

Fourth Series Vol. XXXVI - No. 9

**Monday, March 2, 1970
Phalguna 11, 1891 (Saka)**

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Tenth Session)



(Vol. XXXVI contains Nos. 1 - 10)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

Price : Rs. 1.00

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LOK SABHA

Monday, March 2, 1970/ Phalguna
11, 1891 (SAKA).

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

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Obituary Reference

MR. SPEAKER : I have to inform the House of the sad demise of Shri Radhavallabh Vijaivargiya who passed away at Indore on the 23rd February, 1970. Shri Vijaivargiya was a Member of the Constituent Assembly of India during the years 1948-1950. He was also a Minister in the Madhya Bharat Government during 1952-57.

We deeply mourn the loss of this friend and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we fully associate ourselves with the sentiments expressed by you. We would like our condolences and deep sympathies to be conveyed to the bereaved family.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH (Buxar) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, we share the sentiments expressed by you on the sad demise of Shri Radhavallabh Vijaivargiya. He was a very sincere and conscientious Member and he took active part in social movements in Madhya Pradesh. On behalf of the Opposition, I request you to convey our deep sense of sorrow to his bereaved family.

MR. SPEAKER : The House may stand in silence for a short while to express its sorrow.

Members then stood in silence for a short while

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलराम पुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे एक निवेदन करना है। आर्डर पेपर में कांस्टीटुएन्ट असेम्बली आफ इंडिया लिखा हुआ है, यह ठीक नहीं है। इसको संविधान सभा कहना ही काफी है, एक ही संविधान सभा हुई थी।

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTION

Adulteration of Food Articles and Edible oils
Causing Cancer

+

*151. SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH.

SHASTRI :

SHRI D. N. PATODIA :

SHRI N. K. SOMANI :

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 according to the data collected by his Ministry the percentage of adulteration in food articles in Delhi and all over the country has reached an explosive situation ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that some of the edible colours used in Jilebis, Papads, peas etc., are so adulterated that according to health authorities, it may lead to cancer ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that edible oils are mixed with mobile oil and other non-edible oil which are extremely injurious to health ;

(d) if so, whether in view of the above, Government consider it desirable to bring

changes in legislation to curb the evil and if not, the particulars of measures taken to deal with 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) No, Sir.

(b) The Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955, permit the use of certain colours in some articles of food. Some unscrupulous dealers, however, use non-permitted colours some of which are carcinogenic in nature such as mentanil yellow in jalebis, papads etc.

(c) Amongst edible oils, mustard oil is found to be adulterated with groundnut and linseed oils which are cheaper than mustard oil, but non-poisonous. In stray cases adulteration with mineral oils and argemone oils which are poisonous in nature, was found.

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

A Central Unit is being set up to check the menace of food adulteration alongwith the State Health Authorities concerned. The Unit will be mainly concerned with the functions prescribed in rule 9 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules in respect of inter-State offences and will help in giving technical guidance to State Governments.

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : श्रीमन्, मैं ने अपने प्रश्न के पहले भाग में पूछा था कि क्या खाद्य पदार्थों में अपमिश्रण की प्रतिशतता गम्भीर स्थिति में पहुँच गई है जिसका उत्तर मन्त्री जी ने "नो" में दिया है। जिस ऐक्ट को उन्होंने यह कहा है कि हमारा जो बी. एफ. ए. ऐक्ट है जिसका सन् 1965 में संशोधन हुआ, उसको हम बहुत सख्त बना रहे हैं। मैं मन्त्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह ऐक्ट सन् 65 में पास किया गया लेकिन क्या यह ठीक है कि गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया के सर्वे के अनुसार ही इस ऐक्ट

के पास होने के बाद से आज तक जो एडल्टरेशन है वह तीन सौ परसेन्ट बढ़ गया है—जिसमें से कुछ आइडम्स तो ऐसे हैं जैसे कि दाल है, जिस को कि इस देश का हर एक आदमी खाता है, उसमें 5 से सौ प्रतिशत तक एडल्टरेशन होता है, इसी प्रकार घी में 12 से 50 परसेन्ट तक और चाय में 23 से 36 प्रतिशत तक एडल्टरेशन होता है, तो ऐसी स्थिति में मन्त्री जी ने किस आधार पर कहा है कि अपमिश्रण की जो प्रतिशतता है वह गम्भीर नहीं हुई है ?

इसके साथ ही मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि भारत सरकार ने स्टेट्स से मिलकर इस ऐक्ट के पास होने के बाद कौन से ऐसे कारगर उपाय किए जिनसे यह कम हो सकता था ? आज की स्थिति यह है कि हमारे यहाँ जो लोकल बाडीज, स्थानीय निकाय हैं उनको भ्रष्टाचार का पर्यायवाची अर्थात् भ्रष्टाचार निकाय समझा जाता है। ऐसी स्थिति में लोकल बाडीज को काम सौपने का मतलब करप्शन बाडीज को काम सौपना होता है। तो इस प्रकार से आपने भ्रष्टाचार को छूट दे दी है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इसके लिए क्या कारगर उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : Sir, in 1965 the total number of food samples examined were 1,66,992 and the number of samples found adulterated was 51,957 and it was 31.1%. In 1966 the number of samples examined was higher at 1,74,158 and the number of samples found adulterated was less at 44,508 and the percentage was 25.5. In 1967, the number of samples examined was 1,56,666 and the total number of samples found adulterated was 39,363—25.1%. The number of convictions in 1965 was 30250; In 1966—23,282 and in 1967 it was 19,968. Even though the number of samples was less, the number of convictions was higher. In 1965 the number of persons imprisoned was 1610; in 1966—4716 and 1967—4383.

Fines realised in 1966—Rs. 37,33,404 and in 1967 it was Rs. 35,40,469.

Therefore, my hon. friend will be satisfied that even when the number of samples went up the percentage of adulterated articles was found to be less. It does not mean that we are satisfied. We are trying our best and the following steps have been taken :

1. Creation of Food Research Standardisation Centre at Ghaziabad.
2. Publicity on Prevention of Food Adulteration.
3. Setting up of Regional Organisations for prevention of food adulteration.
4. Provision also now has been made that instead of two witnesses, 1 witness is enough at the time of drawing of sample.
5. Provision has also been made for Indemnity bond equivalent to the value of the article seized by the Food Inspector when the goods are kept in the custody of the vendor.

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : श्रीमन्, मन्त्री जी ने बताया कि इसको रोकने के लिए उन्होंने इन्तजाम किए हैं और इस सिलसिले में उन्होंने एक मिसाल यह दी कि जुमने में 35 लाख रुपया एक साल में बसूल किया लेकिन यह जो इन्स्पेक्टर हैं उनकी जेब में रिश्वत का कितना खपया गया होगा क्या उसका भी कोई अन्दाजा वे बता सकते हैं ? और उस कमेटी ने यह फ़ैसला किया कि हिन्दुस्तान में 25 हजार आदमियों के ऊपर एक इन्स्पेक्टर रहना चाहिए इस बात की निगरानी करने के लिये, लेकिन परिस्थिति यह है कि इस कमेटी की सिफारिश के बाद भी इस समय 1 करोड़ 30 लाख आदमियों के हिस्से में एक इन्स्पेक्टर आता है। एक सिफारिश यह थी कि देश में कम से कम 500 लेबोरेट्रीज होनी चाहिए...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप खुद सब कुछ बतलायेंगे क्या ? आप सवाल कीजिए।

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : 500 लेबोरेट्रीज होनी चाहिए लेकिन इस देश में केवल 63 लेबोरेट्रीज हैं। यह गवर्नमेन्ट की अपनी सिफारिश, अपना सुझाव है, लेकिन उस पर भी अमल नहीं होता है। इस विषय में मंत्री महोदय का क्या कहना ?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : The real difficulty is that sanitary inspectors are empowered by the local bodies to do the work of food inspectors whole-time. Therefore, we have now been trying to persuade the corporations and local bodies to appoint whole-time inspectors within their budget. We have also taken concurrent powers to appoint food inspectors and public analysts, thus enabling the Central Government to have effective and better administration.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : May I know whether the attention of the Government of India has been drawn to very valuable research data submitted by Mrs. Kamala J. N. Ranadive of the Cancer Research Institute located at Bombay at the recently held Indian Science Congress at Kharagpur entitled *Tissue culture in Studies of Carcinogen*, where it has been proved by the result of her studies and research over a long period of time that the solution of non-edible solvents in the edible oils causes cancer among human beings, and if these results have come to the notice of the Government of India what effective steps they are taking to see that all solvent extract manufacturers who supply these oils to the vanaspathi manufactures are brought under strict and complete supervision so that the dangers of cancer are arrested ? Secondly, it is a very widely followed practice to use a dye known as metanil yellow, a very cheap substitute for kesar, by the sweet meat makers, which is noxious and which also leads to cancer. What particular steps would the government take to ensure that every label containing metanil yellow in this country should be stamped with a warning that it should not be used for any preparation for edible materials at all ?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : It is true that some unscrupulous dealers use non-permitted colours which are carcinogenic, that is, causing cancer. That is why we have instructed that more samples should be taken of the edible oils and stringent punishment should be given to the offenders.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : My questions have not been answered. Let me re-state them a little more simply. We have a number of solvent extractors in India who continue to supply sub-standard extracts for non-edible oils to the vanaspathi manufacturers. What particular superintendence do you propose to have on these people so that these dangerous agents are not supplied to vanaspathi manufacturers, because according to Dr. Ranadive's research they cause cancer? My second question is about meta-nil yellow.

SHRI K. K. SHAH : Taat is why I said that the sampling of oil has been made more extensive and intensive so that we are able to find out whether non-solvents are added to the edible oils.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : There is no use denying the fact that there is widespread adulteration of goods in India. We can hardly get anything which is pure.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Even ministers are adulterated.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : Under the circumstances I would like to know whether Government propose to bring about any change in the existing law to make it more stringent. Secondly, what is Government doing to further the cause of consumers by extending help to voluntary organisations like the Consumer Council of India set up by consumers?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : That is why the punishment now is minimum of six month's imprisonment and a fine of not less than Rs. 1,000. So far as the non-official organisations are concerned, they have been doing very good work. Any information given by them is quickly gone into. Their help is also taken in tracing these things.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Is the hon. Minister aware that many a case fall be-

cause of technical difficulties? For instance, the food inspector his assistant or the peon alone is produced in evidence and the court holds that no independent respectable man has been associated with it. Thus, many a people go scot free. I want to know whether in the light of these judgments Government would try to amend this rule so that the culprits do not escape because of the technical difficulty. Secondly, is the Government aware that the food inspectors are having a better standard of life than ministers or secretaries of the Government of India; they are spending Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 6,000 a month on their standard of living? Has the Government ever held an inquiry into from where that income comes so that they can maintain such high standards? Implementation and enforcement of the law is more urgently required than making it more stringent.

SHRI K. K. SHAH : It is true that formally because two witnesses were necessary at the time of sampling, sometimes contradiction between the two witnesses in the court used to result in an acquittal. Therefore now only one witness will be necessary at the time of drawing the sample. The second most important and difficult question is, as all lawyers know, that independent analysis are produced as witnesses against the analyst produced by us and the benefit of doubt goes to the accused. Therefore expert analysts are now being appointed in each State.

श्री देवेन सेन : क्या मंत्री महोदय बतलायेंगे कि दिल्ली में पिछले एक महीने के अन्दर खाद्य वस्तुओं के ऐडल्टरेशन के लिए कोई पकड़ा गया है या नहीं, दूसरी बात यह कि सरकार की जो मशीनरी है इसे चेक करने के लिए वह ठीक से काम कर रही है या नहीं, तीसरे क्या कानून को इस तरह से बदलने का कोई विचार है कि अगर कोई कसूरवार पाया जाय तो उस को पब्लिकली विह्व किया जाय।

SHRI K. K. SHAH : The information as to who were arrested in Delhi during the last month is not with me at the moment. But the present law is very deterrent and if it is administered well, I hope, there will be no difficulty.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : When samples are sent for examination, they are usually sent because the local body finds that the sample is really bad and only when a genuine sample is obtained. The crux of the problem is as to what the examiner does with the sample. There is very great suspicion that this man who is supposed to examine the sample usually takes money; that is why, only 30 per cent of them are charged with the offence and the rest go scot free. What measure is Government contemplating to see that samples are examined not by one person but by two different persons so that it becomes a little more difficult or some such measure by which the law can be tightened?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : The sample is divided into three parts when the sample is taken. One is handed over to the man from whom the sample is drawn, one is kept in our custody and the third is sent to the analyst. So, the fear of the sample being interfered with no longer exists.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR : Is it not a fact that a number of colours and a number of other chemicals, like, cyclamates that are used in foodstuffs have been declared to be dangerous to health as a result of researches in India as well as outside India? Many other countries have banned the use of these chemical agents as food. Similarly, so far as the chemical or solvent extraction of oil is concerned, our nutrition experts have been opposing the use of chemical solvents in the process of oil extraction. But because of some large imports of solvent extracted oil in India and pressures from various quarters, on an experimental basis these solvents extracted oils were allowed. Now, the researches have shown that these chemical solvents are carcinogenic. I would like to know what steps Government have taken to ban these solvents for oil extraction as well as the chemical agents, like, cyclamates and other colours which are known to be dangerous to health. Many other countries have banned them. I wrote to the Health Minister about it. I would like to know if any action has been taken. I am not aware of it.

SHRI K. K. SHAH : This has been prohibited. Even the mixture of two edible oils is prohibited. As I said before, we have given instructions to State Governments

that more samples of edible oil should be taken to find out whether any solvent has been added. This is the only way we can detect it. There is no other way.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR : The point is this. The mechanical extraction is safer than chemical solvent extraction. This is the advice of nutrition experts and others. On an experimental basis, the chemical solvent extraction of oils was allowed. What prevents you from stopping that and going back to the mechanical extraction which is safe?

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI : What about the use of cyclamates? You have not replied to that.

SHRI K. K. SHAH : As I said, this is prohibited. The use of cyclamates is not permitted in India.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR : But saccharin and its equivalents are permitted.

SHRI K. K. SHAH : I will get it examined.

श्री मोलू प्रसाद : खाद्य अपमिश्रण अधिनियम को अनिवार्य बनाने के लिए सरकार क्या उपाय कर रही है ताकि खाद्यान्तों का व्यापार करने वाले लोग जनता के स्वास्थ्य के साथ खिलवाड़ न कर सकें ?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : They have been made more stringent in 1965. The minimum sentence is six months.

श्री मोलू प्रसाद : कठोर नहीं कम्पलसरी ।

SHRI K. K. SHAH : The fact that is an offence means it is compulsory.

भारत में विदेशी बैंक

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

(क) देश में इस समय कितने विदेशी बैंक हैं; और

(ख) इन बैंकों में इस समय कुल कितना धन जमा है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) और (ख). भारत में 13 विदेशी बैंक वस्तुतः कार्य कर रहे हैं। जनवरी, 1970 के अन्त में, इन बैंकों के पास लगभग 483 करोड़ रुपये की रकम जमा थी।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार का ध्यान 'वाशिंगटन पोस्ट' में छपी इस खबर की ओर गया है जिसमें प्रधान मंत्री ने यह आश्वासन दिया था कि विदेशी बैंकों का हम राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं करेंगे ? यदि ऐसा आश्वासन दिया गया है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि किन शर्तों पर दिया गया है और किस आधार पर दिया गया है ? यह जो खबर उसमें छपी है इसके बारे में आपको क्या कहना है ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : न कोई ऐसा आश्वासन मांगा गया था और न ही दिया गया था।

श्री शिव नारायण : प्रधान मंत्री को कहिये कि उत्तर दें।

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : I think my colleague's answer is clear that nobody asked for an assurance and no assurance was given.

श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय : पिछली बार जब राष्ट्रपति का चुनाव हुआ था उस समय रूसी दूतावास द्वारा कलकत्ता के बैंक से नब्बे लाख रुपये एक साथ निकाले गये थे और उसका उपयोग राष्ट्रपति के चुनाव में किया गया था। चुनाव के बाद फिर अस्सी लाख रुपया निकाला गया। देशी बैंकों से अगर दस लाख से अधिक निकाला जाता है तो रिजर्व बैंक की अनुमति लेनी पड़ती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह

जो नियम है क्या यह विदेशी बैंकों पर भी लागू होता है या नहीं होता है और अगर होता है तो क्या इस नियम का पालन किया गया है ?

SHRI N. P. K. SALVE : Sir, is this germane to the main question ?

MR. SPEAKER : The question is about the number of foreign banks in the country and the total deposits in them and the Minister has given the answer.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मेरे सवाल का जवाब आना चाहिये मेरा सवाल यह था कि राष्ट्रपति के चुनाव के समय नब्बे लाख रुपया बैंक से निकाला गया रूसी दूतावास द्वारा। जब चुनाव हो गया उसके बाद फिर अस्सी लाख रुपया निकाला गया। देशी बैंकों से अगर दस लाख से अधिक की धनराशि एक साथ निकाली जाती है तो रिजर्व बैंक की अनुमति लेनी पड़ती है। यह जो नियम है मैंने यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह विदेशी बैंकों पर भी लागू होता है या नहीं होता है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह इस सवाल से किस तरह से निकलता है ?

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : It is important but it is not relevant. Do you admit this question, Sir ? About the importance of the question one has nothing to say. On a point of order, Sir.....(Interruptions) I stand by my right to raise a point of order.

AN HON. MEMBER : There is no point of order.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee pleaded that this is an extremely important question which Government must answer. No doubt it is an important question but the supplementaries are not related to the relevance of the main question.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : He is assuming your functions, Sir.

SHRI SHEO NARAIAN : I also rise on a point of order. This question was concerned about the foreign banks and deposits in them. So question on withdrawals also

are relevant and every member has a right to put that question.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is a very simple and innocent one the number of foreign banks and deposits in them. But merely because the number of foreign banks is given, it does not entitle you to ask all sorts of questions. I am very sorry. But if the Minister knows something about it. I leave it to him.

SHRI HEM BARUA : It is not as simple as that, Sir. If the Member is interested only in knowing the number of foreign banks operating in the country and the deposits in them, then this question will have been in the other list of question for written answers.

But, since you have put the Question in this list, I request that supplementaries should be allowed.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Now that you have admitted the Question, you may please allow supplementary.

MR. SPEAKER : I think there if I do not allow the same thing will continue.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : As per your ruling we have replied to questions even if they are not particularly relevant to the original question asked. But you are right, Sir, that this should not be made an occasion to bring in baseless allegations, as have been made here. But it is a question of how much the Soviet Embassy took out. It was answered here on a previous occasion. I do not know the exact amount. The Embassies are governed by different rules. They are the same for all the embassies, as far as I know. But the other question was whether money was used in the Presidential election and so on. It is entirely baseless and this matter should not be raised again and again in this House.

श्री हुसैन कल्लवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न के दूसरे भाग का उत्तर नहीं दिया गया है। उसका उत्तर दिलवाये।
(व्यवधान)...

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY :

In reply to one of the supplementary questions of Shri Kachwal, the Prime Minister said that no assurance was sought. He asked whether any assurance was sought by nation or not. I would like to know, since nationalisation of banks as a policy has been accepted, whether the Government at any stage, at any time, has discussed the question of nationalisation of banks with foreign banks in this country?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I do not know whether it has been discussed at some other level. But this has not been discussed with me.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY :

That is, they have not initiated any discussion on this matter. Do I take it that Government has not initiated any discussion in this matter?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : So far as I know I won't categorically say that at other levels it was not done.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I want to know what is the total amount of profits earned by these 13 banks during the last 5 years and what is the amount that they have remitted out of this country and what percentage the profits in each case were to the deposits as well as the assets of these 13 banks. The amount of profits comes to over Rs. 557 crores out of which one bank's alone—The National Grindlay's Bank—accounts for over half. I would like to know what is the ratio or the proportion of assets to the deposits and the assets of these banks. What are the considerations on which Government has already decided that they will not nationalise them?

MR. SPEAKER : Yours is a completely separate question, unrelated to this question.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : My question is less irrelevant than the previous one.

MR. SPEAKER : You are asking entirely different question. Only the amount of deposits was asked. So far as the other questions are concerned, whether they are relevant or irrelevant, I don't think I have control over them.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : We would like to know what is the ratio between.....
(*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Gupta, the question is very clear on that.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : On the degree of irrelevancy, you must arbitrate. Having admitted the question, I think, you have to arbitrate on the degree of irrelevancy.

MR. SPEAKER : Salve, you need not get up every time to advise me ; leave it to me.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : Rules are there.....(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Thank you very much for your excellent advice.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : My question is not more irrelevant, then the previous supplementary.

MR. SPEAKER : I don't mind if it is more relevant.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : He is giving ruling over you.

MR. SPEAKER : It is a question of accepting my ruling that it does not arise out of the main question. But there is a difference between the persons asking the question.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : All Members are equal. You cannot differentiate between Member and Member.

MR. SPEAKER : No. The hon. Member had the question in his name and he gave an interpretation that he wanted to ask this, he wanted to ask that, and the leader of the party to which the hon. Member belongs also said that he wanted to ask that, and then I said that the hon. Member might be wanting to ask that, and, therefore, it was replied to but if the question is stretched still more to cover the rate of interest and other details, the hon. Member can table a specific question, and I shall give him permission.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : You must tell us the principle that you are going to follow in this regard. You had never applied this kind of principle before.

MR. SPEAKER : I am sorry. The hon. Member's question was regarding the deposits of the banks etc. but the hon. Member has stretched it to the rate of interest, the interest accrued and other details. Those things can be asked through a specific question.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : You must supply us with a model supplementary question.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : The hon. Minister cannot possibly come here to answer the main question without the material which I have asked for in my question. Unless he has got the material with him, he cannot possibly come here to answer this question.

MR. SPEAKER : He may come with any information, but I have to judge the relevancy of the question. I am very sure that the hon. Member's question is not relevant here.

SHRI RANGA : Then why do you allow it ?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Then why do you allow it ?

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : We have a right to differ from you also.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Are you going to apply different yard-sticks ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : The net surplus profits of these 13 banks was as follows. It was Rs. 2,67,27,000 in 1966, Rs. 2,33,61,000 in 1967, and Rs. 2,27,06,000 in 1968. As far as the remittances to the held office were concerned, the amount was Rs. 2.21 crores in 1966, Rs. 1.95 crores in 1967 and Rs. 1.75 crores in 1968.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Kartik Oraon.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : The question asked was why foreign banks were not being

nationalised. Can we not know the state of his mind ?

MR. SPEAKER : I have called Shri Kartik Oraon.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON : I would like to know from Government whether it is customary or even obligatory on the part of the 13 foreign banks operating in our country or for that matter the foreign Embassies to seek the permission of the Government of India or at least inform them or explain to them the purposes for which they are withdrawing the amount.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : The question of foreign banks withdrawing the amount does not arise out of this question. The question was about the Embassies withdrawing the amount. At far as remittances of profits are concerned, they are allowed to remit the profit.

श्री शिंदरे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री जी ने अभी फोरन-बैंक्स के आंकड़े बताये हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि गोवा में जो पुर्तगाल टाइम का बैंक "बांफु सांसियोनाल उल्त्रामारीनु" था, जिसका कारोबार स्टेट बैंक ने कस्टोडियन के रूप में अपने हाथ में ले लिया है, उसका नाम भी आप के इन आंकड़ों में है, क्या ? अगर है तो, आजादी के पहले इस बैंक में गोवा के लोगों की कितनी जमा पूंजी थी तथा उस में से कस्टोडियन ने डिपॉजिटर्स को कितनी वापस कर दी है ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : I have got a list of 129 banks operating in India, but there is none in Goa.

SHRI P. G. SEN : Can Government give us an idea of the amount of transaction that is being held by them with the foreigners here ? I would like to know the annual average transaction.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : I do not have the details in regard to the foreigners separately.

SHRI P. G. SEN : I want to know the annual average transaction with the foreigners here.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : I would like to have separate notice.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY : The hon. Prime Minister in answer to the question put by Shri Surendranath Dwivedi said that there had not been any meeting with the foreign banks at the Prime Minister's level...

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : No, I did not say that...

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY : But the House is entitled to know at what level the meeting took place, whether the Reserve Bank Governor had a meeting with the foreign banks on the question of nationalisation. That answer has not given by the hon. Prime Minister. Now, let me put my supplementary question. The Supreme Court has criticised the method of nationalising the 14 banks by leaving the foreign banks out of the picture. I want to have a categorical answer from the Prime Minister whether in view of the magnitude of the deposits held by them, namely to the tune of Rs. 4.83 crores in India, and the fact that sometimes they work for the country and sometimes they work against the interests of this country, she will discuss with the foreign banks, she will invite them and convince them of the necessity of nationalising the foreign banks also and put them on a par with the 14 nationalised banks ?

SARI P. C. SETHI : What the Prime Minister stated was that there was no meeting at a level...

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : No; I did not say that there was no meeting. A specific question was asked whether this matter was discussed...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : She said that there was a meeting.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Possibly at some level, there were meetings.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : The question was not about any meeting but whether there was discussion of a particular subject. I had a meeting with Sir Paul Gore-Booth, and it was a routine meeting.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Could there be a discussion without holding a meeting?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : But you can hold a meeting without discussing this matter. Is that possible or not?

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY : I want an answer to my question from the Prime Minister.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I do not know the number of meetings which the Governor of the Reserve Bank has had, but it is quite likely that he has had a number of routine meetings. Whenever these people come here, they meet the Governor of the Reserve Bank, and some of them met me also if I happened to be in town and had the time. But as far as this specific matter was concerned, it was not discussed with me and as far as I know, it was not discussed with them but I am not sure about that.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY : What about the nationalisation of foreign banks in the light of the Supreme Court judgment? Is she going to discuss this with them?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : This matter as to why we have not nationalised foreign banks was gone into in great detail on a previous occasion. I do not think the Supreme Court judgment has made any difference to that situation.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : I am grateful to you that at long last I have caught your eye.

What were the total deposits immediately before the first nationalisation of the major banks in foreign banks and whether after nationalisation, any funds have been diverted to be deposited in the foreign banks? If so, to what extent? Also, whether any deposits from PL-480 have been diverted to be deposited in the foreign banks after nationalisation?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : The total deposits on 18-7-69 were about Rs. 482 crores and those on 30-1-70 were about Rs. 483 crores.

As far as the other part of the question, there has been no diversion of funds.

World Bank's Assistance to Madras for Development of Metropolitan Area.

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*153. **SHRI K. RAMANI :**
SHRI UMANATH :
SHRI NAMBIAR :
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Tamil Nadu has sought the assistance of the World Bank for the development of the Madras Metropolitan area;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a World Bank team was touring in India in December 1969 to assess the requirements of the Metropolitan cities to develop their areas ; and

(c) if so, the decisions of the team and the action of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) An officer from the newly created Urbanisation Division of the World Bank visited India in November, 1969, in order to acquaint himself with problems of economic and physical planning in major Indian cities. He called on the Minister for Health, Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development in Delhi and also visited Calcutta, Bombay and Madras where he met the authorities concerned with urban development problems.

(c) Does not arise.

SHRI K. RAMANI : Has the Tamil Nadu Government prepared any project report and forwarded it to the Government either to seek help from the Government of India or through them from the World Bank's project department to develop the metropolitan area of Madras City comprising about 450 sq. miles?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : The Tamil Nadu has not made any direct report

to us nor has it requested the World Bank in connection with the Madras metropolitan area development. In the budget speech of the Tamil Nadu Finance Minister, the following has been said :

"A project report on the problems of the metropolitan area is now under finalisation for submission to the international financial institutions. A special officer has been appointed by the State Government for the purpose of preparation of the project".

It is in preparation only.

SHRI K. RAMANI : Arising from part (b) of the question, have Government approached the World Bank for assistance for metropolitan cities in India, not only Madras ? If so, which are those cities and what are the projects and amounts that Government have sought from the World Bank as assistance ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : The Government of India have not approached the World Bank at this stage. But World Bank teams are showing some interest—so also are the Ford Foundation in metropolitan development. The hon. member is more interested in Madras city.

There is a scheme of Kaveri Viranam Tank at a cost of Rs. 21.21 crores which has been submitted to the Planning Commission which is under examination. Beyond that there is no further development in this regard.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : Not only the City of Madras, but Calcutta, Bombay and Delhi are getting more crowded and the urban problems are pressing very hard on the local and State Governments. In this connection, I may draw the attention of the Minister to the fact that there is a Metropolitan Planning Organisation of Calcutta and a Greater Bombay Scheme for Bombay and a Greater Delhi Scheme for Delhi, but the Government has not got, on similar lines, any plans for metropolitan development of Madras by itself. I would like to know why the Government has not shown similar interest in regard to Madras not only in the preparation of a scheme, but also in provid-

ing the necessary funds. I would also like to know whether it involves foreign exchange or internal resources only.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : As the hon. Member has mentioned, the problems of metropolitan cities like Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and Delhi are being considered. In the case of Bombay, for the water supply scheme, some assistance is being sought. In fact, the World Bank had shown interest in helping the project. So far as Calcutta is concerned, it has a big project, the outlay on which is about Rs. 42 crores. There, Ford Foundation assistance of 4.45 million dollars has been made available to the Calcutta Metropolitan Planning Organisation, and 6 lakhs dollars for the survey connected with the water supply scheme in the Greater Calcutta region. So far as Madras is concerned, as I have mentioned, there is a scheme of water supply and the total project cost is about Rs. 21.3 crores. We have taken note of all these projects, and about 10 per cent of the assistance sought for the special problems of metropolitan cities has been made in the general planning scheme.

SHRI HEM BARUA : In view of the fact that there are 12 lakhs of slum dwellers in Bombay city alone, may I know whether Government has made any financial offer to the State Government there to destroy the slums and rehabilitate or accommodate the slum dwellers in new houses ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : The question of housing should be addressed to the Housing Minister.

SHRI NATH PAI : He is asking about provision of funds which is your job. The Housing Minister executes only after you make the funds available.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : In the Budget there is provision of Rs. 2 crores for the setting up of a Corporation, and a revolving fund is to be created for slum clearance and urban housing.

SHRI HEM BARUA : I wanted to know about Bombay where whether there are 12 lakhs of slum dwellers, whether you have made any financial assistance to the State Government or not.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : So far as Bombay is concerned, I am sure it will be covered by the same scheme.

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त : कुछ दिन पहले प्रधान मंत्री जी कलकत्ता गई थीं और मुझे याद है कि वहां पर उन्होंने कहा था, कुछ जो इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स हैं उनको बुलाकर कि उनको भी मदद करनी चाहिए और उसके अलावा कुछ विदेशी सहायता भी लेनी चाहिए। मैं आपके जरिए पूछना चाहता हूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री और दूसरे मंत्री सब दिल्ली में रहते हैं, दिल्ली की भी बहुत बड़ी समस्याएँ हैं तो दिल्ली के डेवलपमेंट के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने क्या किया है और विदेशों की सहायता के लिए क्या किया गया है ? क्या आप अपने कर्तव्य का पालन दिल्ली के लिए भी करेंगी ?

प्रधान मंत्री, वित्त मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री तथा योजना मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : कर्तव्य पालन तो हम करते ही हैं। दिल्ली की भी समस्याएँ हैं जो कि देखी जा रही हैं जो कि माननीय सदस्य को भी मालूम हैं। लेकिन कलकत्ते की कुछ विशेष समस्याएँ हैं और यह मामला अभी से नहीं देखा जा रहा है, पहले फोर्ड फाउन्डेशन की तरफ से एक जांच हुई थी, उन्होंने एक स्कीम दी थी और उसके बारे में मैंने वहां पर कहा था...

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु : कुछ किया भी है ?

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : नहीं नहीं, हो रहा है।

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त : इन्होंने कलकत्ते के लिए कहा लेकिन दिल्ली के लिए जवाब नहीं दिया।

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : हाउसिंग स्कीम या स्लम क्लियरेंस यहां भी लागू होता है।

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : I want to know if the benefits accruing from

the revolving fund mentioned by the hon. Finance Minister are restricted only to the metropolitan cities or would be made available to other cities also, like Kanpur, which has a large number of slum dwellers ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : It will certainly benefit Kanpur and other cities.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : When MR. K.K. Shah visited Madras, he assured the people there that he would get all the help from the World Bank. We expect very much from him. I should like to know categorically how much help he is going to get for the development of metropolitan council ?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : The hon. Minister did say with regard to Madras and Delhi that some projects were being looked into and would be put up to the World Bank.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : I may add that so far as Madras city is concerned, a scheme has been received and it is under consideration.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : It is almost a hopeless situation in Calcutta which has been described as a dying city. A ray of hope has been raised by the Prime Minister saying that Calcutta is a special national problem. When the President of World Bank visited Calcutta he said categorically that the World Bank and other allied international monetary institutions such as the International Monetary Fund can provide adequate resources for the development of Calcutta. But in reply to that somebody from Delhi, from the Finance Ministry, issued a statement contradicting that and said that acceptance of such foreign aid would lead to inflation. I want to know whether it is the opinion of the Government. Is the Government going to accept international aid that has been offered by the World Bank and if so to what extent ?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I do not know who has made that statement which the hon. Member is quoting.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I raised this point during the half an hour discussion and

Mr. Sethi himself replied that it would lead to inflation. This is on record.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : I do not exactly recollect the debate that took place here.

SARIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : As far as I can understand it—I stand subject to correction—he might have referred to the PL 480 fund.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I do not mean PL 480 funds. It was about a sistance from the World Bank and allied institutions.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I do not know about allied institutions. We are talking to the World Bank about aid.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, दिल्ली, कलकत्ता, बम्बई, इन सब जगहों के लिए वर्ल्ड बैंक का ध्यान तो आकर्षित होता है लेकिन देहात के डेवलपमेंट के लिए, वहाँ पर आज जो हालत है, उसके लिए भी क्या सरकार कोई बातचीत कर रही है ताकि कोई फंड मिले और वहाँ का डेवलपमेंट किया जा सके ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : I hope the hon. Member will remember that in the last Housing Minister's conference even this question of rural housing was considered, and it is under consideration of the Government.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Long Wait for Medicines in Emergency Cases in Delhi under C.G.H.S.

- *154. SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM :
SHRI D. N. DEB :
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :
SHRI PILOO MODY :
SHRI C. C. DESAI :

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

(a) whether attention of Government has been invited to a report appearing in

the "*Hindustan Times*" dated the 18th January, 1970 saying that even in emergency cases people have to wait for more than 10 days to get the medicines from the Central Government Health Scheme dispensaries; and

(b) If so, the reaction of Government in this regard ?

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

(b) It is not a fact that patients have to wait for more than 10 days to get medicines from the Central Government Health Scheme dispensaries. Ordinarily all medicines included in the comprehensive CGHS formulary are available in the CGHS dispensaries. If the stock of any particular item is exhausted, immediate arrangements are made to replenish the stock from the CGHS depot. If any particular medicine is not available in the depot or is outside the CGHS Formulary, it is purchased locally from the approved chemists by the Medical Officer In-charge of the dispensary and supplied to the beneficiary. This is ordinarily done within one day. In the case of essential life saving drugs the Medical Officer places a direct requisition on the approved chemist. The beneficiary or his representative carries the requisition to the chemist and collects the medicines. This process does not ordinarily take more than a few hours.

चीन तथा पाकिस्तान द्वारा भारी राशियों में भारतीय मुद्रा का परिचालन

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चीन और पाकिस्तान ने भारी राशियों में भारतीय रैन करेंसी नोट परिचालित किये हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उपर्युक्त दो देशों ने भारत स्थिति पाकिस्तान तथा चीन के

जासूनों को पर्याप्त वित्तीय सहायता देने का वचन दिया है, और यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) से (ग). अभी तक ऐसा कोई प्रमाण नहीं मिला है, जिससे यह आरोप सिद्ध होता हो कि इन देशों की सरकारों ने भारत में कोई भारतीय करेंसी नोट परिचालित किये हैं।

Corporate tax in India

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

(a) whether it is a fact that India tops the list of rates of corporate taxation amongst countries of the world;

(b) if so, the lowest rate applicable in any country and the highest rate in India;

(c) whether it is a fact that after adjustments of various rebates and concessions, the actual tax burden comes to much less; and

(d) if so, what is the approximate percentage rate that is effectively applicable under corporate taxation laws ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) It would not be possible to make precise comparisons of incidence of corporate taxation in different countries.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The rates of tax on the ordinary income of a domestic company vary from 45% to 65% according to the class of company and the nature of income. These rates are as stated herein below :—

A. Widely-held company (*i.e.* domestic company in which the public are substantially interested):

- (i) with total income not more than Rs. 50,000 45 %

- (ii) with total income more than Rs. 50,009 55%

B. Closely-held 'industrial company' (*i.e.* company engaged in the generation or distribution of electricity or any other forms of power, ship-building, mining, or manufacture or processing of goods) .

- (i) On the first Rs. 10,00,000 of the total income 55%

- (ii) On the balance, if any, of the total income 60%

- C. Closely-held non-industrial company 65%

Companies are also liable to pay surtax at 25% on the amount by which their chargeable profits (broadly, profits after income-tax, as reduced by items of income exempt from surtax) exceed 10% of their capital base or Rs. 2,00,000, whichever is higher. The capital base includes besides paid-up capital, reserves, debentures, and long-term borrowings of the company.

In the case of a company deriving income from a 'priority industry', the above-mentioned rates are applied to the total income after deducting 8% of the profits derived from such industry (except in the case of a widely-held domestic company having a total income, before such deduction, of Rs. 50,000 or less). Apart from this, companies are also entitled to deductions on account of development rebate on their new machinery and plant and 'tax holiday' on profits derived from an industrial undertaking, ship or approved hotel, for a five-year period, in the computation of their taxable income. Dividends derived by a domestic company from its investments in the shares of another domestic company are taxed at a concessional rate. The same position obtains in respect of long-term capital gains. Certain other deductions are also available to Indian companies providing technical know how or rendering technical services to other concerns. All these deductions reduce the effective rate of tax on corporate incomes from the rates mentioned earlier to a greater or smaller extent depending upon the circumstances of each case.

Assistance to Less-Developed States by Industrial Finance Corporation

***157. SHRI GANESH GHOSH ;
SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM :**

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the orders given by the Government to Industrial Finance Corporation with regard to the quantum of assistance given to the less developed States have not been implemented so far;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government did not pursue the implementation of their directive; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE, (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). Government had issued a directive to the Industrial Finance Corporation in 1948 that in its operations, it should assist, as far as may be practicable, the industrial development of backward provinces/areas in order that they may attain a more balanced development. The Corporation has extended assistance of the order of Rs. 105 crores to 134 units in the relatively less industrially developed States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir. This constitutes about 33% of the total assistance granted by the Corporation, as at the end of 30th June 1969. No application for setting up a worthwhile project in a less developed State has been rejected by the Industrial Finance Corporation.

(c) and (d). Reduction of inter regional disparities is a much wider question of which provision of financial assistance by the institutions is only one part. It will be appreciate that in giving financial assistance for projects in the backward areas the Corporation has, by and large, to depend on applications for assistance from entrepreneurs for setting up viable projects in such areas. These in turn depend on the infrastructural and other facilities available in the areas. It is mainly the responsibility of the respec-

tive State Governments to provide such facilities. In order, however, to encourage more projects being set up in the backward areas the Corporation has recently announced certain concessions in respect of small and medium sized projects proposed to be set up in such areas.

The salient features of the proposal are as follows :—

- (i) a reduction in the effective rate of interest (the present normal effective rate is 8%)
- (ii) lowering of the margin of security (the Corporation normally aims at 50%);
- (iii) extension of the initial moratorium period for repayment of loans;
- (iv) a longer amortization period;
- (v) greater contribution by the Corporation to the project cost inclusive of participation in equity and preference capital by way of underwriting facilities; and
- (vi) reduction in the charges for processing or examination of applications for assistance, in the commitment charge on undisbursed loans; relief in legal charges and recovery of other incidental expenses etc.

Caution to I.O.C. in further dealing with M/s. Hind Galvanising and Engineering Co.

***158. SHRI SAMAR GUHA :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of the recommendations made by the Estimates Committee in their 86th Report (Fourth Lok Sabha), Government have asked the Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. to be very cautious in their dealings with Hind Galvanising and Engineering Co. (Pvt.) Ltd. in placing their further orders of barrels on them due to their suspending supply of barrels and thus forcing them to purchase barrels from M/s. Suppliers Corporation at an exorbitant

price which was their wholly owned subsidiary and *benami* Organisation ;

(') whether any action against the officers of the accounts and finance departments and their concerned executive branches has been taken for making payments to the suppliers of barrels both at Bombay and Calcutta without verification of invoices as stipulated in the Purchase Orders against Tender No. OP/Ten-7/65 ; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D.R. CHAVAN) : (a) Both the Government and the Indian Oil Corporation have noted the observations made by the Estimates Committee in their 86th Report Recommendations Serial No. (13). The Indian Oil Corporation has not, however, considered it advisable to suspend its dealings with M/S. Hind Galvanising & Engineering Co. Pvt. Ltd., as all the fabricators in Calcutta namely (i) M/s. Industrial Containers Ltd., (ii) M/s. Bharat Barrel & Drum Manufacturing Co. Pvt. Ltd. and (iii) M/s. Hind Galvanising & Engineering Co. Pvt. Ltd. have quoted identical rates and terms for supply of barrels to the Corporation. Exclusion of one party may, therefore, only encourage the other two fabricators to thwart the efforts of the Corporation to persuade the remaining two fabricators to make competitive quotations.

(b) and (c). The matter is under the consideration of the Estimates Committee.

Hindustan Housing Factory, New Delhi

*159. 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 there is a growing discontent among the Workers of the Hindustan Housing Factory, New Delhi for the inordinate delay in settling the question of payment of D.A. to them on the Central Government rates ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the management has been trying to prolong the case which is before a judicial Tribunal to exhaust the patience of the workers ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that no steps have been taken so far for providing housing facilities for the workers of this housing factory ; and

(d) if so, how long it will take to settle the issue and make this Government-owned factory as a model employer in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING ; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K.K. SHAH) : (a) There is certainly a general desire amongst the workers for an early decision on this point.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir. On the contrary, the management has built and arranged for 274 staff quarters, but the demand from the workers is poor.

(d) It is not possible to say how long the court proceedings on the question of dearness allowance may take. Government would welcome an early decision.

Barauni Refinery

*160. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA ;
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government's decision to set up a second refinery in Assam has rendered the third unit of the Barauni Refinery idle, since this unit was started recently to refine one million tons surplus of Assam crude oil ; and

(b) if so, whether Government contemplate to import the same quantity of crude oil for this third unit or import the required extra crude for the second refinery ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). The 3rd unit of Barauni refinery has been idle for sometimes for want of adequate capacity in the crude oil pipeline for transportation of crude from Assam fields over and above its present capacity of 2 million tonnes. Government have now taken a decision to find additional crude for the 3rd million unit of the Barauni refinery from other sources including import.

Realisation of extra expenditure incurred by I. O. C. from Hind Galvanising and Engineering Co.

*161. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 28 on the 21st July, 1969 and state :

(a) whether the Indian Oil Corporation have since realised the extra expenditure of Rs. 1,34,400/- incurred by them from Hind Galvanising and Engineering Co. (P) Ltd., against their emergent purchase of 21,000 barrels from M/s. Suppliers Corporation, their *benami* concern; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). The IOC is considering this matter in consultation with its legal advisers.

Delay in Disbursement of Loans by I.F.C.

*162. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :
SHRI SATYA NARAIN
SINGH :
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the general complaint that the time taken in processing the applications and disburse-

ment of loans by the Industrial Finance Corporation is unduly long; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government for avoiding the delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). The time lag in sanctioning loans by the Industrial Finance Corporation is in most cases, due to reasons outside the control of the Corporation. Depending upon the speed with which an applicant concern is able to comply with minimum requirements and furnish the information and data required by the Corporation, it normally takes 3 to 6 months time to process an application and this period cannot be regarded as unduly long in the case of a long term financial institution. In the case of large projects involving joint financing with the other all-India institutions, the Corporation along with the other institutions have to piece together the views of all the institutions before joint decision is taken.

Regarding disbursement, the time taken by the Corporation after the sanction of a loan is more or less the same as by the other long term financial institutions. Aware of the need to quicken the pace of disbursements, the Corporation has been disbursing "interim loans" pending completion of legal formalities wherever the requirements of an assisted concern are very urgent. The disbursement of its rupee loans constitutes 88% of the effective sanctions as on 30-6-1969 which should be regarded as satisfactory.

Nevertheless, the Corporation has been making every endeavour to reduce the time-lag between the receipt of an application and sanction and also between sanction and disbursement. It has taken several steps to reduce the time-lag including the strengthening of the technical and legal departments at its Head Office and Branches as also simplification of its procedures and standardisation of its various forms, a good number of which have also been printed.

Funds for Cheap Houses in Urban Areas by Public Sector

*163. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR :

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA :
SHRI ISHAQ SAMBHALI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to expand the construction of cheap houses by the public sector in urban areas;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government asked the Life Insurance Corporation and banks to earmark a part of their funds for this purpose; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government so far to concretise this proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (c). A Housing and Urban Development Finance Corporation with an authorised share capital of Rs. 10 crores to operate a revolving fund for financing activities, such as slum clearance, housing and urban land development is being set up.

It is hoped that Financing Institutions will be able to assist the Corporation with loan financing. L. I. C. is expected to provide funds for low and middle income housing and for land acquisition during the Fourth Plan period. However, so far as the existing public enterprises are concerned, there is no proposal to ask them to extent construction of houses in the same areas or in their colonies.

Amendment to Central Sales Tax Act

*164. SHRI LAKHAN LAL
KAPOOR:
SHRI MOHAN SWARUP :
SHRI MANGALATHU-
MADAM :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that several States have represented to the Government to amend the Central Sales Tax Act; if so, their suggestions ;

(b) whether Government have accepted the suggestions; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to amend the Central Sales Tax Act to incorporate these suggestions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (c). With a view to get over certain difficulties experienced by them in the administration of the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956, suggestions have been received from State Governments for amendment of the Act in certain respects. It is proposed to bring forth an amending Bill as early as possible.

Imposition of Tax on Urban Property

*165. SHRI BADRUDDUJA :
SHRI MOHAMMED ISMAIL ;
SHRI JYOTIRMAY BASU ;
SHRI ESWARA REDDY :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to a recent decision of the West Bengal Government to impose tax on urban property;

(b) whether any other States have also taken similar decisions; and

(c) if so, the names of those States and the main contents of the decision taken ?

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

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2653/70*]

Raising of Sale and Repurchase Prices of Units of the Unit Trust of India

*166. SHRI Y. GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Unit Trust of India has raised the sale and repurchase prices of its units in the month of January, 1970 and to what extent ; and

(b) If so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). Yes Sir. The Unit Trust of India raised the sale and repurchase prices of its Units by five paise each to Rs. 10.40 respectively in the month of January 1970.

The sale price of units is fixed from time to time taking into account the improvement in the net asset value of the securities with since the previous fixation of the price of the unit, and by adding the charges towards brokerage, commission, stamp duty etc. The re-purchase price is arrived at by deducting from the net assets value of the unit the expenses on account of brokerage, commission, stamp duty etc. The calculations are rounded off to a figure of five paise.

Assistance to Andhra Pradesh for Cyclone Relief Measures

*167. SHRI SAMINATHAN :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI NARAYANAN :
SHRI DHANDAPANI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to State :

(a) whether it is a fact that Union Government has agreed to give assistance to Andhra Pradesh for relief measures in the areas twice hit by cyclone last year ;

(b) if so, the total amount to be given; and

(c) whether the State had demaded more than what the Union Government has agreed ?

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

(b) and (c). The State Government had initially estimated their requirement of funds for various relief measures and repairs of damaged public properties at Rs. 57.81 crores during the current financial year.

These requirements were discussed with the State Government representatives by the Central teams of officers which visited the State in June and November, 1969 to make an assessment of the situation. In the light of the recommendations made by the Central teams, a ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 27.72 crores has been accepted for purposes of Central assistance in 1969-70.

Central Assistance to Tamil Nadu Government

*168. SHRI MAYAVAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Tamil Nadu Government has urged the Centre to comply with the State Government's request for an outlay of Rs. 575 crores with a Central assistance of Rs. 250 crores for the State's Fourth Five Year Plan ;

(b) if so, whether the recommendations of the Fifth Finance Commission had been disappointing to the State ;

(c) if so, whether the State Government has also urged the United Government to help the State Government by giving total assistance of Rs. 250 crores ; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Union Government to their request ?

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

(b) The State Government have been of the view that the recommendations of the Fifth Finance Commission did not come up to their expectations.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The size of the Fourth Five Year Plan of Tamil Nadu has not yet been finalised. The State Government have, however, been informed that, according to the principles of distribution of Central assistance laid down by the National Development Council, which apply to all State uniformly, their share of Central assistance for the State Plan would be Rs. 202 crores,

Allocation of larger assistance to the State, at this stage, is not possible.

Income Tax due from Film Artists

169. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3844 on the 15th December, 1969 and state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a huge amount of Income-tax is outstanding at present in the homes of film artists Shri Biswajit Chatterjee, Shri Uttam Kumar Chatterjee, Shri M. G. Ramchandran, Shrimati S. Padmini, Shrimati Vyjantimala, Shri R. Ganesh, Shri S. V. Ranga Rao and Shrimati B. Saroja Devi;

(b) If so, the amount of Income Tax outstanding in each case and since when this amount is due ;

(c) the steps taken so far or proposed to be taken to recover the same ; and

(d) whether any case of concealment of Income has been detected by Government and if so, the amount of concealment and the action taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (d). The requisite information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library.* See No. LT-2654/70].

Enquiry against Birla Group of Companies

*170. SHRI B. K. MODAK :
SHRI BHAGWAN DAS :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the Birla group of companies whose offices were raided by the Police and the Finance Ministry Officials during the last three years on charge of tax evasion, over-invoicing and under-invoicing and other corrupt practices;

(b) the nature of the papers seized during these raids;

(c) the names of the Birla Group of companies under investigation by the Central Bureau of Investigation for the charges referred to above; and

(d) the amount of tax evasion, under invoicing and over-invoicing in rupees detected during the raids during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) The names of Birla group of companies whose offices were searched by the officers of the Central Bureau of Investigation or by the agencies of the Ministry of Finance, during the last three years, viz., 1967, 1968 and 1969, are :—

- (1) Mills of the Technological Institute of Textiles. Bhiwani.
- (2) M/s. Bhiwani Textile, Mills Bhiwani.
- (3) M/s. Birla Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills, Delhi.
- (4) M/s. Century Spg. and Mfg. Co., Ltd., Bombay.
- (5) M/s. Jiyajee Rao Cotton Mills, Gwalior.
- (6) M/s. New Swadeshi Mills, Ahmedabad.
- (7) M/s. Manjushri Textiles, Ahmedabad.
- (8) M/s. Keshoram Cotton and Industries Ltd., Calcutta.
- (9) M/s. Hindustan Motors Ltd., Uttarpara, Calcutta, Madras, Bangalore and New Delhi.
- (10) M/s. Birla Bros. (P) Ltd., Calcutta and Bombay.
- (11) M/s. Orient General Industries Ltd., Calcutta.
- (12) M/s. Bharat Trading (International) Ltd., Bombay.
- (13) M/s. Zural Agro Chemicals Ltd., Bombay.

- (4) M/s. Indian Rayon Corporation Ltd., Bombay,
- (15) M/s. Eastern Equipments and Sales Ltd., Bombay.
- (16) M/s. Hindustan Aluminium Corp. Ltd., Bombay.
- (17) The Gwalior Rayon Silk Manufacturing (Wvg.) Co. Ltd., Bombay.
- (18) The Udhyog Services Ltd., Bombay.
- (19) M/s. Oriental Arts Ltd., Calcutta.

(b) and (d). The documents seized from various premises during the course of the aforesaid searches voluminous and numerous as they are, are currently under scrutiny and the investigations are in progress. It will not be in the interests of successful investigation to disclose, at this stage, the nature of the documents seized, nor is it possible to indicate the amount of tax evasion, under invoicing and over invoicing detected as a result of these searches until the investigations are completed.

(c) The names of the Birla Group of concerns, whose cases are still under investigation by CBI, are as follows :

1. M/s. New Swadeshi Mills, Ahmedabad.
2. M/s. Manjushri Textiles, Ahmedabad.
3. M/s. Keshoram Industries and Cotton Mills, Calcutta.
4. M/s. Hind Cycles, Bombay.
5. M/s. Saurashtra Chemicals, Porbander.

Setting up of Coal-Based Fertilizer plants at Talcher in Orissa and other parts of the Country

171. SHRI RABI RAY :
SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM :
DR. SUSHILA NAYYAR :
SHRI SRADHAKAR
SUPAKAR :
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD
MANDAL :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM

AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to State :

(a) whether it is a fact that he laid the foundation stone for a coal-based fertilizer factory at Talcher in Orissa on the 3rd February 1970.

(b) if so, the estimated amount of fertilizer that would be produced by this factory and when this factory will be in a position to start producing fertiliser :

(c) how much money will be invested to build this factory and the details thereof;

(d) whether any other such plants are proposed to be set up in public/private sector during the next three years; and

(e) if so, their location and financial implications ?

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

(b) and (c). The installed capacity of the factory will be 495,000 tonnes of urea per annum. It is likely to go into production in about four years. The estimated capital outlay of the project is Rs. 70.5 crores of which Rs. 20 crores will be in foreign exchange.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Two more coal-based fertilizer factories in the public sector, one each at Korba in Madhya Pradesh and at Ramagundam in Andhra Pradesh, are proposed to be set up. In addition, a letter of Intent has been issued for establishment of a coal-based fertilizer factory in the private sector at Kamptee in Maharashtra. The present estimated capital cost of these projects is as follows :

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| (i) Korba | — Rs. 72.1 crores. |
| (ii) Ramagundam | — Rs. 71.2 crores. |
| (iii) Kamptee | — Rs. 55 crores. |

चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में स्वास्थ्य कार्यक्रम के लिये धन का नियतन

*172. श्री जगेश्वर यादव : क्या स्वास्थ्य

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

(क) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान स्वास्थ्य कार्यक्रम पर कुल कितना धन खर्च किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है तथा यह राशि किन-किन विभिन्न कार्यों पर खर्च की जायेगी ;

(ख) उपरोक्त अवधि में जनसंख्या के आधार पर कितने प्रतिशत प्रगति होने की संभावना है ;

(ग) प्रथम तीन योजनाओं के शेष कार्यों के अतिरिक्त उक्त अवधि में प्रारम्भ किये जाने वाले महत्वपूर्ण स्वास्थ्य कार्यों का व्योरा क्या है ; और

(घ) क्या जनसंख्या के आधार पर पिछड़े तथा देहाती क्षेत्रों में स्वास्थ्य कार्यक्रमों पर अधिक धन खर्च करने का प्रस्ताव है और यदि हाँ, तो उसका मुख्य व्योरा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) से (घ). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है [प्रन्चालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-2655/70]

Defaulting Concerns in the list of I. F. C.

*173. SHRI VISWANATHA MENON ;
SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN ;

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of defaulting concerns appear in the list of the Industrial Finance Corporation and their number is on the increase during the last three years;

(b) whether it is a fact that in some of the cases the IFC took a long time to initiate action for the recovery of its outstanding dues;

(c) if, so, as a consequence how many concerns have closed down or gone into liquidation;

(d) whether any Directors of IFC has been connected with these closed and liquidated concerns; and

(e) if so, the names of Directors and concerns and the loans given to them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) There was an increase in the amount of defaults during the last three accounting years of the Corporation ended 30.6.1969 due mainly to the recessionary trends that had set in the economy. The Table below gives the position of the number of defaulting concerns and the amount which was in default at the end of the last three accounting years.

(Rs. in lakhs)								
As on the 30th June	No. of concerns in default.	Principal in default (amount)	Interest in default (Amount)	Guarantees met and Interest etc. due thereon (Amount)	Total amount of defaults (3+4+5) (Amount)	Total loans outstanding at the end of the year (Amount)	Total No. of concerns against whom loans in col. 7 were outstanding	Percentage of concerns (6) to (7).
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9
1967	37	80.02	116.82	335.11	531.95	12455.48	242	4.27
1968	50	149.32	202.81	415.05	767.18	13968.09	261	5.49
1969	48	256.51	311.67	527.43	1095.61	14754.98	273	7.42

(a) and (c). The Corporation is fully alive to the desirability of taking prompt and timely action to recover its outstandings from concerns which go in default, depending upon the facts and circumstances of each case. Of the 48 industrial concerns in default on the 30th June 1969 10 industrial concerns closed their factories or went into liquidation because of bad management or other factors beyond the control of the Corporation. In all the cases the Industrial Finance Corporation has taken prompt action to secure its interests and except in the case of one concern in which an amount of Rs. 9.37 lakhs may have to be written off, in the rest of the 9 cases, the Corporation's dues are fully secured and/or covered by guarantees.

(d) and (e). In the case of one concern, which was sanctioned assistance by the Corporation in December 1959 and April, 1960, one of the present Directors is interested as an ordinary shareholder with a small share holding of the face value of Rs. 6000/-. This Director is not an industrialist. He was nominated on the board by the Industrial Development Bank of India in May 1966 long after the assistance had been sanctioned by the Industrial Finance Corporation. No other Director of the Corporation is connected with any of the other nine concerns which have closed their factories.

आसाम में पेट्रोल के स्थान पर गाढ़े कच्चे तेल से तरल अमोनिया का निकाला जाना

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि किसी तकनीकी समिति ने यह विचार व्यक्त किया है कि आसाम में गाढ़े कच्चे तेल से पेट्रोल की बजाय तरल अमोनिया का निकाला जाना बेहतर होगा; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो देश में अमोनिया की कमी को देखते हुए सरकार द्वारा आसाम में तरल अमोनिया का कारखाना स्थापित न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बा० रा० चाह्लाण) : (क) जी नहीं, नेगी समिति ने आसाम का कच्चा तेल शोधित करने के विभिन्न वैकल्पिक उपायों पर और अध्ययन करने का सुझाव दिया है।

(ख) अध्ययन किये जा रहे हैं।

उच्च तथा कम वेतन पाने वाले सरकारी कर्मचारियों के वेतनों में विषमता

*175. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उच्च तथा कम वेतन पाने वाले केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के वेतन में भारी विषमता को कम करने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार ने क्या उपाय किये हैं; और

(ख) यदि ऐसे कोई उपाय नहीं किये गये हैं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) और (ख). उच्च वेतन पाने वाले सरकारी कर्मचारियों और लघु वेतन पाने वाले कर्मचारियों के वेतनों के बीच अनुपात को धीरे-धीरे कम किया जा रहा है। केवल निम्न वेतन श्रेणियों के कर्मचारियों को मिलने वाले मंहगाई भत्ते की दरों को समय समय पर बढ़ा देने से भी इस अन्तर का अनुपात किसी हद तक कम हो जाता है। आय पर वर्तमान कराधान भी इस अन्तर को किसी हद तक कम करने का काम करता है। निम्नतम स्तर पर वेतन पाने वालों को मंहगाई भत्ते को मिलाकर मिलने वाली अधिकतम रकम के और उच्चतम ग्रेड में कर काटने के बाद मिलने वाली रकम के बीच का अनुपात 1949-50 के 1:33 से घट कर अब लगभग 1:15 रह गया है।

Ban on further Loans to Monopoly Houses for Expansion Schemes

*176. SHRI BHOGENDR A JHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government intend to ban further loans, to monopoly houses for expansion schemes, by the public sector financial institutions; and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). Before sanctioning any assistance for an expansion scheme of a company belonging to a Large Industrial House, financial bodies will be expected to ensure that the company in question has fully employed, in its business, the reserves generated by it internally and has satisfactorily explored all other normal ways of raising finance, e.g., by issuing of fresh share capital or debentures to the public, without under-writing by the financial bodies. Where assistance is given by the financial bodies, it will be ensured that the funds thus provided are not diverted to other closely connected concerns to acquire control over other companies through inter-corporate investment. Subject to these necessary precautions, financial assistance by nationalised banks or public sector financial institutions will continue to be available to any concern for genuinely productive purposes.

