की यह फिगर है कि 5814 केसेज पकड़े गये 1966 में किन्तु सजा हुई 1550 को। तो बाकी जो थे वह क्या ऐसे ही पकड़े गये थे, यह केसेज क्या हैरेसमेंट के हैं या जो कानून बनाया है इसके अन्दर कुछ कमी है या जो पकड़ने वाले लोग हैं वह काफी नहीं हैं? बात क्या है यह में जानना चाहता हूँ?

SHRI B. S. MURTHY : There is no lacuna. The State Governments have been authorised to appoint food inspectors. The judges have also been given discretion to see how far they could reduce the rigours of the law. Therefore, this is only an attempt to see that adulteration is not prevalent and it does not cause death to the people.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : यह जो ग्रडल-रेशन है यह आइस बर्ग है जैसे आइस बर्ग एक बड़ा आठ ऊपर दिखाई देता है और सात बड़े आठ नीचे छिपा हुआ रहता है अभी जो मन्त्री जी ने चीजें बतायीं उस में उन्होंने दूध और दूध से बने हुए पदार्थ जो हैं उन का उल्लेख किया, विशेषतः घी में बहुत मिलावट होती है। यह कई सालों से चल रहा है और इसीलिए मांग की जा रही है कि वनस्पति घी जो है उस को रंगीन बनाया जाय। इतनी बार मांग करने के बाद भी वनस्पति घी को क्यों नहीं रंगीन किया जाता है जिससे जन-स्वास्थ्य पर बुरा प्रभाव पड़ता है। वनस्पति घी को रंगीन करने पर सरकार क्यों नहीं विचार करती?

SHRI B. S. MURTHY : I think that does not fall under the purview of this.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI : If Government are very serious about stopping adulteration and if the situation demands colouring of vanaspati, what is the objection?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : पहले तो घी के बारे में फैट कंटेंट कितना होना चाहिए इस

के बारे में जुदा-जुदा प्रदेश में जुदा-जुदा फैक्ट्स आते हैं और इसलिये यह जो फैक्ट कंटेंट तय करने का प्रश्न है यह बड़ा मुश्किल होता है।

So far as colouring is concerned, doctors are not agreed that by colouring we are going to reduce the quality...

**SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI :** Quality or quantity...

**MR. SPEAKER :** This is a debatable point. Question hour is meant only for eliciting information. Scientists and doctors may say one thing. I am not supporting what he says. But this question can only be debated later on, not at this hour.

**SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH :** The Adulteration of Foodstuffs Act has not succeeded in catching the real offenders. In the State of Andhra, there has been persistent and consistent prosecution of the small, petty shopkeepers who are not the producers at all. They have to get the stuff from somewhere else and it is not possible to distinguish between what is adulterated and what is not. The Food inspectors have been given such wide powers and they have been abusing these powers, with the result that many of the smaller people who have to entirely depend upon this trade for their livelihood have been prosecuted for no fault of theirs, whereas the people who are indulging in such nefarious practices have not been caught. There have been cases of hardship brought to the notice of the Ministers. Some of them have come over to Delhi to represent their grievances. Will the hon. Minister go into this matter and see that the innocent are not punished for no fault of theirs, as against the real offenders who go scot-free? Will he invite representatives of these people, discuss with them and see that these loopholes in the law are plugged so that the real offenders are caught?

**SHRI B. S. MURTHY :** I know what the hon. member has been saying. As a matter of fact, several associations and individuals from Andhra met me and met the Minister also after coming over to Delhi.

**SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :** Not only from Andhra, but from Delhi also.

**SHRI B. S. MURTHY :** Yes, from all over the country. Their difficulties have been brought to our notice. We have agreed that wherever adulteration is taking place, we must see that the real culprits are brought to book. We are attending to it. I assure the House that no innocent man will be allowed to undergo any punishment.

**SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :** There is a lacuna in the law.

**SHRI S. KANDAPPAN :** The statement laid on the Table gives a very alarming picture of the situation. Looking at the cases detected in UP, Maharashtra and my State, Tamil Nadu, in UP it is 8,000 cases, Maharashtra 6,000 and Tamil Nadu 5,000 odd. On the other hand the persons awarded punishment are very few. Will Government ascertain from the States as to what are the reasons for the comparatively less number of punishments awarded as against the total detected cases? Secondly—this supplements what Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah has asked—I would like to bring the issue in a concrete shape. For example, in regard to pulse imported into my State from other States, most of the shopowners and small retailers are punished for no fault of theirs. Likewise in many other commodities. Are Government at all serious about these things and determined to see that things are rectified in the near future?

**SHRI K. K. SHAH :** It is a very difficult question. So far as the retailers are concerned, if the article is in a packed state, then the original wholesaler is prosecuted because that amounts to warrant. But so far as loose quantities are concerned if, for example, pulse has been imported, whether it has been oiled by the wholesaler or retailer is very difficult to determine.

We have written to the States that if the retailer says that he has purchased from a wholesaler, simultaneous raid should be carried out at the wholesaler's place so that it is possible to find out who has done it.



**SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH :** The wholesaler is in Punjab, the retailer in Andhra.

**SHRI K. K. SHAH :** The wholesalers are divided into two categories. One is the big wholesaler. In every State, there is a corresponding wholesaler from whom the retailer purchases.

We have the Subramaniam Committee's recommendation. We have now decided to appoint inspectors on behalf of the Central Government so that where there is inter state transaction co-ordination can be brought about.

**SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA :** The hon. Minister says that steps should be taken by the State Governments. The State Governments leave it to panchayats and municipalities. In my home town of Baroda, people are bringing in buffalo's milk. It is adulterated and does not contain the requisite percentage of fat and so they say it is cow's milk. It is only in order to avoid the provisions of the law that they do so. This is a vicious circle and unless punishment is made more stringent adulteration will not stop. May I know whether they would sentence them to jail, not merely fine. Would he take steps on those lines ?

**श्री सरजू पाण्डेय :** अभी मन्त्री महोदय ने कहा कि हम दोषी पाये जाने वाले होलसेलर्स के खिलाफ भी कार्यवाही करते हैं लेकिन भ्रामतौर से देखा यही जाता है कि जो इन्स्पेक्टर्स राज्य सरकारों की ओर से रखे गये हैं वह होलसेलर्स के खिलाफ बहुत कम कार्यवाही करते हैं और यह कार्यवाही भ्रामतौर से रिटेलर्स और छोटे दुकानदारों के खिलाफ ही होती है। इस चीज़ को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि इन छोटे भ्रामदमियों का कम से कम हैरिसमेंट हो क्या सरकार कोई इस के वास्ते एक खास कानून बनायेगी जिससे कि होलसेलर्स के खिलाफ मुख्य रूप से कार्यवाही की जानी सम्भव हो सके ?

**श्री के० के० शाह :** इस प्रश्न का जवाब मैंने पहले दे दिया है।

**श्री तुलशीदास जाधव :** अभी किसी चीज़

में एडल्ट्रेशन किया है या नहीं इसकी रिसर्च करने के लिए जो चीज़ जांच के लिए भेजी जाती है तो उसमें बहुत दिन लग जाते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे जांच करने के कितने सैंटर्स हैं और अगर वह कम हों तो क्या उन को बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार ज़रूरी कदम उठायेगी ?

**SHRI B. S. MURTHY :** I must tell the hon. Members that the retailer is protected by asking for a warranty from the person who supplies him goods. In our discussions, I have been insisting on them why do you not ask for the warranty when you buy his things ? They say the wholesalers have not given. The hon. Members must tell the retailers to insist on such warranties.

**SHRI P. K. DEO :** He is passing on the buck to state Governments and to parliamentarians. The Government of India cannot abdicate its responsibility so far as administration of the law is concerned. This law has been placed on the statute book of this Parliament and this is after all a concurrent subject. Taking into consideration all these facts and the consensus reached in a recent conference on criminal law that adulteration of food-stuff was as bad as culpable homicide, would the Government consider imposing more rigorous and deterrent punishment and amend the law accordingly ?

**SHRI B. S. MURTHY :** The law has already been amended and made more rigorous. But law alone is not enough, unless people are educated. I appeal to the hon. Members of Parliament that when they go to their constituencies and many retailers come to ask for relief from them, they must tell them that would be free from much of the troubles if they get a warranty from the wholesaler. If that is done the retailer will never be harassed.

**SHRI TULSHIDAS JADHAV :** Sir, there was no answer to my question, and another thing is going on.

**MR. SPEAKER :** I thought [he had] replied and you were satisfied. Short Notice Question.

## SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

रामगंगा सिंचाई तथा बिजली परियोजना

S. N. Q 24. श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : क्या सिंचाई तथा बिजली मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रामगंगा परियोजना के लिए जो धनराशि और समय निर्धारित किया गया था उन दोनों में ही पर्याप्त वृद्धि हो गई है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस परियोजना को पूर्ण करने के लिए विदेशों से जो करोड़ों रुपये की मशीनें मंगाई गई थी उसमें से बहुत सी उपयोग में हो नहीं आ सकी हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस परियोजना से सम्बद्ध कुछ उच्च अधिकारी घटिया किस्म के पुर्जे स्थानीय निर्माताओं से मिल कर खरीद रहे हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार ने इसकी रोक-थाम के लिए अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table on the House.

## Statement

(a) Yes, Sir. The project which was estimated to cost Rs. 67.98 crores in 1961 is now expected to cost about Rs. 97 crores. The target date set in 1961 was 1968-69 and this was changed in 1965 to 1972. Now this has been further extended by one year and the present target date is June, 1973.

(b) No, Sir. There was underutilisation of some machines at one time due to non-arrival of some basic matching equipment.

(c) No such case has come to the notice of Government.

(d) Question does not arise. However, it may be mentioned that there is a detailed procedure for making purchases for this project. Under this procedure the powers of individual officers have been considerably limited and all bulk purchases

have to be approved by the Local Purchase Committee comprising Chief Engineer, Director of Construction, Financial Adviser and Superintending Engineer (Procurement).

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : विवरण में आपने बताया है कि यह परियोजना 1967 तक पूरी होनी थी और अब बढ़ाकर 1973 तक का समय रखा गया है। प्रारम्भिक अनुमानित व्यय को भी 67 करोड़ से बढ़ाकर 97 करोड़ कर दिया गया है। परन्तु वास्तविकता यह है कि बिजली-घर बनने के बाद करीब 110 करोड़ रुपये के लगभग व्यय बैठेगा। क्या यह सही है ? यदि यह सही है तो ऐसी स्थिति में जबकि कुल मिला कर ग्राम-दनी आपको तीन करोड़ रुपये सालाना से अधिक नहीं होगी, गवर्नमेंट का इतना रुपया फंसाना और उस पर केवल 5 प्रतिशत ग्रामदनी का होना, क्या व्यावहारिक दृष्टि से ये सारी चीजें संगत प्रतीत होती हैं ? जब यह परियोजना बनाई गई थी उस समय आपके मस्तिष्क में क्या ये सारी बातें नहीं थीं ? बाद में जो इस प्रकार के परिवर्तन हो रहे हैं और अनुमानित राशि करीब ड्योढ़ी बढ़ गई है सोर समय भी ड्योढ़ा हो गया है, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसके मुख्य रूप से कारण क्या हैं ?

DR. K. L. RAO : The hon. Member has pointed out the increase in the estimates. It is true that the estimate has gone up and is going up. But what I wish to submit is that this is an irrigation project, and in the case of an irrigation project, it will be never possible to say what will be the return, whether it will be six per cent or anything like that. Therefore, a direct return by way of revenue, whether it will be Rs. 3 crores or Rs. 4 crores, we cannot say. The amount may vary, and we cannot look forward to increasing any more than what may be possible by way of direct return.

The main thing that has got to be kept in mind is that this an irrigation project which will irrigate about 13 to 17 lakh acres of land and the amount of electricity that is likely to be produced by this project is 200 megawatts.

श्री प्रकाशचौर क्षात्री : जो विदेशों से कुछ यंत्र मंगाये गये हैं उनके बेकार पड़े होने के सम्बन्ध में आपने कहा है कि कोई इस तरह की विशेष बात नहीं है। लेकिन अध्यक्ष महोदय स्थिति यह है कि साठ प्रतिशत बुलडोजर जो करीब दस करोड़ रुपये के हैं, विदेशों से मंगाये गए हैं और वे बेकार पड़े हुए हैं।

दूसरी सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि वाशिंगटन में जो इंडिया सप्लाय मिशन है उनको जब पुर्जों के सम्बन्ध में लिखा जाता है तो भठारह भठारह महीने तक पुर्जे नहीं आते हैं और इस बीच मशीनें वहां पर बेकार पड़ी रहती हैं। उदाहरण के लिए मैं एक मशीन का नाम लेना चाहता हूँ। स्क्रैपर 1967 से खराब पड़ा हुआ है जबकि आज 1969 का मई महीना प्रारम्भ हो गया है और अब तक भी उसका कोई प्रयोग नहीं किया जा रहा है।

जहां तक सस्ते पुर्जों की खरीद का सम्बन्ध है, वहां कुछ इस प्रकार के टैक्नीकल अधिकारी हैं जो सस्ते पुर्जे खरीद रहे हैं और गवर्नमेंट का लाखों रुपया उस में लग रहा है और जिन से वे पुर्जे खरीदे जा रहे हैं उनके साथ उनका कमिशन बंधा हुआ है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इतनी बड़ी योजना में जिसपर एक भरब दस करोड़ रुपया खर्च होना है, इस प्रकार से कुछ अधिकारी मिलकर बीच में सारी परियोजना का अनुचित रूप से लाभ उठाएँ, क्या यह उचित है और क्या इसकी रोकथाम की आपने कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की है? यदि की है तो वह क्या है?

पोख्रे अध्यक्ष महोदय, कालागढ़ परियोजना के ऊपर एक बड़ा गोलीकांड हुआ था जिसमें कुछ लोग मारे भी गए थे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस कालागढ़ परियोजना के सम्बन्ध में समय, रुपये और परियोजना आदि में वृद्धि का एक बहुत बड़ा कारण यह भी है कि वहां कुछ राजनीतिक तत्व इस प्रकार के कार्य करने लगे हैं कि आपको समय पर अपने कार्य में सफलता नहीं मिल रही है।

DR. K. L. RAO : The hon. Member has raised a valid question. One was about the machinery. What I would like to submit about this is that in the case of the Ramganga project, what happened was the machinery was ordered, for example draglines and some dumpers. All the machines were received at the same time there. Unfortunately, the dragline which is one of the most important equipments was damaged in some parts and these parts had to be obtained again from the USA, and that took time. And that is why till the dragline came into operation, the dumpers had to remain idle. That is how there was under utilisation, or some machinery had to remain idle for nearly a few months.

It is true there has been some trouble about spare parts. There was a dock strike in USA and due to many other unfortunate reasons, there was delay. That is why spare parts were not available. I had been there recently and I specially looked into this question of spare parts. Now I find there will be an even flow of spare parts and there will be no difficulty. Therefore, the number of machines lying idle have been reduced considerably.

About inferior spare parts procured locally, the information with my hon. friend is not correct. There are some parts which can be made in India and they are put on the banned list. They cannot be imported. For example, rubber seals is a part which they feel can be manufactured in this country and its import is banned. After all, the spare parts obtained from indigenous sources is only 1 per cent—just worth about Rs. 3 lakhs whereas spare parts imported from outside amount to Rs. 3½ crores. Substitution of some of these parts by local products is really an endeavour which we should encourage. Even so, it is very little.

About the officers, I am afraid I do not have any information. If the hon. member gives any specific name, I can make enquiries. About the strike being political, I do not know. Unfortunately, strikes are there in a large number of projects. Only the other day I had been dealing about Idikki and there was a strike there. I only wish in major projects, strikes are avoided so that the country may progress. As I said, I have no information. But I feel the work is getting on nicely and

there is no reason why there should be any further set-back.

श्री प्रकाशचौर शास्त्री : मैंने पूछा था वाशिंगटन में इंडिया सप्लाई मिशन के बारे में उसको कम से कम भारत सरकार इस प्रकार के निर्देश दे कि जिन योजनाओं में धरबों रुपया देश का लगा हुआ है उनके लिए जो स्पेयर पार्ट्स वहाँ से मंगाये जाते हैं, और जिनके आने में अटारह अटारह महीने लग जाते हैं और इसकी बजह से मशीनें बेकार पड़ी रहती है, उनको जल्दी भेजा जाए।

दूसरे मैंने पूछा था कि पीछे जब वहाँ गोली-कांड हुआ था उस में भी क्या किसी राजनीतिक तत्व का हाथ था और यदि था तो क्या वह राजनीतिक तत्व वहाँ है या नहीं है या उस में कोई सुधार हुआ है। इन दो प्रश्नों का उत्तर नहीं दिया गया है।

DR. K. L. RAO : We have asked the India Supply Mission to expedite it. Now everything has been straightened and there is even flow of work. About the firing, I cannot add to what I have said. At the moment it is completely peaceful and there is no reason why there should be any trouble hereafter.

SHRI RANGA : From what he himself has said, there seems to be something very seriously wrong regarding the delay, higher expenditure, spare parts and also the negotiations with outsiders for supplying heavy machinery. May I ask him to give us an assurance that between now and the next session, he himself would go there or if he cannot find sufficient time, he would depute some very high official to pay some attention to this? Preferably he himself should go study the matter personally, satisfy himself about the remedial measures that are to be taken and then submit a report to this House.

DR. K. L. RAO : It is a very good suggestion. In fact, I had been there only last week for two days and I looked into it. I can assure the House that the work will go along very quickly. It is one of our very important projects and we are trying to see that the work is accelerated.

It is very likely that we would be getting water about six months earlier.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : जो प्रश्न पूछा गया है उसके हिसाब से मन्त्री जी ने उन सभी बातों को इन्कार किया है। इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि किसी भी बांध का जस्टेशन पीरियड दस साल तक होता है। चालू होने के बाद से, लेकिन यह बांध जिस दिन चालू होगा उसी दिन पूरा यूटिलाइजेशन इसका होने लग जाएगा क्योंकि इसका सारा पानी उस नहर में जाएगा जो पहले से चल रही है, क्या मन्त्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि क्या कारण है कि रूस और अमरीका में जितना समय बांध लेता है उससे दुगुना समय तो आप प्रेसक्राइब करते हैं और जितना प्रेसक्राइब करते हैं, उससे दुगुने समय में आपका बांध बनता है, इस वास्ते सवाल में जो बातें उठाई गई हैं अगर वे नहीं हैं तो देर होने के फिर कौन से कारण है ?

DR. K. L. RAO : I accept that in respect of Ramganga there has been some delay. This should not have taken more than seven years. Unfortunately it has taken more time. I am myself very unhappy about the situation. All that I can say now is that now we have placed the project in a very good sound condition and we expect the project will be completed in the next three to four years.

श्री राम चरण : जब किसी प्राजेक्ट का आरिजिनल एस्टीमेट बनाया जाता है, तब इस बात को दृष्टि में रखा जाता है कि उसके लिए जो मशीनरी इम्पोर्ट या परचेज की जानी है, उसकी कैपेसिटी कितनी है और उसके अनुसार कितनी रेक्वायरमेंट है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस प्राजेक्ट के सम्बन्ध में इस बात को मद्देनजर रखा गया कि जो अर्थमूविंग मशीनरी और बुसडोजर आदि परचेज किए गये हैं, उनकी कैपेसिटी कितनी है, ताकि काम में बिलम्ब न हो। क्या विभाग में कोई अफसर है, जो यह चेक करे कि अमुक मशीनरी की कैपेसिटी इतनी है और उससे इतने समय में काम

हो सकेगा ; अगर नहीं है, तो क्या सरकार ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था करेगी, जिससे भविष्य में आवश्यकता से अधिक मशीनरी आदि खरीद कर धन का मिस्रूज न हो सके ?

DR. K. L. RAO : About the machinery we have no trouble. We have always been trying to plan out the machinery expenditure, the machinery that has to be purchased and so on. The increase in the cost of the project is due to the fact that there has been devaluation and also because the height of the dam has been increased by 110 feet. The scope has also been increased because area proposed for irrigation has been increased from 13 lakh acres to 17 lakh acres which means an excess of 4 lakh acres. It is this that has increased the cost from Rs. 67 crores to Rs. 97 crores.

श्री राम चरण : मेरा प्रश्न तो सिर्फ इतना है कि क्या इस बात का कोई एस्टीमेट बनाया गया है कि जितनी मशीनरी परचेज की गई है, उस की कंपेसिटी किसनी है ।

DR. K. L. RAO : In respect of the machinery there has been no trouble. Everything has been ordered very correctly and the machinery there is working very satisfactorily.

श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छबाय : क्या यह तथ्य है कि सरकार खितने बाँध बाँधती है, वह पहले उस का एस्टीमेट बनाती है कि उस पर इतनी पूँजी लगेगी और वह योजना इतने दिनों में पूरी हो जायेगी, परन्तु विलम्ब के कारण उस पर पैसा भी ज्यादा लगता है और योजना भी समय पर पूर्ण नहीं हो पाती है ? इस योजना के सम्बन्ध में जो विलम्ब हुआ, उस का प्रमुख कारण क्या है और उसके लिए कौन दोषी है ? क्या मन्त्री महोदय इस बारे में जांच करेंगे कि इस विलम्ब के कारण क्या है और उसके लिए कौन व्यक्ति दोषी है और क्या वह दोषी व्यक्तियों के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही करेंगे ?

DR. K. L. RAO : I agree with the hon. Member. As I have already said, in

the case of this project there has been unfortunate delay which I myself greatly regret. Unfortunately, these are projects under the State Governments. Any how I will make enquiries into this and find out whether any person is responsible for the delay.

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### Banks not Permitted by Reserve Bank of India to Advance Large Amounts of Loans

\*1624. SHRI ONKAR SINGH :  
SHRI J. B. SINGH :  
SHRI SHARDA NAND :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that banks have to take permission from the Reserve Bank of India for granting large amounts of loan ;

(b) if so, the names of those banks which were not permitted to grant large amounts of loan by the Reserve Bank during the last one year ; and

(c) the policy of the Reserve Bank in regard to the giving of permission to the banks to grant large loans ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Subject to the requirement of overall credit policy, banks are free to sanction individual loans and advances except that they have to obtain authorisation from the Reserve Bank for certain categories of credit limits of Rs. 1 crore or more to any single party or any limit that would take the total limit enjoyed by such party from the entire banking system to Rs. 1 crore or more.

(b) During the last one year credit authorisation was not granted in one case. It is not the usual practice of the Reserve Bank to disclose to details as it relates to accounts of customers of an individual bank.

(c) Before authorising a limit, the Reserve Bank examines broadly the purpose of the loan to satisfy itself that it is in conformity with the requirement of the Plan

and does not encourage the financing of non-productive activities.

**Demand for Hindi Staff in Various Ministries and Departments of Government of India**

\*1626. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a demand from the Ministries and other Departments of the Central Government to increase the staff for typing and translation work in Hindi ; and

(b) if so, the additional staff proposed to be provided during 1969-70 ?

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

(b) The staff requirements for Hindi work are assessed by the respective administrative Ministries and necessary additional staff sanctioned under their own powers or in consultation with the Ministry of Finance, as the case may be. In some cases, the additional staff has already been sanctioned while in other cases the requirements are under examination. A total picture of the additional staff proposed to be provided in all the Ministries during 1969-70 is, therefore, not available at this stage.

**Production of Zinc**

\*1627. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity of Zinc produced in the public sector during the period from the 1st January, 1968 to 31st January, 1969 ;

(b) the total quantity of unsold stock month-wise, and total quantity of unsold stock at the end of the 1968 ; and

(c) the measures taken to clear the stocks ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) :

(a) Hindustan Zinc Limited, a Government

of India Undertaking, went into production of zinc ingots from May, 1968. The total quantity of zinc ingots produced at the Smelter during the period from May, 1968 to 31st January, 1969 was 10,733 tonnes.

(b) The stock position at the end of each month during the period from May, 1968 to December, 1968 was as under :

Month	Stock
1. May, 1968	601.954 tonnes.
2. June, 1968	2195.613 tonnes.
3. July, 1968	4042.798 tonnes.
4. August, 1968	5749.711 tonnes.
5. September, 1968	5569.517 tonnes.
6. October, 1968	4773.008 tonnes.
7. November, 1968	3102.116 tonnes.
8. December, 1968	2184.666 tonnes.

The stock of zinc at the end of March, 1969, was only 648 tonnes.

(c) The following measures were taken to clear the stocks :—

(i) The import of zinc was placed under the Actual Users 'Restricted' Category.

(ii) The Directorate General of Technical Development was asked to allocate indigenous zinc production to actual users both in the priority and non-priority industries.

(iii) The allottees were required to open irrevocable letters of credit in favour of the indigenous producers within three weeks from the date of issue of the letters of allotment by the Directorate General of Technical Development.

(iv) Unless the consuming units lifted the quantity of indigenous zinc metal allocated to them, their applications for import of zinc were not to be cleared by the Directorate General of Technical Development or by other sponsoring authorities.

**Shortage of Alcohol**

\*1629. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that due to the

shortage of alcohol, certain polythene and other chemical manufacturing industries, using alcohol are unable to work to full capacity ;

(b) If so, the prospects for improved availability of alcohol ; and

(c) the steps Government are taking to alleviate the shortage on a short term and long term basis ?

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

(b) The prospects of availability of alcohol during the current sugar season 1968-69 are much better than the previous years.

(c) Short term measures taken include ban on export of alcohol, certain priorities in the distribution of alcohol to consumers, inter-State allocations of alcohol from surplus to deficit areas, extension of control over Khandasari molasses for distillation purpose and imports as and when required. As a long term measure, a Study Group has been appointed to study and devise measures to improve the situation,

### पेट्रोल का आयात

\*1630. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1967-68 और 1968-69 में सरकार द्वारा कितना पेट्रोल का आयात किया गया ;

(ख) उस पर सरकार ने कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च की ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में आत्मनिर्भरता प्राप्ति के लिए चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मन्त्री (डा० त्रिगुण सेन) : (क) से (ग) . यह अनुमान लगाकर कि पेट्रोल का आशय मोटर गैसोलीन से है, तो इसका 1967-68 और 1968-69 के दौरान कोई आयात नहीं किया गया था और न ही चौथी पंचवर्षीय

योजना में किसी आयात की योजना है। देश में मोटर गैसोलीन फालतू मात्राओं में उत्पादित की जाती है, जिनका समय समय पर निर्यात किया जाता है।

### Renewal of Mining Leases

\*1631. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the mine-owners whose applications for renewal of mining leases have been recommended by the Orissa Government during the last two years ;

(b) the names of the persons whose applications for mining prospecting licences have been recommended by the Orissa Government during the above period ; and

(c) the number of such applicants whose applications have not been recommended by the State Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) (1) Shri S. S. Das.

(2) Shri Sukhlal Agrawal.

(b) A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1098/69].

(c) Fifty six.

### Loans for Purchase of Built Houses

\*1632. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had issued orders for the sanction of loans to its employees for purchase of built houses ;

(b) if so, the reasons for not sanctioning the loans to those who have applied for the same, in view of the fact that the claimants have in most cases paid some advance to the house-owners ; and

(c) whether Government will expedite the sanction of loans ?

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

(b) and (c). Out of 114 applications for the grant of advance for the purchase of ready-built flats/houses, received during the year 1968-69, loans have been approved in 83 cases. 3 cases have been rejected because the applicants are not entitled to any advance under the Rules. Out of the remaining 28 cases, 10 cases are applications for advances for purchase of houses/flats from private parties other than Co-operative house-building Societies. It has since been decided that advances will not be admissible for purchase of houses/flats from private parties other than Co-operative house-building Societies. 11 cases are applications for advances for purchase of houses/flats from Co-operative house-building Societies. The safeguards to be provided for the purchase of houses/flats from Co-operative house-building Societies are under consideration. The other 7 cases are pending for want of further information which has been called for from the Departments concerned.

#### Abolition of Exports Duty on Manganese Ore

\*1633. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 492 on the 3rd December, 1968 regarding abolition of export duty on manganese ore and state :

(a) whether the question of grant of relief to the industry has since been finalised ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) and (b). The question of grant of relief to the industry is still under consideration.

दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा अर्जित भूमि का विकास

\*1634. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण,

आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा अर्जित अधिकांश भूमि अप्रयुक्त और अविकसित पड़ी है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) गत तीन वर्षों में नगरों और गावों में अलग-अलग कितनी भूमि का अर्जन किया गया और कितनी भूमि का विकास किया गया ; और

(घ) दिल्ली में भूमि का उचित विकास करने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्री (श्री के०के० शाह) : (क) से (घ) . वांछित सूचना का एक विवरण पन्ना पटल पर रखा दिया है ।

लगभग 29,000 एकड़ भूमि का अर्जन किया गया है और उसे विकास के लिए निम्नांकित विभिन्न अभिकरणों (एजेन्सीज्) को प्राबंठित कर दिया है :-

#### विवरण

	क्षेत्रफल एकड़ों में
दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण	18,195.81
सहकारी आवास निर्माण समितियां ।	
औद्योगिक बस्तियां	3,850.00
दिल्ली नगर निगम	3,000.00
सरकारी/अर्ध-सरकारी	
विभाग, आदि	3,672.04
सेन्ट्रल रोड फण्ड	282.15
	29,000.00

अर्जित की गई शहरी और ग्रामीण भूमि के बारे में पृथक सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा अर्जित भूमि का विकास और विकसित प्लॉटों का निपटान अधिकांशतः दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा किया जाता है ।



भूमि के विकास की प्रगति आरंभ में न्यायालय व्यादेश (इन्क्वेशन) के परिणामस्वरूप कुछ प्लाटों का कब्जा प्राप्त करने में देरी, ट्रंक सेवाओं की अनुपलब्धि, दुष्कर भू-भाग, मृमिगत जल के ऊँचे सैवन और कुछ स्थानों को समतल करते समय बड़ी बड़ी चट्टानों को काटने, के कारण पिछड़ी रही। भूमि के विकास को शीघ्र करने के लिए, प्राधिकरण ने अब उन रिहायशी तथा औद्योगिक कालोनियों में पानी की सप्लाई और सीवर के लिए अपनी अन्तरिम व्यवस्था करने का निर्णय किया है, जहाँ दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा इन सेवाओं को उपलब्ध करने में काफी समय लगाने की सम्भावना है। विकास कार्य को शीघ्र कराने के लिए प्राधिकरण के अधीन एक इंजीनियरिंग संगठन बना दिया गया है।

**जीवन बीमा निगम द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश में परियोजनाओं में धन लगाना**

\*1635. श्री गं० च० बीक्षित : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जीवन बीमा निगम ने तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में मध्य प्रदेश और गैर-औद्योगिक परियोजनाओं में कितनी धन राशि लगाई ;

(ख) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में धन लगाने के बारे में कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए हैं ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उनका ब्योरा क्या है ; और

(घ) इस बारे में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

**वित्त मन्त्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया) :** (क) तीसरी योजना की अवधि में मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में जीवन बीमा निगम के निवेशों की रकम औद्योगिक क्षेत्र के लिये 3.54 करोड़ रुपये और गैर-औद्योगिक क्षेत्र के लिए 12.23 करोड़ रुपये थी।

(ख) जी, नहीं

(ग) और (घ) . ये सवाल ही नहीं उठते।

**राजस्थान में सम्पदा शुल्क सम्बन्धी मामले**

\*1636. श्री प० लालू बालूपाल : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1957 से दिसम्बर, 1968 तक राजस्थान में सम्पदा-शुल्क के कितने मामलों का का सरकार को पता लगा ;

(ख) उन मामलों में कितना सम्पदा-शुल्क वसूल किया गया और कितने मामले अभी भी विचाराधीन हैं ; और

(ग) कितने मामलों की जांच की जा रही है ?

**वित्त मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री प्र० च० सेठी) :** (क) 1255

(ख) इन मामलों में 31 दिसम्बर, 1968 तक वसूल किया गया सम्पदा-शुल्क 3400(000) रुपये था। इस तारीख को ऐसे विचाराधीन मामलों की संख्या 277 थी।

(ग) 72 मामलों की जांच पड़ताल जारी है।

**Inquiry Into Dropping of Claims by Fertilizer Corporation of India**

\*1637. SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have instituted a detailed enquiry into the dropping of the claims worth Rs. 57.50 lakhs by the Fertilizer Corporation of India against M/s. Chemico ; and

(b) if so, the name of the person conducting the enquiry and when the enquiry is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). The Committee on Public Undertakings in its 26th Report presented to Parliament on 12th March, 1969 have observed that there were a number of procedural and functional lapses on the part of the management in respect of the Trombay Unit. The Committee have recommended that an enquiry should

be made into these lapses which have resulted in financial losses and continuous low production and responsibility fixed. The Government are considering to institute the necessary enquiry pursuant to the recommendations made by the Committee.

**वित्त मन्त्रालय में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा**

**अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के कर्मचारी**

\*1638. **श्री मोलहू प्रसाद :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) यह कार्य मन्त्रालय के दिनांक 11 जुलाई, 1968 के ज्ञापन संख्या 1/12/67 इस्टे-ब्लिसमेंट (सी) में किये गये उपबन्धों के अनुसार उनके मन्त्रालय में तथा मन्त्रालय के अधीन अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लिए प्रारक्षित पदों पर 15 मार्च, 1969 तक विभाग-वार, अनुभाग-वार तथा श्रेणी-वार उक्त कितने अधिकारी तथा अन्य कर्मचारी पदोन्नत किए गये थे ; और

(ख) इन कर्मचारियों के नाम तथा पदनाम क्या हैं तथा वे किन विभागों में कार्य कर रहे हैं ?

**वित्त मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी):** (क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथाशीघ्र सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायगी ।

**उत्पादन शुल्क विभाग द्वारा संसद सदस्यों को सामान की बिक्री**

\*1639. **श्री भोकार लाल बेरबा :** क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पहले उत्पादन शुल्क विभाग द्वारा संसद सदस्यों को घड़ियां, कैमरे, ट्रांजिस्टर आदि वस्तुएं बेची जाती थीं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या अब इन वस्तुओं की बिक्री का कार्य सहकारी समितियों को सौंपा जा रहा है ;

(ग) इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) गत तीन वर्षों में इस बारे में संसद सदस्यों को क्यों सूचित नहीं किया गया था ?

**वित्त मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) :** (क) जन्तुशुदा उपभोक्ता वस्तुएं, जैसे- हाथ-घड़ियां, कैमरे. ट्रांजिस्टर फरवरी, 1968 तक सीमा शुल्क तथा केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क विभागों की विभागीय खुदरा दुकानों के जरिये संसद-सदस्यों सहित जनता को बेची जाती थीं ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) प्रशासनिक दृष्टि से, ऐसी वस्तुओं का इकट्ठा बेचा जाना अधिक लाभदायक पाया गया ।

(घ) खुदरा बिक्री फरवरी, 1968 से बन्द की गई है, न कि तीन वर्ष पहले से, इन खुदरा दुकानों को बन्द करने की सूचना किसी भी व्यक्ति को नहीं भेजी गई, जैसे कि इनको खोलने की सूचना किसी को नहीं भेजी गई थी ।

**Construction of Houses Under various Housing Schemes in States**

\*1640. **SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of new houses constructed in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Mysore so far under various housing schemes of the Central Government ;

(b) the number of houses which remained vacant during the years 1966, 1967 and 1968 and the loss sustained by Government ; and

(c) the measures adopted to prevent such loss ?

**THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH)** (a) According to the progress reports furnished so far by the three State Governments, about 79700 houses have been constructed since the inception of the various housing schemes of this Ministry.

(b) and (c). The concerned State Governments are being asked to furnish the relevant information (including the loss suffered by them) and it will be laid on the Table of the Sabha when received.

#### American Organisation in West Bengal

\*1641. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :—

(a) whether Government of West Bengal have taken a decision and informed the Centre to dispense with the services of the American Peace Corps and other American Organisations in the State with immediate effect ;

(b) if so, whether the State Government have made known to the Centre the grounds for their decision ;

(c) the other American Organisations which will be affected as a result of the aforesaid order ; and

(d) whether the State Government have also conveyed to the Centre their attitude with regard to the projects which are being executed within the State with American aid ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). The Govt. of West Bengal have informed us that no new American Peace Corps volunteers would be wanted. No reasons for this decision have been indicated. They have also informed us that pending a further decision the existing American Peace Corps volunteers may continue to work.

(c) No other American Organisations will be affected.

(d) No, sir.

#### L. I. C. Loan to Delhi Development Authority for Construction of Houses

\*1642. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Life Insurance Corporation has advanced any loan to the Delhi Development Authority for construction of new houses ;

(b) if so, the amount of loan ;

(c) the amount of interest that will be charged ; and

(d) the total number of houses proposed to be built ?

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) Rs. 2 Crores.

(c) 6½% per annum, payable half yearly.

(d) 1784.

#### Public Undertakings in U. P.

\*1643. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of public undertakings being run by the Central Government in Uttar Pradesh ;

(b) the dates on which they had been started and the cost at which each of them had been started ;

(c) the details regarding production, cost, profit and loss in each of them in the last year ;

(d) whether it is a fact that the progress achieved in Uttar Pradesh has been less as compared to the average progress made by the rest of the country and if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(e) if so, whether Government propose to take such steps as may enable Uttar Pradesh to keep pace with the other parts of the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) As on 31-3-1968, the latest year for which completed financial accounts are available for all Public Enterprises, the following were the Central Government Industrial and Commercial Undertakings/Projects which are located in Uttar Pradesh :

1. Bharat Heavy Electricals—Hardwar Unit.
2. Fertilizer Corporation of India—Gorakhpur Unit.
3. Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.—Rishikesh Unit.

4. Oil and Natural Gas Commission.
  5. Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., Kanpur Division.
  6. Triveni Structurals Ltd.
  7. National Small Industries Corporation.
- (b) As regards the cost at which the

units were started, it is presumed that the Hon'ble Member requires information on the investment, reckoned in terms of gross block located in U. P. Since the original cost estimates may have undergone revisions in view of various factors, these figures of investment, as on 31-3-1968 along with the dates on which the undertakings/projects were started are given below :

Name of the Undertaking/project	Started in	Value of Gross Block as at the end of March, 1968
		(Rs. in crores)
1. Bharat Heavy Electricals—Hardwar Unit.	1964@	56.8
2. Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd.—Gorakhpur Unit.	1961	32.3
3. Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.—Rishikesh Unit.	1961	24.7
4. Oil and Natural Gas Commission.	1956	7.1
5. Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., Kanpur Division.	1964@	2.6
6. Triveni Structurals Ltd.	1965	1.8
7. National Small Industries Corporation.	1955@	0.3

(c) The details regarding production, costs, profits or loss, during 1967-68 relating to the above units were as follows :—

Name of the Undertaking/ Project	Production during 1967-68	Cost of Production including depre- ciation	Net Profit (+) (before tax) Loss (—)
1	2	3	4
			(Rs. in lakhs)
1. Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.—Hardwar Unit.	58	179	(—)140
2. Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd.—Gorakhpur Unit.		Inaugurated in April, 1968	
3. Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.—Rishikesh Unit.	40	79	(—)56
4. Hindustan Aeronautics* Ltd.—Kanpur Division.	4096	4182	140
5. Oil and Natural Gas Commission.	3522	2073	1279

@Year of formation of Company.

\*Figures relate to entire Company.

	1	2	3	4
6. Triveni Structural Ltd.			Under Construction	
7. National Small* Indus- tries Corporation.		528**	448	(—)0.2

(d) and (e). As far as Central Government investments (in terms of gross block) are concerned, Uttar Pradesh accounts for Rs. 125.6 crores, out of a total of Rs. 3,042 crores, as at the end of 1967-68. However, this is not the only criterion of judging the development in Uttar Pradesh, as compared to other States. This is because the above figure relates only to industrial and com-

mercial undertakings of the Central Government. Thus as indicated in the draft Fourth Five Year Plan (1969-74), in the case of State Plans, the figures of total outlay and Central assistance in respect of Uttar Pradesh, as also corresponding figures for all the States, during Third Plan, Annual Plans 1966-69 and Fourth Plan are as follows:—

	Total Plan		Annual Plans 1966-69		Fourth Plan	
	Total Outlay	Central Assistance	Total Outlay	Central Assistance	Total Outlay	Central Assistance
	(Rs. in crores)					
Uttar Pradesh	560.25	356.2	456.03	259.4	951.00	526.00
Total all States	4164.75	2515.3	3051.75	1798.9	6066.00	3500.00

The figures of outlay and Central assistance for the various periods, indicated above, are the largest for Uttar Pradesh, amongst the different States.

#### Approval of Downstream Projects

\*1644. SHRI R. K. AMIN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that downstream projects, which have been approved by the Inter-Departmental Committee, are to be cleared by the Licensing Committee as well as the Economic Committee of the Cabinet ; and

(b) if so, how far the procedure for the approval has come and how long it will take to clear these projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. For the proposals forming part of the downstream units linked to the Gujarat naphtha cracker, recommendations have

been sent to the Licensing Committee for approval to the issue of letters of intent for individual projects. Further action including clearance by the Economic Committee of the Cabinet where necessary will be taken in the light of the decision of the Licensing Committee. The projects may be expected to be cleared within a couple of months.

Room or Street in Name of Shri C.  
Rajagopalachari in Delhi

\*1645. SHRI NANJA GOWDER : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any road, street, place etc. in Delhi or New Delhi in the name of Shri C. Rajagopalachari, the first Indian Governor-General of India ;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether it will be done now ?

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

\*Figures relate to entire company.

\*\*Represents sales, commission and interest earned from parties.

(b) and (c). Specific suggestions and proposals, as and when received, are considered by the Municipal Body. The D.M.C. and N.D.M.C. have not received any such proposal for their consideration.

**Dispute between Punjab and Haryana over Control of Canal Headworks**

\*1646. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a dispute between Punjab and Haryana on the control of the three Canal Headworks at Rupar, Harike and Ferozepur ;

(b) the terms of the agreement under the Punjab Reorganisation Act in regard to these Headworks ;

(c) the respective stands of the Punjab and Haryana Governments ; and

(d) whether Government propose to mediate in the matter to help the parties arrive at an amicable settlement ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : (a) The control of the three Canal Headworks at Rupar, Harike and Ferozepore has not been handed over by the Punjab Government to Bhakra Management Board. The Haryana Government is pressing for the transfer of their control under the provisions of the Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966.

(b) Section 79(1) (c) of the Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966, provides that the administration, maintenance and operation of these Headworks is to be with the Bhakra Management Board, set up under the Act.

(c) According to Punjab Government the issue of transfer of the control of these Headworks is a part of the larger political issues connected with the arbitration on Bhakra Nangal Project by the Prime Minister of India. The State of Haryana on the other hand wants the control of these headworks to be with Bhakra Management Board in accordance with the Act,

(d) Yes, Sir.

**Private Practice by Government Doctors**

\*1647. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS,

HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the justification in allowing private practice to Government doctors when other services are not allowed private work ; and

(b) whether Government propose to remove such disparities ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) Private practice is not allowed to the doctors of the C. H. S.

(b) Does not arise.

**बम्बई में आयातित स्टेनलैस स्टील का पकड़ा जाना**

\*1648. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बम्बई में सीमा-शुल्क अधिकारियों ने जापान से आयात किया गया स्टेनलैस स्टील बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में पकड़ा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है ;

(ग) किस फर्म को आयात परमिट दिया गया था और उसकी शर्तें क्या थी ; और

(घ) क्या उन शर्तों का विधिवत पालन किया गया था ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) बम्बई सीमा शुल्क अधिकारियों ने बम्बई और दिल्ली में लगभग 97 मीट्रिक टन ऐसा माल पकड़ा है जिसके बारे में दावा तो यह था वह "स्टेनलैस स्टील ऐंगल" है, लेकिन आरोप यह था कि वह "स्टेनलैस स्टील की बट्टरें" हैं । चाख बाजार दरों के अनुसार इस माल का अनुमानित मूल्य 31 लाख रुपये बताया गया है ।

(ग) यह माल मेसर्स मिनरल्स एण्ड मेटल्स ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन आफ इण्डिया, नई दिल्ली के नाम जारी जिये गये दो लाइसेंसों पर आयात

किया गया था। यह माल नियंत्रक, लोहा व इस्पात, कलकत्ता द्वारा जारी किये गये प्राधिकार पत्रों के अन्तर्गत मेसर्स सत्यनारायण खेतान (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड, कलकत्ता द्वारा आयात किया गया था। ये लाइसेंस "स्टेनलैस स्टील ऐंगल" समेत सात प्रकार की वस्तुओं के आयात के लिए वैध थे। लाइसेंस के निबन्धन और शर्तों सभा की मेज पर प्रस्तुत विवरण-पत्र में दी गई हैं।

(घ) आरोप यह है कि यह माल लाइसेंस विवरण अर्थात् "स्टेनलैस स्टील ऐंगल" के अन्तर्गत नहीं आता।

### विवरण

आयात लाइसेंस में छपी हुई शर्तों के अलावा इन दोनों लाइसेंसों में से प्रत्येक के लिए निम्नलिखित शर्तें अनुबन्ध में निर्दिष्ट की गई थीं।

"उल्लिखित आयात लाइसेंस निम्नलिखित शर्तों पर जारी किया जाता है।

1. माल पहुंचने पर उसकी बिक्री वास्तविक उपभोक्ताओं के केवल निम्नलिखित वर्गों को ही की जाए और इन वर्गों का चुनाव स्वयं उसके विनिमय कर्ता ही करें:

(ए) आयात व्यापार नियन्त्रण के नियमों तथा क्रियाविधि पुस्तिका 1969 के परिशिष्ट 12 में दिये गये प्राथमिकता प्राप्त उद्योग

(बी) ड्रम तथा बैरल उद्योग (केवल बी० पी० चदरें)

2. विनिमय कर्ताओं को चाहिए कि वे लोहा तथा इस्पात नियंत्रक, (लाइसेंसिंग III अनुभाग) कलकत्ता को एक विवरण पत्र (दो प्रतियों में) भेजें जिसमें निम्नलिखित जानकारी दी गई हो:

(क) लाइसेंस संख्या और तारीख

(ख) खरीदार का नाम और पता

(ग) माल का विस्तृत विवरण

(घ) बेचे गये माल का वजन (टन में)

(ङ) उस प्रयोजक प्राधिकारी का नाम जिसके यहां वास्तविक उपभोक्ता (खरीदार) रजिस्टर है।

3. लाइसेंस द्वारा इस विषय से सम्बन्धित जानकारी प्रत्येक बिक्री के एक पक्षवाड़े के भीतर भेज दी जायगी।

### Agreement with Japan Exempting Tax on Shipping Profits

\*1649. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any agreement has been reached with Japan in regard to the proportion of shipping profits that are allowed tax free ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the extent to which India is likely to be benefited as a result thereof ; and

(d) whether such an agreement has also been reached with any other country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A Protocol modifying and supplementing the existing Agreement with India and Japan for the avoidance of double taxation of income, which has been in force since 1960, was signed at New Delhi on 8th April, 1969. This Protocol contains, *inter alia*, a provision to increase from 50% to 55% the quantum of abatement of tax to be allowed by either treaty country in respect of shipping profits arising in the other country.

(c) and (d). In the Agreements so far entered into by the Government of India with other countries for the avoidance of double taxation of income, the abatement of tax in respect of shipping profits has generally been to the extent of 50% (66 2/3% in the case of Sweden). In the Agreement with Japan, the abatement was originally agreed at 50% but this is now agreed to be increased to 55% as a *quid pro quo* for the Government of Japan agreeing to our proposal for extending the scope of the existing provision under which Japan grants, to her residents, a credit for the tax spared by us on their Indian income under the special provisions in the Indian tax law for promoting industrial development. This provision is designed to en-

courage investment of Japanese capital in India by securing that the tax benefits available under our tax law are not frustrated by their being mopped up by the Japanese Exchequer.

**Liberalization of Rules for Allotment of Shops in Delhi**

\*1650. SHRI R. BARUA :  
SHRI CHENGALRAYA  
NAIDU :  
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that some Members of Parliament have submitted a memorandum to him for liberalization of the rules for allotment of shops in Delhi ;

(b) if so, whether Government have examined the memorandum ;

(c) whether the present rules for allotment of shops work to the detriment of poor and small businessmen who cannot compete in the open market with the rich businessmen ; and

(d) if so, whether Government will consider liberalization of those rules to help the categories mentioned in the memorandum ?

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 matter is still under consideration.

(c) The present Rules for the allotment of shops on open tender basis have been framed after due consideration. This is a fair system which gives opportunity to all to compete and bid for the premises they wish to hire. The needs of small businessmen are being catered for through stalls on lower rentals built in various markets.

(d) The Government has recently decided to reserve 1/8th of the vacancies for Scheduled Castes and Tribes in Delhi and allotments in these cases will be made by draw of lots, after inviting applications, on economic rent.

**Import of Non-Ferrous Metals**

9175. SHRI BABURAO PATEL :  
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity and value of annual imports of non-ferrous metals during the last 3 years ;

(b) the names of places in India where non-ferrous metals can be mined, item-wise ;

(c) the plans made for their development, the period within which the development would be possible and with what results ; and

(d) whether it is a fact that Orissa, Assam and Bihar are very rich in non-ferrous metals and if so, the prospects of immediate mining in these States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) to (d). A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1099/69.]

**Central Government Loan Outstanding against Jammu and Kashmir**

9176. SHRI BABURAO PATEL :  
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of Central Government loan outstanding against the Government of Jammu and Kashmir as on 31st March, 1969 ;

(b) the amount of annual interest charged on the same ;

(c) the amount of interest due as on 31st March, 1969 ; and

(d) the chances of recovering the loan and interest and the steps taken by Government to recover both ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Rs. 154 crores approximately.

(b) The current interest due in 1969-70 is Rs. 7.20 crores approximately.

(c) The amount due was Rs. 20.49 crores but at the request of the State



Government its recovery was postponed until the end of 1968-69.

(d) The matter was discussed with the State Government in order to see what measures could be taken to improve the finances of the State. It is observed that the State Budget for the current year includes a provision of Rs. 11.40 crores for repayments and interest payments to the Centre.

### महाराष्ट्र में ग्रामीण आवास योजना\*

9177. श्री देवराव पाटिल : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) महाराष्ट्र के कितने गांवों में ग्रामीण आवास योजनाएँ शुरू की गई हैं ;

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है ; और

(ग) अब तक कितना व्यय किया गया है और गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान इस कार्य के लिए ऋण और अन्य अनुदानों के रूप में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा कितनी राशि दी गई है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मुति) : (क) महाराष्ट्र सरकार राज्य के 475 गांवों में इस मन्त्रालय की ग्रामीण आवास परियोजना स्कीम का कार्यान्वयन कर रही है।

(ख) और (ग). प्राप्त प्रगति-प्रतिवेदनों के अनुसार 1958-59 में, राज्य में योजना के प्रारंभ से 10,111 मकान निर्मित किये जा चुके हैं। राज्य सरकार द्वारा सूचित व्यय के आधार पर, उन्होंने मार्च, 1969 तक इस योजना के अधीन 250.67 लाख रुपये की केन्द्रीय सहायता ली है। इसमें मार्च, 1969 को समाप्त होने वाले तीन वर्षों में महाराष्ट्र सरकार द्वारा ऋण के रूप में लिए गये 68.10 लाख रुपये तथा अनुदान के रूप 19.45 लाख रुपये शामिल हैं।

### Rural Electrification in Maharashtra

9178. SHRI DEORAO PATIL : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) how many villages have been electrified in Maharashtra so far ; and

(b) the assistance which the Central Government propose to give to Maharashtra by way of loan for developing and expand-

ing rural electrification schemes in that State during 1969-70 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRA-SAD) : (a) By March 1969, 9,800 villages were electrified in Maharashtra State.

(b) The annual plan for 1969-79 is yet to be finalised.

### Progress in Rural Electrification in Maharashtra

9179. SHRI DEORAO PATIL : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made in regard to accelerating rural electrification in Maharashtra ; and

(b) the reasons for slow progress of rural electrification in Maharashtra during the last year ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRA-SAD) : (a) In Maharashtra, 2,640 places were electrified and 33,500 irrigation pumping sets/tubewells energised during 1968-69 as against only 911 places electrified and 25,419 irrigation pumping sets/subwells energised during 1967-68.

(b) Progress during 1967-68 was slow because of insufficiency of funds.

### Manufacture of Indian Medicines under Crafts Scheme

9180. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Dr. Kunwar Baldev Singh of Chuna Mandi, Pahar Ganj, Delhi, submitted a scheme for manufacturing Indian medicines under the Crafts Scheme to the State Bank of India, Parliament Street, New Delhi ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government propose to give better status to these medicines ; and

(c) the amount of financial assistance that will be given to Dr. Kunwar Baldev Singh who has about thirty years' experience, technical know-how and integrity in the indigenous system of medicines ?

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

(b) The matter has not come up for the consideration of the Government of India.

(c) This will be considered by the State Bank.

#### Discussions on Narmada Valley Development

9181. SHRI D. V. SINGH : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any minutes of discussions were recorded in the meeting held on the 18th and 19th January, 1968 between the officers of the Central Government and the officers of the Madhya Pradesh Government in connection with Narmada Valley Development ;

(b) whether any draft minutes were prepared of the discussion held between the officers of the Central Government and the officers of the Madhya Pradesh Government on the same subject on the 10th April, 1968 ;

(c) whether Government propose to lay on the Table copies of the minutes, if recorded, of the discussion held on the 18th and 19th January, 1968 and the draft minutes, if recorded, of the discussion held on the 10th April, 1968 ; and

(d) whether at a meeting between the officials of the Central Government and of the Madhya Pradesh Government held on the 11th April, 1968, the former refused to record the minutes as a result of which the talks broke down and if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (d). The position has already been explained in the statement made in Lok Sabha on the 16th April, 1968, in response to a Calling Attention Notice.

#### Punasa and Bargi Projects

9182. SHRI D. V. SINGH : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have sanctioned

the Punasa and Bargi Projects submitted by the Madhya Pradesh Government ;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) be in the affirmative, the details and outlay of the project, with modifications, if any, which Government sanctioned ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). The State Government submitted the Bargi Project Report in February, 1969. This is under technical scrutiny in the Central Water and Power Commission. Punasa Report is awaited.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Foreign Exchange Allowed to Firms in Film Industry

9183. SHRI K. N. PANDEY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of foreign exchange sanctioned to the following persons in the Film industry during the last three years (i) Shri J. Om Prakesh, (ii) Shri Dalip Kumar, (iii) Shri Shashi Kapoor, (iv) Shri Shammi Kapoor ; and

(b) the purpose for which the foreign exchange was sanctioned ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). No foreign exchange was released in favour of Sarvashri Dalip Kumar, Shashi Kapoor and Shammi Kapoor, during the last three years. Information in respect of Shri J. Om Prakash is being collected and a statement will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### M/s. Hindustan Pilkington Glass Works Ltd., Calcutta

9184. SHRI K. N. PANDEY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether M/s. Hindustan Pilkington Glass Works Ltd., Calcutta are allowed to remit profits and dividends and remittance on account of royalties and technical know how to their English partners in London ;

(b) if so, how much amount has been permitted during the last three years ; and

(c) whether Government are aware that this company is establishing a plant to manufacture toughened glass which is not in the

terms of the foreign collaborations agreement approved by Government and Government will be losing 12 per cent excise duty on Glass?

**THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI):** (a) and (b). Remittances of profits and dividends by foreign companies on their investments in India are allowed to be remitted freely after payment of Indian taxes. Payment on account of royalties and technical know-how fees by Indian companies to foreign companies in respect of approved projects are also freely allowed to be remitted abroad subject to deduction of taxes to the extent applicable. M/s. Hindustan Pilkington Glass Works Ltd., Calcutta did not declare any dividends for their financial years ending October 1962 to October 1967. During 1968 the Indian company declared an interim dividend of 5% on a total issued equity capital of the company of Rs. 180 lakhs of which the non-resident holding company holds 56.12%. Information regarding the actual remittances is not readily available. It will be collected and laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Manufacture of toughened glass does not need Government's approval under the Industries (R and D) Act, 1951. Thus M/s. Hindustan Pilkington Glass Works Ltd., Calcutta do not require Government's approval for the manufacture of toughened glass so long as no fresh foreign collaboration is involved for its manufacture and no import of capital equipment is involved. It is understood that Indian company had not so far started the production of toughened glass. 'Toughened glass' will fall within the category of "Sheet glass" and will therefore attract 12% excise duty leviable on "Sheet glass".

