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Monday, August 10, 1970
Sravana 19, 1892 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

**Eleventh Session
(Fourth Lok Sabha)**



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

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[Fourth Series, Vol. XLIII, Eleventh Session]
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LOK SABHA

Monday, August 10, 1970/Sravana 19,
1892 (Saka)

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

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

मंहगाई भत्ते की पेंशन में मिलाना

*301 श्री भारतरत्न चौहान :

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :

श्री बंश नारायण सिंह :

श्री हुकूम खन्व कछवाय :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सब है कि मूल्य-वृद्धि का सरकार के पेन्शन-भोगी कर्मचारियों पर प्रति-कूल प्रभाव पड़ा है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का मंहगाई भत्ते को पेंशन में मिलाने का विचार है;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बिद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (घ). ऊँची कीमतों का प्रभाव पेंशनरों पर भी उसी प्रकार पड़ता है, जिस प्रकार आम जनता पर। लेकिन

पेंशनरों में एतदर्थ वृद्धि मंजूर करके भ्रष्ट पेंशनरों को पहले ही राहत दी जा चुकी है। यह वृद्धि एतदर्थ किस्म की है और इसका सम्बन्ध जीवन निर्वाह के मूल्य से नहीं है। सेवारत सरकारी कर्मचारियों को मिलने वाले मंहगाई भत्ते से भी, यह भिन्न है। मंहगाई भत्ते के केवल एक भ्रंश को वेतन में शामिल कर देने के कारण 1119/—रुपए तक प्रति माह वेतन पाने वाले तथा 1-12-1968 को अथवा उसके बाद सेवा निवृत्त होने वाले सरकारी कर्मचारियों को मिलने वाली पेंशन की हकदारी में भी काफी सुधार हुआ है।

श्री भारतरत्न चौहान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या यह सच है कि श्री पी० सी० सेठी जब वित्त मंत्री थे तब उन्होंने लोक-सभा में पेन्शनरों के बारे में प्राप्ति घंटे की चर्चा के उत्तर में यह कहा था कि पेन्शनरों के केस को तीसरे वेतन आयोग को रेफर किया जायेगा लेकिन अब जब कि सरकार ने पे कमीशन के टर्म्स एन्ड रेफ्रेन्स घोषित किये तो उसमें पेन्शनरों का कोई जिक्र नहीं है ? तो क्या मंत्री महोदय स्पष्टीकरण देंगे कि इन पेन्शनरों के साथ विश्वासघात क्यों हुआ और श्री पी०सी० सेठी ने लोक सभा को गुमराह क्यों किया ?

श्री बिद्याचरण शुक्ल : माननीय सदस्य श्रीबसो बात कह रहे हैं इसमें विश्वासघात या गुमराह करने की कोई बात नहीं है। माननीय सदस्य को ज्ञात होगा कि पेन्शनरों के सवाल पर द्वितीय वेतन आयोग ने भी विचार किया था। मुझे इस वक्त मासूम नहीं है कि उनके टर्म्स एन्ड रेफ्रेन्स में इसको शामिल करने के लिए अलग से कुछ कहना आवश्यक था पर

मेरी अपेक्षा यह है कि तृतीय वेतन आयोग इस सम्बन्ध में अवश्य विचार करेगा और विचार के बाद जो उनकी सिफारिश होगी उस पर फिर सरकार विचार करके इस मामले पर निर्णय लेगी।

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : क्या इस संबंध में भिन्न-भिन्न राज्यों में भिन्न-भिन्न वेतनमान हैं ?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : भिन्न भिन्न राज्यों में भिन्न वेतन मान होने स्वाभाविक हैं क्योंकि जो सरकारी कर्मचारी हैं उनके भिन्न वेतन मान और तरह तरह की नौकरी की शर्तें हैं और जो केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारी हैं उनके जैसे नियम बने हुए हैं उसके अनुसार उनकी पेशानें निर्धारित की जाती हैं।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : The hon. Minister has just stated that the Third Pay Commission will consider the matter relating to the demands of the pensioners. But unfortunately, in the terms of reference, this item has not been included. The terms of reference published in the notification do not mention anything about the Government pensioners. That is why this question has been put by Shri Bharat Singh Chauhan and he has asked for a specific reply. May I know from the hon. Minister whether the various demands forwarded by the All-India Pensioners' Association relating to commutation of pension, merger of dearness allowance etc. have been considered by the Pay Commission and whether any separate notification has been issued or any directive can be issued to the Pay Commission to consider these demands ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : In my earlier reply I made it clear that although this matter was not specifically mentioned in the terms of reference, I expect that just like the Second Pay Commission, the Third Pay Commission will also consider this matter and make its recommendations to Government, and there is no question of prohibiting them from doing so. And if they would do it—

and I suppose that under the terms of reference it would be possible for them to consider this matter,— and give their comments and their recommendations to us, we can consider this question in our own turn. This is an important question, and I think that the Third Pay Commission would give its attention to this matter also

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : There are specific terms of reference mentioned in the notification. The Pay Commission is presided over by an eminent ex-judge, and if this item is not definitely mentioned in the terms of reference, the Pay Commission may or may not consider it. My point is that it may not be mandatory for them to consider it; it may be just recommendatory. May I know from Government whether they will very kindly refer this matter to the Pay Commission so that the Pay Commission does consider it ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : I shall find out from the Pay Commission what they intend to do about this matter first.

SHRI M. L. SONDHAI : I seek your protection, Sir, because the half-an-hour discussion on this matter was raised by me earlier in this House, and at that time, Shri P. C. Sethi said clearly that there should be no demand for a special commission for pensioners; because the Pay Commission would consider the question. Later, Shri S. M. Banerjee raised the question here, and in their answer, Government did not remain steadfast in their position. So, we would like to have a specific clarification from the hon. Minister that they will recommend to the Pay Commission to consider the question of pensioners specifically. There are also other question-like for example, the application of the parity principle which is accepted in the United Kingdom, and so on. Will the hon. Minister not beat about the bush but give a specific statement here that he stands by the assurance given by Shri P. C. Sethi and in terms of that, the Pay Commission is called upon to consider specifically the memoranda submitted by the pensioners and to enter into detailed discussions and consideration, and not just in passing. We do not want charity for the pensioners; we

want pensions which are deferred pay; we want this principle to be accepted. I seek your protection that the hon. Minister should clarify this matter, because there is a contradiction in his statement today.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : It is not necessary to seek your protection. I have already made the matters clear. I do not know why he is feeling insecure in this House...

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : I am not feeling insecure. It is a question of the pensioners whose plight is so terrible; I am not feeling insecure. I am not insecure here or outside; I challenge him on any occasion. I am not insecure.

SHRI NAMBIAR : He could have given protection when he was in the Home Ministry. But, now, what is the protection that he can give ?

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : I am raising the point specifically that in the debate this was done. Why should he now beat about the bush ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : I would make it clear that whatever assurances have been given on behalf of the Government in this House will be honoured. There is no question of not honouring any commitment made by Government in this House. I only said that I would find out from the Pay Commission whether they were going to consider this matter or not. If they are going to consider this, as I expect they will, then the question of our saying anything to them would not arise. Only after I find out from them what they are going to do about it, I can say what action they will take about this matter.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Unless they refer the matter to the Pay Commission, how can the Pay Commission take it up ?

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : When the Prime Minister announced the *ad hoc* increase of Rs. 10 in pension per pensioner, she did not specify even the people who were getting the benefit of that. Have Government taken note of the discon-

tent of the pensioners on this matter, and what stands in their way of adding this matter to the terms of reference of the Third Pay Commission ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : As I said earlier, nothing stands in our way. I expect the Pay Commission to do it, but as this is not specifically mentioned in their terms of reference, I am going to find out from them what they are going to do about it. If they say they are going to consider this matter, it would be all right ; if not, we will consider and take a decision about making a reference to them or do something about it. I have said that this matter needs attention.

SHRI S. KUNDU : Asking the Pay Commission will not solve the problem because they work under the notification of Government and on terms of reference which Government have decided upon. It would be just throwing dust in the eyes of the people and delaying matters. Do Government think of giving another term of reference to the Commission on the question of merging DA with pension and equalisation of DA in relation to pay on the same principle as is applied to Central Government servants ? Here if a Central Government employee gets Rs. 140 as his basic, he gets Rs. 90 as DA where as a pensioner getting the same amount as pension gets only Rs. 20 DA.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : The hon. member should realise that the existing terms of reference are quite wide and comprehensive. I am not sure whether this matter would be included in the existing terms of reference. That is why I am not making a specific commitment whether it would be necessary for us to refer this particular matter to them. If they say they are precluded from considering it under their terms of reference, we will consider the question of referring this specially to them. We attach importance to this matter and shall take it up immediately with them.

SHRI NAMBIAR : Pending reference to the Commission and a decision which will take two or three years, in view of the fact that the rise in prices is so much that

the pensioners are already suffering, would Government grant interim relief to them as well as State Government pensioners, and persuade or help the State Governments to bring the pension of their pensioners to the same level as those of the Central Government pensioners ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : Only recently an *ad hoc* increase was given in pension and provision made in the budget for it. Also a further order was passed to the effect that every pensioner should get a minimum of Rs. 40 as pension. The first relief involves an expenditure of Rs. 7.8 crores and the second Rs. 4 crores. This has been done just a few months back. After this, I think it would not be prudent on our part to take any further action until it has been more fully considered by a competent body. Only then can we consider the matter again.

SHRI NAMBIAR : What about bringing the pensions of State Government pensioners to the same level as those of the Central Government pensioners ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : We are not concerned with what State Governments do; it is for them to decide what to do for their pensioners.

SHRI NAMBIAR : Will you give them relief, that was my question. He has not carefully followed my question. I put the question slowly, steadily and very clearly.

SHRI RANJEET SINGH : I wanted to ask him about army pensioners. We always miss this vital subject as to what they are doing about them.

श्री प्रताप सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे उम्मीद है कि इस सवाल पर आप मुझे जरूर सप्लीमेंटरी क्वेश्चन पूछने का मौका देंगे।

मैं आपके द्वारा मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब गवर्नमेंट पेंशनर्स का जिक्र आता है तो क्या उसमें सभी पेंशनर्स शामिल नहीं हो जाते हैं ? लेकिन हकीकत यह है कि पुरानी पार्ट सी स्टेट्स के गवर्नमेंट पेंशनर्स उस

में कभी भी शामिल नहीं किये जाते हैं। उनके लिए आज से नहीं बल्कि हमेशा से इस चीज को लेकर झगड़ा पैदा होता है और उसके लिए अलग से ब्राडर्स हासिल करने पड़ते हैं ..

SHRI RANJEET SINGH : Are you permitting my question or his questions ?

श्री प्रताप सिंह : और अलग से रिप्रेजेंटेशन करना पड़ता है तो क्या मंत्री महोदय जब भी सवाल पैदा होगा इसे टर्म्स आफ रैंफ़्स में शामिल करने की कोशिश करेंगे ताकि पुरानी पार्ट सी स्टेट्स के गवर्नमेंट पेंशनर्स को भी वही सहूलियतें आदि मिल सकें जोकि दूसरे पेंशनर्स को मिलती हैं ?

पुरानी पार्ट सी स्टेट्स के पेंशनर्स को साढ़े तीन रुपए पेंशन मिलती है और 20 रुपया मंहगाई भत्ता मिलता है इस तरह से उनको केवल साढ़े तेईस रुपया ही पेंशन मिलती है तो क्या उनकी पेंशन को भी और गवर्नमेंट पेंशनर्स के बराबर लाने की मंत्री महोदय कोशिश करेंगे ?

SHRI RANJEET SINGH : I had a supplementary regarding this.

MR. SPEAKER : Your question and his question are the same.

SHRI RANJEET SINGH : How can somebody also be permitted to ask my question ? I stood up and told you that this is the question that I wanted to ask. You did not permit me, instead he stands up and asks a question, and he has spoiled the whole question. I will add something, if you permit, he can answer both the questions.

MR. SPEAKER : No. I had called him earlier. You get up afterwards.

श्री बिद्याचरण शुक्ल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो माननीय सदस्य ने प्रश्न पूछा है वह पुरानी पार्ट सी स्टेट्स के बारे में है और जो उन्होंने वहाँ के गवर्नमेंट पेंशनर्स के बारे में पूछा है

तो बहुत पार्ट सी स्टेट्स तो भगल बगल के जो राज्य हैं उनमें वह शामिल कर दी गई हैं और जो कुछ पार्ट सी स्टेट्स बच गयी थीं वह यूनियन टैरिटेरीज के रूप में हैं। जैसा मैंने बतलाया है यह प्रश्न जो है उसमें केन्द्रीय सरकार के पेंशनयापता कर्मचारियों के लिए हमारी जिम्मेदारी। हैं यूनियन टैरिटेरीज के जो कर्मचारी हैं उनकी पेंशनें क्या हों और क्या नहीं वह हर एक यूनियन टैरिटेरी के गवर्नमेंट पेंशनर्स का प्रश्न भलग भलग विचार किया जा सकता है लेकिन केन्द्रीय सरकार के गवर्नमेंट पेंशनर्स में उनके प्रश्न को हम शामिल नहीं कर सकते हैं।

SHRI RANJEET SINGH : I would like the Minister to clarify whether any specific instructions have been issued regarding the revision of pension rules for the INA personnel, the people who fought our greatest war of independence, and whether the minimum laid down for pension has also to be applied for the defence personnel and whether such concepts regarding pension and pay to defence personnel and to be revised. for instance, the concept and definition of the family which does not include, according to the British concept a dependant mother or a dependent sister but includes only a dependent wife, whether these things are going to be revised or not.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : These are important questions that the hon. Member has raised, but these are matters of detail. If he tables a separate question, I shall supply all the information to the hon. Member.

श्री भगुलगनी डार : क्या मिनिस्टर साहब, जो पहले होम मिनिस्टर भी रह चुके हैं, बतलायेंगे कि क्या यह सही है कि उन पेंशनर्स को जो फौज से निकले हैं, चाहे वह आई. एन. ए. के हों या दूसरे, जो अपनी गुरबत की वजह से नक्सलाइट बन गये हैं या परेशान हैं, गवर्नमेंट मुनासिब मदद नहीं कर रही है ताकि वह अपने बच्चों का पेट भर सकें ?

[श्री عبدالغنى دار :—کیا منسٹر صاحب - جو پہلے ہوم منسٹر بھی رہے چکے ہیں - بتلائیں گے کہ کیا یہ صمیم ہے کہ ان پینشنرس کو جو فوج سے نکلے ہیں - چاہے وہ آئی این اے کے ہوں یا دوسرے - جو اپنی غربت کی وجہ سے ناکسلائٹ بن گئے ہیں یا پریشان ہیں - گورنمنٹ مناسب مدد نہیں کر رہی ہے تاکہ وہ اپنے بچوں کا پیٹ پور کر سکیں -]

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : जैसा मैंने कहा हम उनकी मदद करना चाहते हैं, और जहाँ तक हमारा सवाल है हम पूरी तरह से कोशिश करेंगे कि उनकी ज्यादा से ज्यादा मदद ही सके।

Import of Vital Drugs

+

- *303. SHRI P. GOPALAN :
SHRI A.K. GOPALAN :
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :
SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN :
SHRIMATI SUSEELA
GOPALAN :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering to import vital drugs owing to the threat by drugs manufacturers regarding the new formula evolved by Government in fixing prices of drugs;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether Government have appointed an official team to prepare a report in regard to the import of drugs; from abroad ; and

(d) if so, when the report is likely to be submitted ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS & MINES AND METALS (SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH) : (a) to (d). The country is not yet self-sufficient in so far as production of bulk drugs is concerned. Certain bulk drugs which are either not produced or are not produced in sufficient quantities to meet the

demand, are imported. At an inter-ministerial meeting held recently to consider the follow-up action on the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970, it was decided *inter alia* that a quick assessment should be made of the bulk drugs likely to be in short supply and the extent to which they may be in short supply, so that arrangements for import thereof could be made at short notice. As a result of the assessment made arrangements have been made for import through STC, of certain bulk drugs viz. vitamin C, sulphadiazine, sulphadimidine, chloromphenicol etc. to the extent necessary. The drugs industry has not held out any threat of the kind referred to. Although some sections of the industry did express the apprehension that Government's policy of price control of drugs may lead to shortages of bulk drugs. After the issue of the Drugs (Price Control) Order and discussions with the industry, the industry have assured Government that they would extend the necessary co-operation to Government to ensure that shortages of essential drugs do not develop.

SHRI P. GOPALAN : In his reply the hon. Minister has stated that the drug industry has not held out any threat to this effect but that some sections of the industry have expressed apprehensions that this would ultimately lead to shortage of bulk drugs. Is he aware of the fact that after this, Drug Control Order was issued the cost of almost all commonly used medicines except a few which are not commonly used have gone up considerably during the last few weeks? Would they treat this as a threat against the Drug Control Order? Are the Government thinking in terms of taking over the drug industry which has become a racket in this country?

SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH : There is no question of any threat to the Drug Price Control Order.

SHRI P. GOPALAN : I have specifically asked whether he is aware that after the Drug Price Control Order the prices of almost all commonly used medicines have gone up and if so, what is the reason?

SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH : I shall require notice if he wants to know about the prices of individual drugs. But I may add that the hon. Minister will make a statement tomorrow,

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश ह्यागी : माननीय सदस्य ने बहुत पहले सवाल का नोटिस दिया था। मिनिस्टर साहब को जानकारी होनी चाहिए।

SHRI P. GOPALAN : Are the Government aware that some of the foreign firms give some fancy names to some commonly used medicines and charge a very high price? For example, Glaxo fersolate which is ferrous sulphate is sold at a price of Rs. 190 for 100 capsules. Then again, Fersolate, which is only a purely drug name given to the same ingredient of ferrous sulphate, is sold at Rs. 16.60 for 10 capsules. I would like to know from the Government how the Government are going to check this practice.

SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH : Actually, I would require notice, but the Minister will make a statement tomorrow about the matter.

SOME HON MEMBERS *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER : The Minister is making a statement tomorrow.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Sir, the medicines are not available; the prices have shot up and the people are crying; and the Minister is laughing.

AN HON. MEMBER : The drug manufacturers have been drugged hopelessly.

SHRI P. GOPALAN : I asked two specific questions, but the Minister did not reply to them. My proposal, therefore, is that this question should be postponed for tomorrow so that the Minister can reply.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : It is a good suggestion.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes; I agree to postpone it till the Minister comes; not tomorrow but when his turn comes.

AN HON. MEMBER : When, Sir ?

MR. SPEAKER : When his turn comes.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : This will be unfair. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : You are aware that the procedure is that when the Minister makes a statement no questions are permitted on that.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes ; that is why I have agreed to the postponement of the supplementaries.

Shri Madhu Limaye— absent.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : He has been arrested and he is not allowed to attend the House. You can imagine what is happening in the country.

MR. SPEAKER : I have received that information. (*Interruption*).

SHRI NAMBIAR : A writ can be moved by Parliament to bring the member, Shri Madhu Limaye, here to enable him to put the question. You, Sir, can issue a writ of *habeas corpus* so that he may be brought here.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes ; I can issue a writ for anything but within the procedure.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sir, I have a submission to make—

MR. SPEAKER : Please do not make much of every little thing. Next question.

Foreign Drug Firms functioning in India

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*305. SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE :
SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM :
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :
SHRI NAMBIAR :

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

(a) the total number of foreign drug firms which are functioning in India ;

(b) the total amount of profit gained by these firms during the last year ;

(c) the total amount of money sent by these firms to foreign countries in the name of royalty, service charges, and technical know-how during the last three years ; and

(d) whether Government will consider to stop sending of money to foreign countries by the foreign drug firms in India ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS & MINES AND METALS (SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH) : (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House in due course.

(d) No. Any such action will be contrary to the assurances given by Government while permitting foreign investment in this country.

MR. SPEAKER : Some part of the information is being collected.

SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE : I have supplementaries. (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER : There are three other Members also in whose names the question has been tabled. Kindly see.

SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE : What is the meaning of asking supplementaries when he says that information is being collected ?

MR. SPEAKER : The required information is being collected, and therefore there is nothing there before you to ask any supplementary. What was the other part ?

SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH : In answer to part (d) of the question, I said :

“No. Any such action will be contrary to the assurances given by Go-

vernment while permitting foreign investment in this country."

MR. SPEAKER : That is also very clear.

SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE : I want to know whether the Central Government have any proposal to purchase the patent rights of foreign companies in order to prevent the outflow of Indian currency to foreign countries in the name of service charges and technical know-how and so on, and may I also know whether the Government have any proposal to purchase the patent rights ?

SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH : I can only say that we shall consider the suggestion.

SHRI NAMBIAR : The Government are not taking sufficient steps to see that the foreign drug manufactures in India are not setting up laboratories and putting Indian scientists in them so that the Indian personnel will have the benefit of research and improvement of the drug industry in India. May I know what steps will be taken at least in future to remedy this ?

SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH : Research by the drug industry is one of the highly advanced in this country. Certainly steps would be taken if Indians are not there.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : डा० हजारे और मि० लखानी ने एक सर्वे किया है। उनका कहना है कि सर्वे के मुताबिक हिन्दुस्तान में नौ ऐसी फारेन लिमिटेड कम्पनीज हैं जो ड्रग्स बगैरह बनाती हैं और उनका जितना इनवैस्टमेंट है उसे दो साल में ही पूरा कर लेती हैं। उसी तरह से डा० हजारे ने लिखा है कि पंद्रह फारेन मैजोरिटी कम्पनीज ऐसी हैं जो चार साल में अपने इनवैस्टमेंट को पूरा कर लेती हैं। इतना ज्यादा नफा फारेन कम्पनीज कमाती हैं लेकिन सरकार सो रही है। क्या सरकार इन चौबीस के करीब कम्पनीज को जो इतना ज्यादा नफा कमा कर बाहर ले जा रही हैं,

नैशनलाइज करेगी और अगर नहीं तो क्यों नहीं ?

श्री भानु प्रकाश सिंह : कभी-कभी व्यापार में ऐसा होता है कि किसी चीज में बहुत ज्यादा नफा होता है और किसी में कम, किसी को बनाने में ज्यादा समय लगता है और किसी को बनाने में कम। व्यापार में इस तरह से अलग अलग चीज चलती है। जहाँ तक नैशनलाइजेशन का सवाल है, अभी वह प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : दो साल में सारा इनवैस्टमेंट पूरा कर लेती हैं और ये कहते हैं कि किसी में ज्यादा होता है और किसी में कम। कितनी शर्म की बात है कि मजाक में मंत्री महोदय जवाब दे रहे हैं। अध्यक्ष महोदय, इसका जवाब दिलवाइये।

Assistance for Slum Clearance Works in Calcutta

*.06. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : 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 a report published in 'Ananda Bazar Patrika' and 'Hindustan Standard' of Calcutta dated the 17th July, 1970 in which it has been said that although blueprints for slum clearance projects for greater Calcutta are ready and the State Government being eager to start work for the projects immediately, failure of the Central Government to release promised funds for them is standing in the way for starting works without delay ;

(b) whether a number of meetings between the officers of the Central and State Governments have been held for the purpose ;

(c) whether the works for other projects for development of Calcutta also could not be started for lack of prompt release of promised Central funds ; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government for promptly releasing Central funds for starting works for Calcutta development projects without delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH) : (a) Government are aware of some blue prints that have been drawn up by the West Bengal Government for slum improvement in Greater Calcutta. There is an initial provision of Rs. 68 lakhs in the current year's budget estimates for bustee improvement in the Calcutta area ; and there is no financial difficulty in proceeding to implement the projects that are ready.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Normal monthly 'on account' payments equivalent to one-twelfth of the allocated Central assistance in the current year are being made to the State Government regularly.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Nowadays tons of tears are shed in this House, for development of Calcutta but they are dried up before any touch of it is felt in the life of Calcutta. I want to know from Government whether it is a fact that 15 lakhs of people of Howrah and Calcutta live in slums and 75,000 slum dwellers every year are added to it ? I also want to know whether 142 squatters' colonies have been added to these slums and whether it is correct that 1,26,000 open lavatories are there in the slums as a result of which Kipling hailed Calcutta as the cholera capital of the world? If so, may I know whether it is a fact that about 75 percent of the children of the slum dwellers have no provision for primary education, and due to lack of water, sanitation, privy and other reasons the slums have become not only the breeding centre but hell for corruption, violence and all types

of social and economic diseases in Calcutta ? The Minister just now said that Rs. 68 lakhs have been released for slum clearance and slum re-building in Calcutta. I want to know how Rs. 68 lakhs can deal with such an appalling problem of slum improvement and slum reconstruction in Calcutta.

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH : It is a fact that about a million people...

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Not a million; 15 lakhs.

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH : There are a little more than a million people in Calcutta and Howrah in about 3000 bastees that we have today. It is also a fact that the amenities for drinking water, latrines and other things are very much inadequate in the slums that are existing in Calcutta today. It is also a fact, I must admit, that when this kind of condition exists in the slum areas the other things which the hon. Member has mentioned might naturally follow.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Might ? When they really exist, why say "might" ? The life of Calcutta is imperilled by it.

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH : It follows means that it occurs. A question has been asked by the hon. Member about the funds that have been allotted for slum clearance and improvement of bastees. It is a fact that in the original Fourth Plan an amount of about Rs. 42.50 crores was allotted for the development of entire Calcutta including slum clearance and bustee improvement. This matter has been considered by the Advisers of the Government of West Bengal and also by the Cabinet Secretariat several times and it has been accepted that the development of Calcutta, including the bastees and improvement of slums, will have to be accelerated and the amount that has been provided will also have to be augmented. On the basis of that, several meetings have taken place and a decision has been taken that an additional sum of Rs. 113.50 crores would be allotted besides the Fourth Plan allocation. Accordingly, a total amount of Rs. 156 crores, including the original allocation of Rs. 42.50 crores, would be available

during the Fourth Plan period. This also includes the sum for the development of the Calcutta area. The urgency of augmentation and acceleration of this development programme has been keenly felt and on the basis of that necessary programmes for 1970-71 for water supply, drainage, sewerage transport, urban development, improvement of bu-tees and slum clearance will be taken up. The total amount allotted for slum and bustee clearance in the Fourth Plan period, including the original allotment, will come to Rs. 25 90 crores. What I have said as initial allotment in my original reply, as against that, Rs. 1 crore would be available to the Government of West Bengal and they can take up slum clearance and bustee improvement work with that money. We have also assessed that in order to make a real impact on the improvement of the bustees it will take at least two to three years and that it cannot be taken up and completed within a period of one year. We have also made an assessment that to take up the improvement of the bustees the *per capita* fund requirement would be to the extent of Rs. 150. On that basis an assumption has been made that the financial implication for the improvement of bustees would be to the extent of about Rs. 15 crores and so we think that in one particular year the total maximum expenditure that could be incurred for the improvement of bustees would be to the extent of Rs. 5 crores to Rs. 6 crores.

I can assure the House that amount will not be difficult for us to allow; if the Government of West Bengal is in a position to take up that work, that amount of Rs. 156 crores will be made available to them.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : It is news to me that besides the plan allocation of Rs. 150 crores, there will be another Rs. 156 crores available for the development of Calcutta. That amounts to Rs. 306 crores for the development of Calcutta during the next five years. If so, firstly, I want to know what percentage of this total allocation for the development of Calcutta will be utilised for the development of slums; secondly, whether it is a fact that Mac-Namara, the Chairman of the World Bank, when he visited Calcutta categorically made

a statement in Calcutta as well as in Delhi that enough funds from the World Bank could be released for the development of slums in Calcutta provided the Government of India wanted it; thirdly, whether the Government of India is going to release funds from the PL-480 funds, as they have done in the case of Bombay for the development of slums in Calcutta?

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH : There is one initial mistake that the hon. Member has made. I have said that the amount that will be made available in the Fourth Plan period for the improvement of slums and bustee areas would be to the extent of Rs. 25 90 crores and the amount that would be necessary according to the assessment that has been made would be Rs. 15 crores to Rs. 20 crores.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Now he calls it "necessary". First he said Rs. 156 crores will be allocated.

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH : Rs. 156 crores are for the development of Calcutta not for slum improvement alone, which includes slum and bustee improvement. For the specific purpose of slum improvement the total sum of Rs. 24 90 has been allocated in the Fourth Plan period. That I have made very clear.

Another point that the hon. Member has mentioned is about funds available from outside agencies. He has mentioned the World Bank in that connection. It is a fact that there has been some thought on that line. The World Bank has also shown some interest. But I do not think there is any possibility of having funds from that source within the very near future because for the purpose of availing of that loan, if at all it is made, a complete project has to be prepared. On the basis of the enlarged development grant that has been allotted to the Government of West Bengal we have asked the Government of West Bengal to prepare a complete plan project so that that could be submitted to the World Bank for their consideration.

About funds from PL-480, I have no idea whether any fund from PL-480 has

been allotted for slum clearance of Bombay. but I can assure the hon. Member that if any fund from PL-480 has been allotted to Bombay, certainly that amount would also be allotted for Calcutta.

DR. RANEN SEN : May I know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that despite the blueprint having been made ready there is an argument going on among the advisers of West Bengal Government whether slums have to be cleared totally and razed to the ground and then new housing has to be built or whether the existing slums are to be improved in regard to water supply, electricity and other things ; whether it is a fact that as a result of this argument no positive measure is yet being taken ; if so, whether the Government of India would intervene in the matter and do something so that actual improvement of the slums or construction of new buildings for the slum-dwellers is started here and now ?

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH : This matter of slum clearance and improvement in the bustees has been discussed by the officers of the Government of India and the advisers of the Government of West Bengal on many an occasion. The Government of West Bengal as well as the Central Government are very much aware of the fact and want that slum clearance and bustee improvement should be effected within a period of one year. That matter has also been discussed with the officers of the Government of West Bengal. But the Government of West Bengal have expressed their view that it is physically impossible to tackle all the 3000 bustees, particularly, some of the bustees where the population varies from 60,000 to 70,000. They have said that it will not be physically possible for them to take up the work of improvement of all the bustees within a period of 1 year and that it has to be on a phased programme. That is why it has been decided that in the first year, certain bustees, particularly, with larger population concentration will be taken up and the developments will be made in in such a way so that all the developments that will be necessary in particular bustees could be taken up at a time which will create certain impact. Otherwise, if some improvement in bustees is made and left for

the next year to be completed, there will be a lot of work which will be of wasteful nature. That is why it has been decided that it will be phased out in three years. In the first year, certain large bustees will be taken up and the rest will be taken up in the next two years.

DR. RANEN SEN : My question has not been answered, whether there is any difference of opinion.

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH : There is no difference of opinion between the West Bengal Government and the Government of India. So far as slum improvements are concerned, it is not a question of complete demolition of bustees but the improvements in the bustee areas. The only difference of opinion between the Government of West Bengal and the Central Government is that the Central Government desire all the bustee improvement should be completed in one year whereas the West Bengal Government have expressed their inability to complete it in one year.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : Calcutta is rather fed up with the flaunting of Government figures and we are not interested in the MacNamara and other manifestations. We want results. In view of what was stated a little earlier, that the programme of carrying out slum clearance and re housing on a very large scale is necessarily a long-term operation and complicated enough in any country, even the more advanced countries, may I know if the Central Government, now that it is in charge of West Bengal administration also, can tell us very definitely that, in so far as slum improvement is concerned, they are going to take decisive action so that in the course of, let us say, a couple of years, the improvement of the slum areas to the extent of providing better amenities of water supply, lighting, sanitation, etc. can take place without the luxury of multi-storey apartments being made available to people who are never in a position to utilise them ? May I know if the Central Government has any scheme here and now, in a couple of years time, to complete the process of slum improvement rather than concentrate on all kinds of cogitations and long-term plans

about re-housing and slum clearance altogether ?

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH : This is exactly the thinking of the Government of India. We are also thinking on that line that it will not be possible to re-house all the people living in the bustees within a short period. That is why we have taken up the scheme of improvement of the bustees which will include the conversion of service latrines into flush latrines and, wherever possible, they will be connected with sewage and, where there is no sewage, they will be connected with septic tanks. Then there is the improvement of low-lying areas which is likely to be flooded during the rainy season. There is also the improvement of roads, lighting and drinking water facilities. These are the schemes we have taken up and we have made a provision for the bustee improvements which could be completed within a period of three years. That is the target we have fixed and the necessary allotment of funds has also been made.

श्री बलराज मधोक : यह प्रसन्नता का विषय है कि भारत सरकार ने कलकत्ता के विषय में कुछ ध्यान देना शुरू किया है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार को यह विदित है कि यह समस्या केवल कलकत्ता की ही नहीं, बल्कि दिल्ली की, जो देश की राजधानी है और जिस के बारे में केन्द्र की डायरेक्ट जिम्मेदारी है, और बम्बई की.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल कलकत्ता के बारे में है।

श्री बलराज मधोक : मेरा कहना यह है कि जब दिल्ली का सवाल आता है आप कहते हैं कि यह दिल्ली का ही सवाल नहीं है और सब को परमीशन देते हैं। तो या तो आप यह तय कर लीजिए कि दिल्ली के सवाल पर और कोई नहीं पूछेगा, केवल दिल्ली वाले ही पूछेंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह रेलीबैट नहीं है।

श्री बलराज मधोक : आप यह बता दीजिए कि बंगाल का सवाल आए तो केवल बंगाल वाले पूछ सकते हैं और दिल्ली का सवाल आए तो केवल दिल्ली वाले पूछेंगे, यह तय कर दीजिये... ..

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठिये। यह क्वेश्चन बड़ा स्पेसिफिक है और कलकत्ता के बारे में पूछा गया है।

श्री बलराज मधोक : मैं कलकत्ता के बारे में ही पूछ रहा हूँ। आपने मेरा सवाल तो सुना ही नहीं।

मेरा कहना यह है कि मेट्रोपोलिटन सिटी कलकत्ता ही नहीं है बम्बई और दिल्ली भी ऐसे शहर हैं तो क्या सरकार जो योजना कलकत्ता के बारे में बना रही है इसी प्रकार की योजना सभी शहरों के बारे में बनाएगी ताकि स्लम हटाए जा सकें?

MR. SPEAKER : This is not relevant please.

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI : The discussion about the Calcutta development scheme has now been going on for the last 12 years if not more. I fully agree with the sentiments expressed by Shri Hiren Mukerjee that we have heard a lot but we wanted to see some action. There was a talk of creating a special authority to avoid the multiplicity of authorities so that work can progress. Has that authority been created? What is the thinking of the Government in this regard so that work can be undertaken expeditiously?

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH : It is a fact and I agree with the hon. Member that several development projects regarding Calcutta have been going on for a long time and the actual achievement and progress in that work has not taken place to the extent that it is necessary. Realising all these facts, now some concrete development projects have been taken up, financial allotment has been made and target has been

fixed and the date of completion has also been mentioned.

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI : What authority will implement all these ? Have you created any authority ?

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH : There are 3 or 4 implementing authorities, you know, in Calcutta development area.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR : That is the whole trouble.

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH : They are Calcutta Corporation, the Improvement Trust and the Calcutta Metropolitan Development authority. These are the implementing authorities. The development of Calcutta naturally will have to be taken up by these existing authorities because if any outside agencies are put into that matter, they are not that familiar to the existing necessities of Calcutta area. That is why whatever resources and manpower are available with the Corporation and the Improvement Trust and other agencies will be employed to that extent and if necessary Calcutta Metropolitan Authority will also extend their capacity so that they can take it up and complete the work.

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI : May I take it that the idea of creating a special authority to co-ordinate the activities of all these has been given up ?

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH : The Calcutta Planning and Development Authority will be the co-ordinating authority in that matter. That has already been specified.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR : There were prolonged discussions and a decision was taken long ago to have a master plan for Calcutta and in that Master Plan two things were given top priority—water supply and underground drainage. May I know what progress has been made in that regard ? With regard to slum improvement if there is proper drainage and safe water supply the problem of cholera can be largely taken care of. Similarly, the whole idea

of CPMO was that there should be one co-ordinating authority. If there are two or three, there is no purpose in saying that there is a co-ordinating authority. These different authorities often work at cross purposes. Will the Government consider having one ultimate authority which can be entrusted to have all these various programmes implemented ?

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH : Well, in what the hon. Member has stated there is enough truth that the matter of water supply and drainage and other things for Calcutta area has been going for some time now and not much has been done in that regard to ameliorate the difficulty. That is exactly the reason why this time we have taken up certain specific projects like water supply, drainage and sewerage.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR : They have been there for years and are not new proposed now.

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH : I know that. Still an honest effort has been made this time and I hope this will be implemented. The necessary Authority has also been created so that they can coordinate the activities of the other Agencies. That also has been done.

MR. SPEAKER : Question No. 307—Absent. Question No. 308—Absent. We go to Question No. 309.

Wanchoo Committee on Unearthing of Black Money and Tax Evasion.

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*309 SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA :
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
SHRI RAMAVTAR SHASTRI :
DR. RANEN SEN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made in the work of the Expert Committee headed by Shri K. N. Wanchoo on black money and tax evasion.

(b) when the Committee is expected to submit its report ; and

(c) the total amount of Income-tax arrears on the 30th June, 1970 and the recovery made during the year 1969-70 and the current year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). The requisite information is given in the Statement laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) The Committee issued a detailed questionnaire on the 15th of May, 1970, giving time for replies upto the end of June 1970. However, in deference to a large number of requests from Chambers of Commerce, other bodies and individuals time was extended upto 31st July, 1970.

Various points covered by the terms of reference are also being independently examined by the Committee. The Committee has so far held three meetings, each meeting consisting of several sittings.

(b) It is too early to give any idea of the date by which the Committee will be able to submit its report. The Committee is thinking of submitting an interim report within the next few months, if possible. The final report may take a longer time and may be submitted some time next year.

(c) The latest figures of arrears of Income-tax available are as on 31.3.1970 on which date the final figure of arrears amounted to Rs. 507.91 crores.

The figures of tax collections out of arrear demand during 1969-70 and current year (upto May, 1970) are given below :—

1969-70	...Rs. 129.75 crores.
1970-71	...Rs. 51.73 crores.
(upto May, 1970)	

श्री शिवचन्द्र भा : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि बाँधू कमेटी जो अपनी रिपोर्ट पेश करेगी उसके टर्म्स आफ रेफरेंस में क्या यह भी बात है कि जो मंत्री, केन्द्रीय मंत्री के टैक्स इवैजुन की

शिकायतें हैं या ब्लैक मनी की बातें आती हैं उसकी भी वह जांच करेगी और उस पर भी रिपोर्ट देगी ?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : जी हाँ, वह करेगी। जो इससे मतलब है इस विषय से सब के ऊपर वह अपना प्रतिवेदन दे सकती है।

श्री शिवचन्द्र भा : दूसरा सवाल है अध्यक्ष महोदय, अब तक जो प्रगति हुई है बाँधू कमेटी की जैसा कि अखबारों में आया है कि दिसम्बर तक या उस के आगे तक उसकी रपट आएगी लेकिन अब तक जो प्रगति हुई है उसमें क्या टाटा और बिरला फर्म्स के मुताल्लिक भी कुछ शिकायतें या बातें आई हैं टैक्स इवैजुन या ब्लैक मनी होर्ड करने की ?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस कमेटी ने बहुत डीटेल्ड क्वेश्चनार्यर जारी किया मई में और उसके लिए उन्होंने एक समय निर्धारित किया कि जून के अंत तक सब क्वेश्चनार्यर का सवाल आ जाना चाहिये। उस पर बहुत से लोगों ने कहा कि और ज्यादा समय चाहिए क्योंकि उसमें इतनी ज्यादा सूचना मांगी गई थी कि उसका उत्तर देने में ज्यादा समय लगता था। इसलिए उस कमेटी ने उसकी अवधि बढ़ाकर 31 जुलाई कर दी। अब वह क्वेश्चंस के जवाब आए हैं। वह टेबलेट होंगे और उसके बाद जो जो प्रश्नों के जवाब दिये गए उनके ऊपर विचार किया जायेगा। अब तक इस कमेटी की तीन मीटिंग हो चुकी हैं जिनके अन्दर कई सिटिंग्स हुई हैं और जिनके नाम माननीय सदस्य ने लिए हैं हो सकता है कि उनके बारे में भी शिकायतें आई हों.....