Relaxation of Rules for Advance of Loans by Banks

*177. SHRI K. HALDER :
SHRI S. C. SAMANTA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the nationalised banks have relaxed the rules and regulations in regard to the advance of loans to the farmers, cooperative societies, small-scale industries and small businessmen; and

(b) if so, the nature of such relaxations in each case ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). After the nationa-

lisation of the 14 banks, their lending policies have been and are being reoriented. The emphasis is now on the income generated by the activity that is to be financed and the repaying capacity of the borrower rather than on the tangible security offered. Reserve Banks has advised the nationalised banks that the quantum of finance given to a cultivator borrower, particularly the small farmer, should be based on his production need. New schemes of advances to farmers, small-scale industries, small traders and other neglected sectors of the economy, have been put into operation. A statement giving brief particulars of the schemes is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2656/70]

A proposal for extension of finance through primary agricultural cooperative societies by the nationalised banks is, at present, under consideration of the Reserve Bank. Distribution of fertilizers by co-operative marketing federations is liberally helped by finance from nationalised banks. The banks also support debentures floated by Land Development Banks in a generous way.

Full Merger of Dearness Allowance with Pay

*178.. SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken steps to merge in full the Dearness Allowance of the Central Government employees with their pay;

(b) if so, the details of the steps taken in the matter;

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

(d) whether Government would take decision in three months' time and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (d). In accordance with the agreement reached between the staff side and the official side in the National Council of J. C. M., at its meeting held on 27th

December, 1968, part of D. A. has already been merged with pay for certain purposes, such as pension, provident fund, compensatory allowance.

Since Government have already decided to set up a new Pay Commission and the whole structure of salaries and allowances of all Central Government employees will be looked into by the proposed Commission, the question of Government taking any decision now does not arise.

Negotiations between India and Iraq for setting up Fertilizer Plant in Iraq

*179. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government had talks with the Iraq Government to set up a fertilizer plant in Iraq;

(b) if so, when it is likely to be set up; and

(c) what kind of assistance Government of India is likely to give in this regard ?

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

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

Demands of the L. I. C. Employees

*180. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a growing discontent among the Life Insurance Corporation employees regarding the non-fulfilment of their demands including the recognition of All India Insurance Employees Association;

(b) if so, what are their demands for which they have approached her; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to have a negotiated settlement ?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) and (b). Following the adoption of a resolution by the Working Committee of All India Insurance Employees Association, various Zonal, Divisional and Branch Units affiliated to this Association have been passing resolutions demanding ;

(i) settlement of the Charter of demands submitted to LIC in February, 1967;

(ii) grant of 3 months' total wages as Bonus;

(iii) settlement of all pending grievances;

(iv) annulment of all victimisation and punitive measures at different centres;

(v) recognition of the All India Insurance Employees' Association and its Zonal and Divisional and Branch Units ;

(vi) restoration of the cut of temporary D. A. effected from November, 1968;

(vii) scrapping of Automation.

These resolutions have also been forwarded to Government.

(c) Government would prefer that disputes between employees and the management are settled as far as possible by direct negotiations.

इन्दौर (मध्य प्रदेश) में साम्प्रदायिक दंगों से प्रभावित हुए व्यक्तियों को नकद सहायता

1001. श्री ग० च० दीक्षित : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने गत वर्ष इन्दौर में साम्प्रदायिक दंगों से प्रभावित हुए व्यक्तियों को नकद सहायता देने का निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) क्या इस खर्च को पूरा करने के लिये राज्य सरकार ने केन्द्र से ऋण अथवा सहायता मांगी है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ; और

(घ) राज्य सरकार को कुल कितनी राशि दी जायेगी ?

पूर्ति मंत्री और वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री र० के० खाडिलकर) : (क) राज्य सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि उसने राज्य में हुए साम्प्रदायिक दंगों से पीड़ित लोगों को नकद सहायता देने के सम्बन्ध में कोई सामान्य निर्णय नहीं किया है। लेकिन, उक्त राज्य सरकार, उन व्यक्तियों को प्रत्येक मामले के गुणावगुण के आधार पर मुफ्त सहायता दे रही है।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

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

Loss of Foreign Exchange in Transportation of Crude for Madras Refinery

1002. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Madras Refineries Ltd. have lost Rs. 90 Lakhs in foreign exchange since it began chartering small tankers for transporting crude from the Middle East a few months ago and the reasons for not using the Shipping Corporation of India's giant tankers which are ready;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Refineries have represented to the Port Trust authorities that the present wharfage of Rs. 11/- per tonne is extremely high as compared to prices per tonne in other major ports (Rs. 3.50 in Bombay) ; and

(c) if so, whether there is a possibility of price reduction in wharfage, if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) Yes, because of the inadequate facilities available at Madras Port, the Madras Refinery has had to pay during 1969 more than about Rs. 1 crore on account of higher freight charges. The expanded facilities of the Madras Port to accommodate super tankers, which were to have been synchronised with the commissioning of the Madras Refinery, are not yet ready, as such the Shipping Corporation of India's large tankers are not utilised for the transportation of crude for the Madras Refinery.

(b) Yes.

(c) The wharfage rate has been reduced to Rs. 7.50 per tonne effective from Feb. 1969.

Primary Health Centres

1003. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of doctors working at Primary Health Centres;

(b) whether more doctors are being recruited to fill up the vacancies ? If so, how many; if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether it is proposed to give Homoeopathic treatment at these primary health centres and if so, in how many centres, State-wise ? 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) 5426 doctors were in position as on 30.6.1969.

(b) 5428 more doctors are proposed to be recruited so that each Primary Health Centre may have two doctors, one each for health and family planning.

(c) The Central Health Council has resolved that the State Governments may, so far as possible, provide facilities for Homoeopathic treatment at the sub-centre level. It is for the State Governments to implement this recommendation.

Establishment of Additional Refining Capacity for Crude from Assam Oil Wells

1004. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an Expert Committee headed by Shri B. S. Negi reported in September, 1969 that Assam Oil Wells would not be able to produce enough crude to warrant establishment of an additional refining capacity from that source;

(b) whether despite these findings, a political decision by officials was taken over the head of Shri Negi and now they are working hurriedly to implement the assurance contained in Prime Minister's Lok Sabha statement of 6th December, 1969 to get the refinery accommodated in the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(c) whether Government are aware that transportation of additional petroleum products over the limit of 8 million tons annually would create new transportation problems bearing in mind the limited market for these products; and

(d) the reasons why expert committees are formed at all, if their warnings are not heeded to ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). The finding of the Expert Committee, of which Shri B. S. Negi was convenor, has been that on the present level of production of crude from Assam fields, i.e. 4.1 million tonnes per year, there will not be enough crude for expanding the refinery capacity in Assam if supply to the Barauni refinery has to be increased from the present level of 2.2 million tonnes to its full capacity of 3 million tonnes. Government have taken a decision to find

additional crude for the 3rd million unit of the Barauni Refinery from other sources, including import. There would thus be approximately 1 million tonnes of crude available for additional refinery capacity in Assam. The exploration effort to find more oil in Assam and adjacent areas is in progress and it would not be too optimistic a view to take that it could become possible eventually to feed all the refineries to the full extent for several years to come with the new oil finds.

(c) The decision of the Government is to increase 1 million tonnes refining capacity in Assam and does not extend to the transportation of additional 8 million tonnes.

(d) Does not arise.

Use of Surma and its Effects

1005. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of a report by Dr. William Turner of Bradford that 'surma' the eye-make-up used by Indians, particularly in North India, contains nearly 80 per cent of lead sulphide and can lead to serious forms of lead poisoning ;

(b) whether Indian ophthalmologists working at All India Institute of Medical Sciences have come across cases of anaemia in men and women due to daily use of 'surma', if so, how many ; and

(c) whether Government will study this problem further in the interest of public and enlighten the 'surma' users and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING ; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) Government's attention has been drawn to some articles published in the British Medical Journal of cases of lead poisoning caused by the use of 'surma'. However, there is no record of lead poisoning reported following the use of 'surma' in this country ;

(b) No.

(c) The use of 'surma' is a long tradition and no report of ill-effects has come to notice in this country. However, investigations will be made in the matter.

Conversion of Temporary Posts in the Engineering Cardres in CPWD into Permanent Posts

1006. **SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDRAM :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4824 on the 25th August, 1969 regarding memorandum of demands submitted by CPWD Section Officers Association and state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Direct Class I and II recruits can neither be terminated nor reverted from their service or position for want of vacancies who have completed more than 3 years of service ;

(b) if so, whether these points have been kept in view while mass recruitments

are made in the recent past as 80 per cent of the temporary posts which have been in existence for more than 3 years cannot be converted into permanent posts ;

(c) the categories of officials working in CPWD subjected to compulsory transfer on the completion of tenure fixed ; and

(d) the details of tenure fixed and a necessity for such transfer ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING ; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) No, Sir. They can be reverted to their substantive posts, if necessity arises. Services of those recruited against temporary vacancies can even be terminated.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Assistant Engineer, Assistant Executive Engineer (Civil and Electrical) and Executive Engineers (Civil and Electrical) and Section Officers (Overseers).

(d) For—

- I. Executive Engineer (Civil)
Assistant Executive Engineer (Civil)
Assistant Engineer (Civil)
- II. Ex. Engineer (Elect.)
Assistant Ex. Engineer (Elect.)
Assistant Engineer (Elect.)

III. Sectional Officers.

The normal tenures which are subject to exigencies of service are : —

- (i) 4 years at a particular station.
- (ii) 3 years in difficult areas such as NEFA, Tripura, Manipur and Andaman.
- (i) 6 years in Delhi and 3 years outside Delhi.
- (ii) 3 years in difficult areas such as NEFA, Tripura, Manipur and Andaman.

The normal period of continuous stay of Sectional Officers at a particular station is four years. They can, however, be allowed to remain at any station beyond the normal period of stay upto a maximum period of 8 years provided they do not serve in any particular Division or a group such as Maintenance or construction or planning for more than 4 years. The tenure fixed for Sectional Officers posted to difficult area is generally 3 years.

These transfers are effected in public interest and to ensure that nobody is left to work exclusively in difficult or good areas for a long period.

Duties of Sectional Officers of CPWD

1007. **SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the replies given to Unstarred Question Nos. 7926 and 7941 on the 28th April, 1969 and state :

(a) whether the Sectional Officers working in C. P. W. D. are given the status of the officers of subordinates ;

(b) whether it is a fact that these Sectional Officers are treated as officers in fixing up responsibilities and as subordinates in treatment such as asking them to receive the Dak papers from offices different from their normal working place and to deliver Dak papers through peon-book etc. ; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Sectional Officers are placed only in the cadre of Class III status and are being denied the overtime allowance irrespective of their hard work in the field on the mere plea existing instructions without caring to take initiative to get the instructions changed to redress the grievances of the said subordinates and Officers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) The Sectional Officers are in Class III service and are not gazetted Officers.

(b) No Sir.

(c) No, Sir. They are not entitled to claim overtime allowance because they hold supervisory posts. They are not the only category of Class III Officers who are placed in supervisory category not permitted to draw overtime allowance.

Shantilal Shah Committee Report on Pricing of Petroleum Products

1008. **SHRI RAMACHANDRA VEERAPPA :**

SHRI Y. A. PRASAD :

SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :

SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI :

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

(a) whether Government have taken a final decision on the Shanti Lal Shah Committee Report on Petroleum Prices ; and

(b) If so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). The Report of Committee is presently under consideration of the Government.

Provision of Light Points in Servant Quarters Blocks in North and South Avenue, New Delhi

1009. **SHRI DEVEEKAN :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether many light points in the servant Quarters Blocks in North and South Avenues, New Delhi are not provided with bulbs by C. P. W. D. ;

(b) whether these light points are not fitted with locking arrangements to prevent loss of bulbs ; and

(c) if not, 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) Bulbs are provided only in the light points in common places like staircases, corridors, lavatories and bath rooms in the servants' quarters blocks.

(b) and (c). Locking arrangements to prevent loss of bulbs had been made by the C.P.W.D. but these are subject to pilferage.

Setting up of Aluminium Plant at Korba

1010. **SHRI D. V. SINGH :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be

pleased to state :

(a) the progress so far made in the setting up of an Aluminium plant at Korba under the BALCO;

(b) the expenditure so far incurred thereon ; and

(c) whether the plant is likely to go beyond the original time schedule and the financial lay-out thereof; If so, to what extent ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) The construction of the first phase of the Korba Aluminium Project *viz.* the Alumina Plant, has progressed considerably. All the major equipments and machineries worth about Rs. 15 crores have been ordered and the fabrication of the equipment has started. At the plant site, site clearance, construction of roads, bridges and other preliminary works have been completed. The work of the equipment foundation has been taken in hand and is progressing satisfactorily. Detailed exploration work of the bauxite mines is going on as per schedule, and mining of bauxite will start in 1971.

Detailed Engineering of the Alumina Project is in an advanced stage and is likely to be completed by the end of this year.

As regards the 2nd phase of the Korba Aluminium Complex *viz.*, Smelter/Fabrication Units, the Company have entered into an Agreement with M/s Tsvetmetpromexport of U.S.S.R. for preparation of a Detailed Project Report in respect of specified portions. The portion of the Project Report to be prepared by the Soviet party has been received and the Indian Consultants are finalising the Detailed Project Report, which is likely to be received by April, 1970.

(b) An expenditure of Rs. 571.71 lakhs has been incurred on the Korba Aluminium Project upto 31-1-1970.

(c) The commissioning of the Alumina Plant was scheduled for October, 1971, as per the realisation schedule prepared earlier. However, there has been some delay and the

plant is now expected to be commissioned by July, 1972. This has been mainly due to delay in finalising orders for the equipment in order to make maximum use of the indigenous manufacturing facilities as also long delivery periods quoted by the indigenous manufacturers. Some delay may also occur on account of shortage of certain categories of steel plates which may have to be imported.

At present no additional financial outlay is envisaged on this account.

C.G.H.S. Dispensary, Paharganj, New Delhi

1011. SHRI LILADHAR KOTOKI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether great discontentment prevails among the public being served by the Paharganj Central Government Health Scheme Dispensary;

(b) whether the Doctors there behave rudely and whether any hard and fast rules exist that Lady Doctors will in no case attend to the male patients;

(c) whether the patient is made to wait for a long time before his turn comes;

(d) whether most of the medicines prescribed by Specialists are either found to be out of stock or are not supplied in full and no proper arrangements exist for the regular supply of special drugs;

(e) whether Doctors avoid to see the serious cases at their homes and refer them direct to hospitals without preliminary checking; and

(f) if so, whether Government will take any action and remove the genuine difficulties of the residents of this area ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) and (b). No complaint about the Central Government Health Scheme dispensary at Paharganj has been received during the last one year. There are five Doctors in the dispensary including four expert doctors. One Lady Doctor generally

attends to female patients but when there is rush of patients or a male doctor is on a domiciliary visit, she attends to male patients also. The other lady doctor is mostly on relieving duty in some other dispensary but whenever she is present in the dispensary, she attends to both male and female patients.

(c) The daily attendance in the dispensary is between 500 to 650 and a doctor has to attend, on an average, between 125 to 150 patients per day. The queue system is observed and the patients are attended to in their turn. In the event of rush particularly on days preceding or following the Government holidays or when any doctor is away on a domiciliary visit, the patients may have to wait longer than usual. Emergency cases are given priority.

(d) No. Ordinarily all drugs included in the comprehensive C.G.H.S. Formulary are available in the dispensary. If the stock of any particular item is exhausted, immediate arrangements are made to replenish the stock from the Central Government Health Scheme depot. If any particular medicine is not available in the depot, it is purchased locally from the authorised chemists and supplied to the beneficiary.

(e) There has been no complaint about any doctor of this dispensary having refused to visit the home of a patient. The number of domiciliary visits made by the doctors in the last six months is given below :

August, 1969	78
September, 1969	79
October, 1969	77
November, 1969	77
December, 1969	90
January, 1970	67

There has also been no instance where a patient was sent direct to a hospital without preliminary examination.

(f) Specific complaints and genuine difficulties when brought to the notice of the Government are looked into.

Withdrawal of Amount by Russian Embassy from the Reserve Bank of India

1012. SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI :
SHRI P. L. BARUPAL :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Russian Embassy sought the permission of the Reserve Bank of India, New Delhi, on the 13th August, 1969 to withdraw a sum of rupees one crore from its account of Indian currency;

(b) if so, whether the Russian Embassy furnished the cause of the withdrawal or the details of items on which the sum was likely to be spent;

(c) if so, the details thereof ;

(d) whether Government approved the withdrawal of the above sum ; and

(e) whether Government took any precaution to ensure that this sum is not misused in creating disturbance in the internal politics of India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (d). It is not necessary to obtain either Government's permission or Reserve Bank's permission for withdrawals from Embassy accounts. The foreign Embassies in India do not maintain accounts with the Reserve Bank of India.

(e) Does not arise.

Dependence of Industries on Bank Credit

1013. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI :
SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR :
SHRI ESWARA REDDY :
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :
SHRI SARJOO PANDEY :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that industries in India are showing a growing trend towards dependence on bank credit ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that dependence on other sources of finance is becoming less ; and

(c) if so, the measures Government intend to take to prevent this ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). Studies on company finances made by the Reserve Bank of India and a Study Group appointed by the National Credit Council have highlighted the trend towards greater dependence of Industries on bank credit relatively to other sources.

(c) A number of suggestions have been made by the study group referred to above, for reducing the dependence of industry on bank credit. These are under consideration of the Reserve Bank and Government.

Deaths Due to Cold Wave in Bihar

1014. SHRI HIMATSINGKA :
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
SHRI HUKAM CHAND
KACHWAI :

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

(a) whether cold wave claimed several lives in Bihar this year ;

(b) If so, the precise number of persons so killed ;

(c) the steps taken by Government to avoid cold-wave deaths in that State ;

(d) whether it is a fact that every year several lives are lost due to cold wave in Bihar ;

(e) if so, the number of such deaths during the past three years ; and

(f) the steps being taken to avert such deaths on a permanent basis ?

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 Sabha.

(f) Adequate food, clothing and shelter are the permanent measures required to prevent deaths from cold. The national development plans are aimed at securing this objective.

Seizure of Japanese Cloth in August, 1969

1015. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Japanese Textiles worth Rs. 9 lakhs were seized from two Godowns in Bombay during the last week of August, 1969;

(b) whether the seizure revealed any large scale smuggling racket involving several crores of rupees; and

(c) if so, the number of persons arrested in this regard and the present stage of enquiry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a). On 18th August, 1969 officers of the Marine and Preventive Division of the Central Excise Collectorate, Bombay seized Japanese textile goods valued Rs. 7.2 lakhs from two godowns in Bombay.

(b) Further follow up action resulted in the recovery of documents which reveal the existence of a smuggling racket involving goods valued approximately Rupees two crores.

(c) Five persons have so far been arrested. The case is being investigated further.

बरेली में कृत्रिम रबड़ बनाने के कारखाने में
बेकार पड़ी भूमि का निपटारा

1016. श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : क्या वैदोलियम

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

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने बरेली के कृत्रिम रबड़ बनाने वाले कारखाने के लिये 1381 एकड़ भूमि का नियतन किया था ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उसमें से केवल 400 एकड़ भूमि का ही प्रयोग किया गया है और शेष भूमि बेकार पड़ी हुई है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या उनका मंत्रालय उस भूमि पर अपना अधिकार छोड़ने को तैयार है जिसमें उस भूमि को भूमिहीन व्यक्तियों में बांटा जा सके ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु-मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री डा० रा० बज्जरा) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा पूलताछ किये जाने पर यह प्रतीत होता है कि कम्पनी ने उक्त भूमि में से 666 एकड़ भूमि का प्रयोग किया है ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता क्योंकि मैसर्स सिन्थेटिक्स एण्ड कैमिकल्स लिमिटेड का बरेली स्थित कृत्रिम रबड़ बनाने का कारखाना एक गैर सरकारी क्षेत्रीय यूनिट है और भूमि के नियतन तथा कम्पनी द्वारा इस के प्रयोग का केन्द्रीय सरकार से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है । इससे उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार सम्बंधित है ।

औद्योगिक वित्त निगम द्वारा दी गई परन्तु वसूल न की जा सकने वाली ऋण राशि

1017. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) औद्योगिक वित्त निगम द्वारा दिये गये ऐसे ऋणों की राशि कितनी है जिनके वसूल हो सकने की सम्भावना नहीं है ; और

(ख) उन लोगों के नाम क्या हैं जिन की सिफारिश पर उक्त ऋण दिये गये थे और उन से क्या गारंटी ली गयी थी ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) निगम अपने सांविधिक लेखा-परीक्षकों द्वारा दी गयी सलाह के अनुसार, अपने लाभ की रकम में से कुछ रकम प्रतिवर्ष संदिग्ध ऋणी सम्बन्धी प्रारक्षित निधि में अन्तर्लित करती रही है । 30-6-1969 को इस निधि में 89-45 लाख रुपये जमा थे । इस बीच, ऋण न चुकाने वाले एक औद्योगिक प्रतिष्ठान के मामले में बकाया रकमों की बसूली के लिए की जा रही अदालती कार्रवाही पूरी हो गई है । निगम को आशंका है कि इस मामले में 9-37 लाख रुपये की रकम बट्टे खाते में डालनी पड़ सकती है ।

(ख) निगम द्वारा सहायता की मूँजरी किसी व्यक्ति-विशेष की सिफारिश पर नहीं बल्कि निर्देशकों के बोर्ड द्वारा सामूहिक रूप से दी गयी सिफारिशों पर दी जाती है, जो निगम के वित्तीय और तकनीकी अधिकारियों द्वारा तैयार प्रायोजन की मूल्यांकन रिपोर्टों के आधार पर सम्बद्ध सलाहकार समिति द्वारा सम्बद्ध प्रायोजन को तकनीकी और आर्थिक दृष्टि से सक्षम समझे जाने के बाद, दी जाती है । सहायता के लिए दी जाने वाली गारंटियों का निर्धारण, केवल निर्देशकों के बोर्ड द्वारा प्रत्येक मामले के गुणदोषों के आधार पर किया जाता है ।

औद्योगिक वित्त निगम के पूंजी के साधन

1018. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) औद्योगिक वित्त निगम की पूंजी के साधन क्या हैं ;

(ख) क्या निगम ने पूंजी एकत्रित करने के उद्देश्य से सरकार से ऋण लेने के साथ-साथ

कुछ अन्य उपाय भी अपनाये हैं ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) भारतीय औद्योगिक वित्त निगम को अपनी कार्यचालन पूँजी के लिए उपलब्ध विभिन्न साधन इस प्रकार हैं :—

(i) चुकता पूँजी ।

(ii) प्रारक्षित निधियाँ और अवधारित आय ।

(iii) औद्योगिक वित्त निगम अधिनियम, 1948 की धारा 21 (1) के अधीन ।

(iv) बाण्ड जारी करके बाजार से प्राप्त ऋण ।

(v) औद्योगिक वित्त निगम अधिनियम की धारा 21(4) के अधीन केन्द्रीय सरकार/भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक से प्राप्त ऋण ।

(vi) उप-ऋण देने के लिए विदेशी ऋण ।

(vii) रुपया ऋणों की वापसी और निवेशों की बिक्री ।

(viii) औद्योगिक वित्त निगम अधिनियम के अधीन जमा के रूप में स्वीकृत रकमों ।

(ख) और (ग). केन्द्रीय सरकार से लिये जाने वाले ऋणों के अलावा भारतीय औद्योगिक निगम ने उद्योगों को सहायता देने के लिए उपर्युक्त मद संख्या (i), (ii), (iii), (v) और (vi) में उल्लिखित साधनों का उपयोग किया है । सम्बद्ध आँकड़े इस प्रकार हैं :—

वित्तीय साधन और उनसे वित्त व्यवस्था के लिए किए गये भुगतानों का विवरण, दिनांक 30 6-69 (8 दिसम्बर, 1969 को सप्ताह की मेज पर रखी गयी औद्योगिक वित्त की 21वीं वार्षिक रिपोर्ट के पृष्ठ 29 के अनुसार)

(करोड़ रुपयों में)

भुगतान

वित्त के साधन

रुपया ऋण	181.25
विदेशी मुद्रा ऋण	29.95
शेयरों की बिक्री का बिम्बा लेने के बचन	19.01
प्रत्यक्ष अमिदान	1.96

चुकता पूँजी	8.35
प्रारक्षित निधियाँ	10.94
बाण्ड जारी करके बाजार से लिये गये ऋण	47.24
केन्द्रीय सरकार से ऋण	81.39
विदेशी ऋण	29.95
रुपया ऋणों की वापसी और निवेशों की बिक्री	54.30

Drinking Water Facilities in Madhya Pradesh

1019. SHRI D. V. SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of area and population in Madhya Pradesh which is deprived of drinking water facility and how these figures compare with the corresponding figures for other States and Union Territories;

(b) the details of the Schemes, if any for providing drinking water facilities in Madhya Pradesh during 1970-71 and the Fourth Plan period and the extent of Central Assistance/Aid to be given for the same and the comparative figure of Central assistance to be given for such schemes to other States/Union Territories; and

(c) the targets with regard to providing of drinking water facilities for 1970-71 and the Fourth Plan in Madhya Pradesh and in the country as a whole ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) According to the information furnished by the Government of Madhya Pradesh, out of 219 municipalities/towns in the State, 92 have piped water supply arrangements and 127 have other water supply arrangements and 76% of the urban population has been provided with piped water supply.

In regard to rural areas, the State Government have intimated that out of 76,843 villages in the State, 64,343 have water supply arrangements (through wells, conservation tanks, hand pumps, piped water supply schemes etc.) covering 83.7% of rural population and that 12,500 villages have no source of water supply within a radius of 1 mile. The comparative details in respect of other States/Union Territories are not available.

(b) and (c). The responsibility for providing drinking water to the people in their areas is that of the State Governments.

It is, therefore, for the State Governments to prepare schemes and execute them as well as to draw up priorities and provide the necessary funds in the State Sector.

From the current year, Central assistance is given to the States in the form of block loans and block grants on the Plan as a whole without reference to any particular scheme/programme/head of development.

भारत को अमरीकी सहायता

1020. श्री राम चरण :

श्री मणिमोई जे० पटेल :

श्री य० अ० प्रसाद :

श्री रा० रा० सिंह देव :

श्री बेबेन सेन :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अमरीका के राष्ट्रपति ने 2 फरवरी, 1970 को यह घोषणा की है कि भारत को हथियारों तथा अन्य आर्थिक सहायता के रूप में 49.20 लाख डालर की सहायता दी जायेगी ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो भारत की इस सम्बन्ध में क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० च० सेठी) : (क) सम्भवतः इस प्रश्न का संकेत निकट-पूर्व और दक्षिणी एशिया के क्षेत्र के देशों को दी जाने वाली सहायता की 49.20 लाख डालर की उस रकम की ओर है, जो संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका के राष्ट्रपति द्वारा संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका की कांग्रेस के नाम अमेरिका के राजस्व वर्ष अर्थात् पहली जुलाई, 1970 से 30 जून, 1971 तक के लिए उनके बजट संदेश में निहित है। यह अनुसंधान संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका के उस सहायता कार्यक्रम के लिये है, जो न केवल भारत के लिये है बल्कि इस क्षेत्र से तुर्की और पाकिस्तान जैसे अन्य देशों के लिये भी। भारत

अमेरिका से किसी प्रकार की सैनिक सहायता नहीं लेता ।

(ख) इस समय, इस संबंध में भारत सरकार की कोई प्रतिक्रिया नहीं है क्योंकि अगले वर्ष भारत को मिलने वाली सहायता संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका की कांग्रेस द्वारा अन्तिम रूप से पारित रकमों और विभिन्न देशों के नाम इन रकमों के निर्धारण पर निर्भर करेगी ।

Visit by Japanese Survey Mission

1022. SHRI N. K. SANGHI :
SHRI MOHAMMAD SHE-
RIFF :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether It is a fact that a Japanese Survey Mission visited India last month to examine the impact of the Japanese aid for the Indian economic development; and

(b) if so, the assessment made by the delegation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) An eight-member Japanese Survey Mission visited India from the 8th January to 28th January, 1970. The purpose of the Mission was to study the utilisation of Japanese economic assistance and its impact of India's development programme.

(b) The Mission is expected to make a report of its findings to the authorities concerned in Japan.

Balance of Trade and Payments During 1969

1023. SHRI N.R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) India's balance of trade and balance of payments during 1969 ;

(b) whether this year has been favourable as compared to the previous years ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). During 1969, India's imports and exports were Rs. 1593 crores and Rs. 1376 crores respectively. The trade deficit of Rs. 217 crores was lower as compared to the previous years, both due to reduction in imports and increase in exports. As regards balance of payments, debt servicing payments were higher than those in the previous years ; net repayments to the IMF during 1969 were also higher at Rs. 111 crores as against the net repayments of Rs. 73 crores in 1968 and the net drawal of Rs. 61.9 crores in 1967. The foreign exchange reserves improved by about Rs. 183.6 crores in 1969, as against Rs. 15 crores in 1968 and Rs. 41.2 crores in 1967.

(c) Does not arise.

Steps to Create Food Surplus

1024. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether opinion has been expressed that food surplus was key to growth ;

(b) If so, the steps envisaged to create such conditions ; and

(c) the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) What the Hon'ble Member has in mind is the view frequently expressed that under Indian conditions adequate agricultural development and more especially production of foodgrains, is necessary for smooth economic development. The Government share this view and have accorded the highest priority to the development of agriculture in all the Plans. In recent years efforts in this direction have been intensified.

(b) The steps and measures taken to secure a sustained increase in food output extend over a wide range. These include the development and use of new and high yielding varieties of seeds, the extension of major and minor irrigation facilities,

establishment of additional capacity for the production of key agricultural inputs, like fertilizers, insecticides and pesticides and agricultural machinery, arrangements for soil conservation and land improvement, the setting up of extensive extension organisation to propagate and improve agricultural practices and the provision of agricultural credit facilities through co-operatives and nationalised commercial banks.

(c) The intensified efforts at raising foodgrain production have met with a good measure of success in recent years. Food output reached a record level of 95.1 million tonnes in 1967-68. It is expected to be considerably higher during this year.

Boosting of Exports by Public undertakings

1025. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a Conference of the public undertakings was called in January this year for discussing the export performance by these undertakings by engaging themselves in the national export drive ;

(b) if so, whether an export strategy is being drawn for these undertakings ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that in some undertakings there is large unutilised capacity which can be harnessed to meet requirements of export market and if so, the names of such undertakings ; and

(d) the other steps being taken by the public undertakings to boost exports ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Yes, Sir. A meeting of Chief Executives of some Public Enterprises was held on 8th January, 1970 under the Chairmanship of the Minister of Foreign Trade to discuss matters relating to the adoption of a crash export programme by the Public Enterprises.

(b) to (d). Most of the Public Enterprises in the engineering sector are now facing the problem of underutilisation of capacity. Increased sales through exports has been recognised as an important way

of improving the capacity utilisation of these enterprises. Measures proposed to be taken to boost the exports of Public Enterprises include the drawing up of export marketing plans, preparation of common material, such as literature, etc. for overseas, suitable display with films/slides at Osaka—1970, streamlining the arrangements for foreign exchange allocation for export purposes, cash assistance in selected cases, utilisation of Consultants wherever necessary, etc.

Upgrading of Sisubhaban Paediatrics Training Centre, Cuttack

1026. 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 Government approved the upgrading of Sisubhaban Paediatrics Training Centre at Cuttack in 1967 and agreed to bear the 90% of the expenses during the Third Plan and the entire expenditure during the Fourth Plan ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Institution has not been upgraded so far ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and whether Government would consider to make the Institution a National Tropical Paediatrics Training Centre like the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi or Chandigarh ?

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

(b) Yes.

(c) The Institution is under the administrative control of the State Government of Orissa. The Central Government, has no proposal at present to declare the Institution as National Tropical Paediatric Training Centre like the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi or PGIMER Chandigarh.

Allocation for Improvement of Katras in Delhi

1027. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL :
SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :
SHRI M. L. SONDHI :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government agreed to allocate Rs. 25 lakhs for the improvement of Delhi *Katras*;

(b) if so, whether Government have now cut down the allocation to Rs. 8 lakhs;

(c) whether it is a fact that Delhi Administration has demanded more money for the improvement of *Katras*;

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to take to meet the demand of the Delhi Administration; and

(e) how much money was spend on improvement of *Katras* in the last three years ?

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

(b) Rs. 8 lakhs is an additional allocation under the Slum Clearance/Improvement Scheme.

(c) Yes.

(d) In view of answer to part (a) and subsequent discussions, it has been decided to ascertain if savings are available during 1969-70.

	Rs.
(e) 1966-67	9.31 lakhs
1967-68	7.31 lakhs
1968-69	11.99 lakhs

Cases of Income Tax Assessee

1028. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Income-Tax assessee upto Rs. 5,000 & below, Rs. 5,000 to 10,000, Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 15,000, Rs. 15,000 to 20 thousand, Rs. Twenty thousand to twenty five thousand as in December, 1969; and

(b) the total number of assessee above Rs. 25 thousand, upto Rs. 1 lakh, upto Rs. 2 lakhs, Rs. three lakhs, Rs. four lakhs, Rs. Five lakhs, and above Rs. Five lakhs as in December, 1969 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). The information regarding the No. of Income-tax assessee is maintained category-wise and the same is given below as on 31-3-1969 :

Category	No. of assessee.
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Category I

Business cases having income over Rs. 25,000/-	1,37,324
--	----------

Category II

Business cases having income over Rs. 15,000/- but not exceeding Rs. 25,000/-.	1,37,265
--	----------

Category III

Business cases having income over Rs. 7,500/- but not exceeding Rs. 15,000/-.	3,25,392
---	----------

Categories IV and V

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| (1) Business cases having income below Rs. 7,500/-. | |
| (2) Government salary cases. | 20,73,480 |
| (3) Non-Government salary cases. | |
| (4) All case of refund u/s 237 of the Act. | |

Progress made in Heart Transplantation

1029. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made in India in heart transplant cases;

(b) the number heart-transplant patients who are surviving and those who have died; and

(c) whether Government are in a position to advise the doctors in planting new hearts to the patients through legislation or any code ?

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). According to available information only two heart transplants were carried out at the K. E. M. Hospital, Bombay. Both the patients died immediately after surgery.

(c) The matter is being examined.

Extension of Time-Limit for House Building by D. D. A.

1030. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any time-limit extension for Delhi Development Authority house building was granted and if so, what was the same;

(b) if not, the number of prosecutions made in this regard and the total fine recovered; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by Government in dealing with plots of the owners ?

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

AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) General extension was granted in all developed schemes where services of water and electricity have been provided to complete the construction by December, 1969, without the levy of any penalty,

(b) No penalty has yet been charged from persons who commenced the work but could not complete it by the extended time.

(c) It is proposed to cancel the leases of plots in which construction was not started before December, 1969 and to charge penalty from those who had commenced construction before the due date but could not complete it by then.

Inter-union rivalries among Labour Force Working in Projects under the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals

1031. 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 the inter-union rivalries among the labour force working in the public sector projects under his Ministry have increased and this has affected the production of these concerns adversely;

(b) whether Government have considered the desirability of evolving any machinery by which the constant labour trouble in the public sector projects under the Ministry can be minimised; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed or have been taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

**Direct Assistance to States by the
Word Bank**

1032. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some of State Chief Ministers have urged upon the Central Government that the International agencies like the World Bank should provide assistance directly to the States for approved projects;

(b) whether Government have considered the matter; and

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

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

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

**Development of Rural Hospitals in the
Country**

1033. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Council of Health has drawn up a programme for the development of rural hospitals in the country;

(b) if so, what are the details of the programme; and

(c) the names of the places where under the above programme, the rural hospitals will be located with their States ?

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). A Special Committee of the Central Council of Health has recommended that the Primary Health Centres in the country should be strengthened with a view to making them an effective agency for delivering a package of health, family planning and maternal and child health services. To begin with it

is proposed that some Primary Health Centres which are located in distant areas or areas not easily accessible from district or taluka hospitals should be converted into miniature rural hospitals with 25 beds. The details of the proposals have yet to be worked out.

केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा उत्तरप्रदेश तथा तमिल नाडु सरकारों को दिये गये अनुदान तथा ऋण

1034. श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वित्तीय वर्ष 1969-70 में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा अकाल-ग्रस्त तथा अभाव-ग्रस्त क्षेत्रों की सहायता के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश तथा तमिल नाडु की सरकारों को अलग-अलग अनुदानों तथा ऋणों के रूप में कितनी-कितनी राशि दी गई है ; और

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा एकत्र की गई जानकारी के अनुसार प्रत्येक राज्य में आबादी वाले कितने-कितने क्षेत्रों को अभाव-ग्रस्त क्षेत्र घोषित किया गया है और उसके परिणामस्वरूप प्रत्येक राज्य में कितने लोगों पर इसका प्रभाव पड़ा है ?

पूर्ति मंत्री और वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रं. के. साहिलकर) : (क) केन्द्रीय सरकार, सम्बद्ध राज्य सरकारों के अनुरोध पर प्रभावित क्षेत्रों का दौरा करने के लिये नियुक्त किये गये केन्द्रीय दलों द्वारा की गयी सिफारिशों के आधार पर, अनुदानों और ऋणों के रूप में सहायता देती है। केन्द्रीय दलों की सिफारिशों करते समय, और बातों के साथ-साथ, राज्य सरकारों द्वारा प्रस्तावित राहत कार्यक्रमों के लिए अनुमानित खर्च, सूखे के परिणामस्वरूप आई विपत्ति का विस्तार, प्रभावित जनसंख्या, फसल को हुई हानि की मात्रा, राहत देने के लिए किए जाने वाले कार्यक्रमों का स्वरूप, राज्य सरकार की आर्थिक स्थिति

आदि बातों पर विचार करता है। उत्तर प्रदेश और तमिल नाडु के मामले में, संबन्धित केंद्रीय दलों की सिफारिशों के आधार पर, चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में केंद्रीय सहायता के प्रयोजनों के लिए क्रमशः 2:67 करोड़ और 14:50 करोड़ रुपये की अधिकतम सीमा स्वीकृत की गई है। राज्य सरकार द्वारा किए गए खर्च के बारे में की गई सूचना के आधार पर अब तक निम्नलिखित रकम दी जा चुकी है :—

(करोड़ रुपये में)

	उत्तर प्रदेश	तमिल नाडु
ऋण	1.00	10.00
अनुदान	0.50	3.00
	1.50	13.00

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने सूचना दी है कि आठ जिलों के 264 0 गांव जिनकी जनसंख्या 105 लाख है सूखे से प्रभावित हुए हैं। परन्तु इनमें से किसी जिले को अभाव-ग्रस्त घोषित नहीं किया गया है। तमिल नाडु में, राज्य सरकार ने म्यारह जिलों के 80 तालुकों को जिनकी जनसंख्या 32.45 लाख है, सूखे से प्रभावित क्षेत्र घोषित किया है।

सेंट्रल बैंक आफ इण्डिया की शाखाएँ

1035. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सेंट्रल बैंक आफ इण्डिया की, जो राष्ट्रीयकरण बैंकों में से एक है, अब कितनी शाखाएँ हैं ;

(ख) नगरीय तथा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में इसकी क्रमशः कितनी-कितनी शाखाएँ हैं ;

(ग) इस बैंक की प्रत्येक राज्य में कितनी-कितनी शाखाएँ है और तत्सम्बन्धी राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(घ) 1970 में प्रत्येक राज्य के शहरों तथा गांवों में इस बैंक में पृथक-पृथक कुल कितनी नयी शाखाएँ खुलेंगी ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री श्री (प्र० च० सेठी) : (क) और (ख). 31 जनवरी 1970 को सेंट्रल बैंक आफ इंडिया की भारत में 669 शाखाएँ थी जिनमें से 130 शाखाएँ देहाती इलाकों में (अर्थात् उन स्थानों पर जिनकी जनसंख्या 10,000 से अधिक नहीं है), 252 शाखाएँ अर्ध-शहरी इलाकों में (अर्थात् उन स्थानों पर, जिनकी जनसंख्या 10,000 से 1 लाख तक है) और 287 शाखाएँ शहरी इलाकों में (अर्थात् उन स्थानों पर, जिनकी जनसंख्या एक लाख से अधिक है) थीं।

(ग) सभा की मेज पर एक विवरण रख दिया गया है। [ग्रन्थालय में रख दिया गया देखिये संख्या LT—2657/70]

(घ) सेंट्रल बैंक आफ इंडिया के पास 1970 में 166 शाखाएँ खोलने का लाइसेंस है, जिनमें से 132 शाखाएँ देहाती इलाकों में, 23 अर्ध-शहरी इलाकों में और 11 शहरी इलाकों में होंगी। सभा की मेज पर एक विवरण रख दिया गया है जिसमें इन शाखाओं की राज्यवार स्थिति दी गई है। [ग्रन्थालय में रख दिया गया देखिये संख्या LT—2657/70]

मैसर्स आकूजी जावत एंड कम्पनी की ओर बकाया आयकर

1036. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मैसर्स आकूजी जावत एंड कम्पनी की ओर आयकर की बड़ी राशि बकाया है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि ग्रन्डमान और निकोबार द्वीप की इस कम्पनी ने पिछले

कई वर्षों से आयकर की बकाया राशि जमा नहीं की है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो पिछले तीन वर्षों में उक्त कम्पनी पर कितना आयकर भ्रांका गया तथा कितनी राशि वसूल की गई ; और

(घ) अभी कुल कितनी राशि वसूल करनी बाकी है तथा सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी): (क) और (ख). अण्डमान और निकोबार द्वीपों में मैसर्स आकूजी जावत एण्ड कम्पनी के नाम से व्यापार करने वाला कोई निर्धारित नहीं है। लेकिन (1) मैसर्स आर० आकूजी

जादवेत एण्ड कम्पनी (प्रा) लिमिटेड ; तथा (2) मैसर्स आर आकूजी जादवेत एण्ड कम्पनी के नाम से दो व्यापार संस्थायें हैं जिनमें से केवल पहली संस्था ही कम्पनी है। संभवतः माननीय सदस्य का संकेत मैसर्स आकूजी जादवेत एण्ड कम्पनी (प्रा) लिमिटेड नाम की कम्पनी की ओर है। इस कम्पनी की ओर केवल 20,000 रुपये बकाया है और अपील का फैसला होने तक उसकी वसूली रोक दी गई है।

(ग) पिछले तीन वर्षों में उक्त कम्पनी पर निर्धारित कर की कुल रकम तथा उससे वसूल की गई रकम के बारे में सूचना नीचे दी गई है :—

वित्तीय वर्ष	निर्धारित आयकर र०	वसूल की गई रकम र०
1966-67	56,000	36,000
1967-68	कुछ नहीं	कुछ नहीं
1968-69	कुछ नहीं	कुछ नहीं

(घ) 20,000 रुपये की रकम अभी वसूल होनी बाकी है। अपील का फैसला होने तक इस रकम की वसूली को स्थगित रखा गया है।

Jeeps stolen from Eastern Region Headquarters of ONGC

1037. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that two jeeps of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Eastern Region were stolen from the Oil and Natural Gas Commission Headquarters, Eastern Region ;

(b) if so, the circumstances under which the jeeps were stolen ;

(c) whether the responsibility in respect of watch and ward has been fixed ; and

(d) the amount of loss for each jeep, separately ?

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

(b) One jeep was stolen from the Transport Yard, Sibsagar when it was sent for servicing on 9.10.1966. The other jeep was stolen after it was driven out of the Central Workshop, Sibsagar on 27.1.1969.

(c) Not, yet. Inquiries in the two cases are still pending.

(d) Book value of jeep lost from Transport Yard, Sibsagar was Rs. 15,979.70

and that of one driven out of the Central Workshop, Sibsagar Rs. 12,914.67.

**Memorandum by Employees' Association
of L. I. C. Eastern Zone**

1038. **SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI** : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the Employees' association of L. I. C. Eastern Zone had submitted a memorandum to the L. I. C asking for fulfilment of certain demands ;

(b) If so, whether the L. I. C. has examined the demands and taken steps for doing the needful ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the L. I. C. employees of the Gauhati division had demonstrated before the management in December last ; and

(d) If so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Calcutta Divisional Life Insurance Employees' Association has written a letter dated February 12, 1970 addressed to the Zonal Manager, Calcutta, urging upon him to request the concerned authorities to settle forthwith the following demands of the L. I. C. employees with the All India Insurance Employees' Association.

The demands are :—

- (i) Settlement of the Charter of Demands submitted by the All India Insurance Employees' Association to the LIC in February 1967 ;
- (ii) Grant of 3 months' total wages as bonus ;
- (iii) Settlement of all pending grievances ;
- (iv) Annulment of all victimisation and punitive measures at different centres ;
- (v) Recognition of the All India Insurance Employees' Association

and its Zonal, Divisional and Branch Units ;

(vi) Restoration of the cut of the Temporary D. A. effected in November, 1968 ; and

(vii) Scrapping of the scheme of automation in the LIC.

(b) The LIC has so far not examined demands as the Eastern Zonal Office letter conveying these demands has been received by the Central Office of the LIC only on the 18th February, 1970.

(c) Yes. The demonstration was held on 31st December, 1969.

(d) The demonstrations were held during recess hours demanding early conclusion of proceedings before the National Industrial Tribunal, 3 months' wages as bonus and scrapping of automation.

Forfeiture of Property as Penalty for Tax Evasion

1039. **SHRI UMANATH :
SHRI GANESH GHOSH ;
SHRI P. GOPALAN ;
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS ;
SHRI BENI SHANKER
SHARMA :**

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the reported statement of Shri Morarji Desai, the Ex-Deputy-Prime Minister, suggesting forfeiture of property as a penalty for tax evasion ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SATHI) : (a) and (b). The Income-tax Act, 1961 as amended by the Finance Act, 1968 not only provides for the levy of tax on the income on which tax has been evaded but provides for the levy of a minimum penalty equal to and a maximum penalty of twice the amount of income concealed.

बाँदा समुद्र तट पर सोने का पकड़ा जाना

various levels in the Department and in the Law courts ;

1040. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :

श्री प० ला० दासपाल :

(b) the number of appeals disposed of during the year and the revenue collected therefrom ;

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(c) since when these appeals were pending ; and

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बाँदरा तट पर लगाया गया 40 लाख रुपये का अवैध सोना पकड़ा गया है ;

(d) the number of fresh appeals filed during the current financial year against assessments made by the Incometax Officers and whether it is on the increase or decrease as compared to the previous year ?

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो यह सोना किस का था ; और

(ग) संबंधित व्यक्ति के विरुद्ध सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (d). The required information pertaining to appeals before Appellate Assistant Commissioners of Incometax, High Courts and Supreme Court is not readily available and will be collected and laid on the table of the House. However, information pertaining to revenue involved in the appeals is not available and its collection will involve incommensurate time and labour.

वित्त मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री० प्र० खं० सेठी) : (क) केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क समा-हर्ता-कार्यालय, बम्बई के समुद्री तथा निवारक प्रभाग के अधिकारियों ने 22 दिसम्बर, 1969 को बम्बई में बान्दरा के समुद्री-किनारे के समीप एक नाव द्वारा उतारे गये टाट के 10 गड्ढे पकड़े जिनके अन्दर 20 जाकेट रखे हुए थे। इन जाकेटों में 231 किलोग्राम सोना रखा हुआ था जिसका अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा दर पर मूल्य लगभग 19.5 लाख रुपये तथा बाजार दर पर 40 लाख रुपये है।

Pending Cases of Income-Tax Assessments

1042. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Income-tax assessments pending for disposal on the 31st March, 1969;

(b) how many of them fall under (i) income group of Rs. 5000 or less, and (ii) Rs. 5000 to Rs. 10,000; and

(c) the revenue yield from these assessments and its percentage to total tax assessed for the year 1968-69 ?

(ख) जिस पार्टी का यह सोना है उसके नाम का पता नहीं है।

(ग) ऊपर भाग (ख) के उत्तर को देखते हुए यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Pending Appeals of Incometax Cases

1041. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Income-tax appeals pending upto the 31st December, 1969 at

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) 15,77,955.

(b) The information is available according to categories only and the same is given

below :

Cost of Assessment

Category	Assessments Pending at the end of March, 1969
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Category I

Business cases having income over Rs. 25,000/-.	1,62,539
---	----------

Category II

Business cases having income over Rs. 15,000 but not exceeding Rs. 25,000/-.	1,49,026
--	----------

Category III

Business cases having income over Rs. 7,500 but not exceeding Rs. 15,000/-.	3,10,386
---	----------

Category IV and V

- | | |
|---|----------|
| (1) Business cases having income below Rs. 7,500/-. | |
| (2) Government salary cases. | 9,56,004 |
| (3) Non-Government salary cases. | |
| (4) All cases of refund u/s 237 of the Act. | |

(c) It is not possible to estimate the revenue yield from these assessments, with any degree of precision. The question of working out the percentage with regard to the total tax assessed for the year 1968-69, therefore, does not arise.

1043. SHRI S. R. DAMNAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the average cost of an assessment during the years 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69 in respect of Income-Tax cases ;

(b) whether this includes the expenditure on appeals and if not, the amount incurred on appeals and the number of appeals involved; and

(c) in working out this average the number of cases of assessments upto Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 5,000 to 10,000 were taken into account ?

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

Year	Average cost (approx.) of an assessment
1966-67	Rs. 42
1967-68	Rs. 44
1968-69	Rs. 38

The above figures have been worked out by dividing the total cost by the number of Income-tax, Wealth-tax, Estate Duty and Gift-tax assessments completed.

(b) The above figures include the expenditure on appeals.

(c) The information is available according to the categories prescribed by the Department. The same is as under :

Category	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
<i>Category III</i>			
Business cases having income over Rs. 7,500 but not exceeding Rs. 15,000/-	2,87,992	3,02,403	4,33,313
<i>Category IV and V</i>			
(1) Business cases having income below Rs. 7,500/-.			
(2) Government salary cases.	18,77,353	19,71,681	26,17,459
(3) Non-Government salary cases.			
(4) All cases of refund u/s 237 of the Act			

Arrears of Income-Tax

1044. SHRI S. R. DAMANI :
 SHRI HEM RAJ :
 SHRI K. K. MADDAKAR :
 SHRI BHOGEN DRA JHA :
 SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE :
 SHRI ESWARA REDDY :
 SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of Income-tax in arrears upto the 31st December, 1969;

(b) whether the tax collection has improved or declined during the current year and how it compares with the previous 3 years' figures;

(c) the measures taken by Government for speedy collection of arrears; and

(d) whether Government have set any target to collect all arrears and to write off the balance in order to arrive at a clear picture ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) The latest figures of arrears of Income-tax available are as on 30th September, 1969 on which date the arrears amounted to Rs. 555.99 crores.

(b) The tax collection out of arrear demand has improved during the current year as compared to previous 3 years, as would be evident from the following figures :

1966-67	... Rs. 62.76 crores.
1967-68	... Rs. 100.52 crores.
1968-69	... Rs. 110.55 crores.

Upto December, 1959 Rs. 98.74 crores.

(c) The following specific measures have been taken for speedy collection of arrears :

- (i) Taking over of recovery work hitherto done by officials of the State Government.

Work taken over fully in Commissioners' charges at Delhi, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat and Rajasthan.

Work taken over partly in Commissioners' charges of West Bengal, Madras, Mysore, Uttar Pradesh, Bombay and Poona.

Efforts are being made for taking over recovery work in the remaining charges also as soon as possible.

- (ii) Introduction of Functional Distribution Scheme under which the work of collection of taxes has been made the specific function of one or more Income-tax Officers in the Range.

- (iii) A detailed analysis of arrear demand over Rs. 5 lakhs has been carried out with a view to ascertain the reasons for the tax arrears and taking steps for expeditious recovery. This analysis has now been extended to cases of arrear demands over Rs. 1 lakh.

- (iv) Responsibility of appropriate action in cases where arrears outstanding, has been fixed on particular officers as under :

Inspecting Assistant ... Cases of arrears
 Commissioner. below Rs. 1 lakh.

Commissioner of ... Cases of arrears
 Income-tax. between Rs. 1 lakh
 and Rs. 5 lakhs.

D. I. (R.S. & P.) ... Cases of arrears
 between Rs. 5 lakhs
 and Rs. 25 lakhs.

Board. ... Cases of arrears
 over Rs. 25 lakhs.

- (v) Maintenance of arrear sheets in respect of all company cases and non-company cases If the assessed income is over Rs 20,000.

- (vi) Creation of Special Recovery Units in the Commissioners' charges to look after the expeditious recovery of outstanding demand.

- (vii) Rate of interest in case of delayed payments has been raised from 6% to 9% with effect from 1st Oct., 1967.

(viii) Acceptance of crossed cheques by the Department and opening of special receipt counters for this purpose in the income-tax Offices.

(ix) Publication of names of assessee who are defaulters in the payment of taxes over certain prescribed limits:

(x) Arrear Clearance fortnights are being observed all over the country. During the period, special emphasis will be laid on carrying out pending adjustments/rectifications, giving effect to appellate orders and collecting the net demands due from the assessee.

(xi) Appointment of Expert Committee for tackling problems relating to accumulation of arrears of taxes.

(d) All possible steps are being taken to liquidate the arrears expeditiously. However, no target date has been laid down to collect all recoverable arrears and to write off the balance as irrecoverable.

Safe Deposit Arrangements

1045. SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
SHRI K. HALDER :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) how many safe deposit arrangements are there in the country;

(b) how many are controlled by banks;

(c) how many are controlled by Chambers of Commerce ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Government have no information.

Action against Officers of IOC for Failure to Inspect Barrels during Manufacture with Fabricators

1046. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of the suggestions made by the Estimates Committee in their 86th Report (Fourth Lok Sabha), Government have taken any action against the Officers of the Indian Oil Corporation Ltd., who failed in their duty to inspect the barrels during manufacture and steel sheets with the fabricators in spite of the fact that there was a condition incorporated in the purchase Order for the same against Tender No. OP/Ten-7/65; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). The matter is receiving attention of the Estimates Committee.

Filing of Income-Tax Returns by Members of Parliament

1047. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether before making statement in the House on the 24th December, 1969 to the effect that 350 Members of Parliament failed to submit their Income-tax returns, the Members and the House were informed about the change of procedure of collection of Income-tax from the Members of Parliament;

(b) if so, when and how;

(c) whether any formal reminders were sent to them;

(d) if not, whether sudden disclosure in the House regarding failure on their part to submit Income-tax returns did not compromise the status of the Members and lowered the dignity of the House; and

(e) whether a committee of Members of the House will be set up to go into the question of legal implications of collecting Income-tax from the salaries of the Members of Parliament; and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (c). The salary of Members of Parliament was earlier being assessed under Section 15 of Income-tax Act, 1961 as 'salary'. However, on further consideration and on the basis of legal advice received, it was decided in 1967-68 that the salary of Members of Parliament was properly assessable under Section 56 of Income-tax Act, 1968 as "income from other sources". This view was conveyed to the Parliament Pay and Accounts authorities through the Department of Parliamentary Affairs and accordingly from 1-4-68 income-tax is not being deducted at source from the salary of Members of Parliament. The Pay and Accounts Officer concerned with the disbursement of salary of Members of Parliament followed the revised basis and Members of Parliament started receiving their salary from April, 1968, without deduction of tax at source. No direct intimation was sent by the Income-Tax Department to the Members of Parliament, as generally communications about tax deduction at source are sent to disbursing authorities.

(d) The relevant information in the statement made in the Lok Sabha on the 24th December, 1969 was only a factual elucidation and there was no intention whatsoever to compromise the status of the Members or lower the dignity of the House.

(e) There is no proposal to set up a Committee of Members of Parliament to go into the question of deduction of tax at source from salaries of Members of Parliament but the matter is being examined by Government.

Encroachment by Jhuggi-Squatters on a Plot ear-marked for Maternity Home and Hospital in Rajindranagar, New Delhi

1048. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUS-

ING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that open plot in Block 51 of Rajindranagar, New Delhi ear-marked for a maternity home and hospital has been encroached upon by jhuggi-squatters;

(b) whether it is also a fact that because of this encroachment the work of constructing the much needed maternity home and hospital is being delayed; and

(c) if so, what steps have been taken to remove these jhuggi-squatters early to some alternative site meant for J.J. Colonies so that construction of maternity home there may start?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR): (a) to (c). Government is looking into this matter. A statement will be laid on the table of the House.

Central Reserve Police Personnel Residing in Sector II of R. K. Puram

1049. 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 some of the quarters in Sector II of Rama Krishna Puram have been in the occupation of Central Reserve Police;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the billeting of this Police force in the midst of this residential colony of class IV employees has been serious encroachment on the privacy of the families of the employees living there;

(c) whether it is also a fact that class IV employees living in the area have been representing for the removal of C. R. P. personnel from that residential area; and

(d) if so, what steps have Government taken to meet this genuine demand of the

Government employees of Sector II of R. K. Puram and to provide separate accommodation to the C.R.P. force away from the residential area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) A Block of 8 type I quarters has been placed at the disposal of the Central Reserve Police in Sector II of Rama Krishna Puram.

(b) and (c). No such complaint has been received in the Directorate of Estates.

(d) Does not arise.

Alleged Delay in Supply of Machinery by USSR for Antibiotics Factory, Rishikesh

1050. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the U.S.S.R. has not, so far, supplied all the machinery required for the antibiotics factory near Rishikesh and the production of some important drugs is not possible without those machines;

(b) whether due to the absence of ancillary industries around the factory, the packing material is imported from New York; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction to all this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) U.S.S.R. has supplied the plant and machinery required for the construction, erection and commissioning of four products, namely, penicillin, streptomycin, tetracycline and oxy-tetracycline. These products have already been commissioned and are under production at the Antibiotics factory, Rishikesh. Certain marginal equipments required for taking the production to the level of the projected capacity for these products in the factory are

scheduled to be received from the USSR in 1971. Certain equipments for completion of construction of nystatin, which is scheduled to be commissioned in the 1st quarter of 1971 are expected to be received by the end of 1970. Supplies are in accordance with the construction and commissioning schedules agreed to with the Soviet collaborators from time to time.

(b) No. The only packing material which is imported from the U.S.A. is empty gelatine capsules which could not be obtained from indigenous manufacturers. No ancillary unit for the manufacture of gelatine capsules has been set up.

(c) The Government have made known to the company their desire that matter of crucial supplies from U.S.S.R. and other sources should be pursued vigorously so as to ensure their availability according to schedule.

Complaints from Nirodh Factory, Trivandrum

1051. SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has received any complaint against the General Manager of the Nirodh Factory, Trivandrum from Members of Parliament; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT. (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR) : (a) Yes. The complaint was against the Project Officer.

(b) The complaint was looked into by the Chairman, Hindustan Latex Ltd., and has not found any evidence, circumstantial or otherwise, to show that there has been any irregularity in making appointment to the posts in the Nirodh Factory, Trivandrum. A reply is being sent to the Members of Parliament.

Alleged Recruitment of Clerks and Stenographers as Casual Labourers in NCDC

1052. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Clerks and Stenographers are recruited in the National Coal Development Corporation Ltd. at Korba as casual labourers;

(b) if so, the number of persons so recruited;

(c) the reasons for such a procedure; and

(d) whether Government would take immediate steps to prevent such exploitation of the workers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) to (d). There are no such cases so far as the National Coal Development Corporation's colliery projects in Korba are concerned. Information from the Central Electrical and Mechanical Workshop at Korba has not yet been received. It will be laid on the table of the House when received.

Representation from Tenants of the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme of Maharashtra Housing Board

1053. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the tenants of the subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme of the Maharashtra Housing Board;

(b) if so, the nature of the demands contained in the representation; and

(c) 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) Yes.