### तिब्बिया कालेज

9185. श्री अवधेश चन्द्र सिंह : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) तिब्बिया कालेज को प्रति वर्ष कितनी राशि का अनुदान दिया जाता है ;

(ख) क्या तिब्बिया कालेज बोर्ड सरकार के अधीन है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार उस पर क्या नियंत्रण रखती है ;

(घ) क्या तिब्बिया कालेज के विद्यार्थियों तथा अध्यापकों ने उस कालेज के बोर्ड के विरुद्ध अनियमितताओं के आरोप लगाये हैं ; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो उसका ज्वीरा क्या है तथा उसके बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्रालय में राज्यमन्त्री (श्री बं. सू. मूति) : (क)

1966-67	—	2,85,000.00 रुपये
1967-68	—	3,18,000.00 रुपये
1968-69	—	3,22,550.00 रुपये

(ख) जी नहीं। यह तिब्बिया कालेज अधिनियम, 1952, के अधीन गठित एक स्व-शासी बोर्ड के मातहत है। बोर्ड के सदस्यों का मनोनयन दिल्ली के उप-राज्यपाल द्वारा प्रति वर्ष के आधार पर किया जाता है।

(ग) इस बोर्ड और इससे सम्बद्ध संस्थानों के बजट प्राक्कलन प्रति वर्ष दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा मंजूर किये जाते हैं और उसी प्रशासन द्वारा कतिपय खर्च की मंजूरी भी दी जाती है। बोर्ड के लेखे चार्टर्ड लेखापाल द्वारा तैयार किये जाते हैं और हर वर्ष दिल्ली प्रशासन के स्थानीय निधि लेखा के परीक्षक तथा महालेखापाल, केन्द्रीय राजस्व, नई दिल्ली द्वारा उसका परीक्षण किया जाता है। उप-राज्यपाल बोर्ड को निदेश दे सकते हैं।

(घ) और (ङ). निगम कर्मचारियों की भाँति उन्हें मकान किराया भत्ते तथा मंहगाई भत्ते के भुगतान न करने के विषय में कतिपय अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए। कालेज का स्टाफ विश्व-विद्यालय के प्राध्यापकों, रीडरों, लेक्चररों, आदि के समान ही वेतन-मान देने की मांग कर रहा है। 1967 के बीच के छात्र शुद्ध पाठ्यक्रम के स्थान पर मिश्रित पाठ्यक्रम पुनः चालू करने की मांग कर रहे हैं। मिश्रित पाठ्यक्रम के छात्र संक्षिप्त पाठ्यक्रम की मांग कर रहे हैं जिससे वे एलोपैथी की प्रैक्टिस कर सकें। इन मामलों पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

### तिब्बिया कालेज दिल्ली

9186. श्री अवधेश चन्द्र सिंह : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण,

आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गत तीन वर्षों से तिब्बिया कालेज में कोई नियमित रूप से कोई प्रिंसिपल नहीं है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पद को कब तक भरा जायेगा तथा उसके अब तक न भरे जाने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि कालेज अस्पताल में कोई स्थाई महिला डाक्टर नहीं है ;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि कालेज अस्पताल ही एक ऐसा अस्पताल है जिसमें करोलबाग क्षेत्र में, जहां 40 लाख की आबादी है, रोगियों को दाखिल करने का विभाग है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो स्थिति में सुधार करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है तथा इस अस्पताल को नियंत्रण में लेने का सरकार का विचार है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री ब० सु० भूति) : (क) जी नहीं । यह पद तो गत एक वर्ष से ही रिक्त हुआ है ।

(ख) इस पद को दो बार विज्ञापित करना पड़ा जिससे कोई योग्य उम्मीदवार मिल जाए । इस पर शीघ्र ही नियुक्ति किए जाने की आशा है ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

(घ) जी नहीं ।

(ङ) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता । इस अस्पताल को अपने हाथ में लेने का सरकार का कोई विचार नहीं है ।

**Gujranwala House Building Cooperative Society, Ltd., Delhi**

9187. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH : 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. 810 on the 31st March, 1969 and state :

(a) the basis for calculating the price of Rs. 32/- per square yard by the society ;

(b) how, without development of the land being completed, 260 plots of 167 square yards have already been allotted as stated in reply to Unstarred Questions Nos. 4548 and

4559 on the 16th December, 1968 ; and

(c) how and why the last payment instalment was called by the Society and why they fixed the penalty for late payment when development is not yet complete and there is delay in the allotment of plots ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING ; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) The break up of the provisional price of Rs. 32/- per square yard fixed by the Society is as under :

Price per square yard of the plotted area (this includes the cost of land, zonal road contribution etc.)	Rs. 18/-
Estimated development cost per square yard.	Rs. 14/-
	Rs. 32/-

(b) and (c). The required information is being collected from the Society and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

**Gujranwala House Building Cooperative Society**

9188. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that land which has been allotted to the Gujranwala House Building Co-operative Society was purchased by the Society in the general auction at the cost not exceeding Rs. 5/- per square yard ;

(b) if not, the price paid by the Society for this land in the auction ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the premium charged by Government on this land, which has been allotted to the Society, will not exceed Rs. 5/- per square yard ;

(d) whether it is further a fact that development of land will not exceed Rs. 5/- per square yard taking into account the profit accrued to the Society from sale of fruits/wood/trees and interest on deposits since its inception ;

(e) how many times the accounts of the Society have been audited and what are the major heads under which profit or loss has been shown ; and

(f) whether any amount has also been

shown as doubtful and, if so, the amount and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) to (f). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

**Allowances to Central Government Employees  
Posted at Kamptee (Nagpur)**

1918. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact the Central Government staff posted at Kamptee near Nagpur have been pressing for grant of house rent Allowance/city compensatory Allowance for the last six years; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not meeting their demands?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Representations have been received from Central Government staff posted at Kamptee from time to time for the grant of house rent and compensatory (city) allowances at the rates admissible at Nagpur.

(b) Kamptee does not qualify for payment of these allowances at Nagpur rates as it is a separate Municipality not contiguous to Nagpur Corporation.

**Medical College Run by Nagpur  
Corporation**

1919. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the aid given by the Central Government to the Medical College run by the Nagpur Corporation;

(b) if no Central aid is being given, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether seats are reserved for Central Government quota in this college?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) No Central assistance

has been provided to the Corporation Medical College, Nagpur.

(b) The scheme of Central assistance for medical colleges was applicable to State Government institutions only.

(c) No.

**Setting up of Cancer Hospital in  
Nagpur**

1911. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some Organizations in Nagpur are ready to set up a hospital for treatment of cancer in a Central place like Nagpur and for this purpose they have sought Government's permission and assistance;

(b) whether it is also a fact that they have requested for some machinery also; and

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

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

(c) The matter is under examination.

**Guinea Worm Disease in Maharashtra**

1912. DR. I. AHMAD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the parts of India where guinea worm disease is prevalent;

(b) whether the incidence of this disease in Maharashtra has gone up lately;

(c) whether it is prevalent in the rural or urban areas and its extent district-wise; and

(d) what measures, if any, Government have taken or proposed to take to eradicate this disease?

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 from the concerned authorities and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

**Dera Ismail Khan Co-operative House Building Society Ltd., Delhi**

9193. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH :  
SHRI JAGESHWAR YADAV :  
SHRI RAMAVATAR  
SHASTRI :

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 Dera Ismail Khan Co-operative House Building Society Ltd., Delhi has not so far developed the land allotted to it ;

(b) whether it is due to the fact that the lay-out plan of the colony is still pending with Government agencies ;

(c) if so, the name of the agency with which it is pending and since when and the reasons therefor ;

(d) whether it is also a fact that most of those who have been managing the affairs of the Society already own houses, plots, etc. and are not eligible to own new plots and are instrumental in delaying the development of the land ; and

(e) if so, the steps which Government propose to take to see that the plots are allotted quickly to the shareholders of the Society ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING ; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) to (e). The required information is being collected from the Society and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

**Allotment of Accommodation to Sectional Officers of C.P.W.D.**

9194. 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. 7925 on the 28th April, 1969 and state ;

(a) the number of permanent and tempo-

rory Divisions functioning in Delhi and New Delhi areas ;

(b) the number of Sectional Officers working in these permanent and temporary Divisions ;

(c) the number of Sectional Officers provided with Government accommodation ; and

(d) the amount of funds and the number of additional quarters likely to be made available in 1969-70 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING ; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) Permanent Divisions : 24

Temporary Divisions : 35

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

(d) Sectional Officers in Delhi and New Delhi are entitled to general pool accommodation. No additional quarters are required to be constructed specifically for the Sectional Officers of the C.P.W.D. Therefore, the question of providing funds for constructing quarters for them does not arise.

**Shops in Nanakpur Market, New Delhi**

9195. SHRI A. DIPA : 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 licence fees of some of the shops in Nanakpur Market, New Delhi were enhanced by the Director of Estates, New Delhi without making any addition or providing extra facilities in those shops ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Director of Estates, New Delhi, has issued show cause notices, under Section 4 of the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1958 against some shopkeepers ;

(c) whether the ownership of certain shops was cancelled by the Director of Estates, New Delhi, in the said market recently ;

(d) whether the President, Nanakpur Market (1) Association, New Delhi, has

represented to the Director of Estates, New Delhi, *vide* his representation No. 1/NPMN/68, dated the 9th January, 1969 to withdraw show cause notices and to facilitate the shopkeepers concerned to pay their arrears of licence fees in easy instalments and to restore the allotment of such shops ; and

(e) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING ; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) Licence fees of the shops in Nanakpur Market were revised with effect from 1st December, 1964 in pursuance of a general revision which took place in all markets under the control of this Ministry.

(b) Yes, in cases where the allottees have violated any of the clauses of Licence Deed.

(c) Yes.

(d) A representation dated 8th January, 1968 (and *not* 1969) was received from the President, Nanakpur Market (1) Association, New Delhi.

(e) The representation was turned down. However, on receipt of a similar representation from Nanakpur (South) Market Association, the matter was reconsidered and it was decided that such request would be considered if received from the individual allottees of shops. In cases of shops whose allotments stand cancelled, the allottees have to pay damages at the prescribed rate till all the dues are recovered in full. The President of that Association was informed accordingly.

#### Damage Charges Levied on shops in Nanakpur Market, New Delhi

9196. SHRI A. DIPA : 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 damage charges are levied by the Director of Estates at double the licence fee on the shops of Nanakpur Market in New Delhi when no such provision was made in the agreement reached between the shopkeeper and Government at the time of allotment of such shops ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether the tenants of the shops

have represented against Government's levy of the charges ; and

(d) if so, whether the representation has been considered and the out-come thereof ?

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). Damage charges at double the licence fee are levied in cases where allotments of shops are cancelled and the allottee wishes for regularisation of the allotment.

The allotment of shops is cancelled as a result of violation by the allottees of the shops of the terms of the Licence Deed after a show cause notice is served and an opportunity is given to them to remove the cause of cancellation within a prescribed period. After the allotment of a shop is cancelled, the levy of damages is not governed by the Licence Deed. An offer of regularization is also made to the allottee of a shop and the allotment is regularised on acceptance of the offer.

(c) Yes.

(d) The matter is under consideration as a general question.

#### Utilisation of Financial Assistance to Foreign Missionaries for Conversion Purposes

9197. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the schools, hospitals and other institutions run by foreign missionaries are utilised by them for conversion of poor people to Christianity ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to revise their decision for sanctioning grants to these institutions ; and

(c) if not, why not ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) to (c). Grants to hospitals run by voluntary agencies including missionary hospitals, are given subject to the condition that they provide medical care to the general public without distinction on grounds of caste, colour, creed or religion. Voluntary institutions including missionary institutions are also given grants on the

same basis for approved schemes of training of medical and para-medical personnel.

Grant receiving institutions—whether hospitals or schools—are not expected to carry on any activities of proselytization. No complaints of such activities have been received so far by the Ministries concerned, and if such complaints are received, these can be enquired into and necessary action taken.

#### Irrigation Projects Forwarded by Government of Gujarat

9198. SHRI D. R. PARMAR : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the names of various irrigation projects forwarded to the Planning Commission by the Government of Gujarat to be included in the Fourth Five-Year Plan ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and which of them are proposed to be included in the Fourth Plan ?

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

(a) and (b). Details of new irrigation schemes proposed by the Gujarat Government for inclusion in the Fourth Plan are given below :—

Name of Scheme	Estimated cost (Rs. lakhs)	Ultimate benefits (000 acres)
1. Sabarmati (Dharoi)	1276.00	1188.00
2. Bajajsagar (Banswara)	850.00	Benefits under Mahi Project
3. Damanganga	860.00	100.00
4. Sipu	550.00	57.60
5. Watrak	500.00	54.50
6. Panam (Multi-purpose scheme)	700.00	40.80
7. Harnav II }	Details not available.	
8. Veer II }		

The irrigation programme in Gujarat during the Fourth Plan is yet to be finalised.

#### दूषित पानी का उपयोग

9199. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा चातु मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने क्षीरे से स्प्रिट बनाने वाले मिलों के दूषित पानी को उपयोग करने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया है ; जैसा कि फ्रांस में पशुओं का चारा पैदा करने तथा जापान में उर्वरकों के लिये पोटास तैयार करने के लिए किया जाता है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा चातु मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री बा० रा०

बम्हारण) : (क) पता चला है कि पोटास साल्ट्स की प्राप्ति के लिए इण्डियन कौंसिल ऑफ मैट्रिकल रिसर्च के पब्लिक हेल्थ इंजीनियरिंग रिसर्च यूनिट के एक दल ने मछशाला के मल-निस्सारी के उपयोग के लिए प्रयोगशाला और पाइलाट प्लांट में अन्वेषण किया है। कोई भी मछशाला इन अन्वेषणों पर कार्यान्वित करने के लिए अब तक तैयार नहीं हुई है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम के बारे में कालिन क्लार्क का वक्तव्य

●9201. श्री राम स्वरूप बिछार्थी :  
श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :  
श्री धीम प्रकाश त्यागी :

क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, भावास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्री



यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान विश्व के प्रसिद्ध ग्रंथशास्त्री श्री कालिन क्लार्क द्वारा नवम्बर, 1968 में ग्रहमदाबाद में दिये गये वक्तव्य की ओर दिलाया गया है; जिसमें उन्होंने भारत के परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम की आलोचना की थी और कहा था कि यदि किसी देश की जनसंख्या बढ़ती है तो वह देश आर्थिक, सामाजिक तथा राजनीतिक दृष्टि से भी उन्नति करता है और यह सिद्ध करने के लिये उन्होंने भारत का उदाहरण दिया था तथा कहा था कि भारत में आर्थिक वृद्धि 1950 में 5 प्रतिशत से बढ़ कर इस समय 9 प्रतिशत हो गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (डा० श्रीपति चन्द्रशेखर) :

(क) जी हां ।

(ख) भाग (क). में उल्लिखित अपने वक्तव्य में डा० कालिन क्लार्क द्वारा दिया गया निष्कर्ष आर्थिक और औद्योगिक रूप से विकसित देशों जहां मानव शक्ति की कमी है; के लिए लागू हो सकता है लेकिन भारत जैसे एक विकासशील समाज में आर्थिक वृद्धि का एक उपाय जनसंख्या नियंत्रण है। अतः जनक्षमता में कमी करने के लिए परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम को तेजी से चलाते रहने का भारत सरकार का विचार है ।

केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य सेवा के औषधालय

9202. श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

श्री मोल्लू प्रसाद :

श्री मोम प्रकाश स्थायी :

श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :

क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्री 16 दिसम्बर, 1968 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 4695 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह शर्त कि, एक डाक्टर को प्रतिदिन 70-80 रोगियों को देखना चाहिए, जो सरोजनी नगर और कस्तूरबा नगर जैसी बस्तियों पर लागू होती है क्या चाणक्यपुरी, पंडारा रोड, शाहजहां रोड आदि अधिकारियों की बस्तियों पर भी लागू होती है ।

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन डाक्टरों को कुछ ऐसे आदेश जारी किये गये हैं कि उन्हें एक निश्चित राशि से अधिक वेतन पाने वाले अधिकारियों को बिना बारी देखना चाहिए, चाहे वे उस समय किसी ऐसे रोगी को देख रहा हो, जिसकी हालत गम्भीर हो, तथा उन्हें उच्चधिकारी के घर रोगी को देखने के लिये तुरन्त जाना चाहिये ; और

(घ) क्या इस भेदभाव को मिटाने का विचार है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री ब० सू० श्रुति) : (क) यह मानदण्ड सभी औषधालयों के लिए है और एक औषधालय तथा दूसरे औषधालय के बीच कोई भेदभाव नहीं रखा जाता । किसी औषधालय में कितने डाक्टर नियुक्त किये जायं यह बात वहां की दैनिक औसत उपस्थिति, कितनी बार डाक्टरों को रोगियों के घरों पर जाकर इलाज करना पड़ता है तथा सम्बन्धित औषधालय के अन्तर्गत आने वाली बस्ती को आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार निश्चित की जाती है ।

(ख) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) और (घ). औषधालयों के डाक्टरों को ऐसे कोई आदेश जारी नहीं किये गए हैं । फिर भी, जिन अधिकारियों का मासिक वेतन 1200 रुपये और उससे अधिक है वे पहले समय लेकर विशेषज्ञों से सीधे परामर्श करने के हकदार हैं । सामान्यतया विशेषज्ञ पूर्व निर्धारित समय के अनुसार ही रोगियों को देखते हैं । किन्तु जिन गम्भीर रोगियों को तुरन्त देखना आवश्यक

हो उनका प्राथमिकताओं के आधार पर उपचार किया जाता है। इस व्यवस्था में हेर-फेर करने का विचार नहीं है।

5000 रुपये अथवा अधिक वेतन पाने वाले सरकारी कर्मचारी

9203. श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी :  
श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :  
श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकारी सेवा अथवा सरकारी उप-क्रमों में 5000 रुपये अथवा अधिक वेतन पाने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) उनमें कितने कर्मचारी भारतीय हैं तथा कितने विदेशी ;

(ग) क्या उन विदेशी कर्मचारियों के स्थान पर भारतीय कर्मचारी रखने का सरकार का विचार है ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इस योजना की रूपरेखा क्या है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) से (घ). अपेक्षित सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है यह एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथाशीघ्र सदन की मेज पर रख दी जाएगी।

#### परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम

9204. श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी :  
श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :  
श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :

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

(क) 1968-69 में प्रत्येक राज्य में कितने पुरुषों ने बन्धनीकरण कराया है तथा कितनी महिलाओं ने लूप पहने हैं ;

(ख) ऐसे पुरुषों तथा महिलाओं की ग्राम्य तथा नगरीय क्षेत्रों में संख्या कितनी कितनी है ;

(ग) उन पुरुषों तथा महिलाओं को, जो परिवार नियोजन के उपायों का प्रयोग करती हैं, सरकार की ओर से क्या प्रोत्साहन अथवा सुविधा दी जाती है ; और

(घ) वर्ष 1969 में परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रमों के बारे में ग्राम्य तथा नगरीय क्षेत्रों के क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किये गये हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० भीपति चन्द्रशेखर) : (क) अपेक्षित सूचना का विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT—1100/69]

(ख) ग्रामीण और नगरीय क्षेत्रों से सम्बन्धित ऐसा व्यौरा इस समय कुछ राज्यों से प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है और जिनसे प्राप्त हुआ है वह वर्ष के केवल कुछ महीनों का ही है। अब तक उपलब्ध सूचना का विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT 1100/69]

(ग) परिवार नियोजन सेवाएं स्वीकार करने के लिए कोई प्रोत्साहन नहीं दिया जाता है। जो व्यक्ति स्वेच्छा से नसबन्दी अपरेशन कराने/लूप पहनने के लिए आता है, उसे मजदूरी की हानि के लिए मुआवजे के रूप में और याता-यात खर्च तथा अन्य आकस्मिक खर्च पूरा करने के लिए कुछ पैसा दिया जाता है। प्रचलित गर्भनिरोधक, बिन्म में निरोध की क्षमिष हैं, मुप्त या अधिक रियायती मूल्य पर प्रदान किये जाते हैं।

(घ) नगरीय और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के लिए कोई भलग से लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं किए जाते हैं, बल्कि वे समस्त राज्य के लिए निर्धारित किए जाते हैं।

1969-70 के लिए नसबन्दी, लूप और

प्रचलित गर्भनिरोधक सम्बन्धी निर्धारित क्रिये गये लक्ष्य इस प्रकार हैं :-

- 1— रूप - समस्त राज्य के लिए  
1.3 प्रति 1000 जनसंख्या ।
- 2— नसबन्दी समस्त राज्य के लिए 4.1  
प्रति 1000 जनसंख्या ।
- 3— प्रचलित समस्त राज्य के लिए 4.5  
गर्भ प्रति 1000 जनसंख्या । निरो-  
धक उपभोक्ता ।

**Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals  
Limited**

9205. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA:  
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND  
CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS  
be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Drugs and Pharm-  
aceuticals Ltd. has proper rules for recruit-  
ment of staff for posts carrying a salary for  
more than Rs. 500 per month and for pur-  
chase contracts and sales ; and

(b) if so, what are those rules ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND  
CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS  
(SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b).  
The Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.  
have framed recruitment rules, copies of  
which are available in the Parliament Lib-  
rary. The company have also laid down  
procedure for purchase contracts and also  
prepared a sales manual which are intended  
for internal use only.

**Industrial Development Bank of India**

9206- SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :  
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleas-  
ed to state :

(a) the authorised and paid-up capital of

the Industrial Development Bank of India  
at the time of its inception and as on the  
31st March, 1968 ;

(b) the amount of loan which the Bank  
has taken from the Central Government as  
on the 31st March, 1968 ;

(c) the working results of the last three  
years ; and

(d) the nature of irregularities found by  
Government and the action taken by Govern-  
ment in each case ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER  
AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI  
MORARJI DESAI) : (a) The required in-  
formation in respect of Industrial Develop-  
ment Bank of India is as under :

	(Rs. in Crores)	
	At the time of inception on 1-7-1964	As on 31-3-1968
Authorised Capital	50.00	50.00
Paid-up Capital	10.00	20.00

(The increase of Rs. 10 crores took  
place on 30 June, 1967).

(b) The loans taken by the Industrial  
Development Bank of India from the Central  
Government as on 31st March, 1968 amount-  
ed to Rs. 152.50 crores. This amount in-  
cludes Rs. 33.50 crores borrowed by the  
erstwhile Refinance Corporation for Industry  
Ltd. from the Central Government before its  
merger with the Industrial Development  
Bank of India on 1-9-1964.

(c) The working results of the General  
Fund and the Development Assistance Fund  
of the Industrial Development Bank of India  
maintained separately by the Bank, for its  
last three accounting years (July-June) are  
given below. The profits of Industrial Devel-  
opment Bank of India are not liable to in-  
come-Tax under the Industrial Development  
Bank of India Act, 1954.

(Rs. in lakhs)

**GENERAL FUND**

	Income	Expenditure	Net profit
	(a)	(b)	(c)
Year ended 30-6-1966	409.56	258.12	151.44
Year ended 30-6-1967	643.49	437.39	206.10
Year ended 30-6-1968	865.13	558.74	306.39

## DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE FUND

(Vide Section 14 of the Industrial Development Bank of India Act)

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Income	Expenditure	Net profit
Year ended 30-6 1966	19.80	16.92	2.88
Year ended 30-6-1967	144.22	107.04	37.18
Year ended 30-6-1968	202.72	154.68	48.04

(d) No irregularities in the working of the Industrial Development Bank of India have come to the notice of the Government and hence the question of action taken by Government does not arise.

#### Life Insurance Corporation Investment in Shares and Debentures Question

9207. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the total amount of Life Insurance Corporation's investments in shares and debentures of Companies (including loans to companies) as on the 31st March, 1967 ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : Life Insurance Corporation's investments in Debentures, Preference and Ordinary Shares of Companies and Loans to Companies in the Private Sector as at 31st March, 1967 amounted to Rs. 189.19 crores.

वर्ष 1970-71 में बिजली पैदा करना तथा उसकी सर्वाधिक मांग

9208. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1970-71 में अनुमानतः कितनी बिजली पैदा होगी तथा उसकी सर्वाधिक मांग कितनी होगी ; और

(ख) सर्वाधिक मांग को किस तरीके से पूरा करने का विचार है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : (क) और (ख). 1970-

71 के अन्त तक अधिकतम कुल मांग 132 लाख किलोवाट होने की आशा है। इसके प्रति कुल प्रतिष्ठापित क्षमता 174 लाख किलोवाट तक होने की सम्भावना है जिसमें पक्की क्षमता 116 किलोवाट होगी। इसी प्रकार पश्चिमी क्षेत्र में लगभग 1 लाख किलोवाट से लेकर उत्तरी क्षेत्र में लगभग 7 लाख किलोवाट तक की कमी का अनुमान है। यथा सम्भव हर राज्य में और हर क्षेत्र में बिजली प्रणालियों के समेकित चालन से बिजली की कमी कुछ हद तक दूर हो जायेगी। यदि अतिरिक्त धन उपलब्ध हो गया तो प्रतिष्ठापनाधीन अतिरिक्त बिजली उत्पादन क्षमता को शीघ्र चालू करने के लिये भी प्रयत्न किये जायेंगे ताकि लाभों में वृद्धि हो।

#### बिजली की लागत

9209. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में भारम्भ की जाने वाली विभिन्न परियोजनाओं द्वारा पैदा की जाने वाली बिजली की प्रति यूनिट लागत अनुमानतः कितनी होगी ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि जल-विद्युत पैदा करने की लागत सब से कम है तथा परमाणु बिजली, गैस बिजली, कोयला बिजली और डीजल बिजली की लागत क्रमशः मंहगी है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कम से कम लागत वाली बिजली पैदा न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

सिंचाई तथा बिजुल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख). चौथी योजना के दौरान, विभिन्न ऊर्जा स्रोतों से बिजली उत्पादन की औसतन लागतें निम्नलिखित हैं :—

	पैसे/यूनिट	
पनबिजली	2.5 — 4	
ताप		
(1) खान-शीर्ष पर कोयले से चलने वाले बृहत केन्द्र	6 — 7	
(2) गैस से चलने वाले बिजली केन्द्र	5 — 8	
भरपु	6 — 8.7	
डीजल	20 — 100	

(ग) देश में पन-बिजली की शक्यातायें समान रूप से वितरित नहीं हैं। अतः केवल पन-बिजली, जो कि निसंदेह सस्ती पड़ती है,

का विकास करके ही सभी क्षेत्रों में बिजली की मांगों को पूरा करना व्यवहार्य नहीं है।

#### उर्वरकों की आवश्यकता

9210. श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : क्या वैट्रोसिलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क)गत तीन वर्षों में देश में उर्वरकों की कुल कितनी आवश्यकता थी तथा भारत में उर्वरकों का उत्पादन कितना था ;

(ख) भ्रागामी तीन वर्षों में कितनी मात्रा में इनकी आवश्यकता होगी तथा कितनी मात्रा में इसका उत्पादन होगा ; और

(ग) उर्वरकों का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

वैट्रोसिलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दा० रा० चव्हाण) : (क) और (ख). एक विवरण पत्र संलग्न है :—

#### विवरण

(०००मीटरी टनों में)

अनुमानित आवश्यकता				उत्पादन			
नाइट्रोजन	पी 2 ओ 5	पोटासिक		नाइट्रोजन	पी 2 ओ 5	पोटासिक	
1966-67	1000	370	200	307.9	144.9	शून्य	
1967-68	1350	500	300	366.8	190.4	शून्य	
1968-69	1700	650	450	542.8	210.2	शून्य	
1969-70	2000	800	550	900.0	340.0	शून्य	
1970-71	2400	1000	700	1420.0	425.0	शून्य	} अनुमानित
1971-72	2780	1200	815	1932.0	716.0	शून्य	

(ग) देशीय उत्पादनों में वृद्धि करने के लिये नये उर्वरकों संयंत्र स्थापित करने तथा कुछ मौजूदा यूनिटों में उपयुक्त विस्तार करने का प्रस्ताव है।

Schemes Forwarded by Delhi Administration

9211. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA:  
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMI-

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

(a) the various schemes forwarded by the Delhi Administration to his Ministry for sanction during 1968-69 ;

(b) the schemes which were accepted and rejected ; and

(c) the reasons for rejection ?

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 requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

विशालापटनम में उर्वरक कारखाना

9212. श्री कृष्ण भूषण लाल :

श्री रामगोपाल शर्मावाले :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

श्री सूरज बान :

श्री रणधीर सिंह :

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

(क) क्या विशालापटनम के उर्वरक बनाने के लिये एक विदेशी कम्पनी को 50 प्रतिशत से अधिक पूँजी लगाने की अनुमति दी गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रबन्ध में किसको अधिकार प्राप्त होंगे ?

पेट्रोलिएम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बा० रा० चन्हाणा) : (क) और (ख). विशालापटनम में एक उर्वरक कारखाने की स्थापना के लिए मैसर्स ब्राक्सीडेंटल पेट्रोलिएम कम्पनी, अमरीका को एक आशय पत्र जारी किया गया है। इस प्रस्ताव में यह शामिल है कि विदेशी कम्पनी के न्यू इन्वियन कम्पनी में, जिसे इस स्कीम की कार्यन्वित के लिए स्थापित किया जाना है, अधिक शेयर होंगे और इस प्रकार, प्रबन्धक उनके हस्तों में होगा।

Multi-Purpose River Valley Projects in Haryana

9213. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Haryana Government have demanded the Central take over of giant

multi-purpose river valley projects in Haryana ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRA-SAD) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

Rent Due from Mount View Hotel

9214. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of rent due to the Administration of Chandigarh from the Mount View Hotel ;

(b) the name of the proprietor of the Mount View Hotel and his financial position ;

(c) why it has not been possible to recover the arrears of rent so far ; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to effect recoveries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) Upto the 31st January, 1969, a sum of Rs. 4.36,000 was due from the Mount View Hotel as damages for unauthorised occupation of the premises.

(b) M/s. Northern India Caterers (Pvt.) Ltd. Their financial position is reported to be sound.

(c) The damages could not be recovered from the Hotel Management as Section 5 of the Punjab Public Premises and Land (Eviction and Rent Recovery) Act, 1959, under which action had been taken to evict them was struck down by the Supreme Court.

(d) Action for recovery of damages has been initiated under the amended Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1958. Government is also separately considering the question of sale of Hotel to the above firm.

### Deputation of Personnel to Public Enterprises

9215. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether it has been decided to stop the practice of deputing temporarily men from the permanent services from manning the public enterprises ; and

(b) if so, the steps which are being taken to create a permanent cadre for the Public Enterprises ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) While accepting the recommendations of the ARC. Government have decided that Government officers who are on deputation to Public Enterprises would have to exercise option for their permanent absorption after resigning from Government service or reversion back to the parent cadre before the expiry of their deputation periods. These orders are not applicable to Defence personnel working in defence production undertakings as also to officers of the Industrial Management Pool employed in Public Undertakings. As a result, compulsory deputation of Government officers to Public Enterprises has been suspended and no officer is to be sent to Public Enterprises if they do not want to go to such enterprises. Even the officers, who would in future be deputed to Public Enterprises with their consent, would have to decide within a limited period from the date of their deputation whether they would resign from Government service and get permanently absorbed in the Public Undertakings concerned or whether they would return to their parent cadres.

(b) Public Enterprises being autonomous organisations, it is not proposed to create a cadre for manning the posts in the Enterprises. However, for top posts, for which appointments are made by Government, panels of suitable names have been drawn up from all available sources including Government Services, Public Enterprises and Private Sectors and these panels are being normally utilised for making top level appointments. The Industrial Management Pool is also catering to the needs of Public Enterprises mostly at a middle level. A Committee has also been set up to work out

a scheme which will ensure a certain degree of mobility in respect of middle-level personnel between various enterprises.

मंत्रियों के पानी और बिजली के बिलों पर व्यय

9216. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाय :

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

(क) सरकार ने प्रधान मंत्री समेत केन्द्रीय मंत्रियों के पानी और बिजली के बिलों पर वित्तीय वर्ष 1965-66, 1966-67 तथा 1967-68 में कुल कितना धन व्यय किया है ;

(ख) वित्तीय वर्ष 1968-69 में इस पर अनुमानतः कितना धन व्यय किया जायेगा ; और

(ग) भविष्य में बिजली और पानी पर व्यय घटाने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सु० भूति) : (क) और (ख). एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

### विवरण

सरकार प्रधान मंत्री सहित केन्द्रीय मंत्रियों के पानी और बिजली के बिलों पर वित्तीय वर्ष 1965-66, 1966-67 तथा 1967-68 में व्यय की गई कुल राशि, तथा वित्तीय वर्ष 1968-69 में इन मदों पर व्यय होने वाली अनुमानित राशि का विवरण ।

वर्ष	व्यय
1965-66 ...	1,59,735.05 रुपये
1966-67 ...	1,77,125.84 रुपये
1967-68 ...	1,79,234.33 रुपये
1968-69 ...	2,09,000.00 (अनुमानित)

टिप्पणी : मंत्रियों (प्रधान मंत्री को छोड़कर) के निवास-स्थानों के निजी भवनों में

बिजली और पानी पर खर्च के लिए 2400 रुपये वार्षिक की उन द्वारा स्वीकृत स्वेच्छक सीमा, पर प्राप्ति वसूल की गयी। वसूल की जाने वाली राशि उपर्युक्त आंकड़ों में शामिल नहीं है।

(ग) मन्त्रिगण अपने निवास-स्थानों के निजी भागों में, बिजली और पानी की निशुल्क सप्लाई के लिए 2400 रुपये वार्षिक की वित्तीय सीमा के लिए, और इस सीमा से अधिक खर्च को सरकार को प्रतिपूर्ति करने के लिए स्वेच्छा-पूर्वक सहमत हुए थे, यद्यपि मन्त्रियों के वेतन तथा भत्ता अधिनियम, 1952 के अनुसार मन्त्रिगण अपने निवास-स्थानों में बिना किसी सीमा के बिजली और पानी की निशुल्क सप्लाई के पात्र हैं। प्रधान मन्त्री के निवास-स्थान के लिए यह स्वेच्छक सीमा लागू नहीं होती।

#### बम्बई में सोना पकड़ा जाना

9217. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वित्त मन्त्री 9 दिसम्बर, 1968 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3749 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 13 सितम्बर, 1968 को बम्बई में एक कार में से पकड़े गये 4000 तोले सोने के सम्बन्ध में, जिसका मूल्य 3.94 लाख रुपये था, जो व्यक्ति लापता थे, उन्हें इस बीच पकड़ लिया गया है ; और,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में कितने व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है तथा उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

उप प्रधान मन्त्री तथा वित्त मन्त्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक कोई गिरफ्तारी नहीं की गई है।

(ख) प्रश्न के भाग (क) के उत्तर को देखते हुए यह प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

#### Industrial Finance Corporation

9218. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of loans provided by the Industrial Finance Corporation of India to cotton mills since 1951 to June, 1968 and the number of mills involved therein ;

(b) the amount out of this total provided in the First, Second and Third Plan periods ;

(c) the number of these mills which belong to the co-operative sector and the total amount of loans given to them ;

(d) the outstanding amount of loans to cotton mills under co-operatives and joint stock companies ; and

(e) the amount of overdues and how much of it is on account of co-operatives ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) to (d). The required information as available is given in the statement. Laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1101/69.]

(e) The amount of interest and instalments of principal in default as on 30-6-1968 in respect of the textile mills—both joint stock companies and co-operatives separately are as under :—

	No. of Principal concerns	Interest	Total
		(Rs. in lakhs)	
Joint Stock Companies	15	47.05	55.44 102.49
Co-operatives	2	8.85	5.36 14.21
Total	17	55.90	60.80 116.70

#### Aluminium Plant at Korba

9219. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that progress is not being made with regard to the establishment of an aluminium plant at Korba, Madhya Pradesh ;



(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;  
and

(c) the steps being taken to expedite the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) No, Sir. The construction of the first phase of the Korba (MP) Aluminium Project viz. Alumina Plant is generally progressing according to the schedule and it is expected to be commissioned in October, 1971. For the second phase of the project, viz. Smelter and Fabrication plants, a detailed project report is under preparation.

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

#### National School Health Council

9220. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Orissa is implementing the recommendations of the National School Health Council in respect of school health programmes ;

(b) if so, in which respect they are being implemented ;

(c) whether any State level school health council has been set up in Orissa ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) The recommendations are being implemented in respect of Health examination of School Children, Mass immunisation Programme for School Children and Mid-day meal programme in High Schools.

(c) Not yet.

(d) The State Government are taking steps to constitute a School Health Council at the State level.

#### रासायनिक उर्वरक कारखाने

9221. श्री कृष्ण चन्द कछवाय : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार ने वर्ष 1967-68 में कितनी मात्रा में रासायनिक उर्वरकों का आयात किया और उस पर सरकार ने कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च की ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ कम्पनियों ने 1 जनवरी, 1966 से 31 दिसम्बर, 1967 तक की अवधि में रासायनिक उर्वरक कारखाने स्थापित करने के लिए सरकार को आवेदन पत्र भेजे थे ; और

(ग) रासायनिक कारखाने स्थापित करने सम्बन्धी कितने आवेदन पत्र सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं और उन पर क्या कार्यवाही करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री डा० रा० चव्हाण) : (क)

नाइट्रोजन:	867,453 मीटरी टन
पी2 ओ5	348,538 मीटरी टन
के2 ओ:	269,951 मीटरी टन
कुल मूल्य:	193.90 करोड़ रुपये

(ख) जी हाँ।

(ग) हाँ। ये प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है।

#### Deletion of Words 'On Demand' from the Ten Rupee Notes

9222. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a law suit has been filed against the Governor of the Reserve Bank of India objecting to the deletion of the words 'on demand' from ten-rupee currency notes ;

(b) if so, how the matter stands at present ; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (c). A complaint objecting to the deletion of the words 'on demand' from ten-rupee currency notes has been filed against the Governor, Reserve Bank of India in the Court of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Monghyr, but no notice/summons has been received by the Reserve Bank of India from the Court. The omission of these words does not make any difference in view of the legal obligation placed on the Reserve Bank of India under Section 39 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 to exchange bank notes on demand with other bank and currency notes and/or coins which are legal tender.

**Lapse of Notification Acquiring Vacant Plots in South Delhi**

9223. SHRI B. K. DAS CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority has decided to treat the notification acquiring vacant plots in South Delhi colonies as lapsed; and

(b) if so, 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) Yes Sir.

(b) Due to a Supreme Court judgment and consequent amendment of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, it is not possible to keep alive any Notification issued under Section 4 of the said Act for a period of more than 3 years. After the expiry of the three years period, the Notification automatically lapsed.

**Accident in Petrol Station in Kohima**

9224. SHRI B. K. DAS-CHOWDHURY:  
SHRI N. R. LASKAR:  
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a vital

Petrol Station was set ablaze in Kohima town on the 10th February, 1969;

(b) if so, whether Government have inquired into the causes of the accident;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the estimated loss incurred as a result of the fire?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) to (c). There was an explosion at Kohima Petrol Pump on 11th February, 1969, which resulted in fire. Preliminary investigations have indicated that it was an act of sabotage committed by anti-social elements. Efforts are being made to find out the culprit.

(d) About Rs. 95,000.

**सरकारी कर्मचारियों को सरकारी क्वार्टरों का प्रावधान**

9225. श्री रघुबीर सिंह झास्त्री: क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) इस समय केन्द्रीय सरकार के कितने प्रतिशत कर्मचारियों को सरकारी क्वार्टर दिये गये हैं;

(ख) आगामी पांच वर्षों में कितने प्रतिशत कर्मचारियों को सरकारी क्वार्टर दिये जाने की सम्भावना है; और

(ग) लगभग सभी कर्मचारियों को कब तक सरकारी क्वार्टर दे दिये जायेंगे?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्रालय राज्य में मन्त्री (श्री बं. लू. मूर्ति): (क) दिल्ली, नई दिल्ली, के पात्र कार्यालयों में कार्य कर रहे केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों का कुल प्रतिशत जिन्हें सरकारी वास प्रवांटित किया गया है, लगभग 39 प्रतिशत बैठता है।

(ख) और (ग). "सामान्य पूल" में अधिक रिहायशी एककों का निर्माण निधियों तथा भूमि आदि जैसे अन्य साधनों पर निर्भर करता है।

दिल्ली नई दिल्ली में टाइप 1 से IV तक के 2410 रिहायशी एककों पर निर्माण कार्य चालू है अथवा आरम्भ किया जा रहा है। 1000 अन्य रिहायशी एककों के निर्माण कार्य के लिए प्लान तैयार किए जा रहे हैं। निधियों के उपलब्ध होने पर चौथी योजना की अवधि में दिल्ली, नई दिल्ली में प्रति वर्ष, 2,000 रिहायशी एककों के निर्माण आरम्भ करने का प्रस्ताव है। यह पूर्व कल्पना नहीं की जा सकती कि पात्र कार्यालयों में कार्य कर रहे सभी एकक सरकारी कर्मचारियों को सरकारी वास आवंटित करना कब सम्भव होगा। उपलब्ध साधनों के अन्तर्गत, सरकार सामान्य पूल में यथा संभव अधिक से अधिक रिहायशी एकक निर्माण करने के लिए पूरी शक्ति लगा रही है।

#### Effect of Drinking Beer on Heart

9226. SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has been found in the study of National Institute of Mental Health that most beer drinkers suffer from heart diseases ; and

(b) if so, the action proposed to be taken to ban this alcoholic drink ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) No systematic study in this particular field has been undertaken at the All India Institute of Mental Health. Some instances of a peculiar heart disease (Beer myopathy) have been reported from certain selected localities in Canada and Czechoslovakia due to the consumption of local beer containing impure metal substances.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Evaluation Report by U. N Experts on Family Planning Programme

9227. SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY : 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. 4135 on the 24th March, 1969 and state :

(a) whether Government have since received the United Nations experts' report on evaluation of Family Planning Programme in India ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the measures being taken by Government in the light of their report ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING ; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR) : (a) to (c). An interim report by the United Nations Advisory Mission on the evaluation of the Family Planning Programme of the Government of India has been received on 8-5-1969.

Adequate consideration can be given to the suggestions made only when the full and final report is received.

#### All-India Leprosy Workers Conference

9228. SHRI R. BARUA :  
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :  
SHRI CHENGALRAYA  
NAIDU :

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 11th All India Leprosy Workers Conference was held on the 23rd February, 1969 ;

(b) if so, whether any foreign experts also attended that Conference ; and

(c) the subject discussed and the decisions arrived at ?

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) Yes, 5 foreign experts (2 from U.K. and 1 each from Belgium, Nepal and Japan) also attended the Conference.

(c) Various subjects relating to leprosy and its control. viz., Epidemiology, Control, Chemotherapy, Pathology, Immunology, Reconstructive Surgery, Physiotherapy,

Health Education and Rehabilitation etc. were discussed.

The main recommendations made by the Conference are as under :

- (i) Assessment of the work done in connection with the National Leprosy Control Programme may be made.
- (ii) More funds may be provided for the implementation of the Leprosy Control Programme in the country.
- (iii) Import of some new drugs found effective for treatment of leprosy may be allowed.
- (iv) Mass education through Radio, release of postage stamps and inclusion of a lesson giving details about the incidence, symptoms and treatment of leprosy in regional languages in the text-books prescribed for schools in various States, may be arranged.

स्वर्ण नियंत्रण आदेश के जारी किये जाने के बाद मध्य प्रदेश में पकड़ा गया सोना

9229. श्री गं० च० बीक्षित : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) स्वर्ण नियंत्रण आदेश के जारी किए जाने के बाद मध्य प्रदेश में 18 कैरेंट से अधिक शुद्धता का कितना सोना पकड़ा गया ;

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में उक्त राज्य में कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये ;

(ग) कितने व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध अभी मामले चल रहे हैं ; और

(घ) उन्हें निपटाने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

उप प्रधान मन्त्री तथा वित्त मन्त्री (श्री मोरारजी बेसाई) : (क) स्वर्ण-नियंत्रण आदेश के लागू किए जाने की तारीख से लेकर 31-3-1969 तक पकड़े गये 18 कैरेंट से अधिक शुद्धता के सोने की मात्रा (सोने की वस्तुएं और जेवरों सहित) 132.9 किलोग्राम थी ।

(ख) और (ग). 19 व्यक्तियों को भाग (क) में उल्लिखित मामलों के सिलसिले में

मुकदमा चलाने के प्रयोजन से गिरफ्तार किया गया था । इसमें वे व्यक्ति शामिल नहीं हैं जिन पर केवल विभागीय न्याय-निरणय की कार्यवाही की गई थी । जो 19 व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किए गए थे उनमें से चार के मामलों में न्यायालयों ने फैसले दे दिये हैं और शेष 15 के मामले अभी भी विचाराधीन हैं ।

(घ) जिन मामलों में शिकायतें दायर की गई हैं वे न्यायालय में विचाराधीन हैं और जिनके बारे में शिकायतें अभी दायर की जानी हैं उनकी जांच-पड़ताल और विभागीय कार्यवाही शीघ्र करने के प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं, ताकि शिकायतें दायर की जा सकें ।

मध्य प्रदेश में अफीम की खेती वाली भूमि

9230. श्री गं० च० बीक्षित : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में कितने एकड़ भूमि में अफीम की खेती की जाती है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने अधिक भूमि में अफीम की खेती करने का निर्णय किया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कितनी प्रतिरिक्त भूमि में और इसके परिणामस्वरूप सरकार को कितनी प्रतिरिक्त आय होने की सम्भावना है ?

उप-प्रधान मन्त्री तथा वित्त मन्त्री (श्री मोरारजी बेसाई) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश में 1968-69 की फसल के मौसम में 16,043 हेक्टर भूमि में पोस्ट की काश्त के लिए लाइसेंस दिये गये थे ।

(ख) और (ग) . 1969-70 की फसल के मौसम में कितने क्षेत्र में खेती के लिए लाइसेंस दिये जाय इसका फैसला अगस्त-सितम्बर 1969 में किसी समय अगली फसल के मौसम के आरंभ होने से पहले किया जायगा ।

कृषि प्रयोजनों के हेतु पम्पिंग संटों के

लिए प्रतिरिक्त सहायता

9231. श्री गं० च० बीक्षित : क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश

बिजली बोर्ड ने वर्ष 1969-70 में कृषि प्रयोजनों के हेतु पम्पिंग सैटों के लिए बिजली सप्लाई करने के लिए प्रतिरिक्त धन मांगा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी राशि मांगी गई है और उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मन्त्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) 1969-70 के लिए 2 करोड़ रुपये की और सहायता मांगी गई है । क्योंकि 1969-70 की वार्षिक योजना को अभी अन्तिम रूप दिया जाना है, इस लिए इस प्रस्ताव पर कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है ।

मध्य प्रदेश में व्यक्तियों और कंपनियों के विरुद्ध बकाया पांच लाख रुपये से अधिक राशि पर कर

9232. श्री गं० च० बोसित : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में किन-किन व्यक्तियों अथवा फर्मों के विरुद्ध 5 लाख अथवा अधिक राशि के कर (आयकर, सम्पदाशुल्क, धनकर, उपहार-कर, तथा व्यय-कर,) बकाया हैं ।

(ख) उपर्युक्त प्रत्येक व्यक्ति अथवा कंपनी के विरुद्ध कितनी राशि बकाया है ; और

(ग) उक्त राशि को वसूल करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई या किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) से (ग) . अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथाशीघ्र सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायगी ।

कोसी बांध के बीच घासीलों का बसाया जाना

9233. श्री गुलामनब ठाकुर : क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कोसी पर बने बांधों के बीच के गांवों की संख्या कितनी है तथा उनकी जनसंख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार उक्त लोगों के पुनर्वास के लिए एक उच्च स्तरीय जांच आयोग बनाने का है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस के कब तक बनाये जाने की संभावना है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मन्त्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) लगभग 1.5 लाख जनसंख्या वाले 303 ग्राम कोसी के तटबन्धों के अन्तर्गत आते हैं ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

#### पश्चिम कोसी परियोजना

9234. श्री गुलामनब ठाकुर : क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कितनी बार और किन-किन ने पश्चिमी कोसी नहर परियोजना का उद्घाटन किया था ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इस परियोजना की कार्यान्विति के बारे में जनता में बहुत क्षुब्धता है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इसकी कार्यान्विति के बारे में नेपाल सरकार को कोई प्राप्ति नहीं है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार इस परियोजना को कब तक कार्यान्विति करना चाहती है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मन्त्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) दो बार — 1962 में बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री द्वारा और 1965 में भारत के प्रधान मंत्री द्वारा ।

(ख) से (घ). पश्चिम कोसी नहर के लिए नेपाल प्रदेश में भूमि के अधिग्रहण के लिए नेपाल सरकार का अनुमोदन प्रतीक्षित है ।

#### Goa Chief Minister's Visit Abroad

9235. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chief Minister of Goa along with his daughter had gone abroad in December last ;

(b) the places he visited and the purpose of his visit ;

(c) the foreign exchange released to him and his daughter ;

(d) whether Government's attention has also been drawn to the articles contributed by the Chief Minister of Goa about his tours abroad and the amount he had spent there ; and

(e) whether Government have ascertained the extent to which the expenses incurred by him were in conformity with the foreign exchange released to him ?

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

(b) (i) U.S.A. for visiting his sister ;

(ii) Beirut, Rome, Yugoslavia, London, Tokyo and Hongkong. The visit to Yugoslavia was for attending the launching ceremony of cargo ship 'Damodar Tanabe'. The visit to Japan was to see the various development works.

(c) No foreign exchange was released.

(d) It has been brought to the notice of the Government that on his return, the Chief Minister had contributed two articles in the local daily "Gomantak".

(e) The visit to U.S.A. was on the hospitality of Shri Bandodkar's sister's husband and was approved by the Reserve Bank. For the visit to the other places, prior permission of the Reserve Bank should have been obtained, particularly in regard to the visits to Yugoslavia, Tokyo and Hongkong. The halts at Beirut, Rome and possibly London could be treated as normal *en route* halts for which a total time of 3/7 days is allowed.

#### Retired Officials of Public Undertakings Serving in Private Firms

9236. SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that retired senior Officials of public undertakings accept appointments in private firms with which they had financial dealings when they were in the service of the public undertakings ;

(b) whether Government have taken any decision and framed rules prohibiting retired officials of public undertakings serving private firms ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Government are aware that there have been some cases where Senior Officials of the Public Undertakings have taken up appointments in private firms after retirement. Of these, in some cases, the private firms concerned had contracts with public undertakings where the officials had been serving earlier.

(b) There are no rules prohibiting retired officials of public undertakings serving private firms. However, to safeguard the interests of Public Undertakings, orders have been issued whereby a Public Undertaking is required to obtain the approval of the Board of Directors before giving contracts to private firms, where a top executive who has retired from the Public Undertaking is employed, for a period of two years following the retirement of that officer.

(c) Does not arise.

सिचाई तथा विद्युत मन्त्रालय में अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के व्यक्तियों की पदोन्नतियां

9237. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या सिचाई तथा विद्युत मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय के दिनांक 11 जुलाई, 1968 के कार्यालय ज्ञापन संख्या 1/12/67-एस्टेबलिशमेंट (सी०) के प्रावधानों के अन्तर्गत उनके मन्त्रालय में 15 मार्च, 1969 तक विभागावार, अनुभागवार तथा वर्गवार अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के कितने अधिकारियों तथा अन्य कर्मचारियों को उनके लिए भारभित पदों पर पदोन्नतियां की गई ; और

(ख) ऐसे कर्मचारियों के पदनाम क्या हैं और उन विभागों के नाम क्या हैं जहां वे कार्य कर रहे हैं ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मन्त्रालय उप मन्त्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख). जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है और इसे सभा पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा।

अनुसूचित जातियाँ/अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के व्यक्तियों की प्रारक्षित पदों पर पदोन्नति

9238. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय के दिनांक 11 जुलाई, 1968 के कार्यालय ज्ञापन संख्या 1-12-67 एस्टेबलिसमेंट (6) के प्रावधानों के अन्तर्गत उनके मन्त्रालय में 15 मार्च, 1969 तक विभागवार, अनुभागवार तथा बर्गवार, अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के कितने अधिकारियों तथा अन्य कर्मचारियों की उनके लिए प्रारक्षित पदों पर पदोन्नति की गई ; और

(ख) ऐसे कर्मचारियों के पदनाम क्या है और उन विभागों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ वे कार्य कर रहे हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री बा० रा० चव्हाण) : (क) और (ख). जहाँ तक मन्त्रालय का सम्बन्ध है ; उक्त आदेश के अनुबन्धों के अनुसार ऐसे किसी व्यक्ति को तरक्की देने का अवसर नहीं हुआ है। इस मन्त्रालय के अधीन अन्य कार्यालयों के बारे में सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रखी जायेगी

#### Deposits Vis-A-Vis Investment of Banks

9239. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of deposits in all the Commercial banks of the country ;

(b) the total invested capital and deposits in the top twenty banks of the country ; and

(c) the total amount of bank money invested in foodgrains, cement, sugar, jute, tea, textiles and share markets during the last three years ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Rs. 4260 crores as at the end of March, 1969.

(b) A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1102/69.]

(c) A statement giving the advances of scheduled commercial banks against these items is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1102/69.]

#### ग्रामीण तथा नगरीय क्षेत्रों में इसारतों के डिजाइन

9240. श्री भोकार लाल बेरवा : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उनका मन्त्रालय ग्रामीण तथा नगरीय क्षेत्रों में इसारतों के डिजाइनों की पुस्तकें प्रकाशित करता है और यदि हाँ, तो क्या 1962 के बाद कोई ऐसी पुस्तकें प्रकाशित की गई थी ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनके नाम क्या हैं तथा क्या उनकी प्रतियाँ संसदीय पुस्तकालय को भेजी गई थीं ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो 1962 के बाद बस्तियाँ और बंगले किस आधार पर बनाये गये थे ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री बा० सू० शर्मा) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) प्रकाशनों के नाम हैं :-

(1) "हैंडबुक फ़ॉर रूल हाउसिंग एण्ड विलेज प्लानिंग।"

(2) "ग्रामीण आवास दीपिका" "(मैनुअल फ़ॉर रूल हाउसिंग)"

इन प्रकाशनों की प्रतियां संसद के पुस्तकालय में भेज दी गई हैं।

(ग) प्राइवेट कालोनियों और बंगलों का निर्माण, सम्बन्धित स्थानीय निकाय द्वारा, बनाये गए उप-नियमों के आधार पर नियमित किया जाता है। सरकारी भवनों का निर्माण उसके अधिकरणों द्वारा किया जाता है। इन एजेन्सीज में योग्य इन्जीनियर और वास्तुक हैं, जो सरकार की आवश्यकताओं के अनुकूल डिजाइन बनाने और निर्माण ऐसे बनाए गए डिजायनों पर आधारित होता है। इन डिजायनों को प्रकाशित नहीं किया जाता क्योंकि ये केवल सरकार के प्रयोग के लिए होते हैं।

### नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका के वित्तीय कार्य

9241. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका को गत कई वर्षों से निरन्तर घाटा हो रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो गत तीन वर्षों में वर्ष-वार नगरपालिका को कितना घाटा हुआ और सरकार द्वारा नगरपालिका को कितनी राशि अनुदान आदि के रूप में दी गई ; और

(ग) क्या नगरपालिका द्वारा फलूल खर्च करने सम्बन्धी शिकायतों को ध्यान में रखते हुए नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका के वित्तीय मामलों की जांच करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री ब० सू० भूति) : (क) जी नहीं, 1968-69 को छोड़कर।

(ख) 1967-68 तक कोई घाटा नहीं हुआ। 1968-69 में 91.28 लाख रुपये के घाटे का बजट था। उस वर्ष कुल 45.77 लाख रुपये की राशि का भुगतान किया गया।

(ग) दिल्ली नगर निगम तथा नई दिल्ली

नगरपालिका के पास वित्तीय स्रोतों की पर्याप्तता और उपयोगिता के सम्बन्ध में जांच कराने के लिए भारत सरकार ने गृह मन्त्रालय के अधीन एक जांच आयोग की नियुक्ति की है।

### Non-Shipment of Cases of Foreign Whisky

9242. SHRI RAM CHARAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an incident took place in connection with 40 cases of Foreign Whisky which were supposed to be supplied on board the vessel City of St. Albans, then lying at K. P., Docks, Calcutta during the later part of 1968; but actually it was not shipped ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Vigilance Unit of Customs detected the above incident and handed over the file to the Assistant Collector of Calcutta of Calcutta Customs ; and

(c) if so, the result thereof ?

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

(b) On information received by the Assistant Collector of Customs (Preventive) Calcutta, enquiries were made in the matter.

(c) A Show Cause Notice has been issued to the owner of the warehoused goods and further investigations are in progress.

### Revision of Pay Structure of Government Press Employees, Chandigarh

9243. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a two-man deputation of the Government Press Employees, Chandigarh, has submitted a memorandum regarding the revision of their pay structures ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the action being taken by Government thereon ?



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING : AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) Yes, a deputation of workers of Government Press, Chandigarh, submitted a Memorandum on the 28th March, 1969.

(b) The memorandum submitted by the deputation contained a request for the revision of the scales of pay of workers in the Government Press, Chandigarh, on the basis of the recommendations of the Punjab Pay Commission.

(c) A proposal for the revision of the scales of pay of the workers in the Government Press on the basis of the recommendations of a Sub-Committee appointed by the erstwhile Punjab Government for the purpose in 1966, which was already under consideration, has been approved and orders in this behalf will be issued shortly.

#### Sales Depots of Indian Oil Company in Nepal

9244. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of places in Nepal where the Indian Oil Company has established sales depots ;

(b) the total amount business conducted there during the years 1967-68 and 1968-69 respectively ;

(c) whether any proposal is under consideration for opening new sales depots in that country ; and

(d) 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) The Indian Oil Corporation has no sales depots in Nepal.

(b) Indian Oil Corporation sold 19,400 tonnes and 20,200 tonnes of POL products in Nepal during the years 1967 and 1968 respectively.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

#### Inventions of Family Planning Devices

9245. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the details of various inventions by Indian Scientists on Family Planning brought to the notice of Government ; and

(b) the reaction of Government on each device ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING : AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR) : (a) and (b). The details of various device designed by Indian Scientists on Family Planning and recipes claiming anti-fertility properties brought to the notice of the Government are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House, [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1103/69] These devices and recipes are under examination through the Indian Council of Medical Research to evaluate their use-acceptability and use-effectiveness.

#### Projects for Flood Control Measures

9246. SHRI VISHWANATH PANDEY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Uttar Pradesh have submitted a number of projects for permanent flood control measures in Uttar Pradesh ;

(b) if so, the nature of, and estimated expenditure for, such flood control measures; and

(c) whether Government have approved these projects ?

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

(b) The following flood control schemes have been received from the Government of Uttar Pradesh so far :

Sl. No.	Name and nature of the scheme	Estimated cost (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Remodelling of Goverdhan Drain	483.00

- |  |       |
|--|-------|
| 2. Protection works at Railway embankment near Chitauni Railway Station  | 89.54 |
| 3. Scheme for constructing retired bund from Western Gandak Canal Railway crossing to village Kaithal Bhat Purwa | 49.10 |
| 4. Scheme for protection of Molony bund in District Gorakhpur.   | 42.88 |

Scheme costing less than Rs. 25 lakhs each are sanctioned by the State Government after approval by the State Technical Advisory Committee and by the State Flood Control Board.

(c) The above schemes are being examined in consultation with the State Government and the Planning Commission.

**सरकारी कार्यालयों में 'खसखस' की टट्टियाँ**

9247. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरबा : क्या स्वास्थ्य परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि प्रति वर्ष गमियों के मौसम में कार्यालयों में खस-खस की टट्टियों के लगाने की व्यवस्था की जाती है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इनकी व्यवस्था ठेके धरबा विभागीय आधार पर की जाती है ; और

(ग) यदि यह ठेके पर किया जाता है तो ठेकेदारों की संख्या कितनी है और यह कार्य किस दर पर कराया जाता है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

**कार्यालयों में कूलरों की व्यवस्था**

9248. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरबा : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण,

आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कार्यालयों में प्रति वर्ष कूलरों की व्यवस्था की जाती है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किस कम्पनी से कूलर खरीदे गये हैं ; और

(ग) 1968-69 में कितने टेन्डर प्राप्त हुए और किस कम्पनी ने सबसे कम दरों पर टेन्डर दिये थे ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है, और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

**26 जनवरी को सरकारी भवनों पर रोशनी की व्यवस्था करना**

9249. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरबा : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 26 जनवरी, 1969 के अवसर पर सरकारी भवनों पर रोशनी करने की व्यवस्था करने के लिए ठेका दिया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन ठेकेदारों के नाम क्या हैं और उनकी इस कार्य के लिये क्या-क्या दरें हैं ; और

(ग) उनके कार्य की क्या शर्तें हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) एक विवरण सभा पटल रखा जाता है । [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया । देखिये संख्या LT - 1104/69]

(ग) शर्तों की एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रख दी है ।

राज्यों में सिंचाई तथा विद्युत कार्यों के लक्ष्य

9250. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1968-69 में विभिन्न राज्यों के लिए सिंचाई तथा विद्युत कार्यों के लिये क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किये गये थे ;

(ख) प्रत्येक राज्य में उनकी पूर्णता में कितनी सफलता मिली है ; और

(ग) उन लक्ष्यों के पूर्ण न होने के क्या कारण हैं ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) से (ग). सिंचाई तथा बिजली कार्यों के सम्बन्ध में राज्यवार प्रप्रेक्षित जानकारी के दो विवरण सभा पटल रखे जाते हैं। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिये गये बेल्जिये संख्या LT—1105/69]

#### Development of Irrigation Facilities in U P.

9251. SHRI VISHWANATH PANDEY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

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

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

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

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

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

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1106/69].