श्री शिवचन्द्र भा : हो सकता है नहीं, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि हकीकत क्या है।

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : यह मुझे नहीं मालूम कि इनकी शिकायतें आई हैं या नहीं। कमेटी के सामने कौन-कौन शिकायतें आई हैं

यह मुझे मालूम नहीं है। वह तो कमेटी के सामने जो भी सूचना आयेगी उस पर विचार कर के फिर जो भी सिफारिश करनी है, वह करेंगे।

DR. RANEN SEN : Sir, it is commonly believed that thousands of crores of rupees are hoarded by big business and other interests as black money. It is also the present tendency of big business who have hoarded huge amounts of black money to invest them in big firms all over the country. May I know whether in the terms of reference of the Wanchoo Committee all these points have been referred to by the Government so that a thorough probe or a thorough enquiry is made into all these aspects of the black money as to how it has been earned and how it has been used; and if so, what are the actual terms of reference?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : The terms of reference are wide enough to cover this particular matter also. With your permission, may I read out the terms of reference, or shall I lay it on the Table of the House?

MR. SPEAKER : He may lay it on the Table of the House, if it is lengthy. The Question Hour is over now.

SHRI M. L. SONDHİ : The next question is very important. Dr. Lohia's death still worries us. It is a matter which has to be gone into thoroughly. Even if that question has not been reached, the feelings of this House are involved.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : With your permission, I shall read out the terms of reference. They are :

- “(a) (1) to unearth black money and prevent its proliferation through tax evasion.
- (2) to check avoidance of tax through various legal devices including formation of trusts, and
- (3) to reduce tax arrears ;

(b) examine various exemptions allowed in the tax laws with a view to their modification, curtailment or withdrawal ;

(c) indicate the manner in which the tax assessment and the administration may be improved for giving effect to all its recommendations.”

RE. S. Q. NO. 310

SHRI M. L. SONDHİ : My submission is that Dr. Lohia was a very respected Member of this House, and, therefore, this matter has come up. The hon. Minister is present here, and what is the harm if he answers it? He can assure us that the matter will be gone into.

MR. SPEAKER : But the two Members in whose names the question stands are not present here.

SHRI M. L. SONDHİ : Sir, you are the Speaker, and, therefore, you have the discretion to allow it. Dr. Lohia was a great leader and we still cherish the memory of Dr. Lohia. The public should be satisfied.

MR. SPEAKER : I have no discretion in this matter.

SHRI M. L. SONDHİ : The hon. Minister can himself get up and give the answer.

MR. SPEAKER : Both the Members who have tabled the question are not present here. Even if I could allow, both those Members are not present here. When they are not present, how could I allow it? Why create unnecessarily a great fuss over this matter?

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Second Shift in Maulana Azad Medical College, New Delhi

*302. SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH :
SHRI MANIDHAI J. PATEL :

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

(a) whether the Delhi Administration has proposed to start a second shift in the Maulana Azad Medical College, New Delhi from this year with a view to provide admission to all the eligible students of Delhi;

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter;

(c) the number of students with the percentage of marks in the Pre-Medical Examination who will be covered by the proposed second shift in the said college; and

(d) the number of eligible students who will be left out after admission to the second shift in the above college and how Government propose to provide admission to the remaining students ?

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

(b) A proposal of Delhi Administration to start a second shift in the Maulana Azad Medical College was considered by the Delhi University. The University has not found the proposal of a second shift feasible on academic grounds.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Alternative proposals as would find acceptance by the University are under examination between the College and University authorities.

Rise in Bank Credit

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

(a) whether it is a fact that bank credit has been rising at a very fast rate during 1969-70;

(b) if so, the rise in the bank credit in the busy season of the year 1969-70;

(c) the magnitude of the bank credit during the corresponding period in the previous year; and

(d) whether the increase is mainly for share transaction like N.R.C. and I.S.C.O. and speculative stocking and trade in foodgrains and other commodities ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

During the busy season of 1969-70 expansion of bank credit was of the order of Rs. 528 crores as against Rs. 427 crores during the corresponding period in the previous year. This trend has continued even beyond the busy season. The expansion in the total bank credit between the end of April, 1970 and 10th July, 1970 amounted to Rs. 253 crores as compared with a rise of Rs. 110 crores during the comparable period of last year. However, during the week ended July 17, 1970, the latest date for which information is available, there was a sharp decline of Rs. 41.3 crores in total bank credit, despite a rise in the advances for food procurement of Rs. 1.5 crores.

2. Recognising that during the earlier part of busy season credit expansion in some directions had been somewhat higher than warranted by genuine needs, Reserve Bank took certain selective credit control measures as early as January, 1970, whereby margins were raised for advances against certain commodities, prices of which had reflected a sharp rise, namely, oil seeds, vegetable oils, cotton and kapas. Lower ceilings were also imposed in respect of advances against these commodities. Control on advances against foodgrains was also stiffened in order to discourage holding of excess stock with the help of bank finance. To reinforce the impact of these controls, Reserve Bank laid down a minimum interest rate of 10% on advances against foodgrains oil seeds, vegetable oils (including vanaspathi) and cotton & kapas. The rate has been raised recently to 12%. Further, as the banks were having large recourse to

refinance from Reserve Bank, Reserve Bank in February, 1970 tightened its credit policy and restricted the availability of refinance at bank rate or at concessional rate. Besides the banks were asked to step up their holdings of assets in the form of cash, gold and securities from 25% to 26% of their aggregate time and demand liabilities. Similarly, the minimum net liquidity ratio which determines the cost of the Reserve Bank's refinance to commercial banks was raised from 30% to 31% and further to 32% by the end of April, 1970. Consequent on the restrictive policies pursued by the Reserve Bank, bank credit increased by Rs. 287 crores between January 17 and April 24, 1970 as against Rs. 359 crores during the corresponding period last year, whereas in the earlier part of the 1969-70 busy season credit had expanded by Rs. 241 crores as against Rs. 68 crores in the comparable period of the previous year.

3. Apart from the restrictions mentioned above, Reserve Bank issued a directive in January, 1970, to nationalised banks to obtain its approval for granting any credit limit above Rs. 25 lakhs in the case of advances against shares, above Rs. 5 lakhs. Reserve Bank has recently tightened up the scrutiny of all proposals for credit limits to parties enjoying credit facilities from the banking system as a whole for Rs. 1 crore and above. Banks have been asked to exercise a similar scrutiny in respect of large individual credit proposals of Rs. 25 lakhs and above.

4. Another measure has been decided upon by Government recently to discourage the use of bank finance by operators to corner shares and acquire control over well managed companies. Public sector banks will be asked to insist on a transfer to their names of shares pledged with them by borrowers with overdraft limits exceeding Rs. 50,000/—. The banks will also refuse to give proxies at the request of the borrowers as a matter of course as hitherto in respect of such pledged shares. The banks will keep the voting rights with themselves to be exercised at their discretion keeping public interest in view. Reserve Bank will ensure that a similar policy is followed by non-nationalised banks.

5. Of the expansion in credit of Rs. 528 crores during 1969-70 busy season only Rs. 2.5 crores are accounted for by advances against shares. Advances against sugar accounted for Rs. 115.8 crores, which was required because of the larger volume of production. Advances against iron and steel and engineering products increased by Rs. 53.6 crores during the last busy season as against a decline of Rs. 12.7 crores in the previous one, largely on account of pick-up in industrial activity. Advances against foodgrains increased by Rs. 8.8 crores during the 1969-70 busy season as against Rs. 16.3 crores in 1968-69; those against cotton and kapas by Rs. 44.6 crores as against Rs. 68.1 crores in the previous busy season, while advances against vegetable oils increased by Rs. 10.3 crores as against Rs. 1.6 crores in the previous busy season. A part of the rise in total bank credit was also due to the increase in the advances to hitherto neglected sectors, namely, farmers, small scale industry, retail traders and self-employed persons. However, some diversion of credit for speculative holdings of stocks of commodities such as oil seeds, cotton and kapas cannot be ruled out.

**Agreement with Developing Countries
by F.C.I. for Supply of Catalysts
and Machinery for Fertilizer
Plants**

*3C/. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI :
SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :
SHRI LATAFAT ALI KHAN :
SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA :

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

(a) whether the Fertilizer Corporation of India has entered into any collaboration with the developing countries for the supply of vital catalysts, equipments and machinery for the fertilizer plants ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS, AND MINES AND METALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) The Fertilizer Corporation of India have not entered into any collaboration with the

developing countries for supply of vital catalysts, equipments and machinery for fertilizer plants.

(b) Does not arise.

Merger of Offices of Coal Board and Coal Controller

*308. SHRI GANESH GHOSH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether, as per recommendation of the Administrative Reforms Commission, the Office of the Coal Board is very soon going to be merged with that of the Coal Controller ;

(b) if so, when ;

(c) whether before the merger takes place, necessary steps are being taken to protect the service conditions, rights, privileges, facilities, etc. of the employees of the office of the Coal Controller ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHOU DHARY) : (a) to (d). The Administrative Reforms Commission recommended reorganisation of the statutory Coal Board into 'Development Board' which would function as an office of the Ministry and also suggested that the regulatory functions now being exercised by the Coal Controller should be transferred to the Board. This recommendation was not accepted by the Government as it was considered desirable to retain the statutory and autonomous character of the Coal Board.

Independently, the question of merger of the Coal Controller Organisation with the Coal Board is under consideration. When the proposals for merger are finalised, the service conditions of the employees of Coal Controller's Organisation and Coal Board would, be equitably looked into.

Investigations into Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia's Death

*310. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :
SHRI JANESHWAR MISRA :

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

(a) whether he has received a letter from a Member of Parliament demanding the appointment of a commission to inquire into the circumstances in which Dr. Lohia died in the Willingdon Hospital ;

(b). whether Government would immediately appoint such a commission of inquiry ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) and (c) The circumstances leading to Dr. Lohia's death have already been inquired into in great detail and no new facts have come to light to justify a fresh inquiry.

Prevention of Diseases from Concentration of Salt

*311. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA :
SHRIMATI SUCHETA
KRIPALANI :
SHRI S. C. SAMANTA :
SHRI J. N. HAZARIKA :

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

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news-item appearing in the Soviet News Agency "Tass" to the effect that "high concentration of salt causes dangerous violations of all systems of the human organism" as a result of research

conducted by Russian Scientists in the Institute of Experimental Therapy and Pathology ;

(b), whether these results were verified by Indian Scientists and found correct ; and

(c) the steps being taken to prevent diseases resulting from concentration of salt ?

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

(b) and (c). A close relationship of salt and Hypertension is well known to the scientists in our country and elsewhere for a long time. So far no verification as such has taken place and therefore the question of taking steps till then does not arise.

Aid to Delhi Administration for opening a New Medical College

* 312, SHRI JAI SINGH :
SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA ;
SHRI SHRI GOPAL SABOO ;
SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK ;
SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have promised to sanction Rs. 2 crores to the Delhi Administration for a new medical college in the Capital;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Delhi Administration has already earmarked 45 acre plot in Vishwas Nagar for the college building;

(c) if so, whether the promised grant has since been given to the Delhi Administration; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

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

Rise in Prices

*313. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI N. K. SOMANI ;
SHRI J. K. CHOUDHURY :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that he is carrying on inter-Ministry consultations to check the persistently rising prices and go into its causes ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the nationalised banks are advancing loans mainly for consumption purposes rather than for the productive requirements of the people ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the manufacturers, producers and distributors of the consumer goods intentionally keep a shortage of supply in the market by keeping back the goods and creating demand to give rise in prices ; and

(d) whether the grant of loans/aid and their impact on the Indian economy will also be taken into account ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) The Government keeps the price situation under constant review and any inter-Ministry consultations in this regard are a part of the normal functioning of the Government.

(b) The nationalised banks advance loans mainly for productive purposes. Some advances for the purchase of durable consumer goods to persons having an assured source of regular income have been given. While precise data on the quantum of these advances are not available, they form an insignificant portion of the total bank advances.

(c) The emergence of this type of behaviour in a situation of shortages cannot be ruled out. The main purpose of the various measures of credit control imposed by the reserve Bank of India in the recent months is to discourage the parties from holding excessive stocks.

(d) Yes, Sir.

**Cooper deposits discovered at Malanj
Khand in Balagh at District
of Madhya Pradesh**

*314. **SHRI K. HALDER :**
SHRI ISHAQ SAMBHALI :
SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR
SINGH :
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD
MANDAL :
DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :

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

(a) whether copper deposits have been discovered in Malanjkhanda in Balaghat District in Madhya Pradesh ;

(b) if so, the quality and potential of the deposits ; and

(c) the steps taken for the commercial exploitation of the deposits ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS, AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHOUDHURY) : (a) Yes, Sir. As a result of investigations carried out by the Geological Survey of India, copper mineralization has been intercepted in a number of boreholes over a strike length of 500 metres in the Malanjkhanda area of Balaghat District in Madhya Pradesh.

(b) As exploration work is in preliminary stage, the quality and potential of the deposits will be estimated on completion of the work.

(c) It is too early to take steps commercial exploitation of the deposits.

Working of Medical Stores Organisation

*315. **SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH**
SHASTRI :
SHRI PRAKASH VIR
SHASTRI :
SHRI RAM CHARAN :
SHRI SHIV KUMAR
SHASTRI :
SHRI MANGALA
THUMADAM :

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 has been a progressive deterioration in the working results of the Medical Stores Organisation ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Organisation which made a profit of about Rs. 25 lakhs a few years back, has been sustaining losses now despite the fact that its turn-over has increased over a half ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the labour in the factory attached to the Depot is being utilised to the extent of less than 50 per cent only ;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the cost of some 250 items like tincture, tablets, ointments and bandages compare unfavourably with market prices ; and

(e) if the answers to the above parts be in the affirmative, the steps taken by Government to improve the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT : (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) and (b). The working results of Medical Stores Organisation for the last four years from 1964-68 indicate a profit

except in the year 1966-67 when there was a loss, The figures are as under :

Year	+ Profit—Loss (Rupees in lakhs)	
1964-65	+ 23.43	
1965-66	+ 13.11	
1966-67	— 4.78	
1967-68	+ 25.00	(Approximate-subject to audit verification)
1968-69		Accounts from Medical Stores Depots Bombay and Calcutta (compiled and submitted to audit) and Karnal and Gauhati (already audited) show an aggregate profit of Rs. 13.70 lakhs, Accounts for Medical Stores Depot, Hyderabad and Madras are under finalization. From the overall trend of business and expenditure even these Depots are expected to show profits. On the whole Medical Stores Organisation will show a favourable trading picture.

The turnover during the years 1964-65 to 1967-68 had no doubt increased but the extra income accruing therefrom was absorbed by the progressive rise in the overhead expenses due to increase in allowances of the staff. The rate of departmental charges (10%) remained constant inspite of increase in overheads.

(c) and (d). No, except in the case of Medical Store Depot, Madras for the year 1968-69 when the labour utilisation was 47% only.

The total of items manufactured is about 65 in factory at Madras and 85 in Bombay and not 250.

Since the drugs market is constantly fluctuating, a general comparison for all times between the cost of manufacturing and the market is not possible. Normally only such items which are considered economical in comparison with the market rate are taken up for manufacture. At Madras Factory, the cost of manufacturing of bandages has been found to be uneconomical and, therefore, their manufacture has been discontinued.

It the Factory attached to Medical Store Depot, Bombay generally the cost of manu-

facture of most items compares favourably with the market rates. In the year 1968-69 and 1969-70, three particular items viz., Tincture Chardamom Co—, Liniment Turpentine and Liquid Extract of Liquorice were found to cost more than the market rates. However, the former two items have since become economical in manufacture due to the market fluctuations. The third item, Liquid Extract of Liquorice continues to cost more than the market and its manufacture has been discontinued.

(e) The question of improving the working of the Medical Store Depots and the Factories attached thereto has been engaging the serious attention of the Government, with a view to streamline the working of the Storage Depots particularly their system of accounts, inventory control and personnel set-up, right up to the managerial level, a preliminary study has been entrusted to the Administrative Staff College, Hyderabad. The modernisation of the Factories is also contemplated and for this purpose the services of expert agencies like the National Industrial Development Corporation are proposed to be availed of. Their expertise is proposed to be utilised for market survey so as to determine the range of lines which should be manufactured, manufacturing

techniques, the equipment required and costing procedure etc. At headquarters, there is a proposal under examination to set up a High powered Executive Board to provide direction on matters of policy, procedure, development etc. and to take quick decisions.

Admission in Medical Colleges of the Capital

*316. SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA:
SHRI RANWAR LAL GUPTA:
SHRI SHARDA NAND :
SHRI J. B. SINGH :
SHRI DHULESHWAR MEENA :

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 many a Delhi students with first class marks do not get admission in Medical Colleges of the Capital;

(b) the number of such students in the last two years;

(c) whether it is also a fact that students of other Universities got admission in Delhi Medical Colleges because the standard of those Universities is much lower than that of Delhi University and they get comparatively more percentage of marks;

(d) whether Government have received such complaints from the parents and residents of Delhi in this regard; and

(e) if so, the action proposed to be taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND, WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Because of the limited number of seats in

the Medical Colleges at Delhi and increasing number of seats for the Pre-medical Class there is a considerable gap between the students who pass out of pre-medical course and those who get admitted in the Medical Colleges. Because of this imbalance all the first divisioners are not able to get admissions. The number of such students who could not secure admissions during the last two years is as under:-

	1968	1969
Lany Hardinge Medical College	102	104
Maulana Azad Medical College.	105	128
All India Institute of Medical Sciences.*		191

2. Out of the three medical colleges for under-graduate medical colleges in Delhi, admissions are made on an All-India basis in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences and Lady Hardinge Medical College. At Lady Hardinge Medical College, students of Delhi University are eligible and can apply for admission which is based on merit i. e. percentage of marks secured at the qualifying University examination. The proposal to start an entrance examination for the Lady Hardinge Medical College is under consideration of the Delhi University. At the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, students from Delhi can also apply and admissions are made on merit which is judged on the basis of the marks secured at the entrance examination as well as the qualifying university examination.

3. It is not possible categorically to say that students of other Universities secure admissions in Delhi Medical Colleges because of the standard of such Universities is lower than that of the Delhi University. However, standards of different Universities in India are not uniform

4. A representation has been received from the parents and the residents of Delhi regarding the lack of facilities in obtaining admissions to Medical colleges. It has already been decided to increase admissions at Lady Hardinge Medical College by 10 seats

* This information is being collected.

and all these will be earmarked for Delhi students with first class marks. It is proposed to further raise the annual admission capacity at Maulana Azad Medical College and the Lady Hardinge Medical College. The matter is under consideration of the University of Delhi. The Delhi University have, however, not found it feasible to start a second shift with 75 seats in Maulana Azad Medical College.

Experimental Copper Ingot turned out at Khetri Copper Projects.

*317 SHRI BENI SHANKER
SHARMA :
SHRI J. H. PATEL :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Khetri copper Project has turned out its first experimental Copper ingot in the presence of the Deputy Minister on or about the 13th July, 1970 ;

(b) if so, the process employed ;

(c) when the commercial production as per target fixed is to start ; and

(d) the quantity of target fixed both for copper and the bye-products ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHOUDURY) :
(a) and (b). The experimental production of copper ingots has not started at Khetri Copper Project. Presumably the reference is to experimental production of copper ore at the Khetri Mine which was inaugurated on 13th July, 1970 by the Minister of State for Mines & Metals.

The experimental production of copper ore confined to the upper levels of Khetri Copper Project Mine and the ore produced is being transported to the surface by means of a 733 feet long conveyor. The object of experimental production of ore is to perfect ore extraction techniques so as to prepare the mine for regular production and also to build up sizeable stock-pile of ore.

(c) According to the present time schedule, the commercial production of copper metal at Khetri Copper Project is expected to start by the end of 1973.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (d) (i) Copper Metal | ... 31,000 tonnes per annum |
| (ii) Triple Super Phosphate | ... 1,94,000 tonnes per annum |
| (iii) Gold | .. 8,490 Oz. per annum |
| (iv) Silver | ... 1,20,900 Oz. per annum. |

Refining of India's Share of Iranian Offshore Rostam Crude by Foreign Refineries

*318 SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA :
SHRI RABI RAY :

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

(a) whether Government had asked the foreign oil refineries to refine India's share of the Rostam Crude from the Iranian offshore oil venture ; and

(b) if so, the names of the foreign refineries which have agreed to refine the Rostam Crude ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) and (b). Oil & Natural Gas Commission had offered the sale of its Rostam crude to the foreign private refineries and also a trial cargo of Rostam crude to them for determining the technical suitability for refining this crude in these refineries. None of the companies responded favourably to Oil & Natural Gas Commission's offer.

Increase in cases of Gastro-Enteritis in the Capital

*319 SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT pleased to state ;

(a) whether Government are aware that the cases of gastro enteritis are on the increase in the Capital ;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any special steps in this regard ; if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether Government are also aware that the present set up of the Health Department of Corporation was a big obstacle in the way of improving measures to control the spread of various diseases and insanitary conditions ; and

(d) whether Government have drawn any suitable plan to re-organise the Department ; if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) Yes, Sir. The incidence of Gastro-Enteritis as reported by the Infectious Diseases Hospital of the Delhi Municipal Corporation, has shown a higher trend this year as compared to the previous year.

(b) Preventive measures indicated below have been taken by the Delhi Municipal Corporation :—

- (i) health publicity through insertion in local dailies, film shows, cinema slides ;
- (ii) seizure and destruction of unwholesome and unhygienic food ;
- (iii) strict surveillance on the catering establishments and shops engaged in preparation and sale of eatables ;
- (iv) facilities for anti-cholera inoculations ;
- (v) regular disinfection of all wells and control over all other sources of non-municipal water supplies.

(c) The set up of the Health Department in Delhi Municipal Corporation is more or less the same as in other Corporations. Necessary preventive steps were taken by the Department to control the spread of various diseases and insanitary conditions.

(d) Does not arise.

Amount of Idle Wealth lying with Temples

*320. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Temples in the country are in possession of huge amounts of idle wealth ;

(b) if so, the steps taken to utilise the idle wealth for educational and social purposes ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). Government have no specific information about the wealth possessed by the temples in the country. The temples are ordinarily managed either under public religious and charitable trusts or under private religious and charitable trusts or merely by "Shebait" looking after the deity installed in the temple. If the temples are managed under the trusts, the trustees have to administer the funds in accordance with the conditions of the trusts. If, however, they are managed by the Shebait, the funds owned by the deity would be like private property of any individual. In either case, Government cannot utilise the funds of the temples for any purposes.

श्रीकला के निकट यमुना नदी में पाई गई मृत मछलियाँ

*321. श्री शशि भूषण : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास

तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जून, 1970 के प्रथम सप्ताह में यमुना में भोखला के निकट लाखों मछलियाँ मृत पाई गई जिससे इस तथ्य की पुष्टि होती है कि जनता को पुनः गंदा पानी सप्लाई किया गया ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके लिए जिम्मेदार कौन हैं और उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ग) सरकार ने इस बात को सुनिश्चित करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की है कि भविष्य में ऐसी घटनाओं की पुनरावृत्ति न हो जिससे जनता के स्वास्थ्य को खतरा उत्पन्न होता है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) दिल्ली जल-पूर्ति एवं मल-निष्कासन उपक्रम ने सूचित किया है कि जून, 1970 के प्रथम सप्ताह में भोखला के समीप ऐसी कोई घटना नहीं हुई।

(ख) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) दिल्ली जल-पूर्ति एवं मल-निष्कासन उपक्रम भोखला हेड-वर्क्स के इन्टेक प्वाइन्ट पर उपलब्ध पानी की किस्म पर नियमित रूप से निगरानी रखता है। समुचित पैरामीटरों के माध्यम, से जिनसे पानी के शोधन एवं उपभोग की उपयुक्तता का पता चलता है, पानी की

किस्म की जाँच करने के लिए प्रति घण्टे पानी के नमूने लिए जाते हैं। यह भी विचार है कि सितम्बर, 1970 से भोखला से पानी न लिया जाये।

Income-tax paid by Lessees of a portion of Grand Hotel, Simla

*322. SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI :
SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHARY :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Messrs. Baljees who are the lessees of a portion of the Grand Hotel, Simla are making huge profits during the summer season ;

(b) if so, the amount of income declared by them annually for Income-tax assessment since they were given the lease of the Hotel and amount of Income-tax paid by them each year ;

(c) the amount of Income-tax recovered from them on account of all their business in Simla during the last 3 Income-tax Assessment years and the amount outstanding against them ; and

(d) the steps taken to recover the outstanding arrears ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). The lessee of the Grand Hotel is Shri C. Baljee and the Hotel is run by M/s. Baljee Hotels (Grand Hotel) which is a partnership firm in which Shri C. Baljee is a partner. The lease of the Grand Hotel was given on 15th April, 1965. The details regarding the income declared and Income-tax paid by the firm since 1965 are given below:

Accounting Year ending	Assessment Year	Income declared Rs.	Income-tax paid Rs.
31.3.1966	1966-67	40,318	1,338
31.3.1967	1967-68	38,300	524
31.3.1968	1968-69	58,060	531
31.3.1969	1969-70	15,750 Loss	703
31.3.1970	1970-71	Return not filed so far.	

(c) M/s. Baljees Hotels (Grand Hotel) is a partnership firm. It carries on the only business of running the Grand Hotel in Simla. The taxes paid by the firm during the last three assessment years are as under:

Assessment Year	Income-tax paid
1967-68	Rs. 524 (Provisional Assessment)
1968-69	Rs. 531 (Advance Tax)
1969-70	Rs. 703 (Advance Tax)

No regular assessments have been finalised for the above-mentioned Assessment years.

A sum of Rs. 351/— is outstanding for assessment year 1969-70.

(d) The assessee has not paid a sum of Rs. 351/— by way of advance tax for Assessment Year 1969-70. A show-cause notice u/s 221 (1) has been issued.

**Outstanding Amount of Income Tax
Against Sheikh Abdullah and
his wife**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Income-tax arrears are due at present from Sheikh Abdullah and his wife ;

(b) if so, the details of the amounts together with the years they relate to; and

(c) the reasons for the accumulation of these arrears ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) The matter is under investigation.

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

Vigilance cells in the Nationalised Banks

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

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to set up vigilance cells in the Nationalised banks ; and

(b) if so, the functions of the same ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). The Co-ordination Committee of the public sector banks, in its meeting on 13 June, 1970 agreed that vigilance cells should be set up in banks in the public sector. The nationalised banks are taking necessary steps for the purpose. The function of such a cell will be to inquire into complaints of corruption against the employees of the bank.

**राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के प्रशासकीय कर्म-
चारियों के पेंशन सम्बन्धी नियम**

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

(क) राष्ट्रीयकरण से पूर्व राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के प्रशासनिक कर्मचारियों (प्रधिकारियों तथा कर्मचारियों) की पेंशन आदि से सम्बन्धित नियम क्या थे;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद उक्त कर्मचारियों की पेंशन आदि से सम्बन्धित नियमों को अन्य विभागों के सरकारी कर्मचारियों की पेंशन आदि सम्बन्धी नियमों के समानान्तर लाने के लिए उक्त पेंशन आदि संबंधी नियमों में कुछ फेर-बदल करने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर लिया है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या परिणाम हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण) : (क) से (ग). एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [प्रचालय में रखा गया।] बेसिये संख्या LT—3900/70]

Apprehension of Hashish Smugglers in U. K.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the British Customs officials have arrested two businessmen, namely Messrs John Rowe and Sidney Cohen, for smuggling Hashish into United Kingdom from India;

(b) if so, whether this has set in motion a series of investigations which are expected to throw light on the involvement of certain politicians in India; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Yes, sir.

(b) Investigations which are still in progress have not so far revealed any involvement of politicians.

(c) Does not arise.

Recovery of Smuggled Gold Biscuits Near Kolhapur

*327. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHRY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any enquiry was held in the case of sixteen contraband gold biscuits, valued at Rs 35,000 which were removed from the stomach of two passengers in a Bombay Belgaum luxury bus at Wathar near Kolhapur by the officials of the Central Excise flying squad of Kolhapur recently; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). On the basis of intelligence collected, the Customs Officers of the Kolhapur Central

Excise Division intercepted two young men hailing from Rajasthan. On search two foreign marked gold chips were recovered from the under-garment worn by one of them. As a result of further interrogation, the second person ejected at Wathar six chips of foreign marked gold which had been secreted in his body. After screening at the Civil Hospital, Kolhapur, the person who had earlier ejected six gold chips, ejected two more foreign marked gold chips and this companion also ejected six foreign marked gold chips. In all 16 foreign marked gold chips weighing 1866 gms., valued Rs. 34120/- at Indian market rate were seized and the accused were produced before the Magistrate. They have been enlarged on a bail of Rs. 5,000/-. Further investigations are in progress.

The Government have taken various steps to prevent smuggling of gold into the country such as enactment of Gold Control Act, systematic collection and follow up of information, keeping a watchful eye on the suspected smugglers, rummaging of suspected vessels or air-crafts, patrolling of vulnerable sectors along the coast and land frontiers.

Slow Movement of Coal from Mines due to lack of proper transport facilities

*328. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : SHRI R. BARUA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that due to lack of proper transport facilities, the movement of coal from the mines has been very slow for the last few months ;

(b) whether Government have considered some solution to solve the transport problem for the rapid movement of coal from the mines ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) : (a). No, Sir. The movement of coal was affected primarily because of decline in the consumers, demand, labour troubles, etc.

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

Salt Cess Fund

*329. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government collects 'Salt Cess' and maintains a 'Salt Cess Fund' ;

(b) whether the unutilised amount from the Salt Cess Fund goes to the general revenue of Government or is accumulated as a separate Fund for being used for the betterment of the Salt Industry ; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the amount recovered as Salt Cess during each of the last three years and the utilisation thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) The Government collects cess on salt under the Salt Cess Act, 1953 but it is not maintained as a separate Salt Cess Fund.

(b) The entire collection made on account of Cess on Salt is credited to the general revenues under head 'II-Union Excise Cess on Salt' and all expenditure in connection with the development of salt industry including assistance, etc. and maintenance of the establishment of the Salt Department is met out of general revenues.

(c) the details regarding the recovery of Salt cess and expenditure incurred during the last years are given below :-

Year	Collection	Expenditure
1967-68	Rs. 1,04,28,286	Rs. 47,18,720
1968-69	Rs. 1,11,08,712	Rs. 66,84,897
1969-70	Rs. 99,22,497	Rs. 69,15,869

Alleged Defective Agreement for Supply of Crude to Haldia Refinery

*330. 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 Shah Committee Report has pointed out that agreement for the supply of Crude to Haldia Refinery, which is now under construction, suffers from many defects ;

(b) if so, the details of the defects pointed out by the Committee ; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto ?

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

(b) A reference is invited to para 5.3-28 of the report which has already been placed on the Table of the House.

(c) The recommendation of the Committee has been noted.

Use of Provident Funds and Insurance Funds by Panchayat Samities and Municipalities

2001. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some local bodies like panchayat samities and municipalities in various States have been found using up Provident Funds and Insurance Funds for their own purpose, causing much trouble to the employees, at the time of

settling claims with Life Insurance Corporation ;

(b) if so, how many such instances have come to the notice of the Life Insurance Corporation, State-wise ; and

(c) whether there is any move on the part of the Life Insurance Corporation to cut down the present period of 3 to 6 months of local bodies sending their collections to Life Insurance Corporation and if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

Smuggling of Cars

2002. SHRI BABURAO PATEL :
SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA :
SHRI S. C. SAMANTA :
SHRI YASHWANT SINGH
KUSHWAH :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that six Mercedes cars were seized from Delhi, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh in the first week of July, 1970 ;

(b) If so, the names of the persons who were, found in possession of these cars :

(c) whether it is a fact that the cars were brought into the country directly on

an authority issued by the Automobile Club of London ;

(d) the steps taken to prevent forging of Indian registration papers ;

(e) whether any officials in the registration office have been found working as accomplices in the foreign car smuggling racket ; and

(f) if so, their names with action taken in each case and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). Officers of the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence with the help of Customs and Central Excise Officers at several places in India have seized 7 Mercedes Benz cars (one in dismantled condition), one Chevrolet and one Ford Mastan between 9.6.1970 and 2.7.1970. A statement indicating the names of the persons who were found in possession of the cars together with other relevant particulars is laid on the Table of the House. So far, it has been possible to verify in one case that the carnet or the temporary importation document, was issued by the Royal Automobile Club London.

(d) to (f). In all the cases detected, the Indian registration papers appear to be forged. The cases are still under investigation. So far no evidence is available to indicate whether any officials in the Registration Office have been working as accomplices in this racket. After completion of the investigations, loopholes, if any will be brought to the notice of the registration authorities to prevent forging of Indian registration papers.

Statement

S. No.	Date of Seizure	Place of Seizure	From whom seized	Make of the car
1	2	3	4	5
1.	9 6 70	Delhi	Shri Harvail Singh, Karol Bagh, New Delhi.	Mercedes Benz.

1	2	3	4	5
2.	9.6.70	Bombay	Shri Vallabh Dass G. Thakkar.	Mercedes Benz.
3.	29.6.70	Bombay	M/s. United Motors	do
4.	30.6.70	Indore	Sh. Kabul Singh	do
5.	30.6.70	Delhi	Sh. Narain Das, 23/4, New Rohtak Rd.	do
6.	30.6.70	Delhi	do	Chevrolet
7.	2.7.70	Bangalore	Garrage of an Auto- mobile Dealer.	Mercedes Benz.
8.	7.7.70	Bombay	Railway Station.	Ford Mastan
9.	30.6.70	Delhi	Sh. Narain Das, 23/4, New Rohtak Rd.	Mercedes Benz. (Dismantled condition)

**Use of sub-Standard Medicines in
Government Hospitals**

2003. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that sub-standard medicines are being used in Government hospitals without the authorities taking any stringent action ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that part of a batch of 25,000 acromycin (tetracycline hydrochloride) injections supplied to the Irwin Hospital in new Delhi produced adverse reaction on several patients ;

(c) if so, the number affected, with nature of reaction ;

(d) the name of the firm which supplied these injections ; and

(e) whether there were any complaints against this firm or other firms in 1969 ; and if so, the nature of complaints and the action taken in each case ; if not, the reasons therefor ?

PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) No, but there have been one or two cases of deterioration of drugs after purchase and use for some time. Always, necessary action to have such drugs replaced or withdrawn has been taken ; and necessary enquiry has been made against the manufacturers.

(b) Yes.

(c) According to the statements made by the hospital staff before the Officer appointed to hold an enquiry into the matter, 15—20 patients were reported to have developed abscess.

(d) Messrs. Cyanamid India Ltd., Bombay.

(e) No complaints against Messrs Cyanamid India Ltd., Bombay or any other firms manufacturing Tetracycline Hydrochloride Injection in the country have been received during the year 1969 by the Government.

**Total Production and Sale of Rostam
Crude by M/s. Hydrocarbons**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY

2004. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND

CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity of Rostam crude sold by M/s. Hydro-carbons since it began production in September, 1969 and the total quantity remaining with it ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the National Iranian Oil Company decided not to lift its share of 2 million barrels of Rostam crude under a clause in its agreement with Hydro-carbons ;

(c) the reasons why only M/s. Hydro-carbons are not able to sell their Rostam crude while other foreign companies do ; and

(d) whether in view of accumulation of stocks of Rostam crude, the Oil and National Gas Commission would consider withdrawing from the collaboration venture ; if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) The total quantity of Rostam crude sold by Hydrocarbons India Private Limited (HIPL) so far is 628, 185 barrels,

Of the total production upto the end of June, 1970, the equity share of HIPL was 2,360,077 barrels. Thus the shortfall in the lifting by HIPL of its equity share upto the end of June, 1970 was 1,731,892 barrels.

As the National Iranian Oil Company did not lift its share, the quantity that actually came to the share of HIPL for lifting was 4,720,153 barrels. On this basis 4,091,968 barrels remained to be lifted by HIPL at the end of June, 1970.

The quantity of oil representing the shortfall in the lifting by HIPL is not remaining with HIPL in the form of accumulation in the tank. This quantity has been lifted and disposed of by the HIPL's partners, namely AGIP of Italy and Phillips Petroleum Company of U.S.A. The shortfall in lifting by HIPL is expected to be made up later.

(b) The equity share of National Oil Company out of the production from Rostam field upto the end of June, 1970 which was not lifted by the NIOC and which was required to be lifted by AGIP, HIPL and Phillips together under a provision of the Joint Structure agreement was 7,080,232 barrels.

(c) The other foreign partners of HIPL, namely, AGIP of Italy and Phillips of U.S.A. have been producing and selling crude oil for many years and have, therefore, established their markets. HIPL had oil available for sale abroad for the last nine months or so only and is endeavouring to find outlets for its share of the Rostam crude.

(d) In view of the position explained in answer to (a) the question of HIPL withdrawing from the collaboration venture does not arise.

Reopening of Assessment Cases of Income Tax

2005. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Income-tax assessment cases reopened, States-wise, under section 34 of Income-tax Act, 1922 which are still pending undisposed and how many of these relate to 1956 to 1961 ;

(b) when these cases are expected to be completed ; and

(c) the number of those assesseees whose assessments were reopened and are dead and the cases are proceeded against their heirs or legal representatives ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the House.

Appointment of Functional Directors in I.O.C.

Director ; and

20 6. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in accordance with Government's earlier decision to appoint full time functional directors, his Ministry has appointed all the full-time functional directors, in the Indian Oil Corporation ;

(b) if so, the names and qualifications of such directors, including the Personnel

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, when the full time functional directors, including a Personnel Director, would be appointed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D.R. CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). There are in all four full time functional directors in the Indian Oil Corporation and all of them are in position. Their names and qualifications are indicated below :

<i>Names</i>	<i>Qualifications</i>
1. Shri N. N. Kashyap, Chairman.	I. C. S. (formerly Managing Director in the Refineries Division of Indian Oil Corporation)
2. Shri Kamaljit Singh, Managing Director, (Marketing Division)	B. A. (formerly Deputy to the Chief Representative of M/s. Burmah Shell in New Delhi.)
3. Shri C. R. Das Gupta, Managing Director (Refineries Division)	BE (Chemical) (formerly General Manager of Gujarat Refinery)
4. Shri P. K. Rau, Finance Director.	IA & AS (formerly Additional Deputy Comptroller & Auditor General of India).

It has not been considered necessary to have any full time functional Personnel Director on the Corporation's Board.

Discussions with Representatives of Foreign Drug Manufacturers regarding Control on Drug Prices

2007. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the senior foreign representatives of the principals of the main drug manufacturers in India had met him recently when he was in Switzerland and discussed with him the latest Government's policy on Drug prices control and its impact on foreign manufacturers ;

(b) if so, the details of the problems discussed with them ; and

(c) the details of the outcome 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). The discussions were in the nature of exchange of views. The meeting was arranged with the object of explaining revised price policy for drugs as embodied in the Drugs (Price Control) order, 1970 and to allay the fears that it would make production uneconomic and consequently inhibit growth of the drugs industry in this country. The discussions were fruitful in that the industry including the

foreign element thereof have since assured Government that they would extend the necessary cooperation for smooth and effective implementation of the Order.