(b) and (c). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT. 2658/70*]

Payment of Income and Wealth Tax by Messrs Maharaja Finances

1054. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to an advertisement in the '*Hindu*' Madras in its issue of the 11th January, 1970 by Messrs Maharaja Finances;

(b) whether Government have secured the list of persons managing this firm;

(c) if so, the amount of Income-tax paid by these persons during the last three years;

(d) whether Government have thought it necessary to investigate into the activities of this firm; and

(e) whether this firm has necessary licence from the Reserve Bank of India to conduct its activities ?

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

(c) Rs. 93,813.

(d) The firm was constituted only in September, 1969. Its first assessment will be for assessment year 1970-71. Investigations are always undertaken to determine the correct income and wealth returned by big assesseees and the same will be undertaken in this case in the course of assessment proceedings of the firm.

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

Misappropriation of N. C. D. C. Property

1055. **SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :**
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a complaint of misappropriation of N. C. D. C. property by the Officiating General Superintendent of Korba Workshop ;

(b) if so, whether the complaint has been investigated; and

(c) whether any action has been taken against the officer ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir,

(c) The National Coal Development Corporation on enquiry, have found no material in support of the complaint. Therefore, the question of taking action against the officer does not arise.

Report of National Savings Movement Reorganisation Committee

1056. **SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAN :**
DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Savings Movement Reorganisation Committee has since submitted its report to Government ;

(b) if so, the recommendations thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay and the time by which the Committee is likely to submit its report to Government ?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) No sir, The report is

to be submitted to the National Savings Central Advisory Board.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The delay was mainly due to the fact that the Committee felt it necessary to visit the State for an at the spot study and discussion of the problems covered by its terms of reference including intensification of the Small Savings Movement. It is understood that the Committee expects to finalise its report within the next two months.

Demand of financial Assistance by states to Pay Higher Salaries and D.A. to State Government Employees

1057. **SHRI B. K. NAYANAR :**
SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE :
SHRI MOHAMMED ISMAIL :
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some State Governments have asked for financial assistance to pay higher salaries and Dearness Allowance to their employees;

(b) if so, whether the Central Government have considered the matter;

(c) if, so, the decision thereof;

(d) if answer to (b) be in the negative, when the question is likely to be considered; and

(e) the reasons for the delay in taking decision in the matter ?

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

(c) to (e). It has not been possible for the Central Government to give any assurance of assistance to State Governments to meet the cost of revision of pay scales and dearness allowance of State Government employees, as the cost of such revision has necessarily to be met by the State Governments themselves, who have to run their own administration and establishment, from their own resources.

कर अपबन्धन को रोकने के नये उपाय

1058. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :
श्री आत्म दास :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने कुछ ऐसे नये उपायों पर विचार किया है जिससे कब अपबन्धन को रोका जा सके तथा लोगों द्वारा लेखा बाह्यबन की घोषणा कराई जा सके ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है और इसके कब तक क्रियान्वित कर दिया जाएगा ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) और (ख). कर अपबन्धन की समस्या और उसका सामना करने के उपायों पर सरकार निरन्तर ध्यान देती रही है। इस समस्या का अध्ययन करने के लिए हाल में ही, सरकार ने एक विशेषज्ञ समिति नियुक्त की है। समिति द्वारा रिपोर्ट पेश किये जाने के बाद ही सिफारिशों को कार्यान्वित करने का प्रश्न उठेगा।

सो तथा इस रुपये के नोटों के मुद्रण में प्रयुक्त स्याही

1059. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस बात की ओर दिलाया गया है कि सौ रुपये के नोट पर अंकों के मुद्रण के लिये प्रयुक्त स्याही अशुद्ध है जब कि दस रुपये के नोट के मुद्रण में प्रयुक्त स्याही मिट जाती है ;

(ख) क्या अब इस सम्बन्ध में कोई सुधार किया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं तथा कब तक ये सुधार किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : छोटे आकार वाले सौ रुपये के नोटों के बारे में कुछ शिकायतें आई हैं कि पानी में भीग जाने पर उन पर प्रकृति संख्या मिट जाती है किन्तु दस रुपये के नोटों के बारे में कोई शिकायत नहीं मिली है।

(ख) और (ग). नोटों में इस्तेमाल की जाने वाली स्याही की किस्म में जहाँ तक सम्भव था, सुधार कर दिया गया है।

सेन्ट्रल बैंक आफ इंडिया द्वारा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में शाखा की खोली जाना

1060. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :
श्री आत्म दास :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सेन्ट्रल बैंक आफ इंडिया का विचार इस वर्ष में प्रतिदिन ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में एक नई शाखा खोलने का है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि कश्मिकांश ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में शाखाएँ खोली जा चुकी हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में अब तक कितनी शाखाएँ खोली जा चुकी हैं और उनके द्वारा किसानों को ऋण के रूप में कितनी राशि दी गई है और राष्ट्रीयकरण के पश्चात् बैंकों के जमाखानों में कितनी वृद्धि अथवा कमी हुई है ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) जी, नहीं। सरकार को, इस प्रकार के किसी विचार की जानकारी नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग). 31 जनवरी, 1970 की स्थिति के अनुसार, देख में, सेंट्रल बैंक आफ इंडिया की 669 शाखाएँ थी जिनमें से 130

शाखाएं देहाती इलाकों (यानी ऐसे स्थानों में जिनकी जनसंख्या 10,000 से अधिक नहीं है) में थी और 252 शाखाएं अध-बाहरी इलाकों (ऐसे स्थानों में जिनकी जनसंख्या 10,000 से एक लाख के बीच में है/में थी। अब तक बैंक को, 1970 में 166 शाखाएं खोलने की अनुमति दी गयी है जिनमें से 132 शाखाएं देहाती इलाकों में होंगी।

अब तक, देहाती इलाकों में खोली गयीं सेंट्रल बैंक की शाखाओं द्वारा किसानों को दिये गये ऋणों का व्यौरा तथा बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद इन शाखाओं में जमा की गयी रकमों के आंकड़े अभी उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। लेकिन, कुल मिलाकर सेंट्रल बैंक आफ इण्डिया द्वारा किसानों को दिये गये ऋणों के सम्बन्ध में नवम्बर 1969 के अन्त तक 9.74 करोड़ रुपये की रकम बाकी थी जबकि जून 1969 के अन्त तक यह रकम 3.9 करोड़ रुपये थी। सेंट्रल बैंक की कुल मिला कर सभी शाखाओं में उसी अवधि में किसानों के ऋण खातों की संख्या 4817 से बढ़ कर 17956 हो गयी। बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किये जाने के बाद सेंट्रल बैंक में जमा की रकम जो 18 जुलाई, 1969, को 441.6 करोड़ रुपया थी बढ़कर 30 जनवरी, 1970 को 466.1 करोड़ रुपया हो गयी।

Circulation of Eight and Four-anna Coins

1061. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the eight-anna and four-anna coins with the emblem of three lions on the face and half a rupee and one quarter of a rupee with corns on the reverse are in circulation in Delhi;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the businessmen and other Departments and Corporation refused them in Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh;

(c) if so, whether their circulation has been stopped; and

(d) if not, the reasons why these coins are not being accepted in the above-mentioned States for monetary day-to-day dealings ?

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

(b) to (d). The factual position is being ascertained and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Sale of Banned Foreign Goods in Open Market

1062. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the foreign luxury goods are sold openly in the Bombay market in spite of the fact that their import is banned;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Minister of State made a incognito visit to such Bazaars in Bombay in January, 1970; and

(c) If so, his conclusion on such deals ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Foreign luxury goods are sold in small quantities by petty stall holders and hawkers. Their import is not totally banned as these goods are allowed import as baggage by passengers and crew or as gifts by post.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) There is considerable misuse of the baggage concessions by certain classes of passengers and crew, and, therefore, revision of baggage concessions is being actively considered. Modification of concessions to postal gifts is also under consideration. Steps are also being taken to augment the enforcement staff so that the frequency of raids can be kept up and prosecution of habitual offenders can be resorted to.

Allocation of Medical Officers from Punjab to Himachal Pradesh

1063. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING

AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 177 on the 28th July, 1969 and state :

(a) whether any final decision has been arrived at for the fixation of the seniority of Medical Officers allocated from Punjab and Himachal Pradesh;

(b) If so, whether a list of the same will be laid on the Table of the House; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the delay in arriving at the decision ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The matter is under correspondence between this Ministry, Union Public Service Commission and Government of Himachal Pradesh.

Deposit mobilisation

1064. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR :
SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR
SINGH :
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :
SHRI J. M. BISWAS :
SHRI SARJOO PANDEY :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the study made by the Reserve Bank on banking in the rural areas pointed out that the deposit mobilisation in most of the Districts is poor ; and

(b) if so, the reasons pointed out in the study ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). The Economic Department of the Reserve Bank of India conducted a study on inter-district comparison of agricultural development and spread of banking facilities in the rural areas some

time ago. The study was mainly intended to provide useful background material to the commercial banks for the selection of the areas/centres for opening new branches. An attempt was made this connection to rank districts according to deposit mobilisation with a view to finding out whether the spread of banking facilities has also led to larger mobilisation of deposits. The main findings in this respect are that there are only 24 districts out of 300 where the level of deposits mobilised is Rs. 5 lakhs or more per thousand hectares of the gross cropped area.

The study was not oriented towards identifying factors influencing the level of deposits in the various districts and as such no reasons for the poor performance regarding deposit mobilisation in some of the districts have been pointed out.

Project and Non-Project aid from AID India Consortium

1065. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR :
SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA ;
SHRI C. JANARDHANAN ;
SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA ;
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there would be a shortfall of 125 million dollars in the project aid shortfall in non-project aid and 200 million dollars as promised by the AID India Consortium ;

(b) if so, its effect on our economy ;

(c) how it is likely to affect our plan; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to overcome this problem ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) The Aid India Consortium assessed in May, 1969 the non-project aid requirements as \$700 million (Rs. 525 crores) and the need for project assistance as \$400 million (Rs. 300 crores). On the basis of current indications, the aid that is likely to materialise is expected to be about \$150 million (Rs. 113 crores) less in the

case of non-project aid and about \$100 million (Rs. 75 crores) less in the case of project aid.

(b) to (d). Because of the current low levels of imports and the availability of aid from past commitments, this shortfall does not have now a serious adverse effect on the economy. As for the Fourth Plan, it is the availability of aid of the size and type assumed in the Plan during the entire Plan period that will have a relation to the implementation of the Plan. Government will continue to place emphasis on export promotion and import substitution and towards bridging the gap in external resources, for carrying out the planned development and will strive to raise resources by way of external aid.

Overdrafts to State from the Reserve Bank

1065. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR :
SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA :
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :
SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :
DR. RANEN SEN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government intend to examine the problem of overdraft of the States from the Reserve Bank; and

(b) whether there is any change in the policy regarding the overdrafts to the States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE, (SHRI P. C. SETHI) (a) and (b). The problem of the unauthorised overdrafts of States on the Reserve Bank was one of the matters referred to the Fifth Commission and its recommendations in this regard were laid on the Table on the 15th November, 1968. The Finance Commission held and this has also always been the view of the Government of India that the State Governments should avoid resources to overdrafts by restricting their expenditures to resources in sight. Where, however, the States experienced genuine difficulties in implementing their approved Plans, the Government of India would be prepared to consider on merits the question of providing special assistance.

Violation of Foreign Exchange Regulations Act by Christian Missionary Organisation Bangalore

1067. SHRI LAKHAN LAL
KAPOOR :
SARI MANGALATHUMADAM:
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a Christian Missionary Organisation in Bangalore has committed a breach of Foreign Exchange Regulations Act:

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the loss to Exchequer thereby?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (c). The Southern Asia Division of Seventh Day Adventists Mission was adjudged, by the Director of Enforcement, to have contravened Section 5(1)(a) of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947 inasmuch as a sum of U.S. \$20,000/-, being a part of the price for the landed property which was acquired by the Mission at Bangalore, was paid to the owner, who was a person resident outside India, by crediting this sum to the account of the latter in U.S.A. without the general or special permission of the Reserve Bank of India. A penalty of Rs. 3 lakhs was imposed by the Director on this Mission under Section 23(1) (a) F.E.R.A. for the said contravention.

Scheme to Start Training Centres by Nationalised Banks

1068. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD :
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any scheme has been chalked out by the nationalised banks to start training centres in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). Staff training colleges set up individually or jointly by the 14 banks

prior to their nationalisation are already functioning. The question of common arrangements for training facilities is also likely to be considered by the Coordination Committee of public sector banks.

Corneas donated by Ceylon

1069. **SHRI GADILNGANA GOWD :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any corneas had been donated to India by the Ceylon Government recently ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Information is available in regard to Dr. Rajendra Prasad Centre for Ophthalmic Sciences, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, which received three consignments, the details of which are given below :

<i>Date of receipt</i>	<i>Number of eyes received</i>
11.1.70	3 eyes
15.1.70	2 eyes
21.1.70	2 eyes

Steps to Achieve Fourth Plan Targets of Nitrogenous Fertilizers

1070. **SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD ;**
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :
SHRI DEVEN SEN :

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

(a) whether Government have consider any steps to achieve the fertilizer target of five million tonnes as capacity in terms of nitrogen by the end of Fourth Five Year Plan ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). The Fourth Plan has laid down 3.7 million tonnes of Nitrogen as target of capacity to be attained by 1973-74. The present installed capacity as 1,344 million tonnes of Nitrogen. The projects under constructions or to be taken up shortly for construction will have an installed capacity of 1,210 million tonnes of Nitrogen. Approval in principle has also been given for the establishment of additional fertilizer factories and expansion of the existing ones having an installed capacity to the extent of 2,146 million tonnes.

Out-Flow of Foreign Exchange by the Foreign Companies operating in India

1072. **SHRI SAMINATHAN ;**
SHRI MAYAVAN ;
SHRI N. R. LASKAR ;
SHRI CHENGALRAYA
NAIDU ;
SHRI NARAYANAN ;
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO ;
SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by Government to check substantial outflow of foreign exchange by way of remittances by the foreign Companies operating in India ;

(b) the details of restrictions put on this out-flow ; and

(c) the amount of capital invested in these companies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). A number of steps have been taken to restrict the outflow of foreign exchange on account of remittances abroad of profits, dividends, royalties and technical know-how fees by foreign companies operating in India. These are as under :—

(i) Foreign firms and companies proposing to establish new branches in

India are required to obtain Reserve Bank's prior approval before establishing a new branch in India.

- (ii) An increase of Indian participation in foreign subsidiaries is insisted upon.

- (iii) Under Section 18A of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947, which came into effect on the 1st April 1965, foreign-controlled companies are prohibited from acting as technical or management advisers or agents in India of any person, company or firm in regard to the trading or commercial transactions thereof except with the general or special permission of the Central Government or the Reserve Bank of India. The permission asked for is given after a detailed examination of each case.

- (iv) While considering cases of fresh foreign capital participation in new Indian joint stock companies, Government's normal policy is that major interest and effective control of the undertakings should be in Indian hands. Proposals for majority foreign capital participation in new enterprises are approved in very exceptional circumstances and in limited fields,

- (v) As a rule, payments of royalty and technical know-how fees by wholly owned foreign companies working in India to their principals abroad are not allowed. If such payments are at all allowed in the case of subsidiaries of foreign companies, the rates are generally lower than in the case of Indian majority concerns making royalty payments in similar circumstances.

- (vi) The other important measures to reduce the outgo of foreign exchange on account of royalty payments are as under :

- (a) Greater stress is laid on research and development within the country and Indian con-

sultancy services are encouraged.

- (b) Collaboration agreements, if found justified, are now normally allowed for a period of 5 years only, and extensions are agreed to only in exceptional circumstances.

(c) The latest information about the outstanding foreign business investments in the country is available as at the end of March 1967 in the article entitled "India's International Investment position in 1965-66 and 1965-67; published in the August 1969 issue of the Reserve Bank of India Bulletin. The total outstanding direct investments in branches of foreign companies as at the end of March 1967 were Rs. 290.6 crores and in foreign-controlled rupee companies Rs. 409.9 crores, at the post-devaluation rates.

Joint ventures between India and Iraq in the field of exploration of Crude Oil and Sulphur

1073. SHRI SAMINATHAN :
SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI NARAYANAN :
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :
SHRI DHANDAPANI :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Iraq Government has conveyed to Government of India her willingness to supply substantial quantity of crude petroleum and sulphur to India on barter basis;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Union Government thereto; and

(c) whether both the Governments have agreed to take joint ventures in the field of exploration ?

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

(b) This is being studied, in all its aspects.

(c) No, Sir.

Housing Convention in December, 1969

1074. SHRI SAMINATHAN :
 SHRI MAYAVAN :
 SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
 SHRI CHENGALRAYA
 NAIDU :
 SHRI NARAYANAN :
 SHRI DHANDAPANI :

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 Four-day Housing Convention was sponsored by the National Building Organisation and the Indian Institute of Architects on the 29th December, 1969;

(b) if so, whether the members expressed concern over the rapidly diminishing land in urban areas; and

(c) if so, what were the subjects 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) and (b). Yes.

(c) The following subjects were discussed in four technical sessions :

- (i) Concepts of Housing in rapidly growing Urban Centres.
- (ii) Housing in relation to resources and to the developing economy.
- (iii) Technology and Housing Production.
- (iv) Research and documentation.

The recommendations made in these four sessions are laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2659/70*]

Growth Rate in the National Economy

1075. SHRI SAMINATHAN :
 SHRI MAYAVAN :

SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
 SHRI CHENGALRAYA
 NAIDU :
 SHRI DHANDAPANI :
 SHRI NARAYANAN :
 SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :
 SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :
 SARI A. K. GOPALAN :
 SHRI UMANATH :
 SHRI P. GOPALAN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a high level meeting of Central Government officials was held on the thesis of a 10 per cent growth rate in the National economy without foreign trade;

(b) if so, whether a note was prepared by Dr. Singh the I. A. S. Member at present on deputation to the World Bank; and

(c) if so, the subjects discussed and the decisions arrived at ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The discussion centred around the methods for achieving a faster rate of economic growth. There was no proposal for consideration by the Government as such, and so the question of any decision in the matter does not arise.

Primary Health Centres running without Doctors in Manipur

1076. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA :
 Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the primary health centres or dispensaries in the Scheduled Caste areas of Manipur are run without any doctor in those centres or dispensaries; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to provide doctors in those centres or dispensaries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) There is one primary health centre in the Schedule Caste areas which has a doctor. However three dispensaries are functioning without doctors.

(b) Recruitment of doctors has been taken up.

Promotion to Nurses in Delhi Hospitals

1077, SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether promotion facilities are given to nursing staff in the Central Government Hospitals at Delhi;

(b) If so, the facilities in detail for all grades of nursing staff; and

(c) whether such promotion facilities exist for the auxiliary nurses in the Hospitals under the Government of Manipur ?

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

(b) Staff Nurses in the grade of Rs. 150-280 are eligible for promotion as Nursing Sisters/Home Sisters/Theatre Sisters in the grade of Rs. 210-320 while the latter categories are eligible for promotion as Assistant Matrons/SisterTutors/Midwifery Tutors/Department Sisters in the grade of Rs. 250 380. These categories of Nursing Staff in turn are eligible for promotion as Matrons/Nursing Superintendents in the scale of Rs 590-900.

(c) No promotion facilities exist for auxiliary nurses in Hospitals under the Government of Manipur. They can undergo nurses' training if they possess the educational qualification.

Ban on use of Pill for Family Planning

1079. SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA
NAIDU :
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 Government's attention has been drawn to the views expressed by Dr. Hugh Davls, a noted expert belonging to the Johns Hopkins Medical Institute of United States that the pill used for family planning could cause some real and some potential hazards;

(b) if so, whether this pill has caused serious harm to to U. S. women where the pill is used commonly;

(c) if so, whether in India also this pill is used popularly; and

(d) if so, whether in view of this expert view Government are considering to stop the supply of the pills by the family planning ?

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

(b) Dr. Hugh Davis of Johns Hopkins, Dr. Ley Herts of the National Institute of Child Health and Dr. Marving Legator of the Food and Drug Administration are of the views that there are dangers of thrombosis (blood clots), Phlebitis, Arteriosclerosis, breast cancer and curvical cancer and mutagenic effects on the foetus. This certainly has caused some doubts in the minds of the American women who are taking the pill. However there are others like Dr. Robert Kistner of the Harvard Medical School who stated that fears are highly exaggerated and that the pill is safe. The risks of pregnancy that the woman faces is many times more than the risk she may have with the use of the pill. The views expressed by these researchers are by no means new and possibility of some potential hazards have always been expressed by the other workers.

(c) The pill is still in the pilot project stage in India.

(d) Does not arise.

Arrears of Income-Tax of Top Assesseees

1080. **SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA** : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3005 on the 8th December, 1969 and state :

(a) whether the information regarding Income-tax arrears of top assesseees asked for in parts. (b) and (c) has since been collected by Government ?

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). The information relating to parts (a) and (b) of Unstarred Question 3005 dated 8th December, 1969 has been collected while information relating to part (c) of that Question is still not complete. The requisite information will be furnished as soon as it is complete.

(c) The information received from the Commissioners of Income Tax for part (c) of the Question referred to was found to be defective and they have been asked to furnish complete information. The same is still awaited.

Income Tax Evasion by the Persons in Film Industry

1081. **SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA** : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps being taken by Government to realise the full amount of taxes from Film people who are evading Income-Tax;

(b) the names of the Film people who had an annual income of more than rupees one lakh during the last three years; and

(c) the amount of Income-Tax paid by them during the above period ?

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

SETHI) : (a) The following steps are being taken to check tax evasion by Film people:

(i) Cases of persons connected with the film industry have been grouped together in Bombay and Calcutta for intensive investigations. Where large scale tax evasion is suspected, the cases are transferred to the Central Circle for a thorough probe.

(ii) From time to time searches are undertaken if there is reason to believe that the searches would result in the discovery of evidence to establish tax evasion.

(iii) Where tax evasion is established penalties are imposed and prosecutions are launched, if feasible.

(iv) Intelligence wings of the Income-tax Department are engaged in collecting information with a view to obtain evidence of tax evasion.

(v) Law has been amended to provide for the disallowance of expenses incurred for the purpose of business and profession in excess of Rs. 2500/- If such payments are not made by crossed cheques.

(vi) Payments to tax payer's relative is liable to be disallowed if it is considered excessive or unreasonable.

(vii) In order to realise taxes from those who have failed to pay the taxes levied, the following steps are undertaken :

(a) Penalties are imposed for non-payment or delay in payment of taxes.

(b) Bank accounts and amounts due from others to the assessee are attached.

(c) Recovery proceedings are initiated and the Tax Recovery Officer there after takes all necessary steps for attachment of properties and other assets.

(b) and (c). Information regarding the Film Actors/Actresses who were assessed on

an income of more than rupees one lakh during the financial year 1968-69 together with taxes paid by them during the said period is given in the attached Statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2660/70*]. Collection of information regarding names of all persons connected with Film industry who had an annual income of more than Rs. 1 lakh for the last three years and the amount of Income-tax paid by them during the above period would involve enormous time and labour as Film Industry is located in several States in India.

Income-Tax Due from Film Artists

1082. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3844 on the 15th December, 1969 and state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a huge amount of Income-tax is outstanding at present in the names of the Film Artists Shri Dilip Kumar, Shri Balraj Sahni, Shrimati Nanda Karnatki, Shri Shashi Kapoor, Shrimati Sadhna Nayyar, Shri Devanand, Shri Raj Kapoor, Shrimati Asha Parakh, Shri Shammi Kapoor, Shri Jitendra, Shrimati Mala Sinha, and if so, the amount of Income-Tax so outstanding in each case and since when this amount is due;

(b) the steps taken so far or proposed to be taken to recover the same;

(c) whether any case of concealment of Income has been detected by Government and if so, the amount of concealment and the action taken in this regard;

(d) whether any raid has been conducted on the premises of the Film Stars mentioned above and if so, whether any of the Film Artists have been prosecuted; and

(e) if so, their names and the nature of the prosecution ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (e). The requisite information is given in the attached statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2651/70*].

Charges against Office-bearers of Indian Oil Workers Union. Calcutta

1083. SHRI B. K. MODAK :
SHRI VISWANATHA
MENON ;
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL ;
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that he had advised the Management of the Indian Oil Corporation to withdraw charge-sheets against the leading office bearers of the Indian Oil Workers Union, Calcutta;

(b) if so, whether the advice was accepted by the Indian Oil Corporation Management; and

(c) if no action has been taken by the Indian Oil Corporation Management following the advice, the steps taken by Government in the matter ?

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

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

Report of Committee on Tax Evasion

1084. SHRI B. K. MODAK :
SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE :
SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN ;
SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPA-
LAN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the official Committee appointed in the year 1968 to study the causes and general techniques of tax evasion had given its report to Government ;

(b) if so, the main suggestions and recommendations made by this committee ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

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

(b) The main recommendations of the
Committee are :

- (1) Strengthening of the administrative
machinery.
- (2) Curbs on cash transactions and
cash holdings.
- (3) Enlargement of powers of search
and seizures.
- (4) Compulsory declaration before the
Income-tax Officers of assets held
in the names of others.

(c) The recommendations of the Com-
mittee are under the consideration of the
Government.

Extent of Gold and Silver smuggled into India

1085. SHRI B. K. MODAK :
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be
pleased to state :

(a) the number of gold silver smugglers
caught during the last one year ;

(b) the names of the places where they
were caught ; the total value of detections ;

(c) whether it is a fact that a smuggler
of 31 years of age was detected who had a
bank account in Dubai with a balance of
Rs. 71 crores ;

(d) the number of times Customs
authorities have used helicopters for
detecting smugglers ; and

(e) whether the Customs authorities
have any plan to make extensive use of heli-
copters for detection of smugglers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C.
SETHI) : (a) The number of persons

arrested in cases of gold and silver smuggling
during the year 1969 was as under :—

Gold	294
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Silver	83
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(b) The arrests in the major cases
were made in Bombay city and suburbs,
Madras, Trichy, Madurai, Hosur check post,
Poona, Chettuvai (Kerala coast), Palam
(Delhi), Kanpur, Nagpur Bangalore, Jaipur,
Vapi, Baroch and Rajamundry.

The value of gold and silver seized during
1969 was as under :—

Gold	Rs. 530 lakhs (at the inter- national monetary rate).
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Silver	Rs. 94 lakhs.
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(c) A person aged about 34 years,
arrested in April, 1969 under the Customs
Act for offences relating to smuggling, had
a bank amount in Dubai into which he had
credited an amount of 9,02,36,944 in January,
1969 as per statement of foreign accounts
seized at his premises. If this amount is in
U. S. Dollars, the equivalent in Indian
currency would be Rs. 68 crores approxima-
tely but if the amount is in Rials, the
currency prevalent in Dubai, its equivalent
would be Rs. 14 crores approximately.

(d) Helicopters have not been used for
detections of smuggling.

(e) Their utility as support to patrol-
ling vessels is being studied.

Functions of Mineral Advisory Board and Coal Advisory Council

1086. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the
Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMI-
CALS AND MINES AND METALS be
pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is
a Mineral Advisory Board and a Coal
Advisory Council functioning under his
Ministry ;

(b) If so, their functions and who are
the members of these bodies ; and

(c) the other details thereof ?

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

(b) and (c). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2662/70].

Harassment to L. I. C. Employees in Rourkela

1087. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has received a memorandum from a Member of Parliament as to how the Life Insurance Corporation employees of Rourkela are being harassed by the authorities ;

(b) if so, the contents of the Memorandum ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government on that score and the details thereof ?

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

(b) The complaint is that the rents fixed by the Corporation for the quarters constructed by it for its employees at Rourkela are excessive and, therefore, the employees have been unable to occupy them.

(c) The rent has been fixed by the Corporation on the basis of its usual formula, i. e., on the basis of $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ net return. The Government do not propose to interfere in the matter.

परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम की सफलता

1088. श्री जगेश्वर यादव : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पुरुषों की भांति महिलाओं की नसबन्दी भी की जा सकती है ; यदि हाँ, तो

इस दिशा में कितने प्रयोग किये गये हैं और वे किस हद तक सफल रहे हैं ;

(ख) विभिन्न राज्यों में कितनी महिलाओं ने लूप पहने हैं, उनमें से कितने प्रतिशत मामले सफल रहे हैं ; और

(ग) परिवार नियोजन के कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से जनसंख्या वृद्धि को रोकने में कितने प्रतिशत सफलता मिली है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० श्रीपति चन्द्रशेखर) : (क) महिला नसबन्दी आपरेशन (ट्यूबेक्टामी) एक सुप्रसिद्ध, जाना-माना और पूर्णतया कारगर तरीका है। हमारे देश में महिलाओं और पुरुषों के 69 लाख नसबन्दी आपरेशन किये गए हैं जिनमें 16 प्रतिशत महिलाएं हैं।

(ख) और (ग). समेकित सूचना के दो विवरण सभा पटल पर रखे जाते हैं। [प्रचालय में रख दिये गये। देखिये संख्या LT—2663/70]

Decoration of Government Buildings in New Delhi with Murals

1090. SHRI MEETHA LAL MEENA :
SHRI D. AMAT:
SHRI A. DIPA:
SHRI C. MUTHUSAMI:
SHRI R. K. AMIN:

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

(a) the details of the Central Government multi-stored building like Shastri Bhawan, Nirman Bhawan etc. in New Delhi put up during the last 5 to 6 years which have been decorated with art murals, panels paintings etc. both inside and outside ;

(b) the details of the cost of these art decorations, building-wise ;

(c) the details of artists who were commissioned to undertake these assignments and their experience and qualifications to undertake such assignments; and

(d) whether these assignments were given on the basis of tenders or competitive bids or otherwise ?

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). A statement in respect of multi-storeyed office buildings in New Delhi is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Librarian. See No. LT-2664/70]

The work of decoration of buildings including execution of murals, is awarded by a Committee specially constituted by Government for this purpose. No tenders are normally invited for these artistic works. The Artists are selected by the Committee with due regard to their experience and capabilities.

In the case of item 8, however, the Delhi Administration, who were in charge of the construction of the building, awarded the works after inviting quotations.

नंगल उर्वरक कारखाने का विस्तार

1091. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नंगल उर्वरक कारखाने के विस्तार की योजना कब तक आरम्भ की जायेगी; और

(ख) विश्व बैंक द्वारा किये गये अध्ययन के क्या परिणाम निकले हैं तथा इस बैंक ने कितनी सहायता देने का वचन दिया है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बा० रा० बहाण) : (क) और (ख). नंगल उर्वरक कारखाने की विस्तार योजना उन योजनाओं में से एक है जिनकी सहायता के लिये विश्व बैंक

के पूर्व मूल्यांकन दल ने अध्ययन किया था। ऐसे मामलों में दल अपनी रिपोर्ट विश्व बैंक को प्रस्तुत करता है, भारत सरकार को नहीं। इस अवस्था में यह बताना संभव नहीं है कि नंगल उर्वरक कारखाने की विस्तार योजना कब तक आरंभ की जायेगी।

चौथी योजना में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में आयुर्वेदिक होम्योपैथिक औषधालय तथा एलोपैथिक अस्पताल

1092. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि में देश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में आयुर्वेदिक तथा होम्योपैथिक के कितने औषधालय तथा एलोपैथिक के कितने अस्पताल खोलने का विचार है; और

(ख) प्रत्येक राज्य में ऐसे कितने औषधालय/अस्पताल स्थापित किये जायेंगे ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री बा० सू मूर्ति) : (क) और (ख). उपलब्ध सूचना सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दी गई है। [ग्रन्थालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT-2665/70] शेष सूचना एकत्र की जायेगी और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Special Facilities to the Allottees of Pandara Road 'E' Type Flats

1093. SHRI RAM CHARAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons who have been allotted Pandara Road 'E' Type Flats below their entitlement;

(b) how many of the above allottees have been provided with special facilities like glazing of verandahs etc. ;

(c) whether rules provide for these special facilities, particularly when residing in below category flats; and

(d) If not, why this has been done in discrimination against the normal allottees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) 175 persons have been allotted type IV quarters in Pandara Road below their entitlement.

(b) The work of glazing of verandahs in 24 flats has been completed and in case of 9 other flats it is in hand.

(c) Normally, glazing of verandahs is done only for those allottees who are occupying flats of the type below their entitlement and that also on receipt of a request from them with an undertaking that they would pay additional rent. In case of allottees who are in occupation of entitled type of accommodation, this facility is normally not allowed.

(d) Does not arise.

Sanction for Glazing of Verandahs in 'E' Type Flats at Pandara Road, New Delhi

1094. SHRI RAM CHARAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the allottees who have so far applied for glazing of their verandahs in the 'E' type flats at Pandara Road New Delhi ;

(b) the names of the persons whose applications have been sanctioned and glazing done, indicating in each case the grounds on which the glazing has been done; and

(c) the names of the persons whose applications have been rejected indicating to each case 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 (c). A statement showing particulars of the applications for glazing of verandahs from the allottees of 'E' type quarters, Pandara Road, New Delhi indicating the quarters for which the glazing has been sanctioned/rejected etc. and the reasons therefor, is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2666/70*]

Criteria for Glazing the Verandahs of 'E' Type Pandara Road Flats

1095. SHRI RAM CHARAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) what is the criteria for glazing the verandahs of the Pandara Road "E" type flats;

(b) whether genuineness for this of all the officials, irrespective of their pay and status, is not similar particularly when they are residing in the same class of accommodation under the same environments and have common justification for this facility on grounds of Security ;

(c) if so, why the applications of some persons residing in the flats have been accepted for glazing while other applicants placed in similar conditions have been denied this facility;

(d) whether the pick and choose policy of Government has created as further class in the same type of accommodation; and

(e) how Government propose 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). Glazing of verandahs is sanctioned on the merit of each request and for this purpose the entitlement of the applicant for higher type

accommodation and other relevant matters are kept in view.

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

Discrimination in Glazing of Verandahs of 'E' Type Flats at Pandara Road, New Delhi

1096. SHRI RAM CHARAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) who is the final authority for sanctioning the glazing of Verandah of flats in various Government Colonies;

(b) the particulars of the officers who have sanctioned the various applications for glazing of verandah in the 'E' type flats at Pandara Road; and

(c) why different officials have sanctioned different applications and whether this has resulted in discrimination owing to which there is great resentment among the residents whose applications have been rejected ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) Sanction to the glazing of verandahs in flats in colonies of Government employees is given by the following authorities depending upon the monetary value of the work :

Superintending Engineer :	Up to Rs. 500/- in each case.
Chief Engineer :	Above Rs. 500/- but up to Rs. 1000/- in each case.
Department of Works, Housing and Urban Development :	Above Rs. 1000/- in each case.

(b) The following officers have sanc-

tioned the glazing of verandahs in 'E' yet flats at Pandara Road :

Superintending Engineer :	29 cases
Chief Engineer :	4 cases

(c) The reasons for sanctioning different cases by different officials have been stated in (a) above. Glazing of verandah is sanctioned on the merit of each request and for this purpose the entitlement of the applicant for higher type of accommodation and other relevant matters are kept in view.

Second Oil Refinery in Assam

1097. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :
SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR SHAH :
SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :
SHRI HEM BARUA :
SHRI D. N. PATODIA :

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

(a) the further programme made to establish another oil Refinery in Assam;

(b) whether the construction work has started; and

(c) whether it is likely to be completed during the Fourth Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). A group of experts under the aegis of Chair man, Indian Oil Corporation, is engaged on writing a report on the various aspects of refinery-cum-petro-chemical complex in pursuance of the Government's decision. This report is expected to reach the Government within a period of two months. Further action will ensue thereafter.

C. G. H. S. Scheme for Pensioners

1098. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY

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

(a) whether final orders have been issued to cover Government pensioners under the Central Government Health Scheme in Delhi and other important places; and

(b) If not, the reasons for this abnormal delay ?

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). Central Government pensioners residing in Delhi are already covered under the Central Government Health Scheme. The extension of the Scheme to Central Government Pensioners residing in Allahabad and Bombay is being examined.

Upgradation of Cities for City Compensatory Allowance

1079. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for the abnormal delay in upgrading certain urban cities for City Compensatory Allowance;

(b) whether several representations have been received from the Central Government employees of Amritsar, Jaipur and other places; and

(c) when a final decision is likely to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE, (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (c). A sample survey of growth in population was conducted in respect of 38 cities/towns whose population according to 1961 census was within 10% of the qualifying limit for the next higher class of cities/towns. The sample survey conducted by the Registrar General of India, however, revealed fluctuations in the population growth as between different cities/towns. Meanwhile, Government also received representations from Central Government

Employees of some other towns not taken up for the sample survey. The matter is under examination in all its aspects.

Supply of Barrels to other Oil Companies and Customers by Hind Galvanising and Engineering Co.

1100. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 103 on the 21st July, 1969 and state :

(a) whether Government would ascertain from the concerned Ministry and Departments the number of barrels supplied by M/s. Hind Galvanising and Engineering Co. Pvt. Ltd., to other Oil Companies and other customers from the date they started supplying barrels to Indian Oil Corporation till they completed their order against Tender No. OP/Ten-7/65 and lay the details on the Table; and

(b) the quantity of Cold rolled sheets received by this firm from Rourkela Plant every month against their own quota since they started supplies of barrels to the Indian Oil Corporation till the completion of their order against the above Tender ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). The matter is receiving attention of the Estimates Committee.

T. B. Deaths in Mining Colonies

1101. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether T. B. deaths are very much prevalent in the Mining Colonies in the country ; and

(b) whether Government have taken steps to eradicate this menace in the Mining areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY

PLANNING ; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) There is no data to suggest that the incidence of deaths due to tuberculosis is higher in the mining colonies than in the general population in the country.

(b) Under the National T. B. Control Programme, emphasis is laid on domiciliary mode of treatment and it is proposed to establish a District T. B. Centre in every District of the country, where anti T. B. drugs and other diagnostic and treatment facilities are to be provided free of cost to all and these can be availed of by those living in Mining Colonies as well. 179 out of 37 Districts in the country have full fledged District T. B. Centres at present. In addition, the Mines Welfare Organisations in some of the States like Bihar and West Bengal have their own T. B. clinics and hospitals for their employees apart from reserved beds in T. B. Institutions to facilitate indoor treatment for mine workers when necessary.

Complaint by R.O.C. Pharmaceuticals regarding delay in getting approval of prices for sale of their products

1103. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a letter published in the *Financial Express* of the 5th January, 1970, by one Shri F.K. Sholapurwala of ROC Pharmaceuticals, a small-scale manufacturer, complaining that he had not been able to market his product till the date of complaint though the product had been ready for sale as early as in April, 1968, due to the excessive delay in obtaining approval of prices quoted by him for his products;

(b) whether it is a fact that in the process, he sent 45 representations and reminders with a mass of statistical data and documentation over a period of three years;

(c) whether his Ministry arbitrarily closed his case on the ground that he did not come to Delhi personally to present his case; and

(d) If so, the reasons for such excessive delay in the matter and for arbitrarily closing the case especially in the background of the abowed policy of Government to encourage small manufacturers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) to (d). M/s. ROC Pharmaceuticals applied for approval of prices of 16 items of drugs and the prices fixed for 14 items were accepted by them. They however continued to represent in respect of the remaining two items. The various representations were carefully considered by the Drugs Prices Committee who found that the prices fixed by Government were reasonable and that there was no scope for revision. The party were also given an opportunity to represent in person before the committee but they did not avail of this. In all cases of representation the persons concerned are given an opportunity of personal hearing and similar opportunity was given to this party also. Since they did not choose to make any personal representation, the case was decided on the basis of the material made available. The case was not arbitrarily closed by Government.

Help to Small Units by Gujarat State Financial Corporation

1104. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the impressive performance of Gujarat State Financial Corporation, particularly in helping the smaller units, its total sanctions having gone upto Rs. 3.81 crores in the first nine months of the years 1969-70 from Rs. 37.0 lakhs in 1960-61 ;

(b) whether Government are also aware of the feelings expressed by the Finance Minister of Gujarat (Economic Times of 12.1.1970) that further progress could be made if sufficient foreign exchange is sanctioned for meeting the needs of small-scale units; and

(c) if so, whether Government have made necessary arrangements for allotting

additional foreign exchange exclusively for meeting the needs of small-scale units in the country, and if so, the amount so earmarked for small units in the Gujarat State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Yes, Sir. The relevant statistical data is given below :—

Rs. in Lakhs

AMOUNT OF LOANS SANCTIONED DURING

Particulars	1960-61 (April-March)	1968-69 (April-March)	March, 1969 to December, 1969 (9 months)
Small Scale Units	3	147	228
All Units (including Small-Scale units)	37	228	330*
Percentage of loans to small-scale units to loans to all units.	8.1	64.5	69.1

(*Not Rs. 381.00 lakhs as mentioned in the question based on the Report of the "Economic Times" of 12.1.1970).

(b) The Finance Minister of Gujarat State in his speech as reported in the Press and published in the Issue of the 'Economic Times' of 12th January, 1970 seems to have stated that the Gujarat Government would urge the Central Government for allotment of foreign exchange worth Rs. 100 crores for import needs of small scale industries in the country.

(c) Financial assistance for import of plant and machinery from abroad is already provided by the National Small Industries Corporation to small-scale units. For this purpose Government place at the disposal of the National Small Industries Corporation allocations from the various foreign lines of credits. The details of such allocations are given below:—

Rs. in Lakhs

Lines of credit	Period	Amount
Yen	April-March	
	1968-1969	37.50
	1969-1970	37.50
		75.00
U. K.	April-March	
	1968-1969	90.00
	1969-1970	90.00
		180.00
Danish	April-March	
	1968-1969	20.00
	1969-1970	20.00
		40.00
DM	December, 1962 to December, 1969	803.68

Industrial units which are companies or co-operative societies can get assistance from the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India or Industrial Finance Corporation. So far as small units in the non-corporate sector are concerned the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India has recently evolved a scheme to assist such units in collaboration with the State Financial Corporations. The Scheme would cover foreign currency loans of amounts generally from Rs 1 lakh to Rs. 5 lakhs for import of capital equipment to new as well as established industrial concerns whose constitution may be proprietary, partnership or a company. The proposals for foreign currency loans have to be sponsored by the local financial institutions and/or banks. Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India would look to the sponsoring financial institution/bank for appraisal of the project, follow up and recovery of the loan. The rate of interest to be charged by Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India on such loans will be $8\frac{1}{2}\%$ p. a.

Apart from this, the Government also give *ad hoc* licenses to small scale units sponsored by the Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries.

No amount is, however, specifically earmarked for any State as such for meeting the import requirements of small scale industries.

Credit Policy of Nationalised Banks

1105. SHRI SEZHIYAN :
SHRI J. H. PATEL :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any change in the credit policy has been devised by the nationalised banks ; and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). No new credit policy as such has been drawn up by the nationalised banks. However, they have, during the six months, following nationalisation, made good progress in meeting the requirements of the neglected sectors like small farmers, small traders etc. The credit made available during this period to the various categories by these banks is as follows:—

NATIONALISED BANKS CREDIT TO NEGLECTED SECTORS.

	End of June 1969		End of Dec. 1969		Increase	
	No. of accounts	Amount outstanding (in crores of Rs.)	No. of accounts	Amount outstanding (in crores of Rs.)	No. of accounts	Amount outstanding (in crores of Rs.)
1. Direct lending to farmers	134,849	26.96	249,799	57.94	114,950	30.98
2. Small Scale Industries	36,301	148.45	46,512	169.05	10,211	20.60
3. Small business (Including retail trade, self-employed group, and Road Transport Operators)	30,986	26.24	49,169	39.52	18,183	13.28
4. Education	594	0.46	1,193	1.29	589	0.83
TOTAL	202,730	202.11	346,673	267.80	143,933	65.69

NOTE :—Figures are provisional.

Buffer Stock of Foreign Exchange

1106. SHRI SEZHIYAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal under consideration to create a buffer stock of foreign exchange; and

(b) If so, the main features of the proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). Presumably the reference to creation of a buffer stock of foreign exchange is to a suggestion contained in an address by the Governor, Reserve Bank of India, to the Associated Chamber of Commerce in December, 1969. The Governor, Reserve Bank, suggested the idea that beyond a point it will be costly to have buffer stocks of foodgrains and other surplus commodities and it would be better to export them, realise foreign exchange and hold it in our foreign exchange reserves. This matter of the optimum level of buffer stock of surplus production in various commodities, the question of exporting surpluses etc. are matters that are normally considered by Government from time to time.

Loans given to small Traders, Shopkeepers, Rickshaw Pullers and others by Nationalised Banks

1108. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that after the nationalization of the banks loans have been given to small traders, shopkeepers and rickshaw pullers in the country ;

(b) if so, the details thereof, specially the loans given to small traders, the shop-owners and farmers by the State Bank of India Branch at Madhubani in Darbanga district in Bihar;

(c) in the case of the loans from the Madhubani State Bank of India branch, the total number of applications received up till now, date-wise, and the amount of loans given thereon, date-wise; and

(d) if no loans have been given to the small traders, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) The amount of loans given to small traders, shopkeepers and road transport operators (separate figures for rickshaw pullers are not available) during the period July, 1969 to December 1969 is indicated in a statement which is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2667/70]

Advances granted by the Madhubani branch of State Bank of India to small traders, tea shops/stall owners and farmers since nationalisation are indicated below :

Advances granted by the Madhubani branch

Category	Number of loans sanctioned	Limits sanctioned (In Rs.)	Total amount outstanding (in Rs.)
1. Small traders	17	1,30,000.00	94,274.34
2. Tea shops/stalls/ restaurant owners	7	1,090.00	877.93
3. Farmers	23	99,738.00	26,099.00

(c) Information is not readily available.

(d) The question does not arise.

Loans from International Development Association

1109. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the International Development Association (IDA) has recently granted fresh loans to finance Indian Projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) If not, the total amount of loan or credit given to India by IDA up till now and for what purposes and on what terms ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (c). During the current financial year so far, World Bank and its affiliate the International Development Association, have given Loans/Credits totalling US \$ 158 million (equivalent to Rs. 118.50 crores). The details are given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in the Library. See No. LT-2668/70]

Production and Export of Mica

1110. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that mica production in the country has gone down during the last three years;

(b) if so, the specific reasons therefor and the steps taken by the Government about it; and

(c) if not, the total mica production during the last three years, year-wise and its export abroad, if any, during those years and the foreign exchange earned therefrom, year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir. The production of crude mica during 1967 has declined by 4.7% as compared to 1967.

(b) The specific reasons for the fall in the production of mica attributed by the mine owners are as follows :

- (i) Fall in export demand.
- (ii) Poor concentration of mica in the working faces and paying veins becoming scarce.
- (iii) Barren working in case of some mine, etc.

To meet the situation, recently the Government reduced export duty on No. 5-1/2 and 6 from 40 to 20%. Earlier the Government had also reduced export duty on mica powder from 40 to 20% w.e.f. 19-7-1961 to encourage export of mica powder. In addition, the Government of India has recently appointed a Working Group to study in detail the various problems faced by the mica industry.

(c) Although the mica production has gone down in the country, actual figures of production, export and foreign exchange earnings in respect of mica for the last three years are indicated below :—

Year	Production (crude mica)	Export Quantity	Value in Rs. (Lakhs)
	(tonnes)	(tonnes)	
1967	18,152	28,216	1760.40
1968	17,667	22,357	1613.50
1969 (P)	17,294	19,150 (Jan. - November)	1559.00

P—Provisinent.

Complaints against the South Avenue Enquiry Office, New Delhi

1111. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have received complaints about the mismanagement of the South Avenue Enquiry Office, New Delhi;

(b) If so, the nature of the complaints and the steps proposed to be taken about it; and

(c) If not, who is the over-all incharge of the South Avenue Enquiry Office and his daily duty hours in the office ?

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. Some complaints have been received.

(b) The complaints relate to the delay in the replacement of fused bulbs, curtains etc.

Instructions have been issued to the C. P. W. D. to attend to the complaints of the M. Ps. promptly.

(c) The Enquiry office is under the direct charge of a Sectional Office., whose duty hours are between 9.00 A. M. to 5.00 P. M.

Wage Structure of Employees in different Nationalised Banks

1112. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the employees of the nationalised banks have demanded the standardisation of their wage structure and to bring it in line with the State Bank of India scales;

(b) whether Government at present are giving different pay scales to the employees of different nationalised banks under

its control; if so, when Government contemplate to remove the disparity; and

(c) what will be the financial burden on Government in removing the disparity ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Representations for the standardisation of wage structure in the public sector banks have been received from some of the employees' unions of the nationalised banks.

(b) and (c). The scales of pay of the bank employees are not determined by Government but by the managements of the banks, as a result of settlements with the concerned employees' union in respect of the award staff.

Bipartite discussions are going on between the Indian Banks' Association on behalf of the 14 nationalised banks and All India Bank Employees Association on behalf of the employees, for the revision of terms and conditions of service of the award staff now obtaining in these banks. Government are awaiting the result of this bipartite discussions.

Decision making Powers of Nationalised Banks

1113. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Reserve Bank of India has divested the Custodians of the nationalised banks of all major decision making powers and have taken over the general superintendence and direction of the affairs of these banks;

(b) if so, whether this act of the Reserve Bank is not a violation of the assurance given by the Government at the time of nationalisation not to interfere in their day-to-day functioning;

(c) if so, the reasons for stripping the executives of the Banks of powers in regard to normal banking operations and routine managerial functions; and

(d) its likely effect on the functioning of the nationalised bank ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Following the nationalisation of the 14 major Indian commercial banks, the general superintendence and management of the affairs and business of the banks became vested in the Custodians. A directive issued in July, 1969 under Section 36 of the Banking Regulation Act required the Custodians to consult the Reserve Bank, prior to sanctioning, on all matters on which the Boards of Directors of the erstwhile banking companies would alone have been competent to sanction. These restrictions were meant to be temporary to take care of the initial and transitional problems immediately after nationalisation. The position was, therefore, reviewed in September 1969 when the Custodians were advised by the Reserve Bank to form Internal Management Committees to which all matters that might normally be brought up before the Boards of Directors would be referred, although, it was made clear to the Custodians that their decision-making power was not intended to be impaired or diminished in any manner. Having regard, however, to the responsibility which the Custodians had to carry in the absence of Boards of Directors to guide them, the Reserve Bank felt it necessary in the public interest that the more important transactions should be put through only with its prior approval. Although the Custodians got formal or informal clearance of the Reserve Bank on most of the important matters, it was considered necessary to place such consultation on a formal footing. The Reserve Bank, therefore, issued a directive under Section 35A of the Banking Regulation Act, on the 22nd January, 1970 requiring the Custodians to seek its prior approval before putting through certain transactions.

After the issue of the Ordinance (No. 3 of 1970) re-nationalising the 14 banks and until the first Boards of Directors are appointed by Government, under Section 7(3) of that Ordinance the Custodians are vested with unrestricted powers. With a view to providing guidance to the Custodians in the discharge of their functions, a directive in terms of Section 35A of the Banking Regulation Act was issued by the Reserve Bank

on the 16th February, 1970 requiring the Custodians to seek the Reserve Bank's approval before putting through certain transactions, more or less on the same lines as the directive issued on the 22nd January, 1970. These cover, *inter alia*, the grant of certain types of advances in excess of Rs. 25 lakhs, investments in excess of Rs. 1 lakh in shares and debentures of joint stock companies or advances there against above Rs. 5 lakhs, appointment, extension of service of senior executives' expenditure on land/buildings above specified amount as also provisions and appropriations out of profits.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. In the absence of Boards of Directors, the Reserve Bank has endeavoured to provide guidance and assistance to the Custodians in the discharge of responsibilities cast on them.

(d) The guidance provided by the Reserve Bank has assisted the Custodians in the discharge of their functions.

Union Health Minister's Note to Municipal Commissioner, Delhi

1114. **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 the attention of Government has been drawn to the Press report appearing in the '*Hindustan Times*' dated the 3rd February, 1970 describing the Union Health Minister's note to the Municipal Commissioner, Delhi containing a draft agreement to be signed between the Corporation and the Balmiki Mazdoor Sangh as 'Black-mailing' by the Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Corporation;

(b) if so, whether the text of the draft agreement will be laid on the Table of the House; and

(c) the reaction of Government in regard to (a) above.

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 Union Health Secretary—and not the Minister—

had written to the Municipal Commissioner, Delhi Municipal Corporation on the 31st January, 1970 requesting him to show the accompanying tentative draft of the proposed agreement to the Mayor of Delhi. The step was taken on the basis of the request of the Chief Executive Councillor and others to the Union Minister of Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development for using his good offices for ending the sweepers' strike. Before the tentative draft of the agreement was sent, the Union Minister had a talk on telephone with the Chief Executive Councillor, who had conveyed that he would talk to the Mayor about it. The charge of 'Black-malling' is wrong. A copy of the tentative draft of the proposed agreement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2669/70]

Setting up of Neptha Cracker Plant with British Collaboration

1115. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up a Naptha cracker plant of the Indian Petro-Chemical Corporation, Koyali, with British collaboration;

(b) if so, whether any agreement has been arrived at with the British firm in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) and (c). A draft agreement has been drawn up which is under consideration of the Government.

Setting up of the Central Housing Board/Housing Corporation

1116. SHRI N. K. SOMANI:
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH
SHASTRI :
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :

SHRI RAMACHANDRA
VEERAPPA :
SHRI Y. A. PRASAD :

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

(a) whether a decision has been taken to set up Central Housing Board/Housing Corporation under his Ministry;

(b) if so, the details thereof and when it is likely to be set up;

(c) what is the present requirement of houses both in rural and urban areas in the country; and

(d) the programme to make good the shortfall ?

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 proposal to constitute a Housing and Urban Development Finance Corporation to operate a Revolving Fund to be set up for housing and urban development programmes has been approved in principle. The exact quantum of the Fund and other details are being worked out. The proposal would be given effect from the next financial year (1970-71).

(c) and (d). According to a recent estimate, the housing shortage in the country is about 837 lakh units of this, about 119 lakh units are required in the urban areas and about 718 lakh units in the rural areas. The latter figure also includes about 527 lakh 'katcha' houses which require to be rebuilt or improved upon substantially.

The shortage of housing in the country is so enormous that no spectacular improvement can be expected immediately. The proposed Revolving Fund, it is believed, will help to ease the situation progressively by promoting urban development, house building and house-ownership and the mobilisation of savings.

'P' Form for Conferences/Meetings abroad

1117. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the authority for issue of 'P' Form in respect of Conferences Meetings abroad is restricted to the Head Office of the Reserve Bank of India at Bombay ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether Government are aware that it causes a lot of inconvenience to organisations concerned with the issue of such approvals ;

(d) whether Government propose to delegate such powers to the heads of the Branches at Calcutta, Madras and New Delhi ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (e). According to the revised regulations effective from 1st March, 1970, all cases of participation in Conferences abroad on the basis of full hospitality or even local institutional hospitality would be disposed of by the Regional Offices of the Reserve Bank of India. Such cases would not require a reference to the Central Office. Only requests where no hospitality is available and participation is sought on the basis of release of foreign exchange would require consideration by the Central Office.

Visit by Indian Mining Experts to Ethiopia

1118. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some Indian experts in Mining visited Ethiopia in January, 1970 to explore the possibility of joint ventures in various fields between the two countries ;

(b) if so, whether any agreement has been arrived at between the two Governments ;

(c) if so, the fields in which the two Governments have agreed to collaborate ; and

(d) the benefits Government are likely to derive as a result of the joint ventures ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) to (d). A team of two officers of the Geological Survey of India visited Ethiopia from 5th November to 8th December, 1969 to undertake a preliminary appraisal of Potash and Sulphur deposits and other infra-structure facilities available in that country with a view to examine the possibility of undertaking joint ventures for their exploitation. The report is under consideration of the Government.

Raids conducted by Income Tax Office in Ahmedabad

1120. SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY :
SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE :
SHRI MUHAMMAD SHARIFF :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any surprise raids were conducted by the Income Tax Officers on business and residential houses in Ahmedabad in December, 1969 and had recovered evidence showing black money transactions ;

(b) if so, the detailed steps taken by Government against those persons involved in the affair ;

(c) whether such raids were conducted in all the States, and if so, the details thereof ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) The documents seized during the searches are being examined. The assessments will be completed taking into account

the material found during the search and necessary penal action will be taken according to law.

(c) Searches are undertaken all over the country to unearth income on which tax has been evaded if the circumstances justify a search. During 1969, 145 searches were undertaken. The State-wise break-up of these searches is as under :-

Andhra Pradesh	7
Bombay	29
Delhi	10
Mysore	15
Gujarat	54
West Bengal	7
Uttar Pradesh	9
Punjab	4
Rajasthan	1
Assam	1
Madhya Pradesh	1
Madras	6
Kerala	1

145

(d) Does not arise.

Smuggling through Dubai

1124. SHRI HIMASINGKA :
SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the details of the cases of smuggling detected during the last three years in which Dubai is found to be the venue of operation of smugglers and the extent of seizure of goods as a result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : Though it is reasonably clear from intelligence gathered that Dubai is the major venue of smuggling operations, it cannot be stated definitely in majority of individual cases whether the seized goods came from Dubai or some other areas in the Middle East. Hence it is not practicable to give details of such cases.

Import Of Crude Oil by Indian Oil Corporation

1125. SHRI HIMASINGKA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Oil Corporation propose to enter the field to import crude oil ; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposal and the extent of crude oil to be imported by the I. O. C. during 1970-71, the names of the countries of origin from which it is to be imported indicating separately the quantity of crude oil to be imported from each country ?

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

(b) It is not in the public interest to disclose details of the proposals under consideration.

Smuggling of Indian Films

1126. SHRI HIMASINGKA :
SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in the course of investigations into the circumstances of the theft of an Indian feature film "SAATHI" from its rightful owner, M/s. Stromboli Films Ltd., an organised gang of film smugglers has been found operating with a network covering U. K., India, South Africa, Persian Gulf and Indonesia and if so, the details of these smuggling operations as available with Government ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that eight coloured feature films in their screening readiness were recently impounded in Bombay by the Marine and Preventive Division of the Central Excise Collectorate before they were smuggled out ; and

(c) If so, the names of these films, the persons apprehended, the cost of these

films and the steps taken to liquidate the smugglers' ring in India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The matter has not come to the notice of Customs officers.

(b) Only five coloured feature films were seized by the Customs officers of the Marine and Preventive Division of the Central Excise Collectorate, Bombay on 28th December, 1969 from a room in Kochiwada Bassein in Bombay.

(c) The names of the films are (1) Do Kaliyan, (2) Pathar Ke Sanam, (3) Mehraban, (4) Milan, (5) Dus Lakh. No person has so far been apprehended. The overseas value of the films seized is estimated to be Rs. 1,25,000. Collection of information about film smuggling and intensification of general anti-smuggling measures have been undertaken.