(c) and (d). The irrigation programme in the Fourth Plan of Uttar Pradesh has not yet been finalised.

#### Allocation of Funds for Irrigation Projects in Madhya Pradesh

9252. SHRI D. V. SINGH : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Madhya Pradesh Government had asked for allocation of Rs. 60 crores during the Fourth Five Year Plan for its irrigation projects, outside the regular plan outlay ;

(b) if so, the grounds for justifying this demand, as adduced by that Government ; and

(c) Government's decision on this demand and if the demand is not being met, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (c). During the discussion held in the Planning Commission in December, 1968 on the Fourth Five Year Plan, the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh, had proposed additional outlays of Rs. 30 crores each for Irrigation and Power to make a beginning towards exploiting the vast natural resources of the State. The Fourth Five Year Plan is still under finalisation.

#### Central Government Employees not Provided with Accommodation

9253. SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state ;

(a) the number of Central Government Employees, category-wise, who have not been provided with Government accommodation in spite of their having put in as many as fifteen to twenty years of service ;

(b) whether Government are aware of the hardships of such employees as a result thereof ; and

(c) the steps taken to provide quarters to the employees who have put in more than fifteen years of service ?

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

economise in the use of stationery and labour involved, the applications for allotment of Government residences are called for only from those Government employees having their date of priority within a certain range fixed by the Directorate of Estates, keeping in view the expected availability of accommodation during a particular year. In the case of officers drawing emoluments of Rs. 700/- and above and entitled to type V and above accommodation, the priority date is taken from the date an officer has been continuously drawing these emoluments and the date of appointment in such cases is not called for in the application forms. No statistical data is, therefore, available in the Directorate of Estates about the number of Central Government employees who have put in 15 to 20 years of service and who have not been provided with general pool residential accommodation.

(b) and (c). The percentage of satisfaction in Delhi/New Delhi, in so far as general pool accommodation is concerned, is 39. The Government employees who have not been allotted accommodation have to face hardship. The Government are taking every possible step with in the limited resources available to provide as many residential units in the general pool as possible.

#### Irrigation Commission

9254. SHRI VISHWANATH PANDEY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have constituted an Irrigation Commission to go into the question of future irrigation development in the country ;

(b) if so, the names of personnel of the Commission ; and

(c) the terms of reference of the Commission ; and

(d) when the Commission is likely to submit its report ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). A copy of the Resolution giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 1107/69].

#### Dissatisfaction of Gujarat Government on Royalty on Crude Oil

9255. SHRI R. K. AMIN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in several foreign countries, royalty paid on oil is more than ten per cent of the value of crude oil ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Government of Gujarat has shown its dissatisfaction with the fixation of royalty of crude oil at Rs. 10 per tonne and has represented for its increase ; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) Yes. The percentage tends to be higher in countries which have large crude oil production, mainly for export, and in which oil revenues from the backbone of public revenues. However, in countries which are interested in promoting exploration of crude oil for internal consumption, as opposed to export, very moderate rates of royalty are levied, obviously to provide an incentive to investment.

(b) Yes.

(c) The rate of royalty has been fixed on a basis of an award given by the Prime Minister. In determining the rate, the Prime Minister had taken into account all relevant factors. The Government feel that the award should be deemed final and binding on all the concerned parties.

#### Construction of a pipe line between Shertha and Sabarmati

9256. SHRI R. K. AMIN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state ;

(a) whether it is a fact that an off-shore pipe line of a temporary nature between Shertha and Sabarmati has been constructed by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission ;

(b) if so, whether there have been any complaints about the need of such a pipe line in view of a proposed pipe line between Kalol and Koyali Refinery ; and

(c) the details of the present quantum and mode of transport of crude oil from Kalol to Koyali ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) A pipeline of 8 5/8" width has been laid on land to connect the Group Gathering Station I at Shertha to the Sabarmathi Oil Terminal.

(b) and (c). There have been no complaints about the need for this pipeline. After the trunk line is ready, the present line is proposed to be utilised for transporting associated gas. About 500 tones of crude oil per day from different Group Gathering Stations are pumped through the pipeline to the Oil Terminal at Sabarmati, where the crude is loaded into rail wagons for despatch to Koyali refinery. As the field develops further, there will be a progressive increase in the production which also be pumped through this pipeline to Sabarmati, until the trunk line is ready.

#### Conversion of D. C. into A. C. in D.I.Z. Area, New Delhi

9257. SHRI RABI RAY : 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 residents of Atulgrove Baird Road, New Delhi, and service associations have represented for conversion of D.C. into A.C. ;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the New Delhi Municipal Committee has warned the residents to seek early conversion ;

(c) whether the New Delhi Municipal Committee has notified to charge 50 Paise per unit from the 1st April, 1969 instead of 17 paise at present ; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to meet the sufferings of the residents ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING ; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) Yes, Sir, except for the residents of Atulgrove where the C. P. W. D, quarters are already on A. C. supply.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The New Delhi Municipal Committee has passed a resolution to increase the D.C. tariff by 20% with effect from 1st April, 1969.

(d) The proposal for conversion of D.C. into A.C. in Government quarters which are not likely to be demolished within 2 years or so is under consideration. In the meanwhile the New Delhi Municipal Committee has been requested to postpone the proposed increase in the D. C. tariff for a period of two years.

#### Effects of Family Planning Methods

9259. SHRI R. K. AMIN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a report in the Times of India of the 14th March 1969, indicating dangers of contraceptive pills ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to make any changes in their propaganda for family planning programme ;

(c) whether Government propose to assess the efforts of various methods adopted in the family planning from time to time ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING ; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR) : (a) Yes. The report was published in the Times of India, dated 14th April, 1969.

(b) The pills are presently being used only in the pilot projects started by the Government India to evaluate their use-acceptability and use-effectiveness.

The question of adoption of the pills as one of the approved methods of family planning will arise only after the results etc. are assessed.

(c) and (d). The assessment and evaluation of the progress of various methods of the Family Planning Programme is already being done by the Government. A concise quantitative assessment of the programme since its inception is given in the statements,

paid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1108/69].

#### Road Signs in N. D. M. C. Area

9260. SHRI ZULFIQUAR ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether road signs in the area under the New Delhi Municipal Committee are given in Urdu in addition to Hindi and English ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) The N.D.M.C. has informed that the space available is not sufficient to write road signs in bold letters in more than two languages.

#### Workcharged Staff of 'B' Division of C P.W.D.

9261. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the names of Sections under 'B' Division of C.P.W.D. ;

(b) the number of workcharged staff employed according to each category of post in each Section on the first day of each month during the years 1968-69 and 1967-68 ; and

(c) the number of muster roll staff employed according to each category of post in each Section on the first day of each month during the years 1968-69 and 1967-68 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING ; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) The names of the Sections, alongwith the Sub-Division to which they are attached, are given below :

Name of Sub-Division	Name of Sections
1B	Sections 1 to IV
2B	-do-
3B	-do-
4B	Sections 1 to V
5B	Sections 1 to IV

(b) The information is given in the statements laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1109/69]

(c) The information is given in the statements laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1109/69].

#### Workcharged Staff of Parliament House Works Division

9262. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the names of Sections under the Parliament House Works Division ;

(b) the number of workcharged staff employed according to each category of post in each Section on the first day of each month during the years 1967-68 and 1968-69 ; and

(c) the number of Muster roll staff employed according to each category of post in each Section on the first day of each month during the years 1967-68 and 1968-1969 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING ; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) The names of the Sections, alongwith the Sub-Divisions to which they are attached, are given below :

Sub-Division—I : Ferozeshah Road Enquiry (Building and Furniture Sections).

Sub-Division II :

(a) Parliament House Enquiry

(b) Vithalbhai Patel House Enquiry

(b) Western Court Hostel.

Sub-Division—III : North Avenue Enquiry (Building and Furniture Sections).

Sub-Division—IV : South Avenue Enquiry (Building and Furniture Sections).

(b) The information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1110/69].

(c) The information is given to the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1110/69].

पटना में पीने के पानी की कमी

9263. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पटना के निवासियों को इस समय पानी की अत्यन्त कमी का सामना करना पड़ रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इस समस्या को हल करने के लिये बिहार सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से कोई सहायता माँगी है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री बी० एस० शर्मा) : (क) इस प्रकार की किसी कमी की ओर भारत सरकार का ध्यान आकषिप्त नहीं किया गया है ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) और (घ). ये प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

#### Slum Clearance Schemes

9264. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO : 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 Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh and

West Bengal received a lion's share of the sums allocated for Central sponsored slum clearance schemes during the last two years ;

(b) whether Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Assam and Haryana were not given any amount during 1967-68 ; and

(c) if so, the reasons 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 (c). The Scheme is implemented by the State Governments. Central assistance is released to the State Governments, who are implementing the Scheme, according to the prescribed procedure, on the basis of the figures of actual expenditure for the first three quarters and anticipated expenditure for the fourth quarter as reported by the State Governments. Utilisation of funds under the Scheme depends, *inter alia* on the priority accorded to it by the different State Governments, and the extent to which corresponding provisions can be accommodated by them within their respective Plan ceilings.

2. As the Governments of Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Assam and Haryana did not report any expenditure during 1967-68 under the Scheme, no Central assistance was released to them during that year. However, a sum of Rs. 1.22 lakhs and Rs. 7.00 lakhs was released to the Governments of Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh respectively during 1968-69 on the basis of the expenditure reported by them under the Scheme.

#### Life Expectancy

9265. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO : 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 average life expectancy in Punjab has gone up to 59.6 years ;

(b) the All India average life expectancy and that in the State Separately ; and

(c) how the Indian average compares some of the advanced countries of the world ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING ; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) In 1968 average life expectancy of males and females in Punjab was 59.9 years and 55.0 years respectively.

(b) The available All India and State-wise figures of average expectation of life are as given in Statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1111/69].

(c) Figures of projected average expectation of life at birth around 1961 for some of the advanced countries is as under :

Country	Expectation of life at birth	
	Males	Females
U.S.A.	67.0	73.6
U.K.	68.0	73.8
Sweden	71.2	74.9
France	67.6	74.5
Japan	65.4	70.3

#### Houses for Labourers in Kolar Gold Mines

9266. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government are aware that the actual gold diggers in the Kolar Gold Mines are living in the same forty years' old one roomed 'Thuttie Huts' without proper sanitation, drinking water and light ;

(b) whether Government propose to bestow the occupied space, along with the hut, to the occupant labourer so that he will look after its maintenance and repairs ; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to take up the reconstruction or repairs of those houses, as warranted by the existing conditions ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Thatty Houses have been in existence in the Kolar Gold Fields for a long time, but these houses are not all forty years old, as they are renewed. Further, all the workmen are not accommodated in such houses only. There are already more than four thousand one hundred concrete houses for labour at Kolar Gold Min-

ing Undertakings. While the Thatty Houses are not provided with individual laboratories, water taps etc., enough community laboratories, water taps and electric lights have been provided in the labour colonies. The colonies are kept clean by the Undertakings.

It may be stated that replacement of 150 Thatty houses by concrete houses has been taken in hand in the current year, at a cost of Rs. 5.5 lakhs. These houses will be provided water and electricity. It is the intention to take up replacement of Thatty houses in a phased manner.

(b) No, Sir. The Thatty huts will continue to be allotted to the workmen on a rental basis. Incidentally, the rent charged is nominal,

(c) Periodical repairs to the Thatty houses, as and when required, are undertaken by the Management of the Kolar Gold Mining Undertakings.

#### Machinery Sunk in Underground Water of Kolar Gold Fields

9267. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total value of machineries sunk in the underground water of the mines of the Kolar Gold Fields during the last three years ;

(b) whether the losses have been noticed and reported ; and

(c) if so, the number of persons responsible for the losses and action taken against them ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). During the three months period September-December, 1966 there was an unprecedented rainfall of over 39 inches in the Kolar area, compared to an average of 15 inches for this period during the previous 50 years. Due to the unprecedented rains, there was an inrush of water and the deeper levels of the mines got flooded. In the Mysore/Champion Reef Amalgamated Mine, the items which got submerged were a 10 H.P. fan (less its detachable motor) costing about Rs. 500/- and a small Hoist costing another Rs. 500/-. Both these can be removed and utilised after the process of dewatering is completed. In the Nundydroog Mine, however, a 350 H.P. Ward Leonard Winder erected in an Auxi-



liary Shaft at the 73rd level got submerged. This was partly due to the large inrush of water and partly due to an accident in November, 1966, in the Richard's Incline Shaft which serves as the main pumping Shaft for the Southern Section of the Mine. This came to the notice of the Mine Management, but due to flooding at this deep level, the equipment could not be removed. The book value of this winder (which is nearly 30 years old) is about Rs. 1.56 lakhs. Pumping out of the water has since been carried out and the Auxiliary Engine Chamber has been dewatered and the winder and equipment are now being cleaned, greased and kept stored. The mechanical part of the equipment, it is started can be descaled and rehabilitated. As regards the electrical part of the equipment, a detailed assessment is being made, but *Prima facie*, it seems that most of this equipment can be repaired and rehabilitated.

(c) The question does not arise in view of the causes which led to submerging of the equipment.

#### Flow of American Capital to India

9268. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that recently U.S. Government have relaxed mandatory restrictions on direct investments in foreign companies ;

(b) whether this decision of the U.S. Government will lead to any increase in the flow private foreign capital to India ; and

(c) if so, what is Government's assessment in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) to (c). The U.S. Government has recently liberalised the controls on U.S. capital flows for foreign investment by American business. This liberalisation is effective for the year 1969. It is too early to say to what extent this liberalisation will result in increasing the flow of U.S. investment to India. However, it is likely to have a beneficial effect.

#### Alumina Plant in Gujarat

9269. 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 the Gujarat Government propose to set up an export oriented alumina plant by the Gujarat Development Corporation ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Tariff Commission had recommended against the export of alumina in the absence of availability of bauxite in large scale as the export of alumina at uneconomical rate would be detrimental to the indigenous industry ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) The Government of Gujarat have proposed to set up an export-oriented alumina plant based on the bauxite deposits in the State, which may be an undertaking of the State Government or a joint venture with the Central Government. A detailed techno-economic study is proposed to be undertaken for considering the feasibility of the project.

(b) The Tariff Commission in its Report (1968) on the continuance of protection to the Aluminium Industry, *inter alia*, recommended that until concrete steps are taken for large scale exploration of bauxite and these meet with success, the plan of exporting alumina to the possible detriment of the indigenous industry should be deferred.

(c) The above recommendation of the Tariff Commission was examined and it was felt having regard to the existing known bauxite reserves that a modest export of alumina may not be detrimental to the indigenous industry and that it would be necessary to have a flexible approach. The recommendation of the Commission would further kept in view while taking a decision on the proposed alumina plant based on the feasibility report.

Income-Tax Appeal Cases from Mayurbhanj Income-Tax Circle pending before Appellate Assistant Commission in Cuttak

9270. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO : SHRI MAHENDRA MAJHI ;

**SHRI G. C. NAIK :**

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Income-tax appeal cases from Mayurb Ganj Circle which are pending before the Appellate Commissioner in Cuttack ;

(b) if so, whether any stay order has been issued for collection of taxes concerning the said cases ; and

(c) if not, why the cases are not being disposed of ?

**THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) :** (a) to (c). The required information is not readily available and will be collected and laid on the table of the House as soon as possible.

#### **Deputationists in Public Undertakings**

**9271. SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government while accepting the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission, have decided to allow option to Government employees on foreign service in Public Undertakings either to get permanently absorbed or to revert back to their parent office ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the orders issued in this behalf are inferred to be obligatory and give the option to the employees and not to the employers ;

(c) whether it is further a fact that some Public Undertakings, particularly Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation, have decided not to extend the benefit of option to some of their employees, even though they remained on foreign service on the crucial date, vizt. the 26th February, 1969 ;

(d) if so, whether Government propose to lay on the Table statements showing detailed information in respect of (i) persons who have not been allowed to give the options; (ii) persons who have been allowed to give the option ; and (iii) persons whose deputation period was extended beyond 3 years after the 1st January, 1967 and have been absorbed permanently ; giving full justifications for contravention of the decision in respect of (i) and the criteria adopted for (ii) and (iii) above ; and

(e) the steps Government propose to take to ensure the proper implementation of Government orders to the latter ?

**THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) :** (a) Yes, Sir. Government have while accepting the recommendations of the A. R. C. decided that officers from the Government services on deputation with Public Undertakings should exercise an option in favour of either reversion to their parent cadre or permanent absorption in the Undertakings where they are employed. These orders are not applicable to Defence Personnel serving in Defence Production Undertakings and officers of the Industrial Management Pool employed in the Public Undertakings.

(b) The orders issued regarding exercise of option by deputationists from the Government services are obligatory in so far as the deputationists are concerned. However, a public undertaking could always decide on the basis of suitability to revert a deputationist if he is not found suitable.

(c) and (d). Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to cases where the public undertakings have decided not to extend the period of deputation of Government officers serving them. Such decisions are taken by the undertakings wherever deputationists have been found wanting and this is a prerogative of the management of the undertakings in keeping with corporate autonomy. Termination of the period of deputation in such cases is independent of the February 26, 1969 orders relating to exercise of option, by deputationists. As per the orders of February 26, 1969 the option is to be exercised, wherever the period of deputation is not specified, by existing deputationists within one year from 1st March, 1969 for officers drawing Rs. 2500/- and above and for those drawing below Rs. 2500/- within three years from that date provided they are wanted by the enterprises concerned. It is, therefore, too early to know the final position regarding exercise of option.

(e) Necessary instructions have been issued to all Ministries administering Public Undertakings to ensure, along with the cadre authorities, where necessary, that option is exercised by deputationists as required by the Government orders in all cases where they are wanted by concerned enterprises.

Mines owned by Ram Bahadur Thakur and Company

9272. SHRI D. N. DEB :  
SHRI G. C. NAIK :  
SHRI MAHENDRA MAJHI :  
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :  
SHRI D. R. PARMAR :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Questions Nos. 6620 and 6621 on the 16th April, 1969 and state :

(a) whether Ram Bahadur Thakur and Company has mines of his own ;

(b) if so, the names of mines and the places where these are located ;

(c) the annual production therefrom ; and

(d) when the lease was granted ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The party owns to manganese mines viz (i) Katanjhiri Government Forest Sone-Wani Range, Balaghat, Madhya Pradesh, and (ii) Garbham (Lakshmi), Srikakulam, Andhra Pradesh.

(c) The production of manganese ore from these mines is as below :—

Katanjhiri Mine	96 tonnes in (1968) (discontinued from 1.7.1968).
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Garbham (Lakshmi) Mine	509 tonnes in 1964 (closed from 1.1.1965 and no production reported after 1964).
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(d) The lease of Katanjhiri Mine was granted on 6.4.1966 and commenced on 3.10.1966 ; and the lease of Garbham (Lakshmi) Mine commenced on 15.3.1956.

Compensation due to India from  
U. S. Drug Firms

9273. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :  
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5394 on the 7th April, 1969 and state :

(a) whether enquiries have since been made regarding the reported profit of Rs. 9

crores earned illegally by certain U. S. drug firms which have been selling Tetracycline products at excessive prices to India during the period from 1958 to 1968 ; and

(b) whether Government propose to claim compensation on this account, as domestic consumers in the U.S.A. have done and secured ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) Yes ; the result of the inquiries is still awaited.

(b) Does not arise.

### प्रयुक्त चाय की बिक्री

9274. श्री रामावतार शर्मा : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि कुछ चाय निर्माता प्रयुक्त चाय को बकरी के रक्त में डिबोने तथा उसको सुखाने के पश्चात् बेचते हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो पिछले तीन वर्षों में ऐसे कितने चाय उत्पादकों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है और उनमें से प्रत्येक को दिये गये दण्ड का ब्योरा क्या है ; और

(ग) भविष्य में ऐसी गतिविधियों को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा-संभव सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

### Bailadila Iron Ore Project

9275. SHRI BABURAO PATEL :  
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of various General Managers of the Bailadila Iron Ore Project since its inception ; and

(b) the reasons for the frequent change of General Managers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) and (b). The following officials held the office of the General Manager, Bailadila Iron Ore Project :

- |                               |  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| (1) Shri K.C. Pathak          | 7.3.63. to 14.7.65   |
| (2) Shri J.G. Kumara mangalam | 15.7.65 to 11.8.67   |
| (3) Shri K.L. Sehgal          | 8.11.67 to 4.4.69<br>(He was O.S.D. from 12.8.67 to 7.11.67) |
| (4) Shri D.R. Bhara-dwaj      | From 5.4.69 (continuing).                                    |

It cannot be said that the changes of General Managers have been unduly frequent as will be evident from the reasons leading to the appointment of another General Manager viz. :

- (1) Shri Pathak proceeded on leave preparatory to retirement with effect 15.7.65 and hence another appointment had to be made.
- (2) Shri J.G. Kumaramangalam was shifted on promotion as Managing Director, Neyveli Lignite Corporation as no equivalent post was available in the National Mineral Development Corporation Limited then.
- (3) Shri K.L. Sehgal proceeded on earned leave for 43 days from 5.4.69, hence replacement had to be provided.

#### Deaths due to Gastro-Enteritis in Madurai

9276. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether forty deaths have been reported in March-April 1969 from certain parts of Madurai district due to gastro-enteritis which is reported to have broken out in an epidemic form ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the steps 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) 173 cases of gastroenteritis/ cholera have been reported from 1st March to 26th April, 1962, out of which 28 proved fatal.

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

(c) The following anti-cholera measures have been taken to combat the spread of the disease :—

- (i) Anti-cholera inoculation campaign ;
- (ii) Chlorination of water supplies ;
- (iii) Disinfection of infected places ; and
- (iv) Strict sanitation.

#### Investment by Banks in Major Irrigation Works

9277. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether banks have been asked to make substantial investments in major irrigation works ;

(b) if so, the banks which have responded favourably ; and

(c) the steps taken to persuade others in the matter ?

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

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

#### दिल्ली में जनचिकित्सक बस्तियां

9278. श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में ऐसी बस्तियों की संख्या कितनी है जिन्हें दिल्ली नगर निगम अथवा दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकार ने मंजूर कर दिया है परन्तु जिनमें मकान बनासे की अनुमति नहीं दी गई है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि ऐसी 19 बस्तियों को, जो पहले दिल्ली नगर निगम के अधीन थीं, अब दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकार को स्थानान्तरित कर दिया गया है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इन बस्तियों को दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकार को किस तारीख को स्थानान्तरित किया गया था ;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि हालाँकि चार महीने पहले ये बस्तियाँ दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकार को स्थानान्तरित की गई थीं, फिर भी उन बस्तियों से सम्बन्धित फाइलें दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकार को नहीं भेजी गई हैं ; और

(ङ) वे फाइलें दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकार को कब तक भेजी जायेंगी और उन बस्तियों में मकान बनाने की अनुमति कब तक दी जायेगी ?

स्वाम्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) से (ङ). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

#### जीवन बीमा निगम के बारे में मोरारका समिति का प्रतिवेदन

9279. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को जीवन बीमा निगम का व्यय कम करने के प्रश्न पर विचार करने के लिये की गई मोरारका समिति की सिफारिशें प्राप्त हो गई हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, समिति की मुख्य सिफारिशें क्या हैं ; और

(ग) उन पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) से (ग). जी, हाँ । सरकार को यह रिपोर्ट 30 अप्रैल, 1968 को

प्राप्त हुई थी । रिपोर्ट 1100 से अधिक पृष्ठों में है । उसे छपवाने की व्यवस्था की जा रही है । कुछ साइक्लोस्टाइल प्रतियाँ संसद के पुस्तकालय में रखी जा रही हैं । तथापि, रिपोर्ट में जो मुख्य-मुख्य निष्कर्ष और सिफारिशें दी गई हैं उनके संक्षिप्त विवरण की प्रतियाँ सदन की मेज पर भिज रही हैं । रिपोर्ट सरकार के विचाराधीन है ।

#### Misappropriation of Operation Theatre Equipment of All India Institute of Medical Sciences

9280. SHRI D. AMAT : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some time back imported equipment and surgical instruments worth thousands of rupees belonging to the main operation theatre of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences were replaced by junk from the local market ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in this misappropriation senior doctors and senior members of the staff are involved ; and

(c) if so, the action which Government have taken or propose to take in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) to (c). In 1963 there was loss of equipment and instruments worth over six thousand rupees but no replacement was established. The loss was reported to the police but the police investigation yielded no result. The Professor-in-Charge was held constructively responsible for the loss, but no penalty was imposed on him. Departmental action was taken against three para-medical personnel for negligence.

#### महाराष्ट्र में उर्बरक कारखाना

9281. श्री बेबराव पाटिल : क्या पेट्रो-लियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या महाराष्ट्र के नागपुर विजीन

में काम्पटी के निकट कोलसा का उपयोग करके गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में उर्वरक कारखाना स्थापित करने का विचार है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है ?

बंटोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री बा० रा० बह्मण) : (क) और (ख). नागपुर (महाराष्ट्र) के पास काम्पटी में एक कोयला-आधारित उर्वरक सन्तुल्य की स्थापना के लिए मैसर्स औरियण्टल कोल कम्पनी लि० (करम चन्द थापर ग्रुप) ने एक प्रस्ताव भेजा है। प्रस्ताव में प्रतिवर्ष 500,000 मीटरी टन यूरिया का उत्पादन निहित है। अनुमानित पूँजी परिव्यय 55.00 करोड़ रुपये है जिसमें विदेशी मुद्रा अंश 19.00 करोड़ रुपये है।

प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है।

बंकों द्वारा लिए जाने वाले व्याज की दर

9282. श्री बेवराव पाटिल : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय बैंक संघ ने धन के जमा करने के नियमों में हाल ही में संशोधन किया है जिससे दस हजार से कम धनसंख्या वाले ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बैंक के व्याज की दरों में वृद्धि की जा सके ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो व्याज की संशोधित दरें क्या हैं ?

उप-प्रधान मन्त्री तथा वित्त मन्त्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) ऐसा बताया गया है कि भारतीय बैंक संघ दस हजार तक की आबादी वाले लोगों को, उनके बचत खातों पर, करार के अन्तर्गत निर्धारित दरों से  $\frac{1}{4}$  प्रतिशत प्रतिवर्ष अधिक व्याज देने के लिए बैंकों को अनुमति देने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रहा है। किन्तु, इस सम्बन्ध में अभी तक अन्तिम रूप से कोई निर्णय नहीं किया गया है।

(ख) यह सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होता।

# Criteria for Giving Indian Oil Agencies and Petrol Pumps

9283. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria fixed for giving agencies of Indian oil and petrol pumps in the country ;

(b) whether they vary from State to State ; and

(c) the amount required to be spent and the time taken by constituents in getting a petrol pump, especially in Madhya Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) Kerosene dealers are selected on the basis of the following factors :—

- (i) financial stability of the party ;
- (ii) business prestige and reputation in the market ;
- (iii) experience in allied trades ;
- (iv) facilities available—godown, shop, barrels etc. Preference is given to suitable Co-operative Societies. Among the private parties, all things being equal, preference is given to parties having experience in the oil trade.

In the case of dealer-owned and dealer-operated retail outlet, the dealer owns and develops the site, constructs the sales-room and drive-way at his cost according to the Corporation's design.

In metropolitan towns and other big cities where there is concentration of trade, the Corporation installs retail outlets at its own cost and appoints dealers who operate it against payment of monthly licence fee. The criteria for dealer's selection for Corporation-owned sites are as under :—

- (i) The candidate will operate the station himself.
- (ii) the candidate is preferably a fleet operator/owner or connected with fleet operators etc.
- (iii) the candidate is financially sound.

- (iv) the candidate has good reputation in the market.
- (v) the candidate has experience in allied trades. Other things being equal, the Corporation gives preference to suitable Co-operatives and ex-service men.

(b) No.

(c) In case of dealer-owned and dealer-operated outlets the dealer's investment varies from Rs. 35,000/- to Rs. 50,000/-. In case of Corporation-owned and dealer-operated retail outlets, the dealer's investment is confined only to working capital, amount depending upon the location of the outlet and the competitive conditions prevailing in the area.

For the installation of a retail outlet, 'No Objection Certificates' are to be obtained from various authorities like the Collector, P. W. D., Inspector of Explosives etc. The construction work begins only after the clearance has been obtained from all concerned. Generally it takes about one year to obtain all necessary clearances, to complete the construction work and to commission the retail outlet. The time taken is the same all over the country, including in Madhya Pradesh.

#### **Scheme to Combat Malnutrition among Madhya Pradesh Adivasis**

9284. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of scheme, if any, so far formulated to supplement the diet of children who suffer from malnutrition, especially in case of Adivasis of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if no such scheme has been formulated, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government propose to formulate one and if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR): (a) Supplementary feeding is provided to children, pregnant and lactating mothers under the following programmes:—

- (i) Under the Skim Milk Feeding Programme which is operated through M.C.H. Centres and other health agencies, skim milk is distributed in all the tribals areas in Madhya Pradesh.
- (ii) Feeding under the Applied Nutrition Programme covers 16 tribals blocks in the state.
- (iii) The Mid-day School Meal Programme is in operation in all the Primary Schools in 117 tribals blocks in the State.
- (b) and (c). Does not arise.

#### **Development of Parks and Play Grounds in Rama Krishnapuram, New Delhi**

9285. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of parks and play grounds in Rama Krishnapuram, New Delhi, Sector-wise;

(b) how many of them have been developed so far; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) The requisite information is furnished as follows:

Name of Sector	Parks	Play Grounds	Remarks
I	Nil	—	—
II	1	—	—
III	3	—	—
IV	1	—	—
V	2	1	2 big sized parks are being used as Play grounds.
VI	2	—	—
VII	3	4	1 big sized park is being used as Play ground.
VIII	3	1	2 big sized parks are being used as Play grounds.
IX	4	—	-do-
XII	4	1	-do-
XIII	1	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>7</b>	

(b) All the 24 parks have been developed including 9 big sized parks which are being used as play grounds.

(c) The seven play grounds have not been developed as it is proposed to hand them over to the Delhi Municipal Corporation for development.

**Supply of Drinking Water in  
Rama Krishnapuram, New Delhi**

9286. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the supply position in regard to drinking water in different sectors of Rama Krishnapuram, New Delhi ;

(b) whether it is a fact that some Sectors get water for a longer period than others and some adjacent areas falling in the New Delhi Municipal Committee get still more water ;

(c) if so, reasons for this uneven supply of water in the same colony ; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to remove this disparity in the matter to meet the necessity of the people ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING ; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) The position of drinking water supply is as follow :

Sector I to VII	Two hours in the morning and one hour in the evening.
Sector VIII	One hour in the morning and two hours in the evening.
Sector IX to XII	45 minutes in the morning, 30 minutes in the afternoon and 45 minutes in the evening.
Sector XIII	3 hours in the morning and 3 hours in the evening.

Sector X is still to be developed and there are no residences, in Sector XI.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The variation is due to the variation in the pressure of the mains of the local bodies from which water is supplied.

(d) With a view to improving the water supply position in the South Delhi areas, the Municipal Corporation of Delhi have taken up a scheme known as Kailash Reservoir Scheme, which is expected to be completed within the next 2-3 years. It is expected that with the completion of the scheme, the position will improve.

**Bagh Kare Khan Area under  
Delhi Master Plan**

9287. SHRI P. M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the position of the area of Bagh Kare Khan in the Master Plan ;

(b) whether it is likely to be developed ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Delhi Municipal Corporation has in mind to build a small park in the vacant plot provided near Chamar Building which the locality people have converted into a rubbish basket ; and

(d) if so, the steps being 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) The area is earmarked for residential use.

(b) Yes.

(c) No decision in this regard has so far been taken by the Delhi Municipal Corporation.

(d) Does not arise.

**Oil Drilling by Oil and Natural Gas  
Commission in Gujarat**

9288. SHRI R. K. AMIN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Oil and Natural Gas Commission follows a policy



of not fully announcing figures of its achievements in Oil Drilling in Gujarat ; 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) No, steps are taken to give proper publicity about the achievements of the Commission in the fields of drilling and production through the medium of Press, Conferences and House Journals etc.

(b) Does not arise.

**बिल्वा के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में मिलों के लिये भूमि का आबंटन**

9289. श्री देवेन सैन : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ बड़ी मिलों को ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में सस्ती दरों पर दिल्ली के बाहर भूमि देने का सरकार का विचार है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन क्षेत्रों के निवासियों ने ऐसे प्रस्ताव का विरोध किया है तथा शिकायत की है कि मिलों को बनाने से वहां के निवासियों के स्वास्थ्य पर बुरा प्रभाव पड़ेगा ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि दिल्ली के ग्रामीण क्षेत्र को दिल्ली की वृहद योजना में औद्योगिक क्षेत्र घोषित नहीं किया गया है ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार की इस कार्य-वाही का क्या आधार है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) जी, हाँ। ऐसी एक मिल के मामले में दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण नरेला क्षेत्र में वैकल्पिक स्थान के आबंटन के प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रहा है। सस्ती दरों का कोई विशेष लाभ नहीं दिया जायेगा। यदि प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत किया गया तो

मिल को भूमि का आबंटन यथा स्थिति केवल रिजर्व ग्रथवा व्यापारिक दर पर, उसी ढंग से किया जायेगा जैसा कि अन्य नान-कानफार्मिंग एक्को के बारे में किया जा रहा है।

(ख) जी, हाँ।

(ग) और (घ). दिल्ली की वृहद योजना में औद्योगिक प्रयोग के लिए उद्दिष्ट अधिकांश क्षेत्र दिल्ली के ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में स्थित थे, किन्तु अब ये सभी क्षेत्र 1981 की नगरीकरण सीमा के अन्तर्गत आते हैं।

**श्रेणी चार के कर्मचारियों के लिये दो कमरों वाले क्वार्टर**

9290. श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया :  
श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने कस्तूरबा नगर, नई दिल्ली में श्रेणी चार के कर्मचारियों के क्वार्टरों में सामान आदि रखने के लिए एक रैंक की व्यवस्था करना तथा इन क्वार्टरों के आंगन में ईंटें लगाना स्वीकार किया था किन्तु यह कार्य अब तक पूरा नहीं किया गया है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार श्रेणी चार के कर्मचारियों के लिए दो कमरों वाले क्वार्टरों का निर्माण करने का है ताकि इससे उनके परिवारों के लिये सुविधा हो जाये ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री स्वर्गीय श्री जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने इन कर्मचारियों को आश्वासन दिया था कि उनके दो कमरों वाले क्वार्टर बनाए जायेंगे ;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो यह आश्वासन कब तक क्रियान्वित किया जायेगा ; और

(ङ) यदि इसे क्रियान्वित न किया जाएगा तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री ब० सू० मूति) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) जी, हाँ ।

(ग) नवम्बर, 1963 में रामकृष्णपुरम के निरीक्षण के दौरान, तत्कालीन प्रधान मन्त्री, पण्डित जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने, यह आदेश दिया कि एक कमरे वाले टेनमेंट नहीं बनाए जाने चाहिए ।

(घ) और (ङ). डी० आई० जेड० क्षेत्र में पहले ही 720 दो कमरों वाले मकान, चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों के लिए निर्मित किए जा चुके हैं, और इस क्षेत्र में चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों के लिए 64 दो कमरों वाले मकानों के निर्माण की स्वीकृति दी जा चुकी है । अब सरकार की नीति यह है कि दो कमरों से कम वाले मकान न बनाए जाएं ।

#### Medicines in C.G.H.S. Dispensaries

9291. SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a medicines given to the patients in C. G. H. S. dispensaries are most of the time of an inferior quality and they are also not labelled ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that medicines are prescribed in these dispensaries according to the status of the patient ; and

(c) if so, the steps which Government propose to take 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) The list of medicines supplied under C. G. H. S. is drawn up by a High Power Committee of Experts. The list of firms from whom medicines can be procured is drawn up by a High Power Committee consisting of the representatives of Directorate General of Supplies and

Disposals, Directorate General of Technical Development, Directorate General of Armed Forces Medical Services and Directorate General of Health Services. This procedure ensures quality of Drugs.

Printed labels for mixtures, lotions, etc. are now available for use in C. G. H. S. Dispensaries.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Leakage of Medicines from C.G.H.S. Dispensary

9292. SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state ;

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a large scale leakage of costly drugs and medicines from C. G. H. S. dispensaries with the connivance of the staff ; and

(b) if so, the steps which Government propose to take to prevent this leakage ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) Certain cases of pilferage of medicines from the C. G. H. S. dispensaries by the staff have been noticed.

(b) The following steps have been taken to prevent the pilferage of medicines from the C. G. H. S. Dispensaries :

- (1) Regular checks by Medical Officers In-charge have been provided to ensure that the detailed procedure laid down for the accounting of medicines is actually followed.
- (2) Surprise checks of the stocks in the Dispensary are carried out by the Stock Verifiers in the Medical Store Depot (CGHS).
- (3) Liaison has been established with the S. P. E. to follow up information received formally or informally regarding mis-appropriation of medicines in the dispensaries.
- (4) Wherever necessary cases are also referred to the Criminal Branch of Delhi Police.

- (5) Surprise checks are also carried out by the Officers of the C. G. H. S. Directorate.

**Complaints Against C.G.H.S. Doctors  
and Compounders**

9293. SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received complaints of neglect, indifference and misbehaviour on the part of doctors and compounders of C.G.H.S. dispensaries from the patients ;

(b) whether Government have tried to find out the truth or otherwise of these complaints ; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to pull up the doctors and other staff of C.G.H.S. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING ; ANN WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MUTHY) : (a) During 1968, against the total attendance of 73 lakhs, 108 complaints against the doctors and staff of C.G.H.S. Dispensaries were received, which works out to 1.42 complaints per lakh attendance.

(b) and (c). On receipt of complaints, enquiries are made to find out the facts. Suitable remedial measures and disciplinary action, wherever necessary, are taken.

**घुस्रपान की शिकायतें कम करने की योजना**

9294. श्री शिव पूजन शास्त्री : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 21 अप्रैल, 1969 के "नवभारत टाइम्स" में "तम्बाकू का प्रयोग हानिकारक" शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने घुस्रपान

की बढ़ती हुई आदत को कम करने के लिए कोई योजना बनाई है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मृति) : (क) 21 अप्रैल 1969 के "नवभारत टाइम्स," में "तम्बाकू का प्रयोग हानिकारक" शीर्षक से कोई समाचार प्रकाशित नहीं हुआ। किन्तु तम्बाकू पीने और चबाने के कुप्रभावों के सम्बन्ध में सरकार को जानकारी है।

(ख) सरकार अपनी स्वास्थ्य-शिक्षा-गति-विधियों के एक अंग के रूप में तम्बाकू के उपयोग से होने वाली हानियों के सम्बन्ध में प्रचार करती है। अधिकांश राज्यों में छविग्रहों, रंग-शालाओं तथा सभा भवनों में घुस्रपान पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया है। कुछ राज्यों में बच्चों द्वारा घुस्रपान किए जाने पर भी रोक लगाने के लिये कानूनी उपबन्ध बना दिए गए हैं।

**Electrification of Villages in West Bengal**

9295. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of villages that have been electrified in West Bengal ;

(b) the percentage which it represents ;

(c) how much of it has been for irrigation power ;

(d) how it compares with the figures of other States ; and

(e) the steps being taken to make further progress ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) As intimated by West Bengal State Electricity Board 2,433 villages have been electrified so far in West Bengal.

(b) 6.3% of the total villages in West Bengal.

(c) approximately 2.9% is for irrigation proposes.

(d) The percentage of villages electrified in West Bengal is more as compared to Assam (1%), Madhya Pradesh (2.9%), Nagaland (3.2%), Orissa (1.7%) and Rajasthan (5.5%), but is less than Andhra Pradesh (17.61%), Bihar (8.4%), Gujarat (15.6%), Haryana (22.1%), Jammu and Kashmir (10.3%), Kerala (71.3%), Maharashtra (24.1%), Mysore (22.2%), Punjab (35.5%), Tamil Nadu (60.5%) and Uttar Pradesh (11.0%).

(e) A Committee of Members of Parliament on Rural Electrification has been set up to review the present progress in the electrification of villages and energisation of pumpsets in the nine States including West Bengal where the progress of rural electrification is below the all-India average, and suggest measures for accelerating the progress of rural electrification in these nine States with particular reference to energisation of pumpsets/tubewells and electrification of villages with a population range of 2000 and above, and suggest ways and means of mobilising resources for such accelerated rural electrification. The Committee has submitted interim recommendations and proposes to go into Statewise details after the finalisation of the Fourth Plan.

#### Petro-Chemicals Programme

9296. SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have finalised a petro-chemicals programme for the increase in the output of synthetic fibres and that some new chemical products are proposed to be manufactured under this programme ;

(b) if so, the main developments envisaged in the new programme ; and

(c) the results likely to be achieved with the implementation of the programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). This Ministry is concerned only with non-cellulosic synthetic fibres. The programme for increasing the output of synthetic fibres and other petrochemicals has been included in the Draft Fourth Five Year Plan (1969-74).

(c) These will depend upon the extent to which the programme in the Draft Plan is finally approved,

#### Unauthorised Colonies in Delhi

9297. SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHURY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the statement on the 16th April, 1969 and state ;

(a) the names of 103 unauthorised colonies which have already been regularised by Government ;

(b) the names of unauthorised colonies situated beyond the Jumna which have not been regularised so far ;

(c) whether any survey has been conducted to find out if land-lords and plot holders of those colonies are prepared to pay development charges and fulfill other conditions before regularisation ;

(d) if so, the result thereof ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and steps Government propose to take to regularise those colonies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) The names of the colonies which have been regularized (subject to certain conditions like acquisition of land etc. required for roads and other community facilities, recovery of development charges, etc.) is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1112/69].

(b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

(c) No survey has been made. However, in the representations submitted by Welfare Associations of unauthorised colonies, it has been mentioned by them that they would be willing to pay the development charges.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The colonies will be regularised only on payment of development charges and fulfilment of the conditions prescribed in this regard.

**Measures to Check Floods in Yamuna**

9298. SHRI BAL RAJ MODHOK : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that floods in the Yamuna take a heavy toll of life and property in the Union Territory of Delhi every year ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that colonies of West Delhi are particularly affected by the over flowing of Najafgarh drain when the Yamuna is in flood ; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to prevent their reoccurrence in the coming monsoon season ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD: (a) The main damage in Delhi on account of floods it due to inundation of low lying areas on either bank of Yamuna River.

(b) The capacity of Najafgarh drain having been substantially increased. Western colonies should not now be affected much.

(c) The drainage system of Delhi and adjoining areas has been considerably improved by enlarging the capacity of Mangeshpur, Nangloi, Karari, Suleman Nagar and Madanpur drains, along with their subsidiary drains. Similarly, drain No. 6 and Bawana Escape have also been remodelled to increase their capacity and provided with adequate safe banks. With these works completed, drainage congestion and flood damage are expected to be considerably reduced in the coming monsoon.

Also construction of flood bank from Wazirabad to Bawana escape is also contemplated as a long term measure. Flood forecasting has also been useful in forewarning the people, specially living in villages of the flood plain.

**Minerals Survey of N.E.F.A.**

9299. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any mineral survey of N.E.F.A. area has been undertaken ;

(b) if so, the names of minerals that have been found there ; and

(c) the steps taken to work them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). As a result of investigations carried out by the Geological Survey of India, occurrences of copper cobalt and nickel bearing sulphides, iron ore, graphite, limestone, dolomite, phosphate and coal have been recorded. Detailed mineral investigations by the Geological Survey of India are in progress. The question of exploitation will be considered when economically workable deposits are located.

**Settlement of Jhuggis Dwellers in Delhi**

9300. 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 a detailed programme was drawn up some time back by the Lt. Governor of Delhi in consultation with the representatives of the people of Delhi for phased removal of jhuggies from the public or railway land to selected developed areas for permanent settlement of such jhuggi dwellers ; and

(b) if so, the progress so far made to carry out that programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) A broad programme for the clearance of certain areas was drawn up by the Lt. Governor.

(b) Two big areas (Tilak Bridge and Prasad Nagar) have been cleared besides small pockets of residential/commercial squatters in Anar Kothi Shahdara Chowk, Nizamuddin and R. K. Puram.

**Kitchen Gardens Improvised by Class IV Allottees of Government Accommodation in Delhi**

9301. SHRI K. M. Koushik : SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Class IV

employees in Delhi have been served notices by the Department of Works and Housing to vacate the area near their quarters which they are using for kitchen gardening, etc. ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the then Prime Minister, late Lal Bahadur Shastri had appealed to citizens to use vacant land near their residences for kitchen gardening to increase food and vegetables in the country ; and

(d) if so, whether Government will not only allow but will encourage these persons, who are using the vacant land near their quarters for kitchen-gardens and withdraw the notices served on them ?

**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). Spot enquiries have revealed that some of the allottees of type I quarters in Kasturba Nagar have put up unauthorised construction on Government land around their quarters and such unauthorised construction is causing obstruction and has created insanitary conditions in the colony. Notices were, therefore, issued to them requiring them to remove the unauthorised construction failing which their allotments would be cancelled.

(c) and (d). The allottees can grow vegetables etc., in the premises of the residences allotted to them provided the plantations do not affect the services. The allottees have to intimate to the Deputy Director of Horticulture of the area in charge about the plantation proposed to be done at the back yard. According to the conditions laid down for such plantations if the plantations interfere with the convenience of the allottees of the flat of the Upper Storey the Horticulture Department will look into the matter to see that the allottees of both upper storey and the lower storey flats agree to such plantations. In such cases the decision of the Director of Horticulture is final. No restriction as such has been imposed on cultivating kitchen-gardens etc. in the back yards of Government accommodation provided the other conditions are fulfilled.

**Pay and Accounts Officers on Deputation**

9302. **SHRI NIHAL SINGH :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the incum-

bents of the post of Pay and Accounts officers deputed by the Comptroller and Auditor General to different Ministries/Departments and other offices are not usually expected to stay on in a place for more than three years ;

(b) the number of such incumbents who have been at any one place for more than three years, five years and eight years ; and

(c) the reasons for their being allowed to work in the same place for such long periods in each case ?

**THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) :** (a) There are five posts of Pay and Accounts Officers in the Pay and Accounts Offices of the Ministries of Works, Housing and Supply, Food and Agriculture and Rehabilitation. Two of these posts are at New Delhi and one each at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras. According to the Scheme of separation of Accounts from Audit these posts are to be filled in by Officers of the Indian Audit and Accounts Service. The period for which an officers can hold these posts, has not been specifically mentioned any where in the Scheme.

(b) and (c). Number of incumbents who have been at any one place :

(1) for more than three years	4
(2) for more than 5 years	nil
(3) for more than 8 years	nil

The postings and transfers of Pay Accounts Officers are administrative matters and are made according to the exigencies of service.

### माल की तस्करी

9303. **श्री जगदीश्वर यादव :** क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में विदेशी माल की तस्करी को रोकने में सरकार की असफलता के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) गत वर्ष कलकत्ता, मद्रास और बम्बई पत्तन पर तस्करी के कितने मामले पकड़े गये ;

(ग) क्या गत वर्षों की तुलना में इस वर्ष विदेशी माल की तस्करी में वृद्धि हुई है अथवा कमी और इस सम्बन्ध में वर्ष 1967-68 और 1968-69 का अलग-अलग व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(घ) इस को रोकने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

उप-प्रधान मन्त्री तथा वित्त मन्त्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) सरकार तस्कर व्यापार को रोकने में असफल नहीं रही है। हाल ही में तस्करी माल का बड़ी मात्राओं में पकड़ा जाना यह बतलाता है कि सरकार द्वारा किए गए उपाय फलप्रद सिद्ध हो रहे हैं।

(ख) और (ग). इस बारे में सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा की मेज पर रख दी जायगी।

(घ) प्राप्त अनुभवों के प्रकाश में तस्कर व्यापार विरोधी उपायों की निरन्तर समीक्षा की जाती है। अब तक किए गए उपायों तथा प्रस्तावित उपायों में शामिल हैं—निरोधक कर्मचारियों का पुनर्विस्तारण, गुप्त सूचना एकत्रित करने में तीव्रता लाना, तटवर्ती क्षेत्रों की गस्त को और अधिक प्रबल बनाना, तीव्र-गामी समुद्री नौकाओं की व्यवस्था करना, नेपाल के साथ लगी हमारी भू-सीमा पर अधिक चौकियों की स्थापना करना तथा तस्कर व्यापार रोकने के लिए अतिरिक्त शक्तियों की व्यवस्था हेतु सीमा-शुल्क अधिनियम में संशोधन करना।

#### Letter of Intent Issued to Mafatlal Group for Polyester Plant

9304. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state ;

(a) whether it is a fact that North has been completely ignored in the matter of giving polyester plant ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and whether another letter of intent has been issued in favour of Mafatlal Group ;

(c) whether this particular Group enjoys complete monopoly in the Petro-Chemical Complex ; and

(d) if so, the reasons for this discrimination against North ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND

CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). This is not correct ; all pending applications for polyester fibre are being evaluated in accordance with the directions of the Licensing Committee and this Ministry's recommendations will be placed before the Licensing Committee shortly. No letter of intent has been issued to the Mafatlal Group other than the one issued on 30th December 1966 to M/s. Hoechst Dyes and Chemicals Limited Bombay in which the Mafatlal Group have substantial interest. This will be evaluated together with all pending applications as explained in accordance with the directions of the Licensing Committee.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

#### Scheme for Granting Loans to Goldsmiths

9305. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is still any scheme under which the displaced goldsmiths can be given loans to start new business for livelihood ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Yes. Sir. In keeping with the Government's policy to encourage the goldsmiths to take to more productive vocations, the various rehabilitation assistance schemes, including advancing of loans, have been continued even though the 14-carat purity restriction on manufacture of ornaments was withdrawn in November, 1966. The scheme for loans continues to operate in accordance with the original terms and conditions for the benefit of the displaced goldsmiths provided they had applied for the loans before 31st March, 1966.

(b) The Central Government advances funds to the State Union Territory Governments for the purposes of granting loans to goldsmiths and co-operatives of goldsmiths. Eligible displaced goldsmiths are then granted loans by the State/Union Territory Governments for settling in small-scale industries and other productive business in accordance with the rules framed under the State Aid to Industries Act. Such loans are also granted to co-operatives of goldsmiths in accordance

with the scheme for assistance to industrial co-operatives framed by the Ministry of Industry. The loans are admissible at concessional rates of interest and are repayable in easy instalments.

Apart from the scheme for loans, other rehabilitation assistance schemes like the educational assistance, settlement on land, alternative employment through Employment exchanges, allocation of 3-wheeler scooter rickshaws, etc., also continue to operate for the benefit of displaced goldsmiths.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Targets for Investment in Private and Public Sectors during the three Annual Plans**

9306. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total targets for investment in the private and public sectors, separately, under the last three Annual Plans ;

(b) the actual investments by both the sectors, separately, under the Annual Plans ;

(c) the actual profits, before and after taxation, of the private sector during that period ; and

(d) the profit and losses in the public sector during that period ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) In the three Annual Plans for the years 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69, targets for investment in the public and private sectors have not been indicated. However, the targetted total plan outlay fixed for the public sector was Rs. 2081 crores in 1966-67, Rs. 2246 crores in 1967-68 and Rs. 2337 crores (including Rs. 140 crores for foodgrains buffer stock operation) in 1968-69.

(b) No estimates of investment in the private sector during the last three Annual Plans are available. In the case of public sector, the investment is broadly estimated to be Rs. 1805 crores in 1966-67, Rs. 1830 crores in 1967-68 and Rs. 1915 crores in 1968-69. The Planning Commission has estimated that the overall rates of investment in the economy during the years 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69 is likely to be of the order of 9%, 8% and 9% respectively of the national income.

(c) No estimates of the actual profits before and after taxation in the private sector are available for the period so far.

(d) The working results of the Central Government Industrial and commercial undertakings amounted to a net loss of Rs. 10 crores in 1966-67 and a net loss of Rs. 35 crores in 1967-68, after providing for depreciation, interest and taxes. The figures for 1968-69 are not yet due.

#### **Geological Survey of India, Calcutta**

9307. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of buildings occupied by the Geological Survey of India in Calcutta ;

(b) how many of them are rented buildings ;

(c) the amount of rent monthly paid each owner ;

(d) the names of the owners ;

(e) whether Government have any proposal under consideration to shift a part/ decentralise the Headquarters ; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) Ten.

(b) One.

(c) Rs. 95,579/-per month.

(d) M/s. Ratnakar Buildings Ltd., 4, Chowringhee Lane, Calcutta.

(e) There have been certain proposals to shift certain units of the Geological Survey of India outside Calcutta but no shifting is likely to take place in the near future.

(f) Does not arise.

#### **Loans to Indian Iron and Steel Company Ltd.**

9308. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY :  
SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI :  
SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA :  
SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHARY :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government



have advanced substantial loans to Indian Iron and Steel Company Ltd. and also guaranteed loans of World Bank and other International financial institutions to that company ;

(b) if so, the amounts of loans granted and guaranteed by Government ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Life Insurance Corporation hold substantial equity shares of that Company and if so, the percentage and value thereof ;

(d) the action, if any, taken by Government to safeguard their substantial interests in that company and whether Government are aware that its expansion and project schemes have been considerably delayed as stated by the Chairman in his last year's address to shareholders at annual general body meeting ;

(e) whether Government had any prior intimation of such possible failure of the plans ;

(f) whether Government have received representations from its shareholders that its affairs are not being managed in accordance with prudent business practices ; and

(g) the action which Government have taken on these complaints ?

**THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) :** (a) and (b). Government have advanced to Indian Iron and Steel Company Ltd. loans to the extent of Rs. 18.08 crores of which an amount of about Rs. 7.87 crores is outstanding.

Four loans for a total amount of \$ 98.65 million have been granted to the company by the World Bank, with Government guarantee. The first two loans amounting to \$ 49.15 million have been fully repaid. Out of the amount of \$ 14.25 million drawn so far against the last two loans, the amount outstanding repayment is \$ 8.64 million.

(c) Yes, Sir. It is not considered in the public interest to indicate the precise details of investments of the Life Insurance Corporation in individual companies.

(d) and (e). Government have obtained the mortgage of the assets of the Company and have also nominated a Director on the Board of Directors of the Company. The difficulties and delays in the implementation of the company's Collieries Development

Project and the Balancing of Plant Project have come to the notice of Government.

(f) and (g). Some representations have been received from shareholders and these are under the consideration of Government.

#### **Working of T. B. Hospital, Mehrauli, Delhi**

**9309. 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's attention has been drawn to the apathy shown by hospitals, staff in Delhi, particularly the Mehrauli T.B. Hospital, including the refusal of trolley-men to carry the patients on trolley, and want of humanitarian touch in dealings of the hospitals' staff in general ; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to set the matters right ?

**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 complaint has been received alleging apathy by the hospital's staff in the Lala Ram Sarup T.B. Hospital, Mehrauli, towards patients or about refusal of trolley-men to carry the patients on trolley or about want of humanitarian touch in the dealings of the hospital staff in general. In general the staff in the Delhi hospitals is rendering devoted service to the public.

#### **Scholarships to Post-Graduate Medical Students in India**

**9310. SHRI D. N. DEB :**  
**SHRI G. C. NAIK :**  
**SHRI MAHENDRA MAJHI :**

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

(a) whether the Directorate General of Health Services is giving scholarships to students of post-Graduate Medical Colleges Patna ;

(b) if so, the criteria for giving these scholarships ;

(c) whether complaints have been received from several students that proper procedure in this regard is not being followed ; and

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

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

(b) The following criteria are observed :

(i) Merit of the candidate, that is, the number of marks secured in the final M. B. B. S./B. Ds./B. Sc. examination and the number of marks secured in the subject proposed to be taken for post-graduate study.

(ii) The number of attempts in which the candidate has passed final M.B.B.Sc./B.Ds./B.Sc. examination. Those passing in the first attempt are given preference.

(iii) The subject selected for Post Graduate Study. Those opting for non-clinical subjects are given preference.

(iv) Practical experience of the candidate. Those having experience of work in Primary Health Centres and Hospitals/Dispensaries in rural areas are preferred.

(v) Candidates belongs to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are given preference.

(c) and (d). A few complaints were received from the candidates who could not be selected for the award of stipends. They were found to be without merit,

C.P.W.D. Enquiry Office, Nauroji Nagar,  
New Delhi

9311. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH ;  
SHRI B. K. DAS  
CHOWDHURY :

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

(a) the number of complaints received from the 1st December, 1968 to 23rd April, 1969 by the C. P. W. D. enquiry office at Nauroji Nagar, New Delhi from the residents

of the colony for the replacement of broken glass pans and other minor repairs ;

(b) the number of complaints which were attended to within two days of their receipt ; and

(c) the reasons for delay in attending to minor repairs ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) 3585 complaints were received during the period from 1st December, 1968 to 23rd April, 1969, of which 45 complaints related to replacement of broken glass panes.

(b) 3492.

(c) The delay in attending to the remaining 93 complaints was due to absence of staff on leave, non-availability of the premises due to absence of occupants and time taken for procurement of materials, etc.

#### Tax Arrears Due from Firms

9312. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the tax arrears due as on the 31st March, 1968 from the following firms :

- (i) M/s. Tilak Raj Dharam Pal, Ludhiana,
- (ii) M/s. C. L. Soni and Company, Jullundur,
- (iii) M/s. Satya Prakash and Company, A/9A, Green Park, New Delhi,
- (iv) M/s. Shankar Finance Pvt. Ltd., Delhi,
- (v) M/s. Dhir Industries, Jullundur,
- (vi) M/s. Chopra Weaving Mills, Amritsar,
- (vii) Northern India Transport Company Ltd., Delhi,
- (viii) M/s. A. P. Jain and Company, 521, V. P. House, New Delhi,
- (ix) M/s. Delhi Punjab Goods Transport Company Ltd., Jullundur,
- (x) M/s. Security Finance Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi ;

(b) the names of those against whom

steps have been taken to recover the arrears and the nature of steps taken in each case ; and

(c) the names of those against whom criminal prosecutions have been launched and the results thereof ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) to (c). The required information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1113/69.]