Appointment of Functional Directors in F.C.I.

2008. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in accordance with Government's earlier decision to appoint full time functional directors, his Ministry has appointed all the full-time functional directors in the Fertilizer Corporation of India ;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is no full time Personnel Director in this Organisation and that the Managing Director is found to be running about Corporation's different installations to seek solutions to the causes of labour unrest at different places especially at Sindri, so much so, that his other work suffers ; and

(c) if so, whether a full time Personnel Director, on the Board would be appointed soon in accordance with above policy decision to relieve the extra burden from the Managing Directors shoulders' and also in order to coordinate matters with a view to lessening of or even removing the causes of labour unrest in the Corporation's installations ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) Appointments have already been made against all the four full time Directors in Fertilizer Corporation of India sanctioned by the Government.

(b) No post of full-time personnel Directors has been sanctioned by Government in the Fertilizer Corporation of India. It is not a fact that the other work of the Managing Director suffers as stated.

(c) Does not arise.

Violation of Foreign Exchange Regulations by Birla Firms

2009. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of foreign exchange released to the officers of Birla firms in New Delhi for visiting Malaysia and other places in the far east during the past three years, year-wise and firm-wise ;

(b) whether frequent violations of foreign exchange regulations were detected in most of these cases by the Reserve bank, but the Birla Officials were lightly let-off with written warnings ;

(c) the number of cases in which written warnings were given by the Reserve Bank of India to these Birla firms officials during the past three years, year-wise ; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to tighten up the regulations for habitual violators like the ones cited above ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a)

	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Birla Cotton			
Spinning & Weaving			
Mills	33,012	49,518	92,880

(b) and (c). Reserve Bank of India has not come across any violation of foreign exchange regulations by officers of Birla firms in New Delhi who have been released exchange for visiting Malaysia or Far East during the last three years.

(d) Does not arise.

Deposit Insurance Scheme

2010. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Deposit Insurance Scheme is still in existence even with regard to the deposits in the nationalised banks;

(b) whether the depositors do not get any additional protection because of such an insurance ; and

(c) the justification for continuing the Bank Deposit Insurance Scheme in respect of nationalised banks and putting the depositors to unnecessary expenditure ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) The Deposit Insurance Scheme is still in operation and deposits of all functioning commercial banks (including the 14 nationalised banks, State Bank of India and its subsidiaries) are covered by it.

(b) Under the Scheme, a depositor gets the benefit of Insurance cover to the extent of Rs. 10,000 in respect of his balances with each bank including the nationalised banks. The Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970 which acquired the undertakings of the 14 banks does not provide for a separate statutory guarantee in respect of deposits in these banks.

(c) The banks in the public sector are separate legal entities and the scheme of insurance is intended to ensure that the banking system as a whole is placed in a position to meet any contingency of default arising out of non-payment of deposits by any individual banks out of the resources raised within the system itself. A scheme of insurance confined to deposits of banks in the private sector only will not, in any event, be self-supporting and viable. Under the Deposit Insurance Scheme, the insured banks pay the premium from their own revenues and there is, therefore, no burden on the depositors on this account.

**Installation of Statues of Patriots in
Front of Parliament House
and India Gate in
New Delhi**

2011. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE :
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND
FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS,

HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any decision to instal statues of patriots in front of Parliament House and at India Gate in New Delhi ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH) : (a) and (b). The Government have not taken any decision to instal any statue in front of the Parliament House. Near India Gate, Government have decided to instal a statue of Mahatma Gandhi at the place where King George V's statue stood.

(c) Government have recently constituted a Committee to advise on matters relating to the installation of statues for freedom fighters in Delhi. All such proposals are to be referred to this Committee before any action can be taken.

**Applications for Loan from
West Bengal**

2012. SHRI SURAJ BHAN ;
SHRI JAGANNATH RAO
JOSHI ;
SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN LAL ;
SHRI SHARDA NAND ;
SHRI YAJNA DATT
SHARMA ;
SHRI D. N. PATODIA ;

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 26 applicants from West Bengal have withdrawn their applications for loans for small scale industries even after their being sanctioned during the year 1966-70 according to a statement made by the Chairman, West Bengal Financial Corporation, reported in the *Hindustan Times* dated the 27th June, 1970 ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the action taken or proposed to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). Twenty-six industrial concerns (small scale) which had been sanctioned loan assistance by the West Bengal Financial Corporation in the financial years 1965-66, 1967-68 to 1969-70 have declined to avail of the same. These have been treated as withdrawn by the Corporation during the financial year 1969-70. The reasons for withdrawal are given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT—3901/70].

Besides introducing various liberalised measures such as granting of loans up to Rs. 1 lakh on basis of equitable mortgage with deposit of title deeds instead of a legal mortgage, interim disbursement up to 25% of loans above Rs. 1 lakh on deposit of title deeds and a hypothecation agreement, relaxation of margin of 30% or essential projects, the Corporation has recently taken major policy decisions with a view to offering more assistance to small scale industries. The more important of these are :—

- (1) Relaxation in debt equity ratio at 3 : 1 in small scale industries with technical entrepreneurs developing industries in under-developed and backward areas.
- (2) Reduced margin of 16% on new machines acquired for modernisation/expansion provided the overall security value leaves a margin of 30%. If sufficient margin of, say 40% or 50% on the overall security is available, the Corporation may not insist even on 10% margin on such machines.
- (3) Relaxation of margin upto 25% to encourage technician entrepreneurs to develop industries in under-developed areas.
- (4) Reduction in rate of interest to 7% per annum.

The Government of West Bengal has also offered some incentives to small scale industries such as allotment of developed land with infrastructure facilities at Durgapur and Kalyani, with facility to make-payment in instalments.

Credit Guarantee Scheme for small scale Industries by Reserve Bank of India

2013. SHRI DEVENDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the credit guarantee scheme for small scale industries administered by the Reserve Bank of India on behalf of Central Government has been extended to units engaged in servicing and repairing of marine diesel engines ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). The credit guarantee scheme for small scale industries has been extended to workshops engaged in repairing and servicing of marine diesel engines with effect from the 19th June 1970, subject to the condition that the original cost of plant and machinery in the workshop does not exceed Rs. 7.5 lakhs.

तृतीय वेतन आयोग

2014. श्री राम सेवक यादव : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) तृतीय वेतन आयोग के पाँच सदस्यों में दो आई० सी० एस० अधिकारी हैं ;

(ख) क्या वेतन आयोग के कर्मचारी वर्ग पर आई० ए० एल० अधिकारियों को भी नियुक्त किया गया है और यदि हाँ, तो उनकी संख्या क्या है ;

(ग) क्या उनके मंत्रालय को यह पता है कि तकनीकी पदों पर नियुक्त व्यक्तियों को यह

आशंका है कि वेतन आयोग द्वारा उनके प्रति न्याय नहीं किया जायेगा और आई० सी० एस० तथा आई० ए० एस० अधिकारियों की तरफ-दारी की जायेगी ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इस आशंका को दूर करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) आयोग के सदस्य-सचिव भारतीय सिविल सेवा के अफसर हैं, आयोग के अध्यक्ष, जो सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के भूतपूर्व न्यायाधीश हैं, बहुत पहले, अर्थात् 1960 से ही भारतीय सिविल सेवा के सदस्य नहीं रहे।

(ख) इस समय, आयोग के सचिवालय में अवसर सचिव तथा उससे ऊपर के ओहदे के 11 अधिकारी हैं और इनमें से केवल दो भारतीय प्रशासन सेवा के अधिकारी हैं।

(ग) और (घ) : इस प्रकार के संदेह का न तो सरकार को पता है न ही तृतीय वेतन आयोग को। सरकार, ऐसे किसी भी संदेह को यदि कोई हो भी तो, पूर्णतः निराधार समझती है।

**Prevention of Pilferage of Medicines
from Hospitals and Dispensaries
in Calcutta**

2015. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORK, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the value of medicines purchased by Government for its hospitals and dispensaries;

(b) whether it is a fact that a major portion of medicines supplied to Government owned hospitals and dispensaries in Calcutta is pilfered and does not reach the patients for whom the same is intended; if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps Government purpose to take to stop this anti-social practice ?

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

**Promise by President of World Bank
for making Available Adequate
Finances for the Development
of Calcutta**

2016. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(c) whether it is a fact that in 1968 the World Bank President, Mr. Robert McNamara, had promised adequate finance for the development of Calcutta on the condition an adequate implementation agency was created;

(b) whether it is a fact that no effort was made to create such an agency to avail of the world Bank offer;

(c) if so, whether Government would now create a special agency to undertake the job; and

(d) if so, the progress so far made in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) The purpose of the World Bank President's visit to India in 1968 was to acquaint himself with the progress already made by India in various fields of economic development and to understand the problems and priorities for further development. During his visit while he generally expressed interest in schemes of urban development, including the development of Calcutta, he did not, promise any aid for any of the schemes, with or without conditions.

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

**Foreign Visits by Directors/Employees
of M/s. Voltas Ltd. Bombay**

2017. SHRI GEORGE FERANDES :
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased
to State :

(a) the names and designations of the Directors and/or employees of M/s. Voltas Limited of Bombay who went abroad during the last two years and the purpose of these visits ;

(b) whether any of these were accompanied by members of their family on these visits and, if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the total amount of money drawn from the Company on account of these trips against every official/Director and their dependent/relatives; and

(d) the total amount of foreign exchange sanctioned on each of these trips ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA
CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (d).
Information will be collected and laid on
the Table of the House.

**Increase in Pay and Allowances of Employees
of State Governments and Union
Territories**

2018. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the pay scales and allowances of the State Service and Union Territory personnel have exceeded the pay scales of the Central Government employees posted in those States and the Union Territories;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this has created much dissatisfaction amongst the Central Government employees;

(c) whether it is further a fact that many Government employees have reached their maximum grades some five to ten years back;

(d) what is the percentage of such employees to the total personnel in the employ of the Central Government; and

(e) whether Government propose to give them some interim relief and if so, how much and from which date ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA
CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). Due to recent revisions of pay scales in some States, it is possible that scales of pay and allowances in respect of some categories of employees in some States and also in some Union Territories which follow the pay pattern of adjoining States, may be more favourable than those of corresponding categories under the Central Government. The Third Pay Commission will be looking into the structure of emoluments of all Central Government employees including employees of Union Territories.

(c) and (d). Statistics are not readily available as to the number and also percentage of the employees who have reached their maximum in their grades.

(e) Orders have been issued granting with effect from 1st March, 1970 a personal pay equivalent to the rate of the increment last drawn in their existing scales to all Class III and Class IV Central Government employees who have been stagnating or may hereafter stagnate at the maximum of their pay scales for two years or more.

**Medical Education to Foreign Students in
Indian Universities and Colleges**

2019. SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI :
SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM :

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

(a) the number of foreign students
country-wise getting medical education in
the Indian Universities and colleges ;

(b) the number of seats reserved for the students of various countries, country-wise, for admission in the Medical Colleges in India ;

(c) the rules or the criteria fixed by Government for determining the number of seats for various countries ;

(d) whether Government propose to increase the number of seats for foreign students keeping in view their increasing number ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B.S. MURTHY) : (a) The information is being collected from all the medical colleges of the country and will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

(b) This year 151 seats were reserved for foreign students of various countries. Of these seats 20 were given to Colombo Plan Scholars of the following countries :

Nepal	—	17
Malaysia	—	2
Afghanistan	—	1

20

The rest 131 medical seats were placed at the disposal of the Ministry of External Affairs. They in turn placed 49 seats at the disposal of Ministry of Education and the Youth Services for placement of foreign students who have been selected for award of Scholarships under the General Cultural Scholarship Scheme. The rest 82 seats were allotted by the External Affairs Ministry to the self-financing foreign students of the following categories :

(1) Students of Indian origin permanently domiciled in foreign countries ;

(2) Private foreign students ; and

(3) Students from relatively less developed Commonwealth countries. The country-wise distribution is as under :—

Afghanistan	1
Ceylon	6
Fiji	1
France	1
Guyana	1
Iran	8
Iraq	2
Jordan	1
Kenya	5
Malaysia	17
Mauritius	11
Nepal	4
Singapur	6
South Africa	5
Tanzania	5
Thailand	2
U.A.R.	1
Uganda	4
Zambia	1
Total	82

The 49 seats which were meant for General Cultural Scholars of the Government of India were allotted to the following foreign students of the countries mentioned against each :

Country	Integrated M.B.B.S	M.B.B.S
Quwait	1	2
Singapur	1	1
Malaysia	2	2
Mauritius	—	5
		(including 1 commonwealth Scholar)
Kenya	—	5
South Africa	—	5
Rhodesia	—	1
Nigeria	—	1
Fiji	—	7
		(includes 4 Scholars whom the Department of Health has not succeeded in getting the con-

1	2	3
	densed Course and includes one Commonwealth Scholar).	MBBS and also Commonwealth Scholar).
Bharin	—	1
Zambia	—	3
Syria	—	1
Jordan	—	1
Palasteine Refugee	—	1
Uganda	—	2
Trinidad and Tobago	—	3
Ceylon	—	2
Nepal	—	2
	4	45

Note : These are placements and actual admissions are awaited.

(c) While determining the number of seats for various foreign countries, the Government take into account the number of applicants from each country, and our economic and technical cooperation programmes with them.

(d) and (e). No, Sir. Government do not at present propose to increase the number of seats for foreign students in view of increasing demand for medical education from Indian Students. The State Governments and the Universities who actually make the seats available have been finding it difficult to increase the number of reservation of medical seats because of mounting demand from their own students.

Crisis in Sugar Industry due to Vast Difference in Excise Duty for free Sugar and levy Sugar

2020. SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI :
SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI :
SHRI SHRI GOPAL SABOO :
SHRI RAM CHARAN :

SHRI SHIV CHARAN LAL :
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI N. K. SOMANI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that because of the difference of 12½ per cent in the excise duty for free sugar and the excise duty for levy sugar, the sugar industry is facing a crisis of guilt this year ; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to decrease the excise duty on free sugar to 25 per cent from 37½ per cent as at present with a view to boosting the sagging sugar industry and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) No, Sir. The larger availability of sugar is due to larger production this year and large carry-over from the previous year.

(b) Does not arise.

Chit fund Activities in U. P.

2021. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government had pointed out the need to curb the chit fund activities in the State of Uttar Pradesh ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the U. P. Government for banning chit funds in the State ; and

(c) the steps taken by Central Government to curb these activities in the country as a whole ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). The unsatisfactory working of companies doing chit fund business in Uttar Pradesh and the need for the State Government enacting

separate legislation on the lines of the Madras Chit Funds Act, 1961, for regulating and controlling the working of chit funds in the State was brought to the attention of the State Government of Uttar Pradesh. The Government of Uttar Pradesh have advised that they have accepted in principle the need for legislation and that necessary action in this regard for enacting legislation is being taken.

(c) The Government of the States where chit fund business is popular have already enacted legislation or are taking steps to do so for regulating and controlling this business. The need for any such intervention in the matter by the Central Government has not, therefore, arisen.

भारत में विदेशी स्वयंसेवक

2022. श्री वंश नारायण सिंह :
 श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले :
 श्री शारदानन्द :
 श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
 श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा :
 श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में इस समय विदेशी स्वयंसेवक कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत कार्य करने वाले विदेशी स्वयंसेवकों की संख्या कितनी है ; और

(ख) प्रत्येक देश के कितने कितने विदेशी स्वयंसेवक हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) इस समय देश में विदेशी स्वयंसेवकों की कुल संख्या 753 है ।

(ख) इन स्वयंसेवकों का देशवार व्यौरा इस प्रकार है :—

संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका
 (अमरीकी शान्ति दल)

— 443

पश्चिम जर्मनी (जर्मनी स्वयंसेवक सेवा)	—107
ब्रिटेन (समुद्रपारीय स्वयंसेवक सेवा)	—88
जापान (जापानी समुद्रपारीय सहयोग स्वयंसेवक)	—57
डेनमार्क (डेनिश स्वयं सेवक सेवा)	—34
कनाडा (कनाडा विश्व-विश्वानीय समुद्रपारीय सेवा)	—13
स्वीडन (स्वेलीज)	—11

राष्ट्रीय आय में वार्षिक वृद्धि की दर

2023. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा :
 श्री वंश नारायण सिंह
 श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :
 श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
 श्री रामावतार शर्मा :
 श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :
 श्री शारदा नन्द :
 श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
 श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले :
 श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी :
 श्री न० १० देवघरे :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 1967-68 में राष्ट्रीय आय में वार्षिक वृद्धि की दर 8.9 प्रतिशत थी जबकि 1968-69 में वह केवल 1.9 प्रतिशत रह गई है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कदम उठाये गये तथा उनके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं और इस

सम्बन्ध में भविष्य का क्या कार्यक्रम निश्चित किया गया है ?

बिस् मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बिद्या चरण गुप्त) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) और (ग). राष्ट्रीय आय की दर में हर साल जो परिवर्तन होते रहते हैं वे काफी हद तक, मौसम की स्थिति के अनुसार कृषि के उत्पादन में होने वाली घट-बढ़ के परिणाम-स्वरूप होते हैं, जिसके कारण राष्ट्रीय आय में होने वाली वृद्धि की प्रवृत्ति बढ़ती या घटती रहती है । 1967-68 का वर्ष, दो वर्ष तक सूखा पड़ने के बाद का ऐसा वर्ष था जिसमें कृषि उत्पादन में अपेक्षाकृत काफी वृद्धि हुई । 1967-68 के दौरान राष्ट्रीय आय में जिस ऊँची दर से वृद्धि हुई वह 1968-69 में जारी न रह सकी क्योंकि इस वर्ष मौसम अपेक्षाकृत कुछ प्रतिकूल रहा था । लेकिन औद्योगिक स्थिति को फिर से सुधारने के लिए सरकार ने जो विभिन्न कदम उठाए और कृषि उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिए जो लगातार प्रयत्न किये उनके परिणामस्वरूप राष्ट्रीय आय में, 1968-69 में हुई वृद्धि की दर की अपेक्षा 1969-70 में काफी ऊँची दर से वृद्धि होने की संभावना है ।

चौथी पंचवर्षीय आयोजना में राष्ट्रीय आय में लगभग 5.5 प्रतिशत की वार्षिक दर से वृद्धि होने की परिकल्पना की गयी है । इस लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए आवश्यक कार्यक्रमों और नीतियों का उल्लेख आयोजना की पुस्तिका में किया गया है ।

Plans for Expansion of Family Planning

2024. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO :
SHRI SITARAM KESRI :
SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI G. VENKATASWAMY :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS,

HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the broad outlines of the new expansion plans for the family planning ; and

(b) the total amount of foreign aid received so far in respect of this programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) Besides the expansion of the programme envisaged in the Fourth Five Year Plan, proposals for acceleration of the Family Planning Programme subject to the availability of external aid, include—

- (i) opening of more rural sub-centres so as to have a sub-centre for every 10,000 population,
- (ii) provision of working and residential accommodation at most of the rural main centres and sub-centres,
- (iii) intensive Family Planning work with increased inputs in another 17 or more districts and certain selected areas,
- (iv) opening another 92 Post-partum Centres,
- (v) providing more and improved training facilities for Auxiliary Nurse Midwives and other categories of personnel,
- (vi) increasing research activity and improving evaluation machinery, and
- (vii) increasing immunisation and nutritional components for spreading the Family Planning message through assurance of longevity of the mothers and children.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See No. LT—3902/70*].

Bankers of Kapadia Brothers

*1025. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the Bankers of Kapadia Brothers who financed them to corner the shares of Killick Nixon, National Rayon etc. ;

(b) the amounts financed by each Banker and the securities against which amounts were financed to them ;

(c) whether the loans taken by Kapadia Brothers from firms/persons were found continuing from year to year ; and

(d) whether Government have ascertained the genuineness of these loans ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). M/s Maganlal Chhaganlal & Co. Pvt. Ltd. controlled by the Kapadia Brothers owed a sum of Rs. 41,66,232 to the Union Bank of India on 31-3-1969. On that date it owed a sum of Rs. 2,83,57,528 to 69 other persons. A statement giving the names of these 69 persons and amounts due to each is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—3903/70*] The loans from all the 69 persons were against the security of shares.

(c) The total loans from various parties as on 31st March, 1965 amounted to Rs. 1,14,19,682; while as on 31st March, 1969 the loans from 69 parties amounted to Rs. 2,83,57,528. There are five common creditors on the aforesaid two dates.

(d) Investigations about the genuineness of these loans are in progress.

Performance of Public Sector Fertilizer Companies

*2026. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND

CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the performance of some of the Government companies manufacturing fertilizers was relatively less encouraging as far as growth of sales and profits were concerned during the year 1968-69 ;

(b) if so, the names of these public sector units and the details of their profit and loss accounts during that year and how these compare with the performance of other Fertilizer Companies in the public sector and those in the private sector ;

(c) to which specific reasons the low profitability of these Companies can be attributed ; and

(d) the growth of fertilizers manufacturing companies in India, both in the public and private sector during 1969-70, indicating the growth of their sales and profits ?

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

Inquiry into Shortfall in Coke Ovens Production at Durgapur Projects Ltd.

2028. SHRI B.K. MODAK :
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :

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

(a) whether the Board of Directors of Durgapur Projects Ltd. (a West Bengal Government undertaking) appointed a Committee with four Directors to find out the causes of shortfall in coke ovens production and to suggest remedial measures.

(b) if so, when the said Committee was appointed ;

(c) how the work in connection with the inquiry has progressed ;

(d) whether his attention has been drawn to a report published in the "Statesman" dated the 11th June, 1970, entitled "Serious crisis overtakes Durgapur Projects Limited" ; and

(e) if so, a detailed reply of Government to the issue raised in the said report ?

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

(b) 28.4.1970.

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

Efficiency and Profitability of Industrial and Commercial Undertakings

2029. SHRI DEVINDAR SINGH

GARCHA :

SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that according to the opinion of Bureau of Public Enterprises, the Union Governments Industrial and Commercial Undertakings are expected to improve their profitability during the current fiscal year with the Hindustan Steel Ltd. breaking even ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether the Bureau had taken any special steps during the last 2 years to improve the efficiency and profitability of the public sector as a whole ; if so, the details thereof ;

(d) whether it is a fact that lack of managerial expertise at the highest levels

continues to be a major problem ; and

(e) if so, in what way Government propose to tackle this problem ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) According to tentative estimates received from the enterprises, the operating results of 68 running concerns, other than those under construction and also the financial institutions, are expected to show a significant improvement during the year 1970-71 resulting in an overall net profit of the order of Rs. 51 crores. The Hindustan Steel Limited is expected to break even this year if the production target of 3.46 million tonnes of saleable steel is achieved.

(b) A statement indicating the estimated profit/loss of the 68 enterprises during 1970-71 is laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See. No. LT-3904/70]

(c) Measures have been suggested to improve the working and profitability of Public Enterprises in the following directions :

(i) Diversification of production ;

(ii) Promotion of exports ; and

(iii) Improvements in managerial and operational efficiency.

(d) and (e). While managerial performance is an area where improvement could always be effected, no generalisation as such is possible as to the performance of top level managers in the Public Enterprises. In filling up these posts, the Government tap all sources, official and non-official, to obtain the best available talents. Steps to impart suitable training to the top management in the Public Enterprises as well as to introduce modern management techniques have been taken to improve the managerial efficiency at the top levels.

Tax on Central Government Properties

2030. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:
SHRI N. K. SANGHI :

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

(a) whether Government have considered to enact a comprehensive Central legislation to authorise the Municipal Corporations to levy tax on Central Government properties under certain terms and conditions ; 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) and (b). The matter is being examined.

**Issue of Licences for Plants to
Manufacture Nylon Textile
Filament Yarn**

2032. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to issue licences for plants to manufacture nylon textile filament yarn ;

(b) if so, whether the plants would be in the public sector or private sector ; and

(c) the probable locations of the proposed plants and their capacity ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH): (a) Yes. A Press Note was issued on the 5th July, 1970 inviting applications for setting up Plants for the manufacture of nylon textile filament yarn. The last date for

receipt of the applications is 16th August, 1970.

(b) and (c). These points can only be considered after receipt of all the applications in response to the Press Note.

Production of Molasses

2033. SHRIMATI ILA PAL CHOUDHURI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the fact that while the production of Molasses in India increased from 1,100,000 metric tons in 1967-68 to about 2,000,000 metric tons in 1969-70, there has not been a corresponding increase in the production of Spirit, Petroleum and Plastic, the main consumers of the Molasses ;

(b) whether about 25 per cent of the available quantity of Molasses is dumped into the ground with Government's prior sanction as according to sugar factories estimate, the cost of Storage of Molasses is much more than the selling price fixed by Government ;

(c) if the selling price of Molasses be fixed at a suitable level so as to create an incentive for storage and making its availability possible throughout the year as against during the sugar manufacturing season at present, whether according to sugar Merchants Association, Foreign Exchange worth about Rs. 200,000,000 could be easily earned by exporting products made from Molasses ;

(d) if so, the details as to the actual existing situation ; and

(e) the steps taken, if any, in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH) : (a). The increase in production of alcohol has

been proportional to the increase in production of molasses as will be seen from the following figures :—

Year	Molasses (Lakh tonnes)	Alcohol (Kilo litres)
1967-68	8.67	1,54,066
1968-69	12.39	2,20,609
1969-70	17.00	3,3,000
	estimated	estimated

Molasses is used for various purposes such as manufacture of alcohol, citric acid, tobacco curing, pig iron foundries and poultry feed etc. Molasses is not consumed by the petroleum and plastic industry.

(b) No.

(c) to (e). As a result of increased sugar production, molasses availability is much more than the requirements of the consuming industries. Government action in fixing higher prices will not therefore be a help to the industry. The sugar factories will have to create better storage facilities in order store molasses and sell the same over extended periods in order to recover fully the by-product value. Government has agreed to export of molasses in view of substantial surplus and even in case of exports molasses will have to be stored and transported from the interior where sugar factories are located, to the port and kept there till suitable ocean transport is available.

The Central Molasses Board comprising of State Ministers concerned with the subject have considered the matter and have opposed the increase in the price of molasses since it will have an adverse effect on the prices of several industrial products including Essential Commodities made from alcohol.

**Recall of Shrimati Leela Menon,
Resident Representative,
Hydro Carbons Ltd.
in Tehran**

2034. **SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :**
SHRI P. GOPALAN :

**SHRI SATYA NARAIN
SINGH :**
SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Ambassador in Tehran had requested the Ministry many times to recall Shrimati Leela Menon, Resident Representative of the Hydro-Carbons (P) Ltd., immediately from Tehran ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Government did not react immediately to this request ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the delay in recalling her ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) The Ambassador recommended in the last week of April that Shrimati Menon be recalled.

(b) On 2nd May, Government desired the Hydrocarbons India (P) Ltd. to recall Shrimati Menon immediately

(c) Does not arise.

**Chinese Goods carried by Indian Embassy
Officials from Nepal**

2035. **SHRI MOHAN SWARUP :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that senior officials of the Indian Embassy in Nepal at Kathmandu regularly visit the luxury goods market in Kathmandu ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that entourage of visiting Indian officials and diplomats to Nepal always carry with them Chinese goods when they return to India ;

(c) if so, whether any customs duty has been collected from these officials and their entourage ; and

(d) if so, the amount collected during October, 1966 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) It is learnt that there is no separate luxury goods market in Kathmandu and that two short roads namely, New Road and the adjacent Sukra Path constitute the entire shopping area of Kathmandu. Anyone wanting to buy any consumer goods including daily necessities has to visit this area. Officers of the Indian Embassy also have no other alternative but to visit this area to meet their normal daily requirements.

(b) No case involving the entourage of the visiting Indian officials and diplomats to Nepal carrying with them Chinese goods when they return to India, has come to the notice of the Government of India.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

Excise Duty Payable to Nepal

2036. SHRI LATAFAT ALI KHAN ;
SHRI K.M. MADHUKAR ;
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI ;
SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR
SINGH ;
SHRI D. N. PATODIA ;
SHRI J. N. HAZARIKA ;

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Nepal has asked India to settle its claims to the past eight years' arrears of excise duty payable to Kathmandu ;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon ;

(c) the basis for calculating the excise duty payable to Nepal; and

(d) the total amount of accumulated arrears at present ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (d). Nepal has claimed Rs. 1,11,58,921 of Excise Duty for the period 1st July, 1954 to 13th January, 1964. The agreed basis for payment of refund of excise duty was on the basis of individual documents under which excisable goods had been exported to Nepal. Nepal has not produced individual documents as per agreed procedure in respect of this claim, but the claim has been based on the total amount of excise duty claimed by Nepal less the total refund received by them. The question whether the basis put forth by Nepal may be accepted for purposes of payment of this amount is under consideration of the Government of India.

For the period from 14th January 1964 (when the procedure for payment of refund was centralised in India), Nepal had claimed certain arrears. The matter was examined and whatever arrears were found due have already been paid and representatives of Nepal were informed of the same during the recent Trade Talks.

In addition, Nepal has claimed arrears of Rs. 5,34,34,013 on account of Additional Excise Duty levied from October, 1957, in lieu of sales tax on textiles, tobacco, tobacco products and sugar, and Special Excise Duty levied from 1st March, 1963 under the Finance Acts of each year (and not under the Central Excise Act) for the purposes of the Union to meet the cost of India's defence. This question is under examination.

Limit of Duty Free Articles for Import as Personal Baggage

2037. SHRI HIMATSINGKA ;
SHRI MUHAMMAD
SHERIFF ;

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the limit of duty free import of articles as personal baggage has been reduced from Rs. 800/- to Rs. 500/-; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the details of the revised scheme to regulate the import of such articles ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The duty-free allowance for baggage was reduced because the concession was being abused by many passengers and crew for circumventing the general prohibition on import of luxury and semi-Luxury articles. Many of the articles brought as passenger's baggage were being sold on high profits. It was considered that an allowance of Rs. 500 would be adequate for bringing small gifts and souvenirs for relatives and friends.

A copy of the Baggage Rules, 1970, giving details, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-3905 /70]

Increase in Prices of Nylon Yarn

2038. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state ;

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the extraordinary increase in prices of various varieties of Nylon yarn and substantial net realisation by the producers ;

(b) whether Government have received a suggestion that a Conference of synthetic yarn producers and consumers of synthetic yarn and fabrics be convened with a view to increasing production and

reducing consumer prices ; and

(c) whether Government propose to act on this suggestion ; if so, when ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH) : (a) Yes, but Government is informed that a very large proportion of the nylon yarn—of the order of 90% it has been stated—is sold by spinners to weavers direct at prices which have not shown an extraordinary increase in the last six months.

(b) and (c). Yes ; a meeting with the spinners was held by this Ministry on 16th June, 1969 and subsequently on the advice of this Ministry the Textile Commissioner followed up this meeting with further discussion with spinners and weavers about a reduction in the prices of nylon yarn.

Government had already referred the question of fair selling price of nylon yarns to the Tariff Commission. The Report of the Tariff Commission is expected very shortly. This Report will provide a definite basis for Government arriving at a decision on the subject of fair selling price of nylon yarns as quickly as possible. Government has received on 6th August, 1970 details of a voluntary agreement arrived at between spinners and a number of weavers regarding the production pattern and prices of nylon yarns. According to this agreement, for the period between 1st July, 1970 and 28th February, 1971, the prices for various deniers of nylon yarns will be as under :

Per Kg.

Denier	J. K. Rs. np.	MODIPON Rs np.	NIRON Rs. np.	GARWARE Rs. np.
15/ 1/0. S.D.	76.00	70.00	—	—
20/ 1/0 Twinkle	105.00	—	—	—
20/10/0. S.D.	70.00	70.00	70.00	—
32/10/0. S.D. (K)	—	77.75	—	—
32/10/0. S.D. (W)	—	73.75	—	—
40/10/0. S.D. (W)	68.75	68.75	66.75	—
40/10/0. F.D. (K)	—	74.75	—	—
40/10/0. F.D. (K)	77.25	78.25	—	77.25
76/20/0. S.D.	65.75	—	63.75	—
76/17/0. S.D.	—	64.75	—	—
101/24/0. S.D.	—	55.75	54.75	—
101/21/0. F.D.	—	—	—	58.75
105/24/0. S.D.	56.75	—	—	—

W = Weaving

K = Knitting.

**Withdrawal of Accounts by big Firms
from Nationalised Banks**

2040. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether it is a fact that a number of big firms in the private sector having assets worth more than 30 lakhs of rupees, have withdrawn their accounts from the Nationalised banks or have open new accounts in non-nationalised banks ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : The information required is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Retrenchment in P. W. D. Manipur

2041. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of work charged and muster-roll workers retrenched during the years 1968-69, 1969-70 and 1970 till date from the P. W. D., Manipur ;

(b) the reasons for the said retrenchment sweep ; and

(c) how many of them have now been re-employed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH) : (a) The total number of work-charged staff retrenched by the Government of Manipur during 1968-69, 1969-70 and 1970 to date is 191. As regards muster-roll workers, since they are engaged on day to day basis for works of casual nature, the question of retrenchment does not arise.

(b) The retrenchment was due to the transfer of the new motorable Cachar Road and Churachandpur Tipaimukh Road from the Manipur P. W. D. to the Border Roads Organisation and consequent reduction of work.

(c) One.

Levy on Agricultural Income Tax

2042. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN :
SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :
SHRI MEETHA LAL
MEENA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the State Governments have objected to the levy of tax on income from agriculture ;

(b) if so, the names of such States and the reasons advanced by them ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). Levy of agricultural income-tax is a State subject. The questions, therefore, do not arise.

**Grabbing A Part of Public Land by
President of Delhi Pradesh Com-
mittee**

2043. SHRI SHARDA NAND :
SHRI RAM AVTAR
SHARMA :
SHRI KANWAR LAL
GUPTA :
SHRI ONKAR SINGH :

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

(a) whether Government have seen the news item which appeared in some daily newspapers in July, 1970 in which the leader of the Jan Sangh Party in the Delhi Municipal Corporation has been reported to have stated that President of Delhi Pradesh Congress Committee has grabbed a part of

public land in Pahar Ganj, New Delhi to run a school ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the result of the inquiry made by Government on this statement and the action taken against the President of the Delhi Pradesh Committee for his action ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRIMAL GHOSH) : (a) to (c). It has been reported in some daily newspapers that Nav Shakti School has encroached upon a part of the public road and land. The position is that a plot of land in Basti Arakashan Scheme was leased out by the Delhi Development Authority to Shri Radha Raman who gifted it to Nav Shakti Education Society in 1961. An adjoining plot was also given to this institution by the Authority on temporary lease which was cancelled, on the 1st March, 1963. The Society, however continued to occupy this land unauthorisedly and they were, therefore, assessed to damages which they paid for the period from 1st March, 1963 to 30th June, 1967. According to the Municipal Corporation of Delhi, the society have also encroached upon the service lane at the rear and a portion of the road in front of their building. A show cause notice has been served on them by the Corporation on the 14th July, 1970.

Report of Pay Commission Appointed by West Bengal Government

2044. DR. RANEN SEN :
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
SHRI K. HALDER :
SHRI J. M. BISWAS :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the report of the Pay Commission appointed by the West Bengal Government has since been examined ; and

(b) if so, the decisions taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). The State Government have reported that the recommendations of the Pay Commission are still under their examination and that the consideration of the recommendations relating to pay and allowances is in an advanced stage.

Staff Cars used by Ministers, Officers and staff of Various Ministries

2045. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the details regarding journeys in terms of Kilometers performed in staff cars by the Ministers, officers and staff during January, 1969 to June 1970, Ministry-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : The information is being collected from the Ministries/Departments and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Provision of Civic Amenities in 'Katras' in Delhi

2046. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the amount spent by the Delhi Municipal Corporation in the last three years on providing amenities, such as flush latrines, pucca flooring, drains, etc. in private katras in the Capital ;

(b) the number of katras where these amenities were provided ;

(c) the total amount which the Corporation proposes to spend in the next six months on this account and the number of private katras in which these amenities are to be provided within this period ; and

(d) The total amount spent for providing amenities in private katras during the period from 1st April, 1968 to 31st March, 1970 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH) : (a) Rs. 7,70,000/-.

(b) 255 Katras,

(c) Rs. 1.50 lakhs during the year 1970-71 for the improvement of 196 private Katras. The improvement works in these Katras are in progress.

(d) Rs. 7,70,000/-.

**Recruitment of Section Officers
by Delhi Development
Authority**

2047. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the Delhi Development Authority, in the month of November, 1969 advertised for the posts of Section Officers ;

(b) whether it is a fact that 1,200 candidates were called for interview ;

(c) whether the process of interview prolonged from December 1969 to February, 1970 ;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the selection brought forth no result ; and

(e) the number of candidates taken for the posts ; and what made the Authorities to keep the public in suspense ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH) : (a) Yes, Sir ; in the month of October, 1969.

(b) The number of candidates called for interview was 1910.