मेसर्स युनाइटेड इण्डिया पब्लिकेशंस तथा रायसीना पब्लिकेशंस की ओर आय कर की बकाया राशि

1127. श्री राम सिंह अग्रवाल :

श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

श्री बंश नारायण सिंह :

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों में मेसर्स युनाइटेड इण्डिया पब्लिकेशंस तथा रायसीना पब्लिकेशंस द्वारा, जो "पेट्रियेट" और "लिक" प्रकाशित करते हैं आयकर विभाग को अपनी आय की कितनी राशि दिखाई गई ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि आय कर अधिकारी ने, उपरोक्त दो फर्मों द्वारा दिखाई गई पिछले दो वर्षों की आय की राशियों को, अपने निर्धारणों में, जो उस ने स्वयं किये थे, बढ़ा

दिया था और यदि हाँ, तो कम्पनीवार, किस-किस शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत वृद्धि की गई, और कितनी-कितनी ;

(ग) उन कम्पनियों के नाम और पते क्या हैं, जिनकी कम्पनियों में जमा राशि आय कर विभाग द्वारा उक्त निर्धारणों में शामिल नहीं की गई थी तथा हिसाब में नहीं लगाई गई थी; और

(घ) उन व्यक्तियों के नाम तथा पते क्या हैं जिन्होंने उपरोक्त कम्पनियों में 10,000 रुपये से अधिक राशि जमा कराई थी, अथवा इन कम्पनियों से उतनी ही राशि के अंश खरीदे थे ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) इन दो कम्पनियों द्वारा अन्तिम तीन वर्षों के लिए विवरणियों में दिखायी गयी आय नीचे दिये अनुसार है :—

मेसर्स युनाइटेड इण्डिया पोरिओडिकल्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड

कर-निर्धारण वर्ष	आय
	रु०
1967-68	27,043
1968-69	87,182
1969-70	हानि.....1,39,399

मेसर्स रायसीना पब्लिकेशंस प्राइवेट लिमिटेड

	रु०
1966-67	हानि.....12,00,767
1967-68	हानि.....12,47,465
1968-69	हानि.....13,36,599

(ख) पिछले दो वर्षों में रायसीना पब्लिकेशंस (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड के मामले में पूरा किया गया एक मात्र कर-निर्धारण, कर-निर्धारण वर्ष 1964-65 के लिए है। उक्त कर निर्धारण वर्ष के संबंध में कम्पनी के कर-निर्धारण में कोई विशेष वृद्धि नहीं की गयी।

यूनाइटेड इण्डिया पीरिआडिक्ल्स के मामले में पिछले दो वर्षों में कर निर्धारण वर्ष 1963-64 तथा 1964-65 से संबंधित कर निर्धारण पूरे किये गये। उक्त दोनों वर्षों में 'सम्पत्ति' शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत कल्पित वार्षिक किराया मूल्य के कारण 1,20,000 रुपये की वृद्धि की गई।

(ग) प्रश्न के भाग (ख) के बारे में ऊपर दिये गये उत्तर को देखते हुए यह प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(घ) चूंकि जिस वर्ष के बारे में सूचना मांगी गई है उसका उल्लेख नहीं किया गया इसलिये सूचना देना संभव नहीं है। प्रत्येक वर्ष के बारे में इन दो कम्पनियों के जमाकर्ताओं और शेयर होल्डरों की कम्पनियों के संस्थापन से लेकर आज तक सूची तैयार करने में बहुत अधिक समय और श्रम लगेगा।

Unearthing of unaccounted Money

1128. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :
SHRI VISHWA NATH
PANDEY :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether fresh raids were conducted by Income-tax and other Officials for unearthing unaccounted money during the past three months ;

(b) if so, the areas in which such raids were made and the amount of unaccounted money unearthed in these raids ; and

(c) the total unaccounted money unearthed in the country during the years 1967, 1968 and 1969 ; and the steps taken and the further steps being taken to unearth the amount of unaccounted money in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE, (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). During the three months November and December, 1969 and

January, 1970, 62 searches were made by the Income-tax Department in the States of Assam, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal and assets of the value of Rs. 18.34 lakhs were seized, besides incriminating documents.

(c) As a result of searches made by the Income-tax Department, during the years 1966-67 to 1968-69, the following assets were seized :—

Value of assets

1966-67	Rs. 58 lakhs
1967-68	Rs. 90 lakhs
1968-69	Rs. 34 lakhs.

Apart from the above the Income-tax Department in the normal course of investigations detected concealed income during the same period to the extent indicated below :—

1966-67	Rs. 32.92 crores
1967-68	Rs. 37.72 crores
1968-69	Rs. 50.12 crores

Further, the assesseees themselves made disclosures of their concealed income as under :—

1966-67	Rs. 16.60 crores
1967-68	Rs. 13.71 crores
1968-69	Rs. 11.98 crores

The measures undertaken are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2670/70] The problem of checking tax evasion and avoidance is kept continuously under review and appropriate steps taken from time to time.

Promotion of G.D.Os.

1130. SHRI K. M. KAUSHIK : 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. 3902 on the 18th August, 1969 and state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the persons at S. Nos. 1,2 and 25 of the Statement were

picked up from the Seniority List No. F. 1-5/67-CHS. II of 1967 from S. Nos. 20, 159 and 82 respectively;

(b) If so, what are the guiding principles in order to judge the suitability for the vacancy to be filled in;

(c) how long the U.P.S.C. and D.P.C. would like to take to finalise the Promotion List of G.D.O. Grade II Officers to G.D.O. Grade I; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that Government have recently completed the promotion list of officers from G.D.O. Grade I and Specialist Cadres in Supertime Grade II and officers in Grade I?

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) (i) Completion of 5 years of service in G.D.O. Grade II;

(ii) Seniority; and

(iii) Suitability for the vacancy to be filled.

(c) The question is under consideration in consultation with the Ministries of Law and Home Affairs and the Union Public Service Commission.

(b) No, Sir.

Retirement Age of Doctors

1131. SHRI PASHABHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state whether Government have received suggestions made at the recent All India Surgeons Conference urging the raising of the retirement age of doctors in view of the shortage of experienced doctors, particularly those in rural areas and the action Government propose to take in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI

B. S. MURTHY) : No suggestions have so far been received from the All India Surgeons Conference.

Interim Relief to Class III and IV Employees

1132. SHRI J. H. PATEL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering grant of interim relief to class III and IV employees of the Central Government; and

(b) if such interim relief is not proposed to be given, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Interim relief, if any, on account of increased cost of living as also the date of its effect, will form part of the terms of reference of the Pay Commission to be set up shortly.

Amount Advanced by Nationalised Banks on shares and Debentures of different Companies

1133. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) what are the amounts advanced by the nationalised banks and the State Bank of India on shares and debentures of :

(1) B. P. Petrol,

(3) Killick Industries Ltd,

(3) Kohlnoor Ltd,

(4) Standard Drums Manufacturing Co. Ltd.

(b) whether Government are aware that with the help of B. P. Petrol and Standard Drums revenues and reserves, the Kapadia family took over the Killick Group of concerns;

(c) whether Government are aware that now with the help of the resources of the Killick Group of concerns and the banks funds secured on the basis of this Group's credit, an attempt is being made to capture the National Rayon; and

(d) whether Government have any firm policy with regard to these take over bids and the fiscal and the credit measures that the Government propose to take to prevent such take overs ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Information regarding the total drawing limits allowed by public sector banks against the shares of the companies referred to is being ascertained and will be placed on the Table of the House.

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

(d) The matter is under consideration.

**Implementation by Government
10-Point A.I.C.C. Programme**

1134. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have not declared their adherence to the 10-Point AICC Programme of 1967;

(b) whether this programme does not include ceiling on Urban Income as well as Urban property;

(c) whether the ruling Congress Party's Bombay Session has deleted urban income from its top-priority programme and retained only urban property; and

(d) if so, what is the official Government position in this regard, whether Government propose to include only urban property or both urban income as well as Urban property in their legislation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Government have taken various steps from time to time to implement the 10-Point Programme adopted by the A.I.C.C. in 1967.

(b) This programme mentions the need to impose a limitation on urban income and property.

(c) The Resolution on Economic Policy adopted at the Bombay session, while renewing the pledge to implement the Ten-Point Programme in its letter and spirit, has emphasised the early implementation of a ceiling on Urban property.

(d) It is a major objective of our policy to bring about a greater degree of equality in the distribution of incomes and wealth. The budget for 1970-71 contains a number of measures for achieving this objective. Government is also examining practical means of imposing a ceiling on urban property and we have written to the State to ascertain their views. While the legal and other aspects of the matter are being examined, the budget contains proposals to increase the additional wealth tax on urban lands and buildings so that the objective of a ceiling on urban property is achieved, at least in part, within the framework of powers already available to the Centre.

बड़े शहरों में किराये की इमारतों में केन्द्रीय सरकारी कार्यालय गृह

1136. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कलकत्ता, बम्बई, मद्रास, त्रिवेन्द्रम, मैसूर, बंगलौर, नागपुर, चंडीगढ़, शिमला, लखनऊ, कानपुर, इलाहाबाद, पटना, कटक, शिलांग आदि जैसे बड़े शहरों में अधिकतर केन्द्रीय सरकारी कार्यालय किराये की इमारतों में अवस्थित हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस कारण प्रति मास कितना खर्च घाता है और पिछले तीन वर्षों में इस मद पर खर्च हुई राशि का व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इन कार्यालयों के लिये खुद अपनी इमारतें बनाने की कोई योजना बनाई है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्योरा क्या है और उस पर कितना खर्च आने का अनुमान है ; और

(ङ) सरकार का विचार इस योजना को कब तक पूरा करने का है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) से (ङ). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

बाढ़ से पीड़ित केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को एक महीने का वेतन पेशगी देना

1137. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार में घाई पिछली बाढ़ के बाद सरकार ने बाढ़ से पीड़ित केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को एक महीने का वेतन पेशगी देने का निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन किन विभागों के कर्मचारियों को पेशगी वेतन दिया गया है और उन कर्मचारियों की विभागवार संख्या क्या है ;

(ग) उन में से कुछ को पेशगी न दिए जाने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(घ) क्या सरकार अब भी ऐसी पेशगी देने पर विचार कर रही है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो कब और यदि, नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) जी हां ।

जहां तक प्रश्न के भाग (ख) से (ङ) तक का संबंध है, निर्धारित शर्तों और निबन्धनों के अधीन सरकार के सभी विभागों के अराजक

केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारी पेशगी पा सकते हैं । यद्यपि डाक तथा तार विभाग में, अपनी प्रत्यायोजित शक्तियों के अधीन इस संबन्ध में आवश्यक मंजूरी 25-9-1969 को जारी कर दी थी, परन्तु लगता है कि रेलवे ने यह मंजूरी देर से जारी की । अन्य विभागों के लिये यह स्वीकृति केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा 1-12-1969 को जारी की गई । स्वीकृति अलग-अलग तारीखों को जारी होने से तथा कर्मचारियों के लिए पेशगी की दरस्वास्त देने की मियाद तीन महीने की होने से, इस बारे में सारी सूचना इकट्ठी होने में कुछ और समय लगेगा । डाक तथा तार विभाग से जो सूचना तत्काल मिल सकी है, वह नीचे दी गई है :—

(ख) 3626

(ग) 455 आवेदकों को पेशगी रकम मिलने की मंजूरी नहीं दी जा सकी क्योंकि वे प्रभावित क्षेत्रों के नहीं थे अथवा उन्होंने समय पर दरस्वास्तें नहीं दी थीं अथवा उनके दावे यथार्थ नहीं पाये गये थे ।

(घ) तथा (ङ). डाक तथा तार विभाग में दरस्वास्तें देने की आखिरी तारीख निकल चुकी है, और इसलिए वह विभाग पेशगी के लिये अब कोई आवेदन पत्र स्वीकार नहीं कर सकता ।

Arrears of Rent due from Political Parties in Delhi

1138. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : 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. 433 on the 17th November, 1969 and state :

(a) the details of the allotments made to various political parties regarding which rent arrears are given in the answer;

(b) whether the premises are still in the possession of these parties;

(c) the period for which rent arrears are shown; and

(d) the steps taken to recover the amount ?

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). A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2671/70*]

Applications received by Nationalised Banks for Purchase of Scooters and Taxis in Delhi

1139. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications received by the Nationalised Banks for taxis for plying in Delhi;

(b) how many of them have been given loans; and

(c) the reasons for not giving loans to the rest ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). 154 applications were received by nationalised banks for loans for purchasing scooters and taxis; of which 147 have been sanctioned loans.

(c) The remaining 7 applications are under consideration.

Raid by Armed Gang on State Bank of India, Calcutta

1140. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an armed gang raided a branch of the State Bank of India near Park Street in Central Calcutta and decamped with cash amounting to about Rs. 4.6 lakhs on the 12th December, 1969;

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to arrest the culprits; and

(c) the result thereof ?

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

(b) and (c). The investigation of the case is being conducted by the police department of the West Bengal Government who have intimated that the following persons have been arrested in connection with the dacoity :

1. Kalyan Bose *alias* Gora *alias* Manash.
2. Bimal Kumar Roy Chowdhury *alias* Bachhu *alias* Badal.
3. Madan Mohan Pal.
4. Rajaram Chowdhury *alias* Dhur *alias* Dhurjyoti.
4. Ananta Singh *alias* Abinash *alias* Old Guard.

Measures to prevent Foreign Companies from entering into Internal Trade and Commerce

1141. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to prevent more effectively foreign companies from entering into internal trade and commercial activities of the country; and

(b) whether there is also a proposal to bring forward legislation in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Under Section 18-A of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act 1947 which came into effect on the 1st April 1965 foreign-controlled companies are prohibited from acting as technical or management advisers or agents in India of any person, company or firm in regard to the trading or commercial transactions thereof except with the general or special permission of the Central Government or the Reserve Bank of India. The cases of foreign-controlled companies who seek permission under the aforesaid Section are stridinalised in great detail

before permission or extension for a limited period is given. In March 1969, the foreign firms and companies proposing to establish new business in the country have been asked to obtain Reserve Bank's prior approval before opening a new Branch in the country.

(b) The question of further tightening up of the existing measures is under study and action as may be considered, legislative or otherwise, will be taken.

देश में अपर्याप्त चिकित्सा सम्बन्धी शिक्षा तथा सेवाएँ

1142. श्री राम स्वरूप बिस्मार्थी :
श्री वंश नारायण सिंह :

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

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान दिनांक 5 जनवरी, 1970 के दैनिक 'हिन्दुस्तान' में प्रकाशित उनके इस आशय के वक्तव्य की ओर आकर्षित किया गया है कि देश में इस समय उपलब्ध चिकित्सा सम्बन्धी शिक्षा तथा सेवाएँ देश की जरूरतों को देखते हुए पर्याप्त नहीं हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार श्रीलंका की भाँति ही, आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सा प्रणाली को 'राज्य चिकित्सा प्रणाली' घोषित करने तथा डॉक्टरों की चिकित्सा प्रणाली को संरक्षण नहीं देने का है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, और आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री ब० सू० भूति) :
(क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकारें एलोपैथी, आयुर्वेद एवं अन्य भारतीय चिकित्सा

पद्धतियों और होम्योपैथी का उपयोग करते हैं क्योंकि प्रत्येक पद्धति को जनता को राहत पहुँचाने में योगदान देना है ।

विभिन्न समुदायों में जीवन बीमा निगम द्वारा पूँजी निवेश

1143. श्री राम स्वरूप बिस्मार्थी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जीवन बीमा निगम ने 31 दिसम्बर, 1969 तक किन विभिन्न गैर-सरकारी समुदायों तथा कारखानों में पूँजी निवेश किया है तथा उनमें से प्रत्येक में कितनी पूँजी का निवेश किया गया है ;

(ख) प्रत्येक समुदाय आदि के सम्बन्ध में कितनी पूँजी बट्टे-खाते में डाली गई है ;

(ग) किन अधिकारियों को धन को बट्टे-खाते में डालने का अधिकार प्राप्त है तथा उन अधिकारियों और उनकी पत्नियों के पास जो चल तथा अचल सम्पत्ति है उसका ब्योरा क्या है ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए जांच कराने का है कि उक्त अधिकारी संबंधित पार्टियों से सांठगांठ न करें और जनता द्वारा परिश्रम से अर्जित धन बट्टे-खाते में न डाला जाय ?

भूति मन्त्री और वित्त मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री र० के० साहिलकर) : (क) और (ख). जिन अलग-अलग कम्पनियों में निगम की पूँजी लगी है, उनके नाम बताना लोक हित में नहीं है ।

(ग) निगम के किसी भी अधिकारी को निगम के किसी निवेश को बट्टे-खाते डालने का अधिकार नहीं है । निवेशों को बट्टे-खाते डालने का अधिकार निगम की कार्यकारी समिति को मिला हुआ है । जैसा की जीवन बीमा निगम अधिनियम की धारा 19(1) में

उपबन्धित है कार्यकारी समिति में केवल निगम के सदस्य होते हैं।

(घ) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

बड़ी रकम वाले नोट

1144. श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

श्री बंश नारायण सिंह :

क्या वित्त मंत्री 21 अप्रैल, 1969 के अतारकित प्रश्न संख्या 7031 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 1000, 5000 और 10,000 रुपये के नोट जो इस समय परिचालन में हैं, सामान्य जनता के पास होने की बजाय केवल पूँजीपतियों, वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों, मंत्रियों तथा विदेशियों के कब्जे में है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि अधिक मूल्य के इन नोटों में से अधिकांश नोट काले धन के रूप में हैं;

(ग) क्या समाजवाद की नीति के अनुसार हमें सरकार का विचार इन नोटों के परिचालन को बन्द करने का है ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार का विचार ऐसा कब ठक करने का है और यदि नहीं, तो क्या इस भारी राशि को चन्द व्यक्तियों के कब्जे में रहने देने की अनुमति देने का सरकार का विचार है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) और (ख). यह बताना सम्भव नहीं है कि अमुक-अमुक मूल्यों के करेंसी नोट किन-किन वर्गों के लोगों के पास हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, ऊँचे मूल्यों के करेंसी नोटों का विभिन्न व्यक्तियों द्वारा की जाने वाली

क़रों की चोरी के साथ भी सम्बन्ध नहीं जोड़ा जा सकता।

(ग) और (घ). सरकार ऊँचे मूल्यों के नोटों का विमुद्रीकरण कर दिये जाने को काले धन को बाहर निकालने का सही हल नहीं समझती। पर, सरकार क़रों की चोरी का, जो काले धन का प्रमुख साधन है, लगातार पता लगाती रहती है। क़रों की चोरी और प्रत्यक्ष क़रों से बचने को रोकने के सम्बन्ध में जाँच करने और इस बारे में कानूनी और प्रशासनिक उपायों का सुझाव देने के लिए हाल ही में विशेषज्ञों की एक समिति नियुक्त की गयी है।

आय-कर के वकीलों द्वारा छुष्टाचार

1145. श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

श्री बंश नारायण सिंह :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि आय-कर मामलों को वकालत करने, आयकर का ब्यौरा देने तथा उससे संबंधी अन्य कार्यों के लिए सारे देश में आय-कर वकील उपलब्ध हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इस बात के लिए एक जाँच कराने का विचार है कि उक्त वकील आय कर अधिकारियों के साथ साँठ गाँठ करके और जनता से भारी फीस लेने के बाद कर अपवंचन न करा दें।

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या आयकर वकील पद्धति को पर्याप्त करने तथा जनता को क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं तथा हिन्दी में विवरणियाँ करने और अपने मामलों को अपनी भाषा में स्वयं वकालत करने की अनुमति देने का विचार है ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो ऐसा कब तक किया जायेगा और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) आशा है कि कानून के उपबन्धों से और कानून लागू करने वाले अधिकारियों द्वारा कर अपवंचन को रोका जा सकेगा और इसलिये इस संबंध में आयकर वकीलों के कार्य-भाग के बारे में जांच करने का कोई विचार नहीं है ;

(ग) और (घ). निर्धारितियों को अपनी आय की विवरणियाँ स्वयं तैयार करने और प्रादेशिक भाषाओं अथवा हिन्दी में अपने मामलों की स्वयं पेश करने की स्वतंत्रता अभी भी उपलब्ध है। इसलिए आयकर वकीलों की वर्तमान प्रणाली को ऐसे निर्धारितियों के लिए समाप्त करने का कोई विचार नहीं है जो इस का उपयोग करना चाहते हों।

भारत स्थित विदेशी तेल कम्पनियों द्वारा अपने अपने देशों को धन का भेजा जाना

1146. श्री राम स्वरूप बिश्नार्यी : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान 5 जनवरी, 1969 के "हिन्दुस्तान" के पृष्ठ 8 में कालम 5 में प्रकाशित ईरान के शाह के इस वक्तव्य की ओर दिलाया गया है कि ईरान स्थित विदेशी तेल कम्पनियों की आय को उसी देश में प्रयोग किया जा रहा है और यह आय विदेशी बैंकों में नहीं जाती और इस प्रकार से ईरान बड़े पैमाने पर सुधार तथा विकास कार्य कर रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या भारत स्थित विदेशी तेल कम्पनियों पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने का है ताकि वे रायल्टी के रूप में विदेशों को धन न भेज सकें और न ही वे भारत स्थित विदेशी बैंकों में खाते खोल सकें ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री डा० रा० चट्टाण) : (क) और (ख) : विस्तृत सूचना उपलब्ध की जा रही है और इसके प्राप्त होने पर सूचना सभा पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा।

**Reservation of Seats for S.C. & S. T.
in the new set-up of Bank
Nationalisation**

1147. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any executive orders had been issued for the reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the new set up of Bank Nationalisation;

(b) if so, the number of the candidates absorbed so far belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(c) If not, the reasons thereof; and

(d) the total number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees in these banks as on the 31st December, 1969 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (c). The Rules laid down by the Central Government for the reservation of vacancies for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, as are already being observed in the State Bank of India in respect of direct recruitment to the clerical and subordinate cadres, are expected to be made applicable in the case of Nationalised Banks as soon as possible.

(d) The desired information in respect of 14 nationalised banks is readily available as on the 31st July, 1969 and is given below :—

	<i>No. of Employees</i>	
	<i>Scheduled Castes</i>	<i>Scheduled Tribes</i>
Clerical Cadre	150	16
Subordinate Cadre	1560	143
Total :—	1710	159

Use of Time-Barred Medicines in Hospitals of Delhi Corporation

1148. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(c) whether it is a fact that in certain hospitals of Delhi Corporation, time-barred medicines are being used for patients;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a number of injections and other medicines are issued from the Medical Stores after the expiry of the period; and

(c) 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) No.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Conversion of Leave into Salary

1149. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN :
SHRI RAJ DEO SINGH :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal before the Government for the 'Conversion of leave into salary' of the Central Government Employees;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Yes, Sir. Attention is invited to the reply given to Starred Question No. 305 by Shri D. N. Patodia answered on 1.12.1969.

(b) Briefly the suggestion is that if a Government servant applies for and is granted earned leave for a period of two months in a block of two years he may

be allowed the facility of surrendering one month's leave getting leave salary in lieu.

(c) Does not arise.

**वित्त मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत विभिन्न स्वायत्त-
शाली निकायों द्वारा हिन्दी में पत्रों
के उत्तर दिये जाना**

1150. श्री बंश नारायण सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जीवन बीमा निगम, भारत का रिजर्व बैंक, यूनिट ट्रस्ट तथा वित्त मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत सभी अन्य स्वायत्तशासी निकायों द्वारा जनता से हिन्दी में प्राप्त हुए पत्रों के उत्तर हिन्दी में देने के लिये कोई प्रबन्ध करने तथा हिन्दी राज्यों में स्थित ऐसे सभी कार्यालयों में सम्पूर्ण काम हिन्दी में करने का सरकार का विचार है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो ऐसा व कब तक करने का विचार है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि वित्त मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत स्वायत्त-शाली निकाय हिन्दी में प्राप्त हुए पत्रों का उत्तर ही नहीं देते हैं ; और

(घ) क्या उपरोक्त भाग (क) में उल्लिखित सभी कार्यालयों में हिन्दी में काम करने के लिये कुछ हिन्दी अनुवादक तथा हिन्दी टाइपिस्ट नियुक्त करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) से (घ). रिजर्व बैंक ने अपने विभिन्न कार्यालयों को हिदायत की है कि वे हिन्दी में प्राप्त होने वाले पत्रों का उत्तर हिन्दी में ही दें। यही व्यवस्था भारतीय यूनिट ट्रस्ट में विद्यमान है। हिन्दी-भाषी प्रदेशों में स्थिति,

जीवन बीमा निगम के कार्यालयों में प्राप्त होने वाले हिन्दी पत्रों का उत्तर हिन्दी में ही देने का प्रयास किया जाता है। जीवन बीमा निगम ने, हिन्दी-भाषी क्षेत्रों में पालिसी धारियों, एजेंटों और जन-साधारण की सुविधा के लिए बहुत से प्रपत्र (फार्म) भी हिन्दी में जारी कर दिये हैं। भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक ने अपने मुख्य कार्यालय में, हिन्दी पत्रों का उत्तर हिन्दी में देने का प्रबन्ध किया है। औद्योगिक वित्त निगम ऐसी व्यवस्था कर रहा है कि जहां तक हो सके हिन्दी पत्रों के उत्तर के साथ उस का हिन्दी अनुवाद भी संलग्न कर दिया जाए। भारतीय राज्य बैंक ने सूचित किया है कि बैंक का अधिकतर कारोबार मौखिक रूप से होता है और वह ग्राहक की ही भाषा में सम्पन्न किया जाता है अतः किसी ग्राहक को केवल हिन्दी में पत्र-व्यवहार करने के कारण असुविधा नहीं होती। स्टेट बैंक में कुछ पत्रों का उत्तर हिन्दी में देने की शुरुआत की गयी है। जहाँ तक राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों का संबंध है, उनमें स्टेट बैंक में विद्यमान वर्तमान व्यवस्था को उचित परिवर्तनों के साथ लागू किया जायगा। चूंकि ये सभी स्वशासी संगठन अखिल भारतीय स्तर के हैं अतः हिन्दी-भाषी क्षेत्रों में स्थित इनके कार्यालयों के लिए अपने कारोबार में अंगरेजी का प्रयोग बन्द करना सम्भव न होगा। पूर्णतः हिन्दी भाषा में काम शुरू करने के बारे में समय की कोई सीमा निश्चित करना उनके लिये सम्भव नहीं है।

विभिन्न मंत्रालयों द्वारा भांटे गये अतिरिक्त हिन्दी अनुवादक, हिन्दी टाइपिस्ट और हिन्दी टाइपराइटर

1151. श्री बंश नारायण सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत सरकार के किन-किन मंत्रालयों ने 1968 के उत्तरार्द्ध में और वर्ष 1969 में हिन्दी अनुवादकों और हिन्दी टाइपिस्टों के

अतिरिक्त पद तथा हिन्दी टाइपराइटर मांगे थे और प्रत्येक मंत्रालय ने कितनी धनराशि मांगी थी ;

(ख) प्रत्येक मंत्रालय के लिए कितने पद और कितनी धनराशि मंजूर की गई ;

(ग) क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि विभिन्न मंत्रालयों में नियुक्त उपवित्तीय सलाहकार अथवा सहायक वित्तीय सलाहकार अपने हिन्दी विरोधी दृष्टिकोण के कारण हिन्दी कार्य के बारे में मांगों को या तो नामंजूर कर देते हैं अथवा उन्हें अत्यधिक कम कर देते हैं ; और

(घ) क्या हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना के अन्तर्गत 1 जनवरी, 1961 को 45 वर्ष से कम आयु के व्यक्तियों को अनिवार्य रूप से शीघ्र हिन्दी सीखने के लिए कहने का सरकार का विचार है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) और (ख). कुछ मंत्रालयों/विभागों के संबंध में सूचना, जो तत्काल इकट्ठी की जा सकी, सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण-पत्र में दी गयी है। [प्रणालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT—2672/70] शेष मंत्रालयों/विभागों के संबंध में सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथासंभव शीघ्र ही सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायगी।

(ग) जी नहीं। हिन्दी कर्मचारियों आदि के लिए मंत्रालयों के प्रस्तावों की यथास्थिति जाँच की जाती है।

(घ) यह मंत्रालय द्वारा जारी की गयी हिदायतों के अनुसार, उल्लिखित आयु समूह के व्यक्तियों को यथासंभव अधिकतम सीमा तक हिन्दी प्रशिक्षण योजना के अन्तर्गत समूहों में प्रशिक्षण लेने के लिये प्रोत्साहित किया जा रहा है।

विभिन्न मंत्रालयों में वित्तीय सलाहकार तथा
उप-वित्तीय सलाहकार

1152. श्री बंश नारायण सिंह : क्या
वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विभिन्न मंत्रालयों में वित्तीय सलाह-
कारों, उप-वित्तीय सलाहकारों तथा सहायक
वित्तीय सलाहकारों की अलग अलग संख्या
क्या है और उन पर प्रति वर्ष कुल कितनी
राशि खर्च की जाती है ;

(ख) उनमें से कितने सरकारी कार्य हिन्दी
में कर रहे हैं और कितने हिन्दी में काम कर
सकते हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि वित्तीय सलाह-
द्वारा प्रस्तुत की गई कठिनाइयों को ध्यान में
रखते हुए भूतपूर्व शिक्षा मंत्री श्री एम० सी०
छागला ने एक ऐसा निर्णय कराया था कि
वित्तीय मामलों के सम्बन्ध में संबन्धित मंत्रियों
द्वारा किये गये निर्णय अन्तिम समझे जायेंगे ;
और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार वित्तीय
सलाहकारों के प्रभाव तथा अधिकारों को
सीमित करने का है जिससे ये लोग इस संबंध
में संबन्धित मंत्रालयों में पूर्ण अधिकार का
प्रयोग न कर सकें ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं०
सेठी) : वित्त मंत्रालय के जो अधिकारी वित्तीय
सलाह देने के लिए विभिन्न मंत्रालयों से सम्-
बद्ध हैं, उनके बारे में सूचना निम्नलिखित अनु-
सार है :—

(i) वित्तीय सलाहकार

(जिसमें अपर वित्तीय

सलाहकार शामिल हैं) ... 14

उप वित्तीय सलाहकार ... 30

सहायक वित्तीय सलाहकार ... 50

(ii) 1969-70 में ऊपर बताये
गये अधिकारियों (लगभग)
के वेतन तथा भत्ते ... 19 लाख रुपये

(ख) उनमें से अधिकांश अर्थात् 57 अधि-
कारियों को हिन्दी का कार्य साधक ज्ञान है और
सरकारी कार्य में हिन्दी के वास्तविक प्रयोग की
सीमा सम्बन्धित मंत्रालयों द्वारा हिन्दी में किए
जाने वाले विचार-विमर्शों/संदर्भों से सम्बन्धित
है।

(ग) वित्त मंत्रालय के साथ परामर्श करने
के अवसरों को सीमित रखने के बारे में, भूत-
पूर्व शिक्षा मंत्री, एस० सी० छागला ने अपने
मंत्रालय के अधिकारियों के मार्गदर्शन के लिये
1965 में हिदायतें जारी की थीं। उसके बाद,
मंत्रालयों को (वित्तीय) शक्तियों के प्रत्यायोजन
के सम्पूर्ण मामले पर सरकार ने विचार किया
और वित्तीय मंत्रालय द्वारा आदेश जारी किये
गये जिनका सभी मंत्रालयों/विभागों द्वारा पालन
किया जाता रहा है तथा किया जा रहा है।

(घ) अलग-अलग मंत्रालयों की प्रत्या-
योजित शक्तियों को, समय समय पर जारी
किये गये सरकारी आदेशों में निर्धारित किया
गया है तथा प्रत्यायोजित क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत,
मंत्रालय निर्णय लेने में पूर्णतः सक्षम है। प्रत्या-
योजित क्षेत्र के बाहर, वित्तीय सलाहकारों की
सहमति आवश्यक है। इनके द्वारा परम सत्ता
का प्रयोग किये जाने का सवाल उठ ही नहीं
सकता और न ही उनके प्रभाव तथा अधिकारों
को सीमित रखने का प्रश्न उठता है।

Remission of penalties for Tax Evasion

1153. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be
pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been some opposi-
tion to the discretionary powers vested in
the Commissioner of Income-tax to remit
penalties for tax evasion;

(b) whether Government consider that such a power was bad in law and would be declared *ultra vires* if challenged in a court and its continuance was likely to jeopardise the tax collection; and

(c) If so, the action proposed to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) The Commissioner of Income-tax has the power to waive or reduce under section 271 (4A) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 penalties imposable for concealing income or for delay in furnishing the return of income if the conditions laid down in said section are satisfied. He has no power to waive or reduce penalty which has already been imposed. There has been no opposition to this power of Commissioner from the tax payer though there was some criticism about this power in this House.

(b) No, Sir,

(c) Does not arise.

Progress at Haldia Refinery

1154. SHRI BENI SHANKAR SHARMA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the work on the Haldia Refinery has been started

(b) the amount allocated for the setting up of the refinery; and

(c) when it is likely to be commissioned ?

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

(b) A provision of Rs. 55 crores has been made in the Fourth Five Year Plan.

(c) By later half of 1972.

Surplus Funds of Banks in West Bengal

1155. SHRI BENI SHANKAR SHARMA : Will be Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that since the nationalisation of Banks surplus funds are lying with many of the Banks in their branches in West Bengal which could not be invested;

(b) if so, what is the total amount of such funds in their hand and what was the amount invested in the six months ending 31st December, 1969 and the amounts in the last two corresponding periods; and

(c) what are the reasons for lack of demand for funds in this region ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will be laid, on the Table of the House.

दिल्ली कोतवाली की भूमि के लिए लिए गये धन की गुरुद्वारा प्रबन्धक समिति की वापसी

1156. श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने निर्णय किया था कि दिल्ली कोतवाली की भूमि के लिये गुरुद्वारा प्रबन्धक समिति से लिया गया धन वापस कर दिया जाये ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने दिल्ली प्रशासन से कहा है कि वह अपने बजट में इसके लिये व्यवस्था करें और उक्त समिति को वह धन वापस कर दे ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार ने यह धन वापस कर दिया है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवहन नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री के० के० झाह) : (क) और (ख). जहां तक निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय का सम्बन्ध है वह कोतवाली के नये भवन के निर्माण की लागत न लेने तथा गुरुद्वारा प्रबन्धक कमेटी से वसूल की गई रकम को लौटाने और उसे बजट में शामिल करने के लिए दिल्ली प्रशासन से सहमत है।

(ग) और (घ). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

सरकारी उपक्रमों सम्बन्धी सूचना पुस्तिका

1157. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या वित्त मंत्री 15 दिसम्बर, 1969 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2884 के भाग (ग) और (घ) के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकारी उपक्रम ब्यूरो द्वारा सरकारी उपक्रमों के सम्बन्ध में सूचना-पुस्तिका नामक पुस्तक प्रकाशित करने का औचित्य क्या है जबकि औद्योगिक तथा वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों के कार्यकरण संबंधी वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन में अधिकांश जानकारी दे दी गयी है ; और

(ख) उक्त पुस्तिका को किस भाषा में छापा गया है जो कि संसद के ग्रंथालय को दी गई है अथवा दी जायेगी ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) सरकारी उद्यम कार्यालय द्वारा प्रकाशित, सरकारी उद्यमों संबंधी सूचना-पुस्तिका (हैंड बुक आफ इन्फार्मेशन आन पब्लिक एंटरप्राइजेज) में, वार्षिक रिपोर्ट में दी गयी जानकारी के अलावा कुछ अतिरिक्त जानकारी और इसके साथ साथ ऐतिहासिक परिप्रेक्ष्य में भी कुछ सामग्री दी गयी है। वार्षिक रिपोर्ट समूह प्रकाशन नहीं है लेकिन सूचना—पुस्तिका का प्रकाशन आम जनता में बिक्री करने के लिये किया गया है।

(ख) सूचना-पुस्तिका (हैंडबुक) अंग्रेजी में प्रकाशित की गई थी और इसकी प्रतियां संसद पुस्तकालय में रख दी गयी हैं। इस रिपोर्ट को भविष्य में भी जारी रखने का विचार है।

World Bank Pre-Appraisal Team's Study Report on Fertilizer Industry in India

1158. SHRI MOLAHU PRASAD : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND AND CAEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No.580 on the 15th December, 1969 and state :

(a) whether the Pre-appraisal Team of the World Bank has submitted the Study Reports pertaining to fertilizer industry in the country to the Government of India and the Mission of the World Bank ; and

(b) if so, the complete details thereof and the proposals made by the World Bank for providing assistance therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The World Bank Teams do not submit any reports to the Government of India, the teams submit their reports to the World Bank. The various aspects of financial assistance from the World Bank are under discussion between the Government of India and the World Bank.

तीन वर्षों से लगातार एक ही पदों पर काम कर रहे वित्त मंत्रालय के अधिकारी

1159. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय के अधीन विभिन्न विभागों तथा संबद्ध कार्यालयों में काम करने वाले उन अधिकारियों की श्रेणीवार संख्या कितनी है, जो तीन वर्षों से लगातार उन ही पदों पर काम कर रहे हैं ; और

(ख) गृह मंत्रालय के दिनांक 6 सितम्बर, 1957 के अर्ध शासकीय पत्र संख्या 11/3/57-ओ० एण्ड० एम० के उपबन्धों के अनुसरण में उनका अन्य स्थानों पर तबादला न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : वित्त मंत्रालय के विभागों (सचिवालय) के सम्बन्ध में सूचना सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण-पत्र में दी गई है। [ग्रन्थालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT—2673/70] वित्त मंत्रालय के सम्बद्ध कार्यालयों के बाप्टे में इसी प्रकार की सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथासम्भव शीघ्र ही सभा की मेज पर रख दी जायगी।

(ख) गृह मंत्रालय का 6 सितम्बर, 1957 का अर्ध सरकारी पत्र सहायकों के एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान पर स्थानान्तरण का उल्लेख करता है और इसलिए अनुबन्ध में उल्लिखित मामलों से प्रत्यक्ष रूप से सम्बन्धित नहीं है। तथापि, जो अधिकारी लम्बी अवधि तक एक ही पद पर बने रहते हैं उनके मामलों पर विशेषीकृत कार्य, कार्यकाल पद्धति, आदि जैसे कारणों को ध्यान में रखते हुए एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान पर स्थानान्तरित करने के लिये विचार किया जाता है।

अधिकारियों का स्थानान्तरण

1160. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) श्रेणीवार उन अधिकारियों की संख्या कितनी है जो निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय के अधीन विभिन्न विभागों तथा सम्बद्ध कार्यालयों में लगातार तीन वर्षों से अतिरिक्त लाभ वाले पदों पर कार्य कर रहे हैं ; और

(ख) गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय के 6 सितम्बर, 1957 के अर्ध शासकीय पत्र संख्या 11/3/57 ओ० एण्ड० एम० में निहित उपबन्धों के अनुसार उनके अन्य स्थानों पर तबादला न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) और (ख). सूचना तुरन्त उपलब्ध नहीं है। इसे एकत्रित किया जा रहा है और सभा-पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा।

Payment of Income Tax by the Ex-Chief Minister of U. P.

1161. DR. RANEN SEN ;
SHRI DEVEN SEN ;

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Shri C. B. Gupta, Ex-Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh has paid Income-tax on Rs. 65 lakhs which were received by him on his 60th birthday;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the amount of Income-tax outstanding against Shri C. B. Gupta ?

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

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) Nil.

Visit of Soviet Team of all Experts to India

1162. SHRI CMINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a team of Soviet Oil experts is visiting India soon for a prospect

evaluation of India's Oil resources to help the Oil and Natural Gas Commission to develop its long term oil strategy ; and

(b) If so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). The Soviet experts are expected to come in the next three months.

Shortage of Funds for the purchase of Medicines in Government Dispensaries

1163. SHRI ESWARA REDDY :
SHRI NIHAL 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 the Directorate of the Central Government Health Scheme sent a circular recently to Dispensaries saying that it had exhausted funds for the purchase of medical stores ;

(b) Whether the Dispensaries have been directed to give medicines for three days at a time ; and

(c) whether it is a fact that this has put the patients to inconvenience as they have to come for medicines after every third day ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING ; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) and (b). The Directorate General of Health Services has issued instructions to the Medical Officers Incharge of all the Central Government Health Scheme dispensaries to issue medicines to patients for three days at a time in cases of ordinary ailments wherein the symptoms are likely to change after two three days. In Chronic, Cardiac, Psychiatric and Respiratory diseases, etc. the Medical Officers Incharge can issue medicines up to 7 days at a time. In cases of Epilepsy and Tuberculosis, the drugs and medicines prescribed by the Specialists can however be issued for 14 days

at a time. It had been noticed that in many cases patients were given medicines for 7 days at a time whereas the patients recovered sometime after one day or two days and there was no necessity for continuing the same medicine thereafter. In certain other cases the initial prescription was changed after 2-3 days and medicines issued earlier were not utilised by patients. Moreover in certain cases symptoms of disease change during the course of treatment and the use of medicines already prescribed by Specialists for a longer period becomes repugnant. The instructions were therefore issued to avoid wastage of medicines and to curtail infructuous expenditure. At the same time it was enjoined on the medical officers not to cause inconvenience to the patients.

हिन्दी प्रकाशनों के लिये सरकारी मुद्रणालयों की मुद्रण क्षमता

1164. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकारी मुद्रणालयों में हिन्दी प्रकाशनों के लिये अतिरिक्त मुद्रण क्षमता स्थापित करने के प्रबन्ध पूरे हो गये हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि हिन्दी के बहुत से सरकारी प्रकाशन जो मुद्रण के लिये तैयार हैं मुद्रण क्षमता न होने के कारण से बिना छपे पड़े हैं ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) क्या कुछ गुप्त सरकारी प्रकाशनों को गैर-सरकारी मुद्रणालयों में मुद्रित कराने के प्रबन्ध किये जा रहे हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) भारत सरकार के मुद्रणालयों की हिन्दी मुद्रण

क्षमता को बढ़ाने की योजना का कार्यान्वयन किया जा रहा है, और लगभग दो वर्षों में इसके पूरे होने की संभावना है।

(ख) और (ग). जी नहीं। लोक सभा सचिवालय से हाल ही में प्राप्त लोक लेखा समिति की केवल दो रिपोर्टें, (हिन्दी रूप में) बकाया हैं।

(घ) जी नहीं।

सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रम

1166. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
 श्रीमती शारदा मुकर्जी :
 श्री स० भो० बनर्जी :
 श्री वे० कृ० दासचौधरी :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकारी उपक्रमों को प्रत्याशित लाभ देने वाले बनाने के लिये कोई नवीन निर्णय किये गये हैं ;

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

(ग) क्या ऐसे उपक्रमों के प्रबन्ध में, जो निरन्तर प्रयास किये जाने पर भी घाटे में चल रहे हैं, कुछ परिवर्तन करने का भी सरकार का विचार है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) से (ग). सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों की प्रबन्ध संबंधी कुशलता और उनकी कार्य सम्पन्नता में सुधार करने का काम लगातार चलने वाली प्रक्रिया है और इस पर बराबर नजर रखी जाती है। प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग की रिपोर्ट में, सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों के बारे में की गयी सिफारिशों के सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने

जो निर्णय किये हैं उन पर अमल किया जा रहा है। यद्यपि इन निर्णयों पर अमल किये जाने से उचित परिणाम निकलने की आशा है लेकिन कुछ ऐसी और भी दिशाएं हैं, जिनमें सुधार करने के प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं। ये दिशाएं हैं ; स्थापित क्षमता का पूरा-पूरा उपयोग, कार्याचलन कुशलता का उच्च स्तर, बोर्ड और बोर्ड से नीचे के स्तर पर संगठनात्मक आयोजन और नियंत्रण, प्रबन्धविकास और प्रशिक्षण आदि।

Reduction in Prices of Chemical Products

1167. SHRI J. K. CHOUDHURY :
 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :

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

(a) whether Government have considered to bring down the prices of chemicals products in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) If not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). It is Government's constant endeavour to keep prices of all commodities including chemical products at reasonable level and whenever increases in prices are considered unreasonable, appropriate steps are taken to maintain the prices at satisfactory level by (i) imposition of control-statutory or informal, (ii) rendering assistance to the manufacturers to bring down cost of production by way of liberal import of raw materials etc. Some instances of action taken by Government in this regard are given below :-

(1) When the manufacturers of caustic soda, chlorine etc. increased the prices of their products in 1966, Government requested the Tariff Commission to undertake an inquiry into the cost structure of the caustic soda industry and to suggest fair selling prices for caustic soda, chlorine etc. The Commission submitted its report in August, 1967.

As the prevailing market prices corresponded more or less to the fair selling prices recommended by the Commission, it was considered by Government that at that stage it was not necessary to control the prices.

(2) When the soap manufacturers in the organised sector increased the prices of soaps due to substitution of imported tallow by costlier hardened groundnut oil, measures to stabilise soap prices were discussed with the representatives of the soap manufacturers at a meeting held on 4.11.1966. In that

meeting the manufacturers of soap gave an informal undertaking that whenever they increase the prices of their products they would take Government into confidence, and obtain prior approval of Government. As a result of assistance rendered to the soap industry by liberal imports of Tallow it was possible to effect reductions in the prices of soaps.

(3) Prices of Synthetic Rubber are controlled, and reductions in the selling prices were effected with effect from the 16th October, 1969, as indicated below :—

	Prices prior to 16.12.69.	Prices w. e. f. 16.12.69.
Synthetic Rubber Grade S. 1500 and S. 1502	Rs. 5.15 Kg.	Rs. 4.40 Kg.
Oil Extended Synthetic Rubber Grade S. 1712	Rs. 4.65 Kg.	Rs. 3.90 Kg.
Synthetic Rubber Grade S. 1958	Rs. 6.80 Kg.	Rs. 6.30 Kg.

(4) There is already control on selling prices of drugs.

The Tariff Commission who were requested to inquire into the high costs of drugs have submitted their report concerning the prices of 18 important basic drugs and their formulations. As already stated in the reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred question No. 116 on 22.2.1970 the findings and recommendations of the Commission are under consideration.

Directives issued by Reserve Bank to Scheduled Commercial Banks

1168. SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOU-DHURI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleasee to state the progress made in connection with the directive issued by the Reserve Bank of India on the 23rd December, 1969 to major Indian schedule commercial banks in public and Private Sector to open 400 offices in unbanked towns and at least 200 more else where in the first half of 1970 and for surveying for banking development in extending branch banking and in expanding credit facilities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : In terms of the Reserve Bank circular dated 23rd December 1969, laying down a programme for branch expansion of major Indian scheduled commercial bank in the first half of 1970, 193 new offices have been opened by the bank upto the middle of February 1970, of which 158 are located at hitherto unbanked centres. Out of the said 193 new offices, the number of offices opened by the public sector banks is 174, of which 139 are located at unbanked centres.

As regards the progress made by the banks under the 'Lead Bank' scheme, whereby each of the 335 districts of the Indian Union (excluding metropolitan towns of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and the Union territories of Chandigarh, Delhi and Goa) has been allotted to one or more major bank for surveying banking potential and extending branch banking, the banks have been required to submit a quarterly report to the Reserve bank. The first such report is due only by the end of March, 1970.

Gandhi Coins allowed to be taken abroad

1170. SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOU-DHURI : Will the Minister of FINANCE

NCE be pleased to refer to a recent Gazette notification to the effect that the Reserve Bank of India has permitted to take with oneself or send out of India Gandhi coins, at any one time, not exceeding five and that authorities concerned will have to be notified in a prescribed manner according to the requirements of the notification and state :

(a) the number of Gandhi coins denomination-wise taken or sent out of India since the Notification referred to above was issued together with the names of countries to which the coins were sent or taken; and

(b) the total number of the coins proposed to be allowed to be sent out or taken as a whole together with the period upto which the permission will hold good ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) No records have been maintained of the number or destination of Mahatma Gandhi coins taken or sent out of India within the limits allowed under the general permission notified by the Reserve Bank of India.

(b) There is no proposal at present to fix any overall ceilings for the number of Mahatma Gandhi coins that may be taken or sent out within the limits allowed under the general permission referred to above. There is also no proposal at present to fix any time limit in this regard.

Ointment from Indian Herb for Skin Cancer

1171. SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOU-DHURY : 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 British Scientist Professor Ray Bettley's paper presented by him at the First Asian Congress of Dermatology held in Madras on the 29th January, 1970, in which he has claimed that an Indian herb known as 'Podophyllum', abundantly found in the Himalayan region from which he has prepared an ointment and has conducted

experiments during last five years successfully-could well be the answer for skin cancer ;

(b) whether Government have made contacts with the British Scientist mentioned above-and obtained from him more detailed information regarding the herb under reference;

(c) If so, with what result ; and

(d) whether Government have asked any Indian Scientist to make tests of the herb with a view to checking its efficiency as claimed by Professor Bettley ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING ; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) Professor Ray Bettley, Head of the Department of Dermatology, Middlesex Hospital, London attached the First Asian Congress of Dermatology held in Madras in January, 1970 and delivered a lecture on the action of 'Podophyllum Ointment on Skin Cancer' claiming that he had conducted experiments during the last five years successfully and treated many skin cancer cases with sustained action. He also gave a talk at the Chittaranjan National Cancer Research Centre, Calcutta.

(b) to (d). The derivatives of Podophyllum constituents are already being used in the treatment of cancer. Two compounds derived from Podophyllum have been approved by the Government for marketing in the country. Both these drugs have undergone clinical trials in the country and have been found to be effective in the treatment of certain types of cancer. In fact that the active principles of 'Podophyllum' are well-known and have been used as *antimitotic agents*. Extracts of Podophyllum are also used for venereal warts in India.

Development of Anti-Child Birth Pill from Herb

1172. SHRIMATI ILA PALCHAU-DHUHI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the

Interview reported to have been given by him to newsmen at Bhopal on the 2nd January, 1970 during which he mentioned the development of an anti-child birth pill by a woman Ayurvedic Practitioner from herb available in Bastar District of Madhya Pradesh which he reportedly considered better than other types being used at present and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. CHANDRASEKHAR) : No recipe or sample of herbs available in Bastar district of Madhya Pradesh has so far been received in this Ministry for testing. It is not therefore, possible to give details thereof.

Royalty on Coal

1173. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the arrears due to West Bengal from the State Collieries on account of royalty till date;

(b) what steps, if any, have been taken by Government to see that the colliery owners clear up the accumulated amount of royalty payable by them;

(c) whether West Bengal Government had recently suggested to Government that Colliery owners should pay 50 paise per tonne of coal in addition to the royalty rate to be fixed according to tonnage; and

(d) if so, the action, if any, taken on the said suggestion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) and (b). The Government of West Bengal have indicated that about Rs. 10.30 crores were due to them on account of royalty upto the 1st January '70, in respect of subsisting leases without taking into consideration the Supreme Court Judgement of 1967, against which they had recovered upto the end of October '69 about Rs. 10.26 crores. The

State Government are either persuading the collieries to pay up the arrear royalty amicably or are starting certificate cases according to the Bengal Public Demand Recovery Act.

(c) and (d). The Question of liquidation of arrear royalty dues from the Collieries on the basis of the Supreme Court decision is proposed to be discussed with the representatives of the State Government and the Coal Industry.

Czechoslovakia's offer of Machinery and Equipment for Fertilizers and Oil Refineries

1174. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Czechoslovakia has offered to meet India's requirement of machinery and equipment in the field of fertiliser and oil refineries;

(b) If so, the main contents of this offer;

(c) the reaction of Government thereto; and

(d) when Government are expected to take a final decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) Czechoslovakia have offered some items of machinery and equipment.

(b) to (d). The offer at present is in a preliminary stage of details and discussion, and will be considered in further depth.

Shifting of policy Decisions from Local Bank Heads

1175. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether her attention has been drawn to the reported address by the Governor of Tamilnadu that the Bank nation-

nalisation should not lead to the shifting of policy decisions from the local Bank heads to the Central Government Finance Secretariat at Delhi; and

(b) the steps taken to do away with this fear ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to the address by the Governor of Tamil Nadu on the 19th January, 1970 to the Joint Session of the Tamil Nadu Legislature. Government has seen the address.

(b) The banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Ordinance 1970 makes it clear that the general superintendence direction and management of the affairs of business of the nationalised banks will vest in the Boards of Directors. In appointing the first Board of Directors in consultation with the Reserve Bank, Government will take every care to see that the Boards are composed of persons who can do their work well and without fear or favour. A distinction has to be drawn between policy decisions relating to the day-to-day administration of the affairs of the banks which will come within the purview of the Boards of Directors and policy decisions which involve public interest. While Government may have to lay down, after consultation with the Governor of the Reserve Bank, broad guidelines relating to matters of policy involving public interest, it is not their intention to interfere with the day-to-day business of the banks. There need, therefore, be no fear of bureaucratisation.

Transferring of Additional Funds to States

1176. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the recommendations of the fifth Finance Commission on the question of transferring additional funds from Centre to States during the Annual Plan period, have been examined by the Central Government; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Centre and the Planning Commission ?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) and (b). The recommendations of the Fifth Finance Commission regarding the devolution to the States on account of share in Central taxes and duties and grants-in-aid during the Fourth Plan period have already been accepted by Government.

-Merger of D. A. with Basic Pay of Central Government Employees

1177. SHRI M. L. SONDHI :
SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-
DHURY :
SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Government employees have sent representations and letters to the Editors to the effect that the merger of Dearness Allowance with the basic pay of Central Government Employees has resulted in the loss or reduction of house rent allowance to many low-paid employees;

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter to afford relief to those whose income has been reduced since the merger; and

(c) whether Government propose to consider an upward revision of the ceiling for drawing house rent allowance without a receipt ?

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

(b) and (c). Though the pay ceiling in respect of eligibility for the purpose of drawal of house rent allowance without production of rent receipts of actual payment of rent has come down from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 390/-, consequent on the 'merger' of Dearness Allowance with the basic pay of Central Government Employees, this has not curtailed the entitlement of the employees,

in this pay range, to house rent allowance which continues to be admissible to them at the same rates as before, on production of rent receipts, as in the case of those in the higher pay ranges. As house rent allowance is in the nature of a subsidy there can be no objection to relating it to the actual rent paid.

Community Life in Defence Colony, New Delhi

1178. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a deputation on behalf of the Defence Colony, New Delhi residents submitted a representation recently; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken for improvement of community life in Defence Colony ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) Yes. The member is probably referring to the request of the Defence Colony Welfare Association (Regd.) for the allotment of land for a Club and a Community Centre.

(b) The request is receiving attention.

Development of the Union Capital

1179. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that residents of Aliganj Village and Kotla Mubarakpur in New Delhi are actually those persons whose lands were acquired by Government of India in 1912 for building the aerodrome and other public constructions in the capital;

(b) whether it is a fact that land was then acquired at a ridiculously low price; and resulted in the impoverishment of these people;

(c) whether it is a fact that the distressed people of the area have not received any help from Government agencies with the result that the area where they live has now become a "ghetto"; and

(d) whether Government propose to take any steps to enquire into the relation of the present problems and the socio-economic deprivation caused to the people on account of the development of the Union Capital ?

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

रक्त दान

1180. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में विभिन्न अस्पतालों में रोगियों को रक्त नढ़ाने के लिए प्रतिवर्ष कुल कितने रक्त की आवश्यकता होती है ;

(ख) विभिन्न साधनों से प्रतिवर्ष कुल कितना रक्त इकट्ठा होता है ; और

(ग) पर्याप्त मात्रा में रक्त प्राप्त करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बा० सू० झूति) : (क) देश के सिविल अस्पतालों के लिए रक्त की वार्षिक आवश्यकता सम्बन्धी कोई प्रमाणित अनुमान उपलब्ध नहीं है। एक अनुमान के अनुसार प्रतिवर्ष 5 लाख लीटर रक्त की आवश्यकता है।

(ख) प्रतिवर्ष संचित किये गये रक्त की मात्रा 62,500 लिटर है ; रक्त संचय करने के दो मुख्य स्रोत हैं। (1) स्वेच्छा से रक्त दान दाता (2) व्यवसायी रक्त दाता ।

(ग) सरकार द्वारा अपनाए गये उपायों में स्वेच्छा से रक्त दान कार्यक्रमों को बढ़ावा देना, स्वैच्छिक रक्त दान दाता संगठनों एवं भारतीय रेड क्रॉस सोसाइटी जैसे संगठनों को जो कि इस कार्य को करते हैं, आर्थिक सहायता देना, अस्पतालों में रोगी को दिये गये रक्त के बदले में उसके सम्बन्धियों तथा मित्रों से रक्त दान करने के लिए अनुरोध करना और व्यवसायी रक्त दान दाताओं से रक्त लेना, सम्मिलित हैं ।

प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों की वगोन्नति

1181. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य परिषद् तथा प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों की एक विशेष समिति ने 400 प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों का दर्जा बढ़ाने की सिफारिश की है ;

(ख) इस समिति द्वारा की गई अन्य सिफारिशों का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) सरकार ने गांवों में चिकित्सा की सुविधाओं को बढ़ाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बा० सू० भूति) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) सिफारिश यह है कि 400 प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों में 25 पलंगों वाले अस्पताल

स्थापित किए जाने चाहिए । विस्तृत विवरण अभी तैयार किया जाना है ।

(ग) गांवों में चिकित्सा सुविधाओं में सुधार करने के लिए निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए गए हैं अथवा उठाए जा रहे हैं :—

(i) प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों तथा उप-केन्द्रों का जाल विछाना । चौथी योजना अवधि में सभी सामुदायिक विकास खण्डों में प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों की स्थापना का काम पूरा करने का विचार है । उन विकास खण्डों की जो मलेरिया के रक्त रखाव चरण में पहुँच गए हैं, प्राथमिकता दी जायेगी । जो केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र मलेरिया रक्त रखाव चरण में पहुँच गये हैं उनके बुनियादी स्वास्थ्य सेवा कर्मचारियों की संख्या बढ़ाने के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता दी जाएगी ।

(ii) मलेरिया उन्मूलन, चेचक उन्मूलन, क्षय रोग नियंत्रण, रूति रोग नियंत्रण, आदि जैसे राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से संचारी रोगों को नियंत्रण करने के लिए उपाय करना ।

(iii) शुद्ध पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था करना तथा पर्यावरणिक सफाई में सुधार करना ।

(iv) ग्राम क्षेत्रों में चिकित्सा एवं जन स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं का विस्तार करने के लिए कार्य-चिकित्सकों, प्रसूति रोग वैज्ञानिकों, बाल-चिकित्सकों, महिला स्वास्थ्य परिदर्शक जन स्वास्थ्य नर्सों, सहायक नर्स छात्रियों और छात्रियों को प्रशिक्षण देना ।

(V) परम्परागत ढाढ़्यों को जो कि ग्राम क्षेत्रों में घात्रियों का काम करती हैं प्रशिक्षण देना ।

nationalisation. The particulars of age limits fixed by the banks are given below:

दिल्ली बृहद् योजना में संशोधन

1182: श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली बृहद् योजना में कुछ और संशोधन करने का सरकार का विचार है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रस्तावित संशोधनों का ब्योरा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Selection for Clerical Posts in Nationalised Banks

1183. SHRI RAM SINGH AYARWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the recently nationalised Banks do not follow a uniform pattern of age in the selection of staff for clerical posts ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) (a) and (b). The nationalised banks follow a more or less uniform pattern in regard to minimum and maximum age for recruitment to clerical posts. There has been no change since

Minimum Maximum Age Age

Allahabad Bank	18	25
Bank of Baroda	18	25
Bank of Maharashtra	20	25
Bank of India	18	24
Central Bank of India	18	25*
Canara Bank	18	25
Dena Bank	21	30
Indian Bank	18	25
Indian Overseas Bank	18	25**
Punjab National Bank	18	25
Syndicate Bank	18	25
United Bank of India	19	25
United Commercial Bank	18	35
Union Bank of India	18	25

* Relaxed upto 30 years for sons and daughters of Banks employees.

** Relaxation is allowed in exceptional Cases.

Increase in the Birth Rate in the Country

1184. SHRI RAM SINGH AYARWAL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that despite Family Planning measures so far taken, the birth rate is increasing throughout the country at a part rate ; and

(b) if so, the new steps Government propose to take to intensify and re-orientate the Family Planning schemes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR) : (a) No. There are no indications that the birth rate is increasing. On the other hand studies undertaken in various parts of the country show downward trend in birth rate.

(b) Does not arise. While no fresh re-orientation of the Family Planning schemes is called for, the following steps have been taken for intensifying the Family Planning movement in the country :—

1. Intensification in the programme in 17 highly populated districts and 1 selected area in Uttar Pradesh (Varanasi Division).

2. Post-Partum Services through 58 important medical institutions in the country.

3. Extension of the supply of Nirodh (Condoms) through Commercial Channels throughout the country and through Depot Holders (through Post Offices) in Selected Rural areas.

4. Supply of sterilization equipment to about 2,000 selected hospitals including voluntary and private hospitals where medical officers are willing to undertake vasectomy/IUCD insertions but are not able to do so for want of equipment.

5. Involvement of private medical practitioners, homoeopaths and practitioners of indigenous system of medicines on a larger scale in the Programme by giving them orientation training.

6. Establishment of Rural Family Welfare Planning Centres with the Primary Health Centres wherever not yet established and opening of Sub-Centres. Provision of vehicles to selected Primary Health Centres with a view to increasing mobility and services.