**Foreign Exchange given for Film  
"Mera Nam Joker"**

9313. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of foreign exchange given to Shri Raj Kapoor for his film 'Mera Nam Joker' for bringing Russian artistes and Russian Circus to India ; and

(b) the amount of fee allowed to be paid to the Russian film actresses or actors ?

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

**STATEMENT**

A. So far Shri Raj Kapoor has been permitted to pay the following amounts to Russian Circus authorities and Russian artistes in connection with the shooting of his film 'Mera Nam Joker'.

1. Rs. 1,50,000/- to Russian Circus authorities.

2. Rs. 1,00,000/- for the engagement of Miss Ribinkina.

3. Rs. 80,000/- for the engagement of a 9 member ballet troupe.

B. A total amount of Rs. 21,250/- has been authorised for release to Shri Raj Kapoor for visits to U.S.S.R. for negotiations.

NOTE : This facility has been given against the usual guarantees to earn foreign exchange considerably in excess of the above sums,

**गोष्ठा में उर्वरक कारखाना**

9314. श्री देवेन सेन : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिड़ला सार्थ समूह अमरीका के स्टील कोर्पोरेशन के सहयोग से गोष्ठा में एक उर्वरक कारखाना स्थापित कर रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस की कुल लागत कितनी है ;

(ग) क्या अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास एजेंसी, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय वित्त निगम तथा बैंक आफ अमरीका के साथ इस सम्बन्ध में समझौता किया गया है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ङ) क्या यह भी सच है कि अमरीका की स्टील कोर्पोरेशन ने कहा है कि कार्य आरम्भ किये जाने से पूर्व कुछ शर्तों का पूरा करना आवश्यक है ; और

(च) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु अन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री बा० रा० चव्हाण) : (क) मैसर्स जुधरी एग्री कैमिकल्स लिमिटेड, नामक बिरलाग्रो की एक कम्पनी यू० एस० स्टील कोर्पोरेशन के सहयोग से गोष्ठा में एक उर्वरक कारखाना स्थापित करने का विचार रखती है ।

(ख) परियोजना पर 70.9 मिलियन डालर की कुल लागत आने का अनुमान है ।

(ग) और (घ). 28 मार्च 1989 को बैंक आफ अमरीका, ए० आई० डी, तथा आई एफ० सी० के साथ ऋण करार कर लिए गए हैं । भारत सरकार ने इन करारों को अभी प्राप्त तथा अनुमोदित करना है ।

(ङ) और (च). कोई शर्त सरकार के ध्यान में नहीं लाई गई । तथापि, मैसर्स जुधरी

एप्रो कैमिकल्स द्वारा उठाये गए कुछ मामलों पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

#### Debts Due by States to Centre

9315. SHRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of debts due by each State in the country to the Central Government as on date and as at the end of the First, Second and Third Plan periods ;

(b) the amount of interest collected on these debts during those periods ; and

(c) the steps taken to reduce these debts ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). A statement giving the available information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1164/69.]

(c) The question of rescheduling the repayment of the debts due to the Centre, with a view to spreading out the repayment liabilities, is proposed to be considered after the Fifth Finance Commission's recommendations regarding the devolution to the States during the Fourth Plan period are available.

#### Under-Invoicing and Over-Invoicing Cases

9316. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases of under-invoicing and over-invoicing that have been detected during the last three years ;

(b) the total amount involved therein ;

(c) the number of prosecutions launched on charge of under-invoicing and over-invoicing ; and

(d) the number of cases that have been dropped and the reasons therefor in each case ?

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

#### Supply of Kerosene Oil to West Bengal

9317. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity of Kerosene Oil that has been allotted for West Bengal ; and

(b) the actual quantity supplied during the last three months ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). Figures of allocation, despatches and sales during the months of January, February and March, 1969 are as under :

	Quota	Despatches	Sales
		(Tonnes)	
January, 1969	25,000	23,680	21,410
February, 1969	25,000	22,322	21,366
March, 1969	25,000	21,921	22,000
		(provisional)	

#### Revenue Collection in West Bengal

9318. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the amounts collected through income-tax, Central Excise, Import and Export duties and through other units of his Ministry in the years 1966, 1967 and 1968, separately ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : Presumably, information is sought in respect of revenue collections in the State of West Bengal. Information regarding the amount of Income-tax, Corporation Tax, Wealth Tax, Gift Tax, Expenditure Tax and Customs and Central Excise duties, realised in the State of West Bengal during the calendar years 1966, 1967 and 1968 is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

#### Anti-Malaria Operations in Delhi

9319. SHRI TULSIDAS DASAPPA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Anti-Malaria Operations

department of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi has not yet finalised its programme to fight the mosquito menace during the coming season ;

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

(c) the amount of money given annually by Government for the purpose ; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take for an early finalisation of the scheme ?

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 Municipal Corporation of Delhi has finalised its programme of anti-mosquito operations and provided in its budget for 1969-70 a sum of Rs. 18.88 lakhs for the purpose.

(c) All the expenses on anti-mosquito measures are being met by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi out of its own resources.

(d) Does not arise.

#### Civic Amenities in Jhuggi-Jhonpri Colonies

9320. SHRI TULSIDAS DASAPPA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Administration has finalised a scheme to provide civic amenities in Jhuggi-Jhonpri colonies in the Union Territory of Delhi ;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof ; and

(c) the amount likely to be spent thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) The Jhuggi-Jhonpri Removal Scheme itself provides for development of plots with certain civic amenities like street-lighting, roads, latrines and water. The standard of civic amenities have been improved further recently.

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

#### तिब्बिया कालेज, दिल्ली को विश्व विद्यालय से सम्बद्ध करना

9321. श्री ध्रुवधेश चन्द्र सिंह : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 20 दिसम्बर, 1967 को तत्कालीन स्वास्थ्य मन्त्री श्री मलय-नारायण सिंह ने राज्य सभा में यह आश्वासन दिया था कि तिब्बिया कालेज के विद्यार्थियों द्वारा लगाए गए आरोपों के बारे में सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध जांच कराई जायेगी ;

(ख) क्या तिब्बिया कालेज को विश्व-विद्यालय से सम्बद्ध करने का निर्णय सरकार ने कर लिया है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) मन्त्री जी ने यह आश्वासन दिया था कि वे उस कथित आरोप की जांच करवायेंगे जिसे "तिब्बिया कालेज की दयनीय स्थिति" बताया गया था ।

(ख) और (ग). दिल्ली प्रशासन ने यह 24 सितम्बर, 1968 को यह मामला दिल्ली विश्व-विद्यालय के उपकुलपति के समक्ष रखा था किन्तु विश्व-विद्यालय तिब्बिया कालेज के सम्बद्धीकरण विषयक प्रस्ताव से सहमत नहीं हुआ ।

#### Reserve Bank's Contribution to Agricultural and Industrial Loans Advanced by Co-operatives

9322. SHRI R. K. SINHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India had decided not to contribute to agricultural and industrial loans advanced by Co-operatives ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

**Seizure of Gold and Silver at Etawah in U. P.**

9323. SHRI R. K. SINHA :  
SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI  
NATH :  
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :  
SHRI N. K. SOMANI :  
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :  
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :  
SHRI SATYA NARAIN  
SINGH :  
SHRI DHIRESHWAR  
KALITA :  
SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that more than 110 maunds of gold and silver ornaments and silver bullion and more than 20 kilos of gold valued at Rs. 20 lakhs were seized from a house at Etawah in U. P. in April, 1969 ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that gold and silver ornaments worth Rs. 16 lakhs were seized earlier from the same house ;

(c) if so, whether prosecution has been launched against the offenders ; and

(d) what is the source of their hoardings ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Gold and silver ornaments and silver bullion valued at Rs. 18.5 lakhs were seized from a house at Etawah in April, 1969 by the Income-tax Department.

(b) The earlier seizure of gold was by the Central Excise Authorities. Gold and gold ornaments weighing 96,419.195 grammes were seized by them.

(c) So far, no prosecution has been launched.

(d) The books of accounts seized during the search show money lending and pawning on an extensive scale. Further enquiries are in progress and at present it is not possible to state whether the bullion and ornaments

seized entirely represented articles pawned with the assessee in the course of his money lending business.

**जिक स्मैल्टर उदयपुर के लिए जिक आक्साइड की खरीद**

9324. श्री प्रोकार लाल बोहरा : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उदयपुर स्थित जिक स्मैल्टर के कारखाने को चलाने के लिये नियमित रूप से जिन कम्पनियों से जिक हाइड्रोआक्साइड खरीदा जाता था, उनके नाम क्या हैं, वे कहाँ-कहाँ पर स्थित हैं, जिक हाइड्रोआक्साइड की लागत कितनी है और उसके लिए किस प्रक्रिया का अनुसरण किया जाता है ;

(ख) क्या जिक आक्साइड को खरीदने के लिए टेंडर मंगवाये गये थे, उनके कारखाने तक पहुँचने पर उनकी लागत कितनी होती है और इससे जिक स्मैल्टर को कितना लाभ होता है ;

(ग) विदेशों से अधिक मात्रा में जिक खरीदने के लिए क्या कायवाही की गई है और गत दो वर्षों में अब तक किस किस देश के जिक और कच्चे धातु का आयात किया गया था ; और

(घ) उसकी लागत कितनी है, उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ से उसका आयात किया गया ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) : (क) और (ख). हिन्दुस्तान जिक लिमिटेड द्वारा जस्ता प्रदावक के नियमित चलाने के लिए जिक हाइड्रोआक्साइड नहीं खरीदा गया है ।

1968 के उत्तरार्द्ध के दौरान सुपरफास्फेट के बहुत अधिक स्टॉक संचय हो जाने के परिणाम स्वरूप कम्पनी ने जस्ता उत्पादन के लिए अल्पावधि उपाय के रूप में जिकहाइड्रो-क्साइड का वैकल्पिक परीक्षण तथा उपयोग

करने का निश्चय किया, जिसके कारण से सल्फ्यूरिक एसिड तथा फलस्वरूप सुपरफास्फेट का उत्पादन कम होगा। तदनुसार, सितम्बर 1968 से निम्नलिखित पक्षों को हर एक के नाम के प्रागे सूचित दरों पर 200 मेट्रिक टन जिक हाइड्रोक्साइड सप्लाई करने का परीक्षण आदेश दिया गया :-

- 1) मैसर्स जे० के० 655 रुपये प्रति कैमिकल्स मैट्रिक टन देबारी लिमिटेड, तक रेल पर निष्प्रभार बम्बई। (64 प्रतिशत जस्ता युक्त)
- 2) मैसर्स मंगल देबारी तक रेल पर कैमिकल्स निष्प्रभार 520 रुपये बम्बई। प्रति मैट्रिक टन (54 प्रतिशत जस्ता युक्त)

फरवरी 1969 के दौरान 530 रुपये प्रति मैट्रिक टन की दर से 54 प्रतिशत जस्ता युक्त इस पदार्थ की 2000 मैट्रिक टन की देबारी तक रेल पर निष्प्रभाव आधार पर सप्लाई करने के लिए और आदेश दिया गया था।

भारत में केवल निम्नलिखित तीन फर्म हैं जो उपोत्पादक के रूप में जिक हाइड्रोक्साइड का उत्पादन करती हैं :-

- (i) मैसर्स जे० एण्ड के कैमिकल्स बम्बई।
- (ii) मैसर्स इण्डियन इलैक्ट्रो केमिकल्स इलैक्ट्रो कैमिकल्स लिमिटेड, अहमदाबाद। (उनके बेचने वाले एजेन्ट मैसर्स मंगल कैमिकल्स बम्बई हैं)।
- (iii) मैसर्स ट्रावनकोर कैमिकल्स लिमिटेड, अलवेई, केरल।

इस पदार्थ को केरल की फर्म से खरीदना उपयुक्त न समझा गया था क्योंकि न केवल इसके परिवहन में गम्भीर कठिनाइयाँ आई होती

बल्कि केरल से उदयपुर का भाड़ा भी प्रतिषेधक होता। तदनुसार प्रत्यक्ष बातचीत के द्वारा अन्य दो दलों से सबसे अच्छी प्रतियोगी दरें प्राप्त की गई थी और निविदाएं मांगे बिना ही उन्हें सप्लाई करने के आदेश दिये गये थे।

जब प्रदावक सुपरफास्फेट के स्टॉक के संचय हो जाने के कारण से अपनी केवल 70 प्रतिशत क्षमता पर चल रहा था तब इस पदार्थ को जस्ता प्रदावक में इसके उपयोग की आर्थिकता के बारे में बहुत ध्यानपूर्वक जांच करने के पश्चात खरीदा गया था। निमालन (लीचिंग) तथा शोधन संयंत्र और इलैक्ट्रो-लाइसिस संयंत्रों की अनुपयोजित क्षमता के कुछ भाग को जिक हाइड्रोक्साइड के उपयोग के साथ प्रभावी किया जा सकता है। कम्पनी ने जिक हाइड्रोक्साइड से जस्ता उत्पादन पर प्रति मैट्रिक टन लगभग 800 रुपये लाभ का अनुमान लगाया है। अब तक मंगवाई गई जिक हाइड्रोक्साइड की कुल मात्रा से लगभग 1000 मैट्रिक टन जस्ते का उत्पादन होगा।

(ग) और (घ). 1969-70 के दौरान जस्ते की आवश्यकता का कुल अनुमान अब 80,100 मैट्रिक टन लगाया जाता है। इस अवधि के दौरान देश के दोनों वर्तमान जस्ता प्रदावकों द्वारा जस्ते का स्वदेशी उत्पादन लगभग 32,000 मैट्रिक टन होगा। जस्ता धातु का 10,000 मैट्रिक टन का स्टॉक भारत के खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार निगम के पास वितरण के लिए उपलब्ध कहा जाता है इस प्रकार 1969-70 वर्ष के लिए धातु की कुल निबल उपलब्धता 42,000 मैट्रिक टन बनती है। जस्ते धातु की 38,100 मैट्रिक टन कमी की पूर्ति आयात द्वारा की जानी होगी।

पिछले दो वर्षों में जस्ते या स्पेल्टर के देश अनुसार आयात की मात्रा तथा इसका मूल्य निम्न प्रकार से था :-

175	Written Answers	MAY 12, 1969	Written Answers	176
देश	1967-68		1968-69 (अप्रैल-दिसम्बर)	
	मात्रा (किलोग्राम में)	मूल्य (रुपये)	मात्रा (किलोग्राम में)	मूल्य (रुपये)
घास्ट्रेलिया	19371188	39106153	10733128	20550245
घास्ट्रेया	23367	40262	—	—
बेल्जियम	96832	210855	80976	177032
कनाडा	6177496	13075555	9100875	19558018
कांगो-आजाबिले	6603314	13494886	9195998	19363348
कांगो गणराज्य	395301	734407	93375	197303
जर्मन गणतंत्र संघ	161427	365275	189843	434715
जापान	693946	1553050	2773679	8522474
केन्या	26009	56981	—	—
कोरिया गणराज्य	—	—	297693	685980
मलेशिया	10390	250975	12494	82799
पूर्व अफ्रीका के अन्य देश	738480	680277	215898	244785
नार्वे	40000	64849	—	—
नीदर लैंड	—	—	18241	39729
पोलैंड	3102070	7428790	1711718	4085820
सिंगापुर	47862	104860	—	—
स्विटजरलैंड	—	—	12000	27648
तन्जानिया गण राज्य	—	—	12073	25418
इंगलैंड	203570	365758	192342	407131
अमरीका	11475541	27212943	22826421	53528267
रूस	5961629	14257915	2383464	5577476
यूगोस्लाविय	91008	225578	305856	736903
जाम्बिया	349103	716924	74140	156214
	55168533	119955293	6135214	134204905



\* जिक स्मैल्टर, उदयपुर के रोस्टर प्लांट का बन्द होना

9325. श्री श्रींकार खाख बोहरा : क्या पेट्रोलिएम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) जिक स्मैल्टर, उदयपुर के रोस्टर प्लांट के बार-बार बन्द होने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) इस प्लांट को पुनः चालू करने पर कितनी संघर्ष खर्च होती है और उस पर कितना व्यय होता है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि भारम्भ से ही इस प्लांट को तेज गति से चलाने के कारण उसकी मशीनरी खराब तथा पुरानी हो गई है और इस रोस्टर प्लांट के प्रति दिन बन्द रहने से लाखों रुपये के उत्पादन की हानि हुई है ;

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसकी वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है और गत तीन मास में वह कितनी बार बन्द रहा ; और

(ङ) क्या इस बारे में कोई तकनीकी जांच की जायेगी ?

पेट्रोलिएम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) : (क) से (ङ). अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

#### Loktak Project

9326. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) when the work on the Loktak Project will start and when it is likely to be completed ; and

(b) the amount earmarked for this project ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) The Loktak Project, which is proposed to be taken up for implementation during

the Fourth Plan, is expected to be completed in the early part of the Fifth Plan.

(b) A provision of Rs. 30 crores has been tentatively made for new Central generation schemes including Loktak Project under the Draft Fourth Plan.

#### Individuals and Firms in Film Industry Prosecuted for Violation of Income-tax Laws

9327. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the names of individuals or firms in the film industry in West Bengal who have either been prosecuted or convicted for violation of income-tax and Wealth-tax laws during the last three years ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : There has no prosecution or conviction of any individual or firm in the film industry in West Bengal for violation of income-tax and wealth-tax law during the last three years.

#### Foreign Exchange Allotted to Persons in Film Industry

9328. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any foreign exchange has been given for shooting abroad to the following Film Producers : (i) Shri R.K. Nayyar, (ii) Shri Pacchi, (iii) Shri Pramod Chakravarty, (iv) Shri Dulal Guha, (v) Shri Mohan Kumar, (vi) Shri Amarjeet, (vii) Shri I. S. Johar, (viii) Shri Shakti Samanta ;

(b) if so, to which of these producers and the amount of foreign exchange given during the last three years ; and

(c) whether they have fully utilised the foreign exchange and if not, the action taken against them ?

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

केन्द्रीय जल तथा विद्युत आयोग (जल-कक्ष)  
में कनिष्ठ नकशानवीस

9329. श्री पन्नालाल बारूपाल :

श्री स्वामी ब्रह्मानन्द जी :

श्री राम स्वरूप :

क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय जल तथा विद्युत आयोग (जल-कक्ष) में हरिजन कनिष्ठ नकशानवीसों की संख्या क्या है ;

(ख) उनको कब स्थाई किया जाना था और उस आशय के आदेश वास्तव में कब जारी किये गये थे ;

(ग) उनकी पदोन्नति कब की जानी थी और क्या पदोन्नतियां उस तिथि के बाद की गई थीं और क्या उनका स्थायीकरण तथा पदोन्नति देरी से की गई थीं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) माननीय सदस्य कदाचित् उन अनुसूचित जाति के व्यक्तियों के बारे में पूछ रहे हैं जिन की केन्द्रीय जल तथा विद्युत आयोग (जल स्कंध) में जूनियर ड्राफ्ट्समैन के रूप में नियुक्त हुई है। इस समय केन्द्रीय जल विद्युत आयोग (जल स्कंध) में अनुसूचित जाति का कोई व्यक्ति जूनियर ड्राफ्ट्समैन के रूप में काम नहीं कर रहा है। जो व्यक्ति पहले नियुक्त किये गये थे उनको सीनियर ड्राफ्ट्समैनों के श्रृंखले उच्च ग्रेड में पदोन्नत कर दिया गया है और अब वे इस क्षमता में काम कर रहे हैं।

(ख) और (ग). 1955 के केन्द्रीय जल तथा विद्युत आयोग (जल स्कंध) में अनुसूचित जाति के दस व्यक्ति जूनियर ड्राफ्ट्समैन के रूप में नियुक्त किये गये थे। एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है जिसमें जूनियर ड्राफ्ट्समैन के पदों में उनका स्थायीकरण और सीनियर ड्राफ्ट्समैन के श्रृंखले ग्रेड में उनकी पदोन्नति की जानकारी दी गई है। वे सभी जूनियर ड्राफ्ट्समैन के रूप

में स्थायी कर दिये गये थे और उचित तारीखों पर पदोन्नत कर दिये गये थे [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया देखिये संख्या LT 1115/69]

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Muslim Grave Yard in Malka Ganj,  
Delhi

9330. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government allotted any land for a Muslim graveyard in Malka Ganj in 1944 ;

(b) the terms and conditions on which the land was allotted ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Municipal Corporation of Delhi, after partition, banned burial in that graveyard and the unused land has been surrendered back to Government ;

(d) whether Government are aware that some unauthorised persons have rented out that land to a Truck Union on Rs. 700/- per month ; and

(e) whether, in view of the above facts, the land will be taken back from the unauthorised persons and converted into a park ?

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

Meat Shops in Janta Market on Rani  
Jhansi Road Delhi

9331. SHRI R. BARUA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority has allotted meat shops in the Janta Market near Jhandewalan Mandir, Rani Jhansi Road, Delhi ; and

(b) whether Government propose to take steps to remove these shops from that place to other markets ?

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) At present there is no proposal to shift them to other markets.

**Subzimandi, Delhi**

9332. SHRI K. N. PANDEY : 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. 4878 on the 31st March, 1969 and state :

(a) the names of the member of the Technical Committee of the Delhi Development Authority and names of the representatives of the Subzimandi Market union whom the Delhi Development Authority consulted regarding the design of the market at Azadpur ; and

(b) the reasons for consulting this Union of Subzimandi Market when they have cheated Government of dues worth Rs. 42 lakhs ?

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 meeting of the Technical Committee of the Delhi Development Authority was held on the 29th December, 1967, at which the views of the representatives of the Fruit and Vegetable Merchants Union regarding the volume of trade and other relevant problems in the existing Subzimandi and the provision of various facilities in the New Subzimandi at Azadpur were ascertained. The names of the members of the Technical Committee and other officers, as also of the representatives of the Union who attended the meeting are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1116/69],

#### **Violation of Foreign Exchange Rules by Persons in Film Industry**

9333. SHRI K. N. PANDEY :  
SHRI ARJUN SINGH  
BHADORIA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases of violation of

foreign exchange rules detected against persons in film industry during the years 1967, 1968 and 1969 upto April ;

(b) the names of persons who have violated the foreign exchange rules ; and

(c) the steps taken to check the recurrence of such cases ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Information regarding the number of cases of violation of foreign exchange regulations by persons in film industry, detected by the Enforcement Directorate during the years 1967, 1968 and 1969 (upto April, 1969) is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) Information regarding the names of persons, who, during the years 1967, 1968 and 1969 (upto April, 1969) have been either penalised by the Director of Enforcement or have been convicted by Courts of Law for violation of the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947, is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) Where, as a result of the investigation, contraventions of the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947 are noticed, necessary action as provided in the Act is taken against the persons concerned. The Enforcement agencies continue to be vigilant and take appropriate action to prevent such violations. The Foreign Exchange Regulation Act was last amended in the year 1965 to make the enforcement of the regulations more effective. Some more amendments to the said Act, in order to provide, *inter alia* for more stringent and deterrent punishments to offenders, are under consideration.

#### **Violation of customs Rules by persons in Film Industry**

9334. SHRI ARJUN SINGH  
BHADORIA :  
SHRI JUGAL MONDAL :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of cases initiated by the Customs Department for violation of Customs Rules against various persons or firms in the Indian film industry in 1966, 1967 and 1968 ;

(b) the total number of cases in which

prosecutions have already been launched with their names ;

(c) whether there are certain cases where even show cause notices have not been prepared or presented in the court ; and

(d) if so, the reasons for the delay in initiating proceedings against the persons concerned in the film industry ?

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

**Persons Going Abroad for Medical Treatment**

9335. **SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6587 on the 16th April, 1969 regarding persons going abroad for medical treatment and state :

(a) whether those 50 cases were recommended either by the Director-General of Health Services or the Civil Surgeon for treatment outside India when their treatment was possible within the country ;

(b) the amount of foreign exchange that was sanctioned to each one of those persons ; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to stop such trips in future ?

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

(b) Only in two cases viz. Shri and Smt. K. P. S. Menon, foreign exchange to the extent of £. 25/- each was sanctioned for incidental expenses.

(c) As the visits were to be covered by hospitality of the acceptable type it is not proposed to prevent such visits.

**Economic Aid given by India to Foreign Countries**

9336. **SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total economic aid that India gave to foreign countries in 1968 ;

(b) the names of those countries and the amounts of aid given to them separately in 1968 and for what purposes, country-wise ;

(c) the total interest that India got from those countries in 1968, separately country-wise ; and

(d) the estimated economic and financial loans and aids that would be given to foreign countries in 1969 by India ?

**THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) :** (a) and (b). A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the House.

**STATEMENT**

S. No.	Name of the country	Amount of aid sanctioned in 1968-69 (Rs. lakhs)	Purpose for which aid given
1.	Bhutan	447.00	Grants for financing the development projects and for flood relief damage.
2.	Sikkim	201.60	" "
3.	Nepal	1200.00	Aid for completion of various projects.

This does not include facilities provided under Technical Assistance programmes.

(c) During the 1968, India received as interest (i) Rs. 4,68,390 on two loans of Rs. 2 crores and Rs. 5 crores granted to the Government of Ceylon in 1966 and 1967 res-

pectively, and (ii) Rs. 1,16,766 from H.M.G. Nepal on a loan of Rs. 1 crore given to them in 1964.

(d) The total budget provision for 1969-1970 is Rs. 37.74 crores. This would cover assistance to Bhutan, Nepal and Sikkim and such other Government to Government credits as may be agreed to in respect of any other individual countries.

#### **Agreement with Foreign Countries for Avoidance of Double Taxation**

9337. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India has entered into agreements with foreign countries for the avoidance of double taxation ;

(b) if so, with which countries and the details thereof ; and

(c) the countries with which such agreements have not been finalized and the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) The Government of India have entered into agreement for the avoidance of double taxation of income with the following countries :

Pakistan, Ceylon, Switzerland, Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Japan, Federal Republic of Germany, Finland, Austria, Greece and Romania.

The Agreement of Switzerland is applicable to earnings of enterprises operation aircraft and the agreement with Romania is applicable to the earnings of enterprises operating aircraft and ships in international traffic. All the remaining agreements are comprehensive, i.e., they cover incomes from all sources.

The basic principles which are being followed by the Government of India in concluding agreement for the avoidance of double taxation of income are broadly as follows :

(i) The country in which the income from any source arises will be entitled to tax that income ; if such income is also taxable in the other country under the operation of its laws, the burden of relieving double taxation is to be borne by that other country.

(ii) In relieving double taxation of its residents on their income which has

borne tax in India, the other country should give credit not only for the tax actually levied in India on such income but also for the tax which is spared by India under the special provisions in the Indian taxation laws for the grant of exemptions or tax rebates to encourage foreign investment and promote new industrial ventures in India. Instances of such special provisions are : the exemption from tax of non-residents on the interest received by them on moneys lent or credit facilities granted to Indian industrial undertakings for purchasing capital plant and machinery or raw materials abroad ; deduction of "development rebate" from the business income liable to tax at a certain percentage of the cost of new machinery or plant, installed by the tax-payer for his business ; five year "tax holiday", i.e., a 5-year exemption from tax of industrial undertaking newly established in India on their profits upto 6% per annum of the capital employed in the undertaking, etc.

These agreements are published in the Gazette of India and copies are also laid from time to time on the Table of both Houses of Parliament for the information of Honourable Members.

(c) Comprehensive agreements with U.S.R. and France, and a limited agreement with Lebanon applicable to earnings from aircraft, have already been signed at Government level. These agreements will come into force after certain formalities have been completed. Negotiations with the Government of Italy for the conclusion of a limited agreement applicable to earnings from aircraft have been finalized and the agreement is expected to be signed shortly. Agreements with Belgium, U.K. and U.S.A. are at various stages of negotiations. Action has also been taken to negotiate such agreements with some other countries.

#### **Production and Import of Synthetic Rubber**

9338. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India has

made progress in the production of synthetic rubber ;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) whether any synthetic rubber is imported into the country and, if so, how much in 1968 and the foreign exchange spent thereon ?

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

(b) The yearwise production of synthetics rubber manufactured by the Bareilly unit of M/s. Synthetics and Chemicals Ltd. since its inception are as follows :

Year	Tonnes
1963	6,958
1964	11,802
1965	14,313
1966	15,589
1967	21,843
1968	25,187
Total :	95,692

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Yes. 2,446 tonnes for a value of Rs. 146.1 lakhs.

**Alleged Smuggling by Shri Nainamal Poonjaji Shah of Bombay**

9339. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :  
SHRI DEVEN SEN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that one Nainamal Poonjaji Shah of Bombay, was arrested in or about the third week of April, 1969 for his alleged smuggling transactions running into crores of rupees by the Enforcement Branch ;

(b) whether it is a fact that some political leaders are behind him and are trying to get him out of the clutches of the Investigating Officers ; and

(c) if so, the steps, if any, which Government are taking to see that the best Officers are put on the job, who would do their duty

unhampered and undaunted by any political or other pressure ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Shri Nainamal Poonjaji Shah of Bombay was arrested on the 13th April, 1969 by the Customs authorities for suspected contravention of the provisions of the Customs Act, 1962. The extent of smuggling and other unauthorised transactions will be known only on completion of investigations, which are in progress.

(b) The Government have no such information.

(c) Does not arise,

**Special Treatment to Certain States**

9340. K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission has recommended special treatment to certain States to enable them to overcome their resources difficulties ;

(b) if so, the salient features of the recommendations made by the Planning Commission and the names of the States for whom special treatment has been recommended ; and

(c) whether Government have agreed to the recommendations made by the Planning Commission ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) to (c). The Planning Commission has not any specific recommendation. However, they had brought to Government's notice that five States viz. Assam, Jammu and Kashmir, Nagaland, Orissa and Rajasthan are likely to have non-plan deficits during the Fourth Plan period, even after taking into account additional resource mobilisation by them and that the matter needs to be considered. Government propose to examine the financial position of these States after the 5th Finance Commission's recommendations regarding the devolution to the States during the Fourth Plan period are available.

**Gherao in N.D.M.C.**

9341. SHRI DEVEN SEN :  
SHRI ONKARLAL BERWA :

**SHRI RAMCHANDRA J.**

**AMIN :**

**SHRI GUNANAND**

**THAKUR :**

**SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :**

**SHRI KIKAR SINGH :**

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

(a) whether the New Delhi Municipal Committee President was gheraoed by a group of Municipal stall holders of Delhi for more than five hours in his office on the 18th April, 1969 ;

(b) if so, whether the demand for reduction of rent of shops allotted to them will be considered by Government ; and

(c) the other steps which Government propose to take to redress their grievances ?

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). The matter is reported to be *sub-judice*

#### Delhi Municipal Corporation Hospitals and Dispensaries

9342. **SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE :**  
**SHRI TULSIDAS DASAPPA :**

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 most of Delhi Municipal Corporation hospitals and dispensaries do not have even primary and essential drugs and indents for such drugs are drastically cut without any reasons ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the action which Government propose to take to remedy the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) to (c). All essential drugs are provided in Delhi Municipal Corporation hospitals and dispensaries from the Central Medical Store. Indents received

from different institutions are considered keeping in view the factors like indoor beds, average O.P.D. attendance, nature of the institution and availability of funds. Some funds are kept at the disposal of the Medical Officer-in-Charge of the institution to be spent on the purchase of drugs locally. In addition, each and every institution is provided with imprest money which can be spent on emergency purchase of drugs.

#### Oil Drilling at Bodra in West Bengal

9343. **SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :**  
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he had stated in Calcutta on the 27th March, 1969 that new drilling rigs would be sent to West Bengal to enable resumption of Oil drilling work at Bodra, under Port Canning Project of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission ;

(b) if so, whether such new rigs have been sent ;

(c) whether it is a fact that work at Bodra continues to be at a standstill, and the existing rigs are being dismantled for storage ;

(d) whether some of the Project employees have been given retrenchment notices ; and

(e) whether, it has been decided since the 27th March, 1969 to close down the drilling operations at Bodra ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The existing rig is still engaged in testing the well at Bodra. When the testing is over, the rig is to be dismantled for repairs and storage until it is required for drilling another well.

(d) Yes, some of the surplus contingent hands have been served with notices.

(e) Drilling operations have been suspended till other structures worth testing by drilling are located.

पकड़ा गया काला धन तथा निषिद्ध माल

9344. श्री देवेन सेन : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सीमाशुल्क तथा राजस्व गुप्तचर विभाग द्वारा 1967 से अब तक दिल्ली, कलकत्ता, बम्बई और मद्रास में कितना काला धन तथा निषिद्ध माल पकड़ा गया ;

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

(ग) क्या गिरफ्तार किए गये व्यक्तियों में कोई राजपत्रित अधिकारी है और यदि हां, तो उसका नाम तथा पदनाम क्या है ;

(घ) क्या राजस्व गुप्तचर विभाग ने कुछ सरकारी अधिकारियों द्वारा इस मामले को ठप करने के लिए प्रयत्न किए जाने से विरुद्ध शिकायत की है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उसके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) से (ङ). इस सम्बन्ध में सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी ।

**Allegation Against A.S.I. of G.R.P.  
Jai Nagar (Bihar) Regarding  
Smuggling**

9345. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there are serious allegations of aiding and abetting smuggling of contraband ganja and other goods between Nepal and India against the A.S.I. of G.R.P., Jai Nagar, Bihar ;

(b) whether leaflets etc. have also been published about the same by Shahabuddin Ansari and others ; and

(c) if so, whether Government have made or are going to make an inquiry into the allegations and take appropriate action in the matter ?

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

**Failure of Generator Units at Barauni**

\* 9346. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to refer to the reply given to short Notice Question No. 15 on the 18th April, 1969 and state :

(a) when the two generating units under installation and the transmission line between Gaya and Barauni will start working ; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken to prevent future breakdowns and whether any responsibility has been fixed for the breakdown ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) The two generating units (50 MW each) now under installation at Barauni are expected to be placed in service by June, 1969 and March, 1970 respectively. The 132 kV transmission line between Gaya and Barauni is expected to be in operation by end of June, 1969.

(b) With the commissioning of the first 50 MW unit and the transmission line between Gaya and Barauni, by June, 1969 the breakdowns in the power supply in North Bihar are expected to be eliminated.

As the frequent breakdowns in the power supply in North Bihar has been mainly due to isolated operation of the Barauni thermal power station, the question of fixing responsibility for the breakdowns does not arise.

नई दिल्ली में छार० के० पुरम के सेक्टर २ के क्वार्टर वालों से बाजार भाव पर किराया लिया जाना

9347. श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदोरिया : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नई दिल्ली में



भार० के० पुरम के सक्टर दो में क्वार्टर वाले दो व्यक्तियों से बाजार भाव पर किराया लिया जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या संपदा निदेशालय के किसी अधिकारी ने उन के विरुद्ध लगाये गये आरोपों की जांच की ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो क्या वे लोग दोषी पाये गये थे और उनके विरुद्ध क्या आरोप लगाये गये थे ?

**स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, अवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० झुति) :** (क) से (घ)। रामकृष्णपुरम के सक्टर II में क्वार्टरों के आवंटियों के उन 5 मामलों के अलावा, जिनमें उनके विरुद्ध, क्वार्टर उपकिराये पर देने के आरोप सिद्ध होने पर, आवंटन मंसूख किये गये हैं और उनसे बाजार-दर पर किराया वसूल किया जाता है, इस क्षेत्र के आवंटियों के दो मामले ऐसे हैं जिन्हें उनके पड़ोसियों के साथ शत्रु सम्बन्ध होने के आरोपों की जांच के बाद गृहमन्त्रालय के मुख्य कल्याण-अधिकारी की सिफारिश पर वैकल्पिक स्थान आवंटित किये गये थे। इन दोनों आवंटियों द्वारा वैकल्पिक स्थान में जाने से इनकार करने पर आवंटन नियमों के उपबन्धों के अनुसार इनके वर्तमान क्वार्टरों का आवंटन मंसूख कर दिया गया था। आवंटन मंसूख होने पर, दखल करने वाले व्यक्ति को अनधिकृत दखलकार माना जाता है और हर्जाना किराये के बाजार दर पर वसूल किया जाता है तथापि इन दोनों प्रभावित व्यक्तियों का अभिवेदन गृह मन्त्रालय के विचाराधीन है और निर्राश्रित होने तक बाजार दर पर किराये की वसूली और बेदखली की कार्यवाही रोक दी गई है।

#### Lay out of Krishan Nagar, Delhi

9348. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI : 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 Krishan Nagar in Shahdara Zone, Delhi, is an approved colony ;

(b) whether the lay out plan of that colony was duly approved from its inception by the competent local bodies ;

(c) whether Government are aware that a large number of plots or portions thereof in that colony have been earmarked along one side only for public purposes, including road widening, under the Master Plan and no construction thereon is permitted ; and

(d) whether in several cases road widening is proposed on strips of roads least congested ?

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.

#### Road Widening in Krishan Nagar Colony (Delhi)

9349. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI : 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 policy of the Delhi Municipal Corporation regarding road widening is not to disturb the existing structures ;

(b) whether Government are aware of the recommendations of the Shahdara Zonal Committee and the Standing Committee of the Delhi Municipal Corporation that no road widening was necessary in Krishan Nagar Colony in Shahdara, Delhi ;

(c) whether Government still consider road widening desirable in this colony ; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor, and, if not, whether Government propose to release the plots or portions thereof for construction ?

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 infor-

mation is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**पंडित गोबिन्द बल्लभ पंत की मूर्ति के आसपास रोशनी की व्यवस्था**

9350. श्री श्रीगोपाल साहू : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रफी मार्ग के नई दिल्ली के चौराहे के निकट गोबिन्द बल्लभ पंत की मूर्ति के आस पास रोशनी की व्यवस्था नहीं है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि मूर्ति के आस पास के भवनों तथा सड़कों पर रोशनी है परन्तु मूर्ति घोर अंधेरे में है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ;

(घ) क्या मूर्ति के आस पास रोशनी का प्रबन्ध करने का सरकार का विचार है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो यह काम कब किया जायेगा ?

**स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) :** (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) जी, हां ।

(ग) मूर्ति पर प्रकाश करने के लिए सरकार ने पहले कोई निर्णय नहीं किया था ।

(घ) और (ङ). मामला विचाराधीन है ।

**गांधी बलिदान स्थल**

9351. श्री शशि भूषण : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) तीस जनवरी मार्ग पर स्थित गांधी बलिदान स्थल के राष्ट्रीय मामले को हल करने

के लिए आर्थिक आधार पर तैयार की गई योजना की रूपरेखा क्या है ;

(ख) क्या उनके मन्त्रालय द्वारा कोई बजट अथवा नई योजना बनाई गई है अथवा क्षेत्र के लिए कोई नक्शा तैयार किया गया है ;

(ग) इस क्षेत्र को "संस्थागत क्षेत्र" घोषित करने के बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ; और

(घ) इस स्थान को अपने नियंत्रण में लेने से पूर्व इस क्षेत्र की योजना और बजट तैयार करने तथा इसको संस्थागत क्षेत्र घोषित करने के बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

**स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) :** (क) और (ख). मामला अभी विचाराधीन है ।

(ग) और (घ). सरकार के विचाराधीन ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

#### Central Tax Collections

9352. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :  
SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central tax collections have fallen by Rs. 46 crores over the revised estimates for 1968-69 ;

(b) if so, how much of this decrease was on account of (i) excise duties, (ii) income-tax, and (iii) corporate tax ;

(c) the reasons for the shortfall ;

(d) the extent to which it will be reflected in the current year's estimated deficit of Rs. 260 crores ; and

(e) whether any steps are being taken and if so, what, for tightening up the tax-collection machinery ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) to (c). The final figures of revenue realisations during 1968-69 from Central taxes and duties, viz. Income-tax (including Corporation-tax), Estate Duty, Wealth-tax, Gift tax, Expenditure-tax

and Customs and Central Excise duties, are not yet available. However, from the available departmental provisional figures of realisations, it is seen that the shortfall is not of the order of Rs. 46 crores but about Rs. 21 crores.

There is no shortfall in realisations from Income-tax (including Corporation-tax) and on the other hand, the final figures are likely to be slightly higher than the provisional figures. There appears to be a shortfall of about Rs. 20 crores under Central Excise duties, but this shortfall is likely to be largely made up, since usually the final figures are higher than the provisional figures.

(d) Even if there is a shortfall, it is likely to be only marginal and will not materially affect the estimated deficit of Rs. 260 crores.

(e) Does not arise in the context of this question in view of the reply to parts (a) to (c). It may be mentioned, however, that the Government constantly endeavour to tone up and improve the efficiency of the tax collection machinery and various steps have been taken and are being taken in that direction.

### उत्तर प्रदेश में आयुर्वेदिक कालेज

9353. **भारलखण्डे राय :** क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि में उत्तर प्रदेश में कुल कितने मेडिकल कालेज खोले जाने की सम्भावना है ;

(ख) वे कहाँ-कहाँ खोले जायेंगे ;

(ग) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार का विचार सभी अर्ध-सरकारी आयुर्वेदिक कालेजों जैसे ऋषिकेश, पीलीभीत और भ्रांसी स्थिति कालेजों को अपने नियन्त्रण में लेने का है ; और

(घ) राजकीय आयुर्वेदिक कालेज, लखनऊ में स्नातकोत्तर कक्षाएं कब से शुरू किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

स्वास्थ्य, तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (जी. वं. सू. मूर्ति) : (क)

से (ग). सूचना उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

(घ) यह मामला विचाराधीन है और इस वर्ष के दौरान निर्यात को अन्तिम रूप दिये जाने की आशा है ।

### Participation of Scientists Working in all India Institute of Medical Science, New Delhi in International Conferences

9354. **SHRI ZULFIKAR ALI KHAN:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether distinguished Scientists working in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, who receive invitations to participate in International Scientific Conferences and who are invited by Scientific Institutions of repute abroad to deliver lectures or participate in research programmes and who have been permitted by the academic and other authorities of Medical Institute, are further required to undergo scrutiny by Government before they are permitted to accept such invitations ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the criteria for accepting or rejecting the applications from such Scientists ?

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) For the purpose of deputation/delegation abroad, the employees of autonomous institutions are treated on the same footing as the Government employees.

(c) An application is accepted if the deputation is likely to serve the interest of the Institute and not that of the individual. Otherwise it is rejected.

### Mode of Payment of Amounts Exceeding Rs. 2,500

9355. **SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that payment

exceeding Rs. 2,500 will have to be made either by cheque or by bank draft after the promulgation of the Income-tax (Amendment) Rules, 1969 for practically all business transactions ;

(b) if so, the details of the representations, if any, received by Government from the business community against this amendment ;

(c) the action taken by Government on these representations ;

(d) whether there are misgivings in the public mind on the interpretation of this amendment ; and

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

**THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) :** (a) Under the provisions of section 40A(3) of the Income-tax Act (introduced by Finance Act, 1968), in computing the profits and gains of a business or profession, no deduction will be allowed for any expenditure for which payment is made after 31.3.1969 in a sum exceeding Rs. 2,500, unless such payment is made by a crossed bank cheque or crossed bank draft. The word 'expenditure' in this section covers all payments for the purchase of goods, as also payments for services, for which deduction is claimed in the computation of profits and gains of business or profession. It is, however, provided that the disallowance under this section shall not be made in the cases and circumstances to be notified in the Income-tax Rules. These exceptions were notified in the Gazette of India Extraordinary under S.O. No. 624 dated 14th February, 1969, after considering the comments received from the public on the earlier draft notification. The aforesaid rules and a corrigendum thereto (notified on 25.3.1969) were laid on the Table of the House on 3rd March, 1969 and 21st April, 1969, respectively.

(b) The rules notified on 14.2.1969 were finalised after taking into consideration the views and suggestions of Chambers of Commerce and various other bodies of trade and industry on draft rules notified earlier on 26.9.1968. Since the rules were notified on 14.2.1969, representations have been received by the Government seeking clarifications on the scope of the provisions of section 40A(3) and the rules framed thereunder. It has also been represented that the said provisions

would hinder normal trading activities especially in the rural centres and the Government have been urged to withdraw or modify the said provisions.

(c) A Press Note was issued on 2.5.1969 clarifying the points raised by various Chambers of Commerce, associations and bodies, regarding the scope of the provisions of section 40A(3) and the rules framed thereunder. A copy of the Press Note dated 2.5.1969 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1117/69]. Replies are also being sent to individual queries received from time to time.

(d) and (e). The object of the provisions contained in section 40A(3) is to put a curb on the circulation of unaccounted money and help to channel through the banking system transactions involving large amounts in businesses and professions. Government are of the view that these provisions will not affect trading activities adversely since the exceptions provided in the rules adequately take care of all genuine difficulties.

#### Smuggling of Gold and Contraband Goods

9356. **SHRI D. N. PATODIA :**  
**SHRI N. K. SOMANI :**

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that smuggling of gold and other contraband goods has increased recently ;

(b) if so, the total amount of gold seized during the last two months ; and

(c) the mode of disposal of this gold and the total income to Government on this account during the last three years ?

**THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) :** (a) There is no reliable basis showing that smuggling of gold and other contraband goods has increased recently.

(b) and (c). Information in this regard is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

#### Construction of a Crude Oil Grid

9357. **SHRI D. N. PATODIA :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that because of

the priority given to the construction of a Crude Oil Grid, the construction of a gas grid in Gujarat will be further delayed ;

(b) the schedule for the construction of the crude oil grid and the investment required ; and

(c) whether it is possible to undertake both the works simultaneously ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) ONGC has at present no formal plan for having a gas grid.

(b) The construction of a crude oil pipeline connecting the Kalol and 'Nawagam oil fields to Koyali refinery has been started. The Nawagam-Koyali section of the pipeline is expected to be completed by about November, 1969 and Kalol-Nawagam section is expected to be completed by February, 1970. The total investment on this pipeline is expected to be Rs. 435.47 lakhs.

(c) The two grids are quite independent of each other. If it is found necessary to extend the existing gas lines so as to form a grid, this will be done.

#### Survey of Smuggling on the Indo-Nepal Border

9358. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have recently conducted a survey of the *modus operandi* of the smuggling that is being carried out in the Indo-Nepal border ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the annual loss according to the survey that the country is suffering as a result of the smuggling of goods ; and

(d) whether Government have in the light of the findings of the enquiry introduced special measures to combat the situation ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Though trends of smuggling across Indo-Nepal border and the *modus operandi* are kept under constant review, there has been no official survey, thereof.

(b) to (d). As there has been no survey, furnishing details thereof and taking action

thereon does not arise. However, to put down smuggling across the Indo-Nepal border, several measures have been taken including employment of additional staff, better coordination of the activities of the different organisations functioning on the border and enforcement of the provisions of the Customs (Amendment) Act, 1969.

#### Shares of Indian Iron and Steel Company

9359. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that, instead of disposing of the Indian Iron and Steel Company shares cornered by them recently, the Goenkas have actually been acquiring more shares, contrary to the assurance given by him in Parliament ;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that about Rs. 10 crores worth Indian Iron and Steel Company shares have been cornered up-to-date ;

(c) whether Government have any information as to how these operations are being financed on such a large scale, and the role therein of the Punjab National and other banks ; and

(d) the action which the Company Law Board propose to take in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). Shri Ram Nath Goenka and his associates were earlier reported to have acquired seventy to eighty lakhs equity shares out of 248.82 lakhs equity shares in the Indian Iron and Steel Co. Ltd. Precise information as to the up-to-date holdings of the Goenka group in the Company is not, however, available. Certain enquiries were made by the Reserve Bank of India on the reports of alleged acquisition of more Indian Iron shares by the Goenka group ; but no firm conclusion could be drawn from the available records.

(c) While Government has no precise information, the Goenka group was understood to have utilised bank finances as also funds of certain companies for acquisition of the Indian Iron shares. He was also reported to have arrangements with some brokers to hold shares on his behalf. The total advances made by the Punjab National Bank

against Indian Iron shares to the Goenka group amounted to about Rs. 57 lakhs. In addition, another Rs. 50 lakhs were given by the said bank in August, 1958, with the approval of the Reserve Bank to two parties to enable them to purchase part of the shareholdings of the Goenka group. The total amount of advances by the said bank against Indian Iron shares thus aggregated to Rs. 107 lakhs. Out of this, the present outstanding is reported to be Rs. 47 lakhs, excluding interest. Up-to-date information about such advances made by other banks is not readily available. However, all these banks were advised by the Reserve Bank in 1967 to fix a repayment programme for advances exceeding Rs. 5 lakhs against Indian Iron shares and the banks have complied with the said instruction. Reserve Bank's enquiries do not indicate the existence of any bank support to Shri Goenka's alleged further purchases.

(d) In the absence of full particulars about the shares acquire by the Goenka group, the company Law Board finds it difficult to take any action under Section 250 of the Companies Act. However, the Board has decided to have a thorough inspection of books of accounts of a company under the control of Shri Ram Nath Goenka.

#### **Dearness Allowance to Central Government Employees**

9360. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA ; Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government

have decided not to increase the dearness allowance of the Central Government employees in future ;

(b) whether it is a fact that with this end in view, Government have excluded milk and ghee from the list of essential commodities which were taken into account for the purposes of calculating price index on the basis of which Dearness Allowance of the Central Government employees was increased ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for excluding these commodities from the list of essential commodities ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Release of Foreign Exchange**

9361. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the amount of foreign exchange that was released to Ministers, students, officials, businessmen, to persons going abroad for medical treatment, to persons going abroad for pleasure sake and to film people during the years 1966, 1967 and 1968 separately ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : A statement giving the information in respect of foreign exchange released for studies, business travel, medical treatment, pleasure trips and to film people is

#### **STATEMENT**

(Figures in Lakhs of Rupees)

S. No.	Particulars	1966	1967	1968
1.	Students	542	592	540
2.	Business travel	223	362	434
3.	Medical treatment (inclusive of exchange released to attendants)	43	54	46
4.	Pleasure trips abroad	Nil	Nil	Nil
5.	Film people (for export promotion, participation in film festivals, location shooting of films etc.)	1.78	3.81	3.39

Information in respect of Ministers and officials is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Okhla Weir**

9362. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a new barrage downstream of the existing Okhla (Delhi) Weir is to be constructed ;

(b) if so, when the work is likely to be completed ;

(c) the mode of financing the project ; and

(d) the States which will be benefited ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (c). To cater to the requirements of U P. and Haryana as well as for the other needs in connection with the Delhi Water Supply Scheme, it has been proposed that a new barrage may be constructed downstream of the existing Okhla Weir. The proposal is under examination by the respective State Governments as well as at the Centre.

(d) Haryana, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and the Union Territory of Delhi.

**Lift Irrigation Schemes in U.P.**

9362-A. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether lift irrigation schemes have been submitted by the Uttar Pradesh Government for approval and aid by the Centre ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the Centre's decision thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). The Government of Uttar Pradesh had submitted the following ten lift irrigation schemes for approval :

1. Zamania Pumped Canal Project.
2. Dalmau Pumped Canal Project.
3. Bhopauli Pumped Canal Project.
4. Tons Pumped Canal Project.
5. Ren Pumped Canal Project.
6. Ora Pumped Canal Project.
7. Bhitaura Pumped Canal Project.

8. Sultanpur Pumped Canal Project.

9. Kishanpur Pumped Canal Project.

10. Augasi Pumped Canal Project,

The Planning Commission have approved the following schemes :

1. Zamenia Pumped Canal.

2. Dalmau Pumped Canal.

3. Bhopauli Pumped Canal.

4. Tons Pumped Canal.

The remaining six schemes are under technical examination in the Central Water and Power Commission in consultation with the State Government.

The approved schemes are financed as part of the State Plan.

**Charges against Birla Group of Concerns**

9362-B. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that according to the official papers placed before Parliament by Government, 47 of 93 charges against the Birla group of concerns related to this Ministry ; and

(b) if so, how many of them relate to the period when he has been the Finance Minister ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Presumably the reference is to the tabular statement laid in Parliament with regard to the allegations contained in the memoranda submitted by Shri Chandra Shekar, Member, Rajya Sabha, against the Birla group. The total number of allegations listed in the said statement is 93, out of which 44 (and not 47), as would be seen from that statement, relate to the Ministry of Finance.

(b) Many of the 44 allegations are of general nature and cannot be related or confined to any particular period of time. A few others pertain to periods which cover the tenures of office of more than one Finance Minister. On the basis of the period, which is either specifically mentioned in the allegation itself or which can be identified with reference to the specific event cited in the allegation, there are only 6 allegations and parts of 2 allegations which can be said to relate to the periods of time

that fall within the period in which the present Deputy Prime Minister had in the post held or is at present holding the portfolio of Finance.

**Income-Tax Arrears Due From Firms of Imphal Question**

9362-C. SHRI M. MEGHACHARDRA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the amount of Income-tax arrears standing against the following firms of Imphal as at the end of years 1967-68 and 1968-69, namely (i) Messrs Jamunalal Mangilal & Co.; (ii) Hardwire Exchange, Imphal; (iii) Nagaland Hardware Stores; and (iv) James Engineerings?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : The required information is not readily available. It is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as early as possible.

**Reservation for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in State Bank of India**

9362-D, SHRI S. M. SOLANKI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the rules regarding reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been observed by the State Bank of India in all the States;

(b) if so, the percentage of Scheduled Castes in all the branches of the State Bank of India in Gujarat State;

(c) if not, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(d) the steps taken for implementation of the rule regarding reservation?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) The rules laid down by the Government of India regarding reservation of vacancies for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates are being observed in the State Bank of India in respect of direct recruitment to the clerical and subordinate cadre. The rules are being enforced uniformly all over India.

(b) The percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees in the Ahmedabad Circle of the State Bank which

covers all the branches of the bank in Gujarat State was 3.6 per cent as at the 31st December, 1968.

(c) and (d). Do not arise in view of what has been stated at (a) above.

नई दिल्ली वोल्गा होटल के विरुद्ध आयकर न देने के बारे में शिकायत

9362 E. श्री शशि सूषण : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वोल्गा होटल तथा रेस्तराँ, कनाट प्लेस, नई दिल्ली द्वारा 50 लाख रुपये की राशि का आयकर न दिये जाने के बारे में आयकर विभाग से शिकायत की गई थी जिसके लिए शिकायत करने वाले व्यक्ति को फरवरी, 2068 में एक हजार रुपये का पुरस्कार दिया गया था ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उस समय से अब तक आयकर की वसूली के लिये कोई कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ग) अब तक आय-कर वसूल न किये जाने के लिए उत्तरदायी सरकारी अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही की गई है तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

उप-प्रधान मन्त्री तथा वित्त मन्त्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) वोल्गा रेस्तराँ के विरुद्ध कर-अवंचन की एक शिकायत आई है। जांच-पड़ताल की सफलता और सूचना देने वाले की सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से शिकायत या सूचना देने वाले को दिये गए पुरस्कार के व्यौरे को प्रकट करना वांछनीय नहीं होगा।

(ख) जांच-पड़ताल जारी है। कर लगाने और उसकी वसूली का प्रश्न तो जांच-पड़ताल पूरी होने के बाद ही उठेगा।

(ग) उपर्युक्त भाग (ख) के उत्तर को देखते हुए यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।



उज्जैन कुम्भ मेले के लिये मध्य प्रदेश को  
सहायता

9362. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशबाय : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उज्जैन के कुम्भ मेले के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को दी गई सहायता का व्यौरा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्यमन्त्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के अनुरोध पर चेन्नै तथा हैजा निरोधी टीके लगाने के लिए दो जेट गन इन्जेक्टरों की मंजूरी दे दी गई थी। राज्य को हैजा बैक्टीरिया भी पेश किया गया था परन्तु उन्होंने इसका लाभ नहीं उठाया।

12.12 hrs.

# CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Reported refusal to Israel to attend  
Dr. Zakir Husain's funerals

श्री बलराज माधोक (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :—

“बम्बई स्थित इब्नरायल व्यापार मिशन के श्री बारमर को उनके देश की ओर से स्वर्गीय डा० जाकिर हुसैन के अन्त्येष्टि समारोह में भाग लेने की इजाजत देने से वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय के अधिकारी का कथित इंकार।”

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
(SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : No  
advance intimation had been received from  
the Israeli Consul in Bombay that the Consul  
wished to participate in the funeral

rites of the late President Dr. Zakir Husain. The Israeli Vice Consul gave the intimation of his arrival in Delhi late on the morning of 5th May 1969 and saw the Chief of Protocol after 3 P. M. The Vice Consul enquired whether he could lay a wreath and whether it would be possible for him to join the funeral procession from Rashtrapati Bhawan.

The Chief of Protocol explained to the Vice Consul that the Lying-in-State had ceased at 1 P. M. He could not lay a wreath at that late hour, but he could do so at the grave the following morning along with the other foreign dignitaries who had not been able to lay a wreath in time. It was also explained to him that the Diplomatic Corps was not joining the funeral procession and that as no intimation had been received earlier from Consular Heads of Posts accredited outside New Delhi and who had no diplomatic representation in the Capital, no provision had been made for them to be present at the burial. In view of the late hour it would be extremely difficult to make any special arrangement for the Israeli Vice Consul.

The Vice Consul of Israel appreciated the position and thanked the Chief of Protocol for the information. He stated that he would go the following morning and place a wreath at the grave of the late President Zakir Husain. Since the Vice consul had been good enough to call on the Chief of Protocol, the Chief of Protocol suggested that as a special case the Vice Consul could attend the 'Namaz-e-Jenaza' at Rashtrapati Bhawan.

It will, therefore, be seen that while the Chief of Protocol tried to assist, it was really too late for him to do anything more for the Israel Vice Consul.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI (New Delhi) : It is a cock and bull story. But who is the cock and who is the bull ?

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : One is cock and the other is bull and the story is called the cock and bull story.

Here the question involved has two aspects—one is the aspect of national interest and the other is the question of international courtesies and proprieties. So far as national interests are concerned,

[Shri Bal Raj Madhok]

West Asia is a very important region for us. The war there has cost us most and the closure of the Suez Canal is costing us more than Rs. 30 crores every year in the form of increased freight. Therefore, it should be in our interest to see that peace prevails in this region and that can be done only if we pay the role of a peace-maker and not a war-monger. I am very sorry to say that the role that the Government of India is playing in West Asia is incompatible with our own professions and goes against our national interests. We have been taking a very very partisan view and we have been supporting the Arabs ; who have been taking us to granted all along the line.