(c) Yes, Sir. Interviews of the candidates were held on 8 days in the months of December, 1969, January, 1970, February, 1970 and June 1970.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) As Against 120 vacancies appointment orders to 107 candidates have been issued. The question of keeping the public in suspense does not, therefore, arise,

**भुग्गी-भोंपड़ी, विल्ली परिवारों को
भूमि के स्वामित्व का अधिकार देना**

2048. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री वंश नारायण सिंह :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मुख्य कार्यकारी परिषद् ने उन पर जोर दिया था कि उन 50 हजार भुग्गी-भोंपड़ी परिवारों को भूमि के स्वामित्व अधिकार दिया जाये जो कि गत दो वर्षों में दिल्ली शहर के मध्य से नांगलोई, पंखारोड आदि क्षेत्रों में भेजे गए हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक की गई कार्यवाही का व्योरा क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या यह माँग स्वीकार कर ली गई थी और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय

में राज्य मंत्री (श्री परिमल घोष) : (क) मुख्य कार्यकारी पार्षद ने सभी आवंटिनों का आसान किश्तों में स्वामित्व अधिकार दिये जाने का सुझाव दिया था।

(ख) प्लाटों को पट्टे पर किश्त के आधार पर दिये जाने का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है।

(ग) फिलहाल प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

भारत में 1 करोड़ रुपये या इससे अधिक सम्पत्ति रखने वाले लोग

2049. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले :
श्री शारदानन्द :
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय देश में ऐसे कितने भारतीय और विदेशी नागरिक हैं जिनके पास 1 करोड़ या इससे अधिक की चल तथा अचल सम्पत्ति है ;

(ख) उनमें से प्रधान मंत्री तथा राज्य मंत्री सहित कितने केन्द्रीय मंत्री तथा केन्द्रीय सेवाओं के अधिकारी हैं ; और

(ग) सरकार ने गत दो वर्षों में उनसे कितना आयकर वसूल किया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (ग). सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है। यह इकट्ठी की जा रही है और इकट्ठी होते ही सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

भारत में चोरी-छिपे माल का लाना तथा विदेशों में भेजना

2050. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री वंश नारायण सिंह :
श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने इस बारे में कोई सर्वेक्षण कराया है कि वित्तीय वर्ष 1968-69 और 1969-70 में अनुमानतः कितना भारतीय माल चोरी-छिपे देश से बाहर ले जाया गया और देश में चोरी-छिपे कितना विदेशी माल लाया गया।

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है ;

(ग) उपरोक्त अवधि में देश में विदेशों से चोरी-छिपे लाया गया कितना माल—सोना तथा अन्य वस्तुएँ—बरामद हुआ ; और

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में देश के विभिन्न भागों में कितने भारतीय और विदेशी पकड़े गये ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). जी, नहीं क्योंकि देश से तस्करी निर्यात की जाने वाली भारतीय वस्तुओं और देश में तस्करी आयात की जाने वाली विदेशी वस्तुओं की मात्रा के सम्बन्ध में ठीक-ठीक परिणामों तक पहुँचने के कोई व्यवहारिक साधन नहीं हैं।

(ग) चोरी छिपे लाया गया जो सोना तथा अन्य माल वर्ष 1968-69 तथा 1969-70

में पकड़ा गया उसकी मात्रा तथा मूल्य निम्नानुसार है—

वस्तु	1968-69	1969-70
सोना	4620 किलोग्राम (मूल्य 386 लाख रु०) (मूल्य अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा दर पर)	5806 किलोग्राम (मूल्य 450 लाख रु०)
अन्य माल मूल्य	19,31 लाख रुपये	18,76 लाख रुपये

(घ) इस अवधि में गिरफ्तार किये गये व्यक्तियों की संख्या इस प्रकार है—

	भारतीय	विदेशी
1968-69	2012	69
1969-70	2085	83

स्वर्ण नियन्त्रण अधिनियम के उल्लंघन के परिणामस्वरूप सोना बरामद करना

2501. श्री बंश नारायण सिंह :
श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) स्वर्ण नियन्त्रण के लागू होने से अब तक देश के विभिन्न भागों में कितना निषिद्ध सोना बरामद हुआ ; और

(ख) कितने मूल्य का सोना पकड़ा गया

है और इस सम्बन्ध में कितने व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बिष्णु चरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). स्वर्ण (नियन्त्रण) और सीमा शुल्क अधिनियमों के अंतर्गत 1-9-1968 से (जब स्वर्ण नियन्त्रण) अधिनियम, 1968 लागू हुआ था। 30-6-1970 तक पकड़े गये सोने (अर्थात् शुद्ध सोना, सोने की वस्तुएं और आभूषण) की मात्रा उसका मूल्य और उक्त सोने को पकड़ने के मामलों के सिलसिले में न्यायालय में मुकदमा चलाने के लिए गिरफ्तार किये गये व्यक्तियों की संख्या के बारे में सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और लोक सभा के पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

खड़े पानी तथा गन्दगी से शाहदरा तथा तुगलकाबाद के कुछ क्षेत्रों के निवासियों को बीमारियां होना

2502. श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले :
श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि शाहदरा तथा दिल्ली और तुगलकाबाद तथा नई दिल्ली के बीच रेलवे लाईन के दोनों ओर बहुत अधिक खड़ा पानी तथा गन्दगी है जिससे उन क्षेत्रों के लोगों को घातक बीमारियां हो गई हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो खड़े पानी के निष्कासन के लिए तथा गन्दगी को हटाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा अब तक क्या उपाए किये गये हैं ;

(ग) भविष्य में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्य-वाही किये जाने का विचार है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० श्रुति) : (क) यह सही है कि शाहदरा और दिल्ली तथा तुगलकाबाद और नई दिल्ली के बीच रेलवे तटबन्धों के साथ-साथ कुछ स्थानों में पानी खड़ा है। जहाँ बस्ती है, उस क्षेत्र का कूड़ा-कचरा निम्न-स्तह पर स्थित गतों में चला आता है।

(ख) शाहदरा में इस पानी को निकालने के लिए इन गतों को नालियों से जोड़ने की व्यवस्था कर दी गई है। तथापि क्योंकि ये गतें गहरे हैं इसलिए वहाँ कुछ पानी जमा हो जाता है।

(ग) और (घ). शाहदरा क्षेत्र में मल निष्कासन योजना के काम को अब हाथ में ले लिया गया है। इस योजना के कार्यान्वित हो जाने पर तथा नियमित की गई अनधिकृत कालोनियों में सीवर लाइनों की व्यवस्था कर दिए जाने पर वहाँ पानी जमा नहीं होगा। इन गतों तथा पोखरों को भरने का काम तब शुरू किया जा सकता है। तुगलकाबाद और नई दिल्ली के बीच के इलाके में यह समस्या इतनी विकट नहीं है और केवल उन्हीं क्षेत्रों तक सीमित है जहाँ अनधिकृत भुगियाँ और भोंपड़ी हैं। जब इनको हटा दिया जायेगा तो यह समस्या हल हो जायेगी।

वर्ष 1969 में नसबन्दी के लिए पुरस्कार देना

2053. श्री रामगोपाल शालबाले :

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरबा :

श्री श्रीमप्रकाश त्यागी :

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

(क) वर्ष 1969 में प्रत्येक राज्य में नसबन्दी कराने वाले व्यक्तियों को पुरस्कार के रूप में सरकार ने कितना धन व्यय किया है; और

(ख) अमरीका जैसे देशों ने सहायता के रूप में 1969 में नसबन्दी और स्तूप लगाने में हुए व्यय में कितना योगदान दिया है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० श्रुति) : (क) स्वेच्छा से नसबन्दी करवाने वाले को कोई इनाम नहीं दिया जाता है। पुरुष नसबन्दी/महिला नसबन्दी के प्रत्येक मामले के लिए राज्य सरकार को 30 रुपये/40 रुपये दिये जाते हैं। इस रकम को नसबन्दी की सेवाओं का लाभ उठाने वाले प्रेरक, डाक्टर, परा-चिकित्सा कर्मचारियों आदि, में किस प्रकार बाँटा जाए, यह निर्णय करने की छूट राज्य सरकार को दी गई है। मुद्रावजे की रकम का एक भाग नसबन्दी करवाने वाले को वेतन हानि के पूरा करने तथा जेब खर्च इत्यादिके लिए दिया जाता है। 1969-70 के बजट अनुमानों में मुद्रावजे की रकम के भुगतान के लिए राज्यों तथा संघ क्षेत्रों को 900 लाख रुपये की कुल राशि दी गई थी। इस वर्ष प्रत्येक राज्य संघ क्षेत्र ने मुद्रावजे के भुगतान पर वास्तव में कितना खर्च किया यह सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ख) कुछ भी नहीं।

**Money Advanced to Farmers in
Haryana by Nationalised
Banks**

2055. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :
SHRIMATI SUSEELA
GOPALAN :
SHRI SATYA NARAIN
SINGH :
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be
pleased to state :

(a) the amount of money advanced to
farmers in Haryana by the 14 Nationalised
Banks ;

(b) whether it is a fact that more than
80 per cent of the loan advanced had gone
to 13 leading concerns which are under the
control of five big monopolists of this
country ;

(c) if so, the names of these leading
concerns and the names of the monopoly
groups which are controlling them ;

(d) whether the attention of Govern-
ment has been drawn to a random survey
of the Haryana Young Farmers Federation
in regard to this ; and

(e) if so, the gist of the survey thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA
CHARAN SHUKLA) (a) : The figures relat-
ing to direct advances made by the 14 na-
tionalised banks to farmers in Haryana as at
the end of March, 1970 are shown below :

No. of Accounts	Amount (Rs. lakhs)
1726	91.81

(b) to (e). The information is being
collected and will be laid on the Table of
the House.

**Air Journey Tickets Issued to Indian
Nationals in Contravention of
Regulations of the Reserve
Bank of India**

2056. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN

Will the Minister of FINANCE be
pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some
forty Indian Nationals were detained in
Britain as illegal immigrants who flew by
Air France to Hamburg;

(b) whether it is a fact that the tickets
issued to them for travel were in contraven-
tion of the regulations of the Reserve Bank
of India;

(c) whether it is a fact that the
passengers were issued fictitious tickets by
Air France in connection with return
journeys; and

(d) if so, what steps Government pro-
pose to take against Air France for dis-
regarding regulations to prevent recurrence
of such practices ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA
CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The tickets were issued to
the passengers under normal regulations
and the carrier did not violate regulations
of the Reserve Bank of India.

(d) Does not arise.

**World Bank Aid to Solve Water Problem
of Bangalore City**

2057. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will
the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY
PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased
to state :

(a) whether any financial assistance
has been sought by Bangalore Corporation

to solve water problem of the city of Bangalore from world Bank through Central Government; and

(b) if so, the reaction in providing financial assistance to the Corporation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY : (a) and (b). In 1964, the Bangalore Water Supply Scheme was first discussed with the World Bank with a view to exploring the possibility of obtaining financial assistance. As there was some divergence of views on certain aspects of the scheme, the matter could not be pursued further.

Housing Scheme of Mysore

2058. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the Central assistance sought by Government of Mysore for Housing scheme;

(b) how far Government reacted to the request; and

(c) the steps taken to improve the conditions of Housing in Mysore State recently when he visited the State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH : (a) to (c). All the social housing schemes formulated by this Department are included in the State Sector. During the Fourth Plan period, central assistance for all the State Sector development programmes (including housing) taken together, is being released in the form of 'block loans' and 'block grants'. This assistance is not tied to any individual scheme or head of development, and the States are free to determine the amounts to

be utilised under various State Plan Schemes in the light of their own requirements and priorities. The State Governments (including the Government of Mysore) have, however, been urged to accord higher priority to housing and to increase their outlay on this head of development.

C. P. W. D. Employees (Officers)
Residing in Vitthal Bhai Patel
House, New Delhi

2059. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI MOHAN SWARUP :

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

(a) the number of C. P. W. D. employees (officers) residing in Vitthal Bhai Patel House, New Delhi;

(b) since when these officers are occupying these suits ;

(c) whether any special service has been provided to these officers through the C. P. W. D. Enquiry Office;

(d) whether any special gardening facilities are provided; and

(e) if so, whether the extra expenses for special gardening have been recovered from them; 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 PARIMAL GHOSH) : (a) One officer of C. P. W. D. is at present residing in Vitthalbhai Patel House.

(b) Since 25th August, 1970.

(c) and (d). No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

मध्य प्रदेश को सहायता

2060. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मध्य प्रदेश को अब तक विभिन्न परियोजनाओं तथा योजनाओं के लिए गत पंचवर्षीय योजना तथा चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में कितनी सहायता दी गई ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है, जिसमें उस केन्द्रीय सहायता का ब्यौरा दिया गया है जो तीसरी आयोजना में विभिन्न प्रायोजनाओं और योजनाओं के लिए,

मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को दी गई थी और जो राज्य के महालेखाकार के कार्यालय में रखे गये खाते में दर्ज है।

मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को, राज्य की 1969-70 की वार्षिक आयोजना के लिए, जो चौथी पंचवर्षीय आयोजना का प्रथम वर्ष है, 45.89 करोड़ रुपये की केन्द्रीय सहायता मंजूर की गई थी। राज्यों को, उनकी चौथी पंचवर्षीय आयोजना की योजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता एक मुश्त ऋणों और अनुदानों के रूप में दी जाती है और उसका सम्बन्ध अलग-अलग किसी प्रायोजना, योजना या विकास शीर्षक से नहीं होता।

विवरण

(करोड़ रुपयों में)

विकास—शीर्षक	ऋण	अनुदान	जोड़
1. कृषि और उससे सम्बन्ध क्षेत्र	22.13	8.31	30.44
2. सामुदायिक विकास और सहकारिता	6.24	10.33	16.57
3. सिंचाई और बिजली	24.69	—	24.69
4. उद्योग और खनन	3.40	1.32	4.72
5. सामाजिक सेवाएं	6.34	22.78	89.12
6. विविध और अन्य	117.37	3.30	120.67
जोड़	180.17	46.04	226.21

सहकारी क्षेत्र में रई मिल की स्थापना के लिए विश्व बैंक से ऋण

2061. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विश्व बैंक न केवल भारत को सहकारी क्षेत्र में सहकारी रई मिल की स्थापना के लिए ऋण देने को तैयार

है अपितु उसने वित्तीय सहायता भी दी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो महाराष्ट्र और तमिल-नाडु को, अलग-अलग दी गई वित्तीय सहायता का पूरा ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में भी इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ कार्यवाहियां की गई हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) विश्व बैंक ने भारत के सहकारी क्षेत्र में सूती कपड़ा बनाने की मिलें स्थापित करने के लिए कोई ऋण नहीं दिया है। इस प्रकार के किसी प्रस्ताव पर विश्व बैंक के साथ बातचीत नहीं की गई है।

(ख) से (घ). ये सवाल पैदा नहीं होते।

मध्य प्रदेश में परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता

2062. श्री गं० च० बोक्षित : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश को गत दो वर्षों में वहाँ के ग्रामीण तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों में नसबन्दी आपरेशन और लूप के प्रयोग के लिए कितनी वित्तीय सहायता दी है ; और

(ख) सरकार द्वारा वित्तीय वर्ष 1970-71 में ग्रामीण तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों में कितने अतिरिक्त परिवार नियोजन केन्द्र खोलने का विचार है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सु० मुति) : (क) भारत सरकार ने 1968-69 और 1969-70 में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को राज्य में परिवार नियोजन योजनाओं की क्रियान्वित के लिए क्रमशः 200.13 लाख रुपये और 439.93 लाख रुपये की सहायता उपलब्ध की थी। इन राशियों में से 1968-69 तथा 1969-70 में लूप तथा नसबन्दी के मामलों के मुआवजे के भुगतान के लिए क्रमशः 64 लाख और 50 लाख रुपये की

रकम नियत की गई थी। मुआवजे की यह रकम राज्यों को 11 रुपये/30 रुपये/40 रुपये प्रति लूप पहनाए जाने/पुरुष नसबन्दी आपरेशन/महिला नसबन्दी आपरेशन के हिसाब से दी जाती है। शिविरों में किए गए महिला नसबन्दी आपरेशनों के लिए मुआवजा अधिक दर पर दिया जाता है।

नगर और ग्राम क्षेत्रों के लिए अलग अलग मुआवजे की रकम का ब्यौरा उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ख) 1970-71 में मध्य प्रदेश में 20 ग्राम परिवार कल्याण नियोजन केन्द्र और 100 उप-केन्द्र खोलने का प्रस्ताव है।

Office of the Secretary, Department of Banking

2063. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) where the present Secretary, Banking Department, was working before he took over the present assignment; and

(b) whether the claims of others who were more qualified and experienced in the Reserve Bank of India in charge of banking were overlooked for this important Office ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) Before his appointment as Secretary, Department of Banking the present incumbent of the post was Deputy Governor in the Reserve Bank of India in charge industrial finance and was also ex-officio Vice-chairman of the Industrial Development Bank of India. Prior to this he was Chairman, Industrial Finance Corporation of India from 17. 5. 1964 to 23. 1. 1967 after having been Joint Secretary in the Department of Economic Affairs in charge *inter alia* of banking, insurance, financial

corporations, capital issues and stock exchanges for several years.

(b) No, Sir.

Banking Companies Acquisition Act

2064. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the Press report appearing in *The Times of India* of the 14th February, 1970 where the present Secretary, Department of Banking is reported to have said that the Banking Companies Acquisition Act was struck down because the Parliament had made some amendments in the provisions in the Bill;

(b) whether it is a fact that the provisions of the Act which prohibited old Banking Companies from carrying on business which was struck down by the Supreme Court were in fact incorporated in the Bill against the written advice of the present Attorney-General; and

(c) if so, what was this opinion ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Government has seen the press report in question. The facts are understood to have been as follows : The report relates to a press briefing which followed a meeting of the Consultative Committee of Parliament for the Ministry of Finance on 13th February, 1970. During the press briefing questions inevitably turned to the verdict of the Supreme Court which had been given only three days earlier invalidating the Banking Companies Acquisition & Transfer of Undertakings Act, 1969. Some reporters asked how it was that certain provisions in the Act were struck down and that no provision as such in the text of the Ordinance was found faulty. The Secretary, Department of Banking, pointed out that the two particular areas in the Act viz., (i) relating to the compensation clause (the second schedule to the struck-down Act), and (ii) the ban

on the limited companies doing banking business in future [Section 15 (2) (e) of the struck down Act], which the Court had found *ultra vires*, did not occur in those shapes in the Ordinance. Answering supplementary questions, he explained that between the Ordinance as promulgated on July 19, 1969 and the Act, as passed by Parliament early in August, 1969, there were certain differences some of which were in the bill which was taken to Parliament, and others which were introduced as amendments during the consideration of the Bill in Parliament. There was no occasion whatsoever for him to say explicitly or even implicitly that the Act would have survived if it was a mere copy of the Ordinance, far less to observe ; that "The Banking Companies Acquisition Act was struck down because the Parliament had made some amendments in the provisions in the bill."

(b) and (c). The advice given by the Attorney General to Government is treated as confidential and it is not considered in the public interests to disclose it.

Crisis in Coal Industry due to shortage of Explosives for Mining operations

2065. SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE :
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
SHRI MOHAMMED ISMAIL :
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 the coal industry is facing a serious crisis due to severe shortage of explosives required for necessary mining operations ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that a number of coal mining units have stopped working as a result of shortage of explosives ; and

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to take to supply sufficient explosives to coal industry and start the mining operations in the coal industry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) : (a) to (d). There is shortage of industrial explosives which is mainly due to inadequacy of manufacturing capacity at present. In order to meet the deficit, arrangements have been made to import 1,500 tonnes of explosives. Besides, an additional amount of Rs. 50 lakhs has also been released by the Government to the State Trading Corporation Ltd. to import Ammonium Nitrate or finished explosives.

The situation has deteriorated on account of the lightning strike (since the 1st August, 1970) in the Indian Explosives Factory. On the 7th August the strike was still on. Reports have been received from two or three coal mines, since 1st August, that owing to non-availability of explosives their working has been affected.

उत्तर प्रदेश को अकाल प्रस्त क्षेत्रों में ऋण देने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता

2066. श्री बंश नारायण सिंह :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य सरकार ने अकाल प्रस्त क्षेत्रों को सहायता देने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार से अनुदान तथा ऋण मांगा है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो अनुदान तथा ऋण की कितनी राशि मांगी गई है ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार का

विचार कितना अनुदान तथा ऋण देने का है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बिद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) भारत सरकार को, उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से, राज्य के अभावग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में राहत-कार्य करने के लिए चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में वित्तीय सहायता के लिए कोई आवेदन नहीं मिला है ।

(ख) और (ग). ये प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

बम्बई में सोना तथा चोरी छिपे लाई गई अन्य वस्तुओं का पकड़ा जाना

2068. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान .
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री शारदानन्द :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्व प्रा-सूचना अधिकारियों ने मई, 1970 के अन्तिम सप्ताह में नेपियन सागर रोड बम्बई के निकट बड़ी मात्रा में सोना तथा चोरी-छिपे लाई गई अन्य वस्तुओं को पकड़ा था ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सोना तथा पकड़ी गई वस्तुओं का कुल मूल्य कितना है ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में कितने व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की गई है, उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और चोरी-छिपे वस्तुओं को लाने से रोकने के लिए भविष्य में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बिद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). सूचना प्राप्त होने पर, राजस्व गुप्तचर्या निदेशालय के अधिकारियों ने बम्बई सीमाशुल्क गृह के अधिकारियों के साथ बम्बई में नेपियन सी रोड के

समुद्र तट पर निगरानी रखी और 27-5-1970 को ये वस्तुएं पकड़ीं : विदेशी मार्को का 466.4 किलोग्राम सोना जिसका अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा दर पर मूल्य 39.36 लाख रुपया है और स्थानीय बाजार दर पर 88 लाख रुपया है, 12.17 लाख रुपये मूल्य की 11,858 कलाई घड़ियां, 15,000 रुपये मूल्य के 1,000 घड़ी के फीते और लगभग 25,000 रुपये मूल्य की दो मोटर कारें। यह माल दो छोटी नौकाओं (टनीज) से उतारे गये 20 बण्डलों और 12 पैकेजों से बरामद किया गया था।

(ग) जिस स्थान पर माल उतारा गया था वहाँ के दो चौकीदारों को हिरासत में लिया गया था और उनके विरुद्ध प्रमाण नहीं होने के कारण उन्हें बाद में छोड़ दिया गया। अभी तक कोई गिरफ्तारी नहीं हुई है। आगे जाँच-पड़ताल जारी है। तस्कर आयात-निर्यात को रोकने के लिए निम्नलिखित उपाय किए गए हैं :—

सूचना एकत्र करने और उस पर अनुवर्ती कार्यवाही करने की सुव्यवस्था, जिन व्यक्तियों के बारे में तस्कर-आयात निर्यात करने का संदेह है उन पर निगरानी रखना, जिन जहाजों अथवा वायुयानों पर संदेह हो उनकी तलाशी लेना और समुद्र तट तथा स्थल सीमाओं में सुगमता से पार करने योग्य क्षेत्रों की गश्त की व्यवस्था। कुछ वस्तुओं के अवैध आयात-निर्यात को रोकने तथा उनका पता लगाने के कार्य को सुविधाजनक बनाने के निमित्त विशेष उपाय के रूप में, सीमाशुल्क अधिनियम 1962 में संशोधन करके प्रतिरिक्त व्यवस्थाएं की गयी हैं। सीमाशुल्क से समाहर्ता तथा अपर समाहर्ता जैसे वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों को अनन्य रूप से तस्कर आयात-निर्यात विरोधी कार्य की निगरानी करने के लिए तैनात किया गया है। इन उपायों की निरन्तर समीक्षा की जाती है।

बीमारी के आधार पर सरकारी आवास तथा अन्य आवास का आवंटन

2069. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बीमारी के आधार पर तथा अन्य आधारों पर ऐसे आवास के पात्र न होने के बावजूद भी केन्द्रीय सरकार के कितने कर्मचारियों को गत तीन वर्षों में सरकारी आवास आवंटित किया गया ;

(ख) बीमारी के आधार पर कर्मचारियों को सरकारी आवास आवंटित करने के बारे में सरकार के पास कितने आवेदन पत्र इस समय अनिर्णीत पड़े हैं जो अन्यथा इसके पात्र नहीं हैं ; और

(ग) उन कर्मचारियों को सरकारी आवास आवंटित करने के बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही किये जाने का विचार है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री परिमल घोष) : (क) गत तीन वर्षों में (1 मई, 1967 से 30 अप्रैल, 1970 तक) 1,566 पात्र सरकारी कर्मचारियों को, चिकित्सा और अन्य कारणों से बिना बारी के तदर्थ आधार पर आवंटन किए गए हैं, चाहे सामान्य प्रतीक्षा सूची में उनकी प्राथमिकता की तारीखों को नहीं लिया गया।

(ख) सामान्य पूल वास में अत्यधिक कमी के कारण, मई, 1968 में, चिकित्सा आधार पर बिना बारी के आवंटन के अनुरोधों पर विचार करने पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाया गया था, जिसे अब 30 सितम्बर, 1970 तक बढ़ा दिया गया है।

प्रतिबन्ध लगाने से पहले पात्र कर्मचारियों से प्राप्त हुए लगभग 1,100 आवेदन अभी तक विचाराधीन पड़े हैं।

(ग) दिल्ली/नई दिल्ली में सामान्य पूल वास में अत्यधिक कमी को ध्यान में रखते हुए, चिकित्सा कारणों पर प्राप्त अनुरोधों को तदर्थ आधार पर देने के लिए रिक्तियों का बहुत ही सीमित प्रतिशत पृथक् रख दिया है, क्योंकि आवेदन पत्र लगभग 2½ वर्ष पूर्व प्राप्त हुए थे, चिन्ताजनक बीमारी आदि का आधार कई मामलों में शायद शेष न हो।

**Agricultural Credit Operations of
Nationalised Banks in Tamil
Nadu**

2070. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI :
SHRI JAGESHWAR YADAV :
SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA :
SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR
SINGH :
SHRI SARJOO PANDEY :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a survey of agricultural credit operations of eight nationalised banks in three Tamil Nadu districts during 1969-70 has shown that the entire tenant class and most of the peasants who own less than 2.5 acres of land have been excluded from such operations ; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to extend the benefits of bank credits to small farmers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA
CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The contents of the Report of the Survey are being brought to the notice of the nationalised banks and their comments on the findings of the Survey referred to in the question are being invited.

**Construction of Flats by Life Insurance
Corporation near Bombay**

2071. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI :
SHRI RAMAVATAR
SHASTRI :
SHRI ESWARA REDDY :
SHRI ISHAQ SAMBHALI :
SHRI YOGENDRA
SHARMA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Life Insurance Corporation has taken a 63-acre plot near Bombay to construct 4000 flats ;

(b) whether it is a part of the Life Insurance Scheme to construct satellite towns around important cities in various States ; and

(c) if so, which are the other centres where this scheme will be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA
CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) The L. I. C. inherited from an erstwhile insurer a plot of land at Vallabhnagar, Borivli, a northern suburb of Bombay. After making reservations for gardens and recreations, the net area available for further development including construction of roads is about 63 acres. The Corporation purposes to put up a township in this area consisting of about 4000 tenements complete with services and facilities.

(b) No, Sir. However the Corporation endeavours to contribute towards housing to the best extent possible within its resources.

(c) The Corporation is at present considering a proposal to purchase and develop about 200 acres of land in Salt Lake region at Calcutta. It is also considering a proposal from the West Bengal Government to develop some plots in the city belonging to the Housing Board of West Bengal.

Offer made by Life Insurance Corporation regarding Credit Facilities for laying Sewage and Drainage

2072. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI :
SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR :
SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA :
SHRI RAMAVATAR
SHASTRI :
DR. RANEN SEN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Life Insurance Corporation has decided to offer credit facilities for laying sewage and drainage ; and

(b) if so, the conditions of this credit ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The L.I.C. has been granting financial assistance to Municipalities for their Water Supply and Sewage Schemes since the past about nine years. The terms and conditions on which the assistance is given at present are as under :

- (i) Rate of interest is $6\frac{3}{4}\%$ per annum payable half yearly.
- (ii) Loans are repayable by equal annual instalments over a period of 20 years.
- (iii) Loan must be guaranteed as to payment of interest and re-payment of principal by the State Government.
- (iv) Loan from L.I.C. will not exceed $\frac{1}{3}$ rd the cost of the Scheme, the balance being met either from the internal resources of the Municipality or provided by the State Government.
- (v) The Scheme has to be sanctioned by the State Government.

Revision of Refinery Agreements with Foreign Oil Companies

2073. SHRI HEM BARUA
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 Governments propose to revise the refinery agreements with the three foreign oil companies ; and

(b) if so, the features of the agreements that are proposed to be revised and whether the proposals are based on Shah Committee recommendations ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (Dr. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) and (b). The subject is under discussion with oil companies and it is premature to mention the details. Government will certainly keep the observations of the Shah Committee in mind.

Financial Help to Poor by Nationalised Banks at Lower Rates.

2074. SHRI HEM BARUA ;
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD
MANDAL :
DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :
SHRI S.M. KRISHNA
SHRI J.H. PATEL :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have issued instructions to the nationalised Banks on the issue of financial help to the poorer sections of the community at lower rates ; and

(b) if so, a brief outline of the instructions concerned as also the finances advanced to these people ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). No such instructions have been issued. It has,

however, been agreed in principle that lower rates of interest may be charged to the weaker sections of society. The details are to be worked out by a working group which will be set up shortly.

Figures of advances made by the nationalised banks are compiled according to the broad categories viz. Agriculture, Small Scale Industry, Transport Operators, Self-employed persons, and professional, small traders and not according to the economic status of the borrowers. Hence separate data about advances made to the poorer sections of the community are not available.

Financial Assistance to Sick and Closed Industrial and Commercial Units in West Bengal

2075. SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has drawn up a scheme to give financial assistance to closed and sick industrial and commercial units in West Bengal ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). During the third week of July, 1970 officials of the Reserve Bank held discussions in Calcutta with the representatives of West Bengal Government, industrialists and bankers regarding the measures necessary for the revival of the economy of West Bengal. It was agreed that the Industrial Development Bank of India, an affiliate of the Reserve Bank, would enhance rediscounting limits in respect of purchase of bus chassis by the Calcutta State Transport Corporation and in respect of purchase of equipment by the West Bengal State Electricity Board. The Industrial Development Bank of India has also agreed to consider financial assistance

to some of the public sector industrial projects in West Bengal provided it is satisfied about the techno-economic feasibility of the projects.

As regards the closed and sick industrial units in West Bengal, the commercial banks, the West Bengal State Financial Corporation and the Industrial Development Bank of India would be prepared to consider sympathetically requests for assistance but the sanction would depend on the merits of each case. Assistance of the technical and financial officers in the Regional Office of the Industrial Development Bank of India would be available to the bankers for assessing the viability of the closed and sick units in need of financial assistance. Industrial Development Bank of India has also recently formed a Regional Committee under the Chairmanship of the Deputy Governor, Reserve Bank of India, who is also the Vice-Chairman of the Industrial Development Bank of India, to advise the Regional Office at Calcutta and to take decisions for sanctioning assistance in respect of applications from the Eastern Region.

Remittances Abroad By Foreign Oil Companies

2076. SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :

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

(a) the share of profits, dividends, technical fees and interests (in rupees) in the total remittances of the foreign oil companies, year-wise, during the last three years ; and

(b) the cash inflow on private account in petroleum industry from abroad, year wise during that period ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS, AND MINES AND METALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) The share of profits/dividends, technical and

engineering fees out of the total remittances made by the foreign oil companies during the last 3 years was as under :

(Rupees in lakhs)

	Profits, dividends			Engineering and Technical Fees		
	1967	19 8	1969	1967	1 '68	1969
Burmah-Shell (Marketing)	87.67	84.47	138.93	--	—	—
Burmah-Shell (Refining)	508.55	456.70	450.60	15.26	13.53	10.17
Esso (Marketing)	124.74	—	—	10.95	—	—
Esso (Refining)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Caltex (Marketing)	—	—	—	0.06	0.11	0.44
Caltex (Refining)	33.97	—	101.92	4.25	7.47	11.44

No remittance was made by them on account of interest during any of these years.

(b) The information is being collected will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

Strike in Office of Geological Survey of India Calcutta

2067. SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :
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 the staff of Geological Survey of India in Calcutta are on a work-to-rule strike for the last two weeks ;

(b) if so, the demands of the workers ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that 42 striking employees have been suspended by

the Director-General of Geological survey of India without any investigations or giving any charge sheet ;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(e) whether Government will consider sympathetically the demands of the workers; if so, the details thereof ; and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS, AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) : (a) A small group of Geological Survey of India Staff in Calcutta reported to belong to an unrecognised staff-body named Geological Survey of India staff Union and purporting to be on work-to-rule strike virtually abstained from work from 11.6.1970 to 18.7.1970.

(b) The demands are :

(i) Immediate payment of honorarium to the Drivers upto may, 1970 ;

- (ii) Cancellation of orders of transfer of one Telephone Operator from one office in one building to another in Calcutta ;
- (iii) Declaration of stoppage of vindictive action against any Geological Survey of India Staff Union office bearers ;
- (iv) Cancellation of order of transfer of one Assistant and another Store Keeper (Technical) from Calcutta to out-station offices of the Geological Survey of India ;
- (v) Exclusion of Draftsman Grade I, cadre (Rs. 150—240) from the norm of inter-regional transfer,

(c) Forty-four employees had to be suspended. This was done after proper show cause notice, followed by chargesheets.

(d) The striking employees neglected their duties and indulged in lawless activities including criminal obstruction, intimidation and extreme acts of indiscipline.

(e) The strike has been called off on the basis of a compromise arrived at. The striking employees have expressed regret for their activities and have resumed work. Director General, Geological Survey of India has consequently withdrawn suspension orders. The demands of the employees are being examined by Government.

Loans Advanced by Nationalised Bank's to Industrial Groups

2078. SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR :
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE :
SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH :
SHRI SARJOO PANDEY :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the 14 nationalised commercial banks prior to their nationalisation had advanced loans to any of the 75 industrial

groups mentioned in the monopoly Inquiry Commission Report ;

(b) if so, the names of the industrial groups which had taken loans and the amount outstanding against them at the time of nationalisation ; and

(c) the total amount of loans advanced to these groups by these banks after the nationalisation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). The total amount of advances outstanding against 71 out of 75 industrial groups mentioned in the monopoly Inquiry Commission Report, aggregated Rs. 440.28 crores as on the 18th July, 1969. Information in respect of individual industrial groups is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(c) The total amount of advances outstanding against the 71 business houses referred to above aggregated Rs. 438.08 crores as on the 31st December, 1969.

Functioning of Workshop of Municipal Health Department at Jhandewalan, Delhi

2079. SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR :
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :
SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :
SHRI ISHAQ SAMABHALI :
DR. RANEN SEN :

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

(a) whether the workshop of the Municipal Health Department at Jhandewalan, Delhi is not working properly ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) what steps have been taken to ensure proper functioning of the workshop ?

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). Owing to some personnel problems the functioning of the workshop had been impaired. The functions of the workshop have now been decentralized and the staff deputed to work in workshops established in different zones. The vehicles detailed in zones are repaired and maintained in the zonal workshops, which function under the control of zonal Assistant Commissioner. Only the overhauling of Motor Engines is undertaken at the Jhandewalan workshop.

**Setting up of Children's Wards
in District Hospitals.**

2081. SHRI VASUDENAN NAIR :
SHRI LATAFAT ALI KHAN :
SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR :
DR. RANEN SEN :
SHRI SARJOO PANDEY :

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

(a) Whether Government have a proposal to set up children's wards in all District hospitals in the country ;

(b) If so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the estimated cost of the proposal ?

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) : These have got to be worked out.

**Scheme for Setting up to Fertilizer
Plants by FCI in India and Abroad .**

2082. SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR :
SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :
SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :

SHRI JAGESHWAR YADAV :
DR. RANEN SEN :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state whether the Fertilizer Corporation of India has any scheme to set up by themselves Fertilizer Plants in India or abroad ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS, AND MINES AND METALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : The Fertilizer Corporation of India has the following Fertilizer Plants under construction in India :

- (i) Durgapur.
- (ii) Barauni.
- (iii) Namrup Expansion.
- (iv) Sindri Rationalisation.

Fertilizer Projects at Ramagundam, Talcher, Trombay Expansion, and Korba have been approved for implementation and work has been initiated on the first three. There are also proposals for expansion of the Nangal Fertilizer factory and establishment of a new Fertilizer Factory at Haldia which are to be implemented by the Corporation. The Corporation have also been asked to prepare a feasibility report for a fertilizer project at Paradeep. The Fertilizer Corporation of India has also submitted a bid for setting up a Fertilizer Plant in Ceylon. All these plants are on the basis of Corporation's own design, engineering know-hows, supplemented by marginal know-how from abroad.

**Introduction of Major Changes in Life
Insurance Corporation Investment
Policies**

2083. SHRI ISHAQ SAMBHALLI :
SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR :
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :

DR. RANEN SEN :
SHRI SARJOO PANDEY :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Life Insurance Corporation is going to introduce major changes in its investment policies; and

(b) if so, the proposed changes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) :

(a) and (b). The Life Insurance Corporation of India has recently constituted an Investment Review Committee. The question of introducing changes in the investment policy will be examined after the report of this Committee has been received and considered by the LIC and the Government.

Delay in Setting up of Downstream Units of Koyal Petro-Chemical Complex

2084. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :
SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA :
SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA :
SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the private parties to whom licences or letters of intent for setting up the down stream units of the Koyali Petro-Chemicals Complex were issued, have not made any satisfactory progress in setting up the units; and

(b) if so, whether Government intend to hand over the entire complex, including the major downstream units, to the Indian Petro-Chemical Corporation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH): (a)

No, Sir. The progress of the downstream units of the Aromatics Project is at present satisfactory. Only in case of one scheme for manufacture of polyster film, there has not been adequate progress and the Government is considering measures to accelerate implementation of the project. In case of naphtha cracker, 3 downstream units were approved by the Government in the private sector. In two of these units, progress had not been as satisfactory as Government would have wished since the entrepreneurs concerned have suggested a number of changes in their original schemes at a late stage which require re-examination.

(b) The programme of the execution of the entire petrochemical complex in Gujarat is reviewed regularly to ensure coordinated implementation. The Government has already considered and drawn up a contingency plan for such petrochemical downstream units where the progress of implementation by the private sector parties is likely to be slow.

Demands of the Staff Working in Excise Department

2085. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :
SHRI DINKAR DESAI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have had talks with the representatives of the Union of the Central Excise Ministerial staff regarding the demands of the employees;

(b) if so, the detail thereof;

(c) the principal demands made by the employees; and

(d) the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) :
(a) There are a number of ministerial staff Unions in the Central Excise Depart-

ment, including the All-India Central Excise and Land Customs (Non-Gazetted) Ministerial Officers' Federation. The Federation met the Minister of State for Finance and the Finance Secretary on 16-6-1970 and 19-6-70, respectively regarding the demands of the ministerial employees.

(b) and (c). The principal demands were :

(i) upgradation of the posts of L. D. Cs. to those of U. D. Cs. and the posts of Head Clerks to those of Deputy Office Superintendents;

(ii) introduction of selection grade in the cadre of U. D. Clerks;

(iii) creation of more posts of Office Superintendents;

(iv) creation of more posts of Assistant Chief Accounts Officers; and

(v) filling up of existing vacancies in all grades.

(d) The action taken on the above principal demands of the Federation is as follows :-

(i) The Government have upgraded 160 posts of L. D. Clerks to those of U. D. Clerks in the Central Excise Department on *ad-hoc* basis. The question of upgrading further posts will be examined on the basis of detailed study to be conducted by the staff Inspection Unit.

Similarly, 90 posts of Head Clerks have been upgraded to those of Deputy Office Superintendents in the various Central Excise Collectorate. The question of further upgradation of posts of Head Clerks is also to be examined by the Staff Inspection Unit.

(ii) The question of introduction of Selection grade in the cadre of U. D. Clerks has already been remitted for a detailed examina-

tion by a Sub-Committee of the Departmental Council, consisting of both the Government and Staff representatives. The Sub-Committee has not yet finalised its recommendations in this behalf.

(iii) The Government have sanctioned six posts of Office Superintendents in the Central Excise Department.

(iv) This has since been done. Eight (8) more posts of A. C.A. Os have since been sanctioned.

(v) The Government have already issued orders for filling up of all the existing vacancies in the ministerial cadre in excess of 3% economy cut.

Search of Baggage of Official Delegation which visited Japan to attend Meeting of International Postal Union.

2086. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6686 on the 20th April, 1970 and state :

(a) whether he would lay copies on the Table of the report received by his Ministry from the Delhi Customs and by the Minister of Home Affairs from the Central Bureau of Investigations as also the letters received from the Minister of Information and Broadcasting and Communications regarding the search of baggage of Official delegation which went to Japan for attending the meeting of International postal Union; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). These internal departmental communications are treated as confidential. It will not, therefore, be possible to place these papers on the Table of the House.

"Proof Set" Coins

2087. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the numbers and other particulars of "Proof Sets" coins produced by the India Government Mint in Bombay in the year 1969;

(b) the total cost of producing these coins;

(c) the total value of the coins produced;

(d) the number of sets of proof coins so far sold out;

(e) the total amount of money recovered by the sale of these "proof sets" ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a). Nehru coins of Rupee one and fifty paise—22 sets

I. G. Proof Sets— 1950,
1954,
1960,
1961 &
1962—9 sets

(b) Approx. Rs. 650.

(c) Rupees 50 and 47 Paise.

(d) All the 31 sets were sold.

(e) Rs. 1476 and 50 Paise.

**Taking over of Administration of
Larsen and Toubro Company**

2088. SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM :
SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN :
SHRI UMANATH :
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU ;

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that the LIC and other Public Financial Institutions, though they were having large number of shares in foreign controlled Larsen and Toubro Company, had not taken part in the company administration and helped three foreign nationals to control that Company ;

(b) whether Government have enquired into this affair ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ;

(d) whether it is a fact that the LIC and other public financial institutions are being used for the growth of not only Indian monopolists but also foreign monopolists ; and

(e) if so, the reaction of Government thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). LIC and UTI have investments in the equity capital of Larsen and Toubro Ltd. to the extent of 17% and 2.4% respectively. IDBI and IFC have no such investments in the Company. The majority of the equity shares of the Company is held by Indian nationals, the holdings of non-resident shareholders and resident foreigners being 0.82% and 3.17% respectively. Further the majority in the Board of Directors ; of the Company is that of Indian Directors of the 10 Directors on the Board of Directors of the Company, 6 Directors are Indian nationals and 4 Directors are foreigners. The Company has 4 whole-time directors of whom 3 are foreigners and one Indian ; these whole-time Directors, however, function under the over all supervision and control of the Board of Directors.