7. Immunisation of infants and pre-school age children with triple antigen; immunization of mothers against tetanus; prophylaxis against nutritional anaemia; and nutritional programme for control of blindness due to vitamin 'A' deficiency—these schemes are being taken up to make the family planning programme a truly family welfare programme to provide direct evidence to convince the community of the interest of the family Planning programme in the general health and welfare of children and mothers.

Family Planning Programmes as Religious Taboo

1185. SHRI RAM SINGH AYARWAL 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 certain Communities have not taken up Family Planning Programmes because of religious taboo; and

(b) If so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR) : (a) No. Analytical studies of the acceptors of Family Planning Services at various places have shown that Family Planning facilities are being availed of by members of all communities.

(b) Does not arise.

Doctors Going Abroad

1186. SHRI RAM SINGH AYARWAL : 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 larger number of doctors who pass out from Indian Medical Colleges migrate to U. S. A. and European Countries because of attractive career prospects; and

(b) If so, the steps Government have taken to stall the exodus of doctors and to utilise their services within the country, especially in rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) Some Indian doctors migrate to foreign countries for better prospects. Many go abroad for higher education and training and are expected to come back.

(b) The following steps have been taken to prevent the exodus of Scientists and technologists including doctors and utilise

their services within the country, particularly in the rural areas.

- (i) Creation of a Scientists' Pool to provide for temporary placement of well qualified Indian scientists and technologists returning from abroad.
- (ii) Creation of supernumerary posts in approved scientific institutions to which temporary appointments can be made quickly from among the scientists working and studying abroad.
- (iii) The U. P. S. C. and most of the State Public Service Commissions have agreed to treat Indian scientists and technologists whose particulars appear in National Register as 'Personal Contact' candidates for all posts advertised by them. The U.P.S.C. have also made arrangements for interviewing Indian scientists and technologists abroad for posts in India.
- (iv) Maintenance of a Special Section of the National Register of Scientific and Technical Personnel for enrolment of Indian scientists and technologists abroad and for the circulation of their names to all Ministries; Departments of the Governments of India, State Govts., Union and State Public Service Commissions, Universities, Public Sector Industries and large private sector establishments. The names of such personnel are published in the monthly Technical Manpower Bulletin (CSIR) which is distributed free to about 3000 organisations all over India.
- (v) Provision for payment of travel grant to scientists, who on their selection for appointment in research institutions in India, undertake to serve those institutions for a minimum period of three years.
- (vi) Stoppage of holding E.C.F.M.G. (Educational Council for Foreign Medical Graduates) Examination in India.

(vii) Increasing the emoluments of medical officers in the Central Health Service, in Central institutions and in the State cadres.

(viii) Granting special concessions and financial incentives to doctors working in the rural areas.

(ix) Enhancing the age of retirement of doctors and specialists and/or re-employing them after retirement.

Imposition of Sales Tax at Single Point

1187. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the single-point Sales Tax Bill, as discussed in the Metropolitan Council of Delhi in the first week of February, 1970, has met the approval of her Ministry and

(b) if so, the likely loss or increase in the proceed from collection of sales tax annually both to the Central Government and the Delhi Administration ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) No such Bill has so far been received by the Central Government from the Delhi Administration.

(b) Does not arise.

मेसर्स सिवैटिक एण्ड केमिकल्स लिमिटेड, बरेली को विदेशी मुद्रा का नियतन

1189. श्री देवेन सेन : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में मेसर्स सिवैटिक एण्ड केमिकल्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, बरेली, उत्तर प्रदेश को पी० एल० 480 की कोयला खान निधि के अन्तर्गत कुल कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त हुई ;

(ख) व्याज के रूप में दी गयी विदेशी मुद्रा का मूल्य कितना है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि विदेशी मुद्रा के भुगतान में विलम्ब हो गया है;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ङ) क्या उपर्युक्त फर्म ने विदेशी संस्थाओं से अनुदान प्राप्त किया है और यदि हाँ, तो उन की संख्या तथा व्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (ओ प्र० चं० सेठ) : (क) से (घ) . कूले ऋण पी० एल० 480 के अन्तर्गत किये जाने वाले आयातों से उत्पन्न रुपया निधियों में से दिये जाते हैं और इन ऋणों के अन्तर्गत किसी प्रकार की विदेशी मुद्रा नहीं दी जाती ।

उक्त कम्पनी को पिछले तीन वर्षों में कोई ऋण नहीं मिला है ।

(ङ) जी, नहीं ।

Income Tax due from certain firms of Bombay

1190. SHRI DEVEN SEN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3094 on the 8th December, 1969 regarding Income-tax arrears due from certain firms of Bombay and state :

(a) whether the requisite information has since been collected;

(b) If so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay ?

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

(b) Details are given in the attached statement laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of firm	Arrears as at the end of the years		
		1966-67 Rs.	1967-68 Rs.	1968-69 Rs.
1.	Kilachand (Tulsidas) group of Bombay :			
	(i) Baroda Commercial Corpn. Ltd.	Nil	24,929	Nil
	(ii) Digvijay Spg. & Wvg. Co. Ltd.	Nil	Nil	Nil
	(iii) Distillers Trading Corp. Ltd.	Nil	94,153	2,53,214
	(iv) Glnners & Pressers (P) Ltd.	32,076	34,700	1,348
	(v) Indian Commercial Co. Pvt. Ltd.	7,372	26,741	26,741
	(vi) Kesar Corpn. (P) Ltd.	10,58,714	8,09,516	8,43,047
	(vii) Kesar Sugar Works Ltd.	Nil	4,553	2,03,558
	(viii) Kilachand Devchand & Co. (P) Ltd.	9,60,676	12,400	6,436
	(ix) Polychem Ltd.	Nil	Nil	Nil
	(x) Premier Petro Chemicals Ltd.	Nil	Nil	Nil
	(xi) Synthetics & Chemicals Ltd.	Nil	Nil	Nil
	(xii) Track (P) Ltd.	Nil	Nil	Nil
2.	Century Spinning and Manfg. Co., Bombay.	30,69,131	30,69,131	29,34,130
3.	National Rayon Corporation Ltd.	Nil	Nil	3,59,536
4.	Indian Dyestuff Industries Ltd.	Nil	Nil	Nil
5.	Ahmedabad Electricity Co. Ltd.	Nil	1,40,727	Nil

(c) Does not arise.

Rise in Wholesale Price Index

1191. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that wholesale price index as on the 31st January, 1970 is higher than the corresponding figures (i) one year back; and (ii) two years back;

(b) if so, what are the causes for such a rise; and

(c) what steps Government are taking to control the rise in the price level ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) The general index of wholesale prices as on 31st January 1970 stood at 173.1 and was 7.6 per cent higher than its level a year ago and 4.7 per cent higher than its level two years ago.

(b) Shortfalls in the levels of production of certain agricultural commodities (e. g. coarse grains, gram, raw jute, raw cotton and oilseeds) during 1968-69 and downward revision in the crop estimates for 1969-70, particularly in respect of raw cotton and oilseeds as well as delay in the winter rains in certain parts of the country were largely responsible for pressure on prices during 1969-70. The rise in the prices of manufactured goods reflects the increase in the prices of industrial raw materials.

(c) Government keeps constant watch on prices and various corrective measures are taken with a view to restrain price rises. These measures include tightening credit restriction on bank advances against commodities subjected to price pressures (e. g. oilseeds, oils, raw cotton etc.), arranging imports (e. g. raw cotton and soyabean oil) in order to augment availabilities and also imposing restriction on stock levels with mills. Recently, the Reserve Bank has taken a number of measures to tighten its credit policy. Government has built up a sizable stock of foodgrains and continues maintaining a system of public distribution in order to ensure supplies of essential commodities at reasonable prices. The total offtake of foodgrains from Government stocks amounted to 9.6 million tonnes in 1969.

There were 1,38,250 Fair Price Shops in the country at the end of the year. Wherever necessary price control measures are also reviewed and use of the Essential Commodities Act is made.

Market value of Shares held by L.I.C.

1192. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the total market value of the shares held by Life Insurance Corporation as on the 31st December, 1969 is less than the book value of such shares; and

(b) if so, how much is the depreciation in such value ?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) and (b). Information as at 31st December, 1969 is not available as the practice of the L. I. C. is to value its annual accounts, namely on 31st March. On 31st March, 1969 the market value of the shares held by the L.I.C. was Rs. 167.53 crores and the book value Rs. 156.82 crores; the market value thus exceeded the book value by Rs. 10.71 crores.

Charges against the Directors of the Punjab National Bank

1193. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Three-Men Committee was appointed to investigate the charges made against the Directors of the Punjab National Bank;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Committee sent its report to the Reserve Bank for scrutiny and recommendation to her;

(c) if so, the names of the officers who made the scrutiny and enquiry in the light of the proceedings of the Three-men Committee and the details of their report ;

(d) whether Government have decided to send concerned file to C. B. I. for further investigation and registration of case against the culprits in the court of law; and

(e) whether a statement giving full proceedings of the Three-men Committee with Reserve Bank Officer's recommendations will be laid on the Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) The Board of Directors of the Punjab National Bank Ltd. constituted a sub-committee consisting of three directors to examine certain charges made against the management of the bank.

(b) The committee submitted its report to the Board of Directors of the bank and a copy thereof was forwarded to the Reserve Bank for information.

(c) and (d). The Reserve Bank's note on the subject together with the Inspection Report under Section 35 of the Banking Regulation Act is being submitted to Government.

(e) The report of the three-men committee pertains to loan transactions of individual constituents and contents thereof cannot be divulged.

Assam Fertilizer Company

1194. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Fertilizer Corporation of India's Fertilizer Company in Assam suffered due to Assamese and non-Assamese rift and riots and specially Beharles suffered badly; and

(b) if so, the arrangements Government have made to check this type of territorial riots which are very damaging for good production as a result of manure shortage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS

(SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) The normal operation of the Namrup Fertilizer Factory, a unit of the Fertilizer Corporation of India was paralysed for a few days in the month of October, 1969 due to riots among the Assamese and the non-Assamese.

(b) The law and order problem in the area where the factory is located falls within the purview of the State Government of Assam. The Central Government have advised the Assam State Government to take suitable action to prevent any anti-social and un-lawful activity and to make it known that such activities would be dealt with swiftly and severely. The State Government posted extra police in response to the request of the factory management and rendered other assistance to bring the situation to normal.

Approach Roads to Bungalows of M.Ps.

1195. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : 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 Members of Parliament are suffering due to *kucha* approach roads to their bungalows specially in rainy seasons;

(b) whether it is also a fact that due to underground cable Telephones scheme, the roads for cycling and footpath have been badly damaged and no repairs have been carried out so far; and

(c) If so, how much time Government will take to remove the difficulties of the Members of Parliament?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) The existing approach roads to M. Ps.' bungalows are made with brick ballast consolidated with red bajri. During heavy rains, some inconvenience is caused to the M.Ps. because the roads become slushy.

(b) and (c). The New Delhi Municipal Committee, who are responsible for the

maintenance of foot-paths and roads for cycling, have started the work of restoration of these roads which were dug up for underground telephone cables and a substantial progress has been made.

As regards the approach roads to M.Ps. bungalows, necessary estimate for metalling these roads has already been sanctioned by Government and the work is likely to be taken up shortly.

Opening of New Branches of Nationalised Banks on Indo-Nepal Border

1196. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the need of opening new branches of nationalised Banks in the Indo-Nepal border areas of North Bihar has been assessed; and

(b) if so, the result thereof and the number and the names of new branches to be opened in North Bihar ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Under the 'Lead Bank' scheme formulated by the Reserve Bank towards the end of December, 1969, each of the 335 districts of the Indian Union (excluding metropolitan towns of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and the Union territories of Chandigarh, Delhi and Goa) has been allotted to one or more major banks for surveying banking potential and credit needs and identifying centres suitable for branch expansion. Under this scheme a public sector bank has been designated as the 'Lead Bank' for each of the districts of North Bihar including those situated in the Indo-Nepal border area. The banks have been asked by the Reserve Bank to submit a quarterly report about the progress made in regard to surveying the banking potentialities of the districts and opening of new branches. The first such report is expected by the end of March, 1970.

(b) 11 offices have been opened by the public sector banks in these districts and permission has been granted by the Reserve Bank for opening 14 more branches.

Further branches will be opened by the banks in the light of the results of the survey referred to in reply to part (a) above.

Setting up of New Oil Refinery in North India

1197. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3788 on the 18th August, 1969 regarding setting up of a new Oil Refinery in North India and state :

(a) whether the examination of the question to determine when, where and how the total additional capacity be created has since been completed;

(b) if so, the result thereof; and

(c) if not, the time-limit for its completion ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) Not yet.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) It is expected that the decision will be taken before the end of the year.

Kohat Refugee Cooperative House Building Society, Delhi

1198. SHRI LILADHAR KOTOKI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING, AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the present position of allotment of land to the Kohat Refugee Cooperative House Building Society, Delhi and the reason why it has not been possible to allot the land to this Society so far;

(b) whether it is a fact that most of the office Bearers of the Society have their own houses and are thus little interested in the affairs of the Society;

(c) what steps have been taken to ensure that all the members of the Society are eligible for the membership thereof;

(d) when the last General Meeting of the Society was held; and

(e) what action, if any, has been taken in case of a failure of the Society to abide by the rules in this connection and whether a list of the members of the Society with addresses will be furnished in the reply?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) The Kohat Refugee Cooperative House Building Society was allotted 50 acres of land in Pritampura area (Zone H-5). The land was demarcated in December, 1968 but the society did not take over possession thereof and instead represented for a change of the site. A revised site has been offered to and accepted by the Society. The physical possession of the land is expected to be handed over to the society shortly after demarcation of site.

(b) According to the Society, only two out of the 15 office bearers own houses and all are taking interest in the affairs of the Society.

(c) For the purpose of allotment, the requisite affidavit is being obtained from all the members of the Society.

(d) 21-4-1968.

(e) The Registrar of Cooperative Societies Delhi has written to the Society for calling a General Meeting of the Society. The time and labour involved in furnishing the names and addresses of the members is not considered commensurate with the results likely to be achieved.

Housing Problem in Country due to Rise in Population

1199. **SHRI D. N. PATODIA :**
SHRI M. L. SONDHI :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS,

HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated extent of shortage of housing facilities in the country and the progress made over the last 15 years with reference to the growth in population;

(b) the total financial outlays spent on housing by the Centre and the States and how many new houses have been constructed during various Five Year Plans;

(c) whether Government are in a position to solve the housing problem of India; if so, the positive steps taken or are proposed to be taken and by what time the problem will be finally solved; and

(d) the programme for construction of new houses during the Fourth Five-Year Plan as compared to fresh demand for houses due to rise in population?

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). A statement giving the information is attached,

Statement

At the beginning of the Fourth Five Year Plan, it was estimated that there was an overall shortage of 837 lakh units of houses in the country. Under the social housing schemes formulated by this Ministry with a view to ameliorating the housing conditions of people in the low and middle income groups (more particularly the former), the Government of India allocated a sum of Rs. 279.52 crores from Plan funds to the States and Union Territories as financial assistance upto the end of March, 1969. Against this amount, the States and the Union Territories utilised a sum of Rs. 214.04 crores. In addition a sum of Rs. 113.14 crores of L. I. C. funds have also been provided to the States. According to the progress reports received so far, 4,97,968 houses were sanctioned under the social housing schemes upto the end of 1968-69 out of which 3,83,271 were completed. Besides, 22,197 acres of land were acquired and 14,371 acres developed for housing purposes,

2. Apart from the above, many Departments of the Government of India, State Governments and the public sector undertakings etc. have their own housing programmes, the details of which are not available.

3. Solution of the colossal shortage of housing in the Country depends upon the availability of funds and developed land. Meanwhile, the Government of India propose to continue all the social housing schemes formulated by this Ministry. The Draft Fourth Five Year Plan provides a sum of about Rs. 97.00 crores for social housing schemes and urban development programmes in the State Sector.

4. In order to tackle the problem progressively and in a realistic manner, it has been decided to build up a Revolving Fund for housing and urban development to be operated through the agency of a Housing and Urban Development Finance Corporation to be set up for the purpose. It is anticipated that over a period of 4 to 5 years, a sum of upto Rs: 200.00 crores will be made available to the Corporation for being utilised on approved schemes of housing, land acquisition and urban development undertaken in the States and Union Territories in a manner that will provide for a rapid turn over of funds. Operations on these lines are planned to start from the year 1970-71.

Resumption of Forward Trading in Shares

1200. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :
SHRI MOHAMMAD SHERIFF :
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have finally decided to permit resumption of Forward Trading in shares in the Stock Exchanges over the country;

(b) if so, the conditions laid down for the purpose; and

(c) if not, whether Government have taken any final decision on the subject ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (c). No decision has been taken so far regarding the resumption of forward trading in securities. With a view to assisting Government in coming to a decision in the matter, a Committee consisting of four members has been appointed by a Resolution dated the 7th February, 1970 (published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary on the 7th February, 1970). The Committee has been directed to submit its report to the Government within a period not exceeding two months.

12 hrs.

Re CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

(Query)

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur) : Sir, I wrote to you about this. I am very glad that you have been pleased to admit the Calling Attention Notice and provided the House an opportunity to discuss so important a matter. But I want to draw your attention to one thing. I wrote to you twice about it. I am seeking your protection and indulgence to make a submission.

The rights of the House are being deliberately curtailed. I do not know who is responsible. Ten days back I gave notice of a Short Notice Question on the same subject-matter. I was informed just half an hour back that the Minister regrets. On this question you must decide once and for all. Are our rights to depend on our luck in a lottery which is called Calling Attention, or are you going to take notice of the Initiative of the Members ? If I give a Short Notice Question, it is a superior right; we are supposed to barter away the superior right, waiting for what depends absolutely on the lottery. You know that Calling Attention Notices are balloted.

I gave notice of a Short Notice Question whereby I could elicit all the information. That is not allowed and I informed today after 10 days. I am very glad that the other leaders of the Opposition also agree with

[Shri Nath Pal]

me. You should not leave it to the sweet pleasure and the whims of the Minister concerned whereby he categorically rejects it. Is it not a matter more important than the other matter? I want you to look into the rule regarding Short Notice Question. I want to make a submission. It is true that it is up to the Minister to accept or not to accept a Short Notice Question. But if you in your wisdom are satisfied that the matter is of public importance, you can direct the Minister concerned that the question is taken as the first question of the day. The very fact that you have admitted the Calling Attention shows very clearly that you regard the matter as of public importance and deserving the immediate attention of the House. If that is so, why was not my question admitted as the first question for the day? I think you will give a ruling about this. I am very happy you have admitted the Calling Attention and I must express my gratefulness.

SHRI M. R. MASANI (Rajkot) : Sir, I do not know what the question was, but it has happened in the past also, that although group leaders or responsible Members put a question only to elicit information, the Ministers have not been very fair in exercising their discretion. We know they have discretion but the discretion must be responsibly and reasonably used. If information is wanted for the enlightenment of the House, just to say, "I will not answer at short notice" is not the kind of response one expects in a parliamentary democracy. I think you should use your good offices—

AN HON. MEMBER : To change the rule.

SHRI M. R. MASANI : No, We do not want a change of rule, but we want a change of heart.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, 20 तारीख से लोक सभा की बैठक हो रही है। अनेक शार्ट नोटिस क्वेश्चन दिए गए लेकिन हम को एक घिसा घिसाया पिटा पिटाया जवाब दे दिया जाता है कि मंत्री महोदय उसे स्वीकार करने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि इस संबंध

में आप को कुछ विचार करना पड़ेगा, मंत्रियों को तैयार करना पड़ेगा कि वह महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्नों का उत्तर दें। अब जिस प्रश्न पर काल अटेंशन हो सकता है उस पर शार्ट नोटिस क्वेश्चन क्यों नहीं हो सकता है? लेकिन काल अटेंशन में खाली पांच नाम आ जाते हैं। शार्ट नोटिस में अधिक समय मिल सकता है और अन्य सदस्य भी चर्चा कर सकते हैं इसलिए शार्ट नोटिस के बारे में आप फिर से विचार करें यह हमारा निवेदन है।

SHRI NATH PAI : Before you give your ruling, I want to cite the rule—rule 54 at page 26 of the Rules of Procedure—which I quoted from memory. To be precise, so that you can give the correct ruling, I will read it. It says:

"A question relating to a matter of public importance may be asked with notice shorter than ten clear days and if the Speaker is of opinion that the question is of an urgent character he may direct that an enquiry may be made from the Minister concerned if he is in a position to reply and, if so, on what date."

Then, I would like to refer to sub-rule (3) of this rule :

"If the Minister is unable to answer the question at Short notice and the Speaker is of opinion that the question is of sufficient public importance to be orally answered in the House, he may direct that the question be placed as the first question on the list of questions for the day on which it would be due for answer under rule 33."

My question would have been due for answer today even under the normal procedure. I endorse the plea made by Mr. Masani and Mr. Vajpayee. Our rights should not be left to the kind mercies of the Minister; you should not guard him.

MR. SPEAKER : It is a very important point of order that has been raised. So far as short notice questions are concerned, we sort out the questions which we think are

important and worth answering by the minister and we forward them to the minister. Of course, I may be helpless in forcing the minister to answer...

SHRI NATH PAI : You are not.

MR. SPEAKER : So far as the other alternative suggested by Mr. Nath Pai that it may be put down as the first question for the day is concerned, I can examine it. The practice, I am told, is in that case there should be a special request from the member justifying it.

SHRI NATH PAI : How can I do it if I am informed just half an hour back ?

MR. SPEAKER : I am told the Secretariat got the answer only today.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara) : If after 15 days it is intimated that the minister is not prepared to accept it, the whole purpose is defeated.

श्री मधु लिमय (मुंगरे) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा सुझाव है कि आप नियम समिति की बैठक बुलाइए जिस में इस पर विचार किया जाय ।

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH (Buxar) : If the minister keeps the matter pending for 15 days, the member should not be allowed to suffer on that account.

श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : मेरा निवेदन इस संबंध में यह है कि जैसा अभी हमारे मित्र श्री नाथ पै जी ने कहा यह केवल मंत्रियों की दया पर न छोड़ा जाय । शार्ट नोटिस क्वेश्चन जितने भी हों वह अध्यक्ष के पास जाने चाहिए और अध्यक्ष अगर उन को आवश्यक समझता है कि यह सार्वजनिक महत्व के प्रश्न हैं और उन का तत्काल उत्तर आना चाहिए तो आप मंत्रियों को डायरेक्ट करें कि वह फलां दिन इस का उत्तर देने के लिए तैयार हो कर आएँ । मंत्रियों की दया पर इस को नहीं छोड़ा जाना चाहिए और इस नियम में परिवर्तन होना चाहिए ।

SHRI NATH PAI : Why did he take 10 days to inform us that he cannot accept it, when he is already ready with a reply about the same matter ? Just see their arrogance, impertinence and complete contempt for the rights of the house.

SHRI RAJASEKHARAN (Kanakapura) : THE Home Minister has deliberately avoided accepting this question. The very fact that the Prime Minister has been sending a number of officers to Bangalore and Bombay proves that it is a very serious question. I charge the Home Minister of deliberately not accepting it as a short notice question.

MR. SPEAKER : There need not be a debate on this. I will call a meeting of the Rules Committee. We will discuss the matter in detail and find a way out.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE (Kolaba) : Non-availability of information and unwillingness to answer are two different things. If he pleads non-availability of information, that is another thing. But he cannot disagree because of unwillingness.

MR. SPEAKER : Some ministers are more obliging and others are a little less. DR. K. L. Rao never refuses any question that goes to him. We give about 15 to 20 minutes to the short notice question every day with the result that the zero hour sometimes gets cut a short because of the short notice question. As I said, Dr. Rao is very liberal in accepting short notice questions and I hope the other ministers will also do the same.

SHRI NATH PAI : Is he getting completely scot-free for his negligence this time ? You should at least reprimand him.

MR. SPEAKER : The rules do not permit me to reprimand him. If you amend the rules, I will reprimand him.

SHRI RAJASEKHARAN : Neither the Prime Minister nor the Home Minister is present.

MR. SPEAKER : Let us not have a debate on every point that comes before the House. Now, calling attention. Mr. Joshi.

12.14 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

MYSORE-MAHARASHTRA BORDER DISPUTE

श्री एस० एम० जोशी (पूना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक-महत्व के निम्न-लिखित विषय की ओर गृह कार्य मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वे इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :

“सीमा विवाद के हल के लिए मैसूर और महाराष्ट्र सरकारों को प्रधान मंत्री द्वारा दिये गये कथित सुझावों और दोनों सरकारों द्वारा उनकी कथित स्वीकृति”

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Mysore-Maharashtra border dispute has been with us for a very long time. Many efforts to find an agreed solution to this dispute did not succeed and finally a Commission was appointed to go into this matter in the hope that its recommendations would provide a satisfactory basis for a solution. Unfortunately when the recommendations were published, they did not evoke the necessary measure of acceptability. On examining the Commission's Report we came to the provisional conclusion that apart from implementing the positive recommendations of the Commission regarding transfer of territories from one State to another, it would be necessary to make some adjustments so that the entire problem could be solved.

2. However, before giving further thought to the matter Government considered it desirable that the Chief Ministers concerned should be consulted. Their immediate reaction has not been encouraging. In a matter like this there has to be a constructive approach and Government intend to

continue their efforts to find a satisfactory solution to the problem.

श्री एस० एम० जोशी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री ने पहले ही अपने वाक्य में कहा कि :

“The Mysore Maharashtra border dispute has been with us for a very long time.”

इस तरह के जो बड़े नाजुक सवाल है वह बहुत दिनों तक पड़े रहते हैं, सालों तक पड़े रहते हैं और ऐसे सवालों का फैसला तब होता है जब कोई न कोई अनशन कर के मर जाय या दूसरा कुछ हो। इस तरह की घटनाएँ होंगी या गोली चलेगी तभी यह गवर्नमेंट हिलती है। मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता हूँ, कि पिछले साल बम्बई में जो कुछ हुआ वह इसी सवाल को ले कर हुआ था और आज भी बम्बई शहर बन्द होने जा रहा है। मुझे डर लग रहा है कि वहाँ कोई अवांछनीय चीज़ न हो क्योंकि मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि इस रीति से हमारा देश तरक्की कर सकता है। मेरे मित्र मुझ से पूछ रहे थे कि बम्बई में जब यह दुःस्थिति है तब तुम लोग यहाँ क्यों हो ? मैं ने कहा कि मैं समझता हूँ कि लोकतन्त्रात्मक तरीके से इस सवाल को हल करना चाहिये और इसी में मेरा विश्वास है। इस लिये मैं इस चीज़ को उठाने के लिये यहाँ आया हूँ।

मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह सवाल कितने दिनों से पड़ा हुआ है, और बार बार इस सम्बन्ध में इस सदन में आश्वासन दिया गया था या नहीं ? मेरा इस सवाल के साथ व्यक्तिगत सम्बन्ध रहा है, कुछ मेरी भी जिम्मेदारी है। इसी सवाल को प्राथमिकता दे कर मैं निर्वाचित हो कर यहाँ आया हूँ। इस सदन में कई बार इस की चर्चा हुई है पर मैं ने इस पर बोलने की वृष्टता नहीं की क्योंकि मैं जानता हूँ कि यह बहुत ही नाजुक सवाल है। मगर जब हुकूमत मार पीट गोली काण्ड के सिवा कुछ करना ही नहीं

जानती तब हम क्या करेंगे ? क्या उसी रास्ते से जाने के लिये अब सरकारह में बाध्य करना चाहती है ? मैं एक बात साफ़ करना चाहता हूं ताकि उन लोगों में कोई गलतफहमी न हो जो महाराष्ट्र के हैं ।

यह पुरानी समस्या है इस में दो राये नहीं हैं । इस समस्या को राजनीतिक लोगों ने हथियाने की शुरुआत की उस के पहले साहित्यिक लोगों ने इस को उठाया था । उन लोगों का कहना है कि यह हमारे सांस्कृतिक जीवन का सवाल है । इस सम्बन्ध में महाराष्ट्र की ओर से कोई प्रादेशिक यानी टैरीटोरियल महत्वाकांक्षा नहीं है । महाराष्ट्र को ज्यादा इलाका दिलाने की हमारी इच्छा नहीं है । मैं समझता हूं कि अगर वहां के लोगों को तसल्ली होती है, आप उन लोगों को सन्तोष देते हैं तो हमें भी सन्तोष है । सन् 1956 में यह सवाल उठा था, उस के आज कितने साल हो गये ? चौदह साल हो गये । इन चौदह सालों में इस का हल नहीं निकला । कितने लोग मारे गये, कितने लोगों पर गोली चली । इतना होते हुए भी कोई हल नहीं निकल सका है । मैं कहता हूं कि वहां के लोग वर्तमान परस्थिति को नहीं मानते । लोगों की इच्छा हम नहीं मानेंगे तो हम कैसे डिमोक्रेट कहलायेंगे ? जब से यह सवाल उठा, तीन चुनाव 1957, 1962 और 1967 के हुए और इसी सवाल को लेकर महाराष्ट्र एकीकरण समिति के लोगों निर्वाचित हो चुके हैं । ग्राम पंचायत, जिला पंचायत, ताल्लुका पंचायत जहां जहां भी चुनाव हुए हैं, जहां लोगों ने कहा कि इस समस्या को हल किया जाय वहां महाराष्ट्र एकीकरण समिति के उम्मीदवार जीते हैं ।

जैसी हमारे मराठी-भाषी लोगों की दुखद स्थिति है । वैसी ही महाराष्ट्र में जो कन्नड़-भाषी लोग हैं उन की दुःखद स्थिति है । इस लिये तकरीबन 400 गांव को यूनिटैटरली अपनी तरफ से मैसूर में डालने का हम ने एलानिया

मुझाव दिया था ताकि जैसी हमारे लोगों की दुःखद स्थिति है वैसी उन की न हो । इस से साबित हो जायेगा कि हमारी कोई महत्वाकांक्षा ऐसी नहीं है कि हर महाराष्ट्र को बड़ा बनाना चाहते हैं । हमारे आदरणीय मित्र श्री हनुमन्तया आज यहां महीं हैं । शायद उस दिन उन्होंने मजाक में कहा था कि महाराष्ट्र का समाधान तब होगा जब पूरा भारत महाराष्ट्र में शामिल होगा ।

AN HON. MEMBER : True.

श्री एस० एम० जोशी : दू आप के दिमाग में हो सकता है, हमारे दिमाग में यह नहीं है । मैं भारतीय हूं । कन्नड़ भाषी भाई भी भारतीय है । उन के भविष्य को भी हम ठीक करना चाहते हैं । मैं समझता हूं कि अगर हमें यह दुखद स्थिति दूर करनी है तो हम को इस की ओर ध्यान देकर फैसला करना ही होगा । लिग्बिस्टिक स्टेट्स का सवाल महाराष्ट्र ने पहले नहीं उठाया था । पहले तो आंध्र की मांग हुई और उसके बाद कन्नड़-भाषियों ने मांग की उस के बाद हम लोगों ने मांग की । कन्नड़-भाषियों ने कोई गलत काम किया, यह मैं नहीं मानता । वह लोग कई जगहों में बंटे हुए थे, इस लिये उन्होंने मांग की । हमारे श्री डी० आर० गाडगिल, जो प्लैनिंग कमिशन के डे० चेअरमैन है ।

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM (Chitradurga) : Sir, can he go into the merits of the question ? A calling-attention is meant for eliciting information. If we want to say all that, let it come in the form of a special motion.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : आप बोलते हैं तब हम कभी टोकते हैं ? आप गर्मी क्यों लाते हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हमें कोई हल निकालना चाहिये ।

SHRI RAJASEKHARAN (Kanakapura): Allow a discussion of this matter.

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM: Calling-attention means, he wants to know what is the proposal.

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आप जानते हैं कि इस पर मिनिस्टर का स्टेटमेंट होने के बाद बजाय इस के कि डिबेट हो आप सवाल कर सकते हैं, लेकिन हाउस में बावजूद इतने दिन रहने के...

श्री एस०एम० जोशी: मैं वही कर रहा हूँ। हम लोगों ने शुरू में सुझाव दिया था कि इस के लिये कोई सर्वदेशीय नीति होनी चाहिये। मैं नहीं कहता कि महाराष्ट्र के लिये ही कोई नीति हो। जहाँ भी सीमा भगड़ा हो उस के निपटारे के लिये कोई सिद्धान्त मान लिया जाय और वही सब जगह लागू हो। हम लोगों ने यह कहा था कि श्री डी० आर० गाडगिल ने जो फार्मूला दिया था, जो कि पाटस्कर फार्मूला के नाम से प्रसिद्ध है उस में यह कहा गया था कि ग्राम को यूनिट मान कर उस की भौगोलिक सन्तुलनता—जिम्नाग्रफिकल कंटिग्युइटी—और भाषक बहुलता के आधार पर बार्डर डिस्प्यूट का हल निकालना चाहिये।

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM: They want to put pressure not only here but also in Bombay through their Siva Sena. We cannot be cowed down by this.

श्री एस०एम० जोशी: हम लोग कह रहे हैं कि यह प्रिंसिपल होना चाहिये, हम लोगों को हक होना चाहिये और कुछ करने का।

SHRI RAJASEKHARAN: All these things have been put before the Commission from time to time.

श्री एस.एम. जोशी: एक बात और देखनी चाहिये। जब श्री नगर में नैशल इंट्रेशन कांफरेंस हुई थी तब मेरे मित्र श्री एन

जी गोरे इस से सम्बन्धित समिति के सभापति थे। उसकी जो यूनिमस रिपोर्ट थी उस के कुछ तत्व थे (व्यवधान) मैं गृह मंत्री महोदय से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उस वक्त यह नहीं कहा गया था कि इस चीज को हम कबूल करेंगे? और उस के अगले दिन जब चीफ मिस्टर, मैसूर ने इस पर आपत्ति उठाई तो प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा कि यह नहीं हो सकता। जब इस तरह की अड़गंजाजी की जायेगी तब क्या कोई काम हम कर पायेंगे? मैं जाकारी चाहता हूँ कि श्री नगर की मीटिंग में उप-समिति में हम में इस पर विचार कर कोई सुझाव रखा था या नहीं?

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM: Sir, I rise on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: He is coming to the question now.

SHRI RAJASEKHARAN: Is it a discussion? It is a debate, a chance has to be given to us also.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi): It cannot be tolerated.

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM: The purpose of the calling-attention is to elicit certain information as to what the proposals of the Prime Minister were which she sent to Mysore.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central): There is no point of order.

SHRI RAJASEKHARAN: It is for the Speaker to decide. Are you the Speaker?

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM: He is going into the merit of the question. If he is to go into the merits of the question, you must give a chance to us too. Let him only try the facts; otherwise, other people are put at a disadvantage.

MR. SPEAKER: Your point of order is also becoming a debate.

Mr. Joshi, I have brought it to the notice of the House so many times that while speaking on the Call Attention, after the Minister has made the statement, there should no preamble, no introduction and no speech except the straightforward question for eliciting clarification. You have made a regular debate out of it. I would request you to come out with a straight question.

श्री एस० एम० जोशी : अन्त में इन्होंने लिखा है :

"Government intend to continue their efforts"

मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या ये तत्व कबूल नहीं हुए थे और अगर हुए थे तो उन से मुकर क्या गए हैं और क्या इसलिए मुकर गए कि मैसूर के चीफ मिनिस्टर ने आपत्ति उठाई थी।

आप कहते हैं कि एफर्ट्स आप कर रहे हैं क्या उसमें बेलगांव के डिवाजन का प्रोजेक्ट है ? अगर है तो वह प्रयोजल सदन को बताया जायगा ?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : यह ठीक है कि यह प्रश्न बहुत दिनों से हमारे सामने है। 1954 में पहली बार जोनल काउंसिल में इसको उठाया गया था यह प्रश्न जब 1956 में राज्यों का पुनर्गठन हुआ, फिर उठाया गया। हम सब जानते हैं कि सीमा के दोनों ओर किस प्रकार से भावनाएँ उमड़ीं इस प्रश्न के कारण। यह भी माननीय सदस्यों को मालूम है कि कई तरह के प्रयत्न भी इसको हल करने के लिए किये गए हैं विभिन्न राजनीतिक दलों के स्तर पर। कांग्रेस विंग कमेटी ने भी कुछ प्रस्ताव पास किये थे। ज्युडिशल कमिशन भी इसके बारे में बिठाये गये। इस प्रश्न का एक लम्बा इतिहास है। मैं नहीं कहता हूँ कि देर नहीं हुई। देर हुई है। पर इस प्रश्न की जटिलता भी माननीय सदस्यों से छिपी हुई नहीं है। इसका दिग्दर्शन भी माननीय सदस्य के सवाल से हो गया है।

सवाल यह है कि.....

श्री नाथपाई (राजापुर) : सिद्धान्त कोई लागू करो, कोई जटिलता नहीं है।

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : सिद्धान्त के बारे में भी जटिलता है।

श्री नाथपाई : क्या है, क्यों है ?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : इस पर बहुत लम्बी चौड़ी बहस हो तो जाया जा सकता है। नाथपाई जी भी इसको जानते हैं।

ऐसे क्षेत्र को हमें तोड़ना है ताकि कम से कम मतभेद हों और ज्यादा से ज्यादा समझौता हो। उस क्षेत्र को तोड़ने के लिए हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं। हमें पता है कि इसमें पूरी तरह से समझौता नहीं हो सकता है या पूरी तरह मतभेद दूर नहीं हो सकते हैं। श्रीनगर की मीटिंग ने जो कुछ कहा और उसके बाद मुख्य मंत्रियों से हमारी जो बातें हुईं, उस सब को देखते हुए इन सब चीजों को लेकर एक हल बूँद निकालेंगे, इसकी हमें उम्मीद है।

अब यह सवाल पूछा गया है कि हमने क्या प्रोजेक्ट दी हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि क्योंकि इसके बारे में अभी कोई निश्चित रूप से मतभेद नहीं हुआ है कोई निश्चित मत नहीं बन पाया है, इसलिए मैं नहीं बता पाऊंगा कि क्या हमारी प्रोजेक्ट्स थीं।

एक माननीय सदस्य : बताने में आपत्ति क्या है ?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : इसके बारे में अभी कोई निश्चित मत नहीं बन पाया है। हमने इस प्रश्न को सक्रिय रूप से अपने हाथ में लिया है और हम आशा करते हैं कि हम जल्दी ही इसका कुछ हल बूँद सकेंगे।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : मैं एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूँ। मंत्री महोदय छिपाना चाहते हैं कि प्रस्ताव उन्होंने क्या रखे हैं ? क्या उनका यह कहना है कि प्रस्ताव बताना जनहित में नहीं है ? आप इनको मजबूर करिये कि ये प्रस्ताव बतायें और सदन को विश्वास में लें ?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : मजबूरी का कोई सवाल नहीं है। प्रस्तावों के बारे में अभी विचार विमर्श चल रहा है।

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : प्रस्ताव क्या थे ?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : प्रस्ताव सदन के सामने रखना जनहित में नहीं है।

DR. RAMSUBHAG SINGH (Buxar)
The proposal was sent by the Prime Minister to the Chief Ministers of Maharashtra and Mysore. They were rejected. That should, therefore, be placed on the Table of the House.

श्री मधु लिमये : वह कहते हैं कि जनहित से नहीं है। प्रस्ताव यहां रखना। इस पर मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मेरे प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर पर आप फैसला दीजिये। क्या मंत्री महोदय को अधिकार है कि वह सदन को अधिकार में रखें ? जो बात मुख्य मंत्रियों को बताई गई, देश में सब जगह अखबारों में मानचित्र छपे हैं, नक्शे छपे हैं, उसको लेकर मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि हम बतायेंगे नहीं। क्या वह जनहित का दुरुपयोग नहीं कर रहे हैं ?

श्री मधु लिमये : एक असें से मैं इसको उठा रहा हूँ। इन्होंने पहले यह नहीं कहा कि सुझावों को प्रकट करना सार्वजनिक हित में नहीं है। यह उनके मुंह से बाद में निकला है। अटल जी ने जब कहा तब उन्होंने इसको कहा। कोई भी जब मंत्री से सवाल पूछा जाता है तो

वह उसका जवाब देने से इन्कार नहीं कर सकते हैं। दो कारणों से ही इन्कार कर सकते हैं। एक यह कि सार्वजनिक हित में नहीं या कोई आफिशल सीक्रेट बगैरह की बात है। ये दोनों बातें इसमें नहीं हैं। जनहित वाली बात इन्होंने बाद में जोड़ी है। इसलिए आप इनको निर्देश दें कि जो सुझाव महाराष्ट्र सरकार और मैसूर सरकार को भेजे गये थे उसकी एक प्रतिलिपि ये सदन की मेज पर रखें।

MR. SPEAKER : Your point of order is that when the Minister said that it is an official secret and it is not in public interest to disclose it ..

AN HON. MEMBER : It is an after-thought.

श्री मधु लिमये : यह उन्होंने पहले नहीं कहा। बाद में कहा।

MR. SPEAKER : Will you please let me explain ? I am asking the Minister to tell me the position in the light of the point of order raised.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : There is no question of my saying about this whether it is in public interest to disclose them or not until a question was raised here. When Mr. Joshi raised this question, I said it is not in public interest to disclose the proposals. Now the proposals are under study and, therefore, it would not be in the public interest to disclose them. Unless the question arises, how am I expected to say that it is not in public interest to disclose them ?

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara) : The very question is about the proposals. In the beginning he could have said, 'In the public interest I cannot disclose them'. The whole question is about that. He cannot say that now.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : जो सुझाव इन्होंने भेजे, वे केवल मुख्य मंत्रियों तक सीमित नहीं रहे। उन्होंने अपने अपने सहयोगियों की बैठकें बुलाई और वहां यह कहा

कि भारत सरकार की ओर से ये प्रस्ताव हमारे पास आए हैं और उसी आधार पर उन प्रस्तावों की कुछ कुछ छाया समाचारपत्रों में भी आ चुकी है। इतने आदमियों को पता लग जाये और संसद जो कि इस देश का प्रतिनिधित्व करती है, अन्वकार में रहे तो यह बात कहां तक सही है? मेरा निवेदन है कि आप मंत्री महोदय को कहें कि जो प्रस्ताव भेजे गये हैं, उनको वह सदन की टेबल पर रखें ताकि संसद उनसे परिचित हो सके।

श्री मधु लिमये : बम्बई विधान सभा के नेताओं को बता दिया गया है कि क्या सुझाव हैं। क्या संसद का आप इस तरह से अपमान कर सकते हैं?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : I move that a copy of the proposals be laid on the Table of the House.

श्री रवि राय : मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूँ।

MR. SPEAKER : A calling attention is going on. Mr. Madhu Limaye, will you please sit down. Some matters are pending before the House. A calling attention discussion is going on. I have called the first member. Still there are four more members to speak. In between a resolution comes. How can it arise now?

SHRI SURENDRA NATH DWIVEDI : This is a matter of principle. He is taking protection under a Rule. You have to use your discretion whether to permit it or not.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप उन चार सदस्यों को बुलाने के बाद हमारा मोशन ले लीजिए। हम इस सवाल पर हाउस को डिवाइड करना चाहते हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप का कॉलिंग चाहता हूँ।

MR. SPEAKER : So far as this Resolution is concerned, how can it come unless this item is disposed of?

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : (South Delhi) : You admitted.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : It has not been properly replied to. Therefore this resolution can be moved.

MR. SPEAKER : Certain points have been raised on the proposal that they are not in the public interest to be disclosed or any other plea you have taken.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI (New Delhi) : That is rubbish. (Interruption) That is used on many occasions, it was used at the time of Indraprastha episode discussion.

MR. SPEAKER : Can you satisfy me either here or in my chamber how far this public interest is served?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : Yes, I shall do it, Sir.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : You have admitted Calling Attention under your discretion. That is under your discretion. Please read the wording of the Calling Attention Motion. Can there be any answer to that Calling Attention Motion without revealing what the proposal is. There can be no Calling Attention Motion if the proposals are not to be made to this House. My submission is this, that there can be no answer to this Motion unless he reveals the proposal.

MR. SPEAKER : To the Minister I put a specific question. Can you satisfy me on this here or in my chamber? If he can satisfy I shall accept his plea.

श्री एस० एम० जोशी : मेरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं आया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप के सवाल का जवाब नहीं आया है, इसी पर तो सारा भगड़ा हो रहा है।

SHRI N. K. SANGHI (Jodhpur) : Much heat has already been generated in the House. But the heat generated here is comparatively nothing compared to what heat today is being generated in the City of Bombay. The morning papers give a very serious news that police have been posted at various places. The Central Reserve Police has been posted at almost all the important centres in Greater Bombay. This is what the condition is there today. The matter of solution of border disputes on linguistic basis have created a challenge to the unity of the country. It really makes no difference whether some portion goes here or there; but this matter is generating so much trouble and this is to be taken serious note of by the Government so many Sonas are being raised, bandhs are being organised and the very life of people is being jeopardised. I would like to ask the Minister if any points of reference were given to the Mahajan Commission ?

My second point is If Mr. Bandodkar, the Chief Minister of Goa met the Prime Minister on 27th January in Delhi. He had submitted a proposal for the inclusion of Ramghat and Londha area in the district of Goa. The proposal was that Goa might be made into a bigger state territory. (*Inter-ruption*)

MR. SPEAKER : The question is about border disputes between Mysore and Maharashtra. Goa does not come here.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Goa comes in this. They are part of it ; they are inter-linked. We should go into this entire question. Much passions are roused and heat generated and I would like to know from the Government whether the Government would give up this policy of deciding border disputes on linguistic basis and take up such matters to be decided on the basis of contiguity, cultural affiliations and administrative convenience. May I know the Minister's answer to these questions ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : So far as Mahajan Commission report is concerned, this is a public document which has been published and it is known to the hon. Member. I need not reveal all that. As far as the question about the Chief

Minister of Goa making some proposal is concerned I am not aware of this. This really does not pertain to the question which is now the subject of matter of discussion. About the other points mentioned by the hon. Member, all these points are being taken into consideration, apart from the question of language, whom we decide the matter.

श्री एस० एम० जोशी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं दिया गया है। मैंने पूछा था कि नेशनल इन्टिग्रेशन कौंसिल की सब-कमेटी ने कुछ सिद्धान्तों को लेकर जो सुझाव दिये थे, पहले उनको इन सब लोगों ने मान लिया, लेकिन दूसरे रोज़ मुकर गये, वे सुझाव क्या थे और ये लोग उन से क्यों मुकर गये ?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : मैंने कहा है कि नेशनल इन्टिग्रेशन कौंसिल ने भी इस प्रश्न पर विचार किया और गाइडलाइन्स बताईं। वे भी हमारे ध्यान में हैं। मुकरने का सवाल नहीं उठता है।

श्री नाथ पाई : उनको कार्यान्वित क्यों नहीं किया गया ?

SHRI S. M. JOSHI's : Question is very pertinent. The National Integration Council was called in session because of the developing strains on the unity of the nation. One of the causes is the failure of the Union Government to resolve Inter-State disputes. These disputes vitiate Inter-State relations and cause great straining on the unity of the nation. Therefore, the National Integration Council suggested certain specific principles, the acceptance of which, it was hoped, would lead to a solution. Why did Government resist from implementing the recommendations of the Council in solving the question ?

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Minister has said that those guidelines are being considered along with other factors also,

SHRI NATH PAI : You are seeing more meaning in it than what we have been able to see.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : The question which he had asked was a bigger and larger question.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYA : That was my question.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : So far as this particular matter of the Maharashtra-Mysore boundary adjustment is concerned, the guidelines provided by the National Integration Council will be taken into account while deciding this question. That was what I said.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह बिना सिद्धान्त निश्चित किये कमीशनों का निर्माण करने, कमीशनों की रपट आने पर उसको फैंक देने और फिर एडजस्टमेंट की बात करने की पुरानी खराब आदत कब छोड़ेंगे। क्या सरकार मैसूर और महाराष्ट्र के सीमा-विवाद के बारे में बहुत जल्दी इन दोनों सरकारों से बात करने के पश्चात् अपना ठोस प्रस्ताव हम लोगों के सामने रखेगी और उसके लिए इस सदन के विभिन्न दलों के नेताओं की बैठक बुलायेगी? सरकार अपना दिमाग बनाती नहीं है, कोई प्रोजेक्ट रखती नहीं है और मीटिंग बुलाती है। (व्यवधान)

एक माननीय सदस्य : क्या माननीय सदस्य उसमें आयेंगे?

श्री मधु लिमये : अगर सरकार कोई ठोस प्रोजेक्ट लायेगी, तो। वरना हम लोगों को एक दूसरे के खिलाफ, मैसूर और महाराष्ट्र को एक दूसरे के खिलाफ, लड़ाने के उद्देश्य से बुलाई गई मीटिंग में हम नहीं आ सकते हैं। क्या मंत्री महोदय कुछ निश्चित सिद्धान्तों के आधार पर सुझाव लेकर आयेंगे और फिर हम

लोगों से मंजूर करेगे? मेरा खयाल है कि ऐसा करने पर इस सदन के विभिन्न नेता इस झगड़े की बुनियाद के बारे में अपने सुझाव दे सकते हैं। लेकिन सरकार को चंडीगढ़ के मामले की तरह नहीं करना चाहिए। सरकार ने उसके बारे में मीटिंग बुलाई और...

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : माननीय सदस्य उसमें नहीं आये। ये सब लोग नहीं आये। (व्यवधान)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : माननीय सदस्य तो ऐसे कह रहे हैं मानों अगर हम मीटिंग में आ जाते, तो चंडीगढ़ उनको मिल जाता। (व्यवधान)

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं कई उदाहरण दे सकता हूँ। मेघालय और चंडीगढ़ आदि के बारे में सरकार की तरफ से किन्हीं निश्चित सिद्धान्तों के आधार पर कोई ठोस सुझाव नहीं दिये गये। चंडीगढ़ सम्बन्धी बैठक में कहा गया कि संत फतेहसिंह धमकी दे रहे हैं, मैं उनके सामने घुटने नहीं टेकूंगी। फिर क्या हुआ? साष्टांग प्रणाम! यह क्या तरीका है? इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार सिद्धान्तों के आधार पर सुझाव लेकर आये। जो विवाद का क्षेत्र रहेगा, उस को सिद्धान्तों की रोशनी में हल करने के काम में, मेरा खयाल है, इस सदन के विभिन्न नेता मदद कर सकते हैं।

लेकिन सरकार चालाकी न करे। मैसूर महाराष्ट्र को भी न लड़ाए, विभिन्न दलों को भी न लड़ाए। क्या इसके लिए वह तैयार हैं, इसके बारे में वह सोचेंगे?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बात मैंने अपने जवाब में कही थी कि कुछ प्राविजनल प्रस्ताव हैं उनके आधार पर ही इस वक्त हमारी बातचीत मुख्य मंत्रियों से चल

[श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल]

रही है, उन प्रस्तावों को क्योंकि अभी कोई आखिरी शेष नहीं दी गई है इसलिए अभी उस के बारे में मैं कुछ कह नहीं सकता। जहाँ तक विभिन्न राजनीतिक दलों का जो कि इस सदन में है और उनके नेताओं का सवाल है, उनका सहयोग और उनकी राय हम लोग हमेशा लिया करते हैं और उसका हम मूल्य भी करते हैं। इस प्रस्ताव पर भी हम उन का सहयोग मांगेंगे, उनकी राय मांगेंगे और फिर उसके ऊपर ध्यान देकर फिर इसका निर्णय करेंगे।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने यह सवाल नहीं उठाया। मैंने यह कहा था कि क्या कोई ठोस सिद्धांत के आधार पर प्रस्ताव लेकर आएंगे। पहले राय मांगेंगे और फिर मनमानी करेंगे यह नहीं चलेगा।

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : जो हमारा प्रस्ताव है उस पर हम सोच विचार करके और फिर उनसे पूछताछ भी करेंगे। और उसमें जो चीज रहेगी... (व्यवधान)

SHRI NATH PAI : On a point of order. Shri Madhu Limaye's question was not about being called for consultations regarding the specific proposals. His question was whether Government would decide upon some basic principles and call the leaders of the Opposition parts for discussion regarding them, and not about this village or that village or this city or that city. The hon. Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs must be better informed. Government once tried, and a meeting was called on the 19th December, 1967 only to evolve the principles; but Government never followed it. It think Shri Ranga was there, and my other hon. friend opposite was also there. May I know whether Government will call such a meeting, not to indulge in bargaining and horse-trading, but to define principles to resolve all Inter-State disputes in the country?

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : Including Chandigarh.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : He was not asking about all boundary disputes, but he was referring only to this dispute.

श्री मधु लिमये : सिद्धांतों के आधार पर मैंने कहा था। मैं ने तो व्यापक भूमिका में मंसूर और महाराष्ट्र के सवाल को रखा है।

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : तो जहाँ तक इस सवाल की बात है मैंने यह कहा है कि जब सोच विचार के बाद इस मामले में हमारा क्रिस्टलाइजेशन हो जायेगा उसके बाद हम माननीय नेताओं से भी इस के बारे में विचार विमर्श करेंगे। अब किस आधार पर करेंगे, किस आधार पर नहीं करेंगे यह तो हम तभी कह सकते हैं जब कि हमारा स्वयं का कोई निश्चित मत हो जाय कि हमें किस आधार पर चलना है।

श्री बलराज मधोक : मंत्री महोदय ने जो स्टेटमेंट यहां रखा है उसमें उन्होंने कहा है :

"On examining the Mahajan Commission's report, we came to the provisional conclusion that apart from implementing the positive recommendations of the commission are regarding the transfer of territories from one State to another, it would be necessary to make some adjustments so that the entire problem could be solved."

मैं जानना चाहता हूं इस में जो कहा गया है कि कुछ ऐडजस्टमेंट करेंगे वह ऐडजस्टमेंट्स क्या है? महाजन कमीशन की रिपोर्ट क्या है यह हम जानते हैं। इस में उन्होंने कहा है कि पाजीटिव रेकमेंडेशन हम मानेंगे। लेकिन कुछ ऐडजस्टमेंट करना है। तो वह ऐडजस्टमेंट जिस का उल्लेख अपने स्टेटमेंट आप ने किया है क्या है? क्या उनमें से यह भी है कि पंजाब की तरह एक कारीडोर उन को देना चाहते हैं जिस से गोआ को महाराष्ट्र को दिया जा सके, क्या यह सुझाव भी उस में है?

दूसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या महाजन कमीशन की रिपोर्ट सरकार मानती है या उसको उसने रद्दी की टोकरी में डाल दिया है ? अगर उसको आप मानते हैं तो फिर उसके बारे में यह और चर्चाएँ और उसको और आगे की जरूरत क्या है ? केन्द्र में आपकी सरकार है, महाराष्ट्र में आपकी सरकार है, मैसूर में आपकी सरकार आज नहीं कल तक थी। तो इतने साल तक आप सोये क्यों रहे ? और तो बड़े बड़े फैसले आप तुरंत कर लेते हैं। हमारी प्रधान मंत्री फैसले करने में बड़ी तेज समझी जाती है। तो यह फैसला तीन साल तक आप क्यों नहीं कर पाए ? महाजन कमीशन के बारे में आप का सिद्धांत क्या है, आप इसको मानते है या रद्दी की टोकरी में डाल देना चाहते हैं ?

तीसरी बात मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ इन कमीशनों के बारे में। आपने शाह कमीशन मुकर्रर किया पंजाब के बारे में। आप ते महाजन कमीशन मुकर्रर किया मैसूर महाराष्ट्र के बारे में और दोनों के फैसले को माना नहीं। नई समस्याएँ खड़ी की। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आप को इन कमीशनों की रिपोर्टों को मानना नहीं है तो क्या आगे से इस प्रकार के कमीशन मुकर्रर नहीं करेंगे और आगे पंजाब के अन्दर एक नया कमीशन मुकर्रर कर के वहां नई समस्या खड़ी करने से परहेज करेंगे ? क्यों कि मैं जानता हूँ जो आप ने आज तक इन कमीशनों का हथ किया वही इस नये कमीशन का भी हथ होगा। तो अगर उन की रिपोर्ट को नहीं मानना है तो क्या वहां आप कोई नया कमीशन मुकर्रर नहीं करेंगे और पंजाब को कम से कम अपनी कृपा-दृष्टि से माफ करेगे ?

चौथी चीज मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह सवाल केवल महाराष्ट्र और मैसूर का नहीं है। यह भगड़ा मैसूर और कर्नाटक का भी है, केरल का भी है। तो इन सबके लिए एक

परमानेंट ट्रिब्यूनल कोई मुकर्रर करेंगे, और उस के टर्म्स आफ रेफरेंस का कोई सिद्धांत तय करेंगे जिन के आधार पर वह ट्रिब्यूनल जब कभी इस प्रकार का कोई भी भगड़ा पैदा हो तो उस भगड़े को वह निपटाए ?

और अन्त में मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि दुर्भाग्य से आज इंडीकेट सरकार है महाराष्ट्र में और सिडीकेट सरकार है मैसूर में और अपने इंडीकेट सिडीकेट के भगड़े में, यह जो मैसूर महाराष्ट्र का विवाद है, उस में एक पक्ष के साथ आप अन्याय तो नहीं करेंगे जैसे उत्तर प्रदेश में किया है, और बिहार में किया है ? उस को देखते हुए न्याय की तबकों तो आप से नहीं हो सकती। तो मैं यह आश्वासन चाहता हूँ कि इंडीकेट सिडीकेट के भगड़े के कारण एक पक्ष के साथ आप कोई अन्याय नहीं करेंगे।

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : यह बात बिल्कुल साफ है कि कोई अन्याय का प्रश्न नहीं उठता। अन्याय की बात होती तो हम मैसूर के मुख्य मंत्री से बातचीत करके, बातलाप कर के इस तरह की बात करने की कोशिश नहीं करते। यह बात तो बिना कहे मानी जानी चाहिए कि इस में सम्पूर्ण ढंग से एक सब से बातचीत कर के जितने न्यायपूर्ण ढंग से यह चीज हो सकती है वह करने की कोशिश हम कर रहे हैं। इसमें कोई पक्षपात या किसी के साथ अन्याय की बात नहीं है।

दूसरी बात—महाजन कमीशन की रिपोर्ट के बारे में मैं ने अपने मूल वक्तव्य में यह कहा है कि उस की जो पाजिटिव शिफारशें हैं उनको हमने मंजूर किया है। तो यह बात नहीं है कि किसी के अधिकारों पर कुठाराघात होने की बात हो। लेकिन यह बात भी कहना गलत है कि किसी कमीशन की रिपोर्ट को अपने ऊपर बाइंडिंग करके उस को पूरी तरह से हम मंजूर कर लें। सरकार को तो संसद के सामने जवाब

[श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल]

देना पड़ता है। तो उसको तो अपनी विवेक बुद्धि लगाकर यह तय करना पड़ेगा कि कौन सी बात मानी जा सकती है और कौन सी बात नहीं मानी जा सकती है। जिस को हम ठीक समझते हैं और जिस को यहां हम सिद्ध कर सकते हैं उसको मानेंगे और जिस को हम ठीक नहीं समझते हैं उसको हम कैसे मान सकते हैं? क्योंकि इसमें तो कोई सवाल ही नहीं है कि जो कुछ भी कमीशन ने कहा है उस को पूरी तरह से बिना सोचे समझे हुए मान लें।

उसी तरह से आप ने कहा कि वह ऐड-जस्टमेंट क्या है। तो वही तो प्रोपोजल्स हैं जिन को टैटेटिव बना रखा है उस के बारे में बात-चीत हो रही है। उस के ऊपर कोई निश्चय अभी नहीं हुआ है। उस पर उनके विचार ले रहे हैं। अखबारों में जो छपा है वह कोई आवश्यक नहीं है कि वह सब सही हो। अखबारों में तो बहुत सी चीजें छप जाया करती हैं जिन के बारे में वह अपना गैस करके छाप देते हैं। मैं नहीं कहता कि जो छपा है वह गलत है या सही है। इसलिए इस समय यह कहना संभव नहीं है कि क्या ऐडजस्टमेंट हम करना चाहते हैं।

श्री बलराज मधोक : परमानेंट ट्रिव्यूनल के बारे में मैं ने पूछा था।

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : वह मधु लिमये जी के जबाब में मैं ने कहा था कि परमानेंट ट्रिव्यूनल या कोई परमानेंट मशीनरी ऐसी बनाई जाय यह बात नेशनल इंटीग्रेशन कौंसिल में कही गई थी और वही बात यहां भी दोहराई गई है...