SHRI M. R. MASANI (Rajkot) : They are agents provocateurs.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: How friendly the Arabs are was made very clear during the 1965 war. We know that Arabs are in the Russian pocket. Now, with the shift in Russian policy, when Russia is going nearer to Pakistan, the Arabs will also have to go nearer Pakistan. Therefore, our national interests would demand that India should play the role of a peace-maker and mediator and not a war-monger and that in West Asia region we should not take a partisan view, on the other hand, we should have friendly relations with Israel. Israel is a country which has all along been friendly to us. Last year, when we contested for a seat in the Security Council, the Arabs put up their own candidate, even though it was our turn, and it was with the help of Israel, who gave us not only their vote but canvassed for more votes for us, that we were able to get a seat in the Security Council in spite of the opposition of the Arabs. In view of all this it is high time that the Government of India changes its policy towards Isreal and makes friends with that country. This policy of making enemies all along the line should stop.

MR. SPEAKER : No doubt you are raising a very important point. But the Calling Attention only relates to participation in the funeral ceremony of the late Dr. Zakir Hussain.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : So, from

the point of view of national interest, the policy that we have been following towards West Asia is very wrong. We should build bridges with Israel. We should not allow ourselves to be dictated to by the Arabs, so far as our policy in West Asia is concerned ; particularly when there are countries like Iran and Turkey, which are Muslim countries, which have the closest relations with Israel, why can't we ?

The other is the question of international courtesy and propriety. When we have allowed even the enemies of this country like Communist China to place wreaths on the body of the late President, when the representative of Pakistan who has come has been given undue prominence on the All India Radio, when even a traitor like Shri Sheik Abdulla was given prominence on the All India Radio, on the other side, here is a country and a people which has all along been friendly to us and this is the treatment we give to them. When Shastriji died, they came and joined the funeral ; when Nehruji died, they came and joined the funeral. This time their Consul was ill and so he sent his Vice-Consul. He came here and contacted the Government of India at 10 a. m. Between 10 A. M. and 1 P. M. was quite a long time when they could have taken a decision and allowed him to place a wreath on the dead body of the late Dr. Zakir Hussain. Instead of doing any such thing, they deliberately avoided taking a decision and they did not allow him even to join the funeral procession. This is a deliberate discourtesy not only to the envoy and government of Israel but also to the people of Israel and the people of India, who are known for their civilised behaviour. We know that in mourning, in *ghami*, all differences are forgotten. But here is a case where people who have come to participate in the *ghami* were not allowed to do so.

And this is not the first incident of this type. Some time back, when President Zalman Shazar wanted to visit our country, we refused him permission. Then, when their Consul wanted to give a banquet, we did not give them permission. This is the third discourtesy we have shown to them.

In view of all this, I want to put some

specific questions and I would expect the hon. Minister to give me specific answers to those question. Firstly, was it a slip or over-zeal of any officer of the Ministry of External Affairs or it was a deliberate policy of the Government ?

If it was a case of slip on the part of any officer, what action has been taken against him. Secondly, may I know whether the Government will reconsider its policy towards West Asia and stop taking sides in Arab Israel conflict so that we may be able to play a role of peace-maker and bring about peace in that troubled region ? Thirdly, I would like to know whether the Government are prepared to extend, if we cannot have full diplomatic relations with Israel just now, the same courtesies and the same privileges which we have extended to G. D. R. and allow them to shift their Consular Office to Delhi so that such things can be avoided in future. Lastly, may I know whether the Government will express regret to the people of Israel and Government of Israel for this, if I may take a charitable view, inadvertant discourtesy shown to them ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : MR. Speaker, Sir, ...

SHRI M. L. SONDHİ : How can there be an advance information in the case of deaths ?

MR. SPEAKER : The body was lying in State for three days.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : I thought we were discussing a serious matter, which did not merit a childish interruption.

SHRI M. L. SONDHİ : It is a serious matter. The importance of humour is to elevate the debate and to give it substance. If he does not understand humour and understands only shouting, we will shout. He may be a power behind the throne but he should answer this question on merits. It is a question of war and peace in Middle-East. A small diplomatic incident may escalate into war.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : Sir, the hon. Member raised several matters and I shall try to deal with them as briefly as I can

entirely agree with the hon. Member, Shri Bal Raj Madhok, when he says that we should assist in bringing peace in West Asia and he will appreciate the efforts that we have made in trying to bring peace to West Asia .....

AN HON. MEMBER : Question.

SHRI M. L. SONDHİ : Anti-semitism is your policy.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : So far as the question of national interest and diplomatic behaviour is concerned, may I tell him, through you Sir, that both the national interest and diplomatic behaviour have been taken into full consideration in our relations with Israel. It is a matter of policy. According to our rules, Sir, this is not the occasion so discuss it. We had the opportunity to discuss it when the demands of the Ministry were before the House and I explained in great deal what our policy in this respect was.

The hon. Member mentioned that there was a question of discourtesy to the representative of Israeli Consul in Bombay. May I say that if there was any discourtesy, it was on the other side who had ample time to inform us of any desire that they may have had to participate in the laying of wreaths? We had intimations from various Governments from all corners of the world. The people travelled thousands of miles to get here. Their intimations had been received and they had been duly received at the airport with full honours. You, Sir, yourself had taken the trouble to go to the airport to receive some of the dignitaries and some of the Speakers, who came after full information had been received.....

SHRI M. L. SONDHİ : You don't allow Israelis who are accredited to you at Bombay to come here.

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. The whole House is interested to hear the reply. You cannot disturb like this. Let us hear the full reply. If MR. Madhok has got any point which is not clarified, he will get up and say, this point has not been answered. That will be better. Every minute you get up like this. That is not proper. The minister has been saying

[Mr. Speaker]

that intimations had been given by others. The body was lying in the State for three days. He has been explaining that. (Interruption) I am not answering the question. I am only suggesting that you should sit down. Mr. Madhok will ask if there is any doubt.

**SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :** He says, there was no intimation. Let me correct him. He had the information. He reached in the morning and he gave the information immediately. If he could not get information earlier, it was because the Consul himself wanted to come. Because he was ill, he sent the Vice-Consul and, as soon as he came, he informed the Government. May I know whether four hours is not ample notice for them allowing them to lay a wreath there ?

**SHRI DINESH SINGH :** I was trying to explain that a mission situated in India had plenty of opportunities to send us advance intimation after the death, not before the death as one hon. Member tried to say from there. After that, they had sufficient opportunity and time to send us any in intimation. There are a number of organisations and representatives of governments in a consular capacity situated outside Delhi and they had performed due honours by signing the books that had been placed. The Israel Consul had done that himself and the necessary facility existed. Therefore, there was no question of our wanting to slight the Vice Consul or to give any reflection that the Israeli people's wish to associate a representative in this was not taken care of. Had there been...

**SHRI RANGA (Srikakalam) :** His coming here was not informed ?

**SHRI DINESH SINGH :** That is exactly what I am trying to say. There had been no advance intimation. The hon. Member says, and I have quoted in the body of the reply.....

**SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :** He is wrong. I challenge.

**MR. SPEAKER :** You yourself said 10 O' Clock on the third day. Even presuming that it is correct, I would say this.

The body was lying in State for three days. And on the third day at 10 O' Clock, he informed—a person who is living in India and not in America or Israel ?

**SHRI DINESH SINGH :** That was exactly what I was saying. Even at that late hour, as soon as the Chief of Protocol—you will appreciate the tremendous pressure that had been placed on the Protocol Division—who was mostly at the Airport of or Rashtrapati Bhavan, was able to receive the Israel Vice Consul, he extended to him every facility that was then available to him and he mentioned that there were other foreign dignitaries who, because of late arrivals, could not place wreaths while the body was lying in State and that arrangements had been made for them the next morning and that similarly the Israel Vice Consul could go there. He also mentioned to him about the only ceremony, the only rite, that was taking place in Rashtrapathi Bhavan and suggested that he could join that. It was made quite clear to him that the diplomatic corps were not joining the procession and, therefore, there was no question of joining that.

Regarding his going, you will appreciate, there were a number of very important personages here. Security and other arrangements had to be made. Wind-screen cards had already been issued. The police had been informed. As the last moment, to try to make any arrangement would have been extremely difficult. Instead of the Israeli Vice Consul getting into more difficulties without appropriate arrangement, this arrangement was suggested to him and he appreciated that.

I can quite appreciate that some hon. members would not agree with our policy about West Asia or Israel. We are quite willing to discuss that policy. But I would beg of them not to mix it up with something of this nature where the Israel Consul had ample opportunities to send us information on any participation that they wanted.

**SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :** Will you allow them to shift their Consul's office to Delhi, so that such things are avoided in future ? (Interruptions)

**SHRI DINESH SINGH :** Two points had been raised by Prof. Madhok. One was whether we would give Israel the same facilities that we were giving to the trade representation of G. D. R. May I say that Israel has a Consul here which has a higher status than the trade representation of the German Democratic Republic ?

So far as the question of shifting their office to Delhi is concerned, we have had occasion to discuss it in this House and I had expressed earlier—the Government had come to that conclusion—that it was not necessary for them to shift their office to Delhi.

12.30 hrs.

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

**Prevention of Food Adulteration (Amendment) Rules, 1969 and Certified Accounts of the Delhi Development Authority**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR) :** On behalf of Shri K. K. Shah.

I beg to lay on the Table

- (1) (i) A copy of the Prevention of Food Adulteration (Amendment) Rules, 1969, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 532 (English version) and G. S. R. 533 (Hindi version) in Gazette of India dated the 8th March, 1969, under sub-section (2) of section 23 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act 1964. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1090/69.]
- (ii) A statement showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notification.
- (2) A copy of the Certified Accounts of the Delhi Development Authority for the year 1966-67 together with the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of Section 25 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1091/69].

#### Kerosene (Fixation of Ceiling Prices) Second Amendment Order, 1969

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

I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Kerosene (Fixation of Ceiling Prices) Second Amendment Order, 1969, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1040 in Gazette of India dated the 26th April, 1969 under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1092/69.]

**SHRI M. L. SONDHJI (New Delhi) :** He will ask Parliament (*Interruptions*) Is he sorands of heaven ?

**MR. SPEAKER :** Order, now. Will you kindly sit down ? I am now on my legs. There is no point of order. You want some discussion.

**SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA (Cuttack) :** In item No. 4, the notification is dated 8th March 1969. Towards the fag end of the session it is being laid. You may kindly direct them to relay it in the next session.

**MR. SPEAKER :** There is an explanation. Reasons are given.

**SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA :** In these 4 days we cannot suggest any modification. It has to be relaid.

#### Papers under Section 619 A of the Companies Act.

**THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) :** I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following papers under sub-section (1) of section 619 A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

- (1) Review by the Government on the working of the National Projects Construction Corporation Limited, New Delhi for the year 1967-68
- (2) Annual Report of the National Projects Construction Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1967-68 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Dr. K. L. Roa]

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1093/69.]

**Report of the Committee of Enquiry  
in to the Expenses of the Life  
Insurance Corporation of India, etc.**

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 summary (Hindi and English versions) of the main conclusions and recommendations of the Report of the Committee of Enquiry into the Expenses of the Life Insurance Corporation of India. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1094/69.]
- (2) A copy of the Central Excise (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 1969 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1023 in Gazette of India dated the 26th April, 1969 under section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1095/69.]
- (3) A copy each of the following Notifications under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 :—
  - (i) G. S. R. 1020 (English version) and G. S. R. 1022 (Hindi version) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th April, 1969 together with an explanatory memorandum.
  - (ii) G. S. R. 1081 published in Gazette of India dated the 28th April, 1969 together with an explanatory memorandum. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1096/69.]
- (4) A copy each of the following Notifications issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944 :—
  - (i) G. S. R. 407 published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd February, 1969 together with an explanatory memorandum (Hindi and English versions)
  - (ii) G. S. R. 408 published in Gazette of India dated the

22nd February, 1969 together with an explanatory memorandum (Hindi and English versions)

- (iii) G. S. R. 778 (English version) and G. S. R. 779 (Hindi version) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th March, 1969 together with an explanatory memorandum,
- (iv) G. S. R. 849 published in Gazette of India dated the 20th March 1969 together with an explanatory memorandum (Hindi and English versions)
- (v) G. S. R. 850 published in Gazette of India dated the 20th March, 1969 together with an Explanatory memorandum (Hindi and English versions)
- (vi) G. S. R. 1037 (English version) and G. S. R. 1038 (Hindi version) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th April, 1969 together with an explanatory memorandum. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1097/69.]

**Import Policy for Newsprint**

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Public Notice No. 68-I T C (PN) /69 dated the 12th May, 1969 regarding Import Policy for Newsprint for the year 1969-70 in respect of newspapers and periodicals. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1144/69.]

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : In item No. 7 also delay has occurred. On account of the delay the Members may not be able to give notice for modification.

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajpur) : That right cannot be exercised. If the notice is short, under the Rules it has to be relaid.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : They should be relaid in the next session.

MR. SPEAKER : We shall see.

**COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE  
TENTH REPORT**

Accordingly, steps are being taken to constitute the Tribunal.

— — —

**SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE** (Ratnagiri) : I beg to present the Tenth Report of the Committee on Absence of Members from the sittings of the House.

— — —

12.33 hrs.

**STATEMENT\* RE-NARMADA  
WATER DISPUTE**

**THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO)** : As the the House is aware, the dispute over the waters of the Narmada has been under discussion and negotiations since 1963. In this connection and consultation with the Chief Ministers of Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Rajasthan, the Central Government appointed an expert Committee headed by Dr. A. N. Khosla and its report was received in 1965. Thereafter, prolonged discussion were held both at the technical level and with the Chief Ministers.

Recently, one more attempt was made, but in vain, to see if there was still any possibility of resolving the dispute by negotiations. The present Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh has proposed continuance of discussions between Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat, while the Chief Minister of Gujarat contends that no useful purpose would be served by further discussions in view of discussions and detailed negotiations held in the past. The Chief Ministers of Gujarat and Rajasthan have asked for reference of the dispute to a Tribunal. The Chief Minister of Maharashtra has no objection to this course of action.

As the efforts made so far to settle the dispute by negotiations have not yielded any useful results the Government of India have come to the conclusion that, in order to settle the Narmada Water Dispute, action has to be taken under the Inter-State Water Dispute Act, 1956, to constitute a Tribunal.

12.35 hrs.

**RE : DEMONSTRATION BY SAMAJ-  
WADI YUVAK SAMAJ**

**SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY** (Kendrapara) : With your permission I want to draw the attention of the House that the youth from all over the country under the leadership of Samajwadi, Yuvak Sabha has organized a demonstration before the Parliament House to draw the attention of Parliament and the country to the problem of unemployment in the country. They could not come near the Parliament House because of the ban. You know the youth of the country has become restive. Even the draft Fourth Five Year Plan does not give them any chance. They have represented. They have submitted a memorandum as to how the problem could be solved and now the Plan also could be modified so that the problem of unemployment can be tackled within a fixed time limit. With your permission, Sir, I lay this memorandum on the Table of the House so that the Government may take action in the matter.

**SHRI NATH PAI** (Rajapur) : I understand that a delegation of the youth called on the Prime Minister. She was gracious enough to see them. May we know what assurance she has given since it is engaging the attention of the whole country ?

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE** (Kanpur) : I congratulate Mr. Dwivedy who raised this issue. The same difficulty will arise. All these unemployed youth are knocking at the door of the Parliament for some understanding. Will you please ask the Prime Minister or the Government to say something on it.

On 14th and 15th these unemployed youths are coming from all over the country. The only this is they cannot demonstrate before Parliament. Instead of demonstrating before Parliament they have to go to the boat club. For them Parliament has been reduced to the position of a boat club.

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\*For Correction of the above statement, please see Debates dated 16.5.69,

MR. SPEAKER : You want them to come to the Parliament.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : There is Section 144 which prevents them from coming near Parliament House. I can assure you that this delegation of unemployed youth will be led by responsible persons and not by Naga sanyasis, and so on. There should be no ban and the ban should be lifted. It is no use arresting the unemployed youth. I request the hon. Prime Minister, through you, to say something.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Humayun Kabir was speaking. I think we may allow one hour more for this. The Prime Minister will reply at 3-30 P.M. One more party, Marxist party, has not spoken.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) : There is some time left for our party.

MR. SPEAKER : 4 more minutes left. I will add one more minute to it and give it to you. I will not sting or deny that for you. I want to give some chance to independents who have not spoken, if they are here. Since we will adjourn for 3 months, those who have not spoken may be given a chance, I thought. Some Congress Members also, 2 or 3 of them may speak. The points raised by Shri Dwivedy, Shri Nath Pai and Shri Banerjee will certainly be replied to by the Prime Minister in her speech when she speaks on this. Unemployment is a bigger problem, a wider question. Naturally. I don't think she should make a speech now and against at 3-30 P.M.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI : Some delegation met her.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : Planning is responsible for this unemployment.

MR. SPEAKER : He will give all those details.

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai) : What about the point raised by Shri S. M. Banerjee ? You have imposed ban round about Parliament House.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Let her speak on the unemployment situation. About Section 144 also, I want to know. The ban should be lifted. It is impossible for any one to come here.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : I shall refer to the question of unemployment when I speak this afternoon. It is true that I met representatives of the Samajvadi Yauvk Sabha. They have given me a memorandum. Now, some of those points are made earlier also. I assured that that all of us are equally concerned with the very grave unemployment situation in the country, and every effort is being made to see in what way we can help in this situation. It is obvious that the problem cannot be solved immediately but we will certainly give consideration to the points which they have raised and which also other Member of the House have also raised.

12.39 hrs.

#### MOTION RE : FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN—DRAFT—Contd

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Humayun Kabir will continue his speech.

SHRI HUMAYUN KABIR (Basirhat) : Speaking on the last occasion, I referred to the present situation in the country and said that the situation is due not so much to faults of individuals as to certain wrong policies pursued by the Government ; and in my view, the basic mistake of the three Plans has been the inadequate attention paid to the problem of unemployment. We have increased agricultural production almost twofold in the course of the last 18 or 19 years.

We have increased industrial production almost seven or eight-fold in the course of the last 18 years, but simultaneously we have increased unemployment at an alarming rate. The First Plan provided for an increase of unemployment of three millions; the Second Plan provided for an increase of unemployment of four millions and the Third Plan provided for an increase of



unemployment of eight millions ; but that actually became ten millions so that as a result of these three Plans, there has been an increase of almost twenty millions of unemployed in the country.

In the amendment I have moved, I have said that these Plans have overlooked one of the major Directives in our Constitution. There is inadequate attention to Article 39 of the Constitution which lays down that every single citizen of India must be provided with the opportunity of earning his or her livelihood through honest labour. This provision of employment has not been met in the Plans.

I think many of the difficulties which we face in the country today are due to this failure. Today, we hear about conflicts, group conflicts based on language, group conflicts based on religion. Ultimately all these are due primarily to the economic factor, to the lack of opportunities. In a community where opportunities are adequate and where every man has a way of utilising his energies in creative employment and finding means of subsistence for himself and his family, these kinds of conflicts do not occur.

12.41 hrs.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker In the Chair]

If only we could provide employment for everyone, many of these conflicts and clashes will disappear. I am reminded of something which I said to the Bengal Legislative Council, almost 30 years ago, in 1938. I said that the then communal situation in India could be compared with twenty hungry tigers in a circus which are given two pieces of bones and asked to keep peace among themselves. If instead of two pieces of bones, you throw twenty twenty bones, even then there will be some clashes, some grumbling, but on the whole there will be peace. This, I think, is the prime defect of the Fourth Plan Draft as it has been presented to us like also the earlier Plans. I will try to indicate why this is so.

There are three major reasons for growing unemployment in India. Firstly, It is under concentration on heavy industries. We have, to the detriment of almost every other sector of economic life, emphasised the heavy industries sector.

That is why we find that in spite of the great set-back of 1966-1968 and the crime of devaluation—I regard devaluation nothing less than a crime against the Indian people—the industrial production in 1968-69 was 155 on the basis of 100 as base for 1960-61. In spite of these great set-backs, there was this substantial increase in heavy industries in these eight years when there was no corresponding increase in other sectors. In fact there was a definite set-back in almost all other sections of the national economy.

The second reason for growing unemployment is our wrong fiscal policies. This fiscal policy has two aspects. One is increasing the cost of production on account of imposts, subsidy, excise and customs which have pushed our cost of production to a level where we produce things at two or three times the landed cost of the same commodity imported from abroad. Take the case of steel. Japan imports many raw materials from us, they take scrap iron from us and they take ore from us, but the landed cost of their steel is half the production cost of steel in India. Similarly with sugar and almost every other thing. These wrong fiscal policies have pushed up our cost of production. We then add further indignity and injury to our own consumers by giving subsidies in order to make these very commodities available at international prices to the foreign buyer. We have, Sir, a truly wonderful situation. We spend one hundred crores of foreign exchange to import superior quality cotton in order to earn Rs. 80 crores by the export of cotton textiles. I do not think there is any other country in the world where they have this kind of wonderful fiscal policy. Similarly, we spend Rs. 22 crores on subsidy in order to earn Rs. 7 crores of foreign exchange by the export of sugar.

These are only some of the glaring examples. It is true that we have been told that exports have increased. We have been told that they have increased in the last two or three years, but here also the figures are deceptive. At the present prices, the total exports in 1960-61 were Rs. 1000 crores, and today, in 1967-68, the latest figures available indicate that this was Rs. 1200 crores ; in other words an increase of about Rs. 200 crores in the course of

[Shri Humayun Kabir]

about eight years. But this is again due to the heavy subsidies which I have mentioned and of which I have given you two glaring examples. The same thing applies in almost every other field of export.

The position is truly alarming. The annual trade deficit was Rs. 54 crores a year before planning started. During the Second Plan, the annual deficit was Rs. 400 crores. During the Third Plan it was Rs. 600 crores. When we did not have a five-year plan after 1966, we had only annual plans but in 1967-68, it was a trade deficit of Rs. 750 crores. This is the picture as it was in the past and as it is today,

Thirdly there is too much interference by Government, in addition to wrong fiscal policies and undue concentration on heavy industries to the detriment of agro-industries and to the detriment of agriculture. We find, I am sorry to say, no indication of any change in the new Plan. I shall give you only one or two figures to show that there is really no change in the Fourth Plan, in spite of certain brave words used by the planners. At page 27 of the Draft Plan, the planners themselves admit :

"While continuing with effort in intensive irrigated agriculture and basic modern industry, it proposes to pay special attention to certain fields of productive activity, particularly in agriculture and related primary production which have been relatively neglected."

In other words, the Planning Commission admits that agriculture has formerly been neglected. And what is the position that we find in the provision today? We find that in heavy industries, there is an apparent reduction of about one per cent, but if we take transport and communication along with heavy industries—and the two go together—we find that in the Third Plan, the combined provision was 41.4 per cent, while it is 42 per cent in the Fourth Plan. In other words, an increase and not a decrease. This certainly is not a sign of shifting emphasis. On the other hand, in the case of village and small-scale industries we find that the meagre provision of 4.1 per cent in the Third Plan has been reduced further to 3.1 per cent in the Fourth Plan. This also shows that there is continuing neglect of agro-industries.

Similarly, the provision for agriculture is apparent little more in the Fourth Plan. It is 15.6 per cent in the Fourth Plan as against 14 per cent in the Third Plan. But if we take irrigation and flood control which go with agriculture, we find again the same story. The combined provision in the Third Plan was 20.3 per cent while it is 19.9 per cent in the Fourth Plan. Therefore, in agriculture, there has been a further reduction.

This neglect has been reflected in the very slow results in progress of agriculture. I would say that increase of productivity in agriculture has been frighteningly slow. We have been told about the green revolution, about the Intensive Agricultural Development Programme or I. A. D. P. But I am very sorry to say that the revolution exists very largely in the heads of those who speak about it...

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : In the green heads.

SHRI HUMAYUN KABIR : ...and not in the actual world. It is only in a dreamland and not in the green land of as our country.

If we take the costs, the costs of agriculture in I.A.D.P. areas are about 75 per cent more than for traditional farming, and the cost of traditional farming itself has increased by more than 50 per cent during the last eight years. But the productivity, even in the I.A.D.P. areas has not increased in a commensurate way. If we take the total productivity, in 1967-68 it was only about 10 per cent more than in 1960-61 and was actually less than that in 1964-65. This is an aspect which I think the Prime Minister and the other Members of the Planning Commission should take particular note of. Why is it that there has been a decrease in the productivity per acre from 1964-65? It is true that in certain selected areas, there has been an increase but the overall productivity has not increased more than 10 per cent in eight or nine years and has actually decreased since 1964-65.

Even more alarming is the fact that of the total area under foodgrains in this country—5/7th is under kharif, 1/7th is under rabi, and 1/7th is under pulses—in

the 5/7th which is under kharif cereals, the total production has not increased by more than 10 per cent in spite of heavy investments. Though there has been increase in food production, we are still faced with a very serious situation. Food production has almost doubled, but this is due to increase in area. In India, the emphasis should be increased production not through increase of area but by increase of production per acre.

I think that the policy of mechanising agriculture is entirely mistaken. Government are pursuing a wrong policy which will place heavier burdens on this country; it will not only place heavier economic burdens but it will create a situation where there will be social explosion by creating large-scale unemployment in the country side.

I will come back to that in a minute. I will just refer for a second to the question of price. At 1952-53 prices, the wholesale price index of foodgrains in 1960-61 was only 102. In other words, in roughly about 7 or 8 years, the increase had been by 2%. In 1966-67, the index went up to 220. Today also it is over 200. Therefore, there has been a sharp increase since 1960-61. In spite of the increased production and removal of controls, prices have not fallen mainly because of the wrong policies—food zones, restrictions on movements—which did not allow prices to find their normal level.

Another example of the neglect of the rural sector and evidence that Government has not changed its policy is seen from the fact that out of Rs. 2,000 crores provided for power, only Rs. 150 crores have been earmarked for rural electrification. If we want rapid agricultural development, if we want more agro-industries, then we must provide more for rural power.

Now I come to the last part of my speech—my suggestion of remedies. I think the situation is bad but not yet incurable, if only Government will change some of its policies. In the substitute motion, I have moved, I have indicated some of the lines on which these policies should change.

The greatest emphasis must be on employment. Unless you can provide employment to people who are willing and able to work, there will be no peace in this

country. You cannot maintain law and order by the police alone. When millions of young men and women, many of them educated, do not have employment, homilies are not going to work, regulations are not going to do much good. I am therefore, frightened by the policy of Government in introducing mechanisation into agriculture on a fairly large scale. I am also surprised at the conduct of some of the so-called progressive parties who are fighting against automation where only 2,000 people may be thrown out of employment. It is a doubtful proposition; it may or may not materialise; even if it does happen, only 2,000 people may be thrown out of employment in the whole of India. Even when it has been said that alternative employment will be found for them, they agitate. But there is no agitation against the import of a very large number of tractors from all sorts of countries in the world, 25,000 tractors from the Soviet Union alone...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please conclude.

SHRI HUMAYUN KABIR : I am concluding. I am suggesting the remedies.

If we develop agriculture and agro-industries on the basis of small proprietary farms, and if we take up an intensive programme of rural electrification, rural road construction and rural housing, these are the three things which can provide employment to millions during the period of construction, and when the construction is over to thousands in their maintenance. By electrification, we can convert almost every peasant home into a kind of miniature factory so that on the basis of the family unit itself, we can have small agro-industries which will largely solve the problem of unemployment in this country.

Then there must be a change in the fiscal policy with greater emphasis on development of the internal market. I am not against exports. Everybody wants exports, but exports should not be based only on subsidy. We should develop our own exports in the same way as the U.S.A. or the U.S.S.R. did. Buy first developing a vast internal market, the unit of production because large and the cost of production was cut down, with the result that they

[Shri Humayun Rabir]

are today able to compete on equal terms in the international market.

There should be far less interference by Government in every aspect of economic life, except only in those strategic sectors required for national defence.

There should, therefore, be a larger transference of funds from heavy industry to conservation of soil and water by afforestation, to the revival of dead and drying rivers. There should be proper measures for adequate and timely supply of water and provision for drainage.

I conclude by saying that the plan should be redrafted with special emphasis on the following three things firstly full employment or, if full employment is not possible within the next four or five years, as near to full employment as possible but the aim must be full employment. If we can reduce unemployment by even 80 per cent, most of the major problems of this country will have been solved. There will be an immediate demand for more consumer goods and this will, in turn, help the medium industries, the heavy industries and the metallurgical industries. The entire economic machinery will start revolving again.

Secondly, we should aim at rise in productivity, not merely by extension of areas in agriculture, not merely by multiplication of units in industry. Government establishes one big mill after another, but where is the rise in productivity? Unless this is done, our products can never compete in the open market. Thirdly and equally important there must be improvement in quality.

With these words I beg to move my substitute motion that the Planning Commission be asked to redraft the Plan, keeping in view the requirements of full employment, full development of agriculture and agro industries and with special emphasis on productivity and improvement in quality, rather than frittering away our energies and resources on too many things as is being done at present.

**श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद (बलिया) :** माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी द्वारा जो चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना का परारूप

देश के सामने रखा गया है, उसका मैं जोरदार समर्थन करता हूँ। लेकिन हमारे उधर के भाइयों ने यह भ्रालोचना की है कि इन तीन पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में देश में प्रगति नहीं हुई है। आप यह देखें कि पहले सुई और भ्रालपीन भी बाहर से आता था, आज यहां पर साइकिल से लेकर हवाई जहाज और रेलवे के इंजन और दूसरी बड़ी बड़ी मशीनें बन रही हैं। इस पर भी अगर हमारे उस तरफ के भाइयों को कोई प्रगति नहीं दिखाई पड़ती है तो हम क्या कर सकते हैं।

कुछ भाइयों ने यह भ्रालोचना की है कि चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना में उन्हें कोई प्रेरणा नहीं मिलती है। इनका काम सिर्फ भ्रालोचना करना है और इस तरह से ये जनता में हमारे विरुद्ध विषाक्त वातावरण पैदा करते हैं। वह तो एक रचनात्मक कार्यक्रम है और इसमें सब लोगों को शामिल होना चाहिए और सब का सहयोग मिलना चाहिए जिससे यह महायज्ञ पूरा हो सके। लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में जहाँ देश आगे बढ़ा है, उसके सम्पूर्ण भाग को आगे बढ़ना चाहिए था लेकिन कुछ हिस्से देश के उस प्रगति से बंचित रह गये हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश जो हमारे भारतवर्ष का मस्तिष्क रहा है, वह पूरी तरह से पीछे हो गया है। इन्डस्ट्रियल सेक्टर में हमारा प्रदेश इतना पीछे रह गया है कि तीन पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में जहाँ और प्रदेश इतने आगे बढ़ गये हैं वहाँ उत्तर प्रदेश बहुत पिछड़ गया है मैं आपके सामने कुछ आंकड़े रखना चाहता हूँ। पहली प्लान में जहाँ कुल इन्वेस्टमेंट 45.3 करोड़ रुपये था, यू०पी० में वह निल रहा, सैकेन्ड प्लान में जहाँ 694.2 करोड़ था और यू०पी० में निल रहा, थर्ड प्लान में 1144.2 करोड़ था तो इसमें यू०पी० में 72.1 करोड़ रुपये है। इस तरह से कुल टोटल 1883.7 करोड़ था तो 72.1 करोड़ रुपया तीनों पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में उत्तर प्रदेश को इन्डस्ट्रियल सेक्टर में मिला है। इस तरह से इसमें उत्तर

प्रदेश का हिस्सा 3.8 होता है जोकि बिल्कुल नगण्य है। इतनी बड़ी विषमता है।

हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश की आबादी सारी आबादी की 16 और 17 प्रतिशत है। हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश की पर कैपीटा इन्कम जो सेन्ट्रल इन्वेस्टमेंट हुआ है, उसमें 9.5 परसेंट है जब कि सारे देश की 45 है। यह भयंकर विषमता है। मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि कम से कम इस भयंकर विषमता को दूर करने के लिए हमारे यहां सेन्ट्रल प्रोजेक्ट्स दें जोकि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने मांगे हैं। लाल बहादुर शास्त्री जी के वक्त से उत्तर प्रदेश वंचित रहा है। इसलिए उत्तर प्रदेश में बलिया में शूगर फैक्ट्री, बनारस के राम नगर में ट्रेक्टर फैक्ट्री, इलाहाबाद में पम्प और कप्रेसर की फैक्ट्री, बरेली में हिन्दुस्तान केबल्स और देहरादून में सीमेंट फैक्ट्री इत्यादि सेन्ट्रल प्रोजेक्ट दिये जायें। मंत्री-परिषद ने इनको मंजूर किया है और सेन्ट्रल प्रोजेक्ट के लिए लिखा है। देश में 8 या 10 परसेंट इन्वेस्टमेंट योजना में इन्स्ट्रियल सेक्टर में लगाने की व्यवस्था है। इस तरह से हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश को, जो सेन्ट्रल प्रोजेक्ट आज तक मंजूर हुए हैं, 900 करोड़ रुपये मिलना चाहिए लेकिन अगर उतना नहीं कर सकते हैं तो प्रधान मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि उसका आधा भी किया जाए तो भी कम-से-कम 350 या 400 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था तो उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए करें ताकि हमारा उत्तर प्रदेश जो दो प्लान पीछे चला गया है वह कम-से-कम दूसरे प्रदेशों के समान तो आए। अगर उत्तर प्रदेश प्रगति नहीं करेगा तो पूरा देश प्रगति नहीं करेगा।

मैं प्राइवेट सेक्टर में विश्वास नहीं करता हूँ लेकिन लाइसेंसिंग की आपकी उदार नीति होनी चाहिए। जहां पर प्राइवेट सेक्टर लगा हुआ है वहां पर लाइसेंस न देकर आप ऐसी जगह, जैसे उत्तर प्रदेश, लाइसेंस दें जहां पर उद्योग नहीं हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने प्राइवेट सेक्टर की एक लिस्ट बना कर मेरे पास

भेजी है और मैं इसको सबन की टेबुल पर रखने को तैयार हूँ। उसमें लखनऊ में छोटी मोटरों के लिए फैक्ट्री और पूर्वी जिलों में स्कूटर के लिये लिखा है। और भी लिखा हुआ है और वह मैं सदन की टेबुल पर रखने को तैयार हूँ। वहां पर आप इनके लाइसेंस दें और लाइसेंस की आपकी उदार नीति होनी चाहिए।...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member may continue his speech after the lunch recess. I want to inform the hon. Members on this side that I want to accommodate two Members who have not participated. So, they should restrict themselves to seven minutes. Then alone I shall be able to do it ; otherwise it will be difficult for me to accommodate them.

13.00 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till  
Fourteen of the Clock*

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch  
at five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock*

[Shri Vasudevan Nair in the Chair]

MOTION RE. FOURTH FIVE YEAR  
PLAN—DRAFT—Contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Chandrika Prasad may continue his speech.

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHURI (Hoshangabad) : Sir, under Rule 292, I move that the time for discussing the Plan may be extended by one hour more.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Speaker has already announced in the House that the time for the debate will be extended by one hour and the hon. Prime Minister will reply to the debate at 3.30 P.M. It is impossible to have any further extension. I am sorry.

श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद : सभापति महोदय, चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना में विशेष समस्याओं वाले प्रदेश को विशेष सुविधायें देने की बात कही गई है। दस परसेंट के हिसाब से 310 करोड़ सारे प्रदेश में बांटने में हमारे प्रदेश को

## [श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद]

25 करोड़ रुपया मिलने की बात है। मेरा कहना है कि मेरा प्रदेश जो है उसके सामने अनेक समस्याएँ हैं प्रदेश में किसी हिस्से में बाढ़ आती है, कहीं सूखा पड़ता है, कहीं भयंकर बेकारी है। उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों में, विशेषकर भाँसी, बुन्देलखंड डिविजनों में भूमि की समस्याएँ हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी इलाकों में चमोली, उत्तरकाशी और गिठौरागढ़ जिनकी सीमा चीन से लगी हुई है वहाँ केवल उनकी समस्याएँ नहीं हैं, उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिले गोरखपुर से भी चीन की सरहदें लगी हुई हैं। हमारा प्रदेश सबसे बड़ा प्रदेश है। इसकी आबादी सबसे ज्यादा है। हमारे प्रदेश से आधे जो प्रदेश है उनको 40 करोड़ देने की बात कही गई है। मेरा कहना है कि हमारी अनेक समस्याओं को देखकर कम-से-कम जो हमारी आबादी है—16-17 फीसदी उसके हिसाब से दें। मेरा माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी से अनुरोध है कि वह हमारा इस योजना में ब्याल करें।

हमारे यहां अटॉमिक पावर स्टेशन देने की बात अलीगढ़ में चल रही थी। लेकिन अभी हमको सुनकर बड़ा दुःख हुआ है कि चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना में उसको शामिल नहीं किया गया है। अटॉमिक पावर स्टेशन महाराष्ट्र को, आंध्र को और मद्रास को मिल चुका है। राजस्थान को भी मिल चुका है और अब मैं चाहूंगा कि उत्तर प्रदेश को मिलना चाहिए। उपर प्रदेश में एक अटॉमिक पावर स्टेशन लगाना चाहिए।

हमारा प्रदेश कृषि-प्रधान प्रदेश है। हमारे प्रदेश के 80 फीसदी लोग कृषि पर काम करते हैं। इस प्रदेश में बड़ी-बड़ी नदियाँ हैं, यह नदियों का प्रदेश है, लेकिन वहाँ पर सिंचाई की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं हो पायी है। हमारे यहां बाढ़ से सूखा बरबाद हो जाता है। पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के जिलों बाढ़ से हमेशा बरबाद होते हैं और बाढ़ के लिये आपने चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना की शुरुआत में, अगले आधे 200 पंच पर देखें तो, केवल 8 करोड़ रुपया रखा गया है

5 वर्ष के लिए। हम समझते हैं कि डेढ़-दो करोड़ रुपया प्रति वर्ष खर्च होगा। जहाँ से मैं आता हूँ, बलिया में बाढ़ के लिए भारतवर्ष के चीफ इंजीनियर और हमारे सिंचाई मंत्री जी ने जो योजना बनाई उसमें डेढ़-दो करोड़ रुपया लग रहा है। दो करोड़ रुपये प्रदेश के एक हिस्से में लगे तो दूसरे हिस्से बैसे ही रह जायेंगे। मैं भारत सरकार से निवेदन करूंगा कि इस योजना पर 8 करोड़ की जगह पर 20 करोड़ रुपए होने चाहिए।

हमारे प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों में न स्कूल हैं, न अस्पताल हैं, न हमारे यहां कोई बंदरवरी कालेज है, न मैडिकल कालेज है। 20 जिलों में 6 करोड़ की आबादी है। हमारे स्वर्गीय प्रधान मंत्री पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने यहां की बयानीय वशा को देखकर पटेल कमिटी को बैठवाया था। उसके आधार पर हमें आश्वासन दिया गया था कि उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों के विकास के लिए सारा काम भारत सरकार करेगी। लेकिन आज तक उस कमिटी की सिफारिशें खटाई में पड़ी हैं। मैं चाहूंगा कि इस पंचवर्षीय योजना में पटेल कमिटी की सारी रिकमेंडेशन को प्लान में लागू करने के लिए उचित व्यवस्था की जाए। कहा जाता है कि जब चीन और पाकिस्तान की लड़ाई हुई तो ये सारी योजनाएँ रद्द कर दी गई है।

हमारे बुन्देलखंड और भाँसी डिविजन की पथरीली जमीन की अनेकों समस्याएँ हैं। कहीं पर सूखा पड़ता है, पानी का अकाल है तो कहीं पर बाढ़ आती है। मिर्जापुर में पानी का अकाल है। इन समस्याओं के हल के लिए चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में समुचित व्यवस्था रहनी आवश्यक है।

हमारे प्रदेश का पहाड़ी इलाका जैसे चम्बोली, पिथौरागढ़, उत्तरकाशी आदि चीन की सरहद के साथ लगे हुए हैं और नगालैंड और कश्मीर की जिस तरीके से भारत सरकार सहायता करती है उसी तरीके से उसे इन पहाड़ी

इलाकों की भी और विशेषकर उनके सामरिक महत्व के कारण भी चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना में सहायता करनी चाहिए।

आगामी कुछ महीनों में हम देश में गांधी सत्तान्दी-समारोह मनाने जा रहे हैं। मैं चाहूंगा कि हमारा प्रदेश जो कि सबसे पिछड़ा हुआ और सबसे कमजोर व गरीब है उसकी दयनीय स्थिति को देखते हुए सरकार उसकी सहायता के लिए विशेष रूप से व्यवस्था करे। हमारा उत्तर प्रदेश जोकि भारतवर्ष का सिरमौर है अगर वह पीछे पड़ जायगा तो भारतवर्ष आगे नहीं होगा। अगर देश को बचना है तो हमारा उत्तर प्रदेश जोकि दो हिस्सों में है, पूर्वी हिस्सा जिसमें गोरखपुर, बस्ती और पश्चिमी हिस्से में उत्तरकाशी, चम्बोली और पिथौरागढ़, यह चीन के साथ लगे हुए हैं और अगर सामरिक दृष्टिकोण से हमारी मदद नहीं की गई और अगर हमारे प्रदेश पर हमला हुआ तो सारा देश गुलाम हो जायगा। इसलिए सामरिक दृष्टिकोण से सारी योजनाओं को रखने के लिए हमें चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना में परिवर्तन करना बड़ा आवश्यक है।

मैं इस सिलसिले में यह भी निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि उत्तर प्रदेश ने कभी भी ओवरड्राफ्ट नहीं किया है। अपने रिसोर्सेज से जो कि तीनों योजना में रहे हैं उन्हीं से उसने काम चलाया है। अन्य सूबों की तरह से ओवरड्राफ्ट या कर्ज लेकर अथवा इश्योरेस से कर्ज लेकर हमने कभी भी आपकी दिक्कतों को नहीं बढ़ाया है। अब अगर हम इस तरीके से वैधानिक तरीके से चलते हैं और आपकी कठिनाइयां नहीं बढ़ाते और न कोई संकट पैदा करते हैं तो कम से कम आप हमारे ऊपर ध्यान देकर हमारी मदद करें ताकि हमारा प्रदेश पिछड़ा प्रदेश न रह सके। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना का स्वागत करता हूँ।

SHRI A. K. KISKU (Jhargram) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for the opportunity that I am getting for the first time in this session to speak and I would like

to use my time to elaborate only two points before this House.

First of all, I would like to bring before the attention of this House one simple line from the Draft Plan on page-334-20.7 where it is said :

"The first step necessary for raising the economic condition of tribal people is protection from exploitation."

Mr. Chairman, Sir, do you want us adivasis to believe this? How many thousand times Government have said so, and what have they done so far? This exploitation is from two aspects. One is economic and the other is political. As adivasis we find that the Government has proved to be the most hostile of the exploiters. What have you done in Bihar? There your public sector and private sector projects have taken away the land of the adivasis and they have been made refugees in their homeland. To verify this you have to look in the areas of Ranchi, Bokaro and other places. Do these projects provide employment for them? Go and find out in Kiruburu Iron Ore area and hundreds of other mining and industrial areas. You will find that adivasis have been deprived in large numbers from their ordinary employment. This is the picture almost everywhere.

There is political exploitation also. What is happening to about thirty lakhs of adivasis in Goalpara, Kamrup Darang, Lakhimpur, Nowgong, Cachar and Shibsagar districts and other tea garden areas of Assam? These adivasis are nurturing the tea industry of our country and helping by the sweat of their brow to earn crores of rupees as foreign exchange. But they are being denied the simple privilege of being regarded as Scheduled Tribes.

A large number of these people who stay in plain areas and produce food for our country are being denied this recognition. A *brahmin*, wherever he goes, is a *brahmin*. Why, then, a Scheduled Tribe, wherever he moves, should not be regarded as a Scheduled Tribe and allow him to enjoy all the privileges that have been guaranteed to him under the Constitution? Sir, do you know why this has been done? Because, as the Lokur Committee points out, the Government of Assam is consistently opposed to any change in the status

[Shri A. K. Kisku]

on the ground that it would seriously disturb the political picture. Is it not political suppression? It has also been reported that the settlers of the tea garden area have tended to lose their tribal characteristic in the new surroundings. This is absolutely false. Therefore, do you want us to believe that the Government is going to set up any machinery for the protection of the tribals?

Shri Minoo Masani has explained this Plan as a plan of stagnation. In our view it is not only a useless plan but it is a dangerous plan which will perpetuate the economic concentration of the group and perpetuation of slavery for us.

In this Plan there is, again, that simple 'musti-bhiksha, handful of alms in the form of Tribal Development Blocks and scholarships. But even in the matter of the Tribal Development Blocks we find that the Government have failed to implement the programme properly. Moreover, the States have been discriminated against. West Bengal has no Tribal Development Block although there are 20 lakhs of Adibasis in large concentrated pockets in West Bengal. Regarding scholarships I had put a specific question to the Minister in a meeting of the Consultative Committee for the Department of Social Welfare as to why the Central Government does not look into the proper and timely disbursement of scholarships. The reply from our Law Minister was "We are helpless." Sir, we are surprised at the most undignified escapementality that we have ever seen.

Since we are going to adopt this Plan for the entire nation, I would like that the House should specially consider this aspect of production from exploitation. There are millions of unfortunate Scheduled Castes who are still suffering from horrible untouchability.

You speak of people's participation in this Plan. Have the Adibasis been taken into consideration in the drafting of the Plan? Have they been given opportunities for participation? Or, does the country think, the planners think that we Adibasis are plan-blind? The whole world was amazed to see the plans of Mohanjo Daro and Harappa. Who made these plans? They were made by us, the Adibasis, who

are the original inhabitants of this country. The democracy that we have today has its origin from us. Even today we maintain those democratic forms in our life. There is "Kulhi-dwarp, i.e., consultation by the villagers, in the "tribe belts. We have the *pargana* system, i.e., deliberation by the "area-elders." Yet, in the text-books of today the Adibasis are being depicted as barbarous, as Asura, a "Asabhya" or uncivilised. The present government has failed to see and appreciate our rich heritage in art, culture, poetry, songs, language history, agriculture, science and medicine. We are as patriotic as anybody else. Yet, do the Santhals, who first revolted against the British Government under the leadership of two brothers, Siddu and Kano, have a place of honour in our Indian national history? The Mudas had fought under the leadership of Biswa Bhagwan. Do they have a place of honour in our national history?

Where have this Government kept us for the last twenty years after Independence. We are patriots; we love our country. But we have been neglected, not only neglected but exploited in all kinds of ways.

Today, my hon. friend, Mr. Dwivedy, brought before the House that the youth of the country want to see our leaders about the problem of unemployment. I would like to quote a few lines from one of the recent reports of the U.N. on Youth Unrest where it is stated:

"What is being done or not being done for youth, with youth and by youth is perhaps the most important yardstick for judging the effectiveness of economic and social development plans in all the countries of the world. The youth of the world have begun to predominate the world affairs and the world opinion will come to mean the opinion of the youth and the conflict between the generations will assume proportions not previously imagined unless the impatience of the youth is seen as development potential."

A day has come when this plan must be discussed by our youth in different forums, in the universities, in the colleges and in national forums so that they feel they are participating in this national Plan and



It is for them and for the future generations—and these youth people who will be dominating our affairs in India.

I would like to focus their attention to the national aspect of the Plan. I would like to point out first to the regional imbalance aspect. In the Plan, there is a mention of keeping the regional balance and this is very important. On behalf of the people of West Bengal, I would like to say that West Bengal has a feeling that it has been deprived of its proper share in the last three Plans. Even today I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Prime Minister that in the Government, in the Cabinet, there is not a single man from West Bengal to represent West Bengal in the Central Cabinet. This is a terrible imbalance in the Government. I would request the hon. Prime Minister to kindly restore this balance.

AN HON. MEMBER : There is Dr. Triguna Sen in the Cabinet.

SHRI A. K. KISKU : I have all respect for Dr. Triguna Sen. He is a Bengali ; he is our friend. But constitutionally he comes from Tripura. I would like to say that for the Members who are elected from West Bengal, a place should be given as soon as possible in the Central Cabinet.

There are innumerable problems of Calcutta. Calcutta has been burdened with all kinds of problems because of the refugees. The refugee problem was not created by West Bengal. It was created by the leaders at the Centre. There is the question of the second bridge across the Ganges ; there is still the question of the circular railway ; there are problems of busti people, sanitation and drainage of Calcutta and of Greater Calcutta.

Finally, I would like to draw their attention to rural Bengal which needs rural electrification. Unless the rural areas are electrified soon, Bengal is going to suffer and already they are lacking in food production. It is a must. We also need proper share of Plan funds for communication and roads.

Lastly, as I am speaking of Bengal. I would also at the same time like to draw the attention of the Government to an area—I drew the attention of the Govern-

ment in my three previous speeches also—which is on the border of Orissa, Bihar and West Bengal—Throgram Sub-division of Midnapore district, Raipur and Raniland area of Bankura district, Burdware and Balarampore area of Purulia district, Singbhum district of Bihar and parts of Orissa, which is a tribal area. There are no roads or communications or tribal development blocks. It is only the line of demarcation that has been done across the States and it is artificial for us. I would say that this area should be properly looked after and development plans should be made as soon as possible.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Raj Deo Singh.

I have a fairly long list of Congress members. The time at our disposal is very short. They may take five to seven minutes each, so that I can accommodate as many as possible.

श्री राजदेव सिंह (जौनपुर) : आपने मुझे चौथे प्लान पर बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

हमारे अभी तक जो प्लान चले हैं, वे हमारे संविधान में जो डायरेक्टिव प्रिंसिपल्स दिये गए हैं, उन्हीं पर आधारित हैं। सोशल जस्टिस, इकोनॉमिक जस्टिस, तथा कंस्ट्रक्शन आफ वेलथ तथा मीज आफ प्रोडक्शन कुछ एक हाथों में न हो जाए, इस चीज को हमेशा ध्यान में रखा गया है। इन्हीं डायरेक्टिव प्रिंसिपल्स की बुनियाद पर हमारे अभी तक प्लान चले हैं। इसी बुनियाद पर यह प्लान भी बनाया गया है।

लेकिन सभापति महोदय, मैं समझता हूँ कि जितना काम होना चाहिये नहीं हुआ है। सोशल जस्टिस के मामले में हम देखते हैं कि आज भी हमारे देश में छुआछूत है और बड़ी गंभीर शक्ल में यह हमें दिखाई दे रही है। छुआछूत को दूर करने लिए जितने आन्दोलन आज तक चलाये गये हैं वे बुनियादी तोर से गलत थे। हम जानते हैं कि अछूतों की माली हालत आज अच्छी नहीं है। अगर उनकी हालत, उनकी आर्थिक हालत अच्छी हो जाए तो समाज उनको उस हिकारत

[श्री राजदेव सिंह]

की निगाह से नहीं देखेगा जिस हिकारत की निगाह से वह उनको भ्राज देखता है। इसलिए अगर अनटचेबिलिटी को दूर करना है जैसा कि हमारे डाइरेक्टिव प्रिंसिपलज में दिया गया है तो हमें उनकी आर्थिक हालत अच्छी करनी होगी, उनके लिए आर्थिक कार्यक्रम बनाने होंगे।

फैमिली प्लानिंग के लिए इस प्लान में तीन सौ करोड़ रुपया एलाट किया गया है। लेकिन जिस तरह से देश में फैमिली प्लानिंग का काम चल रहा है, यह रुपया बेकार जा रहा है। अर्थशास्त्र का यह नियम है कि जहां गरीबी अधिक होती है वहां आबादी भी ज्यादा बढ़ती है। इस वास्ते मेरा सुझाव है कि तीन सौ पचास करोड़ रुपया गरीबी दूर करने में तथा दूसरे श्रोत्रांशों में लगाया जाय और पचास करोड़ रुपया विगोरस प्रापेगंडा फैमिली प्लानिंग के सम्बन्ध में करने के लिए लगाया जाए। जिस तरह से जिले जिले में फैमिली प्लानिंग का काम हो रहा है, उसको देखा जाए तो पता चलेगा कि कागजों पर ही सारा काम हो रहा है, उसका असर उतना नहीं पड़ रहा है जितना पड़ना चाहिए। इस वास्ते इस और आपको विशेष ध्यान देना होगा।

इकोनोमिक जस्टिस का जहां तक सम्बन्ध है, यह महसूस तो किया गया है कि देश के तमाम हिस्सों का यूनिफार्म डिवेलेपमेंट हो। और जो ड्रफ्ट फोर्थ प्लान में है वह इसको एफर्म भी करता है लेकिन इस तरह की चीज नहीं की गई है जिससे तमाम हिस्सों का यूनिफार्म डिवेलेपमेंट हो। हम लोग सोच रहे थे कि प्लान के लागू होने पर ऐसी कार्रवाई होगी जिससे कंस्ट्रक्शन आफ वेलथ नहीं होगा और मीज आफ प्रोडक्शन जोकि 75 परिवारों के हाथ में चले गये हैं, उनके हाथ में नहीं रहेंगे, वे बहुत ज्यादा फैलेंगे, छिटकेंगे। कंस्ट्रक्शन आफ वेलथ जो हुआ है और मीज आफ प्रोडक्शन जो अभी कुछ हाथों में चले गये हैं, इनके लिए जो हमारा इंडस्ट्रियल लाइसेंस इशू करने करने का तरीका है, वह डिफैक्टिव है।

सरकार के हाथ में ताकत है, शक्ति है और वह इंडस्ट्रियल एक्ट के तहत कैपिटलिस्ट्स को, इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स को मजबूत कर सकती है वोक्ेशन के बारे में, इंडस्ट्रीज के बारे में। लेकिन ऐसा भ्राज तक नहीं किया गया है। इसकी एक ग्लेयरिंग मिसाल मैं देना चाहता हूँ। हमारे देश में तीन कार फैक्ट्रीज हैं। बहुत दिनों से इन तीनों की मौनोपोली बनी हुई है। ये फैक्ट्रियां हर साल कार के दाम बढ़ाती जाती हैं। इस साल भी उन्होंने गवर्नमेंट को लिखा है कि वे दाम बढ़ाना चाहती हैं। उनका मंत्री-रियल लगातार खराब होता जा रहा है। चूंकि गवर्नमेंट इस सम्बन्ध में कई दफा आश्वासन दे चुकी है, इसलिए लोग यह उम्मीद करते हैं कि चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में स्माल कार या पीपल्स कार को पब्लिक सेक्टर में बनाने की व्यवस्था की जायेगी, लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि ऐसा नहीं किया गया है।

हाल ही में इंडस्ट्रीज मंत्रालय के सेक्रेटरी के नाम से एक कमेटी बनी थी। उस कमेटी ने जो रिपोर्ट दी है, अभी यह हमारे सामने नहीं है। प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने भी अपने स्पीच में उस रिपोर्ट का जिक्र किया था। प्रेस में इस बारे में जो कुछ आया है, उससे पता चलता है कि रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि कैपिटलिस्टों को इस बात के लिये मजबूर किया जाये कि वे पहले ही डेवेलप और इंडस्ट्रियलाइज्ड एरियाज में, जो कि बड़े-बड़े शहरों के करीब हैं, उद्योग स्थापित करने के बजाय पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों में उद्योग लगायें। अगर इंडस्ट्रीज मंत्रालय ने ईमानदारी से इस पालिसी पर अमल किया, तो इस समय देश में जो अलग अलग पावर्टी पाकेट्स हैं, वे बहुत हद तक दूर हो सकते हैं।

हमारा एक डाइरेक्टिव प्रिंसिपल यह भी है कि देश में दस साल के भीतर चौदह साल की आयु तक फ्री और कम्पलसरी एजुकेशन कर दी जायेगी। आज स्थिति यह है कि अठारह

सालों के बाद भी हम उस लक्ष्य तक नहीं पहुँच पाये हैं और इस मामले में हम बहुत पीछे हैं।

प्लान में पीपल्स पार्टिसिपेशन की बात कही जाती है। कहा जाता है कि प्लान के प्रति जनता में कोई उत्साह दिखाई नहीं देता है। हम देखते हैं कि राजनैतिक, रिलिजस और लिग्विस्टिक प्रश्नों के सम्बन्ध में तो जनता बहुत दिलचस्पी लेती है, हजारों लाखों की संख्या में सभायें और प्रदर्शन आदि किये जाते हैं, लेकिन इकानोमिक प्रश्नों पर देश की जनता कोई इंट्रेस्ट नहीं दिखा रही है। इसलिए जरूरत इस बात की है कि गवर्नमेंट ज्यादा स्पेडवर्क करे और प्लान के सम्बन्ध में ज्यादा विगोरस प्रोपेगेंडा करे, ताकि लोगों में चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के प्रति अधिक रुचि और उत्साह पैदा हो।

जहाँ तक पिछड़ेपन का सम्बन्ध है, यू०पी० का एक बहुत ग्लेरिंग केस है। पिछली तीन पंच-वर्षीय योजनाओं में यू०पी० की उपेक्षा की गई है, उसको इग्नोर किया गया है। 1951 में यू०पी० की पर कैपीटा इनकम 259 रुपये 62 पैसे थी, जब कि हिन्दुस्तान की पर कैपीटा इनकम 247 रुपये 50 पैसे थी। लेकिन इन अठारह सालों में तीन पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं और तीन एक-एक वर्ष वाली योजनाओं के चलने के बाद आज यू०पी० की पर कैपीटा इनकम घट कर 254 रुपये हो गई है जब कि हिन्दुस्तान की पर कैपीटा इनकम बढ़कर 315 हो गई है।

यह सफ है कि चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में जो प्रोग्रस रेट डिजायर किया गया है, उस के हिसाब से यू०पी० दो प्लान्ज पीछे है। हमारे देश में यू०पी० सबसे बड़ी स्टेट है, जहाँ देश की 17 परसेंट आबादी रहती है। लेकिन सेंट्रल एक्सिटेंस में से यू० पी० को उसका हिस्सा नहीं मिला है। पिछली पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं और वार्षिक योजनाओं में सेंट्रल सेक्टर के लिए दिये गये 1883 करोड़ रुपये में से यू०पी० को केवल 72 करोड़ रुपया मिला है। यू०पी० के साथ यह बहुत बड़ी ज्यादती है। यू०पी० तभी दूसरी

स्टेट्स के समकक्ष आ सकता है, जब कि उसे अन्य स्टेट्स से ज्यादा मदद दी जाये।

मैं कुछ फिगरज देकर बताना चाहता हूँ कि यू०पी० कितना पिछड़ा हुआ है। नम्बर ग्राफ इंडस्ट्रियल लाहसेंस इस्स्यूड के दृष्टि से हिन्दुस्तान की तमाम स्टेट्स में यू०पी० का नम्बर 8वां है और पर कैपीटा कनजम्प्शन ग्राफ इलैक्ट्रिसीटी में यू०पी० 1951 में तमाम स्टेट्स में तीसरे नम्बर पर था, जब कि आज वह तेरहवें नम्बर पर है। ये बातें किसी एरिया के प्रोग्रस को जाहिर करती हैं।

जहाँ तक पर लैख पापुलेशन पक्का रोज का सम्बन्ध है यू०पी० में 20 किलोमीटर है, जब कि पूरे देश का एवेरेज 56 किलोमीटर है। इसी प्रकार प्राइवेट कार की संख्या के सम्बन्ध में यू०पी० तमाम स्टेट्स में दसवें नम्बर पर है। राखत्यान और गुजरात जैसी छोटी रियासतें भी हम से आगे हैं। रेडियो सेट्स की संख्या के बारे में भी यू०पी० तमाम स्टेट्स में छठे नम्बर पर है। ये आंकड़े प्रकट करते हैं कि हम कितने पिछड़े हुए हैं।

1955 में नेशनल काँसिल आफ एप्साईड इकानोमिक रिसर्च ने देश में सबसे गरीब जिलों की जानकारी प्राप्त करने के लिए 289 जिलों का सरवे किया था। उसमें यह देखा गया कि 146 रुपये से कम आमदनी वाले 29 जिलों में 11 जिले यू०पी० में थे और 173 रुपये से कम आमदनी वाले 29 जिलों में 11 जिले यू०पी० थे, जिसका अर्थ यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान के सबसे गरीब 58 जिलों में से 22 यू०पी० में हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN : You kindly co-operate with the Chair. Your time is over. Shri Bal Raj Madhok.