L. I. C. and U. T. I. have not so far participated in the management of the company partly because their holding are not large enough to assure the election of a person or persons they might nominate, and partly because until recently these institutions were not expected to seek such parti-

cipation in the management. They have, however invariably used their position as substantial share-holders of the company to keep a close watch on the affairs of the company and protect the interests of the share-holders. For example, last year, when, after the termination of the Managing Agency of the Company, the Company wanted to appoint full time Directors, LIC and UTI were instrumental in having the emoluments of the 3 foreign Directors fixed at a level lower than what the Company had in mind.

(d) and (e). The Industrial Licensing Policy Enquiry Committee has gone into this question in detail and the Government has taken various decisions on the recommendations of the Committee. The public financial institutions will work within these guidelines in future.

Loan Applications received by Nationalised Banks under Liberalised Credit Scheme

2089. SHRI SHIV CHARAN LAL :
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH
SHASTRI :
SHRI PRAKASH VIR
SHASTRI :
SHRI RAM CHARAN :
SHRI SHIV KUMAR
SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of loan applications received under the liberalised credit scheme by the nationalised banks since their nationalisation together with the total amount of loans applied for ;

(b) the number of applications rejected together with the total amount of loan there of ;

(c) the number of applications on which loans were granted together with the total amount of loans advanced ;

(d) the number of applications still pending consideration ; and

(e) whether Government are aware of the pervading corruption in every issue of the loan sanctioning machinery and if so, the steps taken to eradicate the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (d). The information to the extent that might be available with banks is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(e) Complaints of corruption in the nationalised banks have been received by the Government. These complaints are investigated through the Reserve Bank or the concerned bank and appropriate action is taken by the concerned bank in cases of proved corruption. The Coordination Committee of the Public Sector Banks, in its meeting on 13th June, 1970, decided that a Vigilance Cell should be set up in each bank of the public sector and the nationalised banks are taking steps for the purpose.

साउथ एवेन्यू, नई दिल्ली में होम्पो-
पैथिक औषधालय

2090. श्री रामसेवक यादव :
श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ समय पूर्व 40 संसद सदस्यों ने उनको लिखे गए एक संयुक्त पत्र में यह अनुरोध किया था कि केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य सेवा योजना के अन्तर्गत साउथ एवेन्यू, तथा केन्द्रीय सचिवालय, नई दिल्ली में एलो-पैथिक औषधालयों के समान ही होम्पोपैथिक औषधालय खोले जायें ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस पर सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ;

(ग) सरकार का अन्य स्थानों पर कब तक होम्योपैथिक औषधालय खोलने का विचार है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं विशेषकर जब कि बहुत से ग्रंथदाता होम्योपैथिक उपचार को अधिक पसन्द करते हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० श्रुति) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) से (घ). नये औषधालय खोलने के लिए केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य योजना के 1970-71 वर्ष के लिए संस्वीकृत बजट अनुदान में कोई प्रावधान नहीं है । तथापि साउथ एवैन्यू अथवा नार्थ ब्लाक के वर्तमान औषधालयों में अथवा यदि उपलब्ध हुआ तो, किसी समुपयुक्त अलग स्थान पर एक छोटा-सा होम्योपैथिक एकक खोलने की सम्भावना ढूँढी जा रही है ।

Loans Granted By Nationalised Banks

2091. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) how much loan has been granted by the 14 nationalised banks so far and the number of persons given such loans amounting to Rs. 1,000/—or less ;

(b) the conditions for grant of such loans ;

(c) whether loan is also given to the persons having no securities and if so, what measures are adopted to ensure recovery of such loans ; and

(d) whether uniform rate of interest is

charged by all the 14 banks throughout the country ; if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) The loans advanced by the nationalised banks as on 17th July 1970 were of the order of Rs. 5,262 crores. The number of persons who have been given loans amounting to Rs. 1,000/—or less is not available. As the number of branches of these banks is very large and these are spread out throughout the country, it will involve incommensurate amount of labour and time to collect such an information. However the number of borrowal accounts in the hitherto neglected sectors such as farmers, small scale industries, road transport operations, retail trader self-employed persons etc. was 5,38, 644* as at the end of May 1970.

(b) The nationalised banks generally grant advances for productive purposes. The details of terms and conditions for advances under various schemes are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library see No. LT—3906/70].

(c) Unsecured loans are given depending upon the merits of the proposals. The banks satisfy themselves about the integrity of the borrowers whether the borrowers requirements are genuine and whether they will be in a position to repay the dues as and when they fall due. The banks ensure recoveries by frequent visits and other follow-up measures.

(d) The rate of interest charged by the 14 nationalised banks is not uniform. Even in the same bank, different rates of interest may be charged depending upon the purpose of the loans. These rates are fixed taking into account the bank rate, of average rate of interest on resources raised by the bank, the nature of the project to which loan is given, its profitability, the type of risk associated with such financing, the value of security offered etc. Normally, the rate of interest is 4 to 4½% above the bank rate.

Special Assistance to States

2092. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :
 SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :
 SHRI K. RAMANI :
 SHRI UMANATH :
 SHRI P. GOPALAN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some State Governments have protested for their non-inclusion in the list for providing Special Assistance to States ; and

(b) if so, the names of the States which have protested against this and the nature of their protests ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE : (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). The Governments of Bihar, Gujrat, Haryana, Maharashtra, Nagaland, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh have expressed the view that the special accommodation recommended by the Planning Commission for certain States should be given not on a selective basis to only those States which had gaps in resources, but should be distributed uniformly among all States.

The Special accommodation (by way of loans) is intended only for such States which in the assessment of the Planning Commission, may have inescapable gaps in resources. As such, those States which are not likely to have such gaps, would not be eligible for special accommodation and the question of distributing such accommodation on a uniform basis does not arise.

**Loan Granted by Former Agent of
 Indian Bank in Coonoor**

2094. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a former agent of the Indian Bank in Coonoor granted loans to fictitious persons worth several lakhs of rupees, taking advantage of the liberalisation of credit facilities ;

(b) if so, the name of the agent and the amount involved ; and

(c) the results of the Central Bureau of Investigation inquiry and the action taken against the former agent ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). On receipt of information that the Agent of Indian Bank, Coonoor, in pursuance of a conspiracy with others canvassed applications from a number of persons and granted loans between September 1969 and March 1970 on receipt of pecuniary advantage from them, a case has been registered by the Central Bureau of Investigation against Shri P. S. Evalappan, Agent of the Coonoor Branch of Indian Bank and three others. The total amount of loans granted to fictitious persons is being verified by the Central Bureau of Investigation. As the case is still under investigation by the Central Bureau of Investigation, action against the Agent will be considered by the bank after the result of the investigation is known.

**Plots for House Building Co-operative
 Societies in Delhi**

2095. DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made in allotting plots for House building to various Co-operative Societies in Delhi ;

(b) What is the priority of the House Building Co-operative Society consisting of M.P.S. and other persons ; and

(c) the reasons for delay in the allotment of plots.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH) : (a) 26 Societies of

Groups I, II and III, who were allotted land, have finally developed plots and allotted them to their members. Developed plots have also been allotted to 16 small societies in various colonies by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi and the Delhi Development Authority. Physical possession of land has been handed over to 24 societies in Group IV for development and allotment to their members.

(b) The Tara Co-operative House Building Society, which is a society of Members and former Members of Parliament, was offered land in the Shahdara area but it did not accept the offer; nor did it deposit the premium for land. No priority has, therefore been fixed for this Society.

(c) Normally, a period of three years is allowed to the societies for development of land. Sometimes, extension of time becomes necessary for various reasons, such as, delay on the finalisation of zonal development plans, change in the land use, approval of the layout plan, stay orders against the acquisition of certain allotted pockets, etc. For these reasons, the allotment of developed plots to members of the societies gets delayed.

Study of working of Hospitals in Delhi by Indian Institute of Public Administration

2096. 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 a study of the working of some hospitals in Delhi was recently conducted by the Indian Institute of Public Administration reforms Commission ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the study of these hospitals showed concern about the health of staff members, house surgeons and nurses and that a probe into the reasons for the health has been suggested ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the

steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) Yes, Sir, The Study relates to two hospitals namely, Irwin Hospital New Delhi and the Lady Harding Medical College and Hospital, New Delhi.

(b) and (c). The Study report on 'Citizen and Hospital Administration' relates to a study covering staff members (Health) of the Irwin Hospital. There is mention about the problems of health of staff members i.e. doctors, house-surgeons and nurses and measures for their improvement have been suggested. The recommendations made in the Study report are being examined.

Losses suffered by Neyveli Lignite Corporation

2097. SHRI HIMATSINGKA :
SHRI D. N. PATODIA :

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

(a) whether the Neyveli Lignite Corporation continues to be losing concern;

(b) if so, the total overall losses suffered by the Corporation since its inception ; and

(c) the steps being taken to make it a profitable venture and the time by which it will be possible to make good the losses suffered by this Corporation so far, under the present programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS, AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) : (a) and (b). The Corporation has been suffering losses since its inception and the cumulated loss upto 1969-70 is estimated at Rs. 25.96 Crores.

(c) The following steps have been taken to improve the profitability of the Corporation :—

- (i) In order to increase the productivity of the Corporation, additional mining capacity to increase production of raw lignite from the present level of about 4 million tonnes per annum to 6 million tonnes per annum is being established, as a result of which, increased production of Power and Leco would be possible. The additional machinery is expected to be installed before the close 1971-72.
- (ii) The Fertiliser Plant has been working below capacity owing to operational and process difficulties. The working of the Fertiliser Plant was reviewed in detail by a Study Group appointed by the Govt. of India and the recommendations made by the Study group except one, have all been implemented. The only remaining item is the installation of Benzene adsorbers which are expected to be installed shortly. The production of Fertiliser Plant is expected to increase significantly from 1971-72.

In 1972-73, all the production units, including mining are expected to be functioning at above break-even levels and it is anticipated that the cumulated loss of Rs. 26 crores would be wiped out by 1977-78.

Set back to Setting up of Petro-Chemical Complex at Madras due to Shortage of Naptha

2098. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the shortage of naptha is likely to adversely affect

the Petro-chemical complex being set up at Madras;

(b) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the analysis about the availability of this material as published in the Economic Times of the 11th July, 1970, and if so, how far this analysis has been found to be correct; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to ensure that the shortage of naptha does not stand in the way of project ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH) :

(a) No Petro-chemical Complex has yet been approved for Madras.

(b) Yes. The overall availability position of naptha in the country is being studied by Government.

(c) In view of reply to part (a) above, this does not arise.

Short supply of Raw Materials for Drug Industry

2099. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES & METALS be pleased to state which particular raw materials for drug industry are in short supply and what further efforts are being made to provide enough raw materials to the industry to achieve the object of bring down the prices to the desired level ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : The main bulk drugs, raw materials and intermediates which are reported to be in short supply are phenacetin, caffeine, Para amino salicylic acid, I. N. H. Sulphadiazine, Sulphamidine, Chloramphenicol, tetracycline, Vitamin C, Cyanopyridines, meta amino phenol and citric acid. To relieve the shortage, Government have

arranged for import of necessary quantities of most of these items through the State Trading Corporation. The Drugs and Pharmaceuticals industry is included in the list of priority industries for the purpose of imports and requirements of intermediates and raw materials are being met in full, to enable the industry to utilise the capacity fully.

Interest on Loans received from Abroad

2100. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the amount paid as interest in each of the years 1967, 1968, 1969 and 1970 to each country along with the amount of loan and when that loan was taken in each case ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : A Statement is laid on the Table on the House. [Placed in Library. See. No. LT-3907/70]

National Fuel Policy

2101. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have formulated any National Fuel Policy; and

(b) if so, the details thereof; and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) : (a) and (b). A Committee is proposed to be set up to help in the formulation of a National Fuel Policy.

World Bank Assessment of Family Planning

2102. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA
NAIDU :
SHRI R. BARUA :

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 seven member World Bank Team visited India recently from intensive Family Planning point of view ;

(b) if so, whether they had talks with the Indian officials ;

(c) if so, the nature of the talks and the broad 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) to (c). The Team is currently in India and has been having discussions with the Indian officials. The World Bank had shown interest in assisting in the Indian Family Planning Programme by intensifying activities in two selected areas and drawing up a project for that purpose. The ultimate objective of the project is to generate experience to assist in improving the effectiveness of the programme. The object of the Team's visit is pre-appraisal of the conditions obtaining in the proposed project areas for drawing up the project. No decisions have been arrived as yet.

World Banks aid for Fertiliser Projects in India

2103. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI N. K. SOMANI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a technical mission of the World Bank visited India recently to assess the technical help and financial aid required for the two fertilizer projects i.e., Cochin (expansion) and Nangal II; and

(b) if so, whether such technical missions will also visit the steel plants in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA
CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) At present there is no proposal under consideration for World Bank assistance for steel plants in India. Therefore, the question of visit of technical Missions from the World Bank to the steel plants does not arise.

**Total Quantity of India's Share of Crude
from Persian Gulf**

2104. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH ;
SHRI G. VENKATASWAMY ;
SHRI S. R. DAMANI ;
SHRI N. K. SOMANI ;
SHRI M. N. REDDY ;

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

(a) the total quantity of crude due from
the Persian Gulf as India's share;

(b) whether the total quantity is lifted
and exported or utilised; and

(c) if so, the earnings therefrom ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM
AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND
METALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) The Oil and Natural Gas Commission's share from total production of Rostam crude upto June, 1970 was approximately 2.36 million barrels.

(b) and (c). The Total quantity of Rostam crude sold by ONGC so far is 628, 185 barrels at a value of Rs. 63.30 lakhs approximately. The balance of the crude which could not be lifted by the ONGC was lifted by the other two partners of the joint venture in accordance with the provision in the Agreement which also provides for making up subsequently in a phased manner what may be under-lifted by any party during any period.

**Amenities to Employees of Public
Undertakings Vis-A-Vis
Central Government
Employees**

2105. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI N. K. SOMANI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be
pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the employees of the Public Undertakings and other semi-Government organisations draw higher salaries than the regular Central Government servants and also avail of better and substantial other facilities as compared to the latter ; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to consider some means to do away with such discrimination ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA
CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). The conditions of employment in regard to pay scale, allowances and other facilities existing in the various Public Sector Undertakings and semi-Government Organisations are really not comparable with those existing under the Central Government, as the rate of emoluments and other benefits are laid down by the Undertakings concerned under different conditions and on different considerations, with due regard also to the needs of the jobs and other statutory requirements.

The structure of emoluments and other fringe benefits applicable to posts under Central Government have been laid down with due regard to the duties and responsibilities of the posts and on the basis of Second Pay Commission's recommendations. The existing structure of emoluments of Central Government employees is already under examination by the Third Pay Commission and their recommendations will be awaited by Government.

Training of Bank Personnel in Agricultural Economics

2106. SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH
SHASTRI :
SHRI PRAKASH VIR
SHASTRI :
SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :
SHRI RAM CHARAN :
SHRI SHIV KUMAR
SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the arrangements, if any, made for the training of the bank personnel in agricultural economics ; and

(b) the steps taken to ensure that the agriculture credit is not diverted to consumptive or other unproductive purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Officers handling agricultural finance in Commercial banks and officers of the cooperative banks are being trained in batches by the Reserve Bank of India at their Cooperative Bankers' Training College at Poona. The National Institute of Bank Management has also been organising workshops for training the Branch Agents handling agricultural finance.

(b) Both the commercial and cooperative banks ensure through their supervisory staff that agricultural credit for crops is used for the purpose for which it is given by satisfying themselves that the cultivator borrowers lift in kind the component of the credit which represents inputs like fertilisers, seeds, pesticides, etc. As regards credit for development such as for purchase of pump sets etc., banks arrange for the suppliers of implements and machinery to be paid directly by the banks. In the case of loans for sinking wells the loan is given in instalments according to the progress of the work. Banks which do not have the organisational set up of the desired strength to effectively supervise utilisation have been asked to take steps to build up their supervisory machinery as quickly as possible.

Malaria Eradication Scheme

2107. SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH
SHASTRI :
SHRI PRAKASH VIR
SHASTRI :
SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :
SHRI RAM CHARAN :
SHRI SHIV KUMAR
SHASTRI :
DR. KARNI 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 positive cases of malaria have more than trebled since 1965 and if so, the figures thereof for the last three years ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in most of the States Malaria Eradication Units were switched back to the Preliminary phase of the programme from the consolidation and maintenance phases ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Malaria Eradication Scheme which was expected to be completed by 1968—69 will now be prolonged till 1974—75 ;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the outlay for completion of the scheme during the Fourth Plan period has in the consequence increased from Rs. 19 crores to Rs. 100 crores ; and

(e) if so, the reasons for the set-back in the implementation of the scheme and the steps taken to check their recurrence in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) Yes, Sir. The total incidence of positive cases of malaria during 1965 was 1,00,185. The figures for the last

three years are as under :—

1967	2,78,621
1968	2,74,881
1969	3,46,918

(b) There have been reversions in 10 States, the bulk of which was in the Central India involving the States of Madhya Pradesh Rajasthan and Gujarat.

(c) The National Malaria Eradication Programme is expected to continue till 1975-76.

(d) According to preliminary estimates in 1966, it was envisaged that the Fourth Five Year Plan outlay for the National Malaria Eradication Programme would be Rs. 19.21 crores. Based on the subsequent realistic rephasing of the programme in 1968-69, the actual outlay for the Fourth Plan period commencing from 1969-70 is Rs. 70 crores.

(e) The reasons for the set back in the scheme are as under :—

1. Resistance to insecticides (DDT & BHC) in some parts of the Country.
2. Inability of local bodies to undertake proper antilarval operations in urban areas.
3. Lack of adequate basic health services to take over the responsibilities in the areas entering the maintenance phase.
4. Problem of migratory population.
5. Incidence of malaria in the project areas with aggregation of labour from malarial tracts to areas free from malaria.
6. Deficient laboratory services.
7. Inadequate transport facilities because of large scale breakdowns of vehicles which are old.

Steps taken to check the recurrence of the set-back in future are as under :—

1. Re-assessment of the working of National Malaria Eradication Programme by a special Committee.
2. Provision of adequate budget support during the Fourth Five Year Plan and categorising the programme as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme,
3. Realistic rephasing of programme in the reversion areas.
4. Use of alternative insecticides in areas where the mosquito has become resistant to DDT & BHC.
5. Advance indenting of insecticides and anti-malaria drugs.
6. Phased replacement of non-repairable vehicles.
7. Formulation of a Scheme for anti-alarval measures in the problem urban areas.
8. Central assistance to States for strengthening of the basis health services in the maintenance phase areas.

Utilisation of PL-480 Funds

2108. SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI :
SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI :
SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :
SHRI RAM CHARAN :
SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of P. L. 480 funds placed at the disposal of the Government of India during the last three years; year-wise ; and

(b) The portion of the P. L. 480 funds utilised for the implementation of various programmes in rural areas and house building programme for the lower and lower-middle income group people during the last three years, year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). A statement showing the amount of funds received as loans and grants from U. S. Govt. under PL-480 and the programmes and projects on which they were utilised during 1967-68, 1968-69 and 1969-70 is laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See. No. LT—3908/70]

**Irregularities Regarding Alleged fraud
in London Branch of Central
Bank of India as pointed
out in Audit-Report**

2109. SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA :

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :

SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD

MANDAL :

SHRI SHARDA NAND :

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :

SHRI SITA RAM KESRI :

SHRI ONKAR SINGH :

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :

SHRI R. BAURA :

SHRI N. K. SOMANI :

SHRI R. K. AMIN :

DR. M. SANTOSHAM :

SHRI NANJA GOWDER :

SHRI J. MOHAMMED IMAM :

SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of Audit Report in which the irregularities regarding the alleged fraud in London Branch of the Central Bank of India were pointed out;

(b) the details of the letters sent by Government to the U. K. Government about Shri Sami Patel and about recovering the amount from him; and

(c) whether Government propose to bring him to India for prosecution ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE : (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) There has been no Audit Report pointing out irregularities regarding alleged fraud in the London Branch of Central Bank of India. The fraud came to light in April 1970 and a complaint was lodged by the Bank with Scotland Yard, whose investigation is still in progress. Separately, the Reserve Bank has sent an inspecting officer to look into the affairs of the London Branch of Central Bank of India. He has not yet completed his investigation.

(b) The Government of India has not addressed the U. K. Government about Shri Sami Patel and about recovering the amount from him. A complaint has, however, been lodged by Central Bank of India with Scotland Yard.

(c) As Shri Sami J. Patel is a British citizen and the alleged offence has been committed in England, the investigation of the offence has to be conducted by the British Police and the prosecution, if any, has to be launched in Britain.

Short fall in the Growth of Deposits

2110. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD

MANDAL :

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :

SHRIMATI ILA

PAL CHOUDURI :

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :

SHRI J. H. PATEL :

SHRI RAM GOPAL

SHALWALE :

SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :

SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a short-fall in the growth of deposits of nationalised banks since July last inspite of three-fold increase in the number of new branches;

(b) the figures between July, 1969 to June, 1970, as compared to 12 months preceding bank nationalisation;

(c) the steps Government propose to take to attract more deposits in these banks;

(d) whether Government propose to reduce the rate of interest from inbanked or underbanked sectors; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b.) During the year ended July 17, 1970 (i.e. between July 18, 1969 and July 17, 1970) the deposits of the 14 banks which were nationalised on July 19, 1969, increased by Rs. 372 crores as against Rs. 393 crores in the preceding year (July 19, 1968 to July 18, 1969). The number of offices of the 14 banks in India increased by 1150, from 4168 on July 19, 1969 to 5318 on June 30, 1970.

(c) The relatively slow rate of deposit growth has been a matter of concern to Government and pointed attention of the concerned banks has been drawn to this. They have been advised to initiate campaigns for deposit mobilisation and to introduce new schemes for attracting deposits. Measures for stepping up deposit mobilisation were considered at the meeting of the Custodians of the nationalised banks with the Finance Minister held on 22nd July, 1970. To help the campaign for deposit mobilisation, Reserve Bank has relaxed its restrictions regarding payment of brokerage in respects of collection of small deposits and has also raised interest rates on longer maturity fixed deposits. Incentives for the bank employees to associate themselves wholeheartedly with the deposit campaign are under consideration.

(d) and (e). The import of this question is not clear.

Non-Indians in Foreign Banks Getting more than Rs. 8,000 p.m. as Salary

**2111. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :
SHRI RAM KRISHAN GUPTA:**

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Indians and non-Indians getting more than Rs. 8,000 as salary per month, including all emoluments, in foreign banks, foreign oil companies and foreign drugs industry;

(b) whether it is a fact that about Rs. 2 crores are remitted every year to foreign banks when the total investment is hardly Rs. 12 crores in the foreign banks working in India; and

(c) whether Government propose to ask these foreign banks to appoint Indians on important posts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) The particulars available as at 1st January, 1969 are shown below industry-wise ;

Number of Indians and non-Indians drawing total monthly emoluments exceeding Rs. 8,000 per month as at 1st January, 1969.

Category of Companies	Indians	Non-Indians
Banking Companies	1	55
Oil Companies	5	35
Pharmaceutical Companies	24	20

(b) Presumably the reference is to remittances of profit by the branches of foreign banks in India to their respective head offices. Such remittance during the four years 1966-69 averaged Rs. 196.11 lakhs per annum. It is not clear how the figure of Rs. 12 crores for the total investment by the foreign banks has been arrived at.

(c) Government's policy is to progressively reduce the number of foreigners

in superior posts which do not require any special technical expertise not available in the country.

Resumption of Oil Exploration at Bodra in West Bengal

2112. SHRI N.K. SANGHI :
SHRI SAMAR GUHA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that oil exploration in Bodra near Calcutta will be resumed by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission; and

(b) the reasons for abandoning the exploration when once it was started and the reasons for resumption ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) :
(a) and (b). One exploratory well was drilled to a depth of 4197.5 metres on the Bodra structure. It did not give favourable indications of the presence of commercial hydrocarbons. Further drilling was suspended since seismic surveys carried out so far did not indicate any other suitable structure for drilling. Exploration in the form of Seismic Surveys, however, is being continued in the area in order to locate new favourable structures. For this purpose, ONGC has ordered for sophisticated digital seismic recording equipment and computer for processing these data.

Complaints Regarding Branches of Nationalised Banks Opened in Rural areas

2113. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any complaints have been received regarding the functioning of the Branches of nationalised banks opened in rural areas; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government in that regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE. (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b) Complaints against some branches of the nationalised banks in rural areas have been received by the Government. These generally relate to delays in processing applications for loans, corruption or misbehaviour on the part of employees, language difficulty etc. The complaints have been looked into in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India the banks concerned. The banks have taken appropriate action where the complaint could be substantiated. As regards language difficulty, the nationalised banks have taken steps to get various forms printed in regional languages for the use of customers.

Full Utilization of Crude Obtained from Aghajari Oil

2114. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are able to utilise fully the crude obtained from Aghajari Oil; and

(b) if so, the rates at which it is being disposed of ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D.R. CHAVAN) : (a) The question is not clear. The crude from Aghajari field is produced by Iranian Oil Exploration and Producing Company and sold through its participants and brokers. The Government of India do not participate in this oil field.

(b) Does not arise.

Flow of Funds from Public Sectors Financial Institutions to small Scale Sector

2115. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any policy/guidelines under the consideration of Government in regard to the flow of funds from the Public Sector financial institutions to small scale sector ;

(b) whether any small scale enterprise has so far been assisted by any public sector financial institution ; and

(c) If so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) The Industrial policy Resolution of 1956 stated that "the aim of the State Policy would be to ensure that the decentralised sector secures sufficient vitality to be self-supporting and its development is integrated with that of large scale industry. The State will, therefore, concentrate on measures designed to improve the competitive strength of the small scale producer". Further, the Policy reiterated the role of small scale industries in these words. "They provide immediate large scale employment ; they offer a method of ensuring a more equitable distribution of the national income and they facilitate an effective mobilization of resources of capital and skill..."

Having regard to these aspects, Government has laid more and more emphasis on the development of this vital sector during the successive Plans.

Government have from time to time exhorted the banks and other financial institutions that high priority has to be given to such credit and various steps should be taken to ensure liberalised flow of greater credit to this sector.

For instance, the Credit Guarantee Scheme for small scale industries was introduced by Government in July 1960 in order to encourage the flow of funds to the small scale sector. The scheme is being administered by the Reserve Bank of India on behalf of Government and is available to most of the commercial banks and State

Financial Corporations. This scheme has been reviewed and liberalised and procedures streamlined from time to time.

In March 1968, the Industrial Development Bank of India announced a special concessional rate of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent for refinance of loans given by financial institutions to small scale units covered by the Credit Guarantee Scheme provided the lending institution did not charge more than 8 per cent to the borrower.

The credit needs of the small scale industry are mainly catered to by the State Financial Corporations, National Small Industries Corporation and by the commercial banks. The Industrial Development Bank of India as an apex institution, has also been granting assistance to this sector by extending refinance facilities to term loans granted by the banks and State Financial Corporations. In respect of this sector, the minimum amount of loan eligible for refinance was reduced from Rs. 1.00 lakh to Rs. 0.20 lakhs and further to Rs. 0.10 lakhs in April, 1970. The amount of refinance was raised from 80% to 100%.

Recently the rate of interest was reduced to $3\frac{1}{2}$ % by the Industrial Development Bank of India in respect of refinance of loans upto Rs. 20.00 lakhs granted to small and medium sized projects in specified backward areas, provided the Financing Bank/State Financial Corporation does not charge more than 6%.

The public sector banks have been asked to report periodically advances made to this sector and this is being constantly reviewed by the Boards of these banks and the Reserve Bank of India to ensure that the flow of funds constantly increased to this sector. As a result of over 80 per cent banking industry coming into the public sector, it is expected that the flow of funds to the small scale sector which is already on the increase will increase still further rapidly.

Recently the two All India Public Sector Financial Institutions namely the Industrial Development Bank of India and the Industrial Finance Corporation of India have decided to assist small and medium projects in specified backward areas on softer terms e.g., concessional rates of interest, longer grace and repayment periods, larger subscriptions to risk capital etc.

(b) and (c). The assistance given to the small scale industrial sector by the State Bank of India and its subsidiaries, the 14 nationalised banks, the Industrial Development Bank of India, the State Financial Corporations and the National Small Industries Corporation, to the extent available, is furnished in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—3909/70]

आयुर्वेदिक प्रणाली के अन्तर्गत शल्य चिकित्सा

2116. श्री जगेश्वर यादव : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में आयुर्वेदिक प्रणाली के अन्तर्गत शल्य चिकित्सा व्यवस्था उपलब्ध करा दी गई है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो राज्यवार उन आयुर्वेदिक अस्पतालों की संख्या कितनी है जिनमें शल्य चिकित्सा व्यवस्था उपलब्ध करा दी गई है ; और

(ग) आयुर्वेदिक तरीकों से होने वाले आपरेशनों का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सु० मूर्ति) : (क) से

(ग) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Admission to First Year M. B., B. S. Course in Delhi

2118. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of students who passed the Pre-Medical Examination from the University of Delhi this year ;

(b) the number of those students who have since been absorbed in the three Medical Colleges in the Union Territory of Delhi ; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to absorb all those students who failed to get admission to the first year M. B., B. S. Course in the Medical Colleges of Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) 549 students passed Pre-Medical Examination this year from the University of Delhi.

(b) According to the reports received 145 students have so far been absorbed in the three Medical Colleges in Delhi.

(1) Lady Hardinge Medical College.	26
(2) All India Institute of Medical Sciences.	21
(3) Maulana Azad Medical College.	98
	<hr/> 145

(c) The Delhi Administration's proposal to start a second shift with 75 seats

at Maulana Azad Medical College, New Delhi has not been found feasible by the Delhi University on academic grounds. However the University of Delhi has agreed to increase 10 seats in Lady Hardinge Medical College, New Delhi and accordingly this additional number of students have already been admitted. The question of increase in the number of seats at Maulana Azad Medical College and further increase in Lady Hardinge Medical College is under the consideration of the University of Delhi. The additional seats in these two colleges are also proposed to be earmarked for Delhi students.

Mobile Units for Medical Colleges

2119. **SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA ;**
SHRI R. K. BIRLA :

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

(a) whether there is a scheme under consideration of Government to provide each of the 95 Medical Colleges with mobile medical units ;

(b) if so, the details of this scheme ;

(c) the number of mobile medical units which will start functioning during the current year ;

(d) the expenditure of each unit ; and

(e) the number of such mobile units likely to be started for rural areas of Delhi and expenditure likely to be incurred 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, Sir, but for the present only five units have been approved.

(b) Under the Scheme, specialist teachers with interns and final year students

from medical colleges will camp in rural areas and render voluntary service at selected primary health centres, 50 hospital beds will be attached to each mobile unit. Each of these units will be so equipped as to function as a mobile hospital moving from one rural area to another and operating for a specified period in each such area. About 15-20 final year medical students and about 10-20 Interns will stay in each camp with their teachers and render service in curative and preventive medicine. They will also take other promotive health measures including family planning.

(c) It has been decided to attach five mobile units, as a pilot project, one each to five medical colleges in five States i.e. Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan, Gujarat, and Uttar Pradesh, during the year 1970-71. The State Governments concerned have been asked to initiate action for implementing the scheme.

There is also a scheme under the Ministry of Education and Youth Services, to start 16 mobile hospitals in connections with the Chitranjan Das Celebrations, one in each State.

(d) The non-recurring expenditure on each of the 50-bed unit is estimated at Rs. 2.60 lakhs and the recurring expenditure at Rs. 2.40 lakhs per year.

(e) No decision has yet been taken to start such a unit for Delhi during 1970-71.

Theft of electrical and furniture goods from vacant M.P. flats in South Avenue, New Delhi

2120. **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 fans, bulbs and other electrical and furniture goods are being stolen from the vacant M.P. flats in South Avenue, New Delhi ; and

(b) if so, how many upto now within the last three years and action taken about them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH) : (a) and (b). No cases of theft of fans, bulbs and other electrical and furniture goods from vacant M.P.s' flats in South Avenue during the last three years have come to notice.

**Representation made by Members of
Bombay Stock Exchange to Re-
move Ban on Forward Trad-
ing in Shares**

2121. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH
GARCHA :
SHRI S. S. KOTHARI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that members of the Bombay Stock Exchange have represented to the Government to take immediate steps on the fair and just demand for removing the ban on forward deals in shares ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether it is a fact that any further delay in the matter is likely to lead to adverse repercussions on the capital market and cause mass unemployment ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). A few communications have been received from certain persons believed to be connected with the Bombay Stock Exchange in one capacity or another asking for an early decision on resumption of forward trading in securities. One of the main points made in these representations is that the continuance of the ban has caused "great hardship to jobbers, sharebrokers and workers".

(c) and (d). So far, there have been

no discernible adverse repercussions on the capital market as a result of the continued ban on forward trading in securities. The state of the capital market depends on various economic and other factors. There has no doubt been some marginal reduction in the number of active members of the Stock Exchanges and their employees. As the ban relates only to fresh forward dealings and does not affect other types of business conducted on Stock Exchanges, there is no likelihood of any mass unemployment even if the ban continues for some time more. Government has to consider the matter from various angles, and this examination is currently in progress on the basis of the Report submitted to Government by the Anjaria Committee on Forward Trading in Securities.

**Expansion of Mental Hospital at
Shahdara (Delhi)**

2122. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :
SHRI DEVINDER SINGH
GARCHA :
SHRI LATAFAT ALI KHAN :

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

(a) whether Government have drawn any specific plan for expanding the mental Hospital at Shahdara (Delhi) ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the number of beds available at present in the hospital ; and the number of beds to be increased during the current year ;

(d) whether it is a fact that Government have appealed to the philanthropic institutions to come forward with help in building cottages in the hospital ; and

(e) if so, the nature of response received in this respect ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY

PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). There are, at present, 160 beds in the hospital. It is proposed to add 170 beds during the current year. The construction of building for these additional beds is likely to be completed shortly.

(d) and (e). Some organisations individuals have offered donations for the construction of cottages have cottage wards. Five cottages have since been completed from out of the donations.

Distribution of Bank Credit to Farmers by Nationalised Bank in Delhi

2123. SHRI G. VENKATASWAMY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that nationalised banks in Delhi will soon hold camps to distribute credit to the farmers ;

(b) whether Government propose to extend similar facilities and with the same procedure throughout the country ;

(c) if so, when this is likely to be done : and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (d). To suit the convenience of the farmers, a few nationalised banks propose to make arrangements to distribute credit at places away from the banks offices at Delhi as well as other places as indicated in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. *Placed in Library See No. LT—3910/70*. The success of these schemes will have to be assessed by the banks carefully before they can be extended to the rest of the country.

Strike in Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Hyderabad

2124. SHRI G. VENKATASWAMY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was a strike in the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Hyderabad, recently ;

(b) if so, the main demands of the strikers ; and how far these demands have been met by the management ;

(c) the total number of persons who have been victimised as result of this strike ; and

(d) whether Government propose to re-instate them ; if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (Dr. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) Yes. The workers of the Synthetic Drugs Plant, Hyderabad a unit of the Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Limited went on an illegal strike from 9th March 1970, which was called off on the 30th April, 1970.

(b) Revision of pay scales, sanction of sick (commuted) leave for those who are covered by the E. S. I. Scheme and permanent policy for allotment of quarters, release of house rent allowance and fixation of standard rent. A Memorandum of settlement which will remain in force for a period of three years, we signed on the 29th June, 1970 between the synthetic Drugs Plant Management and SDP (IDPL) Employees Union at Hyderabad. (An ad-hoc increase of Rs. 27.50 per month in the total emoluments was granted to all the monthly rated employees who are workmen and are covered by the certified standing orders of the Company. All other demands were withdrawn by the Union.

(c) No employee has been victimised. Those charged with inciting, intimidating

and participating in the illegal strike and other acts of mis conduct have been dealt with according to the rules. Of the total number of 143 employees who were suspended for inciting and intimidating the loyal workers for not participating in the illegal strike, orders in the case of 59 employees have been revoked pending completion of enquiry into their conduct. Another 21 employees who expressed regret for the mis-conduct have been permitted to resume duty. The remaining cases are pending before the Industrial Tribunal and will be dealt within accordance with the rules and regulations on the subject.

(d) The Company is fully competent to deal with the case and no intervention on the part of Government is called for.

Non payment of Deposits to Depositors by Messrs J.B. Mangharam and Company

2125. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1110 on the 20th April, 1970 and state :

(a) the number of complaints received by Government so far from depositors in respect of non-payment of deposits to the depositors on due dates by Messrs J.B. Mangharam and Company ; and

(b) the steps taken by Government in respect of those complaints and the present position about the payment to depositors ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE, (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Several complaints have been received by the Government so far from depositors about non-payment of deposits on due dates by Messrs J.B. Mangharam and Company.

(b) The matter is being pursued with Shri Balchand M. Pamnani, the sole proprietor of Messrs J.B. Mangharam and Company. The information regarding deposits still remaining unpaid, is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Providing of Loans to Government Employees For Purchase of Built up Houses by Nationalised Banks

2126. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have formulated any scheme to provide loans to public and especially to Government employees by the nationalised banks in India for purchase of built-up houses ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the names of banks which are advancing loans for the purpose ; and

(c) whether such loans are given for purchase of house built by Government in colonies set up by Government for displaced persons after the Independence ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). Government has not formulated any scheme for the nationalised banks to advance loan for the purchase of built-up houses. However two of the nationalised banks viz. United Commercial Bank and Syndicate Bank have schemes for such loans. The United Commercial Bank has a 'Housing Recurring Deposit Scheme under which a person having a regular source of income has to open a special recurring deposit account and deposit Rs. 50/- per month to Rs. 1000/- in multiple of Rs. 50 per month for a period of 48, 60, 72 or 84 months. The Bank will advance the loan equal to twice the amount of the total balance due to him under the recurring deposit but subject to a maximum of 60% of the value of house purchased. The loan is repayable in 60, 72, 84, 90 (or 96) months depending upon period for which the recurring deposit was originally made. The scheme is specially designed to inculcate the habit of saving and also to help the middle income-group people to own a house.

The Syndicate Bank advances loan for the purchase of built-up house under the

'Triple loan facility' to saving bank depositors up to 5 times their average saving bank balance for the past 24 months. The maximum loan under this scheme is limited to Rs. 10,000 with a collateral of the house as security with 50% margin (of the value of the house). The loan is repayable 60 monthly instalments. This scheme is also intended to inculcate the habit of saving among the people.

Rates of Commission admissible to agents of L. I. C.

2127. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the rates of Commission admissible to agents of the Life Insurance Corporation of India were fixed in 1956 at the time of nationalising the life insurance business;

(b) whether it is a fact that the cost of living has increased manifold during these fourteen years but the rates of commission admissible to agents are the same as fixed as back in 1956;

(c) whether Government propose to consider the revision of rates of commission (first year and subsequent years) for agents of Life Insurance Corporation of India so as to provide them some relief in these hard days and keeping the Act in view that during this period Life Insurance Corporation has many times revised the pay scales of its staff; and

(d) if so, by when it is proposed to be considered and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The Corporation does not propose to increase the rates of Commission payable to its agents. The Commission per agent has been increasing as the average size of the policy has been increasing from year to

year. However, the Corporation is at present considering a proposal for grant of certain benefits, on their finally ceasing to be agents, to those agents whose performance has been good over a period of years.