श्री बलराज मधोक : इस के लिए कोई मशीनरी बनाने का उनका ह्याल है या नहीं यह क्लीअर जबाब वह दें।

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : जबाब दे दिया है। मैं ने कहा कि निर्णय नहीं हुआ है।

श्री बलराज मधोक : चौथी बात मैं ने यह पूछी थी अगर फंसला खुद ही करना है तो पंजाब के अन्दर नया कमीशन क्यों मुकर्रर कर रहे हैं, उस जग को क्यों आप बीच में खराब कर रहे हैं? पंजाब के अन्दर नई आग क्यों लगाने जा रहे हैं?

श्री प्रेम चंद वर्मा (हमीरपुर) : प्वाइट आफ आर्डर सर। स्पीकर साहब, बात यह है कि मामला है महाराष्ट्र और मैसूर का और यह सवाल ला रहे हैं पंजाब का... (व्यवधान)... हिमाचल प्रदेश यह चाहता है कि वह कमीशन मुकर्रर हो, यह कौन होते हैं कहने वाले कि कमीशन मुकर्रर किया जाय?... (व्यवधान)...

श्री बलराज मधोक : मंत्री महोदय ने स्वयं कहा है कि इन कमीशन के फंसले से बचे हुए नहीं हैं, उस में क्या उचित है और क्या अनुचित है, उस का फंसला वे स्वयं करेंगे। अगर आप को पोलिटिकल डिसेज़न करना है तो पंजाब में कमीशन एप्वाइंट कर के नई आग लगाने क्यों जा रहे हैं... (व्यवधान)...

MR. SPEAKER : The question does not arise.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR (Palghat) : Last December we had a half-hour discussion when Shri Shukla replied that the Government had not come to a decision regarding the Mahajan Commission Report. Now he says that a portion of the report has been accepted, and the other portion has not been accepted. We do not know which portion he has accepted. Now some Karnataka M.L.As., and Jana Sangh members are raising the question that Kasergod should be incorporated in Mysore. I want to know which portion of the Mahajan Report he has accepted and which portion he has not accepted.

MR. SPEAKER : This is not a point of order. You are asking a question.

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirappalli) : Why should the Minister create confusion about Kasergod now ?

श्री रणधीर सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बड़ी गम्भीर बात है, जब आप कमीशन की बात को मनाते ही नहीं, तो कमीशन एक्वाइन्ट करने क्यों जा रहे हैं, बराबर कमीशन क्यों एक्वाइन्ट करते हैं। मधोक साहब की बात ठीक है। सुप्रीम कोर्ट की बेंच बना दीजिये, वह ठीक होगा, हर बार कमीशन बनाने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है, इससे तो पंजाब, हरियाणा और हिमाचल प्रदेश फिर आपस में लड़ेंगे। इसका कोई फायदा नहीं है।

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Bairampur) : I have given notice of a specific motion.

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. The calling attention motion is over. If you send that motion tomorrow, we can take it up.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : I have already given it.

MR. SPEAKER : I will put it to the House only after I see the rules...

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : It is permissible under the rules, I have seen the rules.

MR. SPEAKER : ... if there is occasion for it.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : I wish to express the hope that the procedure followed by you in calling an emergent sitting of the House at short notice of a few hours on 28th February would not be treated as a precedent, in order to safeguard in future against misuse of such special procedure under doubtful circumstances or for unpatriotic or unparliamentary purposes on the initiative or pressure or prompting of the Government. I need not say much in sup-

port of this plea of mine. I need only draw your attention and the attention of the House to several things that are happening in different parts of the country, in different legislatures, where the Governments are pursuing queer policies. Supposing a constitutional amendment comes up for discussion and such procedure were followed and Members are called in at such short notice you can easily imagine what might be the consequence. Similarly, supposing a no-confidence motion is given notice of and a time is fixed. Now, some legislatures are not fixing the time at all, although within a period of seven or ten days the time has got to be fixed. When such things happen and the Speakers concerned simply accept the advice or initiative or plea advanced by the Government, and then call suddenly a special sitting of the House without giving sufficient notice to the Members, then it might be possible for them to make use of such opportunities. Therefore, I request you to assure us...

MR. SPEAKER : This matter was dealt with and I made my observations on that, and I hope it will be dropped now.

SHRI HEM BARUA : I thought the matter was discussed on 28th. How is it proper now to raise it ? It is within your discretion to summon a special session of Parliament. You did not misuse it.

SHRI HEM BARUA : I thought it was closed on the 28th. How is it proper to raise it now ?

MR. SPEAKER : He sent it to me and I did not know what it was about.

12.55 hrs.

Re : ADJOURNMENT OF HARYANA ASSEMBLY

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : यह मामला तो उसी दिन खत्म हो गया था, अब इसको फिर से उठाने की क्या जरूरत है। उस दिन आप की तरफ से जवाब आ गया था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हां, यह मामला तो उसी दिन खत्म हो गया था।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, उस दिन बजट पेश करने से पहले हम ने आप से हरियाणा का माफला यहाँ पर उठाने की इजाजत मांगी थी। तब से लेकर आज तक पेरिस्थिति बदल गई है। उस दिन आपने कहा था कि विधान सभा की बैठक अगर अध्यक्ष स्थगित कर दे तो एक दूसरे सदन के अध्यक्ष के मामले में आप कैसे दखल दे सकते हैं। हम ने उस सम्बन्ध में अपना पक्ष आप के सामने रखा था लेकिन तब से लेकर आज तक स्थिति इस अर्थ में गम्भीर हुई है कि अब हरियाणा के राज्यपाल महोदय ने विधान सभा के सत्र को अनिश्चित काल के लिए समाप्त कर दिया है, असेम्बली को प्रोरोग कर दिया है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, अब राज्यपाल का आचरण, चूँकि राज्यपाल गृह-मंत्रालय के प्रति जिम्मेदार हैं, विचारणीय है। मैं विश्वास-पूर्वक कह सकता हूँ कि हरियाणा में जो कुछ हुआ है वह संविधान की धाराओं के अनुसार नहीं है...

श्री रणधीर सिंह : बिलकुल अनुसार है। वहाँ हमारी मैजोरिटी है। स्पीकर महोदय, इन को 8 दफा मौका मिला, लेकिन ये सदन छोड़ कर भाग गये। बजट पर, एप्रोप्रियेशन बिल पर, गवर्नर के एड्रेस पर मौका मिला, लेकिन ये मैदान छोड़ कर भाग गये। ये सब गलत बात कह रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हरियाणा सरकार के खिलाफ वहाँ के स्पीकर महोदय ने स्वयं एक अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव स्वीकार किया था। ता० 3 उस पर एक चर्चा के लिये नियत की गई थी। ता० 4 को हरियाणा विधान सभा वहाँ के विरोधी दल के नेता राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह के प्रस्ताव पर विचार करने वाली थी, जिसमें चंडीगढ़ का मामला आने वाला था। जब वहाँ विधान सभा की बैठक

हुई तो मੈम्बरों ने पूछा कि क्या आप विधान सभा की बैठक स्थगित करने जा रहे हैं, ता० 3 और 4 की बैठक होगी या नहीं होगी? मुख्य मंत्री ने आश्वासन दिया था कि बैठक होगी और सत्र को अनिश्चित काल के लिये स्थगित करने का कोई विचार नहीं है...

श्री रणधीर सिंह : इन्होंने खुद नो-कौन्फी-डेंस का मोशन विदड्रो किया है। इनकी वहाँ पर मैजोरिटी नहीं है, 80 में से 30 इन की तादाद है, स्वामस्वाह का यहाँ पर शोर मचाते हैं। 8 बार इनको मौका मिला, लेकिन भाग गये... (व्यवधान)...

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर सरकार का बहुमत था, सरकार के गिरने का कोई डर नहीं था, तो फिर तीन ता० को अविश्वास प्रस्ताव का सामना करने का सरकार को साहस होना चाहिये था। दुनिया के किसी भी लोकतन्त्रवादी देश में ऐसा नहीं हुआ जब कि अविश्वास प्रस्ताव सामने हो और विधान सभा की बैठक स्थगित कर दी जाये और बाद में राज्यपाल महोदय उस को प्रोरोग कर दें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, हरियाणा हर मामले में आगे है, गैर-कांग्रेसी सरकार वहाँ पर पहले बनी, दल-विदल वहाँ शुरू हुआ, राष्ट्रपति राज्य वहाँ हुआ, मिड-टर्म इलैक्शन वहाँ पहले हुआ ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री रणधीर सिंह : वहाँ बजारत के लिए एक लाख रुपया ओफर किया जा रहा है ... (व्यवधान) ... अध्यक्ष महोदय, बदनाम कर दिया है, इन लोगों ने हरियाणा को ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री रणधीर सिंह : इन लोगों ने हरियाणा को बदनाम कर दिया है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री राम किशन गुप्त (हिसार) : शर्म आनी चाहिए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री रणधीर सिंह : बजारत के लिये एक लाख रुपया ... (व्यवधान) ... बेइज्जती कर दी है हरयाणा की। दूकानदारी करते हैं वहां पर। ... (व्यवधान) ... शानदार जवान और शानदार किसान की स्टेट को बदनाम कर दिया है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

13 hrs.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul) : Sir, before you give your ruling, would you give us an opportunity, the other Members also, to say a few words ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं समाप्त कर दूँ। मेरा निवेदन यह है कि आप इस सदन को हरयाणा के मामले पर चर्चा करने के लिए अवसर दें। विचार करने के दो तरीके हो सकते हैं। या तो काम रोकें प्रस्ताव स्वीकार करें या स्पेसिफिक मोशन की इजाजत दें और थोड़ा सा समय विचार करने के लिए नियत करें। ... (व्यवधान) ...

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) : Sir, let them not disturb the proceedings. Can't you call him to order, Sir ?

श्री रणधीर सिंह : यह हमारी शानदार स्टेट की तोहीन हो रही है। बजीर बनो, एक लाख रुपया लो। ... (व्यवधान) ... वही आचाराम और गयाराम की बात फिर पैदा हो रही है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : शाउटिंग से तो आप मुझे मुश्किल में डाल देते हैं। मुझे भी सफर करना पड़ता है। इतनी शाउटिंग होती है कि मेरे सामने जो चीजें हैं वह डिस्ट्रैक्ट हो जाती हैं। One by one.

Order, order. Shri Nath Pal.

SHRI NATH PAI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I submit to you, to begin with, that if necessary

we should continue to sit till this matter regarding Haryana is finally disposed of.

I will confine my submission to you strictly to the admissibility of this issue now. We were informed,—and we were informed rather late—that you have disallowed the motion. My motion reads like this :

“Failure of the Union Government to ensure that the Government of Haryana was carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution in as much as there was a failure of the Union Government to issue necessary instructions to prevent a gross breach of the Constitution resulting from the unconstitutional prorogation of the State Assembly.”

Mr. Speaker, I will strictly confine myself to the relevant clauses of the Constitution which invite the responsibility of the Government and if I succeed in establishing that there was a responsibility of the Union Government.

MR. SPEAKER : I have already conveyed...

SHRI NATH PAI : I am not going into the facts. There are two things, the facts of the case, and the law relating to the Union. I am concerned first with the law, and the facts will follow only if you admit the motion.

Now, how does the responsibility of the Government of India come in here ? What is the failure of the Government of India ? First, I would like to refer to article 175 which is the relevant article regarding prorogation of the Assembly. It is at page 98. It reads;

“The Governor may from time to time prorogue the House or either House.”

Mr. Speaker, the conditions under which this extraordinary right is to be exercised are not prescribed or defined in the Constitution. On Saturday, when Shri Vajpayee raised this question, you said, “What can I do if the Assembly itself adjourns?” We

are not questioning about the adjournment, though according to me, it was a patent fraud on the Constitution. There was a motion which was admitted by the Speaker of the Assembly; the day was set for the discussion of this motion, and then we find that a motion is brought in order to subvert this motion being discussed in the House. These are the basic facts. What is the law? How does the responsibility of the Union Government come in? The Governor is under no obligation to follow the advice of a Chief Minister who has perpetrated a fraud on the Constitution. When a Chief Minister moves for the adjournment of the House during the pendency of a no-confidence motion, it is a nothing but depriving the House of exercising its supreme right of deciding whether a particular ministry has a majority or not in the Assembly.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : That is wrong. He moved that motion earlier.

SHRI NATH PAI : I have already read article 174 and pointed out that prorogation is not to be done arbitrarily by the Governor. The oath of office of a Governor is to uphold the Constitution. The Constitution requires that any Government is carried on with the confidence of the State Assembly. When it is challenged, it is the duty of the Governor to see that the motion of no-confidence is debated. If any body tries to prevent it; to that extent that person, whether he is Chief Minister or any other office bearer, is guilty not only of tampering with the provisions of the Constitution and violating the spirit of the Constitution but deliberately subverting the Constitution. This is an issue of gravest concern and Parliament cannot be a silent spectator when the rights of the State Assemblies are throttled in this manner. This is not the first time. We are being watched not only by the people of Haryana, we are not only by the people of Haryana and not answerable only to the present generation, but to posterity also. If Parliament will not redress our grievances, there is no other authority which can do it.

How does the responsibility of the Union Government come? The Governor shall hold office during the pleasure of the President, under article 156 of the Constitution.

If the Governor is guilty of violating the oath of office, he is liable to be dismissed by the President. Mr. Chakravarty has been a very good civil servant and a distinguished diplomat. Did he exercise his discretion in agreeing to the prorogation and did he ensure that the law of the land was not subverted by the Chief Minister who was afraid of facing the no-confidence motion?

Now I shall refer to article 160. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : They are all white lies.

SHRI NATH PAI : I am trying to establish the responsibility of the Union Government. An adjournment motion is invited only when there is failure of the Union Government. He calls it a white lie, is the Constitution of India a white lie?

MR. SPEAKER : If you hear me, you need not have to say all these things. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : Are you giving your ruling?

MR. SPEAKER : I am not giving my ruling. I am going to make a few observations.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : I may be permitted to give my views in a few minutes.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : I may also be given a few minutes; there should not be any *ex parte* decision.

MR. SPEAKER : I am not going to give any ruling. I am making a few observations. But if you are so impatient, how is it possible for me to make my observations?

SHRI NATH PAI : May I say in all humility and with all respect that sometimes your observations look like rulings. So, you may follow our submission. That will save a lot of your labour.

MR. SPEAKER : If I explain the position then further submissions will not be necessary.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : Sir, some very high principles of constitutional law have been enunciated and a picture is being painted as though we are guilty of subverting the Constitution.

SHRI NATH PAI : You are.

MR. SPEAKER : I will give an opportunity to everybody if I decide about it.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI (Kendrapara) : Admit the adjournment motion, in order to have a fruitful discussion, as Shri Salve has pointed out.

DR. KARNI SINGH (Bikaner) : Sir, I wish to make a submission. An allegation has been made by my hon. friend, Shri Randhir Singh. We are class mates. He has made the charge that we the opposition are responsible for *Aya Rams* and *Gaya Rams*. Probably, public memory is proverbially short. So, I think it is important that the record should be put straight. Rajasthan was the first State where *Aya Ram* and *Gaya Ram* was first started, and Shri Chavan is responsible for bringing about this situation. *Aya Ram* and *Gaya Ram* started in Rajasthan after President's rule. A minority government was made into a majority government by *Aya Rams* and *Gaya Rams* and Shri Chavan is responsible for it.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : Sir, I may be allowed to present my viewpoint. If no other merit, my speech will have the merit of brevity.

MR. SPEAKER : Why do you not first hear what I have to say ? In order to know what exactly has happened in Haryana Legislature I rang up the Haryana Speaker.

SHRI NATH PAI : Not a good witness.

MR. SPEAKER : I wanted to know the position about the no-confidence motion, the date fixed for it and the adjournment of the House *sine die*. He sent me a serial-wise information for my use. I got it at my personal level because, under the Constitution, I cannot force him to explain his conduct in his State Legislature. I am not

sure how far it would be a healthy practice to discuss in this House the conduct and decision of another legislature and its presiding officer. First of all, I wanted to be sure of the events that took place in that Legislature. The Speaker of that Legislature was kind enough to write to me serial-wise information on what took place there. On the 13th February the opposition brought forward a no-confidence motion which was fixed for discussion on the 16th. On the 16th when the Speaker called the concerned member to move his motion, the Member requested that he may be permitted to withdraw his motion. The Chief Minister insisted.....(interruptions). It is all in the proceedings. He has stated that his statement is supported by the proceedings and that he is prepared to send me a copy of it. On the 16th of February when the motion of no-confidence was taken up for discussion the member wanted to withdraw it and the Chief Minister insisted that it must be discussed. Then the Speaker says that there was a meeting of the Business Advisory Committee where it was settled that the House will go on till the 3rd or 4th of March.

Again, about 20 or 25 Members, including some other Members of other Opposition parties—not many, only two or three of them—sent a requisition.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : This is not the complete picture.

MR. SPEAKER : I am quoting the Speaker of Haryana Assembly.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar) : A notice of motion of no-confidence was given again.

MR. SPEAKER : The Speaker had fixed 3rd or 4th for discussion of the no-confidence motion but meanwhile, on the 27th, it was decided that instead of having one sitting they will have two sittings. Now, in the morning after the Question Hour, he said, no no-confidence motion was brought.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : It was brought at 1.15.

MR. SPEAKER : After it was over, the Leader, the Chief Minister, gave notice of a motion of adjournment *sine die* at 12.30 or 1, much earlier than the no-confidence motion. Under the Rules of Haryana Vidhan Sabha—I have seen them; in the matter of adjournment they are not like ours—the Speaker cannot reject it; he has to put it to the House and it is the House which decides on the motion of adjournment *sine die*. About 1-1/2 or 2 hours after this motion, a little before the second sitting was to come, the no-confidence motion was brought and this no-confidence motion.....

SHRI NATH PAI : Was admitted.

MR. SPEAKER : ...was objected to because it was not brought after the Question Hour in the morning. But the Speaker said that it was just a technical objection. He admitted it but before this motion the Speaker had allowed the *sine die* adjournment motion also.

SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA : I challenge it. It is wrong. I was there. This motion was moved after that.

MR. SPEAKER : The Speaker has mentioned the timings also here.

SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA : I challenge the statement of the Speaker. I am ready to resign my seat on that. This motion was moved 20 minutes before that.

MR. SPEAKER : When the *sine die* adjournment motion was put to the House, it was carried. But the Opposition insisted as to why their no-confidence motion should not come when the date was already fixed. This was a matter of great dispute. The Speaker said, "You bring forward your motion and discuss it right now." He allotted two hours for that.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : More than two hours.

MR. SPEAKER : He said that if two hours were not enough he would extend to four or six hours, as they liked. The Opposition had said that they were not prepared to discuss it that day but they wanted

to discuss it on the day fixed for it. This is the factual information. After that the position is very clear. The House adjourned *sine die* as decided by itself.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi) : Why was it prorogued ?

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur) : What about the prorogation ?

MR. SPEAKER : After that the Speaker said that after the first no-confidence motion was withdrawn, there was the Budget, there were the Demands and the Governor's Address. Even on the day when the no-confidence motion was brought, there was the Appropriation Bill. But after all these events he wanted to have it on the same day. Of course, the decision of the *sine die* adjournment was not in his hands. But the decision for allowing a discussion was in his hands and he fixed it the same day before it adjourned *sine die*. I think, the procedure adopted, without even the remotest reflection on the Legislature of Haryana or the hon. Speaker—they are completely autonomous in their own way of deciding things; we cannot discuss the Haryana Legislature or the hon. Speaker's decision—when the date of the No-Confidence motion was fixed, this short-cut procedure of adjourning the House, was, in my opinion, not proper. But we cannot here reflect on the conduct of the Speaker and the Legislature. It has a constitutional aspect of its own. In view of this, I think—it is all over; the Assembly has been prorogued—we can have a discussion separately...

SHRI NATH PAI : No, Sir. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI : What about prorogation ? You have explained the position before prorogation.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : As you said, the Speaker had fixed 3rd March for discussing the No-Confidence Motion and, later on, it was decided that the House should discuss it the same day. There is a big contradiction in this and the Governor comes into the picture when he agrees with the *sine die* adjournment and prorogues the Assembly. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : When there was the *sine die* adjournment motion, the only thing he could do was to allow it the same day. (Interruptions). I do not think we can question the decision of the hon. Speaker here in this House. I am very definite about it. Whatever the hon. Speaker did in the House or whatever the House decided we are not competent to discuss it. We can take constitutional side of it, as suggested by the hon. Member. Of course, I have not accepted his adjournment motion. In view of so many other points raised, the only *via media* is that we can have a discussion on it.

SHRI NATH PAI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, you began by allowing us to plead for the admissibility of the adjournment motions. I had not completed my submission (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : In the discussion, we will avoid any reference to the conduct of the Speaker or the House.....(Interruptions)

SHRI NATH PAI : I was confining myself to the prerogation of the Assembly.

MR. SPEAKER : I am sorry I cannot allow that. I shall allow a discussion.

SHRI NATH PAI : I promised you I would be confining myself to the contents of my adjournment motion and you promised me I should complete my submission.

MR. SPEAKER : I have already rejected it. We can have a discussion on it.

SHRI NATH PAI : You said that you only wanted to make some observations. What is the position ? May I continue ?

MR. SPEAKER : No please. (Interruptions)

SHRI NATH PAI : When you asked me to sit down, you began by saying, 'I am not stopping you. I want to make some observations.' I submitted to you...(Interruptions) Let me complete my submission. I am very sorry, Sir, we are not being allowed to complete sentences. This is my right. Let me complete my submission

about the admissibility. You said that you will allow me and you wanted to make some observations. So I resumed my seat. I suggest that your observation could be a ruling but ruling cannot precede before I have made my submission. I am not going into any discussion.

MR. SPEAKER : Don't go into the facts.

SHRI NATH PAI : When did I go into the facts ? I am only quoting the Constitution.

MR. SPEAKER : I have gone through all aspects of the Constitution and not one particular thing.

SHRI NATH PAI : I was not going into the merits. I have not completed my submission. You promised me when you rose in your seat that you would allow me to complete my submission about the admissibility. I was submitting to you. I will read Art. 156 :

"The Governor shall hold office during the pleasure of the President."

(Interruptions) I am on a point of order.

श्री बलबीर सिंह (सिरसा) : मेरा एक प्वाइंट ऑफ़ आर्डर है ।

SHRI NATH PAI : I am in possession of the floor. The hon. Member can make his submissions later.

I want to read Art. 355 of the Constitution. (Interruptions) Mr. Speaker, we will continue the whole day if the idea is not to allow me to be heard. I am pleading on the admissibility only and am not going into any argument.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : He can proceed only if the question is open.

MR. SPEAKER : I have already told you all the constitutional aspects and other political situation. I don't think it can be a subject for discussion here.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : On what ground you are going to shut us out ?

SHRI NATH PAI : If we are not to be allowed, I will have to walk out.

MR. SPEAKER : I am sorry I cannot allow you.

SHRI NATH PAI : On what, are you giving the ruling ? You cannot anticipate the arguments.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : There is a misunderstanding of the whole situation. Therefore, you are taking this stand. (*Interruptions*) When Shri Nath Pai got up to speak, he got up to speak and to plead before you about the admissibility of the adjournment motion. You have explained the position why you are not in a position to accept the adjournment motion and will discuss this matter in a different proposition. But the whole thing is that he was pointing out to you the urgency and the constitutional validity according to Rules for admitting this motion and in the meantime you said, 'I want to make some observations.' You are perfectly within your right to reject the adjournment motion. Even after hearing him, you may say, 'There is no point'. But he has to complete. He has only started his submission. He is yet to complete. In the meantime, you intervened. Therefore, he must complete his submission. That is what I would plead with you.

MR. SPEAKER : Have you finished ?

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : Yes, Sir.

श्री दलवीर सिंह : मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर भी आप सुन लीजिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कहिये, आपका प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर क्या है ?

श्री दलवीर सिंह : सारे फैक्ट्स आपने हाउस के सामने बयान कर दिये हैं और वहाँ स्पीकर ने जो रूलिंग दिया उसके मुताबिक आपने सारी पोजिशन यहाँ पर बाज़य कर दी

है । उस पोजिशन को बताने के और सारी पोजिशन को बाज़य करने के बाद अब कौन सी चीज़ है जिसको श्री नाथपाई तथा दूसरे मੈम्बर हाउस के सामने रख रहे हैं ? सारी पोजिशन साफ होने के बाद अब कौन सा प्वाइंट है जिस पर नाथपाई जी बोल रहे हैं ? अब उसकी कोई ज़रूरत नहीं है । मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इस बारे में रूलिंग दें ।

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा पायंट आफ आर्डर है ।

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Nath Pai, you may conclude your submission.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : On a point of order, Sir. (*Interruption*)

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : What is the point of order. It is an irrelevant point of order.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : On a point of order, Sir. My submission is this.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुँगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं दस बार खड़ा हो चुका हूँ, लेकिन आप मुझे नहीं बुला रहे हैं और दूसरों को बुला रहे हैं ।

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : My point of order is this. What Mr. Dwivedy said is unexceptional. On the question of admission, it was only proper that this entire aspect of admissibility should have been heard by you and by all of us. Rightly or wrongly you said, I am going to make observations.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : That is binding on everybody. Nobody can challenge it.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : You have already given a finding on the question of admissibility. When you have given a finding,

the question is whether the same thing could be brought up by the backdoor once again? It cannot.

MR. SPEAKER : I said in the morning, I am not accepting his adjournment motion. It would have been much better if Mr. Nath Pai had met me in my chamber. (Interruptions)

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : We want your ruling. (Interruptions)

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI : You started saying, these are your observations. (Interruptions)

SHRI NATH PAI : Sir, I am neither being allowed to speak, nor to hear. Mr. Salve is not allowed to speak nor to hear you. I am neither being allowed to speak nor to hear you. This calculated mischief is going on. We are not being allowed to speak or to hear you even.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Salve and Mr. Randhir Singh, there is a limit to it. There need not be interruptions.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : I protest against this. I have a point of order and I started making a submission on that. It is not interruption. I myself have submitted to you that Mr. Nath Pai must be given the full opportunity for whatever he has to say. He was making very valid constitutional point.

MR. SPEAKER : You can well advise your neighbour also on the same lines.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : We are bound by rules.

SHRI NATH PAI : I have the highest regard for Mr. Salve and I expect some better standards from him. Sir, you made a distinction between Parliament here and a State Legislature. And, on that, I wish to read out Article 194 (3) of the Constitution. It says :

In other respects, the powers, privileges and immunities of a House of the Legislature of a State, and of the members and the committees of a House of

such Legislature, shall be such as may from time to time be defined by the Legislature by law, and, until so defined, shall be these of the House of Commons of the Parliament of the United Kingdom, and of its members and committees, at the commencement of this Constitution.

Here, I want to say that the practice in the Assembly including that of Haryana is to follow the procedure of the House of Commons. And what is that procedure regarding the admissibility of a no-confidence motion? Once it is admitted, once a day is fixed for it, nothing else can take precedence over it, and this cannot be prevented by the subversive measure, by the subterfuge of bringing forward an adjournment *sine die* of the House.

Having submitted this, I want only to take two more minutes to point out how the responsibility of the Union Government arises here, and, therefore, the admissibility of the adjournment motion. Article 355 of the Constitution says :

"It shall be the duty of the Union to protect every State against external aggression and internal disturbance and to ensure that the government of every State is carried on in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution."

It is the responsibility of this Government to ensure that article 194 is observed.

Then, article 256 reads as follows. Shri Y. B. Chavan once admitted and he was gallant enough to admit that he was not a constitutional pundit.....

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : So, also my hon. friend is not.

SHRI NATH PAI : I am not pretending. I am trying to learn the whole thing. I am always ready to learn. Can I expect the same thing from him?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Certainly.

SHRI NATH PAI : Article 256 says :

"The executive power of every State shall be so exercised as to ensure compliance.....".

This has to be read along with articles 194 and 355. As the Supreme Court has pointed out, these are articles which need to be taken together. In isolation, they do not make any meaning, but the Constitution-makers had some meaning in their vision and coherent picture of the Constitution. If the three articles are read together, then my submission would become very clear. Article 256 reads :

"The executive power of every State shall be so exercised as to ensure compliance with the laws made by Parliament and any existing laws which apply in that State, and the executive power of the Union shall extend to the giving of such directions to a State as may appear to the Government of India to be necessary for that purpose."

Then, rule 198 (2) of our Rules of Procedure has also to be read. I assume you know it, and, therefore, I do not want to read it. After Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee raised the matter on the 28th February in this House, and you said that it was a matter regarding the internal affairs of that House, the Government of India got sufficient notice and became seized of the matter, and ought to have studied and seen the matter. Here comes the relevancy of the articles that I have quoted, namely articles 194, 355 and 256. Under article 156, the Governor holds office during the pleasure of the President. If the Governor has incurred the displeasure of the President by allowing a violation of the spirit of the Constitution, it was the duty of the Union Government to see that the Governor resigned from his office. The Government of India are enjoined upon to see that the Constitution is not violated in any part of the country. We see, therefore, a palpable violation of the Constitution and the failure of the Union Government. If the matter had been limited only to the adjournment of the House, I could have appreciated it. But then comes the prorogation which is done only by the Governor. At that stage, it was the duty of Govern-

ment of India to intervene to issue the necessary directives to the Governor to see that the State assembly was not made a cipher only to carry out the mandates of a particular party but that it functioned in accordance with the Constitution.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : We have the majority there.

SHRI NATH PAI : I therefore, submit that you may admit my motion for the adjournment of the House.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुं गेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री नाथ पाई ने जो कहा है, मैं उससे सहमत हूँ। उसके अलावा मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप ने कहा कि हरियाणा विधान सभा और लोक सभा के नियमों में सदन को स्थगित करने के बारे में फर्क है। फर्क है, लेकिन हरियाणा विधान सभा का क्या नियम है? मेरा ख्याल है कि इस सम्बन्ध में पंजाब विधान सभा के पुराने नियमों में परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है। मैं एजानमेंट के बारे में हरियाणा एसेम्बली का रूल पढ़ता हूँ। (व्यवधान) ये लोग खुद मेहनत नहीं करेंगे और जो करता है, उसको सुनो नहीं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, हरियाणा विधान सभा के नियमों में कोई ऐसी बात नहीं है जिससे सभापति को या मुख्य मंत्री को संविधान का उल्लंघन करने का कोई अधिकार मिलता हो। कोई ऐसी बात नहीं है, आप देखें मैं रूल पढ़ता हूँ।

"Subject to the provisions of the Constitution and these rules, the Assembly may be adjourned from time to time by its own order."

Provided that a motion for adjournment of the Assembly to a day or *sine die* shall not be made except in consultation with the Speaker."

क्यों कंसल्टेशन की शर्त लगाई गई है क्योंकि स्पीकर को यह देखना चाहिए कि

Whether an adjournment motion is in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. (*Interruptions*)

श्री रणधीर सिंह : स्पीकर को पूछा है, स्पीकर के बगैर कुछ नहीं किया है।

श्री मधु लिमये : यह कोई एनार्की के लिए नियम नहीं बनाये जाते हैं। मैंने अगर कोई गलत रूल कोट किया हो तो मुझे टोकिए। अब मैं कांस्टीट्यूशन का रूल कोट करता हूँ जो नाथ पै जी ने नहीं किया है। 208 आप देखिए कांस्टीट्यूशन का, असम्बली रूल की बात मैं नहीं कर रहा हूँ। उसमें है :

"The House or the legislature of a State may make rules for regulating, subject to the provisions this Constitution, its procedure and conduct of its business."

अध्यक्ष समहोदय, इसके बाद संविधान की हत्या हुई है या नहीं हुई है ? —

डा० राम० सुभग सिंह (बक्सर) : हुई है।

श्री मधु लिमये : इसकी चर्चा करने का इस सदन को अधिकार नहीं है, यह कहना बिल्कुल बेमतलब हो जाता है और संविधान की हत्या हुई है तो जो धाराएं नाथ पै जी ने बताईं और जिनके बारे में इस सदन में काफी बहस हो चुकी है और यह माना गया है, चव्हाण साहिब ने खुद कहा था बंगाल के कांटेक्ट में कि अगर कानून की हत्या होगी तो केन्द्र सरकार के पास यह अधिकार है निर्देश देने का। तो जब सुविधाजनक होता है तो अधिकार है, पश्चिम बंगाल में विरोधी सरकार है तो अधिकार है और हरयाणा में अधिकार नहीं है, यह मैं नहीं मानने के लिए तैयार हूँ। यह आप कह सकते हैं कि हरयाणा में अधिकार के उपयोग की स्थिति नहीं है, उस पर बहस और हो सकती है, लेकिन यह कहना कि केवल बंगाल के लिए हम को अधिकार है, और मध्य

प्रदेश के लिए अधिकार है और हरयाणा के लिए नहीं है, यह बात ठीक नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सदन में जिस तरह आपका निर्णय है उसी तरह पुराने निर्णयों की भी हमें इज्जत करनी है। अब 355 धारा के तहत संविधान का पालन करने की जिम्मेदारी इनकी भी है और हमारी भी है और हरयाणा असम्बली का नियम कहता है, संविधान की धारा 208 भी कहती है कि जो भी नियम और कार्यवाही होगी वह संविधान के अनुसार होगी इसलिए जहाँ तक जिम्मेदारी का सवाल है वह अब अट्रैक्ट हो गई। रह गया सवाल सरकार की असफलता है या नहीं, फेल्योर है या नहीं, इसके बारे में तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब संविधान की हत्या को मैं साबित करूँगा और इन्होंने उसके बारे में कुछ नहीं किया तो इनका फेल्योर, इनकी सफलता तो आ ही जाती है। अब मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि संविधान की हत्या कैसे हुई। स्पीकर से सलाह मसिवरा करके एडजर्नमेंट करने का अधिकार इसीलिए दिया कि कोई ऐसी स्थिति उत्पन्न न हो जिस तरह अब की बार हुआ है कि बिधान सभा में प्रस्ताव आता है अविश्वास का। अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव कोई मामूली प्रस्ताव नहीं है। यह मैनडेट्री मोशन है। एडजर्नमेंट मोशन मानना या न मानना नियमों के अनुसार आपकी मर्जी की बात है। ..(व्यवधान)

एक माननीय सदस्य : वापिस क्यों लिया ?

श्री मधु लिमये : अरे, कहाँ लिया है ? यह बात स्पीकर साहब ने भी मानी है कि नया प्रस्ताव आया था, उसको स्वीकार किया गया...(व्यवधान)...तारीख तय हुई। यह सत्य बात है। ताजा जो अंतिम बात थी वह यह थी कि प्रस्ताव था। प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार किया था, उसके लिए तारीख निश्चित की गई थी। अब यह जो अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव है, यह

[श्री मधु लिमये]

एडजर्नमेंट मोशन या कालिंग मूवमेंशन की तरह नहीं है। यह किसी भी सभापति की मर्जी पर निर्भर बात नहीं है। यह संविधान की धारा पर निर्भर करता है। मेरा ख्याल है शायद वह धारा 175 है। उसमें यह है कि सरकार विधान सभा के प्रति उत्तरदायी होगी। और यह उत्तरदायित्व तय करने का अविश्वास प्रस्ताव ही एक जरिया है। इसलिए वह मैनडेटी मोशन है। तो अध्यक्ष महोदय को सोचना चाहिए कि चीफ मिनिस्टर जब एडजर्नमेंट का प्रस्ताव देता है, उनसे सलाह मशवरा करके देना पड़ता है तो स्पीकर को यह कहने का पूरा अधिकार था कि मैंने अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव स्वीकार है, उसके लिए तारीख निश्चित हो गई है, ऐसी हालत में एडजर्नमेंट का प्रस्ताव लाना संविधान के विपरीत होगा। तो वह अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव खत्म होने के बाद आप एडजर्नमेंट का प्रस्ताव लाइये, यह ठीक बात थी।

जब मैं प्रेसीडेंट की बात कहता हूँ। मध्य प्रदेश के बारे में मेरा ही एडजर्नमेंट मोशन था। चन्हाण साहब ने उसका जवाब दिया था। मध्य प्रदेश में क्या हुआ था? यही हुआ था। एक्सेक्यूशन मिनिस्ट्री की डिमांड पर वोट होने जा रहा था और कोई भी मानता है कि कटमोशन अगर पास हो जाता है या डिमांड कोई ठुकराई जाती है तो उसका असर वही होगा जो अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव पारित होने के बाद होगा क्योंकि डिमांड के बिना तो सरकार ही नहीं चल सकती। इसलिए दोनों में कोई फर्क ही नहीं है। क्या हुआ वहाँ पर? वोट करने के बजाय स्पीकर साहब ने हाउस एडजर्न कर दिया। दूसरे दिन 11 बजे जब विधान सभा मिलने के लिए बैठी तो गवर्नर का प्रोरोग करने का आया। प्रोरोगेशन कोई हुवा में नहीं हुआ। पहली स्टेज गैर-कानूनी ढंग से एडजर्न किया और दूसरे गैर-कानूनी ढंग से राज्यपाल ने प्रोरोग किया। तो पहले संविधान की हत्या

हुई हाउस में और पंजाब की कौंसिल में यह साबित हो चुका है कि जहाँ इल्लेगैलिटी होगी, प्रोसीजरल इरेगुलैरिटी नहीं, इल्लेगैलिटी और संविधान की हत्या होगी और कानून भंग होगा वहाँ झूठा मत भी जा सकती है। ऐसी बात नहीं है कि केवल प्रोसीजरल मामला है। ऐसा न समझियेगा। इसलिए मेहरबानी करके आप इसके ऊपर विचार कीजिए। मध्य प्रदेश और पंजाब के बारे में भी कालिंग मूवमेंट मंजूर हुआ है। उसका भी जवाब चन्हाण साहब ने दिया है। इसलिए मेरी प्रार्थना है कि बिल्कुल नियमों के अनुसार यह एडजर्नमेंट मोशन है। आप हमारा मानते हैं, वाजपेयी जी का मानते हैं या नाथ पाई जी का मानते हैं, उससे बिल्कुल मतलब नहीं है। आप नाथ पाई का ही मान लीजिए लेकिन इन बातों को इस तरह ठुकराइयेगा नहीं। यह बहुत सारे पेटी आर्गुमेंट्स हैं। इनके ऊपर विचार करने की हम प्रार्थना करते हैं। कालिंग मूवमेंट मोशन में ये बातें नहीं थीं इसलिए हमने कहा कि हमारी बातें आप सुन लीजिए और फिर निर्णय दीजिए।

SOME HON. MEMBERS : rose—

MR. SPEAKER : I am not going to allow a debate on this.

श्री राम किशन गुप्त : प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर। असेम्बली के स्पीकर का यह कहना कि सबसे पहले... (व्यवधान)...

श्री रणधीर सिंह : अपोजीशन के ही सारे लोग बोलेंगे या आप इधर से भी किसी की सुनेंगे? मैं हरयाणा की कौंसिल पार्टी का हूँ, मेरी बात भी आप सुनिए।

श्री राम किशन गुप्त : अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव आया, स्पीकर ने उसको एग्री किया। तीन माचं डिस्कशन के लिए मुकर्रर कर दी थी, उसके 25 मिनट के बाद यह चीज हुई... (व्यवधान)...

SHRI NATH PAI : I move my adjournment motion.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी जब तक मैं न मानूँ तब तक आप मूव नहीं कर सकते। अभी तो मैं ने आपका एडजर्नमेंट मोशन नामंजूर किया है। उसके बाद आपने उसके बारे में कुछ प्वाइंट्स रखे हैं... (व्यवधान)

SHRI NATH PAI : After hearing me, have you not changed your opinion. Why don't you withhold your ruling ?

Hear Shri Chavan also.

MR. SPEAKER : In view of the constitutional aspects, stated by Shri Nath Pai and later on supported on some points left by him and added to by Shri Madhu Limaye, I think I should again seriously review it.

My first reaction was, why was not the Speaker consulted at the time of *sine die* adjournment. So I personally spoke to him and asked from him, personally, as to why did he accept the *sine die* adjournment when it is already there.

The Speaker said something verbally to me. I said that I had to make up my mind and I would be very grateful if he could send it to me in writing. So, on all the points, he sent the clarifications in writing. May I read what he has said ?

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : No, Sir.

SHRI MADHU LIMAE : You give your ruling, we will accept it.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN (Bastl) : Here is an hon. Member of this House from Haryana who was arrested yesterday. You have not permitted him to speak.

MR. SPEAKER : I am going to consider the arguments that have been advanced, consultation is a matter of interpretation by the Speaker. I am not going to read it, but if he likes, I can show these lines to him. He says that consultation does not mean agreement. Even if the Government

advises, the position may not be just the same, but in view of what you have said, I will reconsider it.....

SHRI N K. P. SALVE : It is not a valid reason for reconsideration.

MR. SPEAKER :.....whether I should allow a debate or not.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : If you want to reconsider, you must hear this side also.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I was under the impression that you had already taken a decision about it not to allow the adjournment motion.

MR. SPEAKER : I had conveyed my decision to him rejecting this adjournment motion, but now that he has brought forth a few points, let me consider the weight of these points also.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Naturally after hearing some of the arguments, you want to reconsider your decision, but before you do that, I think it is my duty to put before you our point of view also.

Shri Nath Pai read half a dozen articles of the Constitution.

SHRI NATH PAI : Half a dozen relevant articles.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I will come to the relevancy of the articles. Certainly it is a free country and he is free to interpret the Constitution, but I have never seen such a wide and wild interpretation of the Constitution as he tried to put before you.

First of all, he says that the Governor continues in office during the pleasure of the President. It is entirely true. But when the President has to withdraw his pleasure, there must be some constitutional reason for that. It is not the sweet will of the Governor or the President as such.

What happened exactly in the Assembly is, really speaking, the starting point. As

[Shri Y. B. Chavan]

to exactly what happened, you have also certain information.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : What is your Information ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : My Information is identical with that of the Speaker. I can give you my information.

It is a fact that there were two sessions on that day, one in the morning and another in the afternoon. The practice is that a no-confidence motion has to be moved only after the Question Hour. The motion was not moved. According to my information, notice of the motion for adjourning the House *sine die* was received by the Speaker at about 12.15 or so, between 12 and 1 O' Clock. I would like to be careful in this matter. The Speaker received the motion of no-confidence after 1 O' Clock. In point of fact, the motion for adjourning the House *sine die* was received by the Speaker earlier than the motion of no-confidence.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI : This is not disputed.

SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA : No, Sir, I challenge. I was there.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : You may challenge. I am giving my information.

It is a fact that when the work began, according to whatever practice he had, the Speaker allowed this no-confidence motion to be examined first. He admitted it; he asked some persons and when he found it had the necessary support, he decided the date also. It is a fact. The question of adjourning the House *sine die* was also before him. Where does the Government of India come in in this matter ? The Speaker decided rightly or wrongly he claims he decided according to the rules of the House that this question should also be brought before it. Now what is the meaning of consultation ? It means that a person should be told and should apply his mind. He applied his mind. Consultation does not mean agreement or consent. He applied his mind and allowed the motion to be kept before the House. The process of consultation was completed and it was the sweet will of the House to accept it or reject it. When the

House decided to accept the motion and decided to adjourn *sine die*, I think the whole thing was complete. Now, where do the Government of India come in... (*Interruptions*). Now, what has the Governor done ?

* SHRI NATH. PAI : Prorogued the House. Please read article 174.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Even about that matter. As far as the constitutional aspect is concerned, I have no doubt in my mind, and all the constitutional experts have put this interpretation that as far as prorogation and summoning of the Houses were concerned, the Governor is bound to accept the advice of the Chief Minister.

SHRI NATH PAI : Not, if it is in violation of the Constitution.

श्री मधु लिमये : बंगाल में समान की एडवाइस नहीं मानी ।

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : When a no-confidence motion was pending against the Chief Minister, how can the Governor do so ? He should refuse to accept the advice of the Chief Minister.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : The facts are different. The Governor was guided by one important factor that the House had by a majority decided to adjourn ; he had no other alternative.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : He is misleading the House... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NATH PAI : What about prorogation ? It is different from adjournment.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I agree. Adjournment was accepted by the House ; when on the basis of the decision taken by the House the Chief Minister gave his advice, there was no alternative for the Governor but to accept that decision. What the hon. Member wants me to do is to break the Constitution. When the House has adjourned itself *sine die* and on the basis of that the Governor accepts the advice of the Chief Minister, he wants the

Centre to give direction not to prorogue the House...(*Interruptions*) I cannot accept responsibility for breaking the Constitution only because hon. Member says so...(*Interruptions*)

13.56-1/2 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATION UNDER MINES AND MINERALS (REGULATION AND DEVELOPMENT) ACT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : I lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 200 published in Gazette of India the 7th February, 1970, making certain amendment to the Second Schedule to the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957, under sub-section (1) of section 28 of the said Act. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2647/70*].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CUSTOMS ACT ETC.

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : On behalf of Shri P. C. Sethi : I lay on the Table :

(1) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 184 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 1st February, 1970, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 together with an explanatory memorandum. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2648/70*].

(2) A copy of each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 :—

(i) The Central Excise (Third Amendment) Rules, 1970, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 155 in Gazette of India dated the 24th January, 1970.

(ii) The Central Excise (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 1970, published in

Notification No. G.S.R. 215 in Gazette of India dated the 7th February, 1970.

[*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2649/70*]

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 and section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 :—

(i) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Fifth Amendment Rules, 1970, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 149 in Gazette of India dated the 24th January, 1970.

(ii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Fifth Amendment Rules, 1970, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 212 in Gazette of India dated the 7th February, 1970.

(iii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Sixth Amendment Rules, 1970, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 213 in Gazette of India dated the 7th February, 1970.

[*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2650/70*]

(4) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944 :—

(i) G.S.R. 180 published in Gazette of India dated the 31st January, 1970, together with an explanatory memorandum.

(ii) G.S.R. 214 published in Gazette of India dated the 7th February, 1970, together with an explanatory memorandum.

[*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2651/70*]

(5) A copy Notification No. G.S.R. 260 (Hindi and a English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th February, 1970, issued under section 90 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 and section 24A

[Shri R. K. Khadilkar]

of the Companies (Profits) Surtax Act, 1964 regarding giving effect to the Agreement between the Government of India and the Government of the French Republic for the avoidance of double taxation in respect of taxes on income. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2652/70.]

13.58 hrs.

ARREST AND RELEASE OF MEMBER

MR. SPEAKER : I have to inform the House that I have received the following telegram dated the 1st March, 1970 from the District Magistrate, Karnal :—

“Shri Ram Kishan Gupta, Member, Lok Sabha, was arrested today at Panipat at 1.25 p.m. for violation of prohibitory order under Section 144, Criminal Procedure Code. Later released on bail at 3.45 p.m. by Judicial Magistrate, Panipat.”

13.58-1/2 hrs.

PETITION RE DEMANDS OF TEACHERS

श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा (हुमरियागंज) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अध्यापकों की मांगों के बारे में अखिल भारतीय माध्यमिक शिक्षक संघ, लखनऊ, के प्रधान श्री एम० पाण्डे द्वारा हस्ताक्षरित एक याचिका पेश करता हूँ।

13.59 hrs.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO S. Q. NO.573 *Re* PROGRESS MADE BY L.I.C. IN RURAL BUSINESS

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINIS-
TRY OF FINANCE (SHRI R. K.
KHADILKAR) : Sir, with your permission
I want to correct an answer :—

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH (Buxar) :
Sir, what Mr. Khadilkar is now correcting
is a wrong action because he had said on

that day that he would extend the LIC
facilities to the rural areas also. Now he is
going back.

MR. SPEAKER : Order order. He
may place it on the Table.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : Yes,
Sir.

Statement

Sir, with your permission I want to
correct an answer which I gave in the House
on 15th December, 1969 while answering
Starred Question No. 573. In reply to a
Supplementary Question by Shrimati Savitri
Shyam I stated :

“Off hand I cannot give the figures.
But it is applicable to the rural areas
and it has been made applicable. I
shall certainly supply the figures to
the Hon. Member.”

However, towards the close of the discussion
I stated as under :—

“So far as ‘Own Your Own House
Scheme’ is concerned, it has been
extended at present upto towns with one
lakh population. It is under conside-
ration to extend it to the rural areas
also.”

2. The correct position is that L.I.C.’s
“Own Your Home Scheme” is applicable
only to the Urban areas and *not* to the
rural areas. This Scheme is now in opera-
tion in 158 Urban centres all over India.
The Scheme has generally been extended to
towns with population of 1 lakh and over
according to the 1961 census. In a few
cases, however, the Scheme has been
extended to developing towns with popu-
lation of less than 1 lakh. While conside-
ring the extension of the Scheme to a town
the L.I.C. takes into account not only its
population at a particular point of time but
also the rate of growth of its population, its
industrial and commercial potential, demand
for housing, easy marketability, availability
of Legal Advisers and Valuers and the
existence of at least one Branch Office of
the Corporation in it.

3. As I have already stated, the 'Own Your Home' Scheme of the L.I.C. has not been extended to the rural areas. At present the Corporation does not contemplate extending the Scheme to rural areas because these areas do not satisfy the criteria laid down by it.

have returned to normal, Government have now reviewed the position. All the remaining employees still under suspension will now be reinstated. Orders to this effect are under issue. This will of course be without prejudice to the cases pending in courts, or under departmental proceedings or to their liability for appropriate disciplinary action under the service rules.

14 hrs.

STATEMENT REGARDING CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES' STRIKE

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : Sir, as the House is aware, Government have reviewed from time to time their original orders regarding action to be taken against Central Government employees who participated in the illegal strike of 19th September, 1968, and have announced several relaxations. All those who were not charged with violence, intimidation or active instigation have been reinstated. Temporary employees discharged under similar circumstances have been taken back in service. After taking all the circumstances into consideration particularly the fact that these employees have now been under suspension.

Those employees who participated in the strike and were absent from duty have suffered a 'break in service' under the normal operation of the rules. The hardships suffered as a consequence have been greatly mitigated by subsequent relaxations. Government have also decided that the break in service should now be condoned with immediate effect without, of course, reopening any adverse effect that might have already undergone. The days of absence will be treated as *dies non*.

It has further been decided that the fact of the participation of the employees in the last strike would not henceforth be taken into account for purpose of their confirmation, declaration of quasi-permanency or promotion.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस को आप टेबिल पर रख दीजिए ।

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur) : We want to ask some questions, if you will permit us. So, let him place the statement here; tomorrow, if you permit, we could put questions.

SHRI NATH PAI : Sir, one small clarification. We welcome the statement so far as it goes to mitigate the hardships for the exercise of the legitimate rights guaranteed by our Constitution, namely, to withhold work which is technically called a strike. But he made a very slight reference to one of the hardships caused by break in service having been mitigated. He knows how great is the hardship. We would like to ask him whether the effect of the break in service cannot be completely eliminated. I do not mean in the past, but in future. (Interruptions) You have given it?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है ।

MR. SPEAKER : I think all of us are sitting here waiting for the adjournment for lunch. (Interruptions) All right; we can wait; let him proceed.

श्री नाथ पाई : आज यहाँ पटल पर रख सकते हैं, सवाल हम कल पूछेंगे ।

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : After taking all the circumstances into consideration, particularly the fact that these employees have now been under suspension for about a year and a half and conditions

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : It is clear. What happened in the past will not be reopened. In future there would be no disability.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे एक मिनट चाहिए। यह बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण वक्तव्य है। देर से सही, सरकार ने एक ठीक फैसला किया है लेकिन जो मामले अदालत में पड़े हैं उनका क्या होगा। झूठे

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

मुकदमों में कर्मचारियों को फसाया जा रहा है।
(*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER : I do not allow all this.

श्री शिव नारायण (बस्ती) : दिल्ली पुलिस वालों के कैसेज भी विदवा किए जायं।
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : दिल्ली पुलिस के जो कैसेज बाकी रह गए हैं उनको भी विदवा कर लिया जाये।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order.

14.05 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till five minutes past Fifteen of the Clock.

— — —

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at seven minutes past Fifteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

MOTION OF THANKS ON PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—*contd.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House will now resume further discussion on the President's Address. Mr. Shiv Kumar Shastri may continue his speech.