श्री बलराज मधोक (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : सभापति महोदय, चौथी-पंचवर्षीय योजना के बारे में बहुत कुछ कहा जा सकता है, परन्तु चूँकि मेरे पास समय बड़ा सीमित है, इसलिए मैं कुछ बुनियादी बातों की ओर सरकार का ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूँ और कुछ दिल्ली के सम्बन्ध में भी कहना चाहता हूँ।

[श्री बलराज मधोक]

हमारे देश में किसी भी आर्थिक योजना या नीति को बनाते समय सबसे पहले यह आवश्यक है कि हम यह जानें कि हमारे देश की आर्थिक बीमारी क्या है। अगर कोई भी व्यक्ति आवेजेटिवली देखे, तो वह इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुंचेगा कि हमारे देश में दो बुनियादी आर्थिक सवाल हैं : एक बेकारी का और दूसरा हमारे देश की खेती के पिछड़ेपन का।

हमारे देश में बेकारी की समस्या 1947 से पहले भी थी। इन योजनाओं का पहला उद्देश्य यह होना चाहिए था कि बेकारी को दूर किया जाये और लोगों को काम दिया जाये। लेकिन दुर्भाग्यवश जो आंकड़े पहली तीन योजनाओं के हमारे सामने हैं और चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना का जो प्रारूप हमारे सामने है, उनके मुताबिक बेकारी कम होने के बजाये बढ़ती जा रही है और आगे भी उसके बढ़ने की सम्भावना है। सरकार कहती है कि हम क्या करें, देश की आबादी बढ़ रही है। मगर मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि संसार के किस देश की आबादी नहीं बढ़ रही है। चूंकि आबादी बढ़ रही है, इसलिए बेकार भी बढ़ने हैं, तो फिर ये योजनायें किस मज को दवा हैं।

वास्तव में इन योजनाओं को बनाते समय इस बात का ख्याल बिल्कुल नहीं रखा गया कि हम लोगों को काम दें। हमने पब्लिक सेक्टर पर 4000 करोड़ रुपया खर्च किया है, लेकिन उसमें जो नयी फैक्टरियां और नये प्रोजेक्ट शुरू किये गये हैं, उनका एम्प्लायमेंट पोटेंशल क्या है, उसमें नये लोगों को कार्य देने की क्षमता कितनी है, इस और कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। चौथी पंच-वर्षीय योजना में भी उसकी ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है। अगर दिया गया होता, तो यह बेकारी कुछ कम हो सकती थी।

इतना ही नहीं, हमारे देश में बड़ी भारी इनटर्नल मार्केट है, जो शेल्टर्ड मार्केट है, उसके

लिए हम छोटी इंडस्ट्रीज पर अधिक बल दे सकते थे। हमने यह नीति बनाई कि कुछ काम, कुछ मैन्युफैक्चर, छोटे उद्योगों और छोटे कारखानों के लिए निश्चित कर दिये, लेकिन उस नीति पर भी भ्रमल नहीं हो रहा है। इसका नतीजा यह है कि बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज स्थापित हो रही हैं, बड़ी मशीनें आ रही हैं और उनसे काम बढ़ने की बजाये कम हो रहा है।

इसलिए मेरा पहला सुझाव यह है कि हम इस योजना पर पुनर्विचार करें और नयी इंडस्ट्रीज लगाते समय इस बात का विशेष ध्यान रखें कि उनमें जितना इनवेस्टमेंट किया जाये, उसके मुताबिक एम्प्लायमेंट पोटेंशल कितना बढ़ेगा और जिन इंडस्ट्रीज का एम्प्लायमेंट पोटेंशल अधिक है, उनकी ओर अधिक ध्यान दिया जाये।

हमारे पढ़े-लिखे लोगों में बेरोजगारी के बढ़ने से देश में एक विस्फोटक स्थिति पैदा हो रही है। उनको काम देने के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि ऐसी योजनायें बनाई जायें, जिनके अन्तर्गत सरकार की ओर से उन्हें सहायता दी जाये, ताकि वे अपने पैरों पर खड़े हो सकें। छोटे-छोटे को-आपरेटिब्ज के आघार पर या उन्हें एड देकर उनके द्वारा छोटी इंडस्ट्रीज लगवाने की व्यवस्था की जाये। लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि इस योजना में ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है। बेकारी के लिए और अन्य कामों के लिए रुपया दिया गया है, लेकिन बेकारी दूर करने के लिए रुपया नहीं दिया गया है।

कहा जाता है कि हमारे देश में मेंश्रीन रेबोल्यूशन हो रहा है लेकिन वास्तविकता यह है कि आज भी इस योजना में खेती को प्राथमिकता मिलती हमें दिखाई नहीं देती है। खेती की पहली आवश्यकता पानी है। मगर हम इस प्लान में देखते हैं कि अधिक बल कैमिकल फर्टिलाइजर्स पर दिया जा रहा है। मैं उसके महत्व को कम नहीं करता। मगर पानी पहली आवश्यकता है। हमने राजस्थान कैनाल के

लिए कितना रुपया दिया ? वह मुकम्मिल नहीं हो सका और उसके मुकम्मिल न होने की वजह से वहां जो भुखमरी पड़ती है उसके ऊपर करोड़ों रुपया खर्च करना पड़ता है। इसी को कहते हैं पेनी वाइज एन्ड पाउंड फुलिश। यदि हमने राजस्थान कैनल को जल्दी मुकम्मिल किया होता, छोटी योजनाओं पर ज्यादा रुपया दिया होता, पानी का प्रबन्ध किया होता तो जो रिलीफ के लिए ग्रहों रुपया खर्च करना पड़ता है वह बच सकता था। इसलिये मेरा यह कहना है कि खेती के लिये जो ध्यान देना चाहिए था। वह इस योजना में नहीं दिया जा रहा है।

14.41 hrs.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair]

दूसरी बात मुझे दिल्ली के सम्बन्ध में कहनी है। दिल्ली देश की राजधानी है और राजधानी होने के कारण पिछले 20 सालों में जिस द्रुतगति से दिल्ली की आबादी बढ़ी है, वह दुनिया के किसी दूसरे देश में नहीं बढ़ी। ग्रन्थस महोदय, मेरे पास आंकड़े हैं, दूसरे शहरों में आबादी जिस हिसाब से बढ़ी है वह इस प्रकार है—कलकत्ता 139.72 परसेंट, बम्बई 227.44 परसेंट, मद्रास 140.49 परसेंट और दिल्ली 427.74 परसेंट। इतनी तेजी से आबादी दुनिया के किसी भी देश में नहीं बढ़ी है। यह जो आबादी बढ़ी है इसमें 88.7 परसेंट अर्बन आबादी है। इतनी परसेंटेज अर्बन पापुलेशन की बढ़ोतरी का कहीं भी नहीं है। इस बड़े शहर के डेवलपमेंट के लिए सरकार ने एक मास्टर प्लान बनाया। उस मास्टर प्लान के मुताबिक इस शहर के डेवलपमेंट के लिए लगभग 732 करोड़ रुपया चाहिए था। यह मास्टर प्लान सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने बनाया। उसमें कहा है कि इसके अन्दर जो डेवलपमेंट का काम है, जो सोशल एमेनिटीज हैं उनको देने के लिए 732 करोड़ रुपया चाहिए। उस प्लान के अनुसार इस शहर की आबादी 55 लाख होनी थी मगर अब वह 67.24 लाख होने की उम्मीद है।

प्लान बनाने वालों को अन्दाजा था कि हर साल आबादी 3.5 परसेंट के हिसाब से बढ़ेगी मगर एक्जुग्रली बढ़ रही है 5.5 परसेंट के हिसाब से। उसी आधार पर चलें तो आज दिल्ली के डेवलपमेंट के लिए 1 हजार करोड़ रुपया चाहिए था। लेकिन अभी तक केवल 161 करोड़ रुपया खर्च किया गया है। इस चौथी योजना के लिए दिल्ली प्रशासन ने 400 करोड़ रुपये की योजना बनाई थी। मगर प्लानिंग कमीशन के बकिंग ग्रुप ने काट करके उसे 218 करोड़ के लगभग कर दिया है। लेकिन अब जो प्रारूप आया है दिल्ली के लिये उसमें केवल 155 करोड़ रखा गया है। इतने रुपये से दिल्ली की बुनियादी आवश्यकता भी पूरी नहीं होगी और दिल्ली एक बड़ा भारी स्लम बन जायेगा। सबसे बुरी बात तो यह है कि न केवल दिल्ली को उचित रुपया नहीं दिया जा रहा है बल्कि जो दिल्ली के अपने रिसोर्सेज हैं वह भी दिल्ली के विकास के लिये दिल्ली प्रशासन को नहीं दिये जा रहे हैं। इस योजना के मुताबिक दिल्ली के अन्दर जो रेवेन्यू सरप्लस होगा वह लगभग 49 करोड़ का होगा। नये टैक्सेज से हम 16 करोड़ रुपए इकट्ठा कर सकेंगे। इसके अलावा इनकम फ्राम मैनेजमेंट आफ नजुल लैंड से 5.42 करोड़ रुपया मिल सकता है। शेयर आफ सेंट्रल टैक्सेज विज इनकम टैक्स, यूनियन एक्साइज एस्टेट ड्यूटी एन्ड एडीशनल एक्साइज ड्यूटी से 31.18 करोड़ मिल सकता है। शेयर आफ यूनियन एमाल्यूमेंट्स से 670 करोड़, रीइम्बर्समेंट आफ एक्सपेंडीचर आन सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ऐक्टिविटीज बीइंग अटेंडेड टु बाई दि एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन से 6.65 करोड़ और लॉस अग्रेस्ट रीसिट्स फ्राम नेशनल सेविंग स्कीम एन्ड प्राविडेंट फंड आफ एम्प्लॉईज से 10 करोड़ रुपया मिल सकता है। इस प्रकार यह जोड़ें तो दिल्ली जो अपने रिसोर्सेज से रुपया इकट्ठा कर सकता है वह सब मिलाकर 120 करोड़ के करीब आता है। हम कहते हैं कि जो 218 करोड़ रुपया माना है प्लानिंग कमीशन के बकिंग ग्रुप ने उसके साथ

[श्री बलराज मधोक]

दिल्ली के अपने रिसोर्सेज भी जोड़ दिये जायें तो दिल्ली का प्लान लगभग 350 करोड़ का बनता है। उसके बजाय 155 करोड़ रुपये दिल्ली को दिया जा रहा है। तो मेरा कहना है कि यह दिल्ली के साथ भेदभाव है। आज दिल्ली के अन्दर जनसंघ का प्रशासन है। मगर दिल्ली देश की राजधानी है। दिल्ली में तो आपका भी शासन है। अगर दिल्ली का विकास होता है तो उसका क्रेडिट आपको भी मिलता है। इसलिए दिल्ली के साथ ऐसा भेदभाव करना क्योंकि जनसंघ का शासन यहां पर है, मेरी प्रार्थना है कि यह बड़ी गलत बात होगी। मैं प्रधान मंत्री से और गवर्नमेंट से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि इस प्रारूप पर पुनर्बिचार कीजिए और दिल्ली की आवश्यकताओं को देखिए। दिल्ली के प्लान के लिए जो रुपया मंजूर किया है, उसे बढ़ाइए और दिल्ली को स्लम बनने से रोकिये। धन्यवाद।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद।

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur) : He is collecting his papers.

श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद (महाराज गंज) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, समय के लिए धन्यवाद। मेरे मित्र ने कहा कि "ही इज क्लेकिंग स्टेटिक्स"। स्टेटिस्टिक्स क्लेक करके क्या करूंगा? इतना समय तो मेरे पास है नहीं कि मैं कोई स्टेटिस्टिक्स रख सकूँ और रखने से लाभ ही क्या है? क्योंकि दो एक बार कहने से काम चलता नहीं है। यह विषय इतना बड़ा है कि इसके बारे में बहुत बातें कहनी होंगी और वह संभव नहीं है। इसलिए मैं सिर्फ दो चार बातों की ओर सरकार का ध्यान दिलाऊंगा।

पहली चीज तो यह है कि किराये की वृद्धि ने शुरू से ही यह नीति बनाई, ऐसा लगता है कि जो कच्चे सब खराब। ऐसी बात नहीं है। मैं तो इसमें विश्वास करता हूँ कि आपको बहुत निराशा हुई है, इस योजना से, मुझे भी निराशा है।

हजारों स्वाहिशें ऐसी कि

हर स्वाहिश पर दम निकले।

बहुत निकले मेरे अरमान

मगर फिर भी कम निकले ॥

यह दूसरी लाइन आप भूल जाते हैं। मेरी भी बहुत सी स्वाहिशें बाकी हैं और बाकी रहेंगी कोई उपाय नहीं, उनको पूरा नहीं किया जा सकता परन्तु साथ ही साथ जो चीज हो चुकी है, जो अरमान निकल चुके हैं, उन्हें भी याद रखें। उन्हें भूलने से तो काम नहीं चलेगा और शुरू से आखिर तक सब उलटा ही देखियेगा तो तब तो कोई काम आगे चलने वाला नहीं है।

दूसरी तरफ यह भी हमें देखना है कि यह होता क्यों है? इसलिए होता है कि हमारे पास साधन कम हैं हर तरह के साधन कम हैं। पैसे के ही साधन नहीं, आदमी के भी साधन कम हैं। आदमी गिनती में बहुत हैं, काम के कम हैं। और यह बात मैं इसलिए जोर से कह रहा हूँ कि मैं देखता है कि आप के यहां या तो टेलेंट्स की कमी है या टेलेंट्स का सदुपयोग जैसे होना चाहिए, वैसे नहीं हो रहा है। मैं पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग्स का समर्थक हूँ, पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग्स का कुछ अनुभव मेरे पास है। मगर साथ ही साथ वहां की हालत देख कर मुझे तकलीफ होती है और मैं मानता हूँ कि पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग्स की शिकायत हमी लोग करा रहे हैं जो उसके समर्थक हैं। इसलिए कि उसके भीतर जो असली कमजोरियां हैं उनको न लेकर केवल किताबी सिद्धांत की बात करने लगते हैं। बात अच्छी है, मगर क्यों ऐसी कमजोरी आती है? मैं सिर्फ दो तीन बातों पर ध्यान दिलाऊंगा। पहली बात तो यह है कि जो कोई प्रारूप बनाता है, प्रोजेक्ट रिपोर्ट तैयार करता है उसे इसकी फिक्र रहती है कि मेरी स्कीम जरूर मंजूर होनी चाहिए और इसलिए जहां वह दिल में समझता है कि सौ करोड़ का खर्च है वहां वह 50 करोड़ की बात करता है जिसमें किसी तरह मंजूरी तो मिल जाय और फिर उसके बाद में जहाँ वह आमदनी 2 करोड़ की देखता है वहाँ

4 करोड़ की दिलखलाता है अपने कागजों में। नतीजा यह होता है कि सब्जबाग दिलखा कर प्रारूप मंजूर करा लेता है, काम शुरू हो जाता है। आधी दूर तक पहुँचते पहुँचते हालत यह हो जाती है कि गवर्नमेंट के लिए कोई चारा नहीं रह जाता है और दूसरी स्कीम्स को बरबाद करके जो चालू है उसको पूरा करने की कोशिश करनी पड़ती है। यहां पर दो बातें आ जाती हैं। पहली बात तो यह है कि जो प्रारूप बनाता है, जो प्रोजेक्ट रिपोर्ट तैयार करता है वह कितनी सावधानी से, कितने मनो-योग से अपना काम करता है, यह देखने की दरकार है और इसमें अगर वह कसर करते हैं तो क्या उन्हें समझाया जाता है कि आपने तारीफ का काम नहीं किया, आपने शिकायत का काम किया, इसलिये आगे से आपके ऊपर ऐसी जिम्मेदारी का काम नहीं दिया जायगा? दूसरी तरफ जो उनकी जांच पड़ताल करते हैं उनको भी तो देखना है यह कहां तक सब्जबाग दिलखलाया जा रहा है, कहां तक इसमें तथ्य है और अगर उस जांच में वह चूकते हैं तो उसकी कीमत सारे देश को देनी पड़ती है।

इधर दूसरी तरफ हमें कर्ज के पैसे मिलते गये और हमें सहज में पैसे मिले इसलिए खर्च भी किया। मगर यह नहीं सोचा कि उस कर्ज का पैसा एक दिन हमें चुकाना पड़ेगा। चुकाने का रास्ता दुनिया में एक ही है दूसरा नहीं—प्रोडक्शन बढ़ा करके, जिस काम को हाथ में लिया है उसको पूरा करके, उससे जितना काम निकलना है वह निकाल करके कर्ज चुकाया जा सकता है। मगर इसमें फिर कठिनाई दो तीन तरफ से आ जाती है। एक तो मैनेजमेंट की तरफ से, उसके बारे में मैं बार-बार कह चुका हूँ, इसलिये ज्यादा जोर उस पर नहीं दूंगा। सिर्फ इशारा कर दूंगा कि जो व्यक्ति एक जगह सफल हो जाता है आप मान लेते हैं कि वह सभी जगह सफल हो जायगा। मेरा संकेत आपके ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव कैंडिडेट के आफिसरों के प्रति है। वह ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में होशियार होते हैं, उन्होंने अच्छा काम किया नभी इतने ऊँचे पद

पर पहुँचे, मगर इसके माले यह नहीं कि कम-शियल वेंचर्स में भी कैसे सफल हो जैसे कि ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में हुए। हाँ, एक्सपेन्स हैं। उसका एक ही उदाहरण मैं दूंगा। आपके देशमुख साहब बोटैनिक एक्सपर्ट थे जो फाइनंस मिनिस्टर थे। मगर यह तो एक्सपेन्स है, इसको हम रूल तो नहीं बना सकते, और इसी अन्दाज से सबको तो नहीं तोल सकते।

दूसरी चीज यह आ जाती है कि आपके यहां इसका कोई हिसाब ही कभी भी नहीं लगता है कि जो काम होगा उसका पक्का हिसाब रोज होता जायगा। दूसरे शब्दों में यों कहें कि पर-मैन पर-डे मिनिमम ब्वैन्टम आफ वर्क का कोई हिसाब अभी तक नहीं रखा गया है। इसलिये बहुत से ऐसे आदमी आपके पास हैं जो काम थोड़ा करते हैं और यश ज्यादा लेते हैं और उधर काम में खराबी आती है।

तीसरी बात यह आ जाती है आपके कारखानों की जो कार्यक्षमता है यानी प्रोडक्शन कॅपेसिटी के हिसाब से काम बहुत कम होता है। मैं आंकड़ों की बात को छोड़ रहा हूँ, लेकिन मेरे पास सब आंकड़े मौजूद हैं—एक जगह पर सिर्फ 4 परसेंट काम हो रहा है और 96 परसेंट बरबाद हो रहा है। 30-40 परसेंट काम तो बहुत जगहों पर हो रहा है। जब इस तरह से काम किया जायगा, ओवर-कैपिटलाइज किया जायगा, इनएफिशियेन्टली मैनेज किया जायगा और जितनी उसकी कार्यक्षमता है, उससे कम काम लिया जायगा तो ऐसी स्थिति में घाटा नहीं होगा तो क्या होगा?

इसके साथ ही साथ हम यह भी सोचें कि जितना माल हमने बनाया है, वह यदि बिक नहीं रहा है तो क्यों बिक नहीं रहा है? क्या हमने काम शुरू करने से पहले मार्केट स्टडी की थी, क्या हमने उस माल की संभावित बिक्री का हिसाब लगाया था? अगर नहीं लगाया था तो जिन लोगों ने ऐसी स्कीम बनाई, हमें छक्के पूछना चाहिए कि आप जितना काबिल अपने

[श्री भृवुंजय प्रसाद]

को सनभूते हो, उतने काबिल साबित नहीं हुए—हमें यह बात उनको बतला देनी चाहिये।

चौथी चीज—जहां हमें कुछ करना नहीं है, सिर्फ माल को उठाकर भेज देना है, जैसे माइज के काम में, वहां भी हम नुकसान पर नुकसान उठा रहे हैं। एन०सी०डी०सी० कई सालों से लौस पर लौस दे रहा है, नेवेली लिग-नाइट कारपोरेशन ने लौस दिया, बैलाडीला जहां सिर्फ आयरन-ओर उठाकर भेज देना है, वहां भी लौस हो रहा है—आखिर यह चीज कितने दिनों तक बरदाश्त करते रहेंगे? जहां आपको कुछ बनाना है वहां उससे भी बढ़कर हेवी लौस हो रहा है, जैसे हिन्दुस्तान स्टील, जिसके नुकसान का अन्त ही मालूम नहीं देता, कहां जाकर उसका अन्त होगा। दूसरी तरफ ग्राजकल अखबारों में निकला है कि आप स्टील का, लोहा इस्पात का एक और कारखाना लगाने की बात सोच रहे हैं—नया कारखाना लगाकर आप क्या करेंगे जब कि आप पुराने से ही पूरा काम नहीं ले रहे हैं, जो माल वहां बनता है, वह बिक नहीं रहा है साथ ही साथ आप बाहर से माल मंगाते जा रहे हैं, जिस माल की आपको दरकार है वह आप वहां नहीं बनाते हैं—ऐसी स्थिति कब तक चलेगी।

दूसरी बात गांवों के बारे में है—गांवों में जो हमारे ट्रेडीशनल रोजगार थे, परम्परागत रोजगार थे, वे अब छूटते जा रहे हैं, बन्द होते जा रहे हैं, उनके कम्पीटीशन में हम बड़ी-बड़ी फैक्टरीज खड़ी करते जा रहे हैं—चाहे प्राइवेट सेक्टर में करें या पब्लिक सेक्टर में करें। बाटा ने मोचियों को मार दिया, लेकिन अभी भी शहरों में मोचियों के पास कुछ काम है। आज गांवों में बिना कल के चक्का का आटा मिलना मुश्किल है, आपको घानी का तेल नहीं मिलेगा, ढेंकी का चावल नहीं मिलेगा। इन सबके अन्दर जो एक प्रकार का कन्स्यूजन होता है उसकी भी एक मिसाल आपको देना चाहता हूँ खाण्डसारी मिल्ज पर इतना खर्च होता है, आपने इतनी व्यवस्था की, मिल वालों

ने इतनी व्यवस्था की, इतना कन्ट्रोल किया, फिर भी वे लोग रोते हैं—इसकी क्या वजह है? या तो वहां इनएफिसियेन्सी है या असली फिगर्स आपके पास नहीं आने देते। दूसरी तरफ हम किसान मारे जाते हैं। दुनिया में कोई ऐसा विज्ञान नहीं है जहां रा-मैटीरियल का दाम कारखाने वाले बिना दिये ले जाते हों, लेकिन यहां पर ऐसा ही होता है। हम अपने सिर पर माल ढोकर वहां पहुंचाते हैं और वहाँ रास्ता देखते रहते हैं कि दाम मिलेगा या नहीं मिलेगा।

एक तरफ अग्रन-एम्प्लायमेंट की बात होती है। मगर यह बात सोचने की है कि क्या हम एम्पलायेबल यूथ को एम्पलायमेंट देना चाहते हैं? या अग्रन-एम्पलायेबल यूथ को देना चाहते हैं? क्या हमने अपने यूथ्स को ऐसी ट्रेनिंग दी है कि वे एम्पलायबल बन सकें, अपना काम कर सकें? एम्पलायमेंट के मायने यही हैं कि वे इतना पैदा कर सकें जिससे कि उनका सारा खर्च निकल सके। अगर वे अपने काम से, उत्पत्ति से इनना नहीं निकाल सकते कि जिसमें उनका गुजारा हो सके तो आप सबसिद्धी देकर तो किसी को एम्पलायमेंट में नहीं रख सकते, यह सम्भव नहीं है। 10-5 वर्ष तो चल जायगा, लेकिन आगे चलने वाला नहीं है। क्या गेनफुल एम्पलायमेंट के लिये आप उनको ट्रेनिंग दे रहे हैं—यह एक बड़ा टेढ़ा प्रश्न है। इसमें एजुकेशन का सवाल है, टेक्नीकल एजुकेशन का सवाल है और इन सबके बाद उनकी मनोवृत्ति का सवाल आ जाता है।

अब आखरी बात में बिहार की लेना चाहता हूँ। मैंने पहले भी कहा है और अब फिर उसी बिहार के रोने को लेता हूँ। कहने को तो बिहार में पब्लिक सेक्टर में आपने काफी पैसा लगाया है। प्राइवेट सेक्टर का भी काफी पैसा लगा हुआ है—इस बात से इंकार नहीं किया जा सकता, लेकिन तमाशा यह है कि उसमें हमारा क्या है, बिहारियों का क्या है? आज वहां मजदूरी मिलने में कठिनाई हो रही है। ऊंची



नौकरियों तो दूर की बात है। सिर्फ हमारी जमीन है और जमीन के भीतर जो माल है, वह हमें परमात्मा ने दिया हुआ है, लेकिन हमें उसका क्या लाभ मिल रहा है? सब कारखानों, उद्योगों के केन्द्रीय या मुख्य दफ्तर बाहर है, कलकत्ता, बम्बई और कानपुर में दफ्तर हैं, इंकमटैक्स का हिसाब वहीं लगाया जाता है, एम्प्लायमेंट वहीं से होता है। सरकारी कारखानों के भी ज्यादातर दफ्तर आपके यहाँ दिल्ली में हैं। एक छोटा सा पाइराइट का कारखाना बिहार में बचा हुआ था, उसको भी हटाने की बात थी, लेकिन टेम्पेरेरीली उसको रोका गया है। दबा करके इसका स्थान कीजिए। वही न किया जाय जो कम्पलेशन में आपको करना पड़ रहा है। हमारे पास कोयला है, लोहा है, इसलिये आपको दक्षिण बिहार में कारखाना बैठाना ही पड़ेगा—ऐसी बात नहीं होनी चाहिये। बिना कम्पलेशन के आपने क्या किया, यह बात सोचने की हो जाती है।

यहाँ बार-बार इस बात को छेड़ा गया है, आपकी एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी ने भी कहा है कि बिहार की डेवलपमेंट के लिये बहुत जरूरी है कि गंगा में फिर से स्टीमर नॉर्बिस को शुरू किया जाय। लेकिन आपके फोर्ब फाइव इयर प्लान में इसका कहीं भी जिक्र नहीं है। आपने आसाम में ब्रह्मपुत्र पर नेशनल वाटर वे मान लिया है, इसके लिये दो जगहों पर—पाण्डू और जोगी गोपा में पोर्ट्स बना रहे हैं लेकिन आपको यह कुत्रल करना पड़ेगा कि आप उस रास्ते से कलकत्ता तक नहीं पहुंच पाते हैं क्योंकि बीच में पाकिस्तान आ जाता है। मगर इलाहाबाद से लेकर हावड़ा तक जाने का रास्ता बना हुआ है—उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार और बंगाल तक—जिसमें कोई कठिनाई नहीं है, उसके लिए आप कुछ नहीं सोचते हैं, इसे आप नेशनल वाटर वे डिक्लेयर कीजिये और पटना और अन्य दो जगहों पर पोर्ट्स बनाइये। अगर आप ऐसा नहीं करेंगे तो आगे आपको कठिनाई आयेगी, स्ट्रैटेजिक प्वाइन्ट से भी यह बहुत जरूरी है। इस पार और उस पार में बहुत बड़ा अन्तर हो

गया है, और हमेशा के लिये यह अन्तर रह जायगा, केवल एक या दो पुल से काम नहीं चलेगा।

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI (Madurai) : I should like to point out that this discussion of about seven hours on the whole gamut of the plan is supposed to cover all the aspects of planning and the policies underlying the various aspects of planning such as agricultural policy, industrial policy, foreign policy in the sense of foreign collaboration and foreign capital investment and the method and manner of raising resources. If all these aspects have to be discussed in Parliament in speeches of ten or fifteen minutes duration by different Members, it does not lead us anywhere. If real justice has got to be done, it would have been much better if Parliament had divided itself into a number of small committees and discussed more intimately the various aspects of planning. Then, we could also make some impact on the thinking of the ruling party. As it is, the ruling party comes here to defend this Plan : A, B, C,—we will not change a comma. What is the use of this kind of discussion, I wonder. But this is what we are supposed to participate in ; that is all. Anyway, since this is the only way that we are left with, I will deal with certain aspects of the planning that we have undertaken, but I do not go into all the aspects of it.

15.00 hrs.

The Plan document begins with the objectives of the Plan. It is a reiteration of the earlier plans. What does it say? They speak that our objective is the socialist pattern of society. What does it mean? They say :

“Essentially, this means that the basic criterion for determining lines of advance must not be private profit, but social gain, and that the pattern of development and the structure of social-economic relations should be so planned that they result not only in appreciable increases in national income and employment but also in greater equality in incomes and wealth. Major decisions regarding production, distribution,

[Shri P. Ramamurti]

consumption and investment—and in fact all significant socio-economic relationship—must be made by agencies informed by social purpose. The benefits of economic development must accrue more and more to the relatively less privileged classes of society, and there should be progressive reduction of the concentration of incomes, wealth and economic power."

This was the objective proclaimed even when the second Five Year Plan was promulgated. It is just a copy from the second Five Year Plan. Does the Congress party or those people who drafted this Plan, go into the question how far this prime objective, namely, the entire decisions to be taken, must be governed by social purpose: private profit, individual profit, should not be the main criterion of decisions. But did they at all go into the question whether in the plans that have so far been fulfilled, this objective has been fulfilled; if it was not fulfilled, whether we have gone in that direction, or whether we have gone in the opposite direction. This is the fundamental question and that question is today being burked, and when the question is put, the Planning Commission says that unfortunately, with regard to social justice, sufficient data are not available to come to any conclusion, and yet they want to plan. This is a wonderful thing.

15 years after that, they say sufficient data are not available. Why are not sufficient data available? Are they unaware of the fact that the whole country is talking of the 75 families who have amassed wealth? Just the other day, one officer from the Company Law Administration who had studied it, issued the figures to show that within the course of four years, the House of Birlas had increased its wealth from Rs. 293 crores to Rs. 509 crores. The figures with regard to the other families are also available. The administrative reports are there. Their enquiry reports are there. And yet, the Government of India comes forward and says we do not know anything about it. There is the Agricultural Labour Enquiry Report, and it has been again and again pointed out that the income of the agricultural labour decreased from Rs. 107 to

Rs. 100 in the course of the Second Five Year Plan. The best way is to stop the Agricultural Labour Enquiry Report itself! In fact, this kind of Committee was never appointed, for a long time because when such committees are appointed, they unearth inconvenient facts. Therefore, stop that.

15.04 hrs.

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]

For example, do not the Government know that the biggest concentration of wealth, as far as this country is concerned, where the majority of the people are concerned, namely, the agricultural population, is the biggest concentration of wealth in the hands of a few people? Do they not know that? Do they not know about their own reports? Are there not reports, even by the Planning Commission's Panel, which go to show that all the laws that have so far been enacted by various Governments with regard to the tenure of land and all these things have resulted not in security of tenure but they have resulted in the eviction on a large scale which has never been seen even during 100 years of British rule?

A HON. MEMBER: What forcible occupation of land?

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: You want to enict the people with the help of Government. Therefore, people retaliate by using force against you. There is no other way. Concentration of land has gone on. Blackmarketing has been going on all these years. Still the Planning Commission says, we do not have facts.

Instead of lessening, disparities have in fact grown on a colossal scale. Mr. Masani was right when he pointed out some of these things, though his conclusions are not correct. But Mr. Masani should not be angry with the Government, because the plans have only helped the class he represents here. He said, the targets of the plans have not been fulfilled. But I shall make an amendment in that. All the physical targets the industries have not been fulfilled, but some targets have not only been fulfilled, but over-fulfilled.

For example, the amounts of taxation budgeted for have been over-fulfilled. On whom has this taxation fallen? From Rs. 50 crores in 1947-48, the excise duties have gone up to Rs. 1,500 crores in 1967-68. Now it is much more. Deficit financing target also has been over-fulfilled. The first plan budgeted for a deficit financing to the extent of Rs. 290 crores, but the actual deficit financing was Rs. 420 crores. In the third plan, the budget was for deficit financing to the extent of Rs. 550 crores, but the actual amount went up to Rs. 1,200 crores. Therefore, so far as taxing the common man and putting more and more burdens on him is concerned, in the name of the plan, it has been over-fulfilled.

Today we are in a dilemma. After fleecing the people so much, even the consumer goods industries like textiles are in doldrums. People are not able to buy cloth. The consumption has fallen from 16 yards to 14. 70 to 80 mills have closed down. Cloth produced in this country does not find a market. When these basic questions are not tackled, Mr. Masani should not be angry about what the planners have done earlier. After all, these plans have helped them. Our country is not like Great Britain or France which could develop on a capitalist basis, on the basis of the loot of the empire. Unfortunately, our capitalists do not have any other country to loot. So, capital formation here is done by looting the common people. The entire policy pursued by the Government of India during the last three plans has been to transfer the wealth created by the common people into the hands of the richer sections of the community like Tatas and Birlas. Hence this deficit financing and burdens of taxation on the common people.

Despite tax evasions galore, the Government of India did not arrest and put in jail a single person all these 15 years for tax-evading. Even their names should not be published in the papers. That is the law! Now, how much is due from the different people is being published. What is the use of fighting over corruption which has become so rampant? When so much black money is there, naturally corruption will increase hundredfold.

That way we try to enrich these people so that they can get capital for starting

industries. Shri Masani would be glad about that because otherwise they would not have got the capital.

Whom do the governmental institutions help? Whom do the so-called nationalised Life Insurance Corporation help? Birlas alone got Rs. 30 crores from them. If you go into the investment portfolio of LIC you will find half a dozen houses got more than 50 per cent of the investible funds. All the other financial institutions created by the Government help only some of these people. They guarantee the loans for which these people enter into agreements with foreign countries. They guarantee ever so many things for helping them to enter into collaboration.

What type of collaboration agreements do they enter into? They enter into collaboration agreements that would require permanent import of intermediary goods costing us heavy foreign exchange. The Government of India says, we will go and take loans from foreign countries so that your needs for import of these intermediary goods would be met. You will be able to find that Government has been helping them in every possible way.

The same is the case in the matter of export. How is export promotion to be done? It is not due to any patriotism. They have no patriotism. Even for export promotion you must give them incentive. What is the type of incentive given? They are told they can import a certain kind of scarce goods and sell them at a premium of 60 per cent. That is corruption legalised by the Government of India in the name of export promotion.

Sir, this is the type of things that have been going on. What is the result of all that today? Today the Government of India does not know when its dependence on foreign countries will stop. The Prime Minister makes a virtue of the fact that in the Fourth Five Year Plan which they have brought the total investment by means of these foreign loans will be only 8 per cent and therefore it is very much less. I am reminded of the Sanskrit proverb *vidha naree pativrata*—an old woman is always a virtuous woman.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about an old man?

**SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :** You can take it the other way. He is also virtuous. Rs. 4050 crores is budgeted for and if a major portion of it goes for paying old debts and interest charges on that and therefore what you have is a very small amount which could be invested, what is the fun of making a virtue of that ? There is no other go. Dependence on foreign countries depends only on this. If for mere return of old loans and payment of interest charges on old loans we take more loans, just like the peasant in our country who goes and gets loans in order to pay back his old loan to mahajans, how will our dependence on foreign countries go ? It will not in any way be lessened.

We have been getting aid through foreign collaboration. How has it helped us ? Shri K. C. Pant gave a statement in the other House according to which for the last four years the total amount of money given by way of investment in this country amounted to Rs. 92 crores whereas the out-flow from these companies by way of interest, by way of dividends, by way of profits and various other items has gone up to Rs. 165 crores. This is in addition to the intermediary goods that you have permanently to import into this country. Therefore, this does not mean lessening of the drain on foreign exchange from this country. On the other hand, foreign exchange problems have been created as a result of this policy of collaboration that we have been having all these years. How have our capitalists helped us ? How they helped us to lessen this dependence ? No. The type of collaboration agreements they have entered into, the terms of such agreements are such that we have perpetually to depend on those countries for the import of intermediates and things of that nature. That is why when Birlas in 1946 entered into an agreement with Nuffields, a British firm, Mahatma Gandhi, when informed of it, came forward denouncing Birlas for entering into such an agreement. Today, in the centenary year of the same Mahatma Gandhi who denounced foreign collaboration agreements, here is a government which, while claiming itself to be the follower of Mahatma Gandhi, has made this anti-national act of foreign collaboration the sheet-anchor of its policies. That has been done and that

is why you find yourself in this terrible difficulty.

Now, what is this wonderful collaboration ? Do we get the know-how ? No, not at all.

**SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA** (Delhi Sadar) : What about Tito ?

**SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :** I am not a follower of Tito. I am speaking as an Indian.

**SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :** I am glad to know it.

**SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :** Now, what is the wonderful collaboration, agreements that we have entered into and what are the results ? In our own country, our own scientists are starving. They are not able to do or get any work. The other day I gave the example of aluminium industry with respect to the manufacture of aircraft. It is a well-known fact that every country produces aircraft with the raw material available in that country. Aluminium is not a raw material which we have got in abundance. Yet, whenever we enter into collaboration agreements for the aircraft industry, we agree to make them with aluminium merely because those foreign countries which manufacture aircraft have plenty of aluminium in their countries. In that way, we become dependent on that country for our raw material for such a vital and strategically important industry as the aircraft industry. On the other hand, we have chromium in abundance in this country. Our scientists have discovered the method of using chromium for the manufacture of aircraft. Yet, our government do not hold these people to produce it on a commercial scale.

I pointed out the other day how our scientists have developed even electronic computers on a small scale. Our country does not need big electronic computers at present because we are not developed so much. If these people are encouraged to develop the electronic industry, in the next ten years they will be able to develop big electronic computers when we have developed so much and we need them. But our government is not prepared to do it. Why ? Because of the pressure of big American electronic companies on our government.

Those companies want to ensure that our scientists and our technologists do not develop the industry here because that will affect their market. Yet, our government is not helping our scientists and technologists. That is why I say that our basic policy is wrong and that is why all our Three Plans have collapsed. Yet, we do not think of going into the reasons for the failure of our Plans so that we can rectify them at least in the Fourth Plan.

For want of time, I do not want to go into other questions. As far as this Plan is concerned, as Shri Maran has pointed out, it is oriented more towards private industry. He has given facts and figures to substantiate his contention. Shri Vasudevan Nair has also given facts and figures. I will not repeat them. All that I want to point out is this; that unless these policies are basically changed, unless our dependence on foreign countries, particularly capitalist countries, is ended, we will not be able to make a success of the Plan, especially when we are in the grip of a big crisis.

Shri Masani was talking about the French indicative plan. I do not know what Shri Masani is going to say about the fact that the French franc itself is today in terrific doldrums and the French economy is in a terrible crisis. Are we to copy France for that kind of indicative planning? Or, are we to copy Britain, especially when we know the state of British economy? Therefore, these things do not give us any guide.

Again, with regard to future, with regard to concentration of wealth, what is the answer given here? The Plan says that there is a dilemma, big people will be able to develop industries immediately, but if you do that, there will be concentration of industry: or long-term goal is to smash up such concentration; therefore, in order to have immediate industrial development, we will help them. That is what you say. But once you begin to help them, they will get richer and richer and there will be more and more of concentration of wealth and economic power. It is well-known that economic power leads to political power. Therefore, even though you say that you will go on enriching them and, later on, you will smash them what will really happen is that they

will smash you. That is what is going to happen.

Therefore, unless at least some basic policies are changed with regard to land problem, with regard to concentration of wealth, social control of banks and so on, we cannot succeed.

We know how LIC investment portfolio is functioning. Therefore, I dare say, these banks themselves ultimately in the hands of the officials who are today to exercise that social control will themselves be controlled by these big monopolies. We know that. That is why we are talking of public sector and the deficiencies in the public sector.

I want to point out that so long as these big monopolies continue to exist, nothing is going to happen. They have created in this country nothing but profit motive. That is the dominant thing. "Make money" is the dominant thing. The entire society is caught up in that. Even our Deputy Prime Minister who invested Rs. 86,000 from small savings in some company, when he was asked why did he do it, said, "Because I will get more money". Even a person like our Deputy Prime Minister is being corroded by the desire, by the greed, of getting more money. When this is the sort of society that is being created, what is use of blaming these high officials in the public sector, when side by side, they see the terrific greed for profit and an opportunity for profit. They also want to do that. That is why, when an opportunity comes, they are not interested in running the industries but, on the other hand, they are interested in making as much money as possible during their tenure of office.

That is why, I say, both these things cannot go together, big monopolies and public sector. That is why, I say, unless we are prepared to break these big monopolies, and not go on encouraging them, all talk of social justice being fulfilled and our being freed from the ills from which this country is suffering cannot happen.

What I would urge upon the hon. Prime Minister is this. It is possible for us to stop this drain on our foreign exchange; it is quite possible to do that. Let us today declare here and now that we do not want any more foreign aid. After

[Shri P. Ramamurti]

all, it is 8 per cent even according to our Prime Minister. Let us make a declaration that we are not going to take a pie of foreign aid and, simultaneously, it is possible for us also to declare that for at least another 10 to 15 years, we are not going to pay back our foreign commitments. Let us declare a moratorium. They will not give us money. We do not want that money. And that would mean at least a saving of Rs. 500 to Rs. 600 crores of foreign exchange and our country will be able to quite manage some of those industries which are dependent on import foreign exchange material. Let them also, if they want to continue, do research with our scientists and let them find a substitute. So long as you do not do that, all talk of substitution is going to be bunkum because vested interests have been created in that.

I know, for example, during the last four or five years, when we have in our country enough capacity to produce all the thermal plants necessary for thermal stations, in spite of that, Rs. 30 crores of foreign exchange has been wasted on importing material because there are vested interests, people get commissions, the Government of India officials get commissions, and other people get commissions. Therefore, the vested interests have been created in your foreign exchange affairs. That is why, I say, all talk of stopping foreign exchange drain and all talk of dependence on ourselves, will be just a mirage so long as we have created terrific vested interests in all these things. Therefore, unless we are able to do something in all these things and think seriously of this, we will not be able to go forward. Otherwise, what will happen is, as I pointed out the other day, just a Jack-pot race. Nothing is clear. As far as the Planning Commission is concerned, on no question do they assert that such and such a thing will happen.

Somebody said that this is a Plan of stagnation. I say, it is not a Plan of stagnation, which means you stay where you are, but it is a Plan of intensification of the crisis from which our country is suffering because its dependence is going to further and further intensify. As a matter of fact, all the foreign exchange difficulties are going to intensify and concentration of wealth

is going to intensify. Therefore, this is a Plan which is going to intensify the crisis.

This Plan does not even talk as to how much employment opportunities are going to be created. With regard to unemployment, for example, they say, there are no reliable figures. All the figures that have been given so far by the Government of India in the Second Plan and in the Third Plan, according to them, are unreliable. Very conveniently, they say so. Because, inconvenient facts have got to be hidden. That is why, I say, here is a Plan which cannot enthuse a single individual. This is a Plan which intensifies the crisis which will bring more poverty to people. As a matter of fact, with regard to the resources, this is exactly the direction in which the resources portion is going. After so many of these things, what do they say? How are they going to have additional resources?

After providing for increased small savings, after providing for all the other things, they say that additional resources have got to be found by Rs. 1,600 crores of taxation by the Central Government and Rs. 1,100 crores by the State Governments. This is in addition to Rs. 200 crores that the Central Government will give the State Governments by way of additional taxation. That means, Rs. 1800 crores of additional taxation during the next five years, as far as the Centre itself is concerned and over and above that, another Rs. 800 crores of deficit financing. I dare say, judging by the experience of the past three Plans, this is the only target which is going to be not only fulfilled but over-fulfilled. That means, all the assumptions underlying the Plan are going to be a bunkum; no price stability is going to be there; and the common people are going to be asked more and more. Therefore, why should we be a party to this kind of planning? We should not be a party to this kind of Planning. The Prime Minister the other day asked, 'If you are not going to be a party to this kind of planning, what will you do?' That is a different matter. The State Governments, as they exist, have to function within the present framework. Why should they take the moral responsibility of supporting the Plan whose funds

mentals, they know, are something which is going to attack our people and which is going to increase our dependence on foreign countries? Why should we accept that? We do not want to take the moral responsibility for that, but, on the other hand, we will fight on every occasion, we will mobilise all the resources at our command—the resources of the common people—and will fight tooth and nail against every one of these anti-people policies.

**SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI (Bilbaur) :** It is indeed gratifying and heartening to hear our learned Member, Shri P. Ramamurti waxing eloquent on a subject in which, I thought, he had hardly any interest or belief. I thought, the words 'planning' and 'security' were alien to him. But today I find that, in spite of his resistance to these, he is proving to be eloquent on these matters...

**SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :** Why are you so ill-informed? No communist is opposed to planning as such.

**SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI :** Kindly give me an opportunity and I shall demolish your whole theory. The type of planning that you believe in will be clearly brought out by an example which I am going to illustrate.

**MR. SPEAKER :** I do not believe in planning. Please go ahead.

**SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI :** What I wanted to say was this. Only last year the Chief Minister of Kerala had convened a conference or a seminar on planning. It was undoubtedly a chaotic planning. What were the results that emanated from that Seminar? There were three main demands which came out of that Seminar. The first was that there should be a transfer of power from the Centre to the States, there should be absolute transfer of fiscal powers of the Centre to the States. I would like to know how that will react in the present context of things that we are facing now. The second demand was that the expenditure on defence should be cut down. I do not know what is this concept of planning. This does not tally with the concept that we have, and in the present emergency, we cannot

afford to cut down any expenditure on defence since it would be suicidal. Thirdly—this was the main part—was their demand of right to strike. I would like to recall the incidents that are taking place in West Bengal now. Even in West Bengal, which has a sophisticated industrial base, the entrepreneurs are finding it extremely difficult to exist at the present time and hence they are not endeavouring to put up any new enterprise or industry. That may be Mr. Ramamurti's conception of planning. There again, I would say, there was a demand for the right to strike by the labourers. If the same amount of indiscipline was allowed to prevail, if the same sense of insecurity was allowed to prevail there, there would be no planning for which we and some parties on the Opposition side stand for. (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI (Guna) :** You have not replied to him.

**SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI :** That shows his interest in planning. His interest is in his party and in no other. The Congress Party plans not only for his party but for all the other parties also which may clash with its ideologically, and for the nation as a whole. In this planning we have an integrated approach. We plan for the nation as a whole.

It was rather surprising to hear Mr. Ramamurti talking on security. Does he not remember the blot and the stigma which he and his party put on the entire womanhood of India by the incidents which had taken place at the Rabindra Sarobar Stadium? He and his party are associated with that and I still say :

वृद्धा नारी पतिव्रता

I would like to ask him how far he believes in this dictum. What right do he and his party have, by any chance what so ever, to hurl abuse or this sort of thing at others?

Then I also fail to understand whether he is abusing the Congress Party or the plan which has been given to us by the Congress Party or whether he is abusing the Swatantra Party and naming Mr. Masani all the time. It is rather surprising how with their basic ideological differences the various sections and various parties in the

[Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi]

Opposition can still work together so unitedly at certain times. (*Interruptions*).

AN HON. MEMBER : You do not know.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : I think their planning is not working. It is only on occasions of no confidence against the Government and for ulterior reasons that they unite together.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Not even on that point.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : It is only this year. I would recall what happened 2 years ago when they all united. They refuse to unite with each other and work as a united opposition which any responsible opposition Party wishes to do anywhere.

It is true our planning is neither the directive planning of Russia nor the indicative planning of France, but it is according to the genius most suited to our own people. We have accepted democratic socialism and we have successfully achieved the three Plans.

One point which I fail to understand was raised by Mr. Masani the other day. He blamed the Fourth Plan as being a process of continuity. I would like to ask him what is planning if it is not a continuous process at all. Planning is formulated with a vision right in the beginning. It is a continuous process where various links are united together.

A point was raised by an SSP member who accused the holders of the privy purses as 'Gaddar'. He had accused the Prime Minister also. (*Interruptions*)

माननीय सदस्य, श्री भा, का ही जिक्र है। उन्होंने ही यह बात कही थी।

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : I want to say that at a certain period in our political history certain people co-operated and surrendered their suzerainty, for the national honour and for the unity of the country. Should they be called 'gaddar' ? I do not understand that at all.

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : राजाजी की लड़ाई में राजा-महाराजा गद्दार ही तो थे।

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : He has accused the Prime Minister of squandering the national wealth in going about various Latin American countries. I would say that in the present context, no country can afford to live in isolation. It is in the international context and for building bridges of friendship that we have to carry and emanate the spirit of goodwill everywhere and this cannot be counted in terms of money but in terms of moral and political strength. I would only say that there is a very happy coincidence in the launching of the Fourth Plan which synchronises with the Gandhi centenary year. Both the Father of the Nation and the founder of the Plans worked for a common objective that was to improve the status of the 'Daridra Narayan'. I am extremely glad that we find a remarkable success during the last three plans and the three annual plans. We find that there has been a diminishing dependence on foreign aid. Against 25% of foreign aid we received in the Third plan, we shall eventually be shifting to 8%. Apart from that there is an amount of self-confidence which has been generated in the public because no plan can succeed without men, money and material or momentum and that can only come by co operation, co-ordination and the goodwill of all the people concerned. With these words I have great pleasure in supporting the Fourth Plan.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : Mr. Speaker, Sir. It is rather hard on me to be called upon to speak when two very eloquent speakers have already spoken. And also, Sir, if you call me in the end, I forget my speech. I shall try to do my best.

Sir, this Plan is in the same category as our three earlier Plans. The pattern has not changed. This follows the same pattern of the three earlier Plans.

I would not go into the social objectives of this Plan. Everybody can see how far we have reached the social objectives, that we have got more educated idiots than before and we have also more refined criminals on account of this education than we



had before, and also we know where our morals stand today—whether in the political field, in the administrative field or in the field of Commerce and Industry. These are our social gains. The whole atmosphere is full of cunning and violence.

I will confine myself merely to the economic objectives of the Plan. In that Sir, as I told you, I won't dabble in figures because figures can be given and manipulated on both sides and moreover, whatever figures I had collected. I had forgotten in the meantime I will state only plain truths.

My hon. friend from the Communist party, Shri Ramamurthy gave the House the objectives of the Plan in a very elaborate quotation from this Plan, which has repeated what was written in the Second Plan. I would only say that the objective of our Planning was to remove the poverty of the masses. How was that poverty to be removed? By giving them gainful employment, by at least diminishing the amount of unemployed man and partially employed. That would be the simplest way of stating the proposition.

Now, can anybody who has a conscience—of course, not the private conscience, but who has a public conscience—say, that we have been able to give more employment to people? Can anybody say that the weaker sections of our society have got more than what they used to get, not in money, but in real terms? In the Third-five Year Plan itself it has been written that the real wages of the weaker sections of the society have diminished. Their opportunities for work have diminished. I wish my lady friend had not talked of Gandhiji's Centenary. He was a man who worked only for the poor. The rich could take care of themselves.

Sir, the backlog of unemployment has been increasing after every Plan. Can any congressman deny that? I will only say those things which the congressmen themselves have stated in the course of their speeches it is also written in the Plan that they have not been able to absorb the new labour that comes into the market.

Then there is another thing. Have we been able through our Three Plans and through our non-Plan three years to diminish poverty? Have we been able to improve the standard of living of the poor?

In this I am not talking of myself, nor of the Communists nor of the Swatantra Party. I would tell them what Jawaharlal Nehru said. He once said in this House that it is a fact that though the poor have not grown poorer, the rich have grown richer. A former President of the Congress, Shri Dhebar, said that the poor have grown poorer. He did not talk of the rich. It is not a question of this Party or that Party. It is a question of hard facts.

Then there is another thing. Have the prices been increasing or diminishing? They have been increasing. Will the standard of the poor people that way rise? It is not possible. Sir, they claim that they have greater production and they also say that the prices are rising, and black-marketing is also rising. Indirect taxes are also rising? Can anybody deny that? Can any Congressman deny that indirect taxes fall more sharply and more dangerously upon the poor than upon the rich? Also inflation has been increasing. I said once and I repeat it that this inflation is pick-pocketing. You may give it whatever respectable name you like; in fact you are taking away people's money. This is the most dangerous way of taxing people. The sooner we stop it, the better. The Finance Minister said that he would stop it which he never did and then he said he never talked of it.

Foreign loans have been so dangerously increasing that we have to ask for a moratorium. If planning goes on like this, I do not know where we will be? I think we are the greatest beggars in the world. There is a reason for this, because our great Rishis also lived on begging. Begging is not only in our blood, but it is considered a respectable profession.

Then, Sir, it is said that we have prospered. One Congressman said; Look, how many cars are there? The Congressman talking of cars! It took my breath away. These cars are signs of our poverty. This is pressure on the poor people. These cars are purchased at the cost of the poor people, whether we have them or others have them.

They say that another objective of the Plan was to reduce the gap between the rich and the poor. The gap between the rich and the poor has enormously increased. At whose expense? At the tax-

[Shri J. B. Kripalani]

Payers' expense. My friends, the Communists, gave the figures and said that they have given loans to the capitalists. All right. If you give loans to the capitalists, why don't you turn them into share capital so that at least you get a little profit from these loans?

You will not even have those big loans turned into capital, that is, the loans which you have invested in their industry, but you want them to carry on and to grow rich at the expense of the poor, at the expense of the taxpayer and at the expense of the country.

I am not the one who is going to blame any capitalist. A capitalist is not a philanthropist; he has not opened business for philanthropic purposes. It is the blindness of those who allow him to become rich. I say that if I were a capitalist I would do the very same things that these people are doing. They have proclaimed from the house-tops that they are not philanthropists. Those who are in charge of the country have to see that they do not give them the opportunities by which the gap between the rich and the poor could increase.

So, when we talk of socialism, I say that we talk with the tongue in our cheeks. It is better that we never talk of socialism and never talk of diminishing the gap between the rich and the poor; it is better that we may as well plainly say that ours is competitive society in which anybody who can make wealth would be allowed.

What are the reasons that are given to us by Government? The first is natural calamities like drought and floods. Our planners are so poor in the study of history that they do not know as yet that India is subject to drought and floods periodically. If the planners do not make allowance for these periodic droughts and floods, then they are no planners at all.

Another reason given is war. Is any nation not prepared for war? Have not nations to undertake war? They have got to. That also must be something which the planners must take into consideration when they are planning.

The third reason that they have given is increased Population. There are many wise men among us who have not increased

population. But does this country consist of those few wise men or many foolish people who go on increasing the population? Did the planners think that after Independence, there will be no increase in population? Then they should have taken immediate measures to see that it was not possible for population to increase.

What is wrong with these plans? These plans are fundamentally misconceived. They are absolutely no plans at all. When people asked Gandhiji, 'Have you any objection to big industries and to mechanised industries?' He said 'This is a misconception about me as there are many misconceptions about me; I am not against electricity; I am not against ship-building; I am not against iron works, but in my scheme of things, the pattern must be changed; the emphasis must be changed.'

We have a very big population we have not as big a population per square mile as Japan has. How does Japan manage its industry? We have got all the raw materials that are necessary for industry; we have iron, we have coal, and we have oil, but the Japanese have none of these things. They get iron ore from us: they get coal from somewhere somewhere else and they get petrol from yet another place. Yet, they are able to feed 900 souls per sq. mile while we are not able to feed 400 souls per sq. mile. Their population per sq. mile is more than double our population per sq. mile and yet they are able to maintain that population. Why?

Because of decentralised industry, because their emphasis is not on centralised industry. What have we done? We have followed the pattern of Europe after the Industrial Revolution. We think there can be no other industrialisation but the one as it took place in the west. We have also followed the Russian method. Our plans are made capital-intensive and not labour-intensive. We have in our labour the capital we need, if only we will utilise it. We do not utilise our labour.

Then we go for foreign loans. Even European economists after whom we fashion our plans have said that India and Asia cannot follow the same pattern of industrialisation that took place at the end of

the 18th century, what is called the Industrial Revolution, or even the Russian method; we will have to choose methods of our own.

The great Swedish economist, Prof. Myrdal, has written three volumes of what is called *The Asiatic Drama*. He has talked of India and other countries of Asia. He has clearly said that our economy must be job-oriented, not capital oriented. When you have a big industry, it requires about Rs. 75,000 or Rs. 1,00,000 to engage one labourer.

**SHRI HUMAYUN KABIR :** One million rupees.

**SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI :** I happen to be connected with the khadi industry. We have a production worth Rs. 2 crores. We give employment to 4,500 organisers; we give employment to 25,000 craftsmen; we give employment to 2 lakh spinners. This is the potential of a decentralised industry. And what is our capital? Very small.

I asked a mill agent: 'Supposing you could have Rs. 1 crore worth of cloth production, how much labour would you require?' You will be surprised to know that he said, '1,500 people'. I asked: 'Supposing you take the distribution also in your hands, as we have it in our hands, how many more will you take?' He said: '500 more'. A labour of 2,000 to be employed on a production of Rs. 1 crores. We are producing Rs. 2 crores worth of khadi and we give employment to labour as I referred to. We do not underestimate the potential of decentralised industry.

Let me cite the evidence which will be more conclusive to my communist friends than anything else. What did a leading Polish economist say? He said: 'Planned socialist economy is more chaotic and anarchic than private capitalist economy'. He said that the Polish people are thinking what would happen to their investment, whether they should not change their pattern of investment. It is in a communist country that they say that planned socialist economy is more chaotic and more anarchic than capitalist economy in private hands. This is the evidence from people who have experienced it.