बिहार स्थित केन्द्रीय सरकार के उप-क्रमों में प्रोजेक्ट भत्ते का भुगतान

2128. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि एक नियम है जिसके अनुसार उन स्थानों पर जहाँ केन्द्रीय सरकार के उपक्रम हैं वहाँ पर कार्य करने वाले कर्मचारियों को प्रोजेक्ट भत्ता दिया जाता है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो बिहार में केन्द्रीय सरकार के उन उपक्रमों के नाम क्या हैं जिनमें उपर्युक्त भत्ता श्रमिकों को दिया जाता है और उस भत्ते की राशि कितनी है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने इन उपक्रमों के 20 किलोमीटर के क्षेत्र में कार्य करने वाले केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को उपर्युक्त भत्ता देने के बारे में एक नियम बनाया है ;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि राँची, बोकारो, बरौनी, वेणु सराय, मोक्रोच, हाथीडाह आदि में रेलवे, डाक तथा तार विभाग, लेखा परीक्षा विभाग तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार के अन्य कार्यालयों में कार्य करने वाले कर्मचारियों को इस प्रकार के भत्ते नहीं दिये जाते हैं ;

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(च) सरकार द्वारा बनाये गए नियमों का उल्लंघन करने का क्या औचित्य है ?

बिस्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बिद्या-चरण शुक्ल) : (क) परियोजना भत्ता का उद्देश्य, कर्मचारियों की, आवास, स्कूलों, बाजारों, डिस्पेन्सरियों आदि जैसी सुविधाओं की कमी की पूर्ति करना है। यह रियायत केवल उन्हीं परियोजनाओं के मामले में दी जाती है जहाँ इन सुविधाओं का अभाव होता है और जहाँ परियोजना की पूर्ति करने में एक विशाल निर्माण संगठन स्थापित किया जाना आवश्यक होता है तथा जहाँ निर्माण कार्य कई वर्षों में पूरा किया जाना होता है। विशेष मामलों में यह रियायत घटी हुई दरों पर नगरों के निकट स्थित परियोजनाओं के मामले में भी दे दी जाती है।

(ख) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सदन के पटल पर प्रस्तुत कर दी जायेगी।

(ग) जी नहीं। फिर भी, परियोजना-क्षेत्र घोषित किए गए इलाके में तैनात किए गए सभी केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को परियोजना भत्ता दिए जाने की व्यवस्था है।

(घ) से (च). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और इकट्ठी होते ही यथासम्भव शीघ्र सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

दिल्ली में गृह-निर्माण के लिए संसद सदस्यों को भूमि देना

2129. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :
श्री देवराव पाटिल :

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

(क) प्रत्येक संसद सदस्य को दिल्ली में मकान बनाने के लिए कितनी भूमि देने का विचार है और प्रत्येक प्लॉट का प्रस्तावित मूल्य कितना होगा ;

(ख) इन प्लॉटों के लिए कितने संसद सदस्यों ने आवेदन-पत्र भेजे हैं और उनके नाम क्या हैं ; और

(ग) संसद सदस्यों को दिल्ली में भूमि देने का क्या औचित्य है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री परिमल घोष) : (क) निम्न तथा मध्यम आय वर्गों के लिए, दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा विकसित प्लॉटों का 5 प्रतिशत, वर्तमान संसद सदस्यों, महानगर परिषद के सदस्यों, दिल्ली नगर निगम के सदस्यों तथा नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका के गैर-सरकारी सदस्यों व कनटोनमेंट बोर्ड के सदस्यों, जोकि निर्धारित शर्तें पूरी करते हों, को पूर्व-निर्धारित दरों पर आवंटित करने के लिए सुरक्षित हैं। निम्न आय वर्ग के लिए प्लॉट का आकार 125 वर्ग फीट से अधिक नहीं हो, तथा मध्यम आय वर्ग के लिए 126 से 200 वर्ग फीट है।

(ख) 56 संसद सदस्यों की सूची, जिन्होंने भूमि के आवंटन के लिए आवेदन किया था, दिनांक 16 मार्च, 1970 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3164 के उत्तर में लोक सभा पटल पर रख दी गई थी। जिन 61 संसद सदस्यों ने तत्पश्चात् प्लॉटों के लिए आवेदन किया था, की अन्य सूची सभा पटल पर रखी जाती है। [प्रधानलय में रख दी गई। देखिये संख्या LT—3911/70]

(ग) भूमि का पूर्व-निर्धारित दरों पर आवंटन, न केवल संसद सदस्यों को ही किया जाता है, परन्तु निम्न तथा मध्यम आय वर्ग के लोगों के अन्य वर्गों को भी किया जाता है। संसद सदस्यों को भूमि के आवंटन की एक शर्त यह है कि उनके मकान पूरे हो जाने पर उनके लिए सरकारी वास खाली करना आवश्यक

होगा। इससे सरकारी आवास पर दबाव कम हो जायेगा।

किसानों तथा छोटे व्यापारियों को दिये गए ऋण

3130. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :
श्री सरदार भजमल झेली :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 14 बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के पश्चात देश में किसानों तथा छोटे व्यापारियों को दिए गए ऋणों का, राज्यवार, ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि ऋण आगानुरूप नहीं दिए जा रहे हैं ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;
और

(घ) उपर्युक्त कारणों को दूर करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है या करने का विचार है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) किसानों और खुदरा व्यापारियों को दिए गए प्रत्यक्ष भ्रमियों के बारे में उपलब्ध सूचना सभा पटल पर रखे गए दो विवरणों में दी गई है। [पंचालय में रख दिए गए। बेसिए संख्या LT—3912/70]

(ख) से (घ). किसानों और छोटे व्यापारियों को ऋण देने में हुई प्रगति का मूल्यांकन करते समय इस बात का ध्यान रखा जाना चाहिए कि इन गतिविधियों के क्षेत्र में वाणिज्यिक बैंक अभी नये ही हैं। जैसे जैसे बैंकों को अनुभव प्राप्त होता जायेगा, वैसे वैसे, अर्थ-व्यवस्था के अग्र तक उपेक्षित क्षेत्रों को, जिनमें

किसान और छोटे व्यापारी भी आते हैं, अधिक ऋण देने के कार्य की गति बढ़ती जायेगी। बैंकों ने शाखा विस्तार का जो कार्यक्रम अग्र शुरु कर रखा है उससे भी, इन क्षेत्रों को दिये जाने वाले ऋणों की वृद्धि में काफी सहायता मिलेगी। ऋण गारण्टी योजना जल्दी ही शुरु की जाने वाली है ; उससे भी किसानों और छोटे व्यापारियों को ऋण देने के कार्य को बढ़ावा मिलेगा। प्रशिक्षित कर्मचारियों की कमी की समस्या एक मुख्य बाधा है इससे राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों को उपयुक्त कर्मचारियों की भर्ती करके और मौजूदा कर्मचारियों को प्रशिक्षण देने का उपयुक्त कार्यक्रम शुरु करके, सुनियोजित प्रयास से हल करना पड़ेगा।

Analysis of Arrears of Income Tax

2131. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8408 on the 4th May, 1970 and state :

(a) whether the analysis of the arrear demands of Income-tax above Rs. 1 lakh and below Rs. 5 lakhs has since been completed ;

(b) if so, the full details thereof; and

(c) if not, the causes of the delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). The analysis of the arrears of Income-tax above Rs. 1 lakh and below Rs. 5 lakhs is available in respect of all except 2 Commissioners' Charges. This analysis indicate that there were 2,821 cases involving Rs. 66.79 crores as on 31st March, 1969. The reason-wise break-up of the amounts outstanding is as under :

1. Amount pending adjustments on account of advance tax, appeal effects etc.	Rs. 6.60 crores
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2. Amount pending disposal of appeals. Rs / year ? 28.21 crores

3. Amount involved in cases Insufficient assets/ involency of assessee/ liquidation of assessee companies/assessee not being traceable. 5.92 ..

4. Amount involved where stay or extension of time has been granted 5.62 ..

5. Amount covered by instalments, 4.95 ..

6. Amounts under collection by the Income-tax Officer/ Tax Recovery Officer. 15.49 ..

Total 66.75 ..

(c) Does not arise.

Amount of Advances Given to Traders of Foodgrains and Cotton

2132. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8409 on the 4th May, 1970 and state :

(a) the extent of the prices of necessities and industrial raw materials and to what extent it is due to bank advances given to traders ; and

(b) the total amount of bank advances given to traders of foodgrains, cotton, etc. during the period after the nationalisation of the 14 major banks and what is their ratio to the advances made during the corresponding period in the previous

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) A statement is attached showing the rise in the prices of food articles, fuel, power, light and lubricants and industrial raw materials. Price behaviour is the result of the interaction of several factors such as change in money circulation and in levels of agricultural and industrial production. Further, changes in money in circulation are themselves the resultant of more than one factor which, besides bank credit to the commercial sector, includes bank credit to Government and also changes in the foreign exchange assets of the banking system. The effect of a change in any one factor cannot be studied in isolation from other factors operating simultaneously in the economy.

(b) Figures of banks advances separately for traders of foodgrains etc. are not available for the period beyond November, 1969. There has actually been a decline in the advances to such traders between the end of June, 1969 and end of November, 1969 as this period falls mainly in the slack seasons. However, the increase in advances made by scheduled commercial banks (not necessarily to traders) against foodgrains, oilseeds, cotton and kapas in the busy season of 1969-70 compared to the same season in 1968-69 which may be of interest in this connection is given below :

(Rs. in crores)

Commodity	Increase in the busy season of	
	68-69	69-70
Foodgrains	16.30	8.80
Oilseeds	1.60	10.30
Cotton and kapas	68.10	44.60

*Statement**Seasonal Variations in Wholesale Prices*
(Base : 1961-62—100)

Commodity	End-June and End- July, 69	End-July and Nov. 15, 69	Nov. 15, 1969 and End-June, 1970	End-June, 1969 and End-June, 1970
Food articles	+1.3 (+2.4)	-7.4 (-3.7)	+7.9 (+3.8)	+1.2 (+2.4)
Fuel, Power light	+0.8 (+0.8)	+0.5 (+0.3)	+2.8 (+3.0)	+4.2 (+4.2)
Lubricants				
Industrial	+2.5	-9.1	+16.4	+8.4
Raw materials	(+4.3)	(-13.3)	(+13.5)	(+32.8)

Note :—Figures in brackets indicate the percentage variations during the corresponding periods last year.

Arrears of Income Tax

2133. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1396 on the 4th May, 1970 and state :

(a) the concrete result of the specific measures undertaken as enumerated in statement 'B' in terms of actual recovery of arrears of Income-Tax above Rs. 5 lakhs;

(b) the other measures which the Government contemplate to ensure total recovery of all the arrears ; and

(c) whether steps like summary attachment of assets, confiscation of any property of the defaulters and penal measures are to be enforced and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a). The information regarding actual recovery of arrears of Income-tax in cases above Rs. 5 lakhs is not readily available and its collection will involve considerable time and labour. However, the total recovery out of arrears of Income-tax during 1969-70 amounted to Rs. 129.75 crores as compared to Rs. 110.55

crores collected during 1968-69. Thus there was an increase of Rs. 19.20 crores in the collections out of arrears demand during 1969-70 as compared to 1968-69.

(b) The Government have recently appointed the Direct Taxes Enquiry Committee who, apart from other matters, are looking into the problem of arrears of taxes. Further measures to maximise the collections out of the arrear demands will be taken by the Government on receipt of their report.

(c) All penal measures including attachment and sale of properties etc. as provided under the Income-tax Act are being enforced, depending upon the facts and circumstances of each case, for realising the arrears.

Capital Investment of three Foreign oil Companies in India

2134. 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. 9192 on the 11th May, 1970 and state :

(a) whether the foreign exchange component of the invested capital and details of the salaries have since been collected from the three foreign oil companies ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The foreign exchange component of the invested capital in respect of Caltex and Esso are as under :—

(Figures in Million rupees)

Year	Caltex	Esso
1965	142.346	300.0
1966	141.935	284.0
1967	150.414	257.8

Figures furnished by Burmah-Shell are under further examination. All salaries paid to all employees including foreign nationals were in Indian currency.

चौथी योजना के अन्त में आय-कर राजस्व का प्राक्कलन

2135. श्री श्रीमप्रकाश त्यागी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत में चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त में आय-कर राजस्व की कितनी राशि होने के अनुमान है ; और

(ख) भारत पर कितना विदेशी ऋण शेष रहने का अनुमान है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बिष्णु चरण शुक्ल) : (क) वित्तीय वर्ष 1969-70 की वास्तविक वसूलियों और अन्य बातों के आधार पर यह अनुमान लगाया जा सकता है कि 6 करोड़ की वर्तमान दरों के अनुसार, आयकर से प्राप्त होने वाले राजस्व के रूप में जिसमें

निगम कर भी शामिल है, चौथी पंचवर्षीय आयोजना के अन्तिम वर्ष में, 950 करोड़ रुपए से लेकर 980 करोड़ रुपए तक की रकम प्राप्त होगी ।

(ख) चौथी पंचवर्षीय आयोजना में, लगाये गये अनुमानों के अनुसार, चौथी आयोजना के अन्त में, विदेशी ऋणों की लगभग 7319 करोड़ रुपये की रकम बकाया रहेगी ।

Financial Assistance to The West Bengal State Housing Finance Cooperative Society

2136. SHRI SARDAR AMJAD ALI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government was drawn to the insufficient financial assistance to the West Bengal State Housing Finance Cooperative Society ;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ; and

(c) the measures Government purpose to redress such grievances ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH) : (a) to (c). No complaint in this regard has been received by this Ministry from the West Bengal Government. However, a similar point formed an item for discussion in the first meeting of the Consultative Committee on West Bengal Legislation held at New Delhi in June 1970. The requirements of the West Bengal State Housing Finance Cooperative Society are not known, but it has been reported by the West Bengal Government that the Life Insurance Corporation of India advanced loans amounting to Rs. 76.20 lakhs uptill now to the State Apex Housing Cooperative Society in West Bengal.

During the Fourth Five Year Plan, central assistance for all State Sector Development programmes, including housing is given in the shape of block loans and block grants. It is for the State Governments to provide funds for housing according to the priorities and requirements to be decided by them. The Society can also represent its case to the L. I. C. for additional funds on the basis of their actual requirements and capacity for utilisation.

During the current financial year, a sum of Rs. 100,00 lakhs of the L.I.C. loan funds has been allocated to the Government of West Bengal for the implementation of approved housing schemes.

मूलचन्द खैरातीलाल अस्पताल,
लाजपत नगर, नई दिल्ली

2137. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उनके मंत्रालय द्वारा मूलचन्द खैरातीलाल, अस्पताल लाजपत नगर, नई दिल्ली को अनुदान दिया जाता है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उपर्युक्त प्रायुर्वेदिक अस्पताल में एलोपैथी चिकित्सा की व्यवस्था की गई है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो जनवरी, 1969 से फरवरी 1970 तक की अवधि में प्रायुर्वेदिक और एलोपैथी चिकित्सा के लिए दाखिल किए गए रोगियों की संख्या अलग अलग कितनी है; और उपर्युक्त अवधि में प्रायुर्वेदिक तथा एलोपैथिक डाक्टरों, नर्सों, कम्पोंडरों, वाई सेविकाओं, मेट्रनों आदि के नाम, पदनाम, अर्हताएं तथा वेतन क्या थे ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय

में राज्य मंत्री (श्री व० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) इस मंत्रालय द्वारा मूलचन्द खैरातीलाल अस्पताल, लाजपत नगर, नई दिल्ली को उपस्कर की खरीद के लिए अब तक निम्नलिखित अनावर्ती अनुदान दिए गए हैं —

वर्ष अनुदान राशि प्रयोजन

1966-67	50,000 रुपये	एक्स-रे संयंत्र की खरीद के लिए
1968-69	25,000 रुपये	ई० सी० जी० तथा हार्रोजेन्टल स्टेरिलाइजर की खरीद के लिए

(ख) जी हाँ, 1967 से सजिकल विंग के निम्नलिखित विभाग जोड़ दिए गए हैं—

1. सामान्य शल्य चिकित्सा
2. धातु-कर्म तथा स्त्री रोग
3. विसंज्ञा
4. हृद-वक्ष क्लिनिक
5. बाल-रोग चिकित्सा
6. आँख
7. कान, नाक, गला
8. विकलांग शल्य चिकित्सा
9. बिकृति विज्ञान
10. विकिरण-विज्ञान
11. वाक्-चिकित्सा
12. मनचिकित्सा
13. भौतिक चिकित्सा
14. जठरांत्र चिकित्सा

(ग) अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के लिए आवश्यकता पर आधारित मंजूरी

2138. श्री भोलू प्रसाद : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 5 जून, 1970 के दैनिक 'हिन्दुस्तान' में प्रकाशित यह समाचार ठीक है कि भारत सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के लिए आवश्यकता पर आधारित मंजूरी के सूत्र को क्रियान्वित करना सिद्धान्त रूप में स्वीकार कर लिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और उपर्युक्त सूत्र किस तारीख से क्रियान्वित किया जायेगा ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बिद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). समाचार पत्र में छपे समाचार का संकेत, वेतन आयोग के संशोधित निदेश पदों की ओर है। संशोधित निर्देश पदों के अनुसार, न्यूनतम पारिश्रमिक के स्तर की जाँच करते समय आयोग, केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों की 'आवश्यकता पर आधारित न्यूनतम वेतन' की माँग पर विचार कर सकता है, जो 15वें भारतीय श्रम सम्मेलन की सिफारिशों पर आधारित है। सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में आयोग की सिफारिशों की प्रतीक्षा करेगी।

रिजर्व बैंक के गवर्नर की प्रधान मन्त्री से भेंट

2139. श्री भोलू प्रसाद : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रिजर्व बैंक के गवर्नर श्री एस० जगन्नाथन, 30 जून, 1970 को

प्रधान मन्त्री से मिले थे, उससे पहले वह वित्त मन्त्री से मिले थे ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो विचार-विमर्श किन-किन बातों पर हुआ और क्या निष्कर्ष निकले ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बिद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के गवर्नर को, अपने कामकाज के सम्बन्ध में, वित्त मन्त्री और प्रधान मन्त्री से मुलाकात करने का अवसर प्राप्त होता रहता है। यह बताना न तो व्यवहार्य है और न ही वांछनीय कि इन मुलाकातों में किन-किन विषयों पर बातचीत होती है तथा उस बातचीत से क्या निष्कर्ष निकलते हैं।

**Dwelling Units in R. K. Puram,
New Delhi**

2140. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of dwelling units in R. K. Puram, New Delhi Sector-wise as on the 15th July, 1970 ;

(b) how many of these have been allotted and what is the total population living in them ;

(c) the number of them meant for Class III and Class IV employees ; and

(d) the total floor area in the quarters meant for them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH) : (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library see. No. LT-3913/70].

(b) The residential units in the general pool stand allotted to eligible persons.

Whenever vacancies occur these are allotted to the eligible persons without loss of time. No statistical data is available in the Directorate of Estates about the total population living there.

(c) The allotment of general pool is made on the basis of emoluments of the eligible employees and not on the basis of Class of posts. The Class IV and Class III employees are generally entitled to types I, II and III. The number of residential units in each type has been shown in the statement referred to in part (a) above.

(d) The plinth area of quarters in types I, II and III is as under :—

Type	Plinth Area
I	345 s ft.
II	600 s ft.
III	770 sq ft

Shortage of Nurses in the Capital

2141. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD
MANDAL :
DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :

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 shortage of Nurses in the Capital, as reported in the *Hindustan Times* dated the 14th June, 1970 ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the steps taken or likely to be taken to meet the shortage ?

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) and (c). Do not arise.

Revival of National Credit Council

2142. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD
MANDAL :
Dr. SUSHILA NAYAR :
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :
SHRI S. S. KOTHARI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to revive the National Credit Council in the near future ; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). The National Credit Council was set up in February, 1968, in terms of a Government resolution as part of the package measure on social control over banks. The Council has not met since its last meeting in March, 1969. The question whether, in the changed context, the Council should continue to function as before is under the active consideration of the Government.

Survey Regarding Working of Branches of Indian Banks in Foreign Countries

2143. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Reserve Bank has made a survey of the working of the branches of Indian banks in foreign countries ;

(b) if so, the broad findings of the survey ;

(c) whether there has been any impact of the nationalisation of banking in the country ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (d). A review of the operations of foreign branches of Indian banks during the period December, 1966 to 1968, has been carried out by the Reserve Bank of India. Broad findings of the review are indicated in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—3914/70] Since the above review relates to the period 1966 to 1968, the impact of bank nationalisation on foreign branches of Indian banks has not been covered in it.

जनता से धन इकट्ठा करके दिल्ली में होटल चलाना

2144. श्री भीठालाल सीना : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रिजर्व बैंक के नियमों के अधीन कुछ होटल कंपनियाँ जनता से धन इकट्ठा करके दिल्ली में होटल चला रही हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनके नाम क्या हैं और उन्होंने अब तक कितना धन इकट्ठा किया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). इस प्रकार जमा के लिए रकम स्वीकार करने वाली कंपनियों द्वारा रिजर्व बैंक को प्रस्तुत की गई विवरणियों के अनुसार, 31 मार्च, 1970 को ये रकम (प्रबन्ध अधिकारियों) सचिवों और कोषाध्यक्षों द्वारा गारंटीयुदा श्रेणों अथवा शेयर होल्डरों से प्राप्त श्रेणों की रकमों को छोड़कर

इस प्रकार थीं —

कम्पनी का नाम	रजिस्टर्ड कार्यालय	जनता से जमा के लिए प्राप्त रकमें (लाख रुपयों में)
ईस्ट इंडिया होटल लिमिटेड	कलकत्ता	31.35
जी०एल० होटल्स लिमिटेड	दिल्ली	3.60
होटल राजदूत (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड	दिल्ली	0.33

Use of Liquid Ammonia For Fertilizer Production in Public Sector Units

2145. SHRI S. R. DAMANI ; SHRI LOBO PRABHU ;

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to permit the use of liquid ammonia for fertilizer production under public sector only;

(b) if so, the reasons for prohibiting its use by the private sector units; and

(c) its effects on the growth of fertilizer production in the country ?

THE MINISTR OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) and (b). Government have decided that all future fertilizer plants based on imported ammonia should be in the public sector. The public sector is taking primary responsibility for establishing fertilizer plants based on coal in the national interest. These plants will require comparatively higher capital investment and operational cost would be somewhat more than for plants based on petroleum feedstock. To redress the balance in favour of the public sector, Government have decided that fertilizer plants based on imported liquid

ammonia which require lesser capital investment and have a relatively shorter gestation period should be reserved for the public sector.

(c) The use of imported ammonia as feedstock for fertilizer production will help in completing the plants more speedily. To the extent that fertilizer production could be advantageously based on imported ammonia, the public sector will take up the necessary number of plants. Therefore, reserving the use of imported ammonia for the public sector will not adversely affect fertilizer production in the country.

Wastage of L.P.G. at I.O.C. Refineries

2146. SHRI S.R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND

CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the improvement made in procuring storage cylinders and making use of the L.P.G. which is being fired out on a large scale at the Indian Oil Corporation refineries ; and

(b) the steps being taken to reduce this wastage to the minimum and by when this will be achieved ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (Dr. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) The procurement of cylinders and production L.P.G. at Barauni and Gujarat Refiners of I.O.C. has been improving from year, to year as under :—

Year	No. of Cylinders procured	L.P.G. Production (Tonnes)	
		Barauni	Gujarat
1967-68	66,000	2,891	421
1968-69	1,10,000	4,427	4,553
1969-70	1,32,800	7,006	11,044

(b) Steps have been taken to improve the cylinder availability. In addition the following steps have been taken to minimise the flaring :—

- (i) Production of LPG has been increased at refineries corresponding to the improvement in cylinder availability.
- (ii) The use of the Gas as internal fuel is being maximised.
- (iii) Facilities for LPG production and bottling at Gauhati Refinery have almost been completed.

The maximum utilisation of gas depends on cylinder availability and the latter on availability and the latter on availability of steel.

धायुबंद फार्मस्यूटिकल कम्पनियाँ

2147. श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : क्या स्वास्थ्य

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

(क) देश की इस समय वैद्यनाथ प्राणदा जैसी धायुबंद फार्मस्यूटिकल कम्पनियों की संख्या कितनी है ; और

(ख) इन कम्पनियों द्वारा तैयार की जाने वाली दवाओं में मिलावट को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सु० मुति) : (क) और

(ख). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में महिलाओं के लिए अस्पताल

2148. श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में विशेषकर महिलाओं के कितने अस्पताल हैं ; ,

(ख) ऐसे अस्पतालों की नगरीय क्षेत्रों में संख्या क्या है ;

(ग) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक ग्रामीण और नगरीय क्षेत्रों में पृथक् पृथक् ऐसे कितने अस्पताल खोले जायेंगे ; और

(घ) ग्रामीण और नगरीय क्षेत्रों में पृथक् पृथक् इस कार्य पर कितनी राशि खर्च किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) से (घ). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Achievements of Asansol Planning Organisation

2149. SHRI DEVEN SEN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Asansol planning organisation was formed ;

(b) its activities since formation ; and its future plan of action ;

(c) whether it is a fact that Asansol Planning Organisation can only prepare

schemes but has no powers to execute them; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to merge the Asansol Planning Organisation with the Durgapur Development Body ; and if so, the progress of this proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI (PARIMAL GHOSH): (a) January, 1964.

(b) The Organisation was set by West Bengal Government to prepare an integrated Master Plan for the development of the Asansol-Chittaranjan-Durgapur. Industrial Mining and Urban Complex. Interim Development Plan and Comprehensive Development Plan for this area have been completed. The Organisation has also prepared an Interim Development Plan for Raniganj-Kulti area. Preparation of a Regional Development Plan for the area is under progress. The work on preparation of an Integrated Plan on the Mining Settlement of Asansol-Durgapur Industrial belt is in hand ; the surveys have almost been completed, the analysis of data is in progress and the base maps are under preparation. In addition some specific development schemes for the area have been prepared.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Such a proposal is under consideration of the State Government.

Advancing of Loans to Housing and Urban Development Finance Corporation

2151. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the ad hoc Board of Directors of the Housing and Urban Development Finance Corporation has approached the Life Insurance Corporation has ap-

proached the Life Insurance Corporation and the Unit Trust of India to advance loans to the Corporation ;

(b) the total amount of loan asked for ;

(c) whether the Board of Direct Taxes has also been requested to exempt the Corporation for a period of ten years from the payment of Income-tax and Wealth-tax ; and

(d) if the reaction of Government in regard thereto ?

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

(b) The L.I.C. and the Unit Trust of India have been requested to consider the possibility of advancing loans amounting to Rs. 10 crores and Rs. 10 crores and Rs. 2 crores respectively to the Corporation during the year 1970-71.

(c) and (d). Not yet, but such a proposal has been made to the Corporation made by the Corporation and will be considered shortly.

Tax Relief to Cotton Textile Mills

2152. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO ;
SHRI B. K. DAS
CHOWDHRY :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Cotton textile mill owners have demanded tax relief due to dwindling capital investment and a crash cotton development programme ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Whereas some representations for tax relief have been received from the cotton textile industry on

other grounds, no demands appears to have been made on such grounds as dwindling capital investment and a crash cotton development programme.

(b) Does not arise.

Long wait for a new patient in orthopaedic department of Safdarjang Hospital, New Delhi

2153. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a study of the Outpatients Department of hospitals by the National Institute of Health Administration and Education has revealed that each new patient spends on an average about two and a half hours in the Orthopaedic Outpatient Department at the Safdarjang Hospitals New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to reduce this time to a maximum of half an hour ?

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 Pilot Study of Orthopaedic Out Patients Department of Safdarganj Hospital, New Delhi, was conducted by the National Institute of Health Administration and Education. They found that average time of 146 minutes was being spent by a new patient in the Orthopaedic Department. The following recommendations were made to reduce this time :—

- (i) separate time for old and new patients ;
- (ii) separation of the registration system for the old patients replacing it by a block appointment of system.
- (iii) reallocation of existing service areas to reduce congestion and cross traffic.
- (iv) replacement of the outmoded and time consuming plaster cutters by

modern ones and provision of an electrical dryer for X-ray plates.

- (v) some minor staff rearrangements.

The Safdarganj Hospitals has al-ready taken following steps to implement these recommendations :—

- (i) There are 8 doctors working in the morning from 8.30 a. m. to 2.00 p. m. To further enhance patient service and diminish the crowd in the morning, post-operative follow-up cases and post-polio-mylitis cases have been separated. Other specialities clinics have also been opened which function only in afternoon.
- (ii) A separate Registration Counter has been opened with two windows one for old cases and the other-for new cases.
- (iii) The waiting hall for the patients has been expanded and with additional construction of a new waiting hall in the near future, the space where patients will wait for examination will be almost trebled, thus reducing congestion.
- (iv) Records which were occupying the area on either side of the central aisle have been shifted and the area has been provided with a sufficient number of fans for better ventilation and circulation for air,
- (v) The X-ray Department attached to the Central Institute of Orthopaedics has also been provided with a rapid film dryer for early reading.
- (vi) It is expected that within the next few months, another large (150 m. a.) X ray Unit will be added to the present facilities so that X-rays of the spine can rapidly be done.

Release of Employees of State Bank of India for Union work

2154. SHRI P. VISWHMBHARAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of employees in different Branches of the State Bank of India released for the Union work during 1969 ;

(b) whether these released employees have lien on their job ; and

(c) whether they receive their remuneration and other benefits ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Five employees of the Bank, who are office bearers of the Union recognised by the management have been exempted from office work to enable them to look after the affairs of the Union.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir.

अफीम का पकड़ा जाना

2155. श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद : क्या वित्त मंत्री बिहार में मोहनिया में पड़ताल चौकी पर अफीम के पकड़े जाने के बारे में 27 जुलाई, 1970 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 97 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस प्रकार के अवैध एवं राष्ट्र-विरोधी व्यापार का मूलक्षेत्र क्या है ;

(ख) इसके लिए जिम्मेदार लोग कौन हैं ;

(ग) उक्त अफीम का उत्पादन किस स्थान में हुआ ; तथा किन देशों से और किन मार्गों से यह लाया गया ; और

(घ) इसके मूल स्रोत को समाप्त करने के लिए जो कदम उठाये गये, वे कहीं तक प्रभाव-शाली सिद्ध हुए ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) तथा (ग). पकड़ी गई अफीम मध्य प्रदेश में पैदा की गई बताई जाती है और वह कलकत्ता ले जाए जाने के लिए एक ट्रक में लदी हुई थी जिसका रजिस्ट्रेशन इन्दौर में था।

(ख) उस ट्रक के चालक श्री दिलावर सिंह ने अब आत्मसमर्पण कर दिया है और वह हिरासत में है। आगे जाँच पड़ताल जारी है।

(घ) अफीम के अवैध व्यापार को समाप्त करने की दिशा में केन्द्र और राज्य सरकारों के प्रवर्तन विभागों द्वारा हर सम्भव प्रयत्न किये जाते हैं। इस समस्या का और अधिक प्रभाव-शाली ढंग से मुकाबला करने के लिए, अफीम उत्पादन क्षेत्रों में तथा उनके आस-पास नार-कोटिस ब्यूरो के निवारक पक्ष के कर्मचारियों की संख्या में भी हाल में वृद्धि की गई है।

बैंक आफ इण्डिया की चण्डीगढ़ शाखा की एक सेक से राशि का गुम होना

2156. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ महीने पहले दि बैंक आफ इण्डिया की चण्डीगढ़ शाखा से कई लाख रुपए गुम हो गए थे ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्योरा क्या है ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही का ब्योरा क्या है ?

वित्त-मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (ग). 22 अक्टूबर, 1969 को, बैंक आफ इण्डिया की चण्डीगढ़

शाखा में पिछले दिन तिजोरी में रखी गयी 2,84,547 रुपये की रकम गायब पाई गई थी। यह नकद रकम एक स्टैंडर्ड कम्पनी द्वारा बनाई गई इस्पात की तिजोरी में रखी गई थी जिसका ताला संयुक्त अभिरक्षकों अर्थात् शाखा के एजेण्ट और कार्यभारी खजांची द्वारा लगाया गया था। 22 अक्टूबर, 1969 को, कामकाज शुरू करने के उद्देश्य से नकदी रकम निकालने के लिए जब बैंक के एजेण्ट और खजांची ने तिजोरी को खोलना चाहा तो पता चला कि चाबी ताले के अन्दर नहीं जाती एजेण्ट ने तिजोरी-निर्माताओं के विक्रेता के कार्यालय से एक मिस्त्री को बुलाया और कुछ कोशिश करने के बाद मिस्त्री ने ताले के चाबी लगने वाले ऊपर और नीचे के सुराखों में से हेसियन की रस्सी के दो टुकड़े निकाले। इस प्रकार जब तिजोरी को खोला गया तो पता चला कि पहले दिन तिजोरी में रखे गये 2,94,547 रुपये के सारे के सारे करेंसी नोट लापता हैं। एजेण्ट ने 22 अक्टूबर, 1969 को चण्डीगढ़ पुलिस के पास शिकायत दर्ज करवा दी थी और पुलिस द्वारा मामले की जाँच की जा रही है। इसी दौरान बैंक ने सम्बद्ध एजेण्ट और कार्यभार खजांची का चण्डीगढ़ शाखा से तबादला कर दिया है।

Instructions Issued by Reserve Bank of India Regarding Raising of Interest Rates

2157. SHRI JYOTIRMAY BASU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the reasons behind the recent instructions by the Reserve Bank of India to all banks to raise their interest rate by 0.5 per cent with effect from the 1st July, 1970 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : No instructions have been given by the Reserve Bank to banks to raise their lending rate on advances from 1st July, 1970. The Reserve Bank had, however, stipulated a minimum rate of interest of 10 per cent on advances against certain sensitive commodities such as vegetable oils, oilseeds, foodgrains, indigenous cotton

and Kapas with effect from the 21st January, 1970. The ceiling of 9.5 per cent on the rate of interest which should be charged on advances by scheduled commercial banks with deposits exceeding Rs. 50 crores and all foreign banks was withdrawn by the Reserve Bank on the same date and banks were free to charge such rates of interest on advances as were considered reasonable by them, subject to any specific directive as for instance in the case of exports where the ceiling rate of 6 per cent is still operative. The rate of interest on advances against vegetable oils, oilseeds and indigenous cotton and Kapas was later stepped upto 12 per cent with effect from the 28th April, 1970. These steps were taken in view of the persistent rise in prices of the above mentioned commodities and with a view to discouraging speculative stockpiling of commodities in short supply.

Financial Assistance given by National Credit Institutions

2158. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the Region-wise and purpose-wise financial assistance given by each major National credit institutions during 1967-78, 1968-69 and 1969-70 ;

(b) whether West Bengal Government has addressed a Communication to the Central Government suggesting that it persuade the major national credit institutions, most of which have their headquarters in Bombay, to "take a little more than usual" interest in the development of the eastern region, especially West Bengal ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government to the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) and (c). A communication was received from the Government of West Bengal inviting the officials of the Government of

India and heads of financial institutions to Calcutta for holding a discussion along with the representatives of the Chambers of Commerce in order to take steps to increase the flow of investments in the State. Discussions have taken place a few days ago between officials of the Union Finance Ministry, the State Government. The Reserve Bank of India, the Life Insurance Corporation and the Industrial Development Bank of India on the special problems of development in West Bengal. Following these discussions the long-term financial institutions and the public sector banks are expected to step up the tempo of their activities in the eastern region to ensure better attention to the problems of entrepreneurs there. The Industrial Development Bank of India has, to this end, decided to set up a regional committee in Calcutta with substantial powers of sanction and disbursement of financial assistance to projects in the area.

Raids on Business Houses

2159. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of business concerns under the control of the larger business houses, whose premises were raided in search of documents, material etc. relating to tax evasion and under-invoicing during the last three years; and

(b) the nature of documents and material seized and follow-up action taken in each case ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). The information sought can be collected and furnished if the names of business concerns in respect of which the information is required are specified. The expression "business concerns under the control of the larger business houses" used in the question is vague and too general to enable identification of 'the business concerns'.

Soft drink "Coca-Cola"

2160. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUS-

ING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether "COCA-COLA", a soft drink introduced by the USA into India, was chemically examined to ascertain whether it is injurious to health or not; and

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

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

(b) The experiments conducted do not show any evidence that "COCA COLA" is injurious to health.

**Introduction of new cash card Scheme
by the Union Bank of
India**

2161. SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOU-DHURI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that one of the Nationalised Banks, the Union Bank of India, propose to introduce a new cash card scheme, "Unicard" for the convenience of its clients and deposit holders for instant encashment of cheques;

(b) If so, the details of this scheme ;

(c) when and where it will be introduced;

(d) whether the other Nationalised Banks will also introduce a similar scheme; and

(e) whether Government have given their approval for introduction of the above-mentioned scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). Union Bank of India has introduced w. e. f. 1st August, 1970 a scheme of "Cash Card" to facilitate instant encashment of cheques,

Under the scheme, properly introduced customers of the bank are supplied with a card containing specimen signature of the card holder and also special cheques, each printed for Rs. 100/-, which are encashable at authorised establishments, such as, hotels, departmental stores and Cinema houses. The card holder has to present his card and sign the special cheque in the presence of the authorised establishment as per his specimen signature in the card. The scheme has been introduced initially in Bombay and the bank is planning to extend the facility in other metropolitan cities.

(d) Some of the nationalised banks, viz., Central Bank of India, Bank of Baroda, Syndicate Bank and Bank of India have already introduced schemes of a similar nature. There is no indication as to whether the other nationalised banks will also introduce similar schemes. Different banks may adopt different types of customer-service devices keeping in view their resources and the cost involved.

(e) The bank had advised the Government of the introduction of the scheme. No approval was, however, necessary for its introduction.

**Setting up of Centres for Assessing
air Pollution by smoke emitted
by Vehicles in Delhi**

2162. SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOU-DHURI : 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 long over-due proposition for establishing Centres to assess the degree of air pollution by smoke emitted by moving vehicles in Delhi is to be put into force ;

(b) if so, the number of centres proposed to be established and other steps to be taken in regard thereto when this work will begin ; and

(c) the financial implications thereof ; and

(d) whether such centres will also be set-up and other steps taken in big cities like Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kanpur, Lucknow etc. ; if so, when 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) to (c). According to the information received from the Delhi Administration, 20 such centres are proposed to be established. It is also contemplated to commission two mobile vans fitted with sample collecting equipment to collect samples of automotive exhaust, industrial gases, smoke, etc.

To start with, it is proposed to collect samples of dustfall, Sulphur dioxide, smoke, Carbon monoxide and oxide of Nitrogen. The samples would be collected from the industrial areas, heavy traffic centres, locomotive sheds, power houses, congested localities and areas inhabited near stone crushing mills.

A central laboratory to test the samples collected with a view to determine the concentration of air pollutants is also proposed to be established.

The work is expected to begin as soon as the sampling centres are set up and other necessary arrangements are completed. The Financial implications are being of worked out.