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री (अलीगढ़) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कह रहा था कि हमारी सरकार किसानों और मजदूरों के हित सम्पादन का वर्णन करते करते नहीं थकती किन्तु वह हित किस प्रकार से किया जा रहा है, इस का एक उदाहरण हम ने गंगानगर में जाकर अपनी आंखों से देखा। वहाँ जो सत्याग्रह चल रहा है वह बहुत ही शांतिपूर्ण है। किन्तु किस प्रकार सुल्हाड़िया की सरकार ने उन सत्याग्रहियों पर अत्याचार किये हैं, इसको वहाँ जानकर बहुत

दुःख हुआ। मैं यह कह रहा था कि अमर शहीद भगत सिंह के परिवार के प्रति सारे भारतवर्ष में आज अगाध श्रद्धा है। वहाँ पदम पुर में भगत सिंह की बड़ी बहन प्रकाश कौर ने सत्याग्रह में सक्रिय भाग लिया और जिस समय गंगानगर की भरी सभा में उन्होंने अपने घायल हाथों को दिखाते हुए कहा कि सुल्हाड़िया की पुलिस ने डंडों के प्रहार से मेरे हाथों को क्षत विक्षत कर दिया है तो चारों तरफ से सभा में शर्म शर्म के नारे गूँज उठे।

इसी प्रकार से अनेक अत्याचारों की कहानी हम ने वहाँ जाकर अपने कानों से सुनी। भादरा में जो गोलीकाण्ड हुआ उसके लिए यह बात कही गई है कि तहसील के करीब जा कर सत्याग्रहियों ने आक्रमण कर दिया था। जब हम ने स्थान को जाकर देखा तो जहाँ पर गोलीकाण्ड हुआ था वहाँ से लगभग आधे मील के फासले पर तहसील है। उन दोनों की संगति बिल्कुल नहीं बनती। यही कारण है कि सुल्हाड़िया साहब यह स्वीकार करते हुए भी कि हम यहाँ जांच करायेंगे वह इस को करा नहीं रहे हैं। उन्हें डर है कि उनके अत्याचारों का नग्न रूप जनता के सामने आ जायेगा अगर उन्होंने न्यायिक जांच करवाई।

इस प्रकार के तनाव और भगड़े केवल राजस्थान में नहीं हैं अपितु भारत में स्थान स्थान पर हैं। मैसूर-महाराष्ट्र सीमा विवाद इसी प्रकार का है। बम्बई में हड़ताल है। ऐसी स्थिति में यह उचित ही मांग की जा रही है कि एक उच्च अधिकारी की स्थायी समिति हो और उस में उच्च न्यायालयों या सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के जजों को नियुक्त किया जाये। जहाँ कहीं इस प्रकार की स्थिति हो वह उस का निपटारा करें। इस प्रकार से सारी परिस्थिति का नियन्त्रण और सन्तुलन हो। जिस प्रकार से हित सम्पादक करने की बात की जा रही है किसानों और मजदूरों का, वह केवल भाषणों

से नहीं होगा जब तक वह आचरण में न हो क्योंकि

चाल दुनिया की तुम्हें महसूस हो, दुश्वार है, यह जमी तेजी से चलती है, मगर हिलती नहीं।

हम केवल यह कहते रहे कि हम यह कर रहे हैं, वह कर रहे हैं और उसके साथ आचरण न हो तो वह कभी नहीं हो सकता। और कहीं तो यह चाल शायद समझ में आ जाय लेकिन राजनीतिक व्यक्ति की चाल को समझना और उस की संगति विठलाना बहुत कठिन हो जाता है।

दूसरी बात राष्ट्रपति के भाषण में हम ने यह पढ़ी कि उन्होंने यह कहा कि अहमदाबाद के भगड़े से पहले यह प्रतीत होता था कि राष्ट्रीय एकता परिषद के परिणामस्वरूप भारतवर्ष में साम्प्रदायिक विद्रोह समाप्त हो गया है और लोग परस्पर मिल जुल कर रहने लगे हैं, लेकिन उन्होंने कहा है कि अहमदाबाद के भगड़ों ने हमारे इन विचारों को समाप्त कर दिया और हमारी नींद तोड़ दी। पर मैं यह कहना चाहना हूँ कि अहमदाबाद से पहले भी अनेक स्थानों पर भगड़े हुए और उसके बाद भी हुए पर यह राष्ट्रीय एकता परिषद की बात तो पत्तों पर पानी छिड़क कर बाग को हरा भरा करने वाली बात है जब तक वह उसमें आमूल चूल परिवर्तन करने का कोई प्रकार न सोचें, और वह प्रकार है परिवार के बाद हमारी शिक्षा संस्थाओं का जब तक उन के ढांचे में कुछ परिवर्तन न आये और जब तक इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था बनी रहे वायुमण्डल में, हमारे मस्तिष्कों का विकास न हो, तब तक हम साम्प्रदायिकता के रोग से बच नहीं सकते।

मैं ने क्या देखा ? मैं जिस निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से चुनकर आता हूँ वह अलीगढ़ है और पिछली 10 जनवरी को वहां के स्थानीय प्रवदा में जब

मैं ने स्थानीय समाचारों को खोल कर देखा तो वहां सबसे पहला शीर्षक मोटे मोटे अक्षरों में यह था कि अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी में साम्प्रदायिक उपद्रव। जब मैं ने अन्दर पढ़ा तो उसमें यह था कि चंडीगढ़ की एक टीम अलीगढ़ मुसलिम विश्वविद्यालय के साथ मैच खेलने के लिये आई। जब मैच चल रहा था तब चण्डीगढ़ की टीम का पलड़ा कुछ भारी था, अलीगढ़ मुसलिम यूनिवर्सिटी के खिलाड़ी उस समय हार रहे थे। जनता में से, जैसा स्वाभाविक है, ज्यादा उत्साहित हो कर किसी ने नारा लगा दिया तो लड़के खेल के मैदान को छोड़कर लोगों पर दूट पड़े। किसी को उन्होंने चाकू मारा, किसी को किसी और प्रकार से पीटा। यहां तक कि एक जज उस घेराव में आ गया। उस ने जैसे जैसे छिप कर जान बचाई। उस के बाद रात के समय लगभग 500 यूनिवर्सिटी के लड़कों ने रेलवे स्टेशन पर आक्रमण किया। वह तो वहां के अधिकारियों ने बड़ी सतर्कता और सावधानी से सारी की सारी परिस्थिति को सम्भाला, नहीं तो दूसरा अहमदाबाद होने का दृश्य उपस्थित हो जाता।

यह सारी की सारी बुराईयां क्यों होती हैं ? इस का कारण यह है कि अलीगढ़ मुसलिम विश्वविद्यालय में जो बात स्वतन्त्रता से पहले होती थी वही अब भी है। उस के ढांचे में किसी प्रकार का परिवर्तन नहीं आया है। आज़ादी के पहले तक मुसलिम विश्वविद्यालय अलीगढ़ पाकिस्तान को इंजीनियर सप्लाई करता था और अब वह डाक्टर सप्लाई करता है। खर्च भारत का होता है और वहां से जो शिक्षित होकर निकलते हैं वह लाभ पाकिस्तान को पहुंचाते हैं। अनेक बार यह मांग की जा चुकी है, और यह बड़ी विचित्र बात है कि अलीगढ़ के स्थानीय कालेज अलीगढ़ मुसलिम यूनिवर्सिटी से सम्बन्धित न हो कर के आगरा विश्वविद्यालय से सम्बन्धित रहें। यह कितनी युक्तियुक्त बात है कि इस को अलीगढ़

[श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री]

मुसलिम विश्वविद्यालय से सम्बन्धित किया जाय, लेकिन हम इस को स्वीकार नहीं करते। एक बिल लाकर हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय की परिस्थिति में आप ने परिवर्तन किया, मैं इसका स्वागत करता हूँ, लेकिन वही परिस्थिति मुसलिम विश्वविद्यालय, अलीगढ़ की भी तो है। उस में परिवर्तन की बात को भी तो आप को स्वीकार करना चाहिये। हमें जानकारी मिली है कि सरकार यह चाहती थी लेकिन एक वरिष्ठ मंत्री के त्यागपत्र की घमकी से वह सब के सब सहम गये और वह सारी की सारी बात अधूरी रह गई। इसमें भी कहां तक तुक है यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि इलाहाबाद बोर्ड आफ हाई स्कूल और इंटरमीडिएट एग्जामिनेशन अपने इम्तहान लेता है लेकिन मुसलिम विश्वविद्यालय अलीगढ़ अहमदाबाद से अपना एक बोर्ड चलाये। होता यह है कि जो उनके बोर्ड द्वारा परीक्षा देते हैं वह भ्रष्टाचार होते हुए भी प्राथमिकता प्राप्त करते हैं और दूसरों को भ्रष्टाचार नहीं मिलता। इसलिए जब तक इस परिस्थिति में परिवर्तन नहीं होता तब तक हमारे मस्तिष्क पवित्र नहीं हो सकते और वह ज़ाहूर हमारे मस्तिष्क से कम नहीं हो सकता।

शिक्षा का ढांचा अत्यन्त चिन्तनीय है और तब तक देश प्रगति नहीं कर सकता जब तक कि उसमें कोई किसी प्रकार का परिवर्तन न किया जाय। सोचने को यह सोचा जाता है कि अब देश में बड़े बड़े बांध बन गये हैं, सड़कों का जाल बिछ गया है, सिंचाई के साधन बढ़ गए हैं, यातायात की दृष्टि से हम उन्नत हो गये हैं, बड़े बड़े भवन और अट्टालिकाओं का निर्माण हो गया है और हम बहुत आगे बढ़ गए हैं। लेकिन एक बात हमें समझ लेनी चाहिये कि निर्माण दो प्रकार का होता है। जो कुछ भी आपको दिखाई दे रहा है यह भौतिक निर्माण है और उस में रहने वाले मनुष्यों का निर्माण आत्मा के समान है। यदि शरीर शरीर ही

शरीर का निर्माण करना है तो वह शरीर निर्जीव है। वह तो उस विशालकाय हाथी के समान है जो मुर्बा पड़ा हुआ है और जरा सी चींटी उस पर चढ़ कर इधर से उधर चली जाती है। इसलिए यदि उस शरीर के अन्दर चेतना हो तो थोड़ा सा शरीर भी किसी लक्ष्य को सिद्धी कर सकता है। यदि ये भवन और अट्टालिकाएँ बनती चली जाएँ और उसमें रहने वाला व्यक्ति उसी प्रकार का स्वार्थी और उसी प्रकार का पशु बना रहे तो देश उन्नति और प्रगति कर गया है, ऐसा नहीं कहा जा सकेगा। इस प्रकार के देश का पतन होने में कोई देर नहीं लगती। हमारे देश की आत्मा जो है इस में रहने वाले व्यक्ति हैं, उनका निर्माण किस प्रकार से हो रहा है, यह आप अपनी आँखों से देखें। आप देखें की हमारे विद्यालयों और विश्वविद्यालयों के छात्र किस तरफ जा रहे हैं, किस प्रकार से तोड़फोड़ करते हैं, किस प्रकार राष्ट्र की सम्पत्ति को हानि पहुँचाते हैं। इस सब चीज को रात दिन हम और आप सब देखते हैं। इस प्रकार के ये—नकेल और उच्छृंखल युवक जो कल को इस देश के कर्णाधार बनने वाले हैं, वे देश को प्रगति की ओर कभी नहीं ले जा सकते हैं और कभी भी देश का भविष्य उज्ज्वल और सुरक्षित नहीं रह सकता है। यह सारी स्थिति हमारे देश की है। हम ऊपर से परिवर्तन करते हैं लेकिन शिक्षा के ढांचे में परिवर्तन नहीं करते। जब तक शिक्षा के ढांचे में परिवर्तन नहीं किया जाता तब तक हम कभी भी इन बातों का संशोधन नहीं कर सकते हैं।

मेरे एक मित्र जो कालेज में प्रोफेसर हैं कुछ दिन पहले जब वह अपने कालेज को जा रहे थे तो मैंने उनको एक पिस्तौल लटकाते हुए देखा। मैंने कहा कि आज आपका कालेज नहीं जा रहे हैं? कहीं और जा रहे हैं? वह कहने लगे कालेज ही जा रहा हूँ। मैंने कहा, लगता तो ऐसा है जैसे आप किसी मोर्चे पर जा रहे हैं। मैंने कहा पिस्तौल को कालेज में क्यों ले

जा रहे हैं तो कहने लगे कि हमारे कालेज में परीक्षाएँ चल रही है और मैंने कल एक लड़के को जब नकल करते पकड़ा तो मुझे यह घमकी दी गई कि कल हम तुम्हारी खबर लेंगे। इस लिए मैं तैयार हो कर जा रहा हूँ। मैं याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ आपको पुराने सांस्कृतिक स्वरूप की जब गुरु और शिष्य के यहां पर किस प्रकार के पवित्र संबंध थे। लेकिन वह चीज आज नहीं रही। सारी की सारी चीजें में इस वास्ते जब तक परिवर्तन नहीं होता तब तक किसी भी दृष्टि से हम उन्नत हो रहे हैं, यह नहीं कहा जा सकता। यह परिवर्तन तभी आ सकता है जब अध्यापक को अधिक अधिकार दिये जायें। इस समय उस बेचारे की कुछ भी स्थिति नहीं है। पुराने यदि शास्त्रों को आप उठा कर देखें तो आपको पता चलेगा कि वहां अध्यापकों को बहुत बड़ा अधिकार था। जब तक वह अधिकार नहीं दिया जायेगा तब तक इन बुरे आदमियों का शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में आना नहीं रुकेगा। आप प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को साक्षर तो करें, उसको पढ़ना लिखना तो सिखायें, अखबार पढ़ लें, इस योग्य तो उसको बनायें, चिट्ठी पत्री लिख लें, इस योग्य तो बनायें लेकिन एम० ए० और बी० ए० की डिग्री प्रदान करके आप यह कहें कि वह विद्वान बन गया है, यह शिक्षा का अनादर है। भर्तृहरि ने लिखा है :

दुर्जनः परिहर्तव्योविद्यया भूषितोपिसन् ।

मणिनालंकृतः सर्पः किमसौ न भयंकरः ॥

बुरा आदमी अगर विद्या की मणि से सुशोभित हो तब भी समाज में उसका आदर नहीं होना चाहिये। वह तो मणि वाला सांप है। सांप वैसे ही खतरनाक होता है लेकिन उसके ऊपर मणि लग गयी तो उसकी चमक बमक को देख कर उसके नज़दीक जायेंगे तो वह अपने स्वार्थ को सिद्ध करेगा और डसेगा। इस समय जो बुराई देखने को मिलती है, वह इसी प्रकार की

है, मणि वाले सांप की है। बिना पढ़ा लिखा आदमी अगर बिना टिकट यात्रा करेगा तो यर्ड क्लास में चढ़ेगा और बड़े संकोच से चढ़ेगा, सीट के नीचे बैठेगा और स्टेशन पर उतर उतर कर देखेगा कि चैक करने वाला तो नहीं आ गया है लेकिन पढ़ा लिखा आदमी अगर बिना टिकट यात्रा करेगा तो फर्स्ट क्लास में बैठेगा, एयर कंडीशन में बैठेगा और टिकट चैकर अगर आयेगा तो उसको घमकायेगा और एक तथा अनेक प्रकार के खेल खेलेगा। बिना पढ़ा लिखा आदमी अगर बेईमानी करेगा तो थोड़ा बहुत खा पी लेगा लेकिन पढ़ा लिखा आदमी अगर बेईमान हो जायेगा तो हजारों पीपे तेल के पी जायेगा, हजारों कट्टे सीमेंट के खा जायेगा और कोई चूर्ण चटनी की भी उसको जरूरत नहीं। इसीलिए शास्त्रों में लिखा है :

साक्षराः विपरीताश्चेत् राक्षसाः भवन्ति ।

साक्षरता लाइये, जिस को पढ़ा लिखा कहते हैं, वह उसको बनाइये। लेकिन अगर उसका आचरण अच्छा नहीं है, विद्या के अनुकूल नहीं है तो साक्षरता 'रा' की तरफ को पड़िये, राक्षसा, वही राक्षस बन जाएगा। इस समय हमारा शिक्षा का क्षेत्र दूषित है और उसमें परिवर्तन होना चाहिए। दूसरे राष्ट्रपति ने कहा कि हमारी शिक्षा ज्यों की त्यों चली आ रही है, उसमें कोई परिवर्तन नहीं करता। इस वास्ते मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक परिवर्तन नहीं करेंगे तब तक नया भारत केवल बातों से नहीं बनेगा। भारत तभी बनेगा जब रचनात्मक कार्यक्रम को हाथ में लिया जाय ।

देश के सामने और भी अनेक समस्याएँ हैं। उन में से एक सरकारी कारखानों की भी है। जो कारखाने प्राईवेट क्षेत्र में चलते हैं वे लाभ कमाते हैं और हमारे सरकारी क्षेत्र के कारखाने करोड़ों के घाटे में चलती हैं। परसों के अखबारों में इसका लम्बा सा विवरण छपा था। आखिर कोई बात तो है। वही सारे के सारे काम करने

[श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री]

बाले और वहीं सारी की सारी चीज, तब लाभ क्यों नहीं यहां और लाभ क्यों वहां ? बात यह है कि जो राष्ट्रीयता की भावना होनी चाहिये वह जिस समय सरकारी काम में कोई जाता है, नहीं रहती है। जब वह निजी काम करता है तब उसको अपने हित-अहित, लाभ हानि, सारी की सारी चीज का ध्यान रहता है। जब तक इस सब में परिवर्तन नहीं होगा तब तक हमारा राष्ट्र प्रगति नहीं कर सकेगा।

ये कुछ चीजें हैं जिन की ओर में आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता था। यद्यपि मैं बहुत थोड़ा कह सका हूं पर कुछ अंशों में जो कहा गया है अगर उसकी ओर ध्यान दिया जाएगा तो हम प्रगति की ओर बढ़ सकेंगे।

SHRI J. K. CHOUDHURY (Tripura West): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, while speaking on the President's Address I would like to begin with my own constituency, which is Tripura. I do so particularly because the Leader of the Opposition the other day, while opposing the motion and making a tirade against the Prime Minister, recommended statehood for Manipur and Himachal Pradesh, leaving out Tripura. Tripura has double the population of Manipur, though half its size. Tripura has also fairly better revenues compared to Manipur least as good and at brain-power. Though some of our areas are backward, we are trying to improve the standards of our level best to our people by introducing a hydroelectric scheme. And then, there is the oil exploration operation. We are trying for 400 tube wells for irrigation and drinking water, and half-a-dozen industries all for increase of wealth and employment.

15.22 hrs.

[SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI
in the Chair]

Apart from that, there are many other things which qualify Tripura for statehood. May I request here that this invidious distinction between Manipur and Tripura should not be allowed by the government when they consider the case of statehood.

The greatest problem of Tripura at the moment is unemployment. Indeed, it is an all-India problem. Unemployment has been a factor in our present life, particularly in our economic life, which has spoiled the whole atmosphere. The atmosphere of law and order, the reorganisation of the social order and our character itself have been spoiled by unemployment. How are we thinking of going into this unemployment problem ?

The President has referred to all that has been done in this regard and what the Government propose to do. 'I wholeheartedly agree that these are all beneficial measures. But are they going to solve the problem of about 10 crores of people going unemployed within the next three or four years' time ? We are a population of 55 crores at the moment and we are going to be 60 crores, they say, by 1977-78. If that is so, what a terrible thing it is to have 10 crores of able-bodied amongst us who have nothing to do !

Industries, of course, are growing and there shall be many more than at present. I admit it. But the more technology improves the lesser will be the requirement of men in our industries. So, that is a self-defeating factor so far as human employment is concerned. Less men will be needed with more industries growing with the help of better technology.

In agriculture the same thing is happening. We are having a large number of great agriculturists, I should say, because they have changed the face of things here so far as our food problem is concerned. But then they are a kind of kulaks though not in the Russian sense. We do not propose to do away with them; we welcome them. But the more there will be mechanised agriculture the less will be the need for human employment. In that case it will be a very difficult problem in our villages. In the towns and villages with unemployment growing like that, the country is heading towards a worse crisis.

Our Five-Year Plans, of course, are being very carefully drawn up. But our monies are being raised and husbanded in a way which is always tending to raise prices. On the one side there is unemployment; on

the other, the rising prices. Even in this year's Budget certain common things of the common man, particularly things like kerosene, sugar and certain other things of daily use, are going to be dearer. Already prices have been put up. The fact of the matter is that we can never find the price of anything going down. How then do we manage? It is for the Government to see and for us to help the Government.

So far as this problem is concerned, we should always try that we begin our building from the bottom upwards. We have been great imitators. We have been believers in, what I may call, things which are not real with India with its huge population. Mere imitation and make-believe will not lead our country to a very great future. We have imitated Russia; we have imitated America and we have brought about, what we call, a mixed economy. It is very good if we can bring it to fruition.

In the same manner while we are reaching towards socialism we are avoiding the dictatorship which usually goes with socialism. We are in favour of democratic socialism. That is so far a contradiction in terms. But we want to prove to the world that this contradiction is possible of solution and we shall solve it. But in order to solve that contradiction that, as I say, democratic socialism is, I think, our mixed socialist planning will not infiltrate into the bottom of the society as it did in industrial countries like America, England, Germany or Japan who at least took 100 years to do it and had a much smaller population. Therefore along with what is being built up at the top we have also to build from the bottom. There have been so many things—our cottage industries, village handicrafts, small-scale industries, agro-based industries and all the rest of it. But this has not yet touched even the fringe of the problem of unemployment.

I remember, when Mr. Dhebar came and held a meeting with the Members of Parliament last year, I asked him, "What will happen to Khadi if all Government subsidy was taken away from it? Can it stand by itself? If it cannot, how do you propose to keep it going?" He gave no answer.

The same is the condition of our village industries. These are for shows in our emporiums and exhibition and some of them for sending to other countries, perhaps, some of them are getting prizes. But on a large-scale, as a sort of mission in life, nobody is taking them up. It is because we have got or discovered a new God in our country, Mammon, that is, Money. Where do you find the man who will go to the villages and set himself sincerely with all his heart and time in the work of teaching people how to live or make a living out of these industries as he did in the days of Gandhiji? That is again another contradiction. He finds people of his own calibre or of less calibre earning a good deal more by making money in other ways which are not always very proper. A situation like this has been created in towns and villages alike.

We should also think, as my predecessor said, of a new kind of education and also I add of character building. Education has gone the way as, perhaps, it was destined to go. The way we proceed with it holds no future for our youngmen. What is happening is that our youngmen, our youth, including girls, are finding their future blocked. They find that after coming out of the university—or those who have not come to the university at all—they have nothing to do. They have no future. They see a blind alley in front of them. They want to do good things but they are driven to waste their energies in creating disturbances and they develop a pleasure in destruction. It is the fault of the educational system; and the way it is imparted. It is the fault of us elders. They feel cheated that in the last 25 years nothing has been done for them in particular and they find that we are all for ourselves with the devil taking the hindmost. Students are in ferment throughout the world even in countries like Sweden which is the most prosperous as a Welfare State. This is a revolt against the old sense of values. But India is suffering from this kind of trouble mostly also because of unemployment. If we could give them employment, much of the present trouble would cease. In such a situation, the Government ought to take care to rebuild education. But we could not accept anything new even

[Shri J. K. Choudhury]

after so many Commissions. That has been our great defect. There was a system of education which was sought to be introduced by Gandhiji. For lack of good teachers, for lack of men who are devoted to the idea of that kind of education, that type of education has virtually gone out of use. We are again following the old thing. In my State of Tripura, there was a basic training college for graduate teachers. Now, they have started a training college of the old order because they find that somehow or other this basic training is not or could not be made as good as they thought it to be. But is the old training good enough? Not at all. The students also feel frustrated by this kind of training which does not get them employment. Lower Government servants are fully in revolt, I should say. They are resentful because they do not find that at the end of the month or even after half a month has passed, they have anything left in their pockets to bring to the family and their children their daily needs. What can they do? The trouble is everywhere. This kind of disturbance is everywhere. I think we should first of all try to pay our attention to the backward regions. And among the backward places I will include Calcutta. Even though it had been the second biggest city in the British Empire at one time, I call it backward because if you go and live in any quarter there excepting just a patch in the middle of the city, you will find life becomes simply horrible because of transport difficulties, because of unemployment because of lack of amenities and fifth and congestion, and last line not least law and order. If a boy goes out, you never know if he will come back to the house until he actually does come back. That is the position. I, therefore, appeal not only to the Government but also to every Member of the House to consider the problem from an entirely different point of view and try to build from the bottom upwards.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I would now call Mr. Umanath.

SHRI GURCHARAN SINGH (Ferozepur) : Madam Chairman, the other day I was called but was made to sit because someone else was to speak. So, I should be given the chance.

SHRI R. K. BIRLA (Jhunjhuna) : This is his maiden speech. He should be given the chance.

MR CHAIRMAN : If it is your maiden speech, you should get the chance, I would like to know whether you have started your speech. May I know your name please?

SHRI GURCHARAN SINGH : I am Gurcharan Singh.

SHRI UMANATH (Pudukkottai) : After he speaks, I will speak.

MR CHAIRMAN : I wish you the best of luck and I am sure the House also joins me. I hope the House will give a good hearing when a person makes his first speech. Mr Gurcharan Singh.

श्री गुरचरण सिंह : चेयरमैन साहिब, मैंने प्रेसीडेंट साहब का एड्रेस सुना और पढ़ा। सुनने और पढ़ने के बाद बहुत मायूसी हुई। मायूसी क्यों हुई कि बीस साल के कांग्रेसी राज्य के बाद मुल्क की हालत में इतनी गिरावट आ गई, मोरेल इतना गिर गया, पोलिटिकल बैकवर्सी आ गई, मेम्बर्स जो लाखों लोगों के बोट लेकर आते हैं, जानवरों की तरह बिकते हैं, माइनारिटी गवर्नमेंट मुल्क में राज्य करती है तो उसके बारे में प्रेसीडेंट साहब ने एक लपट तक नहीं कहा बावजूद इसके कि 1968 में आल इंडिया चीफ व्हिप्स की एक कांग्रेस शिमले में हुई थी, उस कांग्रेस में मैंने भी बतौर पंजाब की रूलिंग पार्टी—अकाली पार्टी की तरफ से, जिसका मैं चीफ व्हिप था, हिस्सा लिया। वहां उन्होंने मैजोरिटी चूँकि मुल्क में कांग्रेसी राज्यों की है और सेंटर में भी कांग्रेसी राज्य है इसलिए यूनानिमसली एक रेजोल्यूशन पास किया कि फ्लोर क्रासिंग को कतई रोका जाये। मगर बजाये रोकने के उसका तकवीयत दी गई। लोगों को फंसाया गया कि फ्लोर क्रासिंग करो और माइनारिटी गवर्नमेंट बनाओ जिसका नतीजा आज हम देख रहे हैं कि कुछ जगह से यह चीज चली और पार्लियामेंट में पहुँच गई और मुल्क बर्बादी के दहाने पर पहुँच

गया। देश भर में डिमोक्रसी हो जिसमें लोग आइडियोलॉजी को बोट दें मगर उसकी जगह लोग बोट देते हैं एक पार्टी को कि यह पार्टी राज करे। फिर वे लोग जानवरों की तरह आकर बिक जाते हैं जिसमें माइनारिटी पार्टी का राज हो और फिर कहते हैं कि वोटों का राज है। वोटों का राज बिल्कुल नहीं है। लेकिन इसके बारे में प्रेसीडेंट साहब ने इशारा तक नहीं किया कि मुल्क का एखलाक गिर गया, पोलिटिकल बैकप्सी आ गई, मोरेल खत्म हो रहा है, डिमोक्रसी खतरे में पड़ गई, इसके बारे में भी कुछ करेंगे। मगर कुछ हैरानी नहीं इस बात से क्योंकि इस किस्म की गवर्नमेंट से यही उम्मीद होती है। क्योंकि जो प्रेसीडेंट या एंड्रेस या गवर्नर का एड्रेस होता है वह तो एक रिबाज भर है, वह मोके की गवर्नमेंट की मुँह बोलती हुई तस्वीर होती है। जो कुछ गवर्नमेंट होती है मोके की वह एड्रेस होता है। तो इस एड्रेस से हम कैसे यह उम्मीद कर सकते हैं क्योंकि यह अगर फ्लोर क्रासिंग या ऐसी बात को रोकें तो उनकी गवर्नमेंट उसी दिन खत्म होती है यह जो लोगों के सहारे से गवर्नमेंट बनाई हुई है, माइनारिटी गवर्नमेंट यह खत्म होती है। माइनारिटी गवर्नमेंट आज राज कर रही हैं। तो मुझे इससे कोई हैरानी नहीं लेकिन अफसोस जरूर है कि बीस साल की आजादी के बाद इस कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट ने मुल्क के एखलाक को बिल्कुल खत्म कर दिया और मुल्क का वेड़ा गर्क कर दिया।

यही नहीं, मैं डिसिप्लिन की बात बताता हूँ। अभी-अभी थोड़े दिन हुए पंजाब का मसला आया। यूनियन गवर्नमेंट के सामने बड़ी देर तक लटकता रहा। तीन साल लटकने के बाद मजबूरन प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहिबा को फंसला करना पड़ा। फंसला किया लेकिन करते करते किसी की आँखों में धूल डालनी पड़ी, किसी

की फेस सेविंग करनी पड़ी, कुछ अपनी जान बचानी पड़ी कि सरकार न टूट जाये इसलिए उसका मुआविजा दो, इन्साफ से उसका कुछ ताल्लुक नहीं है, जान बचाने से ताल्लुक है। उसी कैबिनेट के वजीर हैं, बदकिस्मती से पंजाब के सरदार इकवाल सिंह। मैं डिसिप्लिन की बात बताता हूँ कि मुल्क की प्राइम मिनिस्टर एक फैसला करे, मैं उसको कोस सकता हूँ, कम्युनिस्ट कोस सकते हैं, स्वतंत्र पार्टी कोस सकती है लेकिन उसी पार्टी का डिप्टी मिनिस्टर और उनका बड़ा चहेता वह गांवों में जाता है, लोगों को एक्स्प्लायट करता है कि यह सरदार गुरनाम सिंह ने मजबूर करके दस्तखत करके इलाका दे दिया।... (व्यवधान)... इस तरह वह लोगों को गुमराह करता है। मैं समझता हूँ जिस पार्टी में इतनी इनडिसिप्लिन हो कि अपनी पार्टी के लीडर के खिलाफ वह बगावत करता हो, ही शुड रिजाइन आर ही शुड बी डिसमिस्ड इमोडिएटली। ऐसा घटिया आदमी, नाहिल आदमी को बिल्कुल नहीं रखना चाहिए। लोगों के बोट लेकर आता है और लोगों को एक्स्प्लायट करता है। और मुझे हैरानी हुई कि एक दिन ऐसे ही इत्फाक से मुझे मिल गए। मैंने कहा कि अब क्या होगा, अब आप तो हरयाणे में चले गए तो आप कहते हैं कि मेरी दो असेम्बली कांस्टिट्यूएन्सी गई है, 6 पंजाब में है, मैं पंजाब में खड़ा हूँ, जूत मारता हूँ हरयाणे को। मैंने कहा कमाल की बात है। हरयाणे का रहने वाला हरयाणे को गालियाँ निकाले... (व्यवधान)... यस, आई एम स्पीकिंग दि ट्रुथ। तो इस किस्म का इनका हाल है। इसलिए मैं कहता हूँ कि जहाँ तक एखलाक का, डिसिप्लिन का ताल्लुक है, वह तो इनका दिवाला निकल चुका है।

आगे चलिए चेयरमैन साहिबा, ये जो लोगों के साथ बताते करते हैं वह देखिए। हिन्दुस्तान में तकरीबन 80 परसेन्ट लोग देहात में रहते हैं।

[श्री गुरचरण सिंह]

80 परसेन्ट लोग देहात के रहने वाले डायरैक्ट या इनडायरैक्ट शकल में खेती-बाड़ी से ताल्लुक रखते हैं। कुछ अर्सा हुआ हमारे यहां स्टेट में सीलिंग का सवाल आया, 30 एकड़ पर सीलिंग रखी जाय या 25 एकड़ पर रखी जाय। हमने उस सीलिंग को मान लिया। यह सीलिंग किस प्रकार की थी—हमारी ग्रनिंग पर थी, हमारे रोजगार पर थी। मैं उस वक्त पंजाब की असेम्बली का मेम्बर था और हालांकि मैं खुद जमींदार हूँ, जिसकी जमीन इसमें चली गई, लेकिन फिर भी मैं इस के हक में बोला। उस वक्त हमारे यहां आंकड़े लिये गये—30 स्टैंडर्ड एकड़ जमीन से हमारे यहां सालाना आमदनी कुल 3600 रु० होती है, जिस पर आप अन्दाजा लगाइये कितने टैक्स हम को देने पड़ते हैं—मालिया, आबियाना, सरचार्ज, सुपरसरचार्ज, कौटन सेस, शुगरकेन सेस, बिली सेस। तम्बाकू हम पैदा नहीं करते, क्योंकि हमारे यहां सिख आबादी ज्यादा है। इतने किस्म के टैक्स हम पर लगते हैं और यह स्टेट सव्जेक्ट है, अब उसके बाद सेंटर भी टैक्स लगा दे तो आप अन्दाजा लगाइये कि इसका क्या नतीजा निकलेगा, हम ज्यादा आमदनी कर नहीं सकते, जो कुछ हमारे पास है, उससे ज्यादा बना ही नहीं सकते, जब कि चेयरमैन साहिबा, जमींदारों के पास इसके अलावा आमदनी का और दूसरा कोई सोर्स नहीं है, न वह कारखानेदार बन सकता है और न बिजनेस कर सकता है। जमींदार छोटा हो या बड़ा हो, बड़े जमींदार का तो अब सवाल ही नहीं है, कानून बन गया है कि सीलिंग से ज्यादा किसी के पास जमीन नहीं होगी, उस पर एग्रीकल्चर वेल्थ टैक्स और लगा दिया जाय तो उसके पास क्या रहेगा। उस के बावजूद भी इस में से सेंटर ने स्टेट को कुछ नहीं देना है।

चेयरमैन साहिबा, डिबीजन के बाद पंजाब एक छोटा सा सूबा रह गया है, उसमें सिर्फ 11 डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स हैं। पिछले साल सेंटर को

प्रोक्योरमेन्ट के लिये गन्दुम की जरूरत पड़ी, 36 लाख टन गन्दुम की जरूरत थी, अकेले पंजाब ने, जो इसको पसन्द नहीं है, जिसका ये बड़े सबे वाले मजाक करते हैं, अठारह लाख टन दिया और बाकी सारे हिन्दुस्तान ने साढ़े पन्द्रह लाख टन दिया, जब कि हमें इन से कोई रियायत नहीं मिली। इस के मुकाबले में पंजाब के साथ डिस्क्रिमिनेशन इतना है कि पिछले 20 सालों में दो पैसे की भी इण्डस्ट्री इन्होंने पंजाब को नहीं दी।

एक और खास बात की तरफ, चेयरमैन साहिबा, मैं आपकी तवज्जह दिलाना चाहता हूँ। अभी हाल में प्रधान मंत्री जी ने चण्डीगढ़ का फैसला करते वक्त फाजिल्का के 107 गांव हरियाणा को ऐलान कर दिये। मैं हैरान हूँ—एक तरफ आप कमिशन मुकर्रर करने जा रहे हैं जो यह देखेगा कि लोगों की जुबान क्या है और लिग्विस्टिक आधार पर फैसला करेगा। यहां पर चौधरी साहब बहुत चीखोपुकार करते हैं कि चण्डीगढ़ में इतते फीसदी बोट हैं। मैं चौधरी साहब की हर बात मानता हूँ, मैं कहता हूँ कि पालियामेन्ट से हर पार्टी का एक मेम्बर ले लो, कांग्रेस पार्टी का भी ले लो और टेपरिकार्डर लेकर चलो, हर गांव में जहां जह बच्चों के स्कूल हैं, उनकी जुवान को टेपरिकार्ड कर लो और देखो कि कौन सी जुवान बोलते हैं।...

श्री रामगोपाल शालबासे (चांदनी चौक) : क्या बोली और भाषा एक ही चीज है ?

श्री गुरचरण सिंह : बच्चों के पास चले जाइये, मेजोरिटी स्कूलों में बच्चे जो बोली बोलते हैं, उसको मान लो। मैं अपनी गवर्न-मेन्ट और अपने सूबे की जिम्मेदारी लेने को तैयार हूँ। आप क्या हिन्दू सिख डिबीजन करते हैं, मुल्क को डिस्टिग्रेट करते हैं। फाजिल्का हिन्दुस्तान के एक कोने में है, पाकिस्तान की सरहद से लगता हुआ इलाका है, उसको आपने हरियाणा को दे दिया, यह हमारे साथ बढ़ी

बेइन्साफी है, बेईमानी है। आपने शाह कमीशन मुकर्रर किया, उसने दो फँसले दिये—कालका हरियाणा को दे दिया, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उसका हरियाणा के साथ क्या ताल्लुक था। सारा माउन्टेनियस इलाका है, बागड़ में रहने वालों का उससे क्या ताल्लुक था, हिमाचल को देते तो मैं मान भी लेता। कालका हरियाणा को देना इतनी बड़ी बेइन्साफी है, इतनी बड़ी बेईमानी है, दुनिया का कोई दूसरा कमीशन ऐसा नहीं करेगा।

सिरसा का सारा इलाका हरियाणा को दिया गया, हम ने उस को मान लिया। लेकिन उसके बाद क्या हुआ? जब बंसीलाल की सरकार आई और वहाँ इलैक्शन हुआ, वहाँ पर अकाली पार्टी ने अपना कैंडीडेट खड़ा किया, सरदार तेजासिंह डभवाली से अकाली टिकट पर कामयाब हुए, इससे साफ जाहिर होता है कि वहाँ पर अकाली सिखों की तादाद ज्यादा है। उसी के पड़ोस में अकाली पार्टी ने जो कैंडीडेट खड़ा किया, वह सिर्फ 400 वोटों से हारा। वहाँ पर सिखों की मेजोरिटी है, लेकिन ये कहते हैं कि वहाँ हिन्दी बोलने वाले ज्यादा हैं...

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : क्या सिख हिन्दी नहीं बोलते? आप भी तो हिन्दी बोल रहे हैं।

श्री गुरचरण सिंह : मैं आप जैसा झूठा नहीं हूँ, चौधरी साहब। मैं उर्दू बोलता हूँ, चूँकि यहाँ पंजाबी नहीं समझते हैं। आइन्दा पंजाबी मैं बोला करूँगा।

चेयरमैन साहिबा, यह एड्रेस जो प्रेजिडेंट साहब ने पढ़ा है, इतना मिसलीडिंग है, इतना धोषा है कि मैं समझता हूँ—मैं दो-तीन दफा असेम्बली में भी गया हूँ और इस दफा पार्लिया-

मेन्ट में आया है, इतना बोदा और बेबुनियाद एड्रेस मैंने कभी नहीं सुना। जो बातें यह पार्टी अपने प्रेजिडेंट से कहलाती है, मेरा ख्याल है कि इस से इस मुल्क का गुजारा नहीं होगा। इसलिये मैं इस शुक्रिये के प्रस्ताव में शामिल होने से मजबूर हूँ, लेकिन आपका शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने के लिये वक्त दिया।

SHRI JAIPAL SINGH (Kunti) : I have to raise a point of privilege. I have been here at every Address of every President and every year I have raised this point that it is an insult to this House, an insult to the President, that when we are discussing his Address there should be only one Minister here.

AN HON. MEMBER : There are two Ministers.

SHRI JAIPAL SINGH : They should all be here, I request that you press the bell and get the Prime Minister and the whole lot of them here.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I think hon. Members would appreciate the stand that if there were more Ministers, it would be better but since there is one Minister, I think there is no point in pressing it.

I shall call a Member from the Treasury Benches this time and then a Member from the opposition.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi) : Their number is reduced.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall not encroach on the time—given to every party, but the normal practice is to call one Member from the Treasury Benches and one from the other side.

SHRI P. K. DEO : If that be so, Mr. Umanath represents the Treasury Benches.

SHRI UMANATH (Pudukkottai) : He is a potential Minister.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Since the hon. Member who spoke was from the Independents group, I shall now call a Member from the Treasury Benches, Mr. R. D. Bhandare. I shall call Mr. Umanath after the hon. Member whom I have now called.

SHRI R. UMANATH : Not necessarily Members from the Opposition are also called one after another.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : It is a minority Government and there is no question of one from this side and from that side.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central) : I rise to support the motion moved by my hon. friend Mr. Hanumanthaiya to thank the President for his Address. This Address has been described by various speakers in various ways. But to my mind it is a realistic Address and gives the factual conditions prevailing in this country. It also lays down the guidelines for the future action and shows the way for marching towards socialism through democratic means. It takes note of the past decade of 1950s. One of my hon'ble friends has taken objection to the mention of the past decade. Should we forget the past and think only of the future without taking into consideration the present? (*Interruptions.*) I need not mention that during this decade that has gone by our country has had to face two wars and two unprecedented famines yet there have been achievements leading to economic recovery. I need not mention that we entered a new era; there was a green revolution because of a new agriculture strategy and we have also overcome the period of recession. I, therefore, maintain that this Address gives a realistic picture and also takes note of the decade that has gone by and talks of the new era which we are entering into.

I shall draw the attention of the House to para 6 of this Address. It speaks of the transformation taking place by consent within the framework of political democracy. This Address also gives the aims and objects of this Government and gives a sense of direction. Para 8 of the Address speaks of the determination of the Government in the following words. "Government are resolved

to go forward at a faster pace towards achieving a social order which is just and humane by taking particular care of the weaker sections of the community and by ensuring that the meagre wealth of the nation is augmented by hard dedicated work."

This is the aim and this is the objective which the Government seeks to achieve. The address also shows the achievement of a part of the objectives: the march towards socialism. Bank nationalisation was a step in the right direction Bank nationalisation created a new enthusiasm, new hopes and new aspirations among the Indian masses. But the Bank Nationalisation Act has been struck down by the Supreme Court. This decision of the Supreme Court raises a number of problems.

16 hrs.

The first problem is, can the Supreme Court, while interpreting the legislation, challenge the wisdom and the policy of the legislature. The second problem is, where there is a social and economic stagnation and backwardness of the country, what role should the Supreme Court play? Should it help the acceleration process of progress or should it halt the progress? The third problem is, when the possession of property is with a few and many are without property, what attitude should the Supreme Court adopt to the right to property? Fourth when there is a conflict between the right to property and the directive principles, which are the instruments of instruction given to the State to recreate and reconstruct a new society based on economic and social justice, what position should the Supreme Court take? Fifth when the gap between the rich and the poor is widening, and when wealth is the possession of the few and liberty is the possession of the many, should the Supreme Court thwart the will of the people expressed through the legislature? The sixth problem which it raises is, has the Supreme Court forgotten that to fetter the will of the legislature is to give an invitation to anarchy. Can there be a choice between bread and liberty. If there is a choice between bread and the right to property, what would be the choice of this House and what would be the choice of the country? I therefore suggest, that

first, let the Constitution be amended: amend the Constitution including the fundamental rights in order to put a curb on the right to property.

AN HON. MEMBER : You have no mandate to amend fundamental rights.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : He has neither the understanding of the proper implication of the proposition nor the understanding of the Constitution. The second suggestion is, restore the fourth amendment that was passed in 1965 dealing with the adequacy of the compensation.

In this connection, I would like to draw the attention of the House to the speech made by Pandit Pant when the fourth amendment was moved. I think the apprehension is in the minds of the Opposition that if an amendment of the Constitution is accepted then the fundamental rights may also be amended Parliament may go to any extent. Therefore, I am drawing the attention of the House to para 4, page 396 of *Our Fundamental Rights—Their Nature and Extent*, by D. N. Banerjee. In that book, Pandit Pant is quoted as saying :

"I think the Parliament will always try to take a reasonable view. The collective wisdom of the Parliament will do the right thing and will always take just and equitable view. The Parliament consists of the representatives of the people."

It is but natural that representatives of the people will take the right view. Therefore, I offer these two suggestions. If we cannot do that, what will happen ? There will be tension, violation and more Navalites in this country. Never forget this aspect of life as is found today in this country. We have got to move and have got to ask the people, everybody, all institutions, to move along with the times.

I would draw attention to page 5 of the Address where the reasons are given as to why there are tensions and violence in this country. One reason is the unfair land tenure system. The land reform policy which was adopted was a fraud on the tenants, the landless agricultural labourers and small farmers, because the land ceiling

was very high and the land was already distributed among the relations and relatives. No record of rights was kept. The result was, no land was available to be redistributed to the landless. Even culturable waste land was not given to the landless. Therefore, a radical land reform policy is absolutely necessary. We should reduce the ceiling on land and find out more surplus land for redistribution. (*Interruptions*).

Along with the National Agriculture Survey Commission, there ought to be a Agricultural Labour Inquiry Commission. The first Agriculture Labour Inquiry Commission was appointed in 1951-52 and the second one was appointed in 1955-56. 14 years have passed but nobody has bothered to enquire into the conditions of living of the Agricultural labourers. What happened during these 14 years ? Their *per capita* income has gone down to Rs. 151 per annum, as given by the Minister of Food and Agriculture on the floor of the House on the 8th May 1969.

Now I come to the question of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes, What are their means of living? How far has their educational backwardness been removed ? Have the atrocities on them increased or decreased ? Has the reservation in services been properly implemented ? What is the result ? How many in this country have taken any sympathetic attitude towards the Badhists and their problems and disabilities ? I doubt very much whether anybody has cared to study the problems of their life.

The border dispute between Mysore and Maharashtra ought to be solved on certain principles—the village as a unit, geographical contiguity and linguistic affinity. Let there be these principles as the basis for solving border questions.

With these words, I support the motion of thanks moved by Shri Hanumanthaiya.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Umanath.

SHRI P. R. THAKUR (Nabadwip) : Our number is 114 and we do not get any chance. Will we get some chance ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Does the hon. member wish to speak as a member of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes or as member of a party ? Every party has some specific time allotted to it. Time will be given on the basis of party time.

I am sorry I cannot concede that point, Mr. Umanath.

SHRI UMANATH : Madam Chairman, I have been following the discussion on the President's Address during the last two days and one interesting statement which attracted my attention was that of Shri S. K. Patil wherein he said that if Marx were to rise from his grave, seeing Indira Government socialism, he would have committed suicide. Despite the enticement offered by Shri Patil that Marx will have a few minutes of fresh lease of life, Marx did not rise from his grave. Do you know why ? Having heard from his grave that it was Shri S. K. Patil who was trying to defend the purity socialism, Marx preferred to remain dead within the grave itself.

So far as the approach of our party to the President's Address is concerned, we consider this address as the same old wine in new bottle. It is the same approach and policy of building capitalism. The government has taken up this position because the government and the party serve and rely on the same classes which are served and relied upon by Shri S. K. Patil and company on this side. Here I will give a quotation from *Economic and Political Weekly* dated 13.12.1969, which is neither our paper nor that of the opposition :

"When Chief Minister Mr. V. P. Naik arrived in Bombay from Nagpur to receive interim Congress President, Mr. Subramaniam, he made it a point to contact prominent industrialists in Bombay. He called upon them to help make the plenary session a success. The response from the business community has been very encouraging. It sent its report to the MPCC to join the Reception Committee. Mr. Harish Mahindra of Mahindra & Mahindra, a very close associate of Mr. S. K. Patil had little hesitation in joining the Reception

Committee. Tatas, Mafatlal and other important industrial houses in the city have also extended support to this session."

It is not our paper or any other party's paper. Therefore, so far as this government is concerned, it is very clear that it is the same old wine in new bottle because it relies on the same class and serves the same class which Shri S. K. Patil and company on the other side serves and relies upon.

On this side also, despite the thunder, fretting and fuming by Shri S. K. Patil in his attack on the government, he attached only a socialist bottle and not the capitalist wine.

Coming to the President's Address, it says :

"Indeed, a new strategy for agricultural development was implemented during this period and its success has attracted world-wide attention."

What is this strategy ? The same old strategy evolved by both the Indicate and the Syndicate when they were together, the same old approach has been commended to us by the President. They are relying upon imperialists and landlords rather than God; they are having a strategy of substitute rather than a strategy of land reforms.

What has been the result ? You may call the result the Green Revolution ; but I would call it a money revolution, a fertilizer revolution or a pesticide revolution and not, in any case, a revolution in agriculture. What is the amount of money pumped into this sector during the last ten years ?

16.14 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARI in the Chair]

Rs. 3,805 crores has been spent on agriculture as well as irrigation. But what has been the result ? The food production, quoting official figures, is as follows :

1964-65 ...	89.4 million tonnes
1965-66 ...	72 million tonnes, a drop
1966-67 ...	74.2 million tonnes
1967-68 ...	95.1 " "
1969-70 ...	94.0 " " according to estimates.

These figures will show that after pumping Rs. 4,000 crores you still have very fluctuating production, so far as foodgrains are concerned. The production is not steady.

Let us take the production of commercial crops, I again quote the Government figures. The production of oilseeds in 1966-67 was 8.4 million tonnes, in 1967-68 it jumped to 10.4 million tonnes in 1968-69 it dropped to 9.0 million tonnes and the estimate for 1969-70 is just 10 million tonnes. Here also, after pumping in so much money, this strategy has not brought about steady growth in production.

Take the question of use of fertilisers about which they talk so much. The growth rate of consumption of nitrogenous fertiliser in 1966-67 was 50.1 percent; 1967-68 it dropped to 39.3 percent and the estimate for 1968-69 is 9.6 percent. An important part of the strategy is the use of fertilisers and yet its growth rate is falling.

The President mentioned that this strategy was being very much praised abroad. Of course, people abroad, specially the capitalists and monopolists abroad, who see that this strategy is a source of profit for them, will definitely praise it because they could sell the unsold fertilisers at a very high rate here and make huge profits. Between 1962 and 1966 only Rs. 411 crores worth of fertilisers have been sold to our country by foreign imperialists.

It is also being praised by the landlords. About the result of the strategy, so far as the benefit is concerned, I am giving you a quotation from Francis Frankel, US AID official who has gone to various villages and made a survey about the strategy. He says :—

"Farmers with 20 acres or more have made the greatest absolute and relative gains, partly by mechanizing farm operations to take up double or multiple cropping, but also by diversifying their cropping pattern to include more profitable commercial crops. All of these

innovations have substantially increased the lead of larger farmers over small farmers, if not in terms of yields per acre, then certainly with respect to aggregate production."

This being the position, naturally, the landlords will shower praise so far as this strategy is concerned.

The real test of this strategy is its effect on the poor peasantry and agricultural labour. What is the position with regard to the benefit to them? So far as the poor peasants are concerned, the same author in his article writes :—

"The majority of farmers—probably as many as 75 per cent to 80 per cent in the rice belt—have experienced a relative decline in their economic position; and some proportion, representing unprotected tenants cultivating under oral lease, have suffered an absolute deterioration in their living standard."

This is the position. The monopolists abroad will praise it; the landlords here will praise it but the poor peasants, whose economic position has deteriorated because of the strategy, will curse it. Naturally you will find tension in villages. That explains the so-called tension in the villages about which so much is talked here.

Prof. Myrdal, one of the prominent Swedish economists, referring to the tension in the Indian villages, says :

"Indian village is a complex molecule among whose parts extreme tensions have been built up. Although the tensions crisscross in a manner that maintains equilibrium it is conceivable that they might reorganise in a way that would explode the molecule."

I call the attention of the Home Minister. Neither the Home Minister, Shri Chavan, nor any party here—no force on earth can check that explosion when the molecule reorganises itself in the course of which it explodes itself. That

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explosion will be in the right direction, namely, for the benefit of the poorer sections of the peasantry.

I would like to say that this agriculture strategy, which is being praised here, is being implemented on the graves of millions of our poor peasants and agricultural labour. During the Chief Minister's Conference Shri Chayan was afraid and said that if nothing was done, the green revolution would become a red revolution. Nothing will be done and definitely the green revolution will become a red revolution despite your best wishes, because you have done nothing.

I will tell you why. Now the Government is talking so much of land reforms. Statements of the Prime Minister as well as of various ministers of the Government and so many other things are contained in the President's Address. It shows as though they are very serious in implementing land reforms. The President tells us of the letter written by the Prime Minister to various Chief Ministers to implement land reforms. For us, to prove *bonafides* of the Government on the question of land reforms, he has cited the Prime Minister's letter. We straightway tell this House and the Government that we do not want these letters. If you say, you are making a break from the post, it is not the letters and resolutions that we want. It is the action in implementing land reforms that the country expects from this Government and not just a letter from the Prime Minister to the Chief Ministers.

What is the action? So far as the action is concerned, how does the Government fare? It fails there. I take the latest example of Rajasthan. In Rajasthan it is essentially a struggle by the poor peasants and landless peasants for the land on the either side of the Canal. There are other things also, betterment levy, etc. But, essentially it is for the distribution of the land for the landless. What was the suggestion? They demanded that the land should be given to them. What should have been the Government's stand? Mr. Sukhadia should have straightway said, "Yes; this is a just demand for the distribution of land on either side of the Canal to the landless

peasants." But what happened? Mr. Sukhadia who is a member of the Working Committee of the Ruling Congress Party, on the other hand, refused to accept that. For sometime he went on with the auction of those lands. Here are the landless peasants who are on either side of the Canal. They were shedding sweat and their blood when water was not there. When water comes, instead of giving land to them, Mr. Sukhadia says, you auction the land. When you auction the land, who will get it? Only the rich people will get it. The simple formula of Mr. Sukhadia who is a member of the Working Committee of the Ruling Congress Party is, "When there is no water, you shed your blood. When water comes, the land is for the landlords. You go away from the place."

This is the position. Where is the question of the Prime Minister writing a letter to the Chief Ministers? Mr. Sukhadia is a member of the Working Committee. It was for the Working Committee, if they are really serious for the land reforms, to call Mr. Sukhadia, to use the power of the Working Committee, and tell him, "You will have to distribute the land to the landless peasants." Where is the question of the Prime Minister writing letters to the Chief Ministers. Has it been done? No.

Then, you take the example of Uttar Pradesh. Mr. Charan Singh announced that the present 40 acres' ceiling will be reduced to 30 acres. Even after reducing it to 30 acres, still the land will be in the hands of the landlords. Suddenly, what happened was that there was a revolt against that. I was surprised to find a revolt in the party to which Mrs. Indira Gandhi belongs. It was in the Ruling Congress Party that there was a revolt. I read in the papers. That is the position of the Ruling Congress Party in regard to land reforms. When the revolt took place, the people expected that the Government here will tell the people saying, "We stand by land reforms. The ceiling must be reduced." Did they say that? No. On the other hand, the Indira Government and the Ruling Congress calls Mr. Charan Singh and they have negotiations and today's morning papers say that a compromise is arrived at, somehow to save the Government there, sacrificing the peasant's interests. This is what is happening.

Now, you take the position in the States where genuine land reforms are being implemented or attempts are being made to implement the land reforms. That is another test for the Government's declaration on the question of the attitude to land reforms. What is the position in West Bengal? What was the position when Congress was in power? I am quoting from *The Hindu*. I do not want to say on my own. If I do that, you will say, it is just to support my party. But I am quoting from *The Hindu* which is not inclined towards us. This is dated 23rd December, 1969. I quote :

The Correspondent while describing the land reforms under former Congress rule stated that they "hardly reached the mass of the landless, and the land poor peasantry." Describing the conditions of these two classes under Congress rule, he continued,

"They also had little protection from the district administrative authorities when, in violation of pious statements by the Congress Ministers in power then, the Bargadars (i.e. sharecroppers) were faced with illegal evictions and the small holdings of the landpoor cultivators dwindled further. Consequently, a developing destitution was order of the day."

This is what was available till the United Front Government came. When the United Front Government comes to power, it changes the position. About 6-1/2 lakh acres which had been illegally taken by the jotedars or by benami transfers and other methods having been restored to the peasants, naturally, there will be resistance from the jotedars. They have got licenced and unlicensed guns. They use these guns, to prevent of 6-1/2 lakhs acres being restored to the peasants. What is the position that Indra Gandhi Government should have taken? He is a struggle. The United Front Government is trying to give land to the peasants which are illegally taken away by the jotedars and jotedars are shooting down the peasants. If the Government stood for *bona fide* land reforms and if the Government wants that the land should go to the tiller, they should stand on the side of the poor peasantry there against the

jotedars. But what happens? The whole question is turned into a law and order question by the Chief Minister and Indira Gandhi's Party in West Bengal has joined the chorus of the jotedarn.

Similarly, in another State, Kerala, they have passed the land reforms bill into Act. *Indian Express* said that it is a most revolutionary land legislation so far passed. We do not consider it to be a big revolutionary thing. After passing of that legislation, the peasantry there took initiative to see that its implemented. What should have been the position of the Government here? To stand by the peasantry who is struggling to implement the land reforms Act. But What did they do? They sent about 2000 CRP men from here to loot the struggling peasants, to rape the women there and to beat up the children. This is the attitude they have taken. In fact it is not because when they sent the CRP men, they did not know. It is not as though the Prime Minister does not know. It is not as though the President does not know. Because Comrade A K. Gopalan who is our leader has written to the President on 13-1-70 a letter describing all the facts. He has again written to him on 18-1-70 describing all these tortures and other things. On 18-2-70 he met the President in person. He met the Prime Minister in person and said, 'Your CRP which is being sent there is playing havoc there'. This CRP is suppressing the peasantry which is struggling to implement the land reforms. Yet, the position is that more battalions are being sent. From an answer, I find that three more battalions were sent in January. This is the position regarding land reforms.

Coming to the question of industrial licensing policy, a declaration has been made about the new licensing policy. Now the test of it is : whether this new licensing policy is going to curb the monopolies or prevent them from growing bigger and bigger. Is this licensing policy going to help the small industry? That is the essential point to be tested. It does not prevent the monopolies from becoming bigger. That is obviously proved. Despite the existence of this new licensing policy, it

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did not prevent our Government from giving licence to the Birlas for the fertiliser plant in Goa. It is not going to prevent this Government even after declaration of this licensing policy from giving licence to the Mithpur project of the Tatas. Definitely it is not going to prevent them. Then the question is: 'Government always say, "We won't allow such of the industries to expand further on a large scale which are in the hands of monopolists." Tata Iron & Steel Company have got a plan to increase their capacity from 2 million tonnes to 4 million tonnes.' Government say, 'No, No. We can't do that.' But stealthily what has happened? Government have approved a scheme of modernisation of TISCO. They have approved. After modernisation, what is the result? Modernisation is preparatory to expanding the capacity. What else is it? After modernising the plant, are you going to keep the modernised plant capacity idle like that? Absolutely not. So, on the one hand, the Government outwardly say that they won't allow large industries to grow further into a monopoly but in practice, by approving the scheme of this modernisation of the steel plant there, they have laid the basis for future expansion of Tatas.

So is the question of bank nationalisation. Why did the people demand bank nationalisation? Because crores of rupees are being utilised by big companies and monopolists for their own purposes and not for the priorities of the country. After bank nationalisation, I want to know: 'Has the position changed?' It has not. It is obvious. Everybody knows that. So far as credit is concerned, everybody knows that the big business groups still continue to get the same credit facilities on the basis of a bias against small scale industries. How has it happened again? It is only to cover up this continuance of this policy that a scheme to give loans to small establishments like a small *rikshawala* or loan to a *cyclewala* is launched. That is deceptive. I have received a letter from one of my constituent—a poor baker. He says, 'At this time if I expand my industry, I will get some small profit.' I heard it on the All India Radio. They are inviting everybody to come to the State Bank for loans for small scale industries. I went to

to the Pudukkotai bank. They said, 'There is no such scheme here.' Then I said, 'I heard it on the radio.' They said, 'If it is radio, you can go to All India Radio.' (Interruptions) The basic policy with regard to that has not changed.

The next question is the question of unemployment. Very important emphasis has been laid by the President about the determination of the Government to solve the question of unemployment. But what is the proposal to solve this unemployment problem? Let us look at facts. At the end of the third plan the backlog of unemployment was 9.6 millions. Now the fourth plan has not come but 3 years have elapsed. What is the backlog according to the official figure? It is 12.6 millions. It is increasing. Now, what have the Government and the Planning Commission done in this regard? Till the time of the previous plans they used to calculate the backlog. But now in the fourth plan this concept of backlog has been given up. In their calculations for the fourth plan they have completely given up this concept of backlog. Perhaps this is the method they think that by eliminating calculation of the backlog they will eliminate unemployment itself. Perhaps this is a reverse way in which unemployment is sought to be solved. That is what is happening. This determination is not in keeping with the practice adopted. On the question of automation and mechanisation, if these are adopted, our agricultural labourers will be losing their employment. What is the use of that policy? That policy is being continued. If the President had made a declaration that in view of this position of unemployment our policy with regard to automation and mechanisation will be given, I would have understood it. Then I would have understood the split in the congress party. But there is no word about that. On the one hand there is no serious effort made to solve this problem of unemployment; on the other hand, the policy which will create more unemployment like automation and mechanisation is being continued. I wish to draw your attention to the 1968 World Economic Survey Report of the ECAFE, published in *The Hindu* dated 25-6-69. It says:

"Whatever the future trends in birth rates, developing countries are going to

be faced in the coming decade with an accelerating rate of increase in the numbers of young people seeking some gainful employment.

When this is superimposed upon the present employment and situation it seems inescapable that the under-employment and unemployment now prevalent in developing countries will worsen in the years to come.

The survey urges labour intensive methods for industry and agriculture to soak up young people pouring into the labour market faster and faster in the next decade."

Notwithstanding the fact that Government are aware of this Report no effort has been made to change the policy with regard to automation and mechanisation which is creating more unemployment.

Coming to the question of labour policy, the President has assured that the machinery for collective bargaining is going to be evolved, on the lines of the recommendations of the National Labour Commission. What has the National Labour Commission recommended? They recommended an industrial relations machinery. But what is this industrial relations machinery? It is a body composed of judicial officers who will be entirely biased against the working classes, against the toiling people. We know that by experience, whatever the hon. friends sitting to my right may say, I will give one instance. In one of the public sector undertakings, a worker was dismissed and the Supreme Court gave a decision on the dismissal of the worker. No enquiry was conducted. The public sector management said that they are basing their dismissal on police report. When the dismissed employee wanted the police report to know what charge was against him, the management said, No, we cannot give, it is confidential. On the basis of that report I dismiss you." So, that employee was dismissed on a charge unknown to him. It went to the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court said, the dismissal is justified because the Public undertaking can order the dismissal on the basis of

the police report; it need not give it to the worker. This is the sort of officers we have got. These are the types of officers who will be going into the industrial machinery.

Despite this industrial relations machinery, if the workers go on strike, and even if the strike is legal, after all these processes, what does the National Labour Commission say whose recommendation the President holds out to us as strengthening collective bargaining? They say that even if the strike is legal, on the 30th day the strike automatically stands banned. What will the employers do? Even if the strike is legal, they will keep quite for 30 days because after 30 days the workers will have to come back. They will just keep quiet for 30 days. In this way, the workers will be defeated. So all told, what is going to happen is that what little right of collective bargaining the working class has got in this country through their united fight is going to be totally eliminated by the methods suggested by the President in his Address.

So also what about the treatment meted out to the Central Government employees? I could have understood the split in the Congress based on progressivism and reactionism if it had resulted in the reinstatement of the dismissed Central Government employees. But still there are so many employees who remain dismissed.

AN HON. MEMBER: They have taken a decision.

SHRI UMANATH: We do not know what the decision is. Let them come out with it.

Then there is the question of cases not withdrawn. They continue to be harassed in courts. Then there is interruption in service. There is break in service of thousands of employees, not one or two.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak): He did not hear Shri Shukla this morning.

SHRI UMANATH: That is a small thing. That only shows this attitude.

ISHri Umanath]

Finally, the question of the accelerated development of backward areas. The Planning Commission team which went into this question in 1964 made an important recommendation that the Central Government must take direct responsibility for the accelerated development of backward areas. Government have laid the report on the Table saying that they accept all the recommendations. But when I raise the question of Pudukottai, the Prime Minister writes to me—and it is on record—that 'the question of the development of backward areas is the concern of the States, not our concern'. This is the difference between what they say and what they do. The result is that the backward areas in all states are left without any protection.

The Kundah project is for the dry areas of Coimbatore district extending to thousands of acres. The project is going on year after year. What is happening? Investigation, investigation. They are just left in the lurch.

There is also the question of development of Pudukottai and Eastern Ramnad areas. These backward areas problem has been there for number of years. Still it has not been resolved. All because of Government's policy in ignoring them.

Finally, with these policies that have been enunciated by the President, he wants us to believe that the decade from 1970 is going to be a bright decade when there will be a big lot of development. Here let us not forget a Survey by the *Ecafe* Secretariat which has gone into the question of the development of South-East Asia in the current decade. It says that the development will be 12-15 per cent for the whole of South East Asia, but for India the survey says that the development will be only 5-6 per cent. That is the position for this decade.

So long as Government follow these policies, they cannot come to the rescue of the poorer peasants, they cannot give succour to the working class, they cannot protect the middle class and they cannot also fight the syndicate, though they say that they are against the Syndicate-Jana Singh-Swatantra combine and are going to fight it. So long as they

follow these policies based upon placating the classes of monopolists and landlords, I do not understand how they are going to effectively fight this combine. If they give up these policies and evolve policies which will bodily go in favour of protecting the peasantry, the middle class and the working class, which will attack the position of the monopolies and landlords, there will be a hue and cry on this side; but let them not bother about the hue and cry. If they do that, they will definitely be able to effectively fight this combine and come to the rescue of the common people.