All right. Even these plans—have we

made them carefully? See the plan targets, the physical targets. They are never reached. But the financial targets is over-spent. Double the money has been spent to that budgeted for and half the work has not been done. Sometimes we have introduced machines which are working half the time; we do not need that much which is produced, and we have been suffering losses. Then who manages our industry? Not any industrialist. Before independent, we used to say that when we would be independent, we would have an economic cadre. We have no economic cadre at all.

We rely upon the bureaucrats to manage the industry. Can industry and commerce be managed by bureaucrats? You patronise the post office. It is a commercial organization. Yet the clerk there will speak as if he is a bada sahib; he will say: stamps are not available, please come tomorrow. They will never say: please. Go to an employee in the Railway. Or take the telephone; they get money from us. It is a commercial institution. It is so organised in other places that they talk to you politely and they will give a call three thousand miles away in two minutes, while you have not even kept down the receiver. But this is how we are carrying on our industry. If we carry on like that I do not know what will happen to our country. And even our Prime Minister said the other day that we had done better in the non-planned three years than we did in three plans so far as agriculture was concerned. I hope I am reporting her correctly. Therefore, I cannot see what necessity is there for this planning when for three years we had no planning and nobody ever complained; we were going on better. Give us a little more non planned economy so that the country can breathe more freely than it had done upto this time.

**श्री अहमद अग़ा (बाराभूला) :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक पसमान्दा रियासत की नुमाइंदगी करता हूँ, इसलिये उम्मीद करता हूँ कि आनरेबल मेम्बरजें मेरी छोटी सी आवाज को जरा गौर से सुनना ग़बारा करेंगे। यह तो बिल्कुल ना-दुस्त बात है कि हम इन्डिकेटिव प्लान की तरफ जायें; रहा सोशलिज्म की राह हमारे

[श्री अहमद आगा]

हमारे कम्यूनिस्ट मेम्बर साहब ने, जिनका मैं बहुत एहताराम करता हूँ, उन्होंने नम्बूबरीपाद साहब के आलटरनेटिव प्लान का बड़े जोरों से जिक्र किया। लेकिन केरल के चीफ मिनिस्टर साहब एन०डी०सी० के मेम्बर हैं, वे अपनी बात को वहाँ रख सकते हैं, लेकिन सिर्फ इस बिना पर कि हम इस प्लान को यहाँ लाये हैं और इसमें इम्प्रूवमेन्ट की कुछ गुंजायस है, इसलिये हम इसकी मुसालफत करें। यह भी ना दुरुस्त है। यह प्लान जो कि हम सामने लाये हैं— इसकी इफ्रतिताही तकरीर में हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि हम गैरबराबरी को खत्म करना चाहते हैं, हम मोनोपली हाउसेज को बढ़ने नहीं देंगे। उनकी इफ्रतिताही तकरीर में यह भी दर्ज था कि हम एक सोशलिस्टिक जिन्दगी की तरफ कदम बढ़ा रहे हैं। अगर ये सब चीजें इसके अन्दर हैं तो जाहिर है कि हम एक दुरुस्त राह पर हैं।

मैं इस बात को मानता हूँ कि वाकई कुछ ऐसी बातें हो गई हैं कि जिनसे कुछ समस्यायें पैदा हो गई हैं। यानी हम आर्ज सैलर्ज मार्केट में हैं, बायर्स मार्केट हम पैदा नहीं कर सके हैं। यह ठीक है कि 75 विजनेस हाउसेज ने मोनो-पली कंट्रोल किया है, मगर कांग्रेस सरकार ने खुद इस बात का पता लगाया और हमने मोनो-पली इन्क्वारी कमीशन बनाया और हम एक बिल भी यहाँ पर ला रहे हैं। यानी हमने अपनी आँखों को बन्द नहीं किया हुआ है, हम देख रहे हैं और जो कुछ भी गलतियाँ हुई हैं उनको हम जरूर ठीक करेंगे और आगे बढ़ेंगे।

यह ठीक है हमारे छोटे किसानों ने फायदा नहीं उठाया, ऊँचे दर्जे के लोगों ने ही फायदा उठाया। हमने लैंड रिफार्म किया, लेकिन उसके बाबजूद भी ऐसे लोगों की बहुत बड़ी तादाद है जिनके पास जमीन नहीं है। हमने इस प्लान के एप्रोय में, अपने मकसद में यह बयान किया है कि हम इस चीज की तरफ तवज्जह दे रहे हैं और देंगे कि यह बड़ी अच्छी नीयत से आया

है और ऐसा किया जायगा कि वह नाबराबरी को कम करेंगे, लैंड लैस टिलर्स का स्थाल रखेंगे और छोटे किसान को कर्जा मिलेगा और इसके लिये अगर जरूरी हो तो सरकार को ऐसा कदम उठाना पड़े कि जिससे रुपया फराहम हो सके तो मुझे उम्मीद है कि सरकार उस पर गौर करेगी। हो सकता है कि हमको इम्पोर्ट और एक्सपोर्ट तक को नेशनेलाइज करना पड़े। प्लान एक रैगुलर प्रोसेस है। हम आगे धीरे-धीरे जा रहे हैं। हो सकता है कि हम बैंक्स को भी नेशनेलाइज करें। सोशल कंट्रोल तो कर ही रहे हैं, हो सकता है कि उसमें कामयाब हो जायें। मतलब यह है कि हमारा कदम आगे की तरफ बढ़ रहा है और हम आगे की तरफ जा रहे हैं। मायूस पिक्चर नहीं है। यह कहना कि कुछ नहीं हुआ है गलत बात है। हमारी सनती तरक्की तिगुनी हो गई है, स्टील मिल्स भी हम कायम कर रहे हैं। तो यह कहना कि कुछ नहीं हुआ यह गलत बात है।

16.00 hrs.

मैं कश्मीर के मुताल्लिक एक, दो बातें कह कर खत्म करता हूँ। सबाल यह है कि कश्मीर पसमाँदा जगह है। हमसे कहा जाता था कि हम सोशलिज्म की तरफ कदम बढ़ायें, हमने पंडित जी से इंसपिरेशन लिया और आगे जाने की कोशिश की। हमने लैंड रिफार्म किया, लैंड टु दी टिलर दिया और कर्ज स्केल डाउन किये और वह सारी जायदाद जो शायद कर्ज में जा रही थी उसको बचा लिया। मगर हमारा मसला क्या है? हमारा मसला यह है कि हम ऐसे लोगों की तरह हैं जिनके पास कुछ भी तो नहीं। जैसे एक किस्सा है कि किसी को एक घोड़े की नाल मिल गई तो उसने कहा कि अब मुझे सिर्फ तीन नाल और एक घोड़ा चाहिये। तो हमारे कश्मीर का यही हाल है। हमारे पास रिसोर्सेज कहाँ कि आगे बढ़ सकते हैं।

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA  
(Gauhati) : You know Kashmir is sinking now !

SHRI AHMAD AGA : I know it. We will all sink or swim together : remember that, and remember that for ever.

अध्यक्ष महोदय, हजारों बरस से हम इस मुल्क का हिस्सा रहे हैं, अशोक के जमाने में वहां बुद्धिस्ट कान्फ़ेस हुआ करती थीं। 1947 में गांधी जी ने कहा कि कश्मीर हिन्दुस्तान का हिस्सा है और उसको हर सूरत में बचाया जाय। हम नहीं सिक कर रहे हैं और न करेंगे, हम इसी मुल्क में हैं और हजारों बरस तक रहेंगे।

तो मैं कश्मीर की बात कह रहा था कि हमको भागे जाना है और यकीनन जाना है। मुझे प्रधान मंत्री से बहुत उम्मीदें हैं। हम जो तरक्की नहीं कर पाये हैं उसके चन्द वज्जहात हैं, इसमें हमारा कसूर नहीं, मैं सेक्टर को ब्लेम नहीं करता। सवाल यह है कि हमारे पास पावर नहीं। हमारे लोवर भेलम, अपर सिंध और सलाल के पावर प्रोजेक्ट्स खत्म होने में नहीं आते। हमें पावर चाहिये उसके वगैर वहां इंडस्ट्री नहीं हो सकती। हमारे पास बौक्साइट है, ग्रेफाइट है लेकिन हम उसकी निकासी नहीं कर पाते हैं क्योंकि पावर नहीं है प्लानिंग कमीशन ने कश्मीर को मदद दी, प्लान फंड्स देता रहा, मगर 1964 से पहले जो वहां की स्टेट थी वह तो दूकानें किरायाकशी के लिये बनाती थी, लेकिन आजकल तो ऐसा नहीं हो सकता, आज तो प्लान से सेल्फ जैनेरेंटिंग इकोनामी बनाना है। अगर किसी साहब के दिमाग में टी०बी० चक्कर मार रहा है तो गलत है। हमको पावर की जरूरत है। बौक्साइट आप बाहर से इम्पोर्ट करते हैं। कश्मीर से क्यों नहीं लेते, 100 हजार मिलियन टन वहां मौजूद है। वहां जंगल हैं उनका सर्वे कीजिये wood based industries कायम जिसकी वहां बहुत बड़ी इंडस्ट्री हो सकती है।

आप कहते हैं कि फलों शक्ख ने जलसा किया तो इतने हजार आदमी इकट्ठा हुए। कोई भी आ जाय, मैं ही चला जाऊं तो 20,000 आदमी इकट्ठा हो जायेंगे कोई चला जाय तो आदमी इकट्ठा हो जायेंगे लोगों के जमा होने

की यह बजह है कि उनके पास साल में कुल दो, तीस महीने ही काम रहता है, बाकी वक्त उनके पास काम नहीं। इसलिये खाली आदमी क्या करे। मैं चाहूंगा कि आप वहां लोगों को काम दीजिये। कश्मीर की कोई समस्या नहीं है, कोई पोलिटिकल समस्या नहीं है यह मैं बिल्कुल अच्छी तरह से जानता हूँ। वहां की समस्या सिर्फ इक्तसादी समस्या है, वह सियासी नहीं है। मैंने डेढ़ बरस से देखा, रोज कश्मीर की बात होती है मगर सिर्फ सियासी बात होती है, इक्तसादी कोई नहीं करता। इसलिये मुझे उम्मीद है कि अब वहां ये सब काम किये जायेंगे और उसके लिये प्लानिंग कमीशन जरूर इंतजाम करेगा। मुझे प्लानिंग कमीशन से एक गिला है फ्रेम वर्क बन जाता है और वह स्टेट्स के पास चला जाता है वह खाना पूरी करती है, यहां आता है और डाफ्ट मंजूर हो जाता है और रिपोर्ट सामने आ जाती है। प्लानिंग कमीशन को हर चीज के लिये जिम्मेदार होना चाहिए। प्लानिंग कमीशन को कश्मीर के लिए और दूसरे पसमांदा इलाकों के लिये एक वर्किंग ग्रुप बनाना चाहिये जो वहां जाकर हालात को स्टडी करें, या अपनी एक सब कमेटी भेजे और यह देखें कि वहां डेवलपमेंट क्यों नहीं हो रहा है। सड़कों का जाल तो बिछा दिया है मगर इसके साथ और कुछ नहीं हुआ। मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से दरखास्त करता हूँ कि वह एक छोटी सी ऐसी कमेटी बनायें खुद या प्लानिंग कमीशन को कहें जो जाकर देखें कि हमारी तरक्की क्यों कर हो सकती है। अभी तक क्यों तरक्की नहीं हुई। भागे कैसे हो सकती है, उसके लिये क्या करना है। इसके लिये यह जरूरी है कि एक अलग से कमेटी इस काम के लिये खासतौर पर मुकद्दर की जाय।

प्लानिंग कमीशन की यह रिपोर्ट है इसमें से 2, 4 बातें पढ़ना चाहता था लेकिन वक्त नहीं है। कहते हैं कि एक साहब कश्मीर से यहां आये, पहली बार आये। उन दिनों में ढकौटा हवाई जहाज चलता था इसलिये सफरदरज एयर पोर्ट पर आगये किसी कान्फेस



ہم سب کو نہیں کر رہے ہیں اور نہ کریں گے۔ ہم اس ملک کے ہیں اور ہر آدمی ہر ملک میں رہیں گے۔ تو میں کشمیر کی بات کر رہا تھا کہ ہم کر آگے جانا ہے اور لٹینا جاتا ہے۔ مجھے پڑھانے مشنری سے بہت امیدیں ہیں۔ ہمارے ترقی نہ کرنے کے چند وجوہات ہیں۔ اس میں ہمارا تصور نہیں۔ میں سنٹر کو تسلیم نہیں کرتا۔ سوال یہ ہے کہ ہمارے پاس پاور نہیں ہے۔ ہمارے لوور جیم۔ اپر سنٹر اور سلال کے پاور پر ایکشن ختم ہونے میں نہیں آئے۔ پاور کے بغیر ہمارے یہاں انڈسٹری نہیں ہو سکتی۔ ہمارے پاس باکس سٹم ہے۔ گریفٹاٹ ہے۔ لیکن ہم اس کی ٹیکس پاور نہ ہونے کی وجہ سے نہیں کر پاتے ہیں۔ پلاننگ کمیشن کے مشیر کو مدد دی۔ پلان فنانس دینا شروع کرنا۔ ۱۹۶۴ء سے پہلے جو دولت کی سرکاری حق و ترقی کو دیکھیں کہ ان کے کشن کے لئے بنائی تھی۔ لیکن آج کل ایسا نہیں ہو سکتا۔ آج تو پلان سے سیلنٹ جنریشن آکر نئی بنانا ہے۔ اگر کسی صاحب کے دماغ میں بی۔ وی۔ چکر بار رہا ہے تو غلط ہے۔ ہم کر پاور کی ضرورت ہے۔ پلاننگ آپ باہر سے اسٹریٹ کر رہے ہیں۔

کلیئر آپ کیوں نہیں لیتے۔ جبکہ وہ ہزاروں شیڈی جہاں موجود ہے۔ دولت و عقل میں اس کا سروے کیجئے WOOD-BASED INDUSTRY قائم کیجئے۔ یہی دلیں بہت بڑی انڈسٹری ہو سکتی ہے۔

آپ کہتے ہیں کہ نڈان شخص نے جلسہ کیا تو اتنے ہزار آدمی اکٹھا ہوئے کئی بھی آجائے۔ میں ہی چلا جاؤں تو میں ہزار آدمی اکٹھا ہو جائیں گے۔ کوئی چلا جائے آدمی اکٹھا ہو جائیں گے اور اس کی وجہ یہ ہے کہ ان کے پاس کوئی کام نہیں ہے۔ سال میں کل دو تین جیسے ہی کام رہتے ہیں۔ اس لئے خالی آدمی کیا کرے میں چاہوں گا کہ آپ دولتوں کو کام دیکھیں۔ کشمیر کی کوئی سیاسی سیما نہیں ہے۔ یہ میں اچھی طرح سے جانتا ہوں دولتوں کی سیما صرف اقتصادی ہے سیاسی نہیں میں نے پچھلے برس سے دیکھا اور کشمیر کی بات ہوتی ہے۔ مگر صرف سیاسی بات ہوتی ہے۔ اقتصادی بات کوئی نہیں کرتا۔ اس لئے مجھے امید ہے کہ اب دولتوں نے سب کام کے جائیں گے اور پلاننگ کمیشن اس کا ضرور انتظام کرے گا۔

پلاننگ کمیشن سے مجھے ایک ملگا ہے۔ فریج بن جاتا ہے اور وہ شیڈی کے پاس چلا جاتا ہے وہ خانہ پڑی کرتی ہیں۔ بیلیج آتا ہے اور مقامات متعلقہ ہر جگہ جاتا ہے اور رپورٹ سامنے آ جاتی ہے۔ پلاننگ کمیشن کو ہر چیز کے لئے ذمہ دار ہونا چاہیے۔ اس کو کشمیر کے لئے اور دوسرے پیمانہ ملاحظوں کے لئے ایک ورکنگ گروپ بنانا چاہیے جو دولتوں کا جو حالات کو مشنری کرے یا اپنی ایک سب کو کیجئے۔ جو یہ دیکھے کہ دولتوں کو ڈھونڈنے کیوں نہیں ہو رہا ہے۔ سڑکیں کاجال تو کچھ دیا ہے۔ مگر اس کے ساتھ اور کچھ نہیں ہوا۔ میں پڑھانے مشنری جی سے درخواست کرتا ہوں کہ وہ خود ایک جھونکی سی ایجنسی بنائیں پلاننگ کمیشن کو کہیں جو جا کر دیکھے کہ ہمارے ترقی کیونکر ہو سکتی ہے۔ انجینئر کیوں ترقی نہیں ہوئے۔ آگے کیجئے ہو سکتے ہیں اور اس کے لئے کیا کرنا ہے۔ اس کے لئے ضروری ہے کہ خاص طور سے اس کام کے لئے اگے ایک کمیشن مقرر کی جائے۔

پلاننگ کمیشن کی اس رپورٹ میں سے دو چار باتیں پڑھنا چاہتا تھا۔ لیکن وقت نہیں ہے۔ کہتے ہیں کہ ایک صاحب کشمیر سے یہاں آئے پہلی بار ان دنوں میں ڈکٹو ہوا ہے۔ جاز چلتا تھا۔ اس لئے مفرد جنگ ایرپورٹ پر آگے گئی کہ انفرنس کر لیتے کرنے کے لئے آگے جب یہاں سے واپس گئے تو گول نے پوچھا کہ کیا دیکھا۔ اس نے کہا کہ جب میں نے لینڈ کیا تو مفرد جنگ ایرپورٹ میں لاؤنچ دیکھا۔ گول گول۔ پھر حورہ دیکھا وہ کچھ گول گول۔ پارلیمنٹ ہاؤس دیکھا گول گول۔ کانفرنس ہاؤس گول گول۔ باتیں کرتے ہیں گول گول۔ یہ جو ملتا ہے اس پلاننگ کمیشن کی رپورٹ ہے اس میں اس طریقے سے کچھ دیکھتے ہیں کہ جو اسپیشل کی ریسرچ پر۔ جینرل کی مٹی ہوتے ہیں۔ اس لئے میں عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ کمیشن کو ہر بات کنکریٹ دیکھانی چاہئے کہ کس طرح سے کم عمارت طبقہ اور سنان اور آٹھ اور ایک ذریعہ استعمال کرتا ہے کہ دیگر کمیشن اور وہی سوسائٹی اور اوپر آئے

बचान बंशी, बचत बंशी बंशी तथा बंशीना  
मन्त्री बंशीनी इन्दिरा गांधी : मैं कोशिश करूंगी  
कि योल गोल बात न करूँ ।

Sir, the debate itself must have convinced the hon. members how very difficult it is to have a plan that will satisfy all sections of the House. Many of the members have themselves replied to most of the points raised by other members. As usual, the criticism has been mutually contradictory in many important respects. Perhaps the one point on which many members opposite agree is that they emphasise the negative aspect of the plan, that is, what has not happened. Very few of them take any look at all at what has been achieved.

We have, as is not unusual in this House, one extreme—hon. members sitting opposite there and Shri Masani, who makes a strong plea for the private sector. At first, we were called only fellow-travellers, but now we have been pushed even further and we have been coupled with Marxists, including my good friend, Dr. V.K.R.V. Rao and others.

SHRI NATH PAL (Rajapur) : He does not seem to be unhappy at that. He seems to be enjoying.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : At the other end there are some of our hon. friends sitting on that side who have linked up with the capitalists and who are for much greater control. On one side they want abolition of controls and on the

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other side they want greater control and they see a curtailment of the public sector in the present Plan. At the same time, from our side many constructive suggestions have been made and some from the other side also.

It is an indication of the rising frustration of the Swantantra Party that one of their older members, the first speaker, should have descended to abusive and strong language. I shall not tire the patience of hon. Members by referring to some obviously misleading and fatuous remarks. Hon. Members from the other side have never hesitated to criticise the Government in the strongest possible terms. We are well able to look after ourselves and do not object to such criticism; however, it is not in the tradition of the House to criticise those who are unable to defend themselves here and, if I may say so, I thought it was in bad taste to mention the Deputy Chairman and members of the Planning Commission by name and to make regrettable personal attacks in such unrestrained language.

It is typical of the hon. Member, Sir, that of all animals he should have chosen to allude to the mule. His reference was in terms of popular uninformed prejudice rather than the real qualities of the animal. I must admit that I used to speak of the mule in rather the same language myself until I had occasion to go to Bhutan with my father and to ride the mule for five to six days crossing four very high ranges of the Himalayas. The manner in which the hon. Member spoke about it is the proof that he has approached the Fourth Plan and indeed the very question of planning with a closed and prejudiced mind. Does Shri Masani not know that the mule has been of invaluable help to our army over the years. This animal.....

**SHRI PILOO MODI :** Sir, is the speech a defence of the animal or a defence of the Plan?

**SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI :** This animal has proved to be a strong dependable creature, steady, sure-footed and advancing towards the set goal, along difficult and steep tracks which are too difficult for any other animal or mode of

transport. All over the world the mule symbolises hard work, strength, dependability and dogged determination.

The hon. Member once again introduced into this report, his own argument about what kind of planning we should have in this country. He wanted us to adopt indicative planning as it exists in France. A reply to that has been made but, nevertheless, I would like to say that it may be an example of planning suited to an economy which is industrially highly developed and the central structures of which remain capitalistic. The hon. Member is a widely read person and he should have read—perhaps he has deliberately chosen to ignore such reference in this House—that there are also French planners who have indicated that their model is not necessarily suitable for developing countries which are faced with multiple problems such as we have in India.

There is today a large measure of common ground in the techniques of drawing up plans and in the methods of executing them. While, on the one hand, there is recognition that market mechanisms, decentralised decision-making and indirect controls have their value, on the other hand, there is increasing willingness to acknowledge the utility of control and public action which were formerly considered to be an anathema. Now, planning does not permit of any wholesale and unthinking importation of foreign models, whether of one kind or another. Planning has to take into account our own condition, our own circumstances and, as one of our members said just now, the genius of our own people. Our planning has to be, and it shall be, Indian planning. We do not follow either the Soviet method or the French or any other method.

**SHRI PILOO MODY :** We believe in family planning.

**SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI :** The nature of Indian Planning is unique and pioneering in its wake, because we were the very first to attempt planning within the framework of parliamentary democracy. No other country, large or small, which is following our political system, had undertaken any such effort, when we embarked



on planned economic development in 1950-51.

**SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI :** Then, why are the rich growing richer ?

**SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI :** We have made progress in the past 18 years despite our very special circumstances—Firstly, there is the democratic set up which rules out authoritarian methods, the federal set up and sub-continental dimensions of the country calling for reconciliation of Centre-States point of view, the problems of far-flung areas, problems of disparities in levels of development between regions etc. and, of course, the growing population which does erode the fruits of progress. Then, there were exceptional difficulties, for example, the Chinese aggression of 1962, two successive aggrssions and two years of unprecedented drought. While I have the greatest respect for Acharya Kripalani, I do not think that anybody could have anticipated these developments. It is true that we have been having drought in India in one part or another for many years. But the sort of drought which we experienced in the last two years we have not had in India for over a hundred years. It was something which was entirely unprecedented in nature and unknown here before. So, one should not take these things lightly. These are realities which cannot be ignored, however much it may suit some of us to do so.

Defence expenditure alone had to be stepped up from a little over Rs. 300 crores a year to over Rs. 1,000 crores a year. In five year period this meant an unavoidable and inescapable diversion of very scarce resources to the extent of Rs. 3,500 crores. Similarly, in two years of drought we lost something like 30 million tonnes of food and the impact of this major set back should be well-known to hon. Members of the Swatantra Party, because when that impact was felt only last year, the representatives of industry were amongst the loudest to demand seza-bie increases in the public sector outlay so as to broaden the demand for their products and to sustain them through the recession. These are hard facts and realities which we simply cannot ignore.

The hon. Member used certain figures,

rather selectively, in an attempt to show that people have become poorer. Now, had he taken the base year 1950-51, a year before the commencement of planning, and worked out changes in 1967-68 over the base year, he would have presented a different picture. To present the case in perspective, may I cite a few figures ?

As compared with 1950-51, in 1967-68 the *per capita* availability of foodgrains increased by 16 per cent, of edible oils by 18 per cent, of cloth by 37 per cent, of sugar by 43 per cent and of coffee by 40 per cent. This has taken place despite a large addition to our population. The annual rate of increase in population has gone up from 1.25 per cent in the First Plan to 2.5 per cent in recent years. Much as one appreciates the thoughtfulness of those who have not added to the population, I might say, some of the increase is not due to the efforts of individuals but is due to certain health measures, that is, substantial fall in the mortality rate by 45 per cent and increase in the longevity of life. This is no mean an achievement and cannot but be attributed to our planned efforts.

The question which has distributed many Members here, and as mentioned by Acharyaji also, is the question of our debts and in particular why we should ask for re-scheduling of debts. But this need arises from the same consideration as the need for fresh foreign loans or direct foreign investment, that is, the imbalance between exports and imports. This is one way and a very effective way of reducing our obligations in regard to our debt payments. The justification for debt relief derives from the fact that large proportion of our export earnings is now being required to meet the debt burden, leaving insufficient foreign exchange for our necessary imports. It is recognised today by all developing countries that they need substantial foreign aid in the transitional stage of development to be gradually reduced and, finally, eliminated once the imbalance in foreign trade has been corrected. It is also widely recognised that foreign loans should carry very low rates of interest and that the period of repayment should be long. However, a fair proportion of our earlier loans carried a relatively high rate of interest with a relatively shorter period of payment. This has put considerable

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strain on our balance of payments at a time when our export capacity is not high enough to bear the burden. The negotiation for re-scheduling is primarily to gain some relief in this matter and it has the effect of easing the burden of old loans as well as new ones so that the needs of developing countries are better met.

Acharyaji said something about our old tradition of begging. But today this is not old tradition but a contemporary situation which does not apply merely to us or to other developing countries like us. It is something which is also faced by the developed and advanced countries. In fact, there is not a single country in the world which does not face it. Developed countries seek debt relief though camouflaged in different forms.

There has been great hardship, of course, by the rise in prices and I would be the first to admit it. It is not something which we can ignore or which we can gloss over. But it has to be seen in perspective. Between 1950-51 and 1964-65, the price levels had risen at an annual compound rate of 2.5 per cent in India and this compares favourably with many other countries. It is only since then that there has been a sharp rise in prices due to the unprecedented drought and the consequent decline in agricultural production. With the improvement in agricultural production, a measure of stability in prices is being restored. This stability will be maintained in the Fourth Plan in view of the emphasis on agricultural production and building up of buffer-stock of foodgrains.

Many Members have spoken about the outlay on agricultural production not being sufficient. The other day, when I was talking about our increased emphasis on agriculture, some Members raised unnecessary doubts as to how the figures I gave compared with the corresponding figures in the Third Plan.

I have indicated that, if one were to put together all the direct as well as indirect outlays on agricultural production, one would arrive at the figure of Rs. 4,606 crores, constituting 32 per cent of the total outlay in the public sector. In a sense, even this figure does not fully reflect the investments contemplated in the Plan for the augmentation of agricultural production.

To give just one instance, we should further include a portion of the investment on the generation and transmission of power which relates to agricultural production programmes.

Coming to the earlier Plans I should like to say that, according to a detailed analysis of the Planning Commission, the corresponding or comparable outlay on schemes benefiting agricultural production in the Second Plan was of the order of Rs. 1,278 crores or 26.6 per cent of the public sector outlay. The comparable figures for the Third Plan are Rs. 2,112 crores or 28.1 per cent of the total outlay.

It is thus clear that greater emphasis has been laid on agricultural production as compared with the earlier Plans, and investments have been substantially increased both in absolute terms and as per centage of the total outlay contemplated in the Fourth Plan.

We should also remember that a significant portion of the increase in incomes accruing in the agricultural sector will remain in private hands and will be utilised for investment in agricultural improvement. The Fourth Plan estimates such direct investments in agriculture and allied programmes in the private sector at Rs. 1,800 crores as against only Rs. 800 crores in the Third Plan.

If we take a composite view of the outlays in both private and public sector it will be clear that the Fourth Plan accords a higher priority to allocation of resources for agricultural development as compared with the Third Plan.

Many members also expressed concern about the comparative neglect of the needs of the rural areas in our Plan and have called for a shift in bias from the urban to the rural areas in our strategy of economic development. Development outlays in many sectors such as power, transport and communications benefit the national economy as a whole. It will be difficult to apportion the benefit as between rural and urban areas. However, we have already indicated that the new Plan attaches greater importance than the earlier Plans to agricultural production which constitutes the sheet anchor of rural economy. From a quick analysis of the programmes and the social services such as education, medical

relief, public health and welfare, and welfare of backward classes, benefiting the rural areas, taking to the outlay on agricultural production and other related programmes and the rural component of social services, it is seen that the public sector outlay in the Fourth Plan benefiting the rural areas will be of the order of Rs. 5,666 crores. This will constitute 39.3 per cent or very nearly 40 per cent of the total public sector outlay in the Fourth Plan. A very substantial portion of the outlay on the building of economic overheads such as power, transport and communications is not included in this figure because of the difficulties of apportionment. The comparable figures for the Third Plan are Rs. 2,560 crores or 34.1 per cent, and for the Second Plan, Rs. 1,532 crores or 31.9 per cent.

Prof. Kabir and some other hon. members mentioned rural electrification. The provision for rural electrification has been increased from Rs. 75 crores in the Second Plan to Rs. 105 crores in the Third Plan, and for the Fourth Plan a provision of Rs. 363 crores is proposed apart from the funds to be made available by the Rural Electrification Corporation and other institutions.

AN HON. MEMBER : A drop in the ocean.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : With regard to the position of fertilisers, pesticides and tractors, the provision has gone up from Rs. 72 crores in the Second Plan to Rs. 125 crores in the Third Plan, and now to Rs. 854.5 crores in the Fourth Plan. The example of pump sets is significant because they are directly relevant to agricultural production, just as fertilisers are. The number of pump sets which was 5.13 lakhs at the end of the Third Plan is expected to increase by nearly 5 times that figure to 23.1 lakhs at the end of the Fourth Plan. Therefore, it is not really correct to say that the rural areas have been neglected. However, it is indeed true that India lives in its  $5\frac{1}{2}$  lakh villages and the true test of development in this country lies in the betterment of the rural masses, specially those in the backward pockets and those which have been under-privileged in the past. It is not easy to wipe out the disparities or suddenly raise the level of those

who have been most backward and who have been discriminated against in many ways.

Special mention has been rightly made of our brethren from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Every effort is now being made to help them and to see that although the disparity cannot immediately be bridged, at least it should be lessened and they should be given better opportunities to move ahead.

An hon. Member spoke of the public sector enterprises as laggards and drones. I do not think that this description is at all justified. The present investment in Central Government industrial and commercial enterprises over 80 in number is of the order of Rs. 3500 crores. Out of this the investment in 55 running concerns including Hindustan Steel accounts nearly to Rs. 3200 crores. During 1967-68 these enterprises showed a profit of over Rs. 48 crores. Substantial profits were earned by Indian Oil Corporation, Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., Fertiliser Corporation of India Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Bharat Electronics Ltd. as well as 25 other corporations. Many enterprises have declared dividends ranging from 5% to 15%. However, it is true that 24 public enterprises showed a net loss of Rs. 35 crores. Government are not at all complacent about the situation and are fully aware of the great need to improve the working and profitability of these undertakings. Some points were made about the appointments of experts rather than bureaucrats. The old policy is being changed and we are going in this direction. We are trying to use expertise and knowledge wherever it may exist.

I am rather sorry to see that some attempt was made to try to bring in a north-south element in this debate. I would like to assure my hon. friend opposite that the distribution of Central assistance is made on the basis of objective criteria arrived at by consensus among the Chief Ministers themselves. Tamil Nadu was represented at this meeting by a Minister, Shri Madhavan. The consensus formula was proposed by the Chief Minister of Kerala and second by the Chief Minister of Maharashtra and agreed to by all as the best possible in the circumstances. Within the framework of this formula, there was

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hardly any scope for the exercise of discrimination against the States. Only 10% of the Central assistance was left to be distributed among the States with reference to special problems, and subjective judgment was involved in the distribution only of this amount. Now perhaps the hon. Member will be interested to know that Tamil Nadu is one of the few States which will have a significantly larger Fourth Plan than its Third Plan.

Tamil Nadu will, in terms of aggregate outlay be the third biggest. The only two States which will have bigger plans are Maharashtra which has a strong resource-base and U. P. with nearly 2½ times the population of Tamil Nadu. Tamil Nadu should therefore not have any special grievance—apart from the general grievance of all States and all Central Ministries that the Plan should be larger.

Some questions were also asked about Central assistance. As I have said on a previous occasion, the Central assistance will be released in terms of block loans and grants under broad heads of development and will not now be tied to specific schemes.

There was one very important point made regarding employment and practically all Members rightly showed their concern. This morning as you are aware, Sir, a deputation of the Samajvadi Yuvak Samaj met me. This deputation was accompanied by some hon. Members. They presented a Memorandum and they wanted Government to do more to solve the unemployment problem. In fact they asked for a Commission to be set up to study the problem, and also suggested some other steps.

As I explained to them and as I have said already in this House, we are very deeply concerned about the unemployment problem and it is an anxiety which we share with every parent, with every teacher, in fact, with every young person. Some of the more acute forms of educated unemployment are directly related to recession. But, on the whole, the problem is the result of growth of general education at a faster rate than of the economy as a whole. The House knows that the Committee of Experts of which Professor Dantewala as Chairman and Professor Raj and

Shri Lahiri as Members has been set up to examine certain aspects of this important problem: but we need not wait for the report of this Committee, because our entire approach to development has had a deliberate employment bias.

We have not been advocates of big machinery for agriculture but have emphasised the use of small implements by the small farmers and agriculturists and workers to help new trades and the small entrepreneurs as for the land army, and this is one of the proposals of the Memorandum. I myself have always been attracted by the idea but I feel that it will need to be very carefully considered in its practical and other aspects.

I have told the Members who came to see me that we will certainly give consideration to the suggestions which they have made. Some of them are already being looked into in depth.

My hon. friend from the Jan Sangh wanted a Swadeshi Plan. The hon. Member knows that this is an aspect which I have been stressing all along, even before the Draft Outline came out. I feel that the Plan is already swadeshi in that it puts the whole emphasis on self-reliance. The net foreign aid in the Fourth Plan will only be 8% of the total investment. The Plan also seeks to put a stop to the import of foodgrains on concessional terms within two years.

The Plan lays emphasis on the role of developing machinery and equipment as also domestic know-how and expertise.

I think it is rather unfair on the part of the hon. Member opposite to say that Delhi has been specially discriminated against. As he rightly pointed out, all of us are very much concerned with the development of Delhi, but in this particular situation, everybody is discriminated against in a manner of speaking, because of our lack of resources.

Now, several Members have drawn attention to the needs of various areas and different classes of people. It is natural that each Member should draw attention to the special needs of his own State.

We are very conscious of the lacunae in the Plan and the needs to help each State.

Each State feels that if it could have more irrigation, it could feed the whole country, if it had certain industrial schemes, it could provide employment to vast numbers and they are right in thinking so. With all our sympathy with these demands and aspirations, it is not possible to provide for all the desirable things which need to be done. The Plan is a design of development which has to define objectives very selectively, and formulate measures which must be adopted to realise these objectives. While the goals are important, the means to realise them are not less important. We have heard a lot about how many more necessary things should be done, but not so much thought has been given nor are steps proposed for the achieving of these objectives. In the months and years ahead, Parliament will have the opportunity of discussing these measures. One of the Hon. Members said that the time here was much too short. We want the entire country to discuss these questions...

AN HON. MEMBER : You have imposed Sec. 144 in Delhi. How can people here discuss ?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : As we have said, the Plan will be reviewed from year to year and certainly if anything can be added to it or new programmes be taken up, there will be no hesitation in doing so.

The Plan must lead the country forward with greater vigour and determination to its goal of a more prosperous and economic order. Sir, the venerable Acharya ended his speech by saying or by asking : where is the country going ? I do not know about the hon. Members. But I personally have no doubt at all...

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Where is it going ?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : It is going towards progress and prosperity and towards lessening of disparity. But the journey is hard and long and it is going to take courage and determination and co-operation of all of us together....(Interruptions). It is upto Shri Piloo Mody to find out what kind of Government can have the people's support. But I doubt very much if it is his Party.

MR. SPEAKER : There are a number of substitute motions before us.

SHRI HUMAYUN KABIR : The motion of the Government is only for taking this into consideration. We have already taken it into consideration. Now no further action is necessary.

MR. SPEAKER : Some have moved substitute motions. For instance, Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey has moved a substitute motion.

First I will put Shri Masani's substitute motion seeking disapproval of the Plan to the vote of the House.

The question is :

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely :

'This House, having considered the "Fourth Five Year Plan 1969—74—Draft", laid on the Table of the House on the 21st April, 1969, disapproves of the Draft Plan for the following reasons :

- (a) the Draft Fourth Plan clearly indicates that the Government has evidently learnt nothing from the failure of the Second and Third Five Year Plans ; and the targets of the Plan are as speculative as those of the Second and Third Plans and are as little likely to be achieved ;
- (b) undue emphasis on Heavy Industries at the cost of Agriculture continues to be a feature of the Fourth Plan ;
- (c) it ignores the fact that the high cost economy caused by inflation and the distortion caused by the "rupee countries" racket dooms the hope of exporting non-traditional commodities to disappointment ;
- (d) it concedes that, as wasteful expenditure cannot be curtailed further excessive taxation and a continuing resort to deficit finance will become necessary ; further taxation and the diversion of the people's savings are intended to finance increased expenditure on inefficient and unprofitable governmental undertakings ;

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- (c) agricultural activities are threatened with institutionalisation ; and
- (f) even while conceding that controls and the licencing system are not functioning satisfactorily, there is no readiness to turn to the obvious

alternative of decontrol and increased competition ; and the Plan neglects the interests of the consumer'. (14)

The Lok Sabha divided :

[Division No. 19

AYES

16.42 hrs.]

Amat, Shri D.  
Amin, Shri R. K.  
Atam Das, Shri  
Bharat Singh, Shri  
Birua, Shri Kolai  
Brij Raj Singh-Kotah, Shri  
Deo, Shri K. P. Singh  
Deo, Shri P. K.  
Desai, Shri C. C.  
Devgun, Shri Hardayal  
Digvijai Nath, Shri  
Dipa, Shri A.  
Gowd, Shri Gadilingana  
Gupta, Shri Kanwar Lal  
Joshi, Shri Jagannath Rao  
Khan, Shri H. Ajmal  
Kothari, Shri S. S.

Kunte, Shri Dattatraya  
Kushwah, Shri Y. S.  
Madhok, Shri Bal Raj  
Masani, Shri M. R.  
Megbrajji, Shri  
Mody, Shri Piloo  
Mohamad Imam, Shri  
Naik, Shri G. C.  
Parmar, Shri D. R.  
Patodia, Shri D. N.  
Ramamoorthy, Shri P.  
Ranga, Shri  
Saboo, Shri Shri Gopal  
Sharma, Shri B. S.  
Sondhi, Shri M. L.  
Xavier, Shri S.

NOES

Agadi, Shri S. A.  
Aga, Shri Ahmad  
Ahmed, Shri F. A.  
Arumugam, Shri R. S.  
Awadesh Chandra Singh, Shri  
Babunath Singh, Shri  
Bajpai, Shri Shashibhushan  
Barua, Shri Bedabrata  
Barupal, Shri P. L.  
Basumatari, Shri D.  
Baswant, Shri  
Bhagat, Shri B. R.  
Bhagavati, Shri  
Bhakt Darshan, Shri  
Bhandare, Shri R. D.  
Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri  
Bhargava, Shri B. N.  
Bhola Nath, Shri  
Bobra, Shri Onkarlal  
Chanda, Shri Anil K.  
Chandrika Prasad, Shri  
Chatterji, Shri Krishna Kumar  
Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh  
Chavan, Shri D. R.  
Chavan, Shri Y. B.  
Choudhury, Shri J. K.  
Damani, Shri S. R.

Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas  
Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.  
Dass, Shri C.  
Deoghare, Shri N. R.  
Deshmukh, Shri B. D.  
Deshmukh, Shri Shivajirao S.  
Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri  
Dinesh Singh, Shri  
Dwivedy, Shri Surendranath  
Ering, Shri D.  
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira  
Ganesh, Shri K. R.  
Gautam, Shri C. D.  
Gavit, Shri Tukaram  
Ghosh, Shri Parimal  
Gudadinni, Shri B. K.  
Gupta, Shri Lakhna Lal  
Hajarnawis, Shri  
Hari Krishana, Shri  
Hem Raj, Shri  
Himastsingka, Shri  
Iqbal Singh, Shri  
Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas  
Jaggalah, Shri K.  
Jaggiwan Ram, Shri  
Jamir, Shri S. C.  
Jamna Lal, Shri

Kahandole, Shri Z. M.  
 Karan Singh, Dr.  
 Keri, Shri Sitaram  
 Khan, Shri M. A.  
 Krishna, Shri M. R.  
 Kureel, Shri B. N.  
 Kushok Bakula, Shri  
 Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati  
 Lalit Sen, Shri  
 Laskar, Shri N. R.  
 Laxmi Bai, Shrimati  
 Mahajan, Shri Vikram Chand  
 Mahida, Shri Narendra Singh  
 Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini  
 Malhotra, Shri Inderjit  
 Mandal, Dr. P.  
 Mehta, Shri P. M.  
 Melkote, Dr.  
 Menon, Shri Govinda  
 Minimata, Shrimati Agam Dass Guru  
 Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali  
 Mishra, Shri Bibhuti  
 Mohsin, Shri  
 Mrityunjay Prasad, Shri  
 Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda  
 Murti, Shri M. S.  
 Nahata, Shri Amrit  
 Nanda, Shri  
 Nayar, Dr. Sushila  
 Oraon, Shri Kartik  
 Pahadia, Shri  
 Palchaudhuri, Shrimati Ila  
 Pandey, Shri K. N.  
 Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath  
 Pant, Shri K. C.  
 Paokai Haokip, Shri  
 Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai  
 Partap Singh, Shri  
 Parteasarathy, Shri  
 Patel, Shri Manibhai J.  
 Patil, Shri A. V.  
 Patil, Shri C. A.  
 Patil, Shri Deorao  
 Patil, Shri S. B.  
 Patil, Shri S. D.  
 Patil, Shri T. A.  
 Poonacha, Shri C. M.  
 Pramanik, Shri J. N.  
 Qureshi, Shri Shafi  
 Radhabai, Shrimati B.  
 Raghu Ramaiah, Shri  
 Raj Deo Singh, Shri  
 Rajani Gandha, Komari  
 Raju, Shri D. B.  
 Ram Dhan, Shri

Ram Dhani Das, Shri  
 Ram Sewak, Shri  
 Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.  
 Ram Swarup, Shri  
 Rana, Shri M. B.  
 Randhir Singh, Shri  
 Rao, Shri Jaganath  
 Rao, Dr. K. L.  
 Rao, Shri K. Narayana  
 Rao, Shri Muthyal  
 Rao, Shri J. Ramapathi  
 Rao, Shri Thirumala  
 Rao, Dr. V. K. R. V.  
 Reddy, Shri P. Antony  
 Reddy, Shri R. D.  
 Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila  
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath  
 Saha, Dr. S. K.  
 Saigal, Shri A. S.  
 Saleem, Shri M. Y.  
 Sankata Prasad, Dr.  
 Savitri Shyam, Shrimati  
 Sayeed, Shri P. M.  
 Sen, Shri Dwaipayan  
 Sen, Shri P. G.  
 Sethuramae, Shri N.  
 Shambhu Nath, Shri  
 Shankaranand, Shri  
 Shastri, Shri B. N.  
 Shastri, Shri Ramanand  
 Shastri, Shri Sheopujan  
 Sheo Narain, Shri  
 Sher Singh, Shri  
 Shinde, Shri Annasahib  
 Shukla, Shri S. N.  
 Siddeshwar Prasad, Shri  
 Singh, Shri D. N.  
 Sinha, Shri R. K.  
 Snatak, Shri Nar Deo  
 Solanki, Shri S. M.  
 Sonar, Dr. A. G.  
 Sonavane, Shri  
 Sudarsanam, Shri M.  
 Supakar, Shri Sradhakar  
 Swaran Singh, Shri  
 Tiwary, Shri D. N.  
 Tiwary, Shri K. N.  
 Uikey, Shri M. G.  
 Ulaka, Shri Ramachandra  
 Veerappa, Shri Ramachandra  
 Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.  
 Verma, Shri Balgovind  
 Virbhada Singh, Shri  
 Vyas, Shri Ramesh Chandra

MR. SPEAKER : The result\* of the division is :

Ayes : 33 ; Noes 163 ; Abstentions 39.

The Noes have it ; the Noes have it.

*The motion was negatived.*

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI : There are more abstentions than 'Noes'.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR (Peermade): Shri Ramavatar Shastri's substitute motions No. 5 and 6 may be put to vote separately.

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA . My substitute motion No. 3 may also be put to vote separately.

MR. SPEAKER : The Lobbies have cleared already. I need not have them cleared again.

The question is :

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely :—

"This House having considered the "Fourth Five Year Plan 1969—74 — Draft" laid on the Table of the House on the 21st April, 1969, is of the opinion that—

(a) the basic principles underlined in the alternative drafted by the State Planning Board constituted by UF Government of Kerala be made the basis of the Fourth Plan in order to give it the shape of public welfare Plan ; the points raised by the Kerala Chief Minister and West Bengal Deputy Chief Minister in the last meeting of National Development Council be included in the Fourth Plan ;

(b) the policy of non-capitalistic development be adopted after rejecting the policy of capitalistic development ;

(c) banks basic industries, tea-plantations, foreign trade, foreign oil companies, wholesale trade of foodgrains be nationalised to break the increasing monopoly of 75 capitalist families on the country's economic life and immediate steps be taken to look into the charges and corruption alleged against Birla brothers ;

(d) immediate drastic steps be taken to end the loot let loose by profiteers, grain speculators and hoarders in order to check the rise in prices of essential commodities ;

(e) guarantee of need-based wages, merger of DA with pay, neutralisation of full dearness allowance, safeguarding the Trade Union rights and scrapping off anti-strike and other repressive legal provisions in order to enable working classes of the country to take active part in the economic development works of the country be included in the Plan ; and

(f) more financial provision be made for uniform progress of Bihar, Eastern UP, Orissa, Rajasthan, Gujarat and other backward States ; concrete and effective steps be taken to remove regional imbalance and basic industries be extended in the public sector in the country ;". (5)

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely :—

"This House having considered the "Fourth Five Year Plan 1969—74— Draft" laid on the Table of the House on the 21st April, 1969, is of the opinion that—

(a) effective steps be taken to implement legislation regarding land reforms with a view to increase agricultural output so as to make country self-dependent in the matter of foodgrains ; to distribute free waste land and Government fallow land among agricultural labourers and poor farmers and to make available fertilizers and seeds at cheap prices and electricity be provided in villages at cheap rates ;

(b) agricultural labourers be provided with land for cultivation and the minimum wages be assured to them ;

(c) effective steps be taken to remove unemployment ;

(d) land revenue on the uneconomic holdings be abolished and slabwise agricultural income-tax be introduced ;

(e) funds allocated for the public sector in the Plan be increased and

\*The following Members also recorded their votes for 'NOES' :  
Sarvashri Buta Singh and V. B. Tarodekar.



those allocated for the private sector be reduced ; and

(f) funds allocated in the Plan for irrigation, social welfare, education, electricity, agriculture, foodgrains, development of industries, development

of roads and highways, house-building, water-supply schemes, development of backward classes and labour welfare be increased." (6)

*The Lok Sabha divided.*

#### Division No. 20]

#### AYES

[16.51 hrs.

Adichan, Shri P. C.  
Badrudduja, Shri  
Banerjee, Shri S. M.  
Basu, Shri Jyotirmoy  
Bhagaban Das, Shri  
Biswas, Shri J. M.  
Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.  
Gupta, Shri Indrajit  
Jha, Shri Bhogendra  
Kalita, Shri Dhireswar  
Kushwah, Shri Y. S.  
Lakkappa, Shri K.  
Madhukar, Shri K. M.  
Mangalathumadam, Shri  
Meghachandra, Shri M.

Molahu Prasad, Shri  
Nair, Shri Vasudevan  
Nambiar, Shri  
Nihal Singh, Shri  
Pandey, Shri Sarjoo  
Paswan, Shri Kedar  
Patil, Shri N. R.  
Ramamurti, Shri P.  
Saboo, Shri Shri Gopal  
Satya Narain Singh, Shri  
Shastri, Shri Ramavatar  
Shastri, Shri Sheopujan  
Umanath, Shri  
Yadav, Shri Jageshwar

#### NOES

Agadi, Shri S. A.  
Aga, Shri Ahmad  
Ahmed, Shri F. A.  
Arumugam, Shri R. S.  
Awadesh Chandra Singh, Shri  
Babunath Singh, Shri  
Barua, Shri Bedabrata  
Barupal, Shri P. L.  
Basumatari, Shri  
Baswant, Shri  
Bhagat, Shri B. R.  
Bhagavati, Shri  
Bhakt Darshan, Shri  
Bhandare, Shri R. D.  
Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri  
Bhargava, Shri B. N.  
Birua, Shri Kolai  
Bohra, Shri Onkarlal  
Buta Singh, Shri  
Chanda, Shri Anil K.  
Chandrika Prasad, Shri  
Chatterji, Shri Krishna Kumar  
Chaudhary, Shri Nitraj Singh  
Chavan, Shri D. R.  
Chavan, Shri Y. B.  
Choudhury, Shri J. K.  
Damani, Shri S. R.  
Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas  
Dass, Shri C.  
Deoghare, Shri N. R.

Deshmukh, Shri B. D.  
Deshmukh, Shri Shivajirao S.  
Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri  
Digvijai Nath, Shri  
Dinesh Singh, Shri  
Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar  
Ering, Shri D-  
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira  
Ganesh, Shri K. R.  
Gautam, Shri C. D.  
Gavit, Shri Tukaram  
Ghosh, Shri Parimal  
Gudadinni, Shri B. K.  
Gupta, Shri Lakhani Lal  
Hajarnawis, Shri  
Hari Krishna, Shri  
Hem Raj, Shri  
Himatsingka, Shri  
Iqbal Singh, Shri  
Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas  
Jadhav, Shri V. N.  
Jaggalab, Shri K.  
Jaggiwan Ram, Shri  
Jamil, Shri S. C.  
Jamna Lal, Shri  
Kahandole, Shri Z. M.  
Karan Singh, Dr.  
Kesri, Shri Sitaram  
Khan, Shri M. A.  
Krishna, Shri M. R.

Kureel, Shri B. N.  
 Kushok Bakula, Shri  
 Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati  
 Lalit Sen, Shri  
 Laskar, Shri N. R.  
 Laxmi Bai, Shrimati  
 Mahajan, Shri Vikramchand  
 Mahida, Shri Narendra Singh  
 Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini  
 Malhotra, Shri Inder J.  
 Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad  
 Master, Shri Bhola Nath  
 Mehta, Shri P. M.  
 Melkote, Dr.  
 Menon, Shri Govinda  
 Minimata Agam Dass Guru, Shrimati  
 Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali  
 Mishra, Shri Bibhuti  
 Mohsin, Shri  
 Mrityunjay Prasad, Shri  
 Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda  
 Mulla, Shri A. N.  
 Murti, Shri M. S.  
 Nahata, Shri Amrit  
 Nanda, Shri  
 Nayar, Dr. Sushila  
 Oraon, Shri Kartik  
 Pahadia, Shri Jagannath  
 Palchoudhuri, Shrimati Ila  
 Pandey, Shri K. N.  
 Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath  
 Pant, Shri K. C.  
 Paokai Haokip, Shri  
 Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai  
 Partap Singh, Shri  
 Parthasarathy, Shri  
 Patel, Shri Manubhai  
 Patil, Shri Anantrao  
 Patil, Shri C. A.  
 Patil, Shri Deorao  
 Patil, Shri S. B.  
 Patil, Shri S. D.  
 Patil, Shri T. A.  
 Poonacha, Shri C. M.  
 Pramanik, Shri J. N.  
 Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shafi  
 Radhabai, Shrimati B.  
 Raghu Ramaiah, Shri  
 Raj Deo Singh, Shri  
 Rajni Devi, Shrimati  
 Raju, Shri D. B.  
 Ram Dhan, Shri  
 Ram Dhani Das, Shri  
 Ram Sewak, Shri Choudhury

Ram Subbag Singh, Dr.  
 Ram Swarup, Shri  
 Rana, Shri M. B.  
 Randhir Singh, Shri  
 Rao, Shri Jaganath  
 Rao, Dr. K. L.  
 Rao, Shri K. Narayana  
 Rao, Shri Muthyal  
 Rao, Shri J. Ramapathi  
 Rao, Shri Thirumala  
 Rao, Dr. V. K. R. V.  
 Reddy, Shri P. Antony  
 Reddy, Shri R. D.  
 Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila  
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath  
 Saha, Dr. S. K.  
 Saigal, Shri A. S.  
 Saleem, Shri M. Yunus  
 Sanghi, Shri N. K.  
 Sankata Prasad, Dr.  
 Savitri Shyam, Shrimati  
 Sayeed, Shri P. M.  
 Sen, Shri Dwaipayan  
 Sen, Shri P. G.  
 Sethuraman, Shri N.  
 Shambhu Nath, Shri  
 Shankaranand, Shri B.  
 Shashi Bhushan, Shri  
 Shastri, Shri Biswanarayan  
 Shastri, Shri Ramanand  
 Sheo Narain, Shri  
 Sher Singh, Shri  
 Shinde, Shri Anpasahib  
 Shukla, Shri S. N.  
 Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri  
 Singh, Shri D. N.  
 Snatak, Shri Nar Deo  
 Sinha, Shri R. K.  
 Solanki, Shri S. M.  
 Sonar, Dr. A. G.  
 Sanavaone, Shri  
 Sudarsanam, Shri M.  
 Supakar, Shri Sradhakar  
 Swaran Singh, Shri  
 Tarodekar, Shri V. B.  
 Tiwary, Shri D. N.  
 Tiwary, Shri K. N.  
 Ukey, Shri M. G.  
 Ulaka, Shri Ramachandra  
 Veerappa, Shri Ramachandra  
 Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.  
 Verma, Shri Balgovind  
 Virbhadr Singh, Shri  
 Vyas, Shri Ramesh Chandra

MR. SPEAKER : The result\* of the division is : Ayes 29 ; Noes 168 ; Abstentions 33. The Noes have it ; the Noes have it.

*The motion was negatived.*

MR. SPEAKER : What about Shri S. C. Jha's substitute motion ?

SHRI SHIV CHANDRA JHA : I press it to division.

MR. SPEAKER : What about Shri Humayun Kabir's substitute motion ?

SHRI HUMAYUN KABIR : I press it to division.

MR. SPEAKER : There must be some limit. I thought the House had agreed that on one or two substitute motions there would be division. Insistence on division on every substitute motion by the mover of such a motion is something I am not able to understand. It takes some time for the voting machine to work again. I cannot put the next motion to vote by division immediately.

I shall now put No. 3, substitute motion by Shri S. C. Jha to vote. Let the Opposition have the satisfaction.

The question is :

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely :—

'This House, having considered the

Division No. 21]

AYES

[16.54 hrs.

Atam Das, Shri  
Banerjee, Shri S. M.  
Biswas, Shri J. M.  
Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.  
Gupta, Shri Indrajit  
Jha, Shri Bhogendra  
Jha, Shri Shiva Chandra  
Kalita, Shri Dhireswar

Krishna, Shri S. M.  
Kushwah, Shri Y. S.  
Molahu Prasad, Shri  
Nair, Shri Vasudenan  
Nihal Singh, Shri  
Pandey, Shri Sarjoo  
Shastri, Shri Sheopujan

NOES

Adichan, Shri P. C.  
Agadi, Shri S. A.  
Aga, Shri Ahmad  
Ahmad, Shri F. A.  
Arumugam, Shri R. S.

Awadesh Chandra Singh, Shri  
Babunath Singh, Shri  
Barua, Shri Bedabrata  
Barupal, Shri P. L.  
Basumatari, Shri

"Fourth Five Year Plan 1969—74—Draft", laid on the Table of the House on the 21st April, 1969, is of opinion that—

- (a) the plan is glaringly devoid of any scientific philosophy of Planning ;
- (b) it has not pointed out the pressing need of the nationalization of the commanding heights of the economy, such as, banks, wholesale foreign and internal trade, steel and coal and has failed to show how the qualitative change in land-ownership be brought about ;
- (c) it has made no provision for the workers' participation in the management of the public undertakings and that the income ceilings to the ratio of one to ten be immediately put into effect ;
- (d) the P.L. 480 funds retained and used by American Embassy in India be immediately frozen ;
- (e) it has not pointed out how the full employment in the country would be brought into being ; and
- (f) it has failed to point out how the peoples participation in the Plan implementation be possible without planning the press, in the shape of Planned Press and Party Press.' (3)

*The Lok Sabha divided.*

\*The following Members also recorded their votes for AYES ; Sarvashri Shiva Chandra Jha and Viswanatha Menon.