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

Demand by Orissa Government for Setting up Fertilizer Plants in that State

2163. SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOU-DHURI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Orissa Government have been demanding the setting up of some Fertilizer Plants in Orissa ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this demand has been accepted by the Central Government ;

(c) if so, their capacities, finance needed for them and their location ; and

(d) when the work on their construction is likely to begin and completed as also when the plants are likely to go into production ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) to (d). Government have already approved the setting up of a coal based Fertilizer Plant at Talcher in Orissa. This will have an annual capacity of 228,000 tonnes in terms of Nitrogen, the end product being 495,000 tonnes of Urea. The project is estimated to cost Rs. 7049.26 lakhs with Rs. 1999.92 lakhs in foreign exchange. The foundation stone of this project was laid on 3.2.1970. Preliminary steps have been taken for the implementation of the project and it is expected to be completed by the end of 4th Plan. There is also a proposal to set up a Fertilizer plant at Paradeep in Orissa on imported Ammonia. The Fertilizer Corporation of India have been asked to prepare a techno-economic feasibility report for this project.

Squeeze of Credit for grain Dealers

2164. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether there is any proposal to squeeze credit for grain dealers ;

(b) if so, to what extent ; and

(c) whether this is being done to check rise in prices of food-grains ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). With a view to checking rise in prices and discouraging the speculative hoarding of commodi-

ties in short supply including foodgrains, the Reserve Bank of India has tightened the control on advances by banks against foodgrains. A directive was issued on 21st January, 1970, asking the banks to charge a minimum interest rate of 10 per cent on advances against foodgrains to dealers other than authorised agents of State Governments and the Food Corporation of India for food procurement operations. A minimum margin of 50 per cent was also fixed for advances against foodgrains except to the duly appointed agents of the Food Corporation of India against foodgrains stocks. Further, for each two month period beginning with January February 1970, a ceiling was fixed for each bank in respect of advances against the security of foodgrains at 80 per cent of the level maintained by it in the corresponding two month period of 1968. The position is continually under review by the Reserve Bank.

Meeting of All India Council of Mayors in Delhi

2165. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a meeting of the All India Council of Mayors was held in Delhi in July 1970, and

(b) if so, the decisions taken therein ;

(c) whether the Mayors claim to property tax proceeds was rejected ; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) A meeting with the members of the Executive Committee of All India Council of Mayors was held under the chairmanship of the Minister of Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development in Delhi on the 9th July 1970, in pursuance of a decision of the

Seventh Conference of Municipal Corporation held in Madras in April 1970.

(b) The salient features of the recommendations made at the meeting are given below :—

- (i) The Municipal Corporations may be divided into three categories on the basis of population for indentifying their problems, assessing their needs and finding solutions to solve them ;
- (ii) The Municipal Corporations in other cities should study in detail the system of assessment of rateable value, etc., adopted in Maharashtra, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu and Delhi and adopt such charges in their own system as were practicable with a view to stepping up the yield from this important source of income ;
- (iii) The Chairman together with the Mayors should wait on the Finance Minister to impress upon him the urgent need for augmenting the financial resources of the Municipal Corporations and accepting the suggestions made and with regard to levy of property tax on Central Government properties.
- (iv) Out of the State Plan allocations, a certain amount may be earmarked for the Municipal Corporations by the Planning Commission. This earmarking should also apply to the revolving fund set up recently for housing accommodations.
- (v) The Ministry of food and Agriculture Community Development and Cooperation should examine the scheme for modernisation of slaughter house with a view to making available funds to the Municipal Corporations to under take such projects. That Minister could urgently examine the possibility of making available loan

assistance to the Bombay Corporation to complete its project which had already made a considerable headway.

- (vi) The Department of Works, Housing and Urban Development will circulate a detailed paper on the revolving fund indicating the procedure and other details for the guidance of the Municipal Corporations.
- (vii) Next meeting with the members of the Executive Committee of All India Council of Mayors may be held after about three months together with the proposed meeting of the Central Council of Local Self-Government. There should also be a joint meeting of the members of the Executive Committee of All India Council of Mayors with the members of the Central Council of Local Self-Government to consider various matters.

(c) and (d). The property tax is levied and collected by the Municipal Corporations themselves and there is no question of rejecting the Mayors' claim to property tax proceeds.

In the meeting the Mayors also claimed that the Central Government should pay full property tax on their properties which are not subject to such tax under article 285 of the Constitution instead of service charges upto 75% of the tax as paid at present. They also claimed that the rateable value should be fixed on the basis of market value. A comprehensive central legislation authorising levy of property tax on the Central Government properties belonging to the commercial Departments like Railways etc. is already under consideration of the Government.

Collection as Premium by Imphal Municipality in Leasing out Plots

2166. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA :

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

- (a) how much was collected as premium by the IMPHAL MUNICIPALITY in leasing out plots from the women market-Purana Bazar of Imphal (Manipur) during 1966-67 ;
- (b) whether the amount so collected is kept unused for refund to the plot lessees;
- (c) if not, the purpose for which the said sum was spent ; and
- (d) whether the Government of Manipur is aware of this collection of premium and the use up of the sum by the Municipality ?

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). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Collection of Income Tax from Manipur

2167. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

- (a) the total Income-tax collections from the Union Territory of Manipur during the years, 1968-69 and 1969-70 ;
- (b) the Income tax arrears of firms which have to pay Income-tax of Rs. 5,000 and above and the list of such firms having arrears of the said amount during the years 1968-69 and 1969-70 ; and

(c) the list of 10 highest Income-tax paying firms during the year 1969-70 in Manipur ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA

CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

(c). The collection of information regarding the firms who have to pay Income-tax of Rs. 5,000 and above will involve considerable time and labour. However, information regarding the names of firms who have to pay Income-tax of Rs. 10,000 or more during 1968-69 and 1969-70 is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Direct Taxes Enquiry Committee

2168. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the problem of tax evasion is baffling the administration and that there is no reliable estimate of the magnitude of hoarded or unaccounted money ;

(b) if so, whether an expert assessment of the extent of tax evasion in the country is being attempted by the Direct Taxes Inquiry Committee ;

(c) whether the Committee will submit a separate report or an interim report on the subject ;

(d) if so, by what time the report on the subject will be submitted ; and

(e) the guidelines adopted by the Committee to know the real picture of tax evasion ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (e). There is no doubt that tax evasion is large and it is difficult to make a reliable estimate of its magnitude. In no country has it been possible to do so and the difficulties involved in the process have been acknowledged by the various enquiry bodies both in India and abroad. The Royal Commission of 1920 in the United Kingdom as well as Income-tax Investigation Commission (1947), the Taxation Enquiry Commission (1953-54)

and the Direct Taxes Administration Enquiry Committee (1958-59) have pointed out the difficulties in making a correct estimate of its magnitude. The problem of tax evasion is constantly engaging the attention of the Government and various measures, administrative and legislative, have been taken from time to time to combat tax evasion.

2. The Direct Taxes Enquiry Committee issued a detailed questionnaire on the 15th of May, 1970, giving time for replies upto the end of June 1970. However, in reference to a large number of requests from Chambers of Commerce, other bodies and individuals time was extended upto 31st July, 1970. Various points covered by the terms of reference are also being independently examined by the Committee. The Committee has so far held three meetings, each meeting consisting of several sittings.

3. It is too early to give any idea of the date on which the Committee will be able to submit its report. The Committee is thinking of submitting an interim report within the next few months, if possible. The final report may take a longer time and may be submitted some time next year.

Opening of Pawn shops by Nationalised Banks

2169. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal by the former Union Food and Agriculture Minister Shri C. Subramaniam, under consideration of his Ministry for opening pawn shops by the nationalised banks for preventing money-lenders from extorting unconscionable rate of interest from the poor and for giving credit on easy terms to those pledging their belongings ;

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

(c) to what extent the rural indebtedness has been solved by the Bank nationalisation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b) A suggestion was made recently by Shri C. Subramaniam, former Minister of food & Agriculture that to help the poorer sections of the community, nationalised banks should open pawn shops where, by pledging their belongings, people can obtain credit on easy terms. It was also suggested by him that assess the extent of the indebtedness of the low-paid salary earners a quick survey may be undertaken in towns with population of over 2 lakhs and a scheme should be formulated to liquidate their debts to money lenders through bank credit. Recovery may be effected, if necessary, by deduction at source from their salaries.

The proposal was examined by Government. It was felt that it was doubtful how far such a measure would help habitual borrowers to liquidate their debts. People generally have recourse to pawn shops to borrow money for meeting their consumption needs. The availability of cheap credit from banks would accentuate the tendency to borrow for consumption purposes. The need today is for inculcating saving habits rather than encouraging such borrowings.

(c) The nationalised banks have been rapidly extending their activity to the rural areas and advancing loans to farmers in increasing measure. The number of farmer's borrowal accounts with the 14 nationalised banks has increased from about 1,35,000 in June 1969, to about 3,44,000 at the end of May, 1970, and the amount outstanding from about Rs. 27 crores to about Rs. 92 crores. Access to bank credit will help the farmers and other small borrowers to augment their income by raising their productivity through larger investment in various inputs and implements and thus get over their chronic indebtedness. It is, however, too early to make any precise assessment of the extent to which rural indebtedness has been solved by bank nationalisation.

Utilisation of Un-Used Project aid

2170. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the

Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government that a provision should be made to transfer the unused portion of project aid to other agreed projects or to separate fund for other use ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the details of the unused aid for certain projects during the last three years and the names of the projects for which the aid was given but remained unused ; and

(d) in what manner the unused portion of the aid was disposed of ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) No, Sir. Normally, after a loan has been specifically obtained to meet the requirements of a project, if a part of the amount is not needed for the project, it cannot be transferred to another project. Some donors take note of the unused portions of aid, in varying degrees, in making fresh commitments of project or non-project aid. There has also been one case in the last three years where un-used amount of a credit tied to a project was transferred to another project.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See. No. LT—3915/70*]

(d) According to the terms and conditions of the credits the unused portion of the credits cannot ordinarily be used for a project other than the one governed by the agreement. The amount is treated as reduced from the loan. However, in the case of the loan agreement with U. K. for the Durgapur Steel Project Expansion, an amount of £ 15 million found surplus to requirement, was transferred to the Nagpur Thermal Power Project by negotiation and agreement with the British Government.

Financial Crisis in Housing Corporation

2172. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:
SHRI SITARAM KESRI :
SHRI D. AMAT :
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 the Housing Corporation is facing some sort of financial crisis ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government to deal with the situation ; and

(c) whether Government have decided to divert a part of PL-430 funds for housing programmes in the country 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 PARIMAL GHOSH) : (a). No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No such decision has been taken so far.

Concession in Sale of DDA Flats to Government Employees

2173. SHRI CHENGALRAYA
NAIDU :
SHRI R. BARUA :

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

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority gives any concessions to the Government servants with regard to the initial registration deposit for the purchase

of flats being offered for the Middle Income and Low Income Groups of people ; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH) : (a). No, Sir.

(b) The housing schemes of the Delhi Development Authority are meant for people in the various income groups, including Government employees. The Authority do not consider it justifiable to make any special concession in favour of Government employees with regard to the initial registration deposits for the purchase of flats.

Per Capital National Income

2174. SHRI M.N. REDDY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that with the current less than one percent increase in the per capita national income the present low real revenue of the mass of the population may decrease in the next few years;

(b) whether even under favourable conditions, India's economy will not reach on "accumulation rate" before 1980 which could allow the country with its 553 million population to enter a phase of self-sustained economic growth; and

(c) if so, what corrective steps Government have taken and propose to take to revitalise our economy ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) (a) No, Sir. The national income in 1969-70 is expected to show a substantially higher rate of increase than in 1968-69 and, as a result, per capita income should rise. The Fourth Five Year Plan postulates an average annual rate of increase of about 5½ percent which implies on an average an annual rate of increase of about 3 per cent in the levels of per capita incomes.

(b) and (c). The Fourth Five Year Plan represents a crucial stage in the development of our economy, since it seeks to consolidate and carry forward the achievement of the past two decades of economic planning in the country and also pave the way for attaining self-sustained growth. In pursuance of this objective, it is planned to do away with concessional imports of food-grains by 1971 and reduce the net foreign aid to about half by the end of the Fourth Plan compared to the current level. The rate of net savings is to be stepped up from 8.8 per cent in 1968-69 to 13.2 per cent in 1973-74 and the rate of investment from 11.3 per cent to 14.2 per cent during this period. The objective is to raise the rate of savings to about 18 per cent by 1980-81 so as to eliminate completely the dependence on foreign aid by that date and prepare the ground for self-sustained economic growth thereafter. The Plan document sets forth various programmes and policies with a view to accelerating these rates of savings and investment in the economy.

Post of Chief T. B. Officer for Manipur

2175. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) when the post of Chief T. B. officer for Manipur was created;

(b) the nature of the advertisement for the post by the UPSC and the qualifications insisted upon in the advertisement and the pay scale as given therein;

(c) the main functions and responsibilities enjoined on the post; and

(d) whether the incumbent had any T. B. control experience before the said appointment to the post ?

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

T. B. Officer for Manipur was created on 21st November 1960.

(b) and (c). The post was advertised by the Union Public Service Commission as temporary but likely to be made permanent carrying the pay scale of Rs. 00-400-450-30-600-35-670-EB 35-950 plus non-practising allowance at 25% of pay subject to a minimum of Rs. 150/- p. m. The age, qualifications and duties prescribed for the post were as follows:-

Age : 35 years and below;

Qualifications : (i) A medical qualification included in the First or the Second Schedule or Part II of the Third Schedule other than licentiate qualifications) to the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956. Persons possessing qualifications included in part II of the Third Schedule should also fulfil the conditions stipulated in Section 13 (3) of the Act.

(ii) Post-graduate qualifications such as M. D., M. R. C. P., F. R. C. S., M. S., or equivalent and at least three years' standing in the profession in a responsible position connected with the speciality.

OR

Post-graduate qualification such as T. D. D., D. T. D., or equivalent, and at least 5 years' standing in the profession with at least 3 years' work in a responsible position connected with the speciality.

Duties : (i) He will be in charge of Anti-tuberculosis schemes;

(ii) He will guide and supervise work of medical officer in charge of B. C. G., T. B. clinic and T. B. Hospital with 100 beds.

(iii) He will also be in charge of T. B. clinic to be started in the Third Five Year Plan.

It was also provided in the advertisement that the post was included in the Central Health Service. When the officer

selected was appointed to the Central Health Service Cadre, the terms and conditions of the relevant category of the Service would be applicable to him/her.

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

Housing Loan for Manipur

2176. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the amount earmarked for housing loan for Manipur. during the year 1970-71;

(b) the amount given away as housing loan during 1969-70 in Manipur;

(c) the total number of persons in Manipur who were given housing loan till date; and

(d) the number of persons who were not given the full amount ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH) : (a) Re. 1 lakh.

(b) Nil

(c) and (d). Information has been called for from the Government of Manipur and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Hill Compensatory Allowance

2177. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hill Compensatory allowances are different in different States and these are on a higher side as compared to the Hill Compensatory Allowance paid to the Central Government

employees posted in those States and Union Territories;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Central Government has based its Hill Compensatory allowance on the basis of height of 1000 metres which is defective in several respects regarding the cost of living,

(c) if so, whether Government propose to refer it to the Third Pay Commission for inquiry and fixation ; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) The Central Government have formulated their own pattern of Hill Compensatory allowances on an all-India basis. It is not the same as followed by the individual States in their respective areas and which may vary from State to State. Government have however, no ready or up-to-date information in regard to the practices obtaining in the various States.

(b) Hill Compensatory allowances are admissible to Central Government employees posted at hill stations situated at heights of 1000 metres and above. The compensation is intended for higher cost of living at hill stations because of their remoteness, higher costs of transportation and essential commodities hardship of wintry conditions, etc.

(c) and (d). It is expected that all allowances including Hill Compensatory allowance will be looked into by the Third Pay commission.

Seniority of Medical Officers allocated from Punjab to Himachal Pradesh

2178. 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 unstarred Question No. 1063 on the 2nd March, 1970 and state :

(a) since when the matter of the fixation of the seniority of the medical officers allocated from Punjab to Himachal Pradesh is in correspondence between his Ministry, U. P. S. C. and the Himachal Pradesh Government ; and

(b) when the final decision is likely to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) Since 16th November, 1967.

(b) The matter is expected to be finalised shortly.

Money advanced by State Bank of India and other Nationalised Banks to small Scale Industries and Industrialists

2179. SHRI HEM RAJ :
SHRI NATHU RAM A 'HIRWAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of money advanced by the State Bank of India and other fourteen nationalised banks to the Small scale industrialists and agriculturists since the nationalisation on long term and short term basis, separately by each of such banks ;

(b) the terms and conditions on which they were advanced ;

(c) whether any guarantee was accepted by the Reserve Bank of India for the advancement of these loans ;

(d) how much of such short term and long term loans have been recovered ;

(e) the target fixed for the above mentioned banks for this financial year for the advancement of loans to agriculturists and industries and at what terms ; and

(f) whether any instructions have been issued by the Reserve Bank of India to these banks ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and the same will be placed on the table of the House.

Extension of Time to Dera Ismail Khan Cooperative House Building Society, Delhi for Development of land

2180. SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYARTHI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have granted the extension of time, sought for recently by the Dera Ismail Khan Cooperative House Building Society, Delhi, for the development of land allotted to them ;

(b) if so, how much and upto what date ; and if not, the reasons thereof ;

(c) whether Government have fixed/ would fix target dates by which the Society must fully develop the land and hand over the plots to the shareholders ; and

(d) what measures Government propose to take to ensure that the eighteen-year long harassed share-holders of the Society get a shelter to live in at the earliest ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH) : (a) Not yet.

(b) The matter is under consideration of the Delhi Administration.

(c) No target can be fixed till the question of extension of time is decided upon.

(d) The Society's request for the approval of the layout plan of the area

is being considered by the Delhi Development Authority. The Society has to develop the land after the layout plan is sanctioned. The question of taking any steps against the Society will arise if there is delay thereafter in the development of the land by the Society.

**Lay out Plan of Dera Ismail Khan
Cooperative Housing Building
Society, Delhi**

2181. SHRI RAM SWAROOP VIDYARTHI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the lay-out plan of the Dera Ismail Khan Cooperative Housing Building Society, Delhi has been finally approved by Government and communicated to the Society ;

(b) if so, when ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH) : (a) to (c). The layout plan of the Society is to be approved by the Delhi Development Authority. The Standing Committee of the Authority considered the layout plan on the 8th June, 1970 and decided that the plan should be examined by a Sub-Committee with a view to achieving a plotted area of 47%. The plan is accordingly being examined by the Sub-Committee.

**Shortage of Coins in Haryana and
Himachal Pradesh**

2182. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an acute shortage of coins is being experienced in the State of Haryana and Union Territory of Himachal Pradesh ;

(b) if so, the reason therefor ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that certain four annas and eight annas coins bearing the Kings head as well as the Ashoka Pillar and coins also are found unacceptable by retailers in Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh while they are daily exchangeable in the Union Territory of Delhi ; and

(d) if so, the reason therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Reports about shortage of coins in Himachal Pradesh and Rohtak have appeared in the Press. The Govt. of Haryana also have reported about a shortage being experienced in that State.

(b) The shortage in Haryana is alleged to be due to melting of some denominations of coins.

(c) and (d). It is reported that some business houses and retailers are not accepting these coins in the States of Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh under the mistaken impression that they have been withdrawn from circulation. These coins are still legal tender and the States of Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh have been advised to give wide publicity to this fact to remove any misunderstanding in the matter.

**Increase in Prices of Building
Construction Material
in Delhi**

2183. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :
SHRI D. AMAT :

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

(a) the comparative prices of different items of building construction material in January and June 1968, 1969 and 1970 in Delhi ;

(b) the percentage increased in prices and the reasons for such enormous increase ;

(c) how far the cost of labour involved in this work increased over this period ; and

(d) the steps taken and being taken to keep the cost of building construction under check and to bring it down ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH) : (a) A statement showing the important materials required for construction of buildings and their costs per unit during January and June 1958, 1969 and 1970 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See. No. LT—3916/70*]

(b) Taking the cost per unit for January 1968 as 100, the comparative prices are shown under each item in the statement referred to above. The increase is due to the general trend of rise in the prices of the essential commodities.

(c) Another statement showing rates of daily wages for important categories of labour, viz. Carpenter, Mason and Beldar, since 1968 is enclosed.

(d) The prices of bricks are statutorily fixed by the Delhi Administration under the Delhi Bricks (Distribution sale, movement and price) Control Order, 1963, taking into consideration the cost of various factors of production of bricks. As regards steel, apart from trying to build up the production to the extent possible, Government are trying to supplement indigenous availability by imports. The prices of the other items get regulated by the normal law of demand and supply.

SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO ;
SHRI MEETHA LAL MEENA ;
SHRI NANJA GOWDER ;
SHRI D. N. DEB :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of smuggled gold and other contraband articles recently seized in Bombay and other parts of Maharashtra ; and

(b) the action taken against the smugglers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) The details of the smuggled gold and other contraband articles seized in Bombay and other parts of Maharashtra during April to June, 1970 are given below :

Articles	Value (Rs. lakhs)
Gold	138.5 at international monetary rate.
Watches	55.7
Silver	18.7
Synthetic yarn and fabrics	90.0
Other articles	57.3

(b) 76 persons were arrested. Action for departmental adjudication and prosecution in Courts of Law are being taken in the light of evidence collected on investigation in each case.

Seizure of Smuggled Gold and other Articles in Maharashtra

2184. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD :
SHRI H. AJMAL KHAN ;
SHRI PILOO MODY :

Life Insurance Corporation Wage Bill

2185. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD :
SHRI N. K. SOMANI :

SHRI R. K. AMIN :
 DR. M. SANTOSHAM :
 SHRI PILOO MODY :
 SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :
 SHRI NANJA GOWDER :
 SHRI D. N. DEB :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Life Insurance Corporation wage bill during the last two years has increased manifold ;

(b) if so, the details of the wage bill in 1968-69 and 1969-70 ; and

(c) whether any steps are being taken to decrease expenditure on such non-productive expenditure ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) The wage bill of the Life Insurance Corporation has increased by about one third during the last 2 years.

(b) 1968-69	—	Rs. 34.71 crores
1969-70	—	Rs. 40.05 crores
		(subject to audit)

(c) Salaries are part of the normal expenses of management of insurers, and therefore inevitable. Care is, however, taken to ensure that fresh recruitment necessitated by the increase in work is kept to the barest minimum.

Nationalisation of Foreign Capital in Uganda

2186. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD :

SHRI N. K. SOMANI :
 SHRI R. K. AMIN :
 DR. M. SANTOSHAM :
 SHRI PILOO MODY :
 SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :
 SHRI NANJA GOWDER :
 SHRI D. N. DEB :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Uganda authorities have nationalised several foreign firms including a number of Indian banks and sugar factories ;

(b) to what extent India's foreign exchange earnings are likely to be affected and the extent to which India's investments have been affected as a result of these developments ; and

(c) whether Government have taken up this issue with the Uganda Government and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) The National Assembly of Uganda passed the Companies (Government and Public Bodies Participation) Act on the 6th May, 1970 under which Government or public bodies declared by the Minister as such for the purposes of the Act, were deemed to have acquired, with effect from the close of business on the 30th April, 1970, 60% of the shares of each class issued by the companies specified in Schedule I of the Act. Two of our nationalised banks, namely, Bank of Baroda and Bank of India are included in this Schedule.

The Life Insurance Corporation of India and certain Indian general insurance companies have branches in Uganda. There are not included in the Schedule presumably because they are not incorporated locally and the question of taking over 60 per cent of the shareholding would not arise. However, the Uganda authorities have been having discussions with these companies with a view to getting them to incorporate themselves locally and offer 60 per cent of the share capital to the Government of Uganda. These companies had to stop taking new business with effect from the 18th June 1970 following an amendment to the Insurance Companies Act which prohibited insurance companies from writing new business unless they were incorporated in Uganda. Discussions about the future set up of the insurance companies are still going on between the Uganda authorities and the companies concerned.

(b) It is difficult to assess extent of

loss of India's foreign exchange earnings due to these measures. Bank of Baroda and Bank of India were repatriating a moderate amount of profit between Rs. 4 lakhs and Rs. 6 lakhs per annum to India during the last three years. Since 60 per cent of the shares of these banks are now owned by the Uganda Government, in future these banks will be able to remit only 40 per cent of their profits.

The business of Life Insurance Corporation of India in Uganda was not profitable and these measures would not, therefore, affect our foreign exchange earnings significantly. Information regarding other insurance companies is not readily available.

(c) No Sir. Government considers that the matter is essentially one of policy for the Uganda Government to determine in the light of its own interests.

**Oil Exploration Programme
of O & N. G. C.**

2187. SHRI GADILINGANA
GOWD :
SHRI PILOO MODY :
SHRI MEETHA LAL
MEENA :

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

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has worked out a fresh programme of exploration to be launched in 1971-72 ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the total financial implication of the proposed crash programme ; and

(d) the extent to which the country's oil capacity is likely to be increased consequently ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS, AND MINES AND METALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) to (d). The revised programme of work during the 4th Five Year Plan period by the ONGC includes the following-volume of work to be carried out in India during 1971-72 :—

Geological surveys	... 16 field parties
Gas Logging	... 10 field parties
Shallow drilling	... 4 field parties
Topographical survey	... 13 field parties
Gravity-cum-magnetic surveys	... 5 field parties
Seismic surveys	... 30 field parties
Electrologging	... 20 field parties
Electrical prospecting	... 1 field party

Deep drilling (exploratory and development) :

On land ; 108 wells totalling in meterage to 252,300

Offshore: Not Specified.

In the light of the results of the exploration work conducted subsequent to the submission in December, 1969 by the ONGC of the revised programme of work under the 4th Plan period, ONGC is estimating the revised volume of drilling operations to be undertaken.

The financial implications will be known only after the volume of drilling to be conducted during 1971-72 has been re-assessed.

It is not possible to indicate what will be the addition to the oil reserves of India and therefore what will be the increase in the India's oil production capacity as a result of the exploration work to be conducted during 1971-72.

Mineral Deposits in Bihar and Orissa .

2188. SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO :
SHRI A. DIPA :
SHRI R.R. SINGH DEO :
SHRI D.N. DEB :
SHRI G.C. NAIK :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state the total deposits of iron and manganese, aluminium, lime, nickel, copper, chromite, kyanite, dolomite, bauxite and coal surveyed in Orissa and Bihar, separately, district-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS, AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) : Two statements showing district-wise estimated deposits of iron ore, manganese, aluminium, lime, nickel, copper, chromite, kyanite, dolomite, bauxite and coal in the States of Orissa and Bihar are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-3917 170]

Nationalised and Commercial Banks in Orissa

2189. SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO :
SHRI MAHENDRA MAJHI :
SHRI A DIPA :
SHRI R.R. SINGH DEO :
SHRI D.N. DEB :
SHRI G.C. NAIK :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) how many banks, nationalised and commercial, are functioning in Orissa State, District-wise ;

(b) the total investment of each branch ; and

(c) how many agriculturists, small businessmen, unemployed technical and nontechnical personnel and others have been advanced loans under self-employment scheme, bank-wise and the total amount advanced to each category since nationalisation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3918/70].

(b) The import of this question is not clear. Presumably what the Hon'ble Members have in mind is the total amount of advances of each bank in the State. This information is not readily available and is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) This information also not being readily available is being collected to the

extent possible and will be laid on the Table of the House.

India's Balance of Payments Position

2190. SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO :
SHRI P.K. DEO :
SHRI S.P. RAMAMOORTHY :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of India's balance of payment position as in 1969, 1970 ; and as on the 1st July, 1970 ; and

(b) whether our balance of payment position has improved and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). During 1969-70, India's imports and exports were Rs. 1567 crores and Rs. 1413 crores respectively as against Rs. 1909 crores and Rs. 1358 crores in the previous year. The trade deficit of Rs. 154 crores was lower by about Rs. 397 crores as compared to the previous year, both due to a sizable reduction in imports and increase in exports. Debt servicing payments at Rs. 413 crores. were higher by about Rs. 38 crores. As against repayment of Rs. 59 crores to IMF in 1968-69, re-payment of about Rs. 125 crores was made in 1969-70. Aid utilisation, including food aid and project and non-project aid was Rs. 866 crores in 1969-70, as against Rs. 903 crores in 1968-69. Foreign Exchange Reserves increased by about Rs. 152 crores in 1969-70 as against an increase of Rs. 38 crores in 1968-69.

The foreign exchange reserves (excluding gold valued at Rs. 182.5 crores) were about Rs. 598 crores at the end of June, 1970 recording an increase of about Rs. 52 crores during the three month period April-June, 1970. During this period a further repayment of Rs. 52 crores was made to the IMF (including Rs. 26 crores paid

through SD Rs) Imports and exports during April and May, 1970 were Rs. 270 crores and Rs 247 crores respectively, as against Rs. 251 crores and Rs. 236 crores in April May, 1969.

**Dismissal of Trade Union Workers in
O & N. G. C.**

2191. SHRI LAKHAN LAL KAPOOR
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND
CHEMICAL AND MINES AND METALS
be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chairman of the oil and Natural Gas Commission has dismissed several employees of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission for their legitimate trade union activities ; and

(b) if so, the number of those against whom action has been taken for distribution of Union's handbills ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

**Acceptance of Entertainments by Audit
Parties of Central Excise Department
in Punjab**

2192. SHRI VIKRAM CHAND
MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of
FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that audit parties of Central Excise Department while checking the accounts of factories in Punjab, extract entertainments etc. from the factory owners ;

(b) whether Government have received any complaints ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to check this evil and to simplify this procedure ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE
(SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) :
(a) and (b). The Government is not aware that the audit parties of the Central Excise Department while checking the accounts of factories in Punjab extract entertainments from the factory owners nor has the Government received any complaints in this regard.

(c) Does not arise.

Deputation in O. & N G. C.

2193. SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN :
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND
CHEMICALS AND MINES AND
METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of government employees brought on deputation by the oil and Natural Gas Commission during the last three years ;

(b) the number of those who have been sent back ;

(c) the number of those still serving with the Oil and Natural Gas Commission ; and

(d) the number of those who have been confirmed and the reasons for confirming them in the Oil and Natural Gas Commission ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM
AND CHEMICALS, AND MINES AND
METALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) (b)
(c) and (d). Out of 11 Government servants taken on deputation from August, 1967 to date, four have been reverted to their respective parent departments and the remaining seven are still serving in the Commission. None of these seven officers have been absorbed in the ONGC.

The above information does not include cases of the Chairman and Members of the Commission whose appointments are made by the central Government and not by the Commission.

Opening of a branch of State Bank at Champua, Orissa

2195. SHRI G. C. NAIK : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to open a branch of the State Bank at Champua in sub-divisional head-quarter of District Keonjhar, Orissa ; and

(b) if so, when it is likely to start functioning ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). The State Bank of India has no proposal for opening a branch at Champua. This Centre has been allotted to the Bank of India under the current Expansion Programme drawn up by the Reserve Bank of India. The Bank of India expects to open its branch at Champua early next year.

Smuggling of Gold and Other Articles

2196. SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOU-DHURI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total value of seizures of gold, silver and other contraband goods smuggled into and out of India separately between April, 1969 and June, 1970 as compared to the corresponding periods in two previous years; and

(b) the steps taken to reduce smuggling into and out of the country of such articles ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) The value of gold, silver and other contraband goods seized during the period between April, 1967 and June '68, April, '68 and June, '69; and April, '69 and June, '70 is as under :—

Commodity	April, 67- June, 68	April, 68- June, 69	April, 69- June, 70.
(In lakhs of Rupees)			
1. Gold	6.13	4.68	6.50
2. Silver	4.41	3.17	1.20
3. Others	9.74	2.59	22.53
TOTAL :	20.28	29.44	30.23

(b) The following steps have been taken to prevent smuggling of contraband goods :—

Systematic collection and follow-up of information, keeping a watchful eye on the suspected smugglers, rummaging of suspected vessels or aircraft and patrolling of vulnerable sectors along the coast and the

frontiers. Customs Act, 1962 has been amended making additional provisions to take special measures for the purpose of checking illegal import and export of certain commodities and facilitating their detection. Senior officers of the rank of Collector of customs and Addl. Collectors of Customs have been posted to look after anti-smuggling work exclusively. These measures are kept constantly under review.

**World Bank Assistance to Public
Sector Projects**

2199. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that one of the pre-conditions laid down by the World Bank for extending assistance to public sector projects in India is that Government of India should invite global tenders and that manufacturers should not claim price advantage of more than 15 per cent;

(b) whether the World Bank prefers American Consultants to local ones as is clear from the fact that it had not agreed to the appointment of M/s. Dastur and Co., as Consultants for the expansion of Indian Iron and Steel Co., to whom it had given a loan;

(c) whether Government are reluctant to agree to above conditions and that as a result the conclusions of final agreements for World Bank Aid to Mormugao Port, and the Nangal and Cochin Fertilizer Plants have been delayed; and

(d) if so, the details of future course of action proposed to be taken by Government with regard to World Bank assistance for public sector projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) In order to ensure that the proceeds of the World Bank loans are used with due attention to considerations of economy and efficiency, the Bank, as a matter of global policy, requires that its borrowers should obtain goods and services (other than consultants' services) through international competition, unless another procedure, more appropriate to the circumstances, has been agreed between the Bank and the borrower. However, as a legitimate method of helping the growth of industry in the developing member countries, the Bank permits a margin of preference for domestic suppliers of 15 per cent, or actual import duty in the borrowing country, whichever is lower; over the

C. I. F. import price.

(b) No, Sir. The world Bank leaves the choice of consultant firms to its borrowers but seek to satisfy itself that the consultant firms so selected are competent and experienced and belong to member countries or Switzerland.

For the Steel expansion programme of M/s. Indian Iron and Steel Company, M/s. International Construction Company which is a U. K. firm, was appointed by M/s. Indian Iron and Steel Company in view of the association of this firm with the Company's development programme over a number of years. No proposal to appoint Indian Consultants was made to the World Bank prior to the approval of the appointment of the U. K. firm.

(c) and (d) : The General question of procurement policy and level of preference is under discussion with the World Bank. No question regarding appointment of consultants has arisen in the case of Mormugao port and Nangal and Cochin Fertilizer Plants. In the case of Mormugao, the question under examination is the capability of M. A. M. C. to deliver the equipment in time. In the case of Cochin and Nangal Fertilizer Projects, process details are currently under discussion with World Bank experts.

ग्रमभौर में गन्धक का प्रशासनिक ढाँचा

2200. श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) डालमिया नगर जिला शाहाबाद, बिहार से 18 मील दूर ग्रमभौर स्थित गन्धक खान में कार्य करने वाले मजदूरों तथा कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है और उनमें से कितने को स्थायी कर दिया गया है ;

(ख) वहाँ पर कार्य करने वाले श्रेणी एक तथा श्रेणी दो के अधिकारियों की संख्या कितनी है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि इस बारे में घोषित नीति कि वहाँ पर सेवा में स्थानीय लोगों को प्राथमिकता दी जाये, के बावजूद वहाँ पर अधिकारी के एक पद पर भी बिहार के व्यक्तियों को नियुक्त नहीं किया गया ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी) : (क) पाइराइट्स, फास्फेट्स एण्ड केमिकल्स लिमिटेड की अमरभौर स्थित पाइराइट्स खनन प्रायोजना में मासिक दर पर कार्य करने वाले कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या 371 है और इन से 257 को दीर्घावधि आधार पर आमंत्रित कर लिया गया है। दैनिक दर पर कार्य करने वाले कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या 1805 है, स्थायी आदेशों के अनुसार जो सभी स्थायी हैं।

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार की श्रेणी एक के तत्समान 24 तथा श्रेणी दो के तत्समान 5 अधिकारी उस प्रायोजना में हैं।

(ग) जी नहीं। श्रेणी एक के तत्समान नौ तथा श्रेणी दो के तत्समान 11 अधिकारी बिहार से हैं।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

12.02. hrs.

STATEMENT CORRECTING ANSWER TO UNSTARRED QUESTION No. 59, DATED 27th JULY, 1970. RE-ARREARS OF INCOME-TAX AGAINST SHRI HARIDAS MUNDHRA AND HIS CONCERNS

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : The reply to parts (a) and (b) of the Unstarred Question No. 59 in the Lok Sabha on 27th July, 1970 was given in the negative. This was on the ground that the amount of Rs. 4,79,35,000 referred to in part (a) of the Question was the arrears of income-tax outstanding against Shri Haridas Mundra (Individual) and certain companies which are believed to be connected with Shri Haridas Mundhra and other concerns which as far as known to the Income-tax Department, are not connected with Shri Haridas Mundhra where as the amount of Rs. 1.97 crores only represented the arrears of tax outstanding against Shri Haridas Mundra (Individual). It is therefore felt that replies to parts (a) and (b) of the question as given by me require certain clarifications which are given as under :—

Presumably, the figure of Rs. 4,79,35,000 mentioned in part (a) of the question refers to the arrears of tax as on 31st March, 1968 outstanding against Shri Haridas Mundhra, certain companies which are believed to be connected with Shri Haridas Mundhra and other concern (s) which as far as known to the Income-tax Department, are not connected with Shri Mundhra but were being assessed to tax by the Income-tax Officer, A-Ward, Hundi Circle, Calcutta. The details of these arrears are as under :—

Name	(In lakhs of Rupees) Arrears as on 31.3.1968	
1	2	
1. Shri Gopaldas Mundhra	...	29.91
2. Brahmaputra Tea Co. Ltd.	...	4.99
3. Brahmaputra Tea Co. Ltd, (in liquidation)	...	17.58
4. Shri Tulsidas Mundra	...	6.48
5. S. B. Exports Imports Co. Ltd.	...	7.48
6. Manmohan Corporation Ltd.	...	18.01

1	2
7. S. B. Gowaldas Mundra	... 25.06
8. Osler Electric Lamp Mfg. Co, Ltd.	... 20 18
9. F & C Osler India Ltd.	... 35.30
10. S. B. Industrial Development	... 72.30
11. Rajendra Ltd.	... 1.68
	238.97
12. Haridas Mundhra	240.38
	<hr/>
Total	479.35

Apart from the arrears of Rs. 2,40,38,000 (referred to earlier), which were outstanding against Shri Mundhra (Individual) as on 31st March, 1968 for a period of over 2 years and 3 month there were other arrears to the tune of Rs. 19,43,000 which were outstanding against him for smaller periods. Thus the total arrears against Shri Mundra (Individual) as on 31st March, 1968 came to Rs. 2,59,81,000. As against this the arrears outstanding against him as on 31st March, 1969 came to Rs. 1,97,27,000. The Difference between the figures of arrears as on 31st March, 1968 and 31st March, 1969 was on account of cancellation of certain demands and creation of certain new demands.

12 hrs.

SHRI R.K. AMIN (Dhandhuka) : May I request the Home Minister to make a statement on the murder of Sardar Basant Singh ? Sir, will you kindly ask the Home Minister to make a statement on the murder of Sardar Basant Singh ? It is a very serious matter. Reports of anonymous telephone calls have been received in the P.T.I. office, where four people's lives have been threatened. There has been in Punjab and elsewhere a series of political murders. Probably, there is an organised gang. Will you ask the Home Minister to make a statement ?

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH (Buxar) : Sardar Basant Singh was killed in broad daylight and in the most unfortunate manner. We send our sympathies to the members of the bereaved family. I would make a request to you to compel the Home Minister to make a statement in this regard and also in regard to the murders that have been committed in this fashion in other parts of the country.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL (Chandigarh) : We are also equally concerned with brutal murder of Sardar Basant Singh because the circumstances of his death.....

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) : May I say a word ?.....

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : It is a Punjab affair : so, I shall just take half a minute. There has been a failure of the Punjab Government to maintain law and order to such an extent that in broad daylight these murders are taking place in a brutal manner, and Government are not moving at all in this matter. Something must be done, and the Punjab Government must be forced to resign and it must be taken over by the Central Government.