श्री साधूराम (फिल्लोर): सभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे जो बोलने का टाइम दिया है उसके लिए मैं धन्यवाद देता हूँ। जो बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि प्रेसीडेंट्स ऐड्रेस में कुछ तो पंजाब का मसला है और कुछ शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट का मसला है। शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट की आबादी हमारे देश में 10 करोड़ के लगभग है। बल्कि 10 करोड़ से भी ऊपर है। उन के सबसे बड़े जो संत हैं वह संत रविदास जी हैं। लेकिन सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट संत रविदास जी के बर्थ-डे पर, उनके जन्म दिन पर छुट्टी नहीं करती है। यह छुट्टी कर देनी चाहिए। इसके लिए बहुत से टेलीग्राम और चिट्ठियाँ हमारे पास आती हैं। दूसरी बात यह है कि जिस तरह से और संतों के टिकट जारी हुए हैं उसी तरह से संत रविदास जी के नाम से भी टिकट जारी होने चाहिए और उनकी फोटो भी उसमें होनी चाहिए। तीसरी बात—रेलवे वजट में जो थर्ड क्लास के फेयर को बढ़ा दिया गया है उस को भी मैं अपोज करता हूँ। वह गरीब लोगों को अफेक्ट करता है। चौथी बात—मैं अज करता हूँ कि प्रेसीडेंट के ऐड्रेस में चंडीगढ़ के फंसलेक्का जिक्र किया गया है। चंडीगढ़ के मामले में पंजाब को चंडीगढ़ दिया गया और हरयाणा को फाजिल्का और अबोहर का इलाका दिया गया। इस के मुताबिक अभी सरदार गुरचरण सिंह यहाँ बोल रहे थे जो अकाली पार्टी के एम० पी० हैं। मैं बड़े अदब से उन से

अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने जो यहाँ कहा वह बिल्कुल गलत कहा और गुस्से में आ कर उन्होंने हमारी साइड के सरदार इकबाल सिंह को भी बुरा भला कहने की कोशिश की। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अकाली और जन-संघ की गवर्नमेंट का इस वक्त पंजाब में रोल क्या है ? क्या पंजाब में वह कर रहे हैं और क्या हरयाणा में कर रहे हैं ? पंजाब और हरयाणा के मामले में जो हरयाणा के जनसंघी भाई हैं वह तो हरयाणा के लिए लड़ रहे हैं और जो पंजाब के जनसंघी भाई हैं वह पंजाब के लिए लड़ रहे हैं। और सेंटर के जनसंघी भाई दोनों को धपकियाँ देकर हर एक स्टेट में लड़ाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ... तो जन-संघी भाइयों का यह रोल है। अकालियों का पंजाब में राज कायम करने का श्रेय इन जन-संघी भाइयों को ही है। इनके रोल की वजह से ही उन का राज वहाँ कायम हुआ। इन्होंने नारा दिया हिन्दू सिख यूनिटी का। मानते हैं हम। लेकिन हिन्दू सिख यूनिटी को पहले खराब करने के लिए भी जनसंघ ने रोल अदा किया था। उन्होंने कहा कि हिन्दू भाई जिन की पंजाबी जवान थी वह अपनी जवान हिन्दी लिखवाएं। हिन्दी जवान लिखाने के लिए जन-संघ ने एक नारा दिया। और उस जनसंघ के नारे से लोग घबड़ाए कि हम ने न लिखाया तो पंजाबी सूबा बन जायेगा और वह पंजाबी सूबा बनेगा जिस में इन को निकलना पड़ेगा। इस वहम में आकर उन्होंने अपनी जवान हिन्दी लिखानी शुरू कर दी। उस वक्त के अकालियों ने हिन्दू को मारना और पीटना शुरू किया। उस की बहुत सी मिसालें हमारे पास हैं। लेकिन उस को हम भूल जाते हैं। आगे जो फैसला होता है हरयाणा और पंजाब का वह उस में फिर कांग्रेस को गालियाँ देते हैं। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि वह अपनी करतूत क्यों नहीं बताते ? जिस वक्त में फाजिल्का और चंडीगढ़ का फैसला हुआ क्या उस पर उनके चीफ

मिनिस्टर दस्तखत करके नहीं गये ? क्या उन्होंने उस फैसले को नहीं माना ? यदि उस फैसले को माना है तो बाहर जाकर उनको क्या हक है वह यह कहें कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट हमारे साथ बड़ा जुलम करती है, अन्याय करती है, सिखों को यह नहीं दिया, वह नहीं दिया ? और यह जो गुरचरण सिंह जी एम० पी० यहां कर रहे थे, मैं उनसे यह पूछना चाहता हूँ, उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि कांग्रेस डिफेक्शन का काम शुरू करती हैं, इन से पूछो भाई, इससे पहले, मिडटर्म पोल से पहले इनकी माइनारिटी थी पंजाब में और हमारे 6 कांग्रेसियों को यह डिफेक्ट कर के ले गए। सरदार बलवंत सिंह वहाँ गए कांग्रेसी मेम्बर तो उनको जाते ही मिनिस्ट्री दी, तो डिफेक्शन यह करवाते हैं या कांग्रेस करवाती है मेरी समझ में नहीं आया कि अपनी बातों को कांग्रेस पर कैसे यह थोपते हैं ?

तीसरी बात मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि इन्होंने जो रवैया अस्तियार कर रखा है, वह निहायत नाकाबिलेबरदास्त है। इस वक्त इन्होंने पंजाब में हरिजनों और शूल्डर कास्ट के लिये जो जमीन कांग्रेस सरकार ने मुकर्रर की थी, उस का आक्शन बन्द कर दिया है। इस वक्त वहाँ हरिजनों को कोई जमीन नहीं मिल रहा है। पोस्ट-मेट्रिक-स्कालरशिप जो सेंटर की तरफ से हरिजनों को दिया जाता था, वह भी पंजाब की सरकार ने कतई बन्द कर रखा है अब वहाँ पर एक नया कानून बनाया गया है, जिसमें कहा गया है कि वह जमीन, जिसको हमने कांग्रेस सरकार से हरिजनों के लिये मन्ज़ूर कराया था, उस सारे फैसले को इन्होंने अपनी कैबिनेट में डिसीजन लेकर रद्द करा दिया है और कहा है कि अकेले हरिजनों को नहीं मिलेगी, अकेले शड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स को नहीं मिलेगी, बल्कि रायो-सिख और लवाना-सिखों को भी उसे हासिल करने का हक होगा, ताकि वह जमीन जो नीलाम हो कर हरिजनों को मिलती थी, वह उनको न मिल सके। इस वक्त

[श्री साधूराम]

एन्टी-कांग्रेस, एन्टी-हिन्दू प्रोपेगण्डा इनकी तरफ से पंजाब के कौने-कौने में चल रहा है। इन के लोग जबरदस्ती अपने झण्डे गाढ़ देते हैं, मन्दिरों पर कब्जा कर लेते हैं। मैं अभी ता० ९ को कपूरथला गया था, वहां पर एक मन्दिर पर इनके लोगों ने जबरदस्ती कब्जा कर लिया। वहां सिन्धू नाम का एक आदमी इनकी पार्टी का था, उस ने "घोती-टोरी जमना पार" के नारे खुले तौर पर लगाये। किसी किस्म की आजादी वहां पर नहीं है, ला एण्ड आर्बर की हालत बहुत ज्यादा खराब हो गई है, कोई पूछने वाला नहीं है। पुलिस खुल्लम-खुल्ला रिश्वत लेती है। गुब्बारों के ग्रन्थियों की हुकूमत वहां पर चलती है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि चण्डीगढ़ के मामले पर संत फतह सिंह ने दो दिन पहले यह कहा कि हम फाजिल्का नहीं देंगे, हम इस को मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। लेकिन दो दिन के बाद सन्त ने उसे मानना शुरू कर दिया और गुरनाम सिंह उस पर दस्तखत करके यहां से गये। सन्त से पूछ कर उन्होंने दस्तखत किए थे, गुरचरण सिंह, एम० पी० से सलाह करके उन्होंने दस्तखत किये थे, लेकिन अब ये कहते हैं कि सेंटर की गवर्नमेंट ने यह फैसला उन पर ठूस दिया है। क्या उस पर इनके दस्तखत मौजूद नहीं हैं, क्या इन्होंने इस फैसले को नहीं माना, अब कैसे इन्कार कर सकते हैं ?

16.47 hrs.

[MR. DY. SPEAKER in the chair]

मैं यह मानता हूँ कि यह एक बेइन्साफी थी, अबोहर और फाजिल्का हरियाणा को नहीं देना चाहिए था.....

श्री रणधीर सिंह : कैसे बेइन्साफी थी ? हरियाणा को चंडीगढ़ न दो, फाजिल्का न दो खरड़ न दो, हरियाणा कूप में गिर जाय।

श्री साधूराम : हरियाणा और पंजाब दो नहीं हैं, लेकिन इनमें फ्रिक्शन पैदा करने वाला अकाली मूवमेन्ट है, जिसने सबसे पहले पंजाबी सूबे की डिमाण्ड की और अब वह पंजाब को छोटा करके सिख-होमलैंड बना रहे हैं। सिख होमलैंड का नारा कपूर सिंह ने लगाया है, लेकिन सरदार गुरनाम सिंह दूसरे ढंग से बनाना चाहते हैं और हिन्दुओं, हरिजनों और कांग्रेसियों को अपने दबाव और गुलाबी में रखना चाहते हैं—यह असलियत है।

मेरे जनसंघ के भाई नाराज न हों, वे दो कुसियों को ले कर सब भूल गये। पहले उन्होंने ही पंजाब में अकालियों के खिलाफ हिन्दी आन्दोलन चलाया, लेकिन दो कुसियों के लिये उन्होंने तमाम पंजाब को बेच दिया, अब सिख उनको शिवा के अवतार नजर आते हैं। कहा गया उनका हिन्दी आन्दोलन, हिन्दी लिखने का नारा। जनसंघी भाइयों सोचो, आप खुद भी मर रहे हो और दूसरों को भी मारने की कोशिश कर रहे हो। जब हम इन को फिर-कापूरस्त पार्टी कहते हैं तो ये शोर मचाते हैं कि हम फिरकापरस्त नहीं हैं, देश भक्त हैं। देश को आजादी इन्होंने नहीं दिखाई, देश में डेमोक्रेसी इन्होंने नहीं चलाई, देश की जनता को फण्ड-मिन्टल राइट्स इन्होंने नहीं दिये, कांग्रेस की कुर्बानियों के नतीजे से ये चीजें देश को मिली हैं।

मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि चंडीगढ़ पंजाब को जरूर मिला, क्यों कि अकाली भाई उसके लिए लड़े। अब क्या नतीजा निकलेगा, चार करोड़ रुपया सालाना का खर्च जो चंडीगढ़ का पड़ता है वह अब पंजाब पर पड़ेगा और अबोहर का 12 करोड़ रुपये की मुनाफा हरियाणा को जायेगा। संत की जान बचाने के लिये अकाली और जनसंघ ने पंजाब के लोगों को कुर्बान कर दिया, वहां पर अपनी सरकार को बनाये रखने के लिये उन्होंने इसे कुबूल किया

लेकिन फिर भी कहते हैं कि हमारे साथ सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट बेइन्साफी करती है। पंजाबी सूबे की डिमाण्ड, पंजाब को छोटा कर के सिख होम लैंड का नारा—क्या यह पंजाब के लोगों के साथ बेइन्साफी नहीं है ? इस सब की जिम्मेदार कौन हैं, वहाँ की सरकार है। वहाँ आज हरिजनों का जीना मुश्किल हो रहा है, पुलिस किसी की रिपोर्ट दर्ज नहीं करती, उनकी खमीनी के औक्शन बन्द कर दिये, उन को जो लोन मिलता था, उसे बन्द कर दिया गया। हर किस्म का जुल्म वहाँ पर हो रहा है। दर्शन सिंह फेरुमान ने ब्रत रखा, सेंट्रर ने फंसला नहीं किया, उस ने जान दे दी संत ने घमकी दी फिर भी इन्दिरा जी ने कहा कि हम प्रेशर से कोई फंसला नहीं करेंगे, लेकिन दो दिन के बाद ही फंसला कर दिया। हम हैरान हैं कि किस तरफ जायं ... (व्यवधान) ... मैं समझता हूँ कि हमें अपने हक के लिये लड़ना होगा, हम बेइन्साफी के खिलाफ लड़ेंगे, शेडयूल्ड कास्ट की समस्याओं को, तकलीफों को दूर करा कर रहेंगे चाहे हमें किसी से भी टक्कर लेनी पड़े। सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट चाहे कुछ भी एवाइंड ब्रे हम मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं।

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the President's Address is an empty ritual couched in a spirit of complacency on illusory achievements in the field of agriculture and industry, fertilisers and employment and has no relation to the grim realities of the plight of the common man. (Interruption) The speech has hardly touched the fringe of any of the burning problems of the day. For the first time, this House is being presented by a Presidential Address prepared by a minority Government; a party which secured only 41 percent of the votes in the last election, which could manage to have a marginal majority, because of the defective electoral system, because of there being no provision for proportional representation, is now in a minority in this House after a substantial section has come from the parent body to the Opposition. That is why they have

forfeited the mandate of the people to govern this country. Whatever conviction the Prime Minister may nourish in her heart, it is clear that she is a prisoner in the grip of a few scheming communists, and immature extremists who have infiltrated into the Congress. Conviction has given place to expediency, and the word 'conscience' has found a new connotation in the dictionary of the Prime Minister.

There is hardly any difference between Mr Ajay Mukerjee and Shrimati Indira Gandhi, both being puppets and dependent for their very existence on the support of the communists, in the latter case the strings being pulled behind the scene. The two main props of the Government are firstly the anti-social, anti-national communists, the saboteurs of the Constitution who with their extra-territorial loyalty and design to wreck the country's democratic Constitution have constituted a security risk to the country and secondly the defectors who have not only lowered the public life of this country but have brought this democratic institution of the biggest democracy in the world to shame by making themselves purchasable commodities. With this background, what more can we expect from the President's Address except gloating over unrealistic achievements and empty slogans ?

Social and economic progress is the objective of all economic activity. This has been reiterated time and again in all Congress session. Let me quote from the horse's mouth, Mr Subramaniam, the interim President of the Congress Marxist confessed on 12-12-1969 :

"We may have made economic progress since Independence, but hardly any social progress."

This utterance is unexceptionable and is the outcome of the persistent pursuit of wrong economic policies for the last 22 years. If correct economic policies would have been followed, it would have automatically brought about social progress, i.e. rise in the living standard of the people, expansion of employment opportunities, reduction in income disparities, increase in

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capital formation and corresponding increase in capital equipment to the working class, i.e. more output per worker, more income, more consumption and more saving relating to the working class. But this President's Address has given a very gloomy picture about the unemployment position in the country. It is the outcome of the wrong economic policies which we have been following. With the suffocating controls followed all these years, no opportunity has been given for developing the creative genius of the individual for more production. If these wrong economic policies would not have been followed, there would have been economic progress and *Ipso Facto* it would have brought about social progress, and prevented factors causing social injustice like inflation, monopoly growth, both State and private, tax evasion and other instruments of perverse income transfer.

According to the latest report of the Economic and Scientific Research Foundation dated 22nd February 1970, at the present rate of yearly per capita growth of income which is less than 1.6 percent, it will take 218 years for India to reach the United States' standard of 1963. In contemporary Japan, during the 5 years ending 1968, under non-inflationary conditions, wages rose by 65 percent, at the same time the national income has been doubled. This rapid economic recovery of Japan after the second world war is due to higher labour productivity. Strikes and lock-outs are completely unknown in that country. Today the Japanese rate of saving is the highest in the world 34 percent of the gross domestic product.

With the new impost of Rs. 170 crores of additional tax burden in the anti-people and anti-growth budget presented by the Finance Minister-cum-Prime Minister the other day, having cast her net of indirect taxation on all conceivable consumer items including sugar, kerosene oil, etc and added to it deficit financing to the tune of Rs. 225 crores, it is incompatible with the President's pious hope of price stability. The monthly average of the wholesale price during January 1970 was 6.8 per cent higher than that in the last year. For this awful contrast we cannot blame the shortage of finance, India's investment rose from Rs. 3,360

crores in the First plan to the estimated Rs. 22,000 crores in the Fourth plan which is about to begin; It has risen by nearly six times. In 1967-68 the Central outlay of Rs. 240 crores represented only 19 per cent of the total Plan outlay of Rs. 1,236 crores, while the rest came from foreign aid. Though there is a slight change in the subsequent years, the pattern remains the same.

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Fresh foreign loan are being incurred to meet the debt service charges of the previous foreign loans. So, there has been little to show about expanded production and social progress.

In the last sixties the *per capita* income stagnated round about Rs. 296 per year. The crux of the problem is that the nation's production lagged behind the population growth. Even in 1968, the year of so-called green revolution, the *per capita* availability of foodgrain was 166.6 kg., that is 3.7 per cent less than in 1965, when it was 173 kg. The hardship of the masses is evidenced by the constant fall in consumption of cotton cloth, edible oil and sugar.

How could there be more production when factories are being burnt, railway coaches, tram cars and government buses are being burnt every day in the country more so in the so-called civilised Calcutta? Strikes, lock-outs, ghettos; political murders, forceful occupation of land, molestation of woman and organised crimes have become the order of the day under the so-called benign Home Minister, Shri Jyoti Basu. Whatever political persuasion they may have, whatever ideology they may profess they are no better than the dacoits of the Chambal valley. The streets of Calcutta have become worse than the ravines of the Chambal.

Though the Government have tried to make political capital out of the unfortunate Ahmedabad riots, Government have not taken cognizance of the complete breakdown of the constitutional machinery in West Bengal. Though the Chief Minister there had the guts to call the West Bengal Government as "uncivilized and barbarous" and to undertake a fast to rouse the mass conscience in that State, the Government at

the Centre has become absolutely mum in the President's Address about this lest it may antagonise its main props who may withdraw their support and the government may fall at any moment.

Sir, I pity the government. Any government with a bit of self-respect would not like to be a victim to this plight. I am in agreement with Dr. Karni Singh who has given a new awareness, a new awakening in this regard. Here I repeat the clarion call given by Rajaji to all patriotic democratic forces to sink their differences and join in a crusade to resist the disruption of the country and the emergence of a dictatorship and to provide an alternative leadership to this country.

Further, to placate their new friends, the Government has suggested a facile and one-sided withdrawal of foreign troops from Vietnam whereas no corresponding demand for withdrawal of North Vietnamese troops has been made even though they have aggressed on South Vietnam and Laos. North Vietnamese troops are fighting in the Plain of Jars. No concern has been shown in the President's Address regarding this. The foreign Minister has remained completely blind. Dust it being thrown into people's eyes because the Government cannot afford to lose the support of the Commies. Here is the acid test of non-alignment and of impartiality of the Chairman of the International Control Commission which chair India occupies today.

The *barat* of Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed to Rabat has become a big fiasco. What happened to the redeeming of the pledge of the 22nd November, 1962, given in this House by the father of the Prime Minister? The Government may have acquiesced in the illegal occupation of 15,000 square miles of our sacred soil by the Red Chinese but this country is not going to reconcile to that position.

Red China has been training guerillas and has been supplying arms to hostile Nagas and Mizos. Do the Naxalites not get their inspiration in the shape of money, arms and literature from the Red Chinese? The Government forget to realise the expansionist design of Red China.

While suggesting growth of economic cooperation in the region of South-East Asia, there is complete absence of any reference to collective defence or political cooperation in that region in the President's Address. It is conspicuous and deliberate.

Equating friendly Taiwan, with which we have got growing trade relationship, with belligerent China or South Africa, which is professing apartheid, or with colonialist Portugal or unfriendly Pakistan, in the government's recent circular on visa, is definitely an unfriendly act. The hollowness of this country's foreign policy has already been exposed and this country is being slowly dragged to become a satellite of Russia.

I congratulate Dr. Karni Singh speaking for the new generation of princes, who have or are going to withdraw their support to this puppet government. It is a good thing that they care two hoots for privy purses. In the words of Dr. Karni Singh, they consider the privy purse to be a peanut to a monkey. I being one of the first signatories to the historic covenant which brought unification and democratisation of the country, will be falling in my duty if I did not give vent my reaction. To me, any unilateral action amounts to a breach of faith, dishonouring national sentiment; going back on constitutional guarantees and betrayal of minorities however microscopic they may be. When I think about it, the entire panorama of 22 years just unfolds itself before my eyes. Though the President has praised the princes for their patriotism and imaginative understanding, it cannot be forgotten that when the country was torn into pieces by partition by power-hungry and scheming politicians, at the patriotic call of Sardar Patel, they as then sovereign rulers had a national settlement with the Government of India surrendering everything their forefathers built and placed at the feet of mother India everything that they possessed with a sense of pride and patriotic fulfilment of the objective of creation of national unity and establishment of democracy which has been enshrined in the Constitution and which is the fundamental right of the people. These are the very foundations on which the edifice of this biggest democracy has been built. I

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am sorry that historians like Professor Mukerjee try to distort history and try to generalise from exceptional cases and say that it is the people's blood which has cemented the unification of this country.

In this regard, I would like to draw your attention to the resolution passed in Kala-handi Assembly that under no circumstances the erstwhile state would merge with Orissa and when it was done, I was charged that the interests of the people should have been bartered away for the rulers' paltry sum of privy purses. I have to face the music and, I know, under what circumstances I have to explain them.

I would like to remind the House—if Mr. Jaipal Singh is there, he and Maharaj Narendra Singh, the then Regional Commissioner will bear me out—that on the 1st of January, 1948, when the Orissa Government police force went there with a spirit of occupation as victors, in Kharsawan, there was a firing and 2000 people were killed on the day when the unification of the States took place. Then, came subsequent firings by the Orissa police on the Innocent Adivasis, not only once but thrice, in Mayurbhanj then in Bamra and at so many other places.

It is true to their tradition that at the national call of public service, many rulers who had a compelling duty which they neither disregard nor disown, joined the army, many chose diplomatic career and many took active interest in the welfare of the people by aligning themselves in the main stream of Indian politics. The elections have proved that the son of the so-called despot, the youngest Member of this House, has been returned by a larger majority of votes than the mover of the resolution, last year, in this House on this very subject. This move is nothing but a political vendetta. Growing popularity has become an eye-sore. So, they are to be penalised for their growing popularity and patriotism even at the cost of national settlement. It is not a question of majority or minority; it is not a question that might is right or the law of the jungle is to prevail. It is a question of principle. The principles cannot be compromised.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN (Basti) : No Cabinet Minister is here now. This is the

respect you are showing to the President.
(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The desire of the hon. Members will be conveyed.

SHRI P. K. DEO : The principles cannot be compromised. Suppose a communal party comes into power. Do you think it will take away the secular character of this country and make it a theocratic State ?

I believe there has been a constructive dialogue going on the subject between concerned parties. When there was a patriotic call, at the time of Chinese aggression, they had already responded to that and there was a voluntary surrender of 10 per cent of the privy purses. Any unilateral abrogation of the national settlement will bring in its trail a lot of complications and unpalatable situations.

The entire question of Jammu and Kashmir and Kutch hinges on the very kingdom of these settlements. I remember the case of Tripura which has hardly any geographical contiguity with this country. Until now, except there being an air service, there is hardly any road or rail communication, it is surrounded by Pakistan on three sides. I know, the day to day developments of those fateful days and pressures from Pakistan, the Maharaja being a minor there, his mother, at the patriotic call of Sardar Patel, signed the merger agreement on behalf of the minor. That is how Tripura is a part of this country today.

Then, Sir, the privy purses have shrunk to one-third of their original value. The amount is not even one-tenth of the loss incurred by our public sector undertakings, like, the Hindustan Steel, etc. and it is not even a fraction of the ticketless travel or unrealised taxes or wasteful expenditure of which very startling revelations appear in the P.A.C. and the Public Undertakings Committee Reports.

If the cut of the privy purses will solve any of the burning problems like unemployment or rising prices, certainly please go ahead. I myself, on my behalf, say that I will face the axe like a man. But I hate to be a pawn in the game of power politics for

the self-aggrandisement of any individual or Party. The way the resolution has been passed by a snap vote, probably in a quorumless meeting of the AICC, at the instance of the former card-holders or fellow travellers who have infiltrated into the Congress is nothing but an effort to throw dust in the eyes of the people and to gain cheap popularity at the sacrifice of the country's honour and credibility, when they hardly solved any of the country's burning problems.

Stopping of Katodia's—I do not mean my friend, Patodia—privy purse of Rs. 192 per year will hardly solve any problem. Even allowances and other benefits of those families who according to Sardar Patel, helped in the consolidation of the British Empire are being honoured in the name of territorial and political pensions. They are to be honoured because the Home Minister's very existence here is due to the support of the Sataria family who is one of such pension holders and who campaigned for him in his election.

Coming to privileges, so little has been availed of. No one heard about them lately. Rather they are under-privileged. They do not enjoy a usual citizen's right of equality of law which is enshrined in the Preamble to the Constitution. Art. 363 completely slams the door of justice against them in a dispute arising out of these bilateral settlements, which is not justiciable in any court. Even if there is any dispute of high-handedness or bullying by the Government or any Party, there is absolutely no opportunity of any remedy. That is why, I think some proposal has gone that a reference should be made regarding this to the Supreme Court under Art. 143(2) of the Constitution as there is a specific provision for such a reference when any need arises.

Previously there has been a discussion in this House regarding the Institution of Governors. The institution of Governors has been brought into shame. It is due to the manipulation of the Central Government because the Governors are unimpeachable. Their bread depends on the mercy of the President but he exercises his executive duties at the advice of the Council of Ministers. So far their bread is concerned, they

have to depend on the mercy of the Home Minister. That is why there has been a minority Government in Bihar and in U. P. And in Haryana the same disgraced state of affairs which happened in Madhya Pradesh has been repeated. The assembly has been prorogued which would have been the testing ground for the real strength of the party in power.

Lastly, I would like to remind again the clarion call of Rajaji to all democratic Parties to sink their differences, provide an alternative to the dictatorship which is raising its head. If it is not possible, posterity is not going to excuse us. To me the President's Address is most disappointing.

Thank you Sir.

श्री शशि रंजन (गुपरी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी श्री उमानाथ के भाषण को हम लोगों ने सुना है। वह कहानी का एक रुख था। हमारे गृह मंत्री जी बहुत प्रभावित हुए लगते हैं, उनके भाषण को सुन कर। उन्हें भूलना नहीं चाहिये कि अगर इनके साथ इन का अभी साथ हो गया तो इनको होम पोर्ट-फोलियो ये लोग देने वाले नहीं हैं। यह एक रुख था उनका। जनता के बारे में बहुत द्रवित होकर जब वह उसकी हालत बयान कर रहे थे तो मुझे एक आदमी की कहावत की याद हो आई :

ले के चुटकी में नमक और

आंस में भर कर आंसू

इस पर मचले हैं कि जस्मे जिगर देखेंगे।

इनका यह रुख भी मैं बताना चाहता हूँ।

मैंने राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण में तीन संशोधन दिये हैं। वे इस प्रकार से हैं :

- (1) दुख की बात है कि पश्चिम बंगाल की जनता के जान और माल की हिफाजत के बारे में बहा के मुख्य धंत्री के बार

[श्री शशि रजन]

बार खुले आम वहां की सरकार को बर्बर और असम्य बताने पर भी केन्द्रीय सरकार बिल्कुल चुप रही।

(2) दुख की बात है कि सहानुभूति रखते हुए भी अभी तक सारे देश में हरिजन, आदिवासी तथा गरीब बेघरवार है और उन्हें बसाने की दिशा में कोई गतिमान कदम नहीं उठाया जा रहा है।

(3) दुख की बात है कि पिछड़े प्रदेशों के लोगों की प्रति व्यक्ति वार्षिक आय उन्नत प्रदेशों के लोगों के प्रति व्यक्ति वार्षिक आय के मुकाबले पांचवां हिस्सा है और इस सरकार असमानता के प्रति उदास है।”

पश्चिमी बंगाल के बारे में हम लोग रोज अखबारों में पढ़ते हैं और वहां क्या हो रहा है उसकी हम लोगों को काफी जानकारी है और मेरा ख्याल है कि सब से ज्यादा इसकी जानकारी गृह मंत्री जी को होगी। जिस दिन पहले पहल गृह मंत्री जी इस सदन में प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री के रूप में आए थे तब हम लोगों ने उनका स्वागत किया था और तब उनके चेहरे पर बहुत ओज था और उनके दिल में बहुत उत्साह था। लेकिन जैसे जैसे दिन बीतते गए और जब उनके पास गृह मंत्रालय का कार्यभार आया तो ऐसा लगता था कि वह ओज समाप्त हो गया। शायद परसों फ्रेंच कंसलेट के मारे जाने के बारे में यहां कालिग एटेंशन मोशन आया था। जब वह उसका जवाब दे रहे थे तो ऐसा मुझे लगा कि जैसे कोई ज्योति बसु का असिस्टेंट बोल रहा हो। मैं गृह मंत्री से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि जिस ओज और प्रतिभा के साथ वह डिफेंस मिनिस्टर बन कर आए थे और पंडित नेहरू उनको लाए थे, जो अदम्य उत्साह और इच्छा-शक्ति उन्होंने प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री के रूप में दिखाई थी, काश गृह मंत्री के रूप में भी वह दिखा सकते।

चूंकि हमारे ग्रुप का बहुत ज्यादा समय नहीं है इस वास्ते मैं थोड़ा सा हवाला ही देना चाहता हूँ। सात आठ फरवरी से लेकर बीस फरवरी तक जो वाक्यात पश्चिमी बंगाल में हुए हैं, उसके डाकुमेंट्स वहां की असेम्बली में पेश किये गये थे। उनमें से ही मैं थोड़ा सा आपको बताना चाहता हूँ। वहां लगभग चार सौ हत्याएँ हुई हैं जिनमें से दो सौ से अधिक राजनीतिक हत्याएँ हैं। करीब पचास इंटर-पार्टी क्लैशिंग हुए हैं। लगभग एक करोड़ मैन डेज वहां हड़ताल तथा दूसरे कारणों से बरबाद हुए हैं जिससे लगभग नौ करोड़ रुपये की फारेन एक्सचेंज का नुकसान हुआ है। आज स्थिति यह है कि वहां प्रोटैक्शन फीस लोगों से ली जा रही है। जिस जनता का उमानाय जी ने जिफ्र किया उस जनता से प्रोटैक्शन फीस ली जा रही है और उसे कहा जा रहा है कि यदि तुम चाहते हो कि सरकार तुम्हें बचाये तो तुम्हें फीस देनी पड़ेगी। 28 फरवरी को वहां के मुख्य मंत्री ने जो बयान दिया, उसको मैं आपको पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने अपने बयान में कहा :

Indirectly referring to the Marxists, the C. M. Says:

First they looted the paddy and then the fish. Now there is nothing else left and so they have started looting women.

Further he says:

People have been encouraged to develop the desire of looting. Leaving everything else they are now resorting to looting of women. The recent molestation of women will clearly show how they are moving steps by step in looting.

यह वहां के मुख्य मंत्री ने अभी 28 फरवरी को बयान में कहा है। लेकिन इसके बावजूद हमारे गृह मंत्री चुप हैं और कोई कदम नहीं उठा रहे

हैं जब कि संविधान के प्रिम्बल में भारत के सब नागरिकों को सोशल जस्टिस उपलब्ध करने का वचन दिया गया है। आज हम देखते हैं कि पश्चिमी बंगाल में खुले-आम फसलों को लूटा जा रहा है, पीपल्स कोर्ट्स स्थापित की गई है, जो लोगों को सजायें देती हैं और इस प्रकार जनता को आतंकित किया जा रहा है। इसके बावजूद गृह मंत्री पश्चिमी बंगाल की स्थिति की तरफ कोई तबज्जुह नहीं दे रहे हैं।

आज हमारी सरकार दो तीव्र धाराओं के बीच बह रही है। एक है पूंजीवाद और दूसरी है साम्यवाद। जैसा कि हम सब लोग जानते हैं, पूंजीवाद के नेता हैं बिड़ला एंड कम्पनी और साम्यवाद के नेता हैं, ज्योति बसु एंड कम्पनी। इन दोनों के बीच में यह सरकार बह रही है। मैं सरकार से दरखास्त करूंगा कि वह कृपा कर के जनता के हित को दृष्टि में रखे और किसी के प्रभाव में आकर केवल अपनी गद्दी बनाए रखने की ही न सोचे।

अभी मेरे पास एक पत्र आया है, जिसमें इस सदन के सदस्य, श्री सी० के० भट्टाचार्य, का जिक्र किया गया है। मैं उस पत्र को पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ :

"I am writing this letter to you at 6 A. M. (cold morning) on the day Gandhiji was murdered, with heartfull of pain, thinking that had Gandhiji been living today the State and the Central Government would not have become completely deaf and dumb to the cries of innocent victims whose shops and houses were looted and burnt on large scale by the CPI (M) on the 20th and 21st October, 1969 during daylight in presence of the armed police.

"I personally represented for relief to the sufferers and for punishment of the looters to the Sub-Divisional Officer, the District Magistrate, the Divisional Commissioner and the State Chief Minister. Shri Chapala Kanta Bhattacharji

MP of our constituency, represented personally to the Prime Minister at New Delhi and impressed upon her the necessity of helping the victims. I sent written representation also to you under regd. post. Over hundred days passed but all representations made so far brought no relief to any of my community members who suffered at the hands of CPI (M), in charge of the State Hom. Department..."

इस पत्र की एक प्रति प्रैजिडेंट को भी भेजी गई है। मैंने श्री भट्टाचार्य से पूछा कि उन्होंने इस बारे में क्या किया है। उन्होंने कहा कि उन्होंने इस बारे में कई बार प्रधानमंत्री से बात की, लेकिन प्रधान मंत्री यही कहती हैं कि वह इस को देखेंगी।

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA (Raiganj) : I believe the Home Minister has also received a copy of the representation from the afflicted people seeking relief.

श्री शशि रंजन : जहां तक हरिजनों और आदिवासियों का सम्बन्ध है, मैं गृह मंत्रालय की रिपोर्ट से कुछ लाइन्ज पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ :

"The condition of the tribals merits special mention. Laws enacted in the earlier years of the 20th century to protect the lands owned by the tribals from alienation have not been effectively implemented. As a result, a large number of tribals have been deprived of of their lands..."

उन लोगों की सामाजिक स्थिति किस तरह बिगड़ रही है और उन की गरीबी किस तरह बढ़ रही है, इस बारे में गृह मंत्रालय की अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है :

"The percentage of indebtedness of agricultural households for the whole country has increased steeply from 44.5 to 63.9, the average difference per household from 47 to 88 and the average difference per indebted house-hold from 105 to 138."

[श्री शशि रंजन]

अगर इस के बावजूद यह सरकार इस बात का दम भरती है कि वह लोगों की आर्थिक स्थिति में सुधार कर रही है, तो इससे खोयी बात और नहीं हो सकती है।

बिहार देश का सब से गरीब प्रदेश है। वहां के लोगों की प्रति व्यक्ति आय इस वक्त भी 300 रुपये से ज्यादा नहीं है, जो कि दूसरे प्रदेशों की प्रति-व्यक्ति आय के पांचवें हिस्से से भी कम है। उत्तर बिहार का भूभाग अन-डिवाइडिड पंजाब से भी बड़ा है, लेकिन आज तक सरकार वहां कोई इंडस्ट्री स्थापित नहीं कर पाई है। प्रेजिडेंट्स क्लब की अवधि में भी उसकी तरफ कोई तबजुह नहीं दी गई है। मैं सरकार से दरखास्त करूंगा कि वहां के लिए एक अलग डेवेलपमेंट बोर्ड बनाया जाये और वहां के लोगों की आर्थिक स्थिति को बेहतर बनाने की तरफ ध्यान दिया जाये।

बजट के बारे में सरकार की तरफ से कहा जाता है :

This Budget has not hurt the poor man, it has hurt only the rich man.

मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि क्या बजट सिर्फ लोगों को हट करने, या न हट करने के लिए बनाया जाता है। बजट देश के लोगों की माली हालत को सुधारने के लिए बनाया जाता है। राष्ट्रपति ने अपने अभिभाषण में गरीबों की हालत को सुधारने की जो बात कही है, इस बजट से उसका कोई संकेत नहीं मिलता है। इस बजट में न तो गरीबों की स्थिति को सुधारने की तरफ कोई ध्यान दिया गया है और न मिडल क्लास के लोगों की। सरकार अमीर लोगों से पैसा ले, लेकिन उस पैसे का सदुपयोग होना चाहिए और उसका उपयोग गरीबों की हालत को सुधारने के लिए होना चाहिए। लेकिन इस बजट में ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri S. N. Misra, Shri Krishna Kumam Chatterji :

AN. HON. MEMBER : The half-an-hour discussion should be taken up. It is already 5:30

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We always spill over a few minutes. Please leave it to me.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTERJI (Howrah) : There has been political uncertainty in the country for several months.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He can continue tomorrow.

श्री प० ला० बाबूपाल (गंगानगर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस हाउस के बहुत से सदस्यों से पुराना हूँ। मेरे इलाके में हजारों लोग जेल गये हैं और मौत के घाट उतरे हैं। मुझे भी कुछ समय दिया जाये।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The debate will continue tomorrow. We now take up the half-an-hour discussion.

17.34 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

EXPERT COMMITTEE ON TAX COLLECTION

SHRI MAYAVAN (Chidambaram) : On the 22nd of December last year a point was raised in this House and the hon. Finance Minister as usual gave an evasive answer. While indicating the members of the Expert Committee headed by Justice K.N. Wanchoo to go into the question of tax collection, he has conveniently forgotten to indicate the efforts made by the Government to improve the same.

We all know that there cannot be tax arrears without the connivance of the officers concerned or the Government. Though there has been a slight improvement in recent years, the arrears that still remain

to be collected for a poor country like ours is enormous. So, I would like to get from the hon. Minister a specific reply to the following points : (1) the reasons why they are still unrealised, (2) whether it would be every possible for them to realise the arrears in full, and (3) If it is not fully realisable, what are the reasons for the same. I hope that the hon. Minister will clear these points in his reply. I am sure he need not wait for the decisions of the expert committee to collect these arrears. To my mind if the Government can make an honest effort without any partially, it would be possible to recover all the arrears within the shortest possible time.

With regard to tax evasion, I regret to say that they have not learnt anything by past experience and have done nothing to streamline the tax collection machinery. Evasion is continuing not only because of the lacunae in the tax laws but also because the corrupt practices that prevail from top to bottom among the authorities. In fact it is not unknown in our country that honest assesseees are harassed while dishonest and unscrupulous fellows go scot-free if they know how to approach the officials. If the Minister is going to argue that bribery is a way of life with us, I have nothing to add. But if he has got a mind a will to check it, I am positive that things would improve. I hope that at least this expert committee's recommendations will be made binding and the administration will be toned up. We also see that big officers of the income-tax department, immediately after their retirement take jobs as consultants with big firms and rich individuals. I wish the expert committee would suggest ways and means to put an end to such appointments. Though the recent budget has spelt out some measures with a view to improving tax collection, I think it should be possible for the Government to raise the exemption limit so as to enable the officials concerned to concentrate on the big fish. In this connection it is pertinent to point out that the Government has not taken seriously Mr. Boothalingam's report which on page 53 says :—

"Some revenue officials have estimated that if work on petty assessments is cut out, the improvement in the quality and speed with which the remaining work

can be done—e.g., by expeditious disposal of appeals, better investigation, etc., will lead to increase of tax collections by Rs. 100 crores for some years besides an immediate increase of about Rs. 200 crores merely by finalisation of pending assessments. I am not in a position to comment on these figures—may be they are a bit optimistic—but there is no doubt whatever that a very substantial improvement can be expected. For both economy and on practical administrative grounds I would therefore strongly recommend a substantial raising of the exemption limit and would suggest that the limit be fixed at Rs. 7,500 for individuals and Rs. 10,000 or 11,000 for Hindu Undivided Families. This would be justifiable merely on the increase in prices ignoring all other considerations."

I hope the hon. Minister would give his thought to this point. There is a tendency on the part of rich businessmen to float various limited companies which exist only on paper. This is done to save income-tax by the so-called legal methods. In the film industry this practice is widely prevalent. Even car-drivers are made partners and they are supposed to have invested about Rs. 10,000 or of 15,000. So there should be some check or control on the floating of companies and film industries.

During the Second world war, black money made its appearance like air it is everywhere. The Government has repeatedly assured us that it is going to take effective measures. One or two steps were taken but the improvement is not visible. I should like the Minister to tell us what has happened to the earlier reports made by the Government and how far they had succeeded. Year after year whenever Budget is presented statistics show arrears of income-tax. Such sorry state of affairs will have to be overcome. Government know of evasion of tax on unaccounted money which is otherwise known as black money. Prof. Kaldor who was specially invited to go into the tax structure and collection in the country made an assessment that there was an annual evasion of Rs. 200 crores in this country. I would like to know what concrete and effective steps have been taken

[Shri Mayavan]

by the Government to unearth the 'huge evasion pointed out by Mr. Kaldor.

When India attained Independence, the Prime Minister, the late Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, made an announcement that the tax-evaders would be hanged by the nearest lamp-posts. We have been seeing that the number of lamp-posts have been increasing and, simultaneously, the number of tax-evaders are also increasing. There is no fulfillment of his bold declaration. Instead tackling the tax-evaders with rigorous punishment, the Government went on bended knees to plead with them with many concessions for the disclosure of the black money and conversion of them into white. But this did not meet with good response.

To wind up my speech, I hope that the Government will be serious in improving the tax-collecting machinery and that the present Committee will not be treated as a sop to placate and hoodwink the credible public.

श्री शिव चंद्र भ्वा (मधुबनी) : मेरा पहला सवाल है कि कालडोर ने एस्टीमेट कर के बताया कि 200 से 300 करोड़ रुपये का टैक्स इवेजन सारे हिन्दुस्तान में होता है। तो कालडोर की रिपोर्ट के बाद क्या आप ने कोई एस्टीमेट बनाया है या बनाने का सोच रहे हैं कि हर साल हिन्दुस्तान में कितना टैक्स इवेजन होता है।

दूसरा सवाल यह है कि कितना टैक्स एरियस में है बिरला और टाटा जैसी कम्पनियों के मुतालिक, इस का भी कोई हिसाब आप के पास है ? यदि है तो आप कौन सा कदम उस को रिजलाइज करने के लिये उठा रहे हैं ?

तीसरा सवाल यह है कि ब्लैक मनी जो आज बाजार में है उस को सब को डी-मोनेटाईजेशन का तरीका धरुय्यार करके खत्म करने की बात क्या आप सोच रहे हैं ? जैसे 1 हजार रुपये के नोट का डी-मोनेटाइजेशन किया तो बहुत कुछ बह खत्म हो गया, इसी तरह से डी-मोनेटाई-

जेशन कर के ब्लैक मनी को बाजार से हटाने की बात क्या आप सोच रहे हैं या नहीं ?

चौथी बात यह कि एम० पीज० की सैलरी से पहले टैक्स कलेक्शन नहीं लिया जाता था। वह अच्छा तरीका था। उस को शायद रोक दिया गया। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उस को रेस्टोर किया जाय और नहीं तो यहां पर कोई ऐसा आफिस खोला जाय जैसे पोस्टऑफिस में रेडियो लाइसेंस के लिए होता है, उसी तरह इनकम टैक्स रिटर्न जहां फाइल हो सके एम० पीज० का, ऐसा क्या कोई विभाग या आफिस आप यहां बनाएंगे जिससे उन को आसानी हो जायगी और उन का हिसाब किताब साफ रहेगा ?

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR (Palghat) : The question of tax-evasion has been raised here previously two or three times. While the Government and the Planning Commission are pointing out the lack of resources, the amount of tax-evasion is yearly increasing. (Interruption)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, order.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : There is no official estimate on tax-evasion. But a non-official estimate, according to the PTI report of 8th January, indicates that the income on which tax has been evaded was as high as Rs. 2000 crores. Even 10 per cent tax on this income will yield Rs. 200 crores a year. The actual amount will depend on the income-slab, etc. And in a five year Plan period, Rs. 1,000 could be collected, if the tax-evasion is plugged. As an indicative figure; this amount and the tax arrears will give the Centre about Rs. 1,500 crores more for the Plan without any new taxes on sugar, tea, tobacco and sherbet, as has recently been shown in the budget.

The Government has been pretty soft in collecting taxes from the rich. The tax arrears by the middle of 1969 stood at Rs. 544 crores. The enormity of this sum will be realised when it is noted that the collection from the taxes on income and wealth

was taken as Rs. 525 crores in the budget estimate of 1969-70.

This issue came up before this House twice or thrice when Shri Morarji Desai was the Finance Minister. I remember that to one question he replied that the Government was gearing up the machinery of taxation.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member should not make a speech now.

SHRI E.K. NAYANAR : The income on which tax has been evaded was Rs.2,000 crores. As I said, the PTI has given the figure of Rs. 2000 crores. But I want to know whether Government have any statistics about tax evasion. If we are able to collect it, we need not have to raise the tax on sugar, tea, tobacco, etc. What new steps are Government taking to prevent tax evasion ?

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak) : Sir, in tax evasion, small fry alone are caught and the big ones go free. If you take into account the tax evasion at all levels, from the top to bottom, from Tatas and Birlas to the lowest village, it would amount to thousands of crores. There should be a special machinery for collection of tax arrears and there should be deterrent punishment. If Rs. 10 by way of tax is evaded, penalise him and ask him to pay Rs. 5000 or put him in jail for five years. If all the arrears are realised; 50 per cent of the *kuccha* houses of Harijans and scheduled tribes can be made into pucca houses. What are your proposals ? Is there any special machinery under contemplation to realise the huge arrears ? Will you specify a time limit of 2, 3 or even 5 years for this purpose ? The defaulters whether they are Tatas, Birlas, Mafatlal or anybody, must be put in civil jail at least. Only the fear of the *danda* will put them right. If a kisan does not pay his tax, you put him in jail or you auction his property whether it is his bullock cart or implements. If this huge money of tax arrears, which is really poor man's money, is mobilised for national projects, the country will develop a great deal.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली-सदर) :
उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं नहीं समझता कि इन्कम टैक्स

एक्ट में पैनैल्टी का प्रावधान कम है या प्रोसीक्यूशन की गुंजाइश नहीं है। जो कमेटी आपने बनाई है और उसके पहले भी बहुत सारी कमेटियाँ बन चुकी हैं, उनकी रिकमेन्डेशन भी आपके पास आ चुकी हैं, लेकिन उस के बावजूद भी आप देखेंगे कि इन्कम टैक्स एरियर्स प्रपोर्शनैटली बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। जैसा रणधीरसिंह जी ने बताया इस वक्त 554 करोड़ रुपये का इन्कम टैक्स एरियर है। 1100 एसेसीज इस वक्त ऐसे हैं जिनकी करफ 5 लाख या उस से ज्यादा इन्कम टैक्स बाकी है और 17 असेसीज ऐसे हैं जिनकी तरफ 1 करोड़ रुपया या उस से ज्यादा बाकी है और इन असेसीज में कौन-कौन लोग हैं—बीजू पटनायक, मूंदड़ा साहब, राम नाथ बाजोरिया, धर्म तेजा साहब हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह सरकार इन लोगों से वसूल करने के लिये जोर क्यों नहीं लगाती। मैं इस सरकार पर चार्ज लगाता हूँ कि पोलिटीकल प्रेशर की वजह से यह उन से रुपया वसूल नहीं करती, आफिशियल्स को भी वे लोग प्रीजिंग करते हैं—दोनों की मिली-भगत की वजह से यह रुपया वसूल नहीं होता है। छोटे-छोटे लोगों को तो आप पकड़ कर जेल में डाल देते हैं, लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिनकी तरफ 1 लाख रुपये से ज्यादा का एरियर है, ऐसे कितने लोगों को आप ने जेल में डाला, कितनों के खिलाफ पिछले दो सालों में प्रोसीक्यूशन किया—मैं इस के आंकड़े चाहता हूँ। मेरा कहना है कि शायद ही गवर्नमेंट ने इनके खिलाफ कोई एक्शन लिया होगा, जो कमेटी आपने बनाई है, वह भी शायद इस तरफ दिमाग नहीं लगाती है।

मैंने अखबार में पढ़ा था—कलकत्ते में जिनका पार्क व्यू होटल है, जिनका स्टील स्कैंडल का केस चल रहा था, उनकी तरफ 8-10 लाख रुपये का एरियर है। बड़े मजे से

ved in the process have been acknowledged by the various inquiry bodies both in India and abroad. The Royal Commission in 1920 in the United Kingdom as well as the Income-tax Investigation Commission, 1947, and the Taxation Inquiry Commission, 1953-54, in India have pointed out the difficulties in making a correct estimate of its magnitude."

However, the Tyagi Committee came to the conclusion that the tax evasion could be in the range of about Rs. 50 crores to Rs. 60 crores.

SHRI MANOHARAN : How did he come to that? What were the norms and procedures adopted by Prof. Kaldar?

SHRI UMANATH (Pudukkottai) : why could they not say it could not be Rs. 200 crores and that it was only Rs. 50 crores?

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : What was the basis of their saying that?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : I do not have the details of the basis. I am only quoting the finding of the Tyagi Committee.

We could as well judge it from the figures that I would just now like to quote. In 1947 the Investigation Commission came to detect unaccounted money to the tune of Rs. 48 crores. Under the voluntary disclosure scheme of 1961, which was known as the Tyagi Scheme, Rs. 70 crores of unaccounted money was disclosed. In 20,901 cases, Under the disclosure scheme as embodied in section 68 of the Finance Act Rs. 52.18 crores were disclosed. Under the second disclosure scheme introduced in section 24 of the Finance Act, Rs. 148 crores were disclosed by 1,14,226 assessee. This was the unaccounted money which came on as a result of voluntary disclosure under the scheme. This would give an idea.

The Income-tax Department in the normal course of assessment proceedings during the financial years 1964-65 to 1968-69 detected concealed income of Rs. 161.67 crores and imposed penalties of Rs. 39.94 crores. This is not voluntary disclosure. Although it is a hazard to guess, one could

guess that evasion takes place in the range of Rs. 70 or Rs. 80 crores per year and all possible efforts are being made to detect this unaccounted money.

But I would like to say that the position has considerable changed from whatever it was in the year 1947. The hon. Member, Chaudhuri Randhir Singh, said that the tax collected was not coming properly. I would like to quote the total corporate and income-tax collection. In 1930-61 it was Rs. 278.43 crores; in the year 1967-68 it came up to Rs. 635.95 crores; in the year 1968-69 it came to Rs. 673.23 crores and for the current year we have estimated the income from income-tax and corporate tax at Rs. 720 crores.

SHRI UMANATH : There has been expansion of the corporate sector also.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : Yes.

SHRI UMANATH : How does it relate to that?

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : You should also take into account the expansion also.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : I will quote the figure of number of assessee also. In the year 1959-60 the total number of assessee that were there on our books was 10,45,988. In the year 1969-70 the total number of assessee that are there on our books is 28,40,970. It is true that the number of assessee, both with regard to personal income-tax and corporate tax, has increased.

I do not claim to say that there is tax evasion whatsoever. The very fact that we have been detecting to the tune of Rs. 60 to 70 crores per year, clearly shows that the tax evasion is there. But to correctly assess the tax evasion is, certainly, a hazardous task, I would not guess the correct amount. Therefore, I would only say that the tax evasion is certainly there but all possible efforts are being made and we are trying to see that wherever loopholes are there, they are plugged. At the same time, the penalties are also enhanced. The hon. Members, Shri Randhir Singh, Shri Mayavan and Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta also said that, as far as

[श्री कंबर लाल गुप्ता]

होटल चला रहे हैं, ठाठ से रह रहे हैं, लेकिन वसूली का कोई प्रयत्न हो रहा है। मैंने पूछा था कि 10 लाख रुपये से ऊपर आपने कितने केसेज में राइट-आफ किया। आप ने जिनका राइट-आफ किया, उन में रासरतन गुप्ता थे, आगां खां थे। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह इवेजन किस तरह से हो रहा है, लोग अपने ऐसेज को अपने बीबी बच्चों में ट्रांसफर कर देते हैं, इस तक सरकार ने आज तक अपने दिमाग को एप्लाइ नहीं किया कि इन को कैसे रोका जाय, कैसे इनसे वसूल किया जाय, छोटे-छोटे ऐसेज को पकड़ लेते हैं। इस वक्त 1117 लोग एक तरफ हैं और बाकी सारे दूसरी तरफ हैं। 50 परसेन्ट एरियर इन 1117 ऐसेज की तरफ है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इन बड़े बड़े ऐसेज में से, जिनकी तरफ 5 लाख या उस से ज्यादा रुपया बाकी है, कितनों के खिलाफ आपने प्रोसीक्यूशन किया है, कितने लोगों को जेल में डाला है और जो लोगली ऐसेज को ट्रांसफर कर देते हैं उनको पकड़ने के लिये आपने क्या व्यवस्था की है। जिन लोगों की तरफ 5 लाख रुपये या उस से ज्यादा के एरियर्स हैं क्या सरकार उनका नाम, पता और कितना एरियर हैं, उन के खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही आपने की है, उस की लिस्ट इसी सेशन के अन्दर सफुलेट करेंगे।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : Sir, the present discussion is on account of the answer that I gave to part (c) of question No. 14 dated 23.2.70 which reads:

"whether government have any indicators on the basis of which the extent of tax evasion and existence of black money can be roughly estimated;"

I have said that until government have fuller information regarding taxation avoidance it is difficult to arrive at the figure. Although the main question was raised in regard to tax evasion, now arrears has also

been brought in which, perhaps, was not the original intention of the hon. Member. Anyhow, I shall try to deal with both the points.

As far as tax evasion is concerned, the Finance Minister stated in the House in 1965:

"I am not in a position even to hazard a guess as to what will be the extent of unaccounted money because I think it is in various forms, not only in cash but in commodities and in other things as well."

It is true that both tax evasion and tax avoidance can be clubbed together. It is presumed that the amount which Professor Kaldor took into account included the figure of tax evasion as well as tax avoidance,

17.55 hrs.

Whatever avoidance is there, although it is morally not fit and proper, is a part of the legal parlance of which Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta is expert.

SHRI MANOHARAN (Madras North) : Is he an expert for evidence ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : For legal avoidance.

Therefore legal avoidance takes place, we can think of mending the laws suitably. From time to time we have been taking in to account all these things and one of the amendments of the tax laws is before the Select Committee for consideration.

As far as tax evasion is concerned, although Prof. Kaldor gave a figure of about Rs. 200 crores a year, this was never accepted by Government because it was further examined once in 1961 by Shri G. S. Sahota and later on by a committee under the chairmanship of Shri Tyagi. This committee finally observed as under :

"By the very nature of things it is difficult to ascertain accurately the extent of tax evasion. In no country has it been possible to do so. The difficulties invol-

[Shri P. C. Sethi]

penalties are concerned, they are already there on the statue book...

18 hrs.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : They should be made more deterrent.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : The income-tax law provides for imposition of deterrent penalties for tax evasion. Up to 31.3.68, the minimum penalty was 20 per cent and the maximum penalty was 150 per cent of the of the tax leviable on the concealed income.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: No fine/ or penalty in terms of money; you put them in jail.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : But after 31.8.68, this has been changed. Now, from 1-4-68, the penalty imposed has been made deterrent in so far as that the minimum penalty is 100 per cent and the maximum is 100 per cent. The conceded income. Therefore, the penalty has been considerably enhanced.

Then, Section 277 of the Income-Tax further provides for the prosecution of a person who makes a statement in his return which is found to be false and, apart from the imposition of the financial, rigorous imprisonment which may extend to two years is prescribed. It may be a matter of difference of opinion or even for consideration whether the penalty of two years, rigorous imprisonment is less or whether it should be enhanced. I am not going to say anything on this particular point.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : The point is : Why are these big people not prosecuted and put in jail, even though the provision is there ?

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) : Have you got figures as to how many persons have been prosecuted and put in jail ?

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : You are not complying with the provisions which are already there in the Penalty Section.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : How many big guns have been put in jails, not the ordinary people ?

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : How many crocodiles you have put in jail ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Shri Randhir Singh in Hindi proverb :

“बड़ी मछली निकल जाती है, छोटी को तंग किया जाता है।”

There is a famous dictum in the income-tax vocabulary, and that is, small fish pass the net because they are small and big fish pass through the net because of their weight they break it and get away. This sometimes happens. (*Interruptions*)

श्री भोलू प्रसाद (बासगांव) : हाथी को चीनी ऊठाने के लिए कहा जाय तो वह नहीं उठा सकता है।

SHRI P. C. SETHI : Now, as far as the question of exemption limit is concerned, the hon. Members would appreciate that out of a total of 59 crores, the total number of assessee in our country is only 28 lakhs. Therefore, there is every reason for widening the net and taking as many people as possible inside the net who can pay the taxes. I would also like to admit that it is not only the bigger people who are evading the taxes but there are certain people who can come in the net but they are not coming in the net. At the same time, taking into consideration the difficulties of the low-income group people, the Prime Minister has already announced the exemption limit being raised from Rs. 4000 to Rs. 5000.

SHRI MAYAVAN : That will have to be raised to Rs. 5000 as suggested by the Boothalingam Committee.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : We are interested as to whether the limit has been raised or what extent. Our particular question was, what action has been taken against these 1117 people who are to pay more than Rs. 5 lakhs. Has anybody been prosecuted or not ? If not, why ? Are you going to change the law ? They transfer the property in the names of others. What are you going to do about that,

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Hon. Gupta has again raised this point but I have to reply to the

entire debate and the other points the hon. Members have raised. I will certainly come to the point he has raised when I come to the question of collection of arrears.

Coming now to the question of tax arrears, I would certainly admit that about Rs. 550 crores of effective arrears are there. But some of them are already in the courts or in appeals. Therefore, the collection has been stayed. Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta cited the example of Mr. Biju Patnaik. The demand is there but the deemed has been stayed on account of an order of the Calcutta High Court. Whenever such cases are there, either pending before the Appellate Commissioner or before a Tribunal or before a Court, the court has stayed the proceedings. To that extent the Department is unable to collect the arrears. So, legally speaking, the arrears are not there because the court has stayed the proceedings.

SARI KANWAR LAL GUPTA ; In all cases ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI ; As you have cited one case, I am citing other cases. But it does not mean that we are not taking steps for the recovery of these arrears.

I would like to briefly point out that we have taken administrative measures for the collection of arrears. It is from this point of view that the functional distribution scheme has been introduced and as far as I think, this has been working all right. Then, the responsibility of appropriate action in cases where arrears have been outstanding has been fixed on particular officers as under:

Inspecting Asst Commissioner		cases of arrears below Rs. 1 lakh.
Commissioner of Income Tax	...	cases of arrears between Rs. 1 lakh and Rs. 5 lakhs
D. I. R.		cases of arrears between Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 25 lakhs.
Board	...	All cases where the arrears are over Rs. 26 lakhs.

Apart from these administrative measures we have also taken certain legal measures. For example, the production of tax clearance certificate under Sec. 230 of Income Tax Act from persons going abroad is insisted. Clearance certificate under Sec. 239 A is required before a document for the sale of property in excess of Rs. 50,000 other than agricultural land can be registered. For example, the hon Member quoted cases of transfer of property. Here he has to obtain a clearance certificate from the Income Tax Department. Levy of penalty under Sec. 221 of the Income Tax Act upto 100% of the tax for the defaulting tax-payer is made.

Apart from the legal measures, executive measures have also been introduced. Income tax verification certificate and income tax clearance certificate is insisted from persons applying for Import licence and quota certificates. Grant of rewards for informers in respect of information or of other assistance in recovery of taxes where the attempts of the Department for recovery have been unsuccessful has been instituted.

So, all these measures, both legal, administrative and executive, have been taken. As far as the collection of these arrears is concerned, we are trying to see that these arrears are collected.

As regards write off, it is a very hazardous task. Instructions have been issued that where the collection has become almost impossible, the Department should take a bold decision to write it off so that the Parliament and the country may know the correct position of the arrears and this amount may not hang over our books. Wherever write-off is necessary, they should proceed to do so. Hon Member has also asked as to how many cases prosecution has been launched and convictions have been given. Now the prosecution has been launched in 69 cases.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI (BHOPAL) : 69 out of 1110 ? You will prosecute a small man—that I know.

SHRI P. C SETHI : I would not say that it is out of 1116. I am giving yearwise figures. From 1962 onwards till now 1969 prosecutions have been launched out of 14 people have been convicted. And there are still a few cases pending in the court. Their number is 43. The number of cases pending filing of complaints is 28. Therefore, it is not as if the convictions are not taking place or prosecution is not taking place or prosecution is not taking place and the Department is not proceeding against all these where the tax is due.

As far as the figures which I have quoted about the prosecutions are concerned, they are figures with regard to prosecutions launched on account of tax-evasion. In respect of cases where the amounts are outstanding, we have issued instructions to the Department to see that the amounts are recovered as early as possible. All possible measures which are provided on the statute-book will be taken against those wherever the taxes are due. I would only urge upon

hon Members that it was only in view of the desire and the demand expressed by them in this House and in the other House that a committee of very high-standing persons has been appointed to go into this problem thoroughly. We are taking measures to see that this tax evasion is brought to the minimum possible level and that is why this Committee is asked to go into the entire aspect and I am quite sure all those hon. Members who have any suggestions to make or any comments to give or any possible line to be taken, would give their valuable suggestions to this Committee so that this Committee will be able to go into all these details and arrive at conclusions. Thank you.

18.12 hrs.

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The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, March 3, 1970/ Phalgun a 12, 1891 (Saka).