Baswant, Shri  
 Bhagat, Shri B. R.  
 Bhagavati, Shri  
 Bhakt Darshan, Shri  
 Bhandare, Shri R. D.  
 Bhanu Prabash Singh, Shri  
 Bhargava, Shri B. N.  
 Birua, Shri Kolai  
 Bohra, Shri Onkarlal  
 Buta Singh, Shri  
 Chanda, Shri Anil K.  
 Chandrika Prasad, Shri  
 Chatterji, Shri Krishna Kumar  
 Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh  
 Chavan, Shri D. R.  
 Chavan, Shri Y. B.  
 Chowdhury, Shri J. K.  
 Damani, Shri S. R.  
 Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas  
 Dass, Shri C.  
 Deoghare, Shri N. R.  
 Deshmukh, Shri B. D.  
 Deshmukh, Shri Shivajirao S.  
 Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri  
 Dinesh Singh, Shri  
 Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar  
 Ering, Shri D.  
 Gandhi, Shrimati Indira  
 Ganesh, Shri K. R.  
 Gavit, Shri Tukaram  
 Ghosh, Shri Parimal  
 Gudadiinni, Shri B. K.  
 Gupta, Shri Lakhan Lal  
 Hajarnawis, Shri  
 Hari Krishna, Shri  
 Hem Raj, Shri  
 Himatsingka, Shri  
 Iqbal Singh, Shri  
 Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas  
 Jadhav, Shri V. N.  
 Jaggaiah, Shri K.  
 Jagjiwan Ram, Shri  
 Jamir, Shri S. C.  
 Jamna Lal, Shri  
 Kahandole, Shri Z. M.  
 Karan Singh, Dr.  
 Kesri, Shri Sitaram  
 Khan, Shri M. A.  
 Krishna, Shri M. R.  
 Kureel, Shri B. N.  
 Kushok Bakula, Shri  
 Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati  
 Lalit Sen, Shri  
 Laskar, Shri N. R.  
 Laxmi Bai, Shrimati  
 Mahajan, Shri Vikramchand  
 Mahida, Shri Narendra Singh  
 Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini

Malhotra, Shri Inder J.  
 Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad  
 Master, Shri Bhola Nath  
 Mehta, Shri P. M.  
 Melkote, Dr.  
 Menon, Shri Govinda  
 Minimata Agam Dass Guru, Shrimati  
 Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali  
 Mishra, Shri Bibhuti  
 Mohsin, Shri  
 Mrityunjay Prasad, Shri  
 Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda  
 Murti, Shri M. S.  
 Nahata, Shri Amrit  
 Nanda, Shri  
 Nayar, Dr. Sushila  
 Oraon, Shri Kartik  
 Pahadia, Shri Jagannath  
 Palchoudhuri, Shrimati Ila  
 Pandey, Shri K. N.  
 Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath  
 Pant, Shri K. C.  
 Paokai Haokip, Shri  
 Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai  
 Partap Singh, Shri  
 Parthasarathy, Shri  
 Patel, Shri Manubhai  
 Patil, Shri Anantrao  
 Patil, Shri C. A.  
 Patil, Shri Deorao  
 Patil, Shri S. B.  
 Patil, Shri S. D.  
 Patil, Shri T. A.  
 Poonacha, Shri C. M.  
 Pramanik, Shri J. N.  
 Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shaffi  
 Radhabai, Shrimati B.  
 Raghu Ramalah, Shri  
 Raj Deo Singh, Shri  
 Rajni Devi, Shrimati  
 Raju, Shri D. B.  
 Ram Dhan, Shri  
 Ram Dhani Das, Shri  
 Ram Sewak, Shri Dhowdhary  
 Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.  
 Ram Swarup, Shri  
 Rana, Shri M. B.  
 Randhir Singh, Shri  
 Rao, Shri Jaganath  
 Rao, Dr. K. L.  
 Rao, Shri K. Narayana  
 Rao, Shri Muthyal  
 Rao, Shri J. Ramapathi  
 Rao, Shri Thirumala  
 Rao, Dr. V. K. R. V.  
 Reddy, Shri P. Antony  
 Reddy, Shri R. D.

Robatgi, Shrimati Sushlla  
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath  
 Saboo, Shri Shri Gopal  
 Saha, Dr. S. K.  
 Saigal, Shri A. S.  
 Saleem, Shri M. Yunus  
 Sanghi, Shri N. K.  
 Sankata Prasad, Dr.  
 Savitri Shyam, Shrimati  
 Sayeed, Shri P. M.  
 Sen, Shri Dwaipayan  
 Sen, Shri P. G.  
 Shambhu Nath, Shri  
 Shankaranand, Shri  
 Shashi Bhushan, Shri  
 Shastri, Shri Biswanarayan  
 Shastri, Shri Ramanand  
 Sheo Narain, Shri  
 Sher Singh, Shri  
 Shinde, Shri Annasahib  
 Shukla, Shri S. N.  
 Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri  
 Singh, Shri D. N.  
 Sinha, Shri R. K.  
 Snatak, Shri Nar Deo  
 Sonar, Dr. A. G.  
 Sonavane, Shri  
 Sudarsanam, Shri M.  
 Supakar, Shri Sradhakar  
 Swaran Singh, Shri  
 Tarodekar, Shri V. B.  
 Tiwary, Shri D. N.  
 Tiwary, Shri K. N.  
 Uikey, Shri M. G.  
 Ulaka, Shri Ramachandra  
 Venkatasubbalab, Shri P.  
 Verma, Shri Balgovind  
 Virbhadr Singh, Shri  
 Vyas, Shri Ramesh Chandra

MR. SPEAKER : The result\* of the division is : AYES : 15 ; Noes 164 ; Abstentions 29.

*The motion was negatived.*

MR. SPEAKER : I shall now put substitute motion No. 12 by Shri Kabir to the vote of the House.

*Substitute motion No. 12 was put and negatived.*

MR. SPEAKER : I shall now put substitute motion No. 17 by Shri Tenneti Viswanatham to the vote of the House.

*Substitute motion No. 17 was put and negatived.*

SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD : I am not pressing my substitute motions Nos. 15 and 16. I seek leave of the House to withdraw them.

*Substitute motions Nos. 15 and 16 were, by leave, withdrawn.*

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI (Bhopal) : The doors are continuously closed and members are held up outside.

MR. SPEAKER : I know that was agreed. 15 or 18 makes no difference.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : People should think that there is sec. 144 inside.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall now put substitute motion No. 7 by Shri Shri Chand Goyal to vote.

*Substitute motion No. 7 was put and negatived.*

MR. SPEAKER : All the substitute motions are now disposed of. We now proceed to the next item on the agenda.

SHRI RANGA : Therefore, the plan has been dismissed.

— — —

16.55 hrs.

# COMPANIES (AMENDMENT) BILL— *contd.*

MR. SPEAKER : The House will now take up further consideration of the Companies (Amendment) Bill. Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta was on his legs...(Interruptions.)

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara) : So, the Plan has not been approved by the House.

MR. SPEAKER - It is only motion for consideration of the Plan.

AN HON. MEMBER : What is the time for general discussion ?

\*The following Members also recorded NOES : Sarvasbri C. D. Gautam and

their votes : AYES : Shri Kedar Paswan, S. M. Solanki.

MR. SPEAKER : Still three and a half hours are left. I think we can take another one and half hours for general discussion.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्ता (दिल्ली-सदर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, उस दिन मैंने मंत्री महोदय को इस बात पर बघाई दी थी कि वह सदन के सामने यह विषयक लाये हैं। मैंने यह भी कहा था कि कांग्रेस के अध्यक्ष श्री निलालिङ्गप्पा ने इसका विरोध किया है कि इस प्रकार की पाबन्दी कम्पनियों पर लगाई जाय। मैंने यह भी कहा था कि कांग्रेस नेता श्री पाटिल और श्री अनुज्य घोष ने भी इसका विरोध किया है। लेकिन उसके बाद भी मंत्री महोदय ने इतनी हिम्मत दिखाई है, इसलिये मैंने उनको मुबारकबाद दी थी। लेकिन, अध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसे जैसे पाटिल साहब के जीतने की खबरें आ रही हैं, अभी तक 20 हजार वोट से जीत रहे हैं, वैसे वैसे मंत्री महोदय के पांव हगमगा रहे हैं। मैंने सुना है कि अब सरकार यह विषयक सिलेक्ट कमेटी को भिजवाना चाहती है और इस तरह से इसमें देर करना चाहती है। हमारी पार्टी इसका पूरी तरह से विरोध करेगी। हम चाहते हैं कि पूरी तरह से पाबन्दी लगाई जाय और इसमें किसी प्रकार का ज्यादा समय खराब न किया जाय।

किस प्रकार से इसके जरिये पोलिटिक्स को करप्ट किया जा रहा है, इसके बताने की जरूरत नहीं है। कभी तो हम साहू-जैन पर एन्कवायरी कराते हैं और कभी बिरला पर एन्कवायरी कराते हैं और यह एलीगेशन लगाया जाता है कि उन्होंने करप्ट मीन्ज से बहुत सारा धन इकट्ठा किया है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं उनके पक्ष या विपक्ष में कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता, लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सही है कि ये बड़े-बड़े इंडस्ट्रियल हाउसेज इस पार्टी-इन-पावर को करोड़ों रुपया चन्दा दे रहे हैं और जिसके कारण से उन्हें लाइसेंस मिलते हैं, तरह तरह के फेवर मिलते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार एक कमीशन बैठाये जो केवल एक हाउस के लिये नहीं—एक बिजनेस हाउस के खिलाफ

एन्कवायरी कराकर तो एक तरह से पोलिटिकल ब्लैक-मेलिंग हो रही है—अगर यह सरकार सिन्सीयर है तो इस बात की एन्कवायरी कराये कि कन्सेन्ट्रेशन ग्राफ वैल्य कैसे हो गया? क्या इसमें मंत्री शामिल नहीं हैं, क्या वह पार्टी शामिल नहीं है जिनको करोड़ों रुपया चन्दा दिया जाता है, क्या बड़े बड़े अधिकारी इसमें शामिल नहीं हैं? जब उनको चन्दा दिया जाता है तो वे बड़े देशभक्त हैं और जब चन्दा नहीं दिया जाता तो उनकी देशभक्ति खत्म हो जाती है—इस प्रकार के दो स्टैंडर्ड की बात करना, अध्यक्ष महोदय, ठीक नहीं होगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मोनोपली कमीशन रिपोर्ट में भी, संयानम कमेटी ने भी, मजूमदार कमेटी ने भी जो कम्पनी-ला एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के लिये बनाई गई थी और एं०आर०सी० ने भी इस बात को रिकमेंड किया है कि इस प्रकार के डोनेशन पर पाबन्दी लगाई जानी चाहिये। अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर कोई सुन्दर चेहरा और

16.59 hrs.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair]

वह भी किसी युवक का और उसमें भी अगर महिला हो तो बड़ा आनन्द दायक होता है, अगर वह मुस्कराये तो हर एक सुन्दर चेहरे की मुस्कराहट को दूसरा व्यक्ति पसन्द करता है। और चाहता है कि ऐसा मौका उसको देखने को मिले। लेकिन व्यापारी को किसी सुन्दर चेहरे की मुस्कराहट नहीं चाहिये, वह तो मंत्री की मुस्कराहट चाहता है चाहे उसका चेहरा कितना ही भद्दा क्यों न हो। क्योंकि वह कर्मशियल मुस्कराहट चाहता है उसको किसी युवक या युवती की मुस्कराहट की दरकार नहीं है। उसके सामने अगर मंत्री हंस देगा तो उसको लाइसेंस या कोटा या परमिट आसानी से मिल जायगा।

कैलकटा हाई कोर्ट का एक जजमेंट मैं कोट करना चाहता हूँ। सवाल पूछते हैं और उसका जवाब भी जज ने ही दिया है। यह एक

कम्पनी का केस था, हाई कोर्ट के जजेज ने क्या कहा है :

"What is the motive behind company donation " ? The answer was :

"Whatever be the ethics of such conduct, even a smile of a Minister or a nod or a frown of an executive authority amenable to a Minister, either of the State or of the Centre, amounts to a very great help for businessmen or industrialists in getting priorities, in resolving labour disputes, in getting licences and so on. This contribution was inspired by nothing, less than motives of commercial expediency and for promotion of the company's business interests."

यह जो पैसा दिया जाता है यह बिजनेस इंटरेस्ट के लिए दिया जाता है। किसी पार्टी का कोई प्रोग्राम है इसलिये नहीं दिया जाता है। मुझे हंसी भी आई जो फंडेशन आफ चैम्बर्स ऐण्ड कामर्स के अध्यक्ष, जिनका जिक्र अभी पहले आया था, श्री गुजरमज मोदी, जिन को सरकार ने पद्म विभूषण भी दिया है, अभी हाल में प्रधान मंत्री से मिले और उन्होंने कहा कि आप यह बिल वापस ले लें। हम तो सरकार को पैसा देना चाहते हैं। कम्पनी पर किसी तरह की पाबन्दी नहीं होनी चाहिये। बहुत प्यार है आपसे उनको। प्यार क्यों है ? यह जो बड़े बड़े सरमायेदार हैं क्यों प्यार करना चाहते हैं, क्यों वह आपकी मुस्कराहट चाहते हैं ? मुस्कराहट आते ही एक स्कूटर के टायर का लाइसेंस मिल जाता है, कोटा, परमिट मिल जाता है। यह एक अजीब बात है, उन्होंने जो प्राइम मिनिस्टर को मेमोरेण्डम दिया उसमें कहा कि हर एक आदमी को अपनी पोलिटिक्स को इनफ्लूंस करने का हक है, किसी भी पोलिटिकल पार्टी को अपनाने का हक है। मैं मानता हूँ कि हर एक आदमी को यह राइट है कि राजनीति को इनफ्लूएंस करे। लेकिन अपने पैस से करे तो ठीक है। लेकिन शेयर होल्डरों के पैस से आप अपना बिजनेस चलायें इसको बरदाश्त नहीं किया जा सकता है।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि 117 कम्पनियों में

जिसकी पेड अप कैपिटल 50 लाख रुपये है पब्लिक सेक्टर के लगभग 25 परसेंट शेयर हैं और जो डोनेशन 117 कम्पनियां देती हैं इसका मतलब यह है कि उसका चौथाई रुपया कम से कम जनता का होता है। क्योंकि सरकारी रुपया इसमें लगा रहता है। इसी तरह से जो और बड़ी कम्पनियां हैं, जो शेयर होल्डर हैं पैसा उनके पास से जाता है और बड़े बड़े लोग उसका लाभ उठाते हैं यह एक इसकी विडम्बना है। अगर कोई सरमायेदार या इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट यह चाहे कि वह डोनेशन दे तो अपनी जेब से दे हमें कोई एतराज नहीं, वह पोलिटिकल को इनफ्लूएंस करें, हमें एतराज नहीं है। लेकिन दूसरे के पैस से अपना उल्लू सीधा करना यह ठीक नहीं है।

आपको याद होगा यहां एक बहुत बड़े नेता ने यह बात कही थी कि अगर मेरे पास 50 लाख रुपया होतो मैं मिनिस्टर बन सकता हूँ एक स्टेट के अन्दर। अगर एक करोड़ रुपया हो तो चीफ मिनिस्टर बन सकता हूँ और अगर दो करोड़ रुपया हो तो देश का प्रधान मंत्री बन सकता हूँ। यह बात कांग्रेस के एक बहुत बड़े नेता ने कही। मेम्बर बिकते हैं, बड़े बड़े बिजनेस हाउसेज में उनीकी लम्बूरियस लाइफ होती है। वह किसी भी पार्टी के क्यों न हों। हम यहां पर आये हैं लोगों की आवाज उठाने के लिये। तो मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि यह जो कलंक हमारे ऊपर है यह हमेशा के लिये खत्म होना चाहिये, देश में अगर डेमोक्रेसी रहनी है तो इसको खत्म होना चाहिये। जब तक यह चीज खत्म नहीं होगी तब तक देश का कल्याण नहीं होगा।

लेकिन यह जो बिल आपने रखा इससे कोई पूरा सौल्यूशन हो जायेगा ऐसा मैं नहीं मानता। यह इनकम्प्लीट है। आज आपने कम्पनी पर पाबन्दी लगायी, लेकिन रजिस्टर्ड फर्म पर कोई पाबन्दी नहीं है। कोई भी सरमायेदार पांच, छः पार्टनर बना कर एक फर्म बना लेंगे और फर्म से डोनेशन देंगे। तो एक दूसरा रास्ता निकल जायगा। यह जो ब्लैक मनी है इस तरह से चलेगा। यह बुरा उसका हल नहीं

[श्री कवर लाल गुप्ता]

है। आपको मालूम है कि यह एस्टीमेट किया जाता है कि पिछले चुनाव में करीब 10 करोड़ रुपया खर्च हुआ कांग्रेस पार्टी का। और केवल तीन करोड़ रुपये का हिसाब है कि कहां से आया। बाकी सात करोड़ रुपया कहां से लिया? क्या यह काला धन नहीं था? वह काला धन है। इसलिये इसका सौल्यूशन केवल कानून से नहीं होगा। मेरी एक मांग तो यह है कि कम्पनी के साथ साथ यह रजिस्टर्ड फर्म पर भी लगना चाहिये। वैसे मुझे तो यह खयाल है कि कहीं यह अनकांस्टीट्यूशनल न हो जाय। क्योंकि केवल कम्पनी पर पाबन्दी लगाना शायद कांस्टीट्यूशन के खिलाफ होगा। कानून से इसका हल होने वाला नहीं है। नीम, स्टैन्डर्ड कोई बनाना चाहिये, आदर्श बनाना चाहिये हर एक पार्टी को कि जो भी मंत्री होगा वह डोनेशन नहीं लेगा, वह किसी चीज के लिये नहीं लेगा। मैं मांग करूंगा कि कांग्रेस पार्टी इस चीज की पहल करे। जनसंघ ने यह तय है कि हमारा कोई मंत्री किसी प्रकार का डोनेशन किसी चीज के लिये नहीं लेगा, न मांगेगा। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह बात 16 आना सही है कि पिछले चुनाव में कांग्रेस पार्टी के लिये ठेकेदारों से पैसा इकट्ठा किया गया, पर्जिट अकाउंट बैंक लिये गये आल इंडिया कांग्रेस कमेटी के नाम। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसकी इनक्वायरी आप करायें। यह परम्परा देश के लिये घातक है। हो सकता है कि इससे टेम्पोरेरी लाभ हो लेकिन आखिर में यह जड़े काट देगी। डेमोक्रेसी में जिस पार्टी का केस कमजोर हो जाता है, जनता से पार्टी हट जाती है वह बड़े बड़े लोगों की तरफ देखती है। वह ताकत के बल पर राज्य करना चाहती है। लेकिन बहुत दिन तक राज्य नहीं कर सकती।

गांधी जी ने कहा था कि हम बड़े बड़े पैसे वालों के पास न जायें बल्कि छोटे छोटे लोगों से पैसे लेकर के काम करें। यह तरीका होना चाहिये। मैं मांग करूंगा कि अगर सही माने में इस बिल की स्पिरिट को कांग्रेस मानती है

और उस पर भ्रमल करना चाहती है तो ऐसी आचार संहिता बनानी चाहिये।

भभी गालिब सेंटनरी हुई जिसके मंत्री महोदय अध्यक्ष हैं। बहुत अच्छा काम है। लेकिन क्या जो डोनेशन उसमें दिये गये केवल गाजिब से मोहब्बत होने की वजह से दिये गये? नहीं। लाखों रुपया इकट्ठा हुआ। मैं चाहूंगा कि वह लिस्ट मंत्री जी सदन के सामने रखें कि कहां कहां से कितना रुपया आया ताकि लोगों को मालूम हो सके कि इन बड़े बड़े लोगों ने हजारों, लाखों रुपया उसमें दिया है वह क्यों दिया है।

एक बात और है, मैंने कहा कि इनकम्प्लीट सॉल्यूशन है एक बड़े महत्व का सवाल यह आता है कि घर आप लोगों ने कम्पनियों से डोनेशन लेना बन्द कर दिया, इलेक्शन तो बहुत कास्टली दिन पर दिन होता जाता है, और कुछ पार्टियां उपाध्यक्ष जी ऐसी हैं जो बाहर से पैसे लेती हैं। उनको कोई तकलीफ नहीं होगी लेकिन जो पार्टियां हिन्दुस्तान की हैं उनको इस बिल से तकलीफ जरूर होगी तो उसका सरकार क्या इलाज करना चाहती है? जो बाहर से पैसा लेते हैं और उनकी मोडस ऑपरेंडी आपको मालूम है क्योंकि आप अच्छे तरीके से उन चीजों के जानते हैं। उनका मोडस ऑपरेंडी क्या है इसका एक उदाहरण मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ। कुछ कमिशन एजेंट मैंने उस दिन मंत्री महोदय को कहा था कि रशिया और इस्टर्न यूरोपियन कंट्रीज को सप्लाई करने के लिए यहां पर कुछ एजेन्ट्स बनाये हुए थे, मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि वह एजेन्ट नहीं हैं। मैंने मंत्री महोदय को, फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर को चिट्ठी लिखी तो उन्होंने कहा कि एजेन्ट हैं, जो एजेन्ट एस०टी०सी० के जरिये रशिया या दूसरे यूरोपियन देशों को माल सप्लाई किया करते हैं। मैंने एक का नाम लेते हुए पूछा कि क्या यह सही है कि उस एजेन्ट की तलाशी ली गई? उससे बुपलीकेट एकाउंट बुक्स मिली। एकाउंट बुक्स में लाखों रुपया काले धन का था और जब इनकम टैक्स डिपार्ट-



मेंट ने उसकी इनक्वायरी की तो यह मालूम हुआ कि रूस से उस फर्म को 5 लाख रुपया मिला है। रूस से मिला हुआ रुपया उनकी किताबों में दर्ज था। जब इनकम टैक्स डिपार्टमेंट वालों ने पूछा कि यह 5 लाख रुपया रूस ने क्यों दिया तो उसने कहा कि डिबैल्यूशन हुआ है उसका मुद्राविज्ञा हमें मिला है। लेकिन डीबैल्यूएशन 6 महीने बाद हुआ और मुद्राविज्ञा 6 महीने पहले मिल गया। यह स्वयं फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर ने अपनी चिट्ठी में मुझे लिखा है। मैंने कहा है कि उसकी इनक्वायरी होनी चाहिए। मुझे मालूम नहीं कि मंत्री महोदय उसकी इनक्वायरी करा रहे हैं या नहीं ?

इस तरीके ने वह जो 5 लाख रुपया व्यापारी के पास आया उसमें से कुछ तो उधर जायगा, आपको नहीं शामिल करता हूँ, लेकिन वह हैं आपके पीछे बैठने वाले बहुत से लोग, उनकी तरफ जायगा और कुछ वह व्यापारी खायेगा। इसलिए इसका भी कुछ इलाज होना चाहिए क्योंकि जहाँ हम चाहते हैं कि देश के पूंजीपति हमारे राजनीतिज्ञों पर प्रभाव न डालें वहाँ अगर विदेशी डालें तो वह और भी खराब बात है। हम नहीं चाहते कि हमारे देश के मामलों में उनका हस्तक्षेप हो। मुझे इस बात का दुःख है कि आज यह मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि कोई कानून ही नहीं है कि रूस से कोई पैसा ले लें, फ्रांस से कोई पैसा ले लें तो उनको कैसे रोका जाय ? मैं सरकार से मांग करूँगा कि हम रूस और अमरीका को तो नहीं रोक सकते हैं लेकिन क्या हम अपने देश के लोगों को भी नहीं रोक सकते हैं जिनके बारे में हमें मालूम है कि वह अमरीका से पैसा लेते हैं या वह रूस से पैसा लेते हैं। कोई भी गवर्नमेंट हो, कहीं का भी पैसा हो, रूस, अमरीका या इंग्लैंड का हो या और कहीं का हो, वह उतना ही खराब है और हम लोगों को ऐसा कानून पास करना चाहिये जिससे हिन्दुस्तान का कोई भी व्यक्ति क्यों न हो वह अगर उनसे पैसा लेता है तो उसे इसके लिए सख्त से सख्त सजा मिले।

जहाँ तक मैनेजिंग एजेंसी का सवाल है मैं

दो शब्द कह कर समाप्त करूँगा। मैनेजिंग एजेंसी का इंडस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट आहिस्ता आहिस्ता होने के लिए कभी उसका लाभ रहा है लेकिन अब इस मैनेजिंग एजेंसी का रिबाज और सिस्टम खत्म हो रहा है और मैं समझता हूँ कि अब यह खत्म हो जायगा। लेकिन यह बात भी सही है कि कुछ इंडस्ट्रीज में मैनेजिंग एजेंसी कुछ लाभप्रद भी सिद्ध हुई हैं। इसके बारे में भी मंत्री महोदय देखें कि जिन जिन इंडस्ट्रीज में मैनेजिंग एजेंसी की जरूरत है उसके बारे में वह विचार करें लेकिन मैं बिल को सेलेक्ट कमेटी के पास भेजने का पूरा विरोध करता हूँ। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का जो मंत्री महोदय लाये हैं समर्थन करता हूँ और डोनरशिप के बारे में मंत्री महोदय ने जिस मजबूती का परिचय दिया है उसके लिए मैं उनको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

श्री शशि नूबरण (खारगोन) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय तथा उन अधिका-रियों को जो यह बिल लाये हैं उन को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ। खास कर जो कम्पनीज व्यापारिक संस्थान हैं जो राजनीतिक संस्थाओं को चंदा, आर्थिक सहायता देती रही है उस पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने की बात का सभी लोग स्वागत कर रहे हैं। इसी प्रकार इस बिल का जो दूसरा पहलू है जिसमें मैनेजिंग एजेंसी का मुकर्रर करना है उस पर भी प्रतिबन्ध है और मानता हूँ कि वह भी एक बहुत आवश्यक कदम है।

आज के समय में जब कभी भी इस प्रकार के प्रगतिशील बिल हमारे सदन में आते हैं तो हमारी आशाएँ बनती हैं, एक नई दिशा मिलती है, एक नई रोशनी मिलती है। जब भी कभी बाहर से कहीं भी ऐसा परिवर्तन होता है लोगों ने उसका पहले पहल बहुत विरोध किया लेकिन जब उन्होंने यह समझा कि इन कम्पनियों के चन्दे द्वारा लोगों को सोने की बेड़ियाँ और हथकड़ियाँ पहनाने में सहायता मिलती है तो उन्होंने भी इस बिल को यां हलाने में मदद की। आप जानते हैं कि इतिहास में 5000 साल से शोषण के खिलाफ एक संघर्ष चलता आ रहा

[श्री शशि भूषण]

है। क्या कभी कोई सोचता था कि किसी जमाने में सामन्तशाही खत्म होगी? क्या पूर्वज सोचते थे कि पोप और ब्राह्मणों का पाखंड भी छूटेगा? लेकिन इतिहास साक्षी है कि लोग उसके खिलाफ लड़े और उन्होंने सामन्तशाही को समाप्त करने में सफलता पाई। इस सामन्तशाही को समाप्त करने के लिए फ्रांस की महान क्रान्ति के जमाने में तीन नारे लगाये गये थे, स्वाधीनता, समानता और भ्रातृत्व। हमने देखा कि लिंकन ने स्वाधीनता के लिए प्रेरणा दी, लेनिन ने समानता के लिए प्रेरणा दी और गांधी ने भ्रातृत्व के लिए प्रेरणा दी लेकिन उनका काम अभी अधूरा है। आर्थिक शोषण जोकि सामाजिक शोषण की जड़ होती है वह अभी समाप्त नहीं हुआ है और उसी की वजह से आज हमारे देश में सामाजिक विषमता व आर्थिक विषमता मौजूद है। इधर, उधर का शोषण, तरह तरह के लोगों ने ऐसे इतिहास में रास्ते अपनाये कि किसी तरह भी जनता का जो श्रम है जो उसकी मेहनत है उसको कुछ लोगों के हाथ में रक्खा जाय और उस अधिकार को रखने के लिए बंदूक से सहायता ली गई, धर्म-ग्रंथों से सहायता ली गई और आजकल भी उस शोषण को बरकरार रखने के लिए पिछले 20 साल में इन कम्पनियों ने बहुत मदद दी है जिससे कि जनता की शक्तियां आगे बढ़ न पायें। चंदा देकर आर्थिक सहायता देकर प्रजातंत्र को गंदा करने में उन्होंने बहुत हाथ बंटाया। आज उसका मुकाबला करने के लिये हमारे उद्योग मंत्री जी जो यह बिल लाये हैं उसको मुबारकबाद सारे देश के वह लोग देंगे जोकि जनता की ताकतों के लिए जनता के शोषण के खिलाफ एक नई आवाज बुलन्द कर रहे हैं और जनता के लिए लड़ रहे हैं।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त ने अभी कुछ चीजें रखीं। उन्होंने बतलाया कि 10 करोड़ रुपया कांग्रेस ने पिछले एलैक्शन में इकट्ठा किया लेकिन मैं नहीं समझता कि उनकी

वह फीगर्स कहां तक सही है? इसी प्रकार लोग यह कहते हैं कि नई दिल्ली की एक सीट के लिये 10 लाख रुपया खर्च किया गया। मेरा कहना है कि इन सब बातों में कुछ रक्खा नहीं है। लेकिन मैं इस बात को मानता हूँ कि अभी भी बहुत सारे रास्ते शोषण के इस देश में मौजूद हैं जिनके जरिये अभी भी निहित स्वार्थों द्वारा राजनीतिक संस्थाओं को आर्थिक सहायता देने की गुंजाइश मौजूद है।

खास तौर से जैसे मफतलाल ग्रुप है उन्होंने 100 ट्रस्ट बनाये हुए हैं। उन ट्रस्ट्स में उनकी फैमिली के कुछ लोग शामिल हैं। ऐसा वह इंकम टैक्स बचाने के लिए करते हैं। उसमें उनको गुंजाइश है कि इधर, उधर वह रुपया कर सकें। जो यह शेयर्स का सट्टा होता है जनता की सम्पत्ति से जो कम्पनियां बनती हैं वह थोड़ा सा हिस्सा राजनैतिक अधिकार के लिए दे देती थीं लेकिन शोषण करती थीं। उनसे उनको लाभ नहीं होता था जो पहले शेयर्स खरीदते थे। शेयर्स का सट्टा बन्द होना चाहिए तब कहीं जाकर इस बिल का लाभ होगा। अब होता यह है कि बड़े सरमायेदार किसी भी छोटी कम्पनीज को खरीद लेते हैं उसके बाद फ्लोटिंग शेयर्स की तरह यह कम्पनियां चलती हैं। सन् 52 में बिड़लाज ग्वालियर कम्पनी लिमिटेड के अन्दर 300 फर्म्स थीं। सन् 52 में जब रैवेन्यु आफिसर ने वहाँ का ऐसैस किया तो उसके बाद सब कम्पनी फर्म्स गायब हो गई फिर नई कम्पनियां बनीं और फिर पुरानी कम्पनियां आ गई। इन सब बातों को रोकने में यह बिल मदद करेगा और कोई यह नहीं कह सकेगा कि इसमें राजनैतिक संस्थाओं का हाथ है और उनके द्वारा इन कम्पनियों को मदद दी जा रही है।

पिछल दिनों कांग्रेस के चुनाव के लिए जो डोनेशन्ज लिये गये, उनके अलावा हमारे मशहूर शायर गालिब की सेनटेनरी के सिलसिले में जो रुपया इकट्ठा किया गया, उसकी तरफ भी

इशारा किया गया। मुझे पता है कि विवेकानन्द शताब्दी जब मनाई गई, तो उस वक्त भी देश में लाखों रुपया इकट्ठा किया गया। गालिब सेन-टेनरी के लिए जो रुपया इकट्ठा किया गया, उसका पूरा हिसाब मौजूद है और उसको एक अच्छे काम में खर्च किया जा रहा है। लेकिन विवेकानन्द शताब्दी के लिए सारे देश में जो रुपया इकट्ठा किया गया, वह इलैक्शन तक में खर्च हुआ और उस रुपये का कोई हिसाब नहीं है।

श्री कंबरसाल गुप्त : मैंने तो मंत्रियों द्वारा रुपया इकट्ठा करने के बारे में कहा था।

श्री शशि भूषण : मैंने पिछले दिनों होम मिनिस्टर साहब से कहा है कि यहां के एकसी-क्यूटिव कौंसिलरजें चन्दा इकट्ठा करने जाते हैं। यहां पर खुले-घाम पोस्टर्ज में लिखा जाता है कि आज श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी को एक लाख रुपये की घेली दी जायेगी—उन इलाकों से, जहाँ सिनेमा मंजूर होते हैं, कालोनीज मंजूर होती हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह चार्जिज और काउंटर-चार्जिज लगाने से कोई फायदा नहीं है। इन सब बातों को खत्म करना है और उसके लिए कोई रास्ता ढूँढ़ना चाहिए।

आज हमारे देश में तीन करोड़ बेरोजगार मौजूद हैं। आज नहीं तो कल, धीरे-धीरे, इन कम्पनियों का राष्ट्रीयकरण ही होगा, क्योंकि यह बेरोजगारी पूंजीवाद की देन है। वैदिक-काल में बेरोजगारी नहीं थी। सामन्त युग में बेरोजगारी थी, उस समय दास-प्रथा थी, लेकिन उन लोगों को रात को रोटी मिल जाती थी। इसकी तुलना में पूंजीवादी व्यवस्था में बेरोजगारी इतनी तेजी से बढ़ती है कि उसका कोई अन्त नहीं है। आज अगर तीन करोड़ बेरोजगार हैं, तो कल पाँच करोड़ हो सकते हैं। जैसा कि मैंने कहा है, बेरोजगारी पूंजीवाद की देन है। वह अमरीका, इंग्लैंड और फ्रांस में भी है। जहाँ जहाँ इन कम्पनियों का राष्ट्रीयकरण हुआ है, वहाँ बेरोजगारी खत्म हो रही है। हमारे

देश में एक तरफ तो अस्सी परसेंट लोगों की आमदनी एक रुपया रोज से भी कम है और दूसरी तरफ कुछ लोगों ने अपने संस्थानों में पाँच सौ करोड़ रुपया और एक हजार करोड़ रुपये इकट्ठे किये हैं। जब तक इस गरीब देश में इतनी विषमता रहेगी, तब तक वह प्रगति नहीं कर सकेगा।

इस बिल का यह सुपरिग्राम होगा कि राजनैतिक पार्टियाँ इन कम्पनियों से चन्दा नहीं लेंगी। एक वक्त आयेगा, जब राजनैतिक कार्य-कर्ताओं में हिम्मत आयेगी कि इन कम्पनियों का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर सकें। यह बिल उस दिशा में एक कदम है, इसलिए मैं सरकार और मंत्री महोदय को मुबारकबाद देता हूँ।

चुनाव लड़ने वाले लोग आम तौर पर पूछते हैं कि चुनाव के लिये पैसा कहाँ से आता है। जो लोग चुनाव लड़ना चाहते हैं उनको एक नुस्खा देता हूँ। जो भी चुनाव लड़ने वाला व्यक्ति है, वह अपने एक हजार साथियों को खत लिखे कि मुझे पाँच रुपये से लेकर पचास रुपये तक दो, मैं चुनाव लड़ने जा रहा हूँ। जो व्यक्ति एक हजार आमदियों से पाँच रुपये से पचास रुपये के बीच में पैसा नहीं ले सकता है, उसे ढेढ़ लाख लोगों के वोट लेने का कोई अधिकार नहीं है। वह नहीं ले सकता है। जनता उस व्यक्ति को जरूर पैसा देगी, जिस के बारे में उसे पता है कि उसे किसी सरमाया-दार या कम्पनी से पैसा नहीं मिलता है। इस देश में करोड़ों रुपये खर्च करके भी लोग हार सकते हैं, क्योंकि इस देश की जनता जाग्रत हो गई है।

जो नुस्खा मैंने बताया है, अगर राजनैतिक कार्यकर्ता उसको अपनायेंगे, तो वे इन कम्पनियों से पीछा छुड़ा सकते हैं और इस देश में एक साफ वातावरण बना सकते हैं, जिसमें सही व्यापार हो सके, बेरोजगारी दूर हो सके और अधिक शोषण खत्म हो सके।

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) :  
Sir, The present Bill seeks to ban compa-

[Shri Sezhiyan]

nies' contributions to political parties and also to abolish the system of management of companies by managing agents. There has been an overwhelming public opinion against companies' donations, and the corrupting influence of big business is very apparent. Many judgments given by High Courts have stressed this point very ably. the famous judgment given by Shri Chagla, when he was the Chief Justice of Bombay, has said this very effectively when he said :

"It is a danger which may grow apace and which may ultimately overwhelm and even throttle democracy in this country. "

Another judgment given by Justice Ramaswami in the Madras High Court in 1960 has also pointed this out as :

"If this system of companies' contribution to political parties continues, then we would have a government of the people by industrialists and for industrialists."

That is, the corrupting influence of the companies' donations to political parties may bring down the country and throttle the democracy. It will corrupt the very function of democracy.

The Congress Party has been the sole monopolist in the field of amassing companies contribution for a long time. According to the figures supplied to this House on 22nd April, in the years 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69—all combined—the 75 companies that have been listed in the Monopolies Inquiry Commission's report, have contributed as much as Rs. 1,87,00,000, out of which Rs. 1, 44,00,000, have gone to the coffers of the Congress, i. e., as much as 77 per cent has gone to the Congress. And the big business houses have never lagged behind in supporting the Congress, especially the Birla House which is much in the talk of the House. They have contributed from 1963-64 to 1967-68 as much as Rs. 41 lakhs, out of which the Congress alone got Rs. 38 lakhs. This is the state of affairs, and in spite of that, if they have come forward, they probably feel that the winds are changing and the contributions may flow to other parties. I do not want to give the impression that in these figures that have been given our Party has been included, because, in these three years, out

of these Rs. 1, 87, 00, 000 not a single pie has come to the D. M. K. Party. The Congress has received, the Swatantra Party has received, the Jan Sangh has received ; SSP, PSP and the Communists have also received, but not the D. M. K. Therefore, I am on the safest grounds.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : Your Party is just born.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : It has been there since 1949 on wards. Probably that is not useful ; we have not benefited them and that is why the big business houses are not contributing to us.

There is another point. I am afraid, the present Bill, even in its amended form, will exclude partnerships and trusts. Therefore, I hope, the Minister will bring a suitable amendment to plug that also because various firms are having trusts and through the trusts they can plough in money.

The second thing, as Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta pointed out, is the black money coming into the picture, Nobody can believe that the entire Congress electioneering was done by the contribution of Rs. 95 lakhs or Rs. 87 lakhs in 1966-67 or 1967-68. It is well known that Congress has been spending crores of rupees. For example, in 1957, they spent as much as Rs. 5 crores. I can quote the statement made by Shri S. K. Patil himself. As quoted by the *Hindu* of 18th August, 1960 it is said :

"It is reported that Shri S. K. Patil, Union Minister for Food and Agriculture, said here today that it was becoming more and more difficult to collect funds for fighting elections. During the last General Elections....."

That is, the 1957 elections.

"..., Shri Patil pointed out, the Congress spent about Rs. 5 crores."

At that time, these inhibitions were not there and much of the money would have and should have come from unaccounted sources which is otherwise could black-market account.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member may continue his speech tomorrow. Now we have to take up the half-an-hour discussion.

17.30 hrs.

## HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

## Cultivation of Long Staple Cotton

SHRI S. R. DAMANI (Sholapur) : I am thankful to you to give me time to raise this important matter. The point that cotton is one of the most important cash crops has not been looked after in the manner as it deserves. The result is that cotton production in the country has remained stationary since the last 8 years. Whatever targets the Government has fixed, the actual production has not come upto the targets. In our country we have great potentialities to increase the production but that requires some more strenuous efforts. In its absence, what is the result? To-day we are importing cotton worth Rs. 100 crores of rupees every year and since the last 10 or 15 years we are importing every year such a big amount of cotton. This Rs. 100 crores represent 20% of the last years adverse trade balance with foreign countries. It is a very big amount. Therefore, I think Government should consider it very seriously and take some measures so that we can produce sufficient cotton in the country to meet on demand.

Besides I will say that by increasing the normal production of our cotton we will also be able to export cotton and can earn more than Rs. 100 or Rs. 200 crores of foreign exchange every year. There is that potentiality in the country. Therefore, this is a very important subject and I think the hon. Minister will look into this.

17.32 hrs

[Shri Vasudevan Nair in the Chair].

Coming to the potentialities, in 1951 Government allowed expansion of the textile industry. That time the total number of mills was 378. It increased to 638 in 1968, an increase of 70%. The total number of spindles in 1951 were 11 million. To-day in 1968 it has increased to 17.22 million spindles, an increase of about 56%. Cloth production in 1951 was 4700 million metres. It has gone to 8000 metres, an increase of 70%. Yarn production in 1951 was 591 million kilograms. It has gone upto 950 million kilograms, an increase of 61%. Cotton consumption has also gone

up from 35.78 lakhs bales in 1950-51 to 61.66 lakh bales in 1967-68 an increase of about 73%. Government has been fixing targets for increasing the cotton production but they largely remained unfulfilled. In 1960-61 the target was 65 lakhs bales but the actual production was 56 lakh bales. In 1964-65 the target was 66 lakh bales but the actual production was 60 lakh bales. In 1965-66 it was much worse. Against the target of 70 lakhs bales, production was only 56.08 lakh bales. This year the actual production is 59 lakh bales. We have fixed the target for 1973-74 at 84 lakh bales. Can we achieve this target with today's production at 59 lakh bales only? I am confident that if Government takes suitable measures, right now it should not be difficult to get the targeted production. But it requires action to increase the production to this level. If it is neglected or proper action is not taken, the farmers who are to benefit will not get the benefit. Also the textile industry will not get the benefit and have to depend upon imported cotton at higher prices.

It is a very important matter and this should be looked into very seriously.

In respect of cotton, the actual area under cultivation in this country is  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the total world area under cotton. But our production of cotton actually is only  $\frac{1}{10}$  of the world. In USA their acreage under cotton is 10 million acres, whereas we have got 20 million acres. In 10 million acres, they produce 90 lakh bales and in 20 million acres, we are producing only 56 lakh bales. Please see the difference.

Some people say that the Indian cotton price is very high in the world. Cotton price is very high, I agree. But it is so because the cost of production in India is very high one to the low yields. For example, in America they produce 60,000 lbs. in 100 acres and if you take the value at Rs. 2.50 per lb. they will have a return of 1,50,000 whereas in our country in 100 acres they get about 11,400 lbs. and at the rates of Rs. 3.00 per lb. the return will be about Rs. 35,000. In America the farmers get the value of Rs. 1,50,000, but here our man gets the value of Rs. 35,000 only on the same area. Our cost of production, therefore, is higher, in this country.

As such, farmers are not getting the full benefit of their labour and it will con-

[Shri S. R. Damani]

tinue to be so unless the per acre production is increased. Therefore, it is very essential that the per-acre productivity should go up.

Now I want to give you certain examples to show how some experiments to raise per-acre yield have been very successful and the production has gone up.

Under the Government's package programme, certain experiments were carried out in certain selected villages. In the case of the Virk Khera village in Punjab, the production was as high as 652 lbs. per acre. Similarly, in the case of another village, namely, Sadasinghwa in Punjab the average yield was 587 lbs. In respect of another village, namely, Sarkarsamakulam village near Coimbatore in the South, the record yield in 1967-68 was 1430 lbs. per acre. The Government, after applying all the modern scientific methods have achieved this high record of 1430 lbs. per acre.

Therefore, I submit, there is ample scope for increasing the per-acre yield and by increasing the per-acre yield the cotton growers will be benefited. The country will be saved of the loss of foreign exchange of save Rs. 100 crores which we are spending every year for import of cotton and we will be able to earn foreign exchange because at present there is a shortage of cotton in the world.

Therefore, it is very essential that Government should give immediate attention to increase the per-acre yield. We should take steps to produce on a large scale the high-yielding strains and distribute them. We should extend irrigation facilities, because at present only 1/5 of the area—that is about 3.5 million acres is having the benefit of irrigation and the rest of the 16 million acres depend upon weather conditions. Also, we should give credit facilities to cultivators for buying fertilizers, better seeds, pesticides, etc. Today there is need for greater research in respect of varieties of high-yielding seeds.

At present research on cotton is entrusted to a section of ICAR. Research was formerly looked after by the Indian Central Cotton Committee and that Committee has worked wonderfully. Many seeds have been introduced which proved successful. I do not mean to say that this Committee should be reconstituted to do this work,

but I think that Government should create some more research centres exclusively for cotton. According to some official agency there is a scheme by which if Government could spend Rs. 60 crores in a period of five years, the production will go up and then we will not only be meeting our own requirements, but we can also export and earn valuable foreign exchange. This will mean only an outlay of Rs. 12 crores a year. Compared to the amount we spend on importing cotton, this not a big amount. Why not we take this opportunity to earn foreign exchange by exporting lakhs and lakhs of bales of cotton? My suggestion, therefore, is that this scheme should be taken up so that the country becomes self-sufficient. My second suggestion is that immediately some other measures and also required to be taken. Today upto 40 counts global cotton is also used. We have sufficient cotton in our country to spin 40 count yarn. Government can prohibit the use of global cotton upto 40 counts and thus can give incentive to farmers to grow more cotton because of the resulting large demand.

My next suggestion is that long-staple cotton should be produced in this country in a much bigger way. Today we are short of it. Sufficient quantity is not produced in the country. Therefore, I suggest that the excise duty on cloth and yarn upto 60 counts made out of Indian cotton should be less and those produced from foreign cotton should have a higher excise duty. In this way, Government can give incentive to produce more long staple Indian cotton and also in this way our cotton production can be increased due to the increased demand. Having said that, I want to emphasize that Government should give some incentive to farmers if we want to become self-sufficient in cotton. Government should take up this matter very seriously and I hope by this method we will be successful in attaining higher production per acre.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): Mr. Chairman, I know that Hon. Member Shri Damani takes considerable interest in textiles and naturally in the raw-materials which are required for

textiles, mainly, cotton. Government is aware of the fact that Cotton is a very important crop, not only from the point of view of income to the farmer as a cash crop, but also from the point of industrial economy for our country.

Textile industry is one of the premier industries of our country. We are proud of the fact that not only we are in a position to meet our requirements as far as textiles are concerned, but we are one of the important exporters of textiles. That is why the production of cotton assumes considerable importance from this angle.

Hon. Member Shri Damani has made the contention that cotton production has not increased since the post-Independence period.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : I said from 1960 onwards.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I wish to submit that it is not correct to say that production of cotton is not increasing our country. In fact in the immediate post-Independence period, when we started our First Five Year Plan, the production of cotton in this country was only about 28 lakh bales. But now the production has reached 47.62 lakh bales in 1965-66-49.73 lakh bales in 1966-67 and 55.62 lakh bales in 1967-68. From these figures, it is very clear that production has been increasing from the beginning of the First Five Year Plan and even after 1960. But I appreciate that our per acre yield as compared to many countries in the world is low. But Hon. Members should appreciate as to what is the reason for this. We grow cotton in about 2 crores of acres of land.

But out of this land only about 16 per cent is irrigated. That means 84 per cent is such that cotton is grown under rain-fed conditions. Naturally, the vagaries of the monsoon to which this country is subject create a lot of difficulties. Under rain-fed conditions it is not possible to have higher yields.

But take the case of Punjab where the cotton is mainly irrigated. The per-acre yields in Punjab are far higher than in Maharashtra which is one of the important cotton-growing States in our country. So, if proper irrigation facility is provided, it would be possible for our country to attain as high yields as elsewhere in the world.

And as Shri Damani has pointed out rightly, the farmers in our country are second to none in world as far as hard work, ability to adopt new techniques etc. are concerned. He himself had pointed out how individual farmers in our country had attained higher yields. So, our farmers are very good in this. The only drawback is this. The irrigated acreage of cotton has to be increased.

Take the case of Rajasthan, for instance. Rajasthan's dry climate is most suitable; it is pre-eminently suitable for growing cotton. Suppose the Rajasthan canal starts operating, then the Rajasthan farmers will get water from the Rajasthan canal on a large scale; then ideal conditions would be provided for growing cotton, not only ordinary cotton but even long staple cotton.

Shri Damani had mentioned that we were importing all types of cotton. That is not true. In fact, we are importing only cotton staples of 1.16" and above. That is, only long staple cotton is imported into our country by and large. Even the figures of import are not increasing year by year. In fact, even in 1952-53, we were importing about 6 to 7 lakhs bales. In one year thereafter we went to the extent of importing 9 lakhs bales. But the trend of import is not increasing. In fact, despite the fact that the textile industry has expanded and our production of textiles has increased, the figure of import of cotton is not increasing. In 1966-67 we imported about 7.75 lakhs bales, while in 1967-68 we imported about 7.72 lakhs bales and in 1968-69 upto 4th January we imported 67,000 bales, and about 3.5 lakhs bales have been released from global cotton. We are also negotiating with the USA under PL-480 for purchase of further quantities. Our effort is as far as possible to keep our requirements of import to the minimum and to see that necessary steps are taken in our country to increase our own production of long staple cotton.

It is encouraging to note that just as in the case of foodgrains where our scientists working in the field of research have achieved very good results in evolving new strains, similarly in the case of cotton, our scientists are almost on the point of succeeding in evolving new strains. For instance, they have now evolved MCU-5, a strain which yields as high as 1900 k.g. of

[Shri Annasabib Shinde]

kapas per hectare, as compared to the average yield under our Indian conditions of 108 or 114 k.g. per hectare. Its staple is 1.36" and its count is 60. Similarly, we have evolved a new strain called Hybrid-4, which yields almost 30000 k.g. per of kapas per hectare, and its ginning outturn is 34 per cent and its spinning capacity is 60 counts. Similarly, Sujata is another new strain which has been evolved and this yields about 3000 k.g. of kapas per hectare, and its staple length is 1.4" and its spinning capacity is 100 counts- I can mention the names of new strains which are being evolved and which are under trial by our scientists.

I must mention here the Punjab Agricultural University which is one of the institutions which are making a very valuable contribution in evolving new strains. We have embarked on a coordinated research project on cotton, and we expect to spend about Rs. 56 lakhs over this project, and I am quite confident that in the times to come we shall succeed on this front too. But the effort has to be made on all sides.

The provision on plant protection measures is also very important in respect of cotton. The general approach of Government is not to provide subsidies, but in view of the importance of cotton in our economy, we are proving certain subsidies for plant protection for cotton.

Similarly, we are also providing some subsidy for providing equipment for plant production measures. There is a centrally-sponsored scheme which the Centre is financing over and above the State plan ceiling. Irrigation facilities are gradually expanding.

With all these measures, I am quite sure that in the years to come it should be possible to reduce our requirement of imported cotton to the minimum extent. A target of 80 lakh bales production has been fixed by the end of 1973-74. I think there is nothing disheartening in what is happening in the field of cotton production and as far as planning and actual performance in the field is concerned.

I am thankful to Shri Damani for raising this discussion. As I said in the beginning, cotton has a very important place in our economy. With the co-

operation of hon. members, the industry, farmers and scientists, I am confident that within the next decade we shall make a very significant progress in this field.

श्री शिवचन्द्र भा (मधुबनी) : मंत्री जी ने बताया कि काटन का प्रोडक्शन 1960 से बढ़ा है। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि एकरेज में बढ़ा है कितना और क्वांटिटी में पर एकड़ यील्ड में कितना बढ़ा है ? और यह जो बढ़ा है तो क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि एट दी कास्ट आफ फूड ग्रेन लैंड पर बढ़ा है ? यदि हाँ तो कितना बढ़ा है ?

दूसरा सवाल मेरा यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान में जो काटन प्रोडक्शन है क्या वह फुली मीडर्नइज्ड है। यदि हाँ, तो कहाँ कहाँ पर काटन पिकिंग मशीनें काम में आ रही हैं। और अगर मीडर्नइज्ड नहीं है तो सरकार की क्या योजना है उसको मीडर्नइज्ड करने के लिये ?

तीसरा सवाल यह है कि कोआपरेटिव बेसिस पर काटन का प्रोडक्शन हो यह स्कीम कहीं पर हिन्दुस्तान में चल रही है ? यदि नहीं, तो सरकार इस और क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है।

चौथा सवाल यह है कि 1968 में कितना फोरेन एक्सचेन्ज का खर्चा काटन इम्पोर्ट के लिये विजाबिस 1967 के मुकाबले किया गया ?

श्री बेवराव पाटिल (यवतमाल) : इस देश में काटन का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के इस बारे में चर्चा उठायी गई है। जैसा अभी बताया गया कि ग्रन् के बारे में जैसे स्वावलम्बी होने के बारे में तय किया गया है वैसे ही कमर्शियल क्राप्स में काटन उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में विशेष जोर दिया गया है। कपास के उत्पादन में सवा तैतीस प्रतिशत तक की वृद्धि करने का लक्ष्य है, और वर्तमान उत्पादन 60,62 लाख गांठों का है और इसको बढ़ाकर 80,85 लाख गांठ करना है। उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये स्कीम्स तैयार की गयी है और उनके मुता-



बिक किसानों का सम्बन्धी भी दी जाती है प्लान्ट प्रोटेक्शन के लिये और कॅमिकल के लिए.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: No speech now, only a question. At least today, I want to conclude the half-hour discussion in half-hour.

श्री देवराव पाटिल : यह सब करने के बाद भी कपास का उत्पादन क्यों नहीं बढ़ा, इसलिये मैं यह बात कह रहा हूँ कि पर एकड़ उत्पादन क्यों नहीं बढ़ रहा है कपास का। जैसा मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि करीब तीन हजार किलोग्राम हैक्टर तक हम गये हैं। लेकिन जिस जिस साल उत्पादन बढ़ा है उस साल पहले साल की काटन की प्राइस ध्यान में लें तो पता लगेगा कि जिस साल में लांग स्टेपिल को अच्छा मूल्य मिला है उसके दूसरे साल में कपास का उत्पादन बढ़ा है। जनवरी से अप्रैल तक जो प्राइस रहती है, जब हंगामा था कि छूटा जाता है किसान को, इस साल जो प्राइस थी जनवरी में उससे 25 फीसदी प्राइस अप्रैल में बढ़ गई है। किसान के पास जब माल होता है अच्छी प्राइस उसको मिलती नहीं है और जब माल निकल जाता है किसान से तब प्राइस बढ़ जाती है। इसलिये क्या सरकार इस बात पर विचार कर रही है कि जैसे सरकार ने घनाब के बारे में सहायक मूल्य, सपोर्ट प्राइस की स्कीम चलायी है ऐसे ही कपास के लिये, जो लांग स्टेपिल काटन है जिसका मूल्य संसार में जो उसका दाम है उससे कम भारत में है, उस लांग स्टेपिल काटन के लिये सरकार कोई सपोर्ट प्राइस स्कीम चलाने का विचार करती है ? इसलिये मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कपास का सहायक मूल्य निर्धारित करने का सरकार के पास कोई प्रयोजन है। क्योंकि कपास की फसल अच्छी हो या बुरी किसान ही चाटे में रहता है। इसके बारे में इस मंत्रालय में कपास उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिये सहायक मूल्य देने के बारे में सरकार क्या कार्य-वाही कर रही है ?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : मंत्री जी ने ठीक ही बतलाया कि कपास का क्या महत्व है देश और जीवन के लिये। इसको ध्यान में रखते हुए मैं दो, तीन सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ।

अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 1921 का जो जवाब 13 मार्च को दिया गया उसमें बताया था कि सुपीरियर लांग स्टेपिल काटन 1965-66 में 195 हजार हैक्टर में हुई। लेकिन 1966-67 में 185 हजार हैक्टर में हुई। तो इस कमी का क्या कारण है।

फिर उसी तरह से पैदावार में सिलसिले में लांग स्टेपिल काटन में बारे में है कि 1965-66 में 111 किलोग्राम एक एकड़ में पैदा हुआ था जो कि 1966-67 में 107 किलोग्राम हो गया। इसका क्या कारण है ?

दूसरा सवाल मेरा यह है कि आपने बताया कि हमारे यहां आयात घीरे घीरे कम होता जा रहा है। तो इस संदर्भ में जानना चाहता हूँ कि 1965 से लेकर 1968 तक आपको कीमत में क्या अन्तर हुआ है, वहां से मंगाने में ? क्योंकि उसी कीमत पर नहीं मंगा रहे जो 1965 में मंगाते थे। दोनों कीमत में क्या फर्क है।

हमारे देश में नये क्षेत्र में कपास की खेती हो इसके लिए क्या सरकार ने कोई योजना बनायी है। और यदि बनायी है तो उसकी रूप रेखा क्या है ? और बाहर जो हम भेजते हैं उससे हमें सालाना कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा की प्राय हो रही है ?

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL (Chandigarh) : The hon. Member knows very well that Ferozepur district in Punjab, especially Fazilka tehsil and a large part of Hissar district in Haryana are admirably suited for the production of long staple cotton ; he also referred to the vast potentialities in Rajasthan. In that context, what are they going to do with regard to the early finalization of the Rajasthan canal ? What are they going to do with regard to popularising new high yielding varieties which are the result of research work in various universities because sometimes the research work done successfully does not reach the

[Shri Shri Chand Goyal]

farmers? Thirdly, the rate of purchase tax on cotton has been increased in the past years from two to three per cent and similarly excise duty on fertilizer had been increased in this year's budget. Will these increases not prove to be a disincentive for the production of cotton?

18.00 hrs.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS *rose.*—

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am very sorry. We are strictly following the rules.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE :

Sir, Shri Ramavatar Shastri, while putting his questions, asked whether there has been any increase in yields and acreages, and at the same time, he gave some figures and showed as if year after year, the yields are going down and the acreage is also going down. As I explained in the beginning, in this country, almost 84 per cent of our cotton is dependent on rain for its cultivation. So, the seasonal nature such as rainfall, etc., has much to do with acreage and yields. He should try to appreciate it because as I mentioned earlier only 16 per cent of our cotton-area is irrigated. Where cotton is irrigated, yields are appreciable and are comparable to those in the advanced countries in the world. For instance, in Maharashtra, where cotton is grown under rain-fed conditions, the yields are very low: only 78 kg. per hectare. But in Punjab, the yields are 333 per hectare. So, irrigation and seasonal rainfall make a difference as far as yields are concerned. Of course, there are other factors. That means, if the farmers use improved techniques, the improved techniques can be used if those measures suit the soil. There are limitations. We are also making efforts and are trying to evolve new strains and new seeds which could be supplied on a large scale. These are some of the efforts which we are taking to increase the acre yield and production in general.

Shri Shiva Chandra Jha referred to the facts about production and asked whether the per acre yield has increased during the last 15 to 20 years. I may submit for the information of the House that when we started the First Plan, in the year 1952-53, per acre yield, rather, the yield per hectare

was round about 75 to 80 kgs. But now, the yields have gone up. In the year 1965-66, the average yield per hectare was 108 kgs.; in 1966-67, 114 kgs., and in 1967-68, 124 kgs. So, the trend is upwards. It is not that we are satisfied with this trend, but it shows that the trend is definitely upwards. The yields are not going down.

Shri Jha also asked about the role that co-operatives play in the marketing of cotton. In fact, it is the effort of the Ministry to encourage cotton ginning process, and especially to encourage co-operative spinning mills, etc. That has been our effort. I need not go into the details of it. They have been successful in many parts of the country.

As far as modernisation is concerned, this is in fact a question which is beyond the purview of this Ministry. But the Government is attending to that problem, because the modernisation of the textile industry is of vital importance, and unless we try to modernise the textile industry, it would be very difficult, in the international competition, to make cloth available at the cheaper rate to the consumers themselves.

Shri Patil put a question whether the Government intends to give a support price in the interests of the farmers. As an enlightened farmer himself, Shri Patil should know that it is the policy of the Government, and in fact, we have been announcing every year the support prices. It is a matter of argument whether this particular price is reasonable or whether it can be 10 per cent or more. That can be a point for argument, but as far as the Government's approach to this matter is concerned, we try to help the farmers by fixing the support prices. When Shri Patil and some of his colleagues took the initiative last year that the ceiling on cotton price should be removed, the Government responded to that last year and the ceiling had been removed last year. We would like to have a support price. That is our approach not only in regard to cotton but in regard to many other commodities also.

Now, Shri Goyal raised some questions but they have been covered in my reply to

some of the other questions which had      18.04 hrs.  
been put.

I am thankful to the hon. Members for  
having raised this discussion on the floor  
of the House.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till  
Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, May 13,  
1960/Vaisakha 23, 1891 (Saka).*

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