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore) : I had written to you already. You are aware that a hon. Members of this House, Shri Nath Pai has been arrested in Bombay, Shri Madhu Limaye and many others have also been arrested. They have been arrested. Shri Madhu Limaye was arrested while he was on his way to address a meeting. Shri Nath Pai was going to the Raj Bhavan to persuade the Government to give away their lands for the poor people and landless but he was apprehended. Yesterday a batch of young men with two ladies staged a demonstration before the Prime Minister's house. The two ladies were Shrimati Kamla Sinha and Shrimati Paliwal. They were lifted away from the rest of the crowd. There was no trace about their whereabouts. After one hour, those people were told that the ladies had been arrested.

[Shri S. Kundu]

This is the sort of humiliating thing that has been going on. Two MPs were pushed back. There was an order not to arrest MPs. Now can you distinguish between an MP and another citizens? If it is a crime, it will apply to both. There was no 144 in force before the Prime Minister's house. The delegation was marching with a memorandum regarding the unemployment situation and was present it to the Prime Minister. Meanwhile all these things happened.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : In both the States where the MPs have been arrested, the party in power is the ruling party here. Under what charges they have been arrested should be communicated to this House.

SHRI S. KUNDU : Let the Minister make a statement on this very important issue. It has come out in the press. I would request you to have all these persons who have been illegally detained released.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta-North-East) : I would not have got up at this stage, but since you have virtually given permission for members to speak even before the calling attention notice is disposed of.....

MR. SPEAKER : I am surprised myself about it.

SHRI H.N. MUKERJEE : This has happened several times before also. Since you have permitted some discussion, I would say that the arrest of members of this House like Shri Nath Pai, Shri Madhu Limaye, Shri Bhogendra Jha and so many others and so many events happening on account of the movement for restoration of land to the peasant, on account of this a situation has been created in different parts of the country. Thousands of people have been arrested—I think the total would come to about 6,000 all over India. That being so—I think the relevant documents are with your Secretariat—we have asked for some sort of discussion. I would not have asked this at this point of time, but since you have allowed some members to speak, I mention it.

MR. SPEAKER : It would have been much better if this had started after the call attention was disposed of. Normally, we take the call attention first after questions.

SHRI BALRAJ MADHOK : I want to make a submission about the arrest of the members. We also want that members should not be arrested like this, but we want to have one thing clarified, whether this House wants to give its approval to forcible land grabbing and allow some people to take the law into their own hands (*Interruptions*). Once we allow it, the rule of law ceases and there will be anarchy reigning in the country. If we allow it, we will be encouraging anarchy in this country (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SHEO NARAIN (Basti) : Are we going to tolerate this kind of thing that is going on in the country (*Interruptions*).

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA (Barh) : This is the beginning of civil war. Is this to be tolerated? The entire law and order has broken down (*Interruptions*). I had given notice of a call attention... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPFAKER : Shri Samar Guha.

12.11 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC
IMPORTANCE

REPORTED DELAY IN PAYMENT OF
SALARIES TO TEACHERS IN
WEST BENGAL

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : I call the attention of the Minister of Education to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon :

Reported delay in payment of salaries to the University and college teachers in West Bengal and their demand for fulfilment of Government's assurances regarding their pay scales.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION
AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V.)

RAO) : It is a fairly long statement ; if you like, I shall place it on the Table.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I have not been given a copy. I enquired at the counter. No statement was supplied to me, though should have been.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : According to the information furnished by the State Government of West Bengal, the university and college teachers resorted to three days cease-work, from August 5 to 7. They also led a mass deputation to the Governor on August 5 and squatted for 48 hours before the Writers Building during this period.

The teachers put forward certain demands in connection with the implementation of the latest revised salary scales approved by Government for various categories of teachers and other matters.

The main demands of the teachers were :

- (1) Immediate fixation of pay in the new integrated pay scale of Third Plan college teachers, new entrants and teachers of 60-65 age group.
- (2) Sanctioning of all posts approved by the Universities.
- (3) Application of new integrated pay scales to Librarians and Physical Instructors, eligible for the scale laid down by the U. G. C.
- (4) Fixation of B. Sc. (Pass) Demonstrators who are in receipt of old UGC scale, in the new integrated pay scale.
- (5) Regular monthly payment of all emoluments.

The scheme of revised salary scales for teachers in under-graduate colleges approved by the Government of India effective from 1.4.1966; provided for two scales of Lecturers, namely Rs. 300-600 and Rs. 400-800. At the instance of the State Government, the Government of India agreed in Novem-

ber, 1967 to an integrated scale of Rs. 300-800 being given to all Lecturers subject to the condition that the Central assistance would be limited to what would have been due to the State Government on the basis of the approved scheme. The State Government, however, sanctioned the new integrated scale with effect from 1.4.1969. It has already determined the salaries of 4,416 teachers of affiliated non-Government colleges. These teachers were working in posts in existence as on 31.3.1966 in colleges which had adopted the revised salary scales previously sanctioned by the U. G. C. (in 1957).

In respect of the teachers working in colleges which were established during the Third Plan period, the position is that the revised salary scales previously approved by the U. G. C. were either not adopted at all or on the stoppage of assistance from the U. G. C. with effect from 1.4.1966, the colleges which had adopted the revised salary scales reverted to their pre-revised scales. The State Government has stated that on account of this position, it has become difficult to fix the salaries of teachers numbering about 600 in the new integrated scale. The salaries of teachers vary from college to college depending upon the college scale of pay. Meanwhile, the State Government has sanctioned an *ad hoc* grant of Rs. 60 p. m. towards the salary of every teacher working in these colleges. The question of continuance of assistance by the U. G. C. for the implementation of the scales of pay approved in 1957 has been considered by the U. G. C. and my Ministry, and it has now been decided that such assistance will continue beyond 1.4.1966 for a total period of five years from the date of commencement of the application of the revised scales or until 1.4.1969 whichever is earlier. This decision is being communicated by the U. G. C. to the concerned universities, and I expect that it will facilitate the pay fixation of these teachers in the new integrated scale.

In so far as the new entrants appointed in posts created on or after 1.4.1966 are concerned, and it is understood that they number about 1,000, the Government of India has informed all the State Govern-

[Dr. V.K.R.V. Rao]

ments that under the scheme, assistance will not be admissible from the Centre. It has not been possible for the Government of West Bengal to fix their salaries in the integrated scale so far, as the number of posts created and the basis therefor have yet to be approved by the State Government. The Education Department of the State Government has worked out a formula for the purpose and communicated the same to the managements of the colleges concerned. Pending this, as in the case of teachers working in colleges established during the Third Plan, an *ad hoc* grant of Rs. 60 p.m. per teacher is being given to the colleges for these teachers also. The State Government hopes that the managements of the colleges will find the formula worked out by the Education Department as acceptable.

As for grant of financial assistance to colleges for meeting the cost in respect of teachers in the age group 60-65, the State Government has found it difficult to undertake the obligation in view of the fact that the U. G. C. has not agreed to give any assistance for the implementation of the revised salary scales approved by it during the Second and the Third Plans.

The scheme of revised pay scales sanctioned by the Government of India in 66 did not originally provide for revision of the scales of pay of Librarians and Physical Instructors. These have been included in the scheme since and the State Governments were informed about the decision of the Government in September, 68. The demand for the application of new integrated pay scales to these two categories of employees is at present under consideration of the State Government. The State Government has, however, decided that pending a decision in the matter, the Librarians and Physical Instructors be paid on an *ad hoc* basis a sum of Rs. 60/- p. m.

In the case of Demonstrators, the scheme approved by the Government of India provides for a revised scale of Rs. 250-400. Further, on the advice of the U. G. C. it was laid down that the revised scales should be made applicable to only those who possess a Master's Degree or an Honours Bachelor's Degree. Subsequently, on repre-

sentations received from various States, we have accepted the proposal that the benefit of the revised salary scale may be given to Pass graduates also provided the universities concerned are satisfied that the revised pay scale can be given on the basis of their qualifications and experience.

It is a matter of regret that the teachers should not receive monthly payment of their-emoluments regularly. Paucity of resources and the non-furnishing of utilisation certificates by the colleges in time are stated to be the main causes for the delay in making grants to the colleges regularly. I feel greatly distressed about this situation. The least that we can do for the teacher is to ensure that he is not subjected to unnecessary hardship on account of avoidable delays in the payment of his dues. During my visit to Calcutta this week-end, I have discussed this matter with the Governor and the Adviser (Education) and have asked the State Government to send me their proposals for remedying the situation.

In his talks with the deputation of teachers, the Governor of West Bengal has assured them that their demands will be sympathetically considered by the State Government. The teachers have resumed work from August 8, 1970.

I also took the opportunity of my visit to Calcutta this week-end to meet the representatives of West Bengal College Teachers Association, their President and a number of their representatives and had a frank and free discussion with them during the course of which I informed them of the position in respect of their main demands in so far as the Government of India is concerned.

This House is aware of my concern for the teaching community, and I am glad to say that on the basis of my discussions with the Governor and the State Government, I am in a position to assure the House that the State Government will make every effort to meet the legitimate demands of the teachers without undue delay. I am sorry for the length of the statement and I do not know why it was not made available to Members in time.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : लेकिन अग्रे के लिए व्यवस्था जरूरी होनी चाहिए, इससे सदन का समय बच सकता है। अगर इतना लम्बा स्टेटमेंट हो मेम्बर को पहले ही भिजवा दिया जाए, इससे सदन का समय बचेगा।

MR. SPEAKER : Your statement came to our office at 11.45. How can we distribute it ?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : I am sorry ; I do not want to blame the Lok Sabha Secretariat if it is due to me and my office. But I returned from Calcutta late last night and I have to make a statement this morning, It had to be prepared and then also translated into Hindi.

MR. SPEAKER : It is neither the fault of your office nor my office.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : I am prepared to take the responsibility for this.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : The hon-Minister has made a long statement. Unlike some other States where even a B. A. or B. Sc. degree holder, may be a college teacher, all the 7000 college teachers are post-graduate, M. A. or M. Sc. degree holder, in West Bengal. They have ceased work and squatted for two days before the Writers Building. It is not an easy decision for them to sit on the streets. They drew big crowd and even allowed some extremists to fraternise with them in the name of various sorts of comradeship.

Sir, I have heard the statement of the Education Minister. It is a fact that college teachers have accepted the integrated scale of Rs. 300-800, But what is happening ? Actually, this assurance given by the Government is almost like an offer made with the right hand and denied with the left hand. What is the real position ? The actual fact is that nearly 1,500 college teachers are deprived of the benefit of this assured pay-scale of the University Grants Commission. The result has been, as already stated by the

Education Minister because they will not take into consideration the cases of the new entrants since 1st April, 1966. In 1969 they had agreed to pay the new scale but now the question is who will pay the arrears ? Is it the State Government or the Centre ?

Then there is the question of nearly 800 college teachers who have served for five to eight years yet they have not been made permanent. Therefore, they are not entitled to the benefit of the University Grants Commission's scale.

Thirdly; there is another problem. What will happen to the teachers in the various States ? There are some rules, in some States and there are rules in my State of West Bengal by which college teachers are allowed to function even after they attain the age of 60, that is, up to 65 years of age. But when they reach the age of 61, if they receive, say, Rs. 700 in that scale, recommended by the UGC,—as soon as they reach the age of 61 they will again be reverted to either the salary of Rs. 250 or Rs. 300, per month because the UGC has denied or the State Government has denied to pay the UGC scale to the teachers who cross the age of 60 years.

These are the problems. Naturally, you can understand the difficulties. Out of nearly 7,000 college teachers in West Bengal, nearly 50 per cent of them—nearly 3,000 of them—are denied the benefit. What happens? Now, the salary that they draw is not more than Rs. 250 each or at the most it is Rs. 275. Our Education Minister talks about the fall in the standards of education in our country, of demoralisation in education, dislocation of the educational system, and many other things. (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER : Please ask a question.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I am coming to the question. Do not try to introduce a new practice. You have been tolerant. Now, many accusations are being made against the college teachers and others, but what is their condition ? What about the third report of the UGC ? The third report of the UGC says that in our country, the post-graduate degree-holders prefer educa-

[Shri Samar Guha]

tional profession as the seventh choice. They have six choices in preference to that. They prefer to serve in the Government of India offices, or other government offices and then commercial concerns or various other concerns, and only after exercising six choices—

SHRI K. N. TIWARY (Bettiah) : Sir, Is he asking a question ? (*Interruption*)

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I do not understand this interruption. He should have been equally intolerant when other Calling Attention matters are taken up. I represent the teaching profession. What is the matter ? I have not taken more than two or three minutes so far. (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER : I think there must be a difference between the speeds of your watch and my watch. I did not want to intervene between the eloquence of two professors, but I am only concerned with the shortest time that you should take in coming to the question.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Unless I give the background, how can I come to the question, Sir ? I am putting the question. The postgraduate degree-holders accept the educational profession with reluctance, because they have no other job before them. In 1961, there was a conference of Vice-Chancellors of all the universities when Dr. Shrimali was there. Then it was decided that the college teachers should be offered the payscale of at least the Class I Government of India employees. Even that scale has not been introduced. Dr. Edward Scheel one of the eminent educationists in the world, has said that the condition of teachers and lecturers in India is appalling.

I would give you an instance in regard to the lack of uniformity of pay-scales of college teachers in the Different parts of the country. In Ghaziabad, just 18 miles off from Delhi, a college teacher gets a starting pay of just Rs. 300. In the educational institutions run by the Central Government, in Delhi area the college teacher is immediately given the scale of Rs. 400-900.

They are having the same workload,

same qualification and same experience, but if they are 18 miles away from Delhi, they get lesser payment.

MR. SPEAKER : I am repeating it very often with you. Kindly ask your question.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Would you make a distinction in my case alone ? The mover generally gets at least 5 minutes. I am a teacher and I represent a view-point...

MR. SPEAKER : But you must look at the watch also. Put it in any form, but make it a question.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I am just giving the background. The two UF ministers in West Bengal had played trickery with the teachers. Mr. Jyoti Bhattacharya and Mr. Satyapriya Roy. Mr. Jyoti Bhattacharya, without the Cabinet decision, gave an assurance to west Bengal teachers. Mr. Satyapriya Roy had a Cabinet decision, but he failed to implement that decision because the West Bengal College Teachers' Association is not being controlled by the followers of Mr Satyapriya Roy. There is also the question of regular monthly payment. The teachers get their twelve months pay in 22 packets.

I want to know whether the Government is going to introduce a uniform and integrated scale for all categories of college teachers, whether the Government is going to remove the invidious distinction between junior and senior college teachers, whether the Government is going to introduce payment of uniform DA, house rent allowance and provident fund for all the teachers, whether the Government is going to see that teachers having experience of one or two years are immediately made permanent whether the Government would not only agree but devise means so that as in the case of other Government employees, the college teachers get regular monthly payment, and whether the Government will convene a meeting of the representatives of West Bengal college teachers, the State Government, the Central Government and the UGC as early as possible, so that they can thrash out all outstanding issues regard-

ing the demands made by the West Bengal college and university teachers ?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : The hon. member asked a series of questions towards the conclusions of his intervention. He asked whether the Government is going to introduce an integrated uniform scale for college teachers. Government has no intention at the moment of introducing any such uniform scale. The matter is being considered by the UGC. Representations have been made by a number of teacher's associations in different parts of the country for an integrated scale and the whole matter is under the consideration of UGC.

As far as West Bengal is concerned, the West Bengal Government did remove the distinction between junior and senior teachers and introduced the integrated scale of Rs. 300-800. So far as the Central Government is concerned it would be prepared to pay for the enforcement of the new scheme provided its liability is limited to what it would be under the old scheme.

Regarding the question of introducing uniform dearness allowance, provident fund benefit etc. it is entirely a state subject and the Central Government, I am afraid, has no say in the matter of introduction of uniform DA, provident fund etc.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : The State Government is controlled by you. You are responsible for the State Government. When there is President's Rule in a State the Central Government is also indirectly responsible for what is happening in a State. You should take the initiative.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : Sometime I should like to have guidance from somebody in authority as to what precisely is the responsibility of the Education Minister in the Centre for the educational expenditure, educational budget and educational programmes in a Government which is administered under Presidential rule. I have not been able to be clear in my mind as to what precisely is the responsibility of the Central Government and the Central Education Minister for the education budget of the

State Government. I should like somebody in authority to give me enlightenment on the subject some time and also provide me with the authority, in case I have the responsibility, to enforce my responsibility.

So far as the question of permanence is concerned, it is entirely a matter for the universities and colleges etc. As far as Delhi is concerned, when people have put in two years of probation, they are almost automatically made permanent unless there is very good cause why they should not be made permanent. I was very shocked to hear what the hon. Member said but, unfortunately, I cannot do anything in the matter. It is a matter for the university and the State Government. The State Education Department, which give grants to these colleges, and the university which gives recognition to these colleges, these are the two bodies which have got some sanction in the matter and they must take up this question. Quite frankly, I do not approve of the practice of teachers being appointed temporarily for a long number of years. If they are appointed on probation, at the end of the period of probation they should be made permanent or their services should be terminated. But that person should go on and on for five or six years in a temporary capacity just to save some provident fund or some other allowances for the management, I think that is the most anti-social thing and, as far as I am concerned, I would strongly express my disapproval of any such practice. Unfortunately, I cannot do anything more than that.

As far as 60-65 age group is concerned, the matter was referred to the UGC and the UGC refused to extend the concessions they have given, or the allowances they have given, beyond the age of 60... (interruptions) I myself did not realise that this meant a reversal of the earlier scheme. It sounds rather odd that a person is allowed to work beyond a particular age and then his salary would drop because his increments would be stopped at the age of 60. That is an anomalous situation. I shall myself take it up and I shall see what can be done about it.

[Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao]

Regarding ensuring monthly payment, that is the crux of the matter. I had a long discussion yesterday for about 1 hour and 40 minutes, an extremely friendly discussion, with the West Bengal College Teachers' Association. Subsequently, I have also had a discussion with the West Bengal Headmasters' Association. Both these associations pointed out to me that this is causing them a great deal of harassment. The teachers of West Bengal seem to be not getting their salaries regularly for a long time. I do not know how far the facts are correct, but I have been told that there are arrears up to 4, 5 or even 6 months. I just cannot understand how a man can live if he does not get his salary in time, unless of course he has other property. This creates frustration and an attitude of non-cooperation among the teachers and I for one would not be surprised if they take up such an attitude. I have taken up this question and discussed it with the Adviser. I think they want some advance from the Central Government because they have some ways and means difficulty. I have also spoken to the Governor. I am requesting them to send me specific proposals as to what they want the Central Government to do in the matter. Then I shall take it up with the appropriate authority concerned. If I cannot do anything else, I want to ensure at least the regularity of pay of these poor people, who belong to the middle class, who have no other source of income because I sympathize with their position.

Regarding the last point, I do not think it is necessary at the moment to convene a conference. We are in touch with the West Bengal Headmaster's Association and the West Bengal Government and we shall try our best to solve the problems that have been raised in this calling-attention notice.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : A memorandum was submitted by the Teachers' Association to the Governor on the 5th August, 1970, giving all their demands, after 48 hours of *dharna* at Raj Bhavan, Writers' Building. The main point is that 1st April, 1966, is the crucial date after which date all the grants by the UGC or the Central Government were stopped. That was one of the reasons why teachers

could not be paid their salaries. In this very House Dr. Rao's predecessor, Shri M.C. Chagla, when he was the Education Minister, had made a solemn declaration on the 6th April, 1966, to the effect that no teacher in the country would be paid less than Rs. 300. It is most unfortunate that teachers who are entitled to Rs. 300 are being paid Rs. 150 only. Rs. 150 were added to that by the U.P. Government when they were in power. It is surprising that 12 months' salaries are being paid to teachers in 22 irregular instalments. If they know that they will get the money in 22 equal regular instalments, it will be a consolation to them because then they can be sure that they are getting it in 22 regular instalments. Unless the Central Government pays the money the State Government is unable to pay the arrears from 1st April, 1966 to 31st March, 1969. 80 per cent was to be paid by the Union Government or the UGC and 20 per cent matching grant or the difference was to be paid by the West Bengal Government. That money has not been paid and the arrear has to be paid.

I appreciate that the Hon. Minister has met the teachers' delegation and has discussed a lot of things with them. He told them how his heart bled for the poor teachers, but that gives no consolation to the teachers because the problem remains unsolved.

My question is whether he is aware that teachers in Government-sponsored colleges in West Bengal get a dearness allowance of Rs. 17/50 and those in the private colleges get Rs. 125. You can imagine a teacher, who is supposed to be the builder of the nation and who is to build up the career of our young men, getting only Rs. 17/50 as dearness allowance! If he goes on strike, he is told that he should not do it because he is the builder of the nation. But a builder of the nation gets only Rs. 17/50 as dearness allowance!

In the context of West Bengal today it is the responsibility of this Government to tackle the situation created by the growing discontent in the teachers' community in

West Bengal and to solve the problem. I would like to know whether he will send a senior official of the UGC or of the Government of India immediately to have a discussion with the West Bengal Government and to pay the arrears from Central funds, because the West Bengal Government have said that they have no money to pay. I would request that that money should be paid by the Central Government to ease the situation and to minimise the misery of teachers.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : The hon. Member has made a number of statements like non-sponsored college teachers getting less DA than sponsored college teachers. I may suggest to Shri Banerjee that next time he meets the office-bearers of the West Bengal College Teachers' Association, he should ask them what precisely....
(*Interruption*).

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : We want to meet them this morning. They are here.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : I met them only yesterday. They could not have come all the way from Calcutta this morning. I would very much like to meet them after this discussion is over. I met them yesterday from 12.15 to 1.40 P.M., and we had a full, free and frank discussion on the various points and explained to them what we were able to do and what we were not able to do. If those gentlemen are here, the President and the Members, I should be very happy to meet them at 1 O' Clock That will help me in answering the next Call Attention Notice in the Rajya Sabha. Regarding this question, whether I am in touch with the West Bengal Government, as I have already told the House, as far as monthly payments are concerned, I am still not able to understand why irregularities take place. I want to get that properly investigated. I have asked the State Government what their difficulties are.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : They have no money to pay.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : I am afraid, if the State Governments have no money to pay and that it is the Central Government who have to pay the money, I am not in a

position to make the Central Government pay them the money. I am, certainly, prepared to bring to the notice of my colleague in the Central Government who is concerned with financial matters. If it is a question of the Central Government having to pay the money, the State Government having no money, that raises a much larger question as to how much money is involved, what is the total West Bengal budget...

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I know the background. If the hon. Minister had enquired of Dr. Sen he would have known it. There was a long discussion. The West Bengal Government wanted a lumpsum loan and Dr. Sen agreed to that.

MR. SPEAKER : It was unmanageable even in your own time. It is really shocking that you take other Members' time also.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I know the background; I have the positive information. The West Bengal Government wanted a lumpsum loan and Dr. Sen had agreed. He could have enquired of Dr. Sen.

MR. SPEAKER : There is a limit to everything.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : The hon. Members are saying what Dr. Sen said and did not say.

MR. SPEAKER : You don't take notice of that. You only answer Mr. Banerjee's question.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : So far as the question of finance is concerned, what should be done regarding financial aid to the Central Government for solving their problems of payments to college teachers, that is a subject over which I myself have no authoritative jurisdiction. But I am certainly prepared to bring to the notice of my colleague in the Central Government of financial implications of meeting the demand of West Bengal Government for making payments to college teachers.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta—North East) : I am afraid, the hon. Minister has not taken serious notice of the phenomenon of the people taking matters to the

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

streets and having *dharna* and other forms of agitations and, that is to say, the frustration getting infused into everything. In spite of the Minister's bewilderment, I think, the Central Government, at the moment, has to be answerable for whatever irregularity there is on the part of West Bengal Government in regard to implementation of promises made earlier.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister that since Mr. Chagla's assurance that from 1965 nobody will join the college teaching service at a salary of less Rs. 300 a month has not been implemented, since the salary scales agreed upon four years ago yet remain un-implemented, since *ad hoc* assistance offered by either the West Bengal Government or the Central Government also is not being paid properly, since there is uncertainty in regard to the payment of salary to these college teachers and since a very large amount of arrears has accumulated, how are things going to be cleared? Are we going to rely upon the mere sympathetic assurances given by Ministers after Ministers? Mr. Chagla gave an assurance; Dr. Triguna Sen gave an assurance and Dr. Rao is giving assurance over and over again. The sympathetic assurances have been often reiterated. But there has been tangible result. Do we take that as far as the finances are concerned, the rightful demands of the college and university teachers can hardly be met? Is it a symptom that the country is heading towards some sort of a financial and administrative collapse? I do not mean it in a sense of levity. If in regard to the payment of salaries and *ad hoc* grants and arrears to college teachers, this kind of default accumulates and if it is accumulated in the case of West Bengal, it is for the Central Government to take action. Today, the Central Government holds the baby. The Minister here cannot say. "I do not know. I am waiting for the authoritative instructions to find out who is responsible." For the West Bengal Government, the Central Government is, at the moment responsible for every passage of the West Bengal administration, education and other things included. Therefore, the Minister has got to be answerable for it. That is why I asked: in view of this accumulation of grievances, so many things

happening and in view of the repeated reiteration of sympathy by Minister after Minister which leads to nothing tangible in terms of objective payment to these people who are being driven to go to the streets and agitate and offer 'Dharna' and all sorts of things and in view of the frustration turning into fury, what is the Government going to do about it not merely reiterating sympathetic pronouncements?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: I am sorry my expression of sympathy seems to have irritated my hon. friend, Prof. Hiren Mukerjee. I would only like to tell him that the sympathy I have expressed is perfectly genuine. It was not put in merely to impress upon the house or the Hon. Member.

Regarding the assurance given by Mr. Chagla which has not been fulfilled, I would like to make one statement here. If I give an assurance, that assurance must be previously backed by financial concurrence. That is why I never give an assurance without getting previous financial concurrence. Then I do not know how far that can be regarded as an assurance of Government.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: But you are responsible for the assurance given by your predecessor.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: I am sorry I am responsible for an assurance which has also been agreed to in the Finance. No Minister in the Central Cabinet to the best of my knowledge can give an assurance without making sure that that assurance will be implemented. Otherwise, tomorrow I will go and promise anything and then if that becomes an assurance of Government and the Finance is not able to implement it, then it leads to a very impossible situation. I would certainly agree that this Rs. 300 is not a princely amount as a minimum wage for a college teacher and I shall try to find out what the existing position is. I was told that some people are getting Rs. 150 plus Rs. 60 = Rs. 210. That certainly is not a situation which I would regard as all satisfactory for college teachers. Even for secondary school teachers I would not regard it as a satisfactory situation.

Prof. Mukerjee said about the scale and that for four years nothing has been done and nothing has been implemented and only assurances have been given. I was a little surprised. I do not know whether I should read my statement. But I thought I made it clear that out of the 7000 teachers, about 4500 have been fixed up in the integrated scale from 1.8.69. In the case of other teachers those who were in employment before 1.4.66 and for whom UGC 50% has not been made available after some time and where that has been stopped also by the State Government, that was the major difficulty which affected about 500 teachers. Again in my statement I said only just now that in recent meeting of the UGC, the UGC and the Finance Ministry are both agreed that as far as the payment of that 50% is concerned, upto 1969 50% of the UGC share will be given by the University Grants Commission with the concurrence of the Finance, which means now the major difficulty in the way of the State Government fixing up these scales in the integrated scale has been removed and it is easier for the State Government to make the fixation.

Regarding other delays, I think there are all sorts of delays, fixing, up, increment, what should the state of service, whether the post is sanctioned or not—there are all sorts of problems some of which are legitimate and some are not and these are matters where certainly Prof. Mukerjee said I was also responsible. I shall certainly take it up again with people concerned in West Bengal to see to what extent these delays can be minimised or can be eliminated so that refixation of salary is done as expeditiously as possible.

I have already said about uncertainty of payment. I am going to take up this question of payment of salaries. I have already made comments regarding the question of sympathy the existence of which in me has provoked some wrath in the mind of a fellow ex-academician like Prof. Hiren Mukerjee.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Halder—absent.
Mr. Indrajit Gupta—absent.

Papers to be laid on the Table.

श्री अब्दुल गनी डार (गुड़गांव) : मुल्क में जो कल्लेग्राम हो रहा है, उसके लिए इन से कहिये कि पूरा दिन बहस कराएं। सरदार बसन्त सिंह एक शानदार भादमी थे। पंजाब में वह स्वतंत्र पार्टी के नेता थे। उनका दिन दहाड़े कल्ल कर दिया गया है। लुधियाना में एक धानेदार को बीच शहर में, जिसको नक्सलाइट्स को गिरफ्तार करने का काम सौंपा गया था, गोली मार दी गई है, उसका कल्ल कर दिया गया है। मैं चार्ज करता हूँ कि होम मिनिस्टर जोकि प्राइम मिनिस्टर भी हैं, वह खुद करा रही हैं—

[شری عبدالغنی دار کوڈاؤں : ملک میں جو قتل عام ہو رہا ہے اسکے لئے ان سے کہئے کہ پورا دن بھٹ کرائیں - سردار بسلت سلگہ ایک شاندار آدمی تھے - پنجاب میں وہ سوتلتر پارٹی کے नेता تھے - انکا دن دھارے قتل کر دیا گیا ہے - لدھیانہ میں ایک تھانیدار کو بیچ شہر میں جسکو نکسلاٹس کو گرفتار کرنے کا کام سونپا گیا تھا - گولی مار دی گئی ہے - اسکا قتل کر دیا گیا ہے - میں چارج کرتا ہوں کہ ہوم منسٹر جو کہ پرائم منسٹر بھی ہیں - وہ خود کرا رہی ہیں -]

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह स्थिति सिर्फ पंजाब में ही नहीं है। पंजाब में एक एम० एल० ए० का कल्ल नक्सलाइट्स ने किया है। बम्बई में भी हमारी पार्टी के श्री बसन्त पंडित और तीन अन्य नेताओं को नक्सलाइट्स ने घमकी दी है कि उनको खत्म कर दिया जायेगा। जैसाकि पहले भी यहाँ पर जिक्र आया है, नक्सलाइट्स ने 90 लोगों की लिस्ट निकाली है कि उनको खत्म कर दिया जायेगा। यह कोई साधारण बात नहीं है, बड़ी गम्भीर बात है। आप मंत्री महोदय से कहें कि वह इस बारे में एक बयान दें और इस विषय पर सदन में डिसकशन होनी चाहिए। अगर देश में इस तरह से पोलीटिकल मर्डर होने लगे, तो कोई भी सेफ नहीं होगा। (व्यवधान)

श्री शिव नारायण (बस्ती) : यह तो इन-डायरेक्ट सिविल वार है। आज पब्लिक को कोई सेपटी नहीं है। (व्यवधान)...

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : यह किसी पार्टी का सवाल नहीं है। मंत्री महोदय इस पर बयान दें और इस विषय पर डिसक्शन होना चाहिए।
... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमें श्री बसन्त सिंह के मर्डर पर बड़ा दुख है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : जो कोई भी नक्सलाइट्स के खिलाफ बोलेगा, उसको कत्ल कर दिया जायेगा, यह स्थिति तो बहुत गम्भीर है। यह सरकार चुप रह कर उन लोगों को एनकरेज कर रही है। ... (व्यवधान) ... श्री जगजीवन राम बंटे हुए हैं। वह नक्सलाइट्स के बारे में बोलते क्यों नहीं हैं ? ... (व्यवधान) ...

12.52 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

MR. SPEAKER : Papers to be Laid on the Table.

NOTIFICATION UNDER DRUGS AND COSMETICS ACT.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH) : On behalf of Shri B.S. Murthy, I beg to lay on the Table.....

श्री प्रकाशबोर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस विषय पर एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूँ। सरकार ने जिन औषधियों के दाम घटाये हैं, जिसका विवरण मंत्री महोदय सभा-मटल पर रखने जा रहे हैं, आज स्थिति यह हो गई है कि बाजार से वे औषधियाँ गायब हो गई हैं और दूसरी औषधियों के दाम

दुगने तिगुने हो गये हैं। आज गरीब आदमियों को बाजार में दवा नहीं मिल पा रही है। इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का क्या दृष्टिकोण है ? सारी दवायें मार्केट से गायब हो गई हैं। सरकार को इस बारे में आवश्यक कार्यवाही करने का आश्वासन देना चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल बाद में उठायें।

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH : Sir, on behalf of Shri B.S. Murthy, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Drugs and Cosmetics (Second Amendment) Rules, 1970 (Hindi and English [versions] published in Notification No. S. O. 2008 in Gazette of India dated the 6th June, 1970, under section 38 of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940. [Placed in Library See No. LT-3892/70])

REPORT OF DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION, NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CENTRAL EXCISE RULES, CUSTOMS ACT, AND CENTRAL EXCISE AND SALT ACT

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : On behalf of Shri Vidya Charan Shukla, I beg to lay on the Table —

1. A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) on the working of the Deposit Insurance Corporation Bombay for the year ended the 31st December, 1969 along with the Audited Accounts, under sub-section (2) of section 32 of the Deposit Insurance Corporation Act, 1961, [Placed in Library. See No. LT.—3893/70]
2. A copy of the Notification No. G.S.R. 1062 (Hindi and English version) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th July, 1970 issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944, together with an explanatory memorandum. [Placed in Library. See No. LT.—3894/70].
3. A copy each of the following Notification (Hindi and English versions)

under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 :

- (i) G. S. R. 955 published in Gazette of India dated the 17th June, 1970 together with an explanatory memorandum.
 - (ii) G. S. R. 1034 published in Gazette of India dated the 11th July, 1970 together with an explanatory memorandum
 - (iii) G. S. R. 1054 published in Gazette of India dated the 18th July, 1970. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3895/70].
4. A copy each of the following Notification (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) Forty-second Amendment Rules, 1970. published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1949 in Gazette of India dated the 18th July, 1970.
 - (ii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Forty-third Amendment Rules, 1970, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1050 in Gazette of India dated the 18th July, 1970.
 - (iii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Forty-fourth Amendment Rules, 1970, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1051 in Gazette of India dated the 18th July, 1970.
 - (iv) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Forty-fifth Amendment Rules, 1970, published in Notification No.

G.S.R. 1052 in Gazette of India dated the 18th July, 1970.

- (v) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Forty-sixth Amendment Rules, 1970, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1053 in Gazette of India dated the 18th July, 1970. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3896/70].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER GOVERNMENT SAVINGS CERTIFICATES ACT

SHRI K. R. GANESH : I beg to lay on the Table —

1. A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 12 of the Government Savings Certificates Act, 1959 :—
 - (i) The Government Savings Certificates (Fixed Deposits) (Amendment) Rules, 1970 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 442 in Gazette of India dated the 14th March, 1970.
 - (ii) The Government Savings Certificates (Amendment) Rules, 1970, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 443 in Gazette of India dated the 14th March, 1970. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3897/70].
2. A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notifications. Placed in Library See No. LT-3898/70].

NOTIFICATION RE. SERVICE CONNECTED WITH SUPPLY OF ELECTRICAL ENERGY IN WEST BENGAL UNDER ESSENTIAL SERVICES MAINTENANCE ACT

सिचाई तथा बिजुत मंत्रालय में उपसंजी (जी सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : मैं भ्रत्यावश्यक सेवाएं अनुकरण अधिनियम, 1968 की धारा 2 की उपधारा (2) के अन्तर्गत अधिसूचना संख्या

[श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद]

एस० ओ० एन० 2674 की एक प्रति, जो दिनांक 8 अगस्त, 1970 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुई और जिसके द्वारा पश्चिमी बंगाल राज्य में जनता को बिजली सप्लाई करने अथवा इस प्रकार की सप्लाई के प्रयोजन से बिजली के उत्पादन, संग्रहण, अथवा प्रसारण से सम्बन्धित सेवाओं को उक्त अधिनियम के प्रयोजनों के लिए अत्यावश्यक सेवा घोषित किया गया, सभा-पटल पर रखता हूँ। [प्रचालय में रक्त दिया गया। देखिए संख्या LT—3927/70]

— — —

12.53 hrs.

ARREST OF MEMBER

(Shri Madhu Limaye)

MR. SPEAKER : I have to inform the House that I have received the following telegram, dated the 9th August, 1970, from the Superintendent of District Jail, Varanasi :

"Shri Madhu Limaye, Member, Lok Sabha, arrested under Sections 151, 107 and 117, Criminal Procedure Code, on the 9th August, 1970, and admitted in this Jail."

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : I rise on a Point of Order...

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore) : What is this Sir ? They say, sections 107, 117, 151, etc. Could you kindly ask them to release all those M. Ps. who are arrested in connection with the land-grab movement to come here and attend the House ? I am shocked to find all obnoxious provisions of the Code, Sections 107, 117 and 151 being used against Members of Parliament. These are used only against goondas.

MR. SPEAKER : This is information to the House. You can discuss it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : You said, you have received a telegram. Is it from the

Superintendent, Central Jail, Varanasi or from the Superintendent of Police ?

MR. SPEAKER : This is from Superintendent of District Jail, Varanasi.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : My point of order is this. Whoever may be the Member of Parliament, whether it is Mr. Madhu Limaye or Mr. Nath Pai or anybody else, the District Magistrate of that place or Senior Superintendent of Police must have sent the telegram saying that such and such Member of Parliament has been arrested, for such and such case, under such and such sections. But, here, the Superintendent of the district jail has sent you a telegram, and the district magistrate...

MR. SPEAKER : We have received it from the superintendent of police also.

SHRI S. KUNDU : That should have been read out. Shri S. M. Banerjee is right in what he says.

MR. SPEAKER : I think it should have been the superintendent of police and not the district jail.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Yes, it should have been from the superintendent of police and not of the district jail. That is one thing. Another thing is this. Arrests are going on and the more Members of Parliament are going to be arrested from the SSP, PSP and CPI (Interruptions) I am here to grab them all. The Prime Minister should make a statement on this matter. She made a tall statement that she was going to have ceilings on land. Myre Members are going to be arrested...

MR. SPEAKER : He cannot raise all those things now, I have just given information to the House.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : We have tabled calling-attention-notice. The Prime Minister should make a statement on this matter.

MR. SPEAKER : It is not a point of order.

**CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO
STARRED QUESTION NO. 1536
RE- ALLOTMENT OF QUARTERS
TO GOVERNMENT
EMPLOYEES**

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore) : I have already written to you that I want to raise a point of order regarding the next item on the agenda. Shri Parimal Ghosh is going to make a statement correcting some answers given in this House earlier regarding allotment of houses to Government employees. I had also table a question, and the most confusing and contradictory replies were given. I know what the Hon. Minister is going to say. The problem raised in my question is that Government servants who have their own houses here are again allotted the Government quarters, and the young officers do not get quartered, and then remain in rented houses paying Rs. 300 or Rs. 400 rent per mensem. I wanted that Government should change the rules, and they said that they were looking into it. But they did not do anything. He should make a precise and specific statement regarding this very vexing problem.

MR. SPEAKER : This is no point of order.

SHRI S KUNDU : Those Government servants who have houses here should not get Government allotment of houses.

MR. SPEAKER : I permitted him to raise a point of order, but he is making a speech.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Those MPs who have houses of their own should not also be allotted houses.

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY
PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI
PARIMAL GHOSH) :** The statement is about a page and a half long. Shall I read it out or lay it on the Table of the House ?

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

SHRI S. KUNDU : Is he not going to say anything on the point that I had raised ?

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH : On behalf of Shri K. K. Shah, I beg to lay on the Table a statement correcting the answer given on the 11th May, 1970 to the supplementaries by Sarvashri Raghuvir Singh Shastri and Shri Chand Goyal on Starred Question No. 1536 in respect of policy regarding allotment of Government quarters to Government employees.

Regarding the point raised by Shri S. Kundu, I can assure him that since the point has been raised, I shall look into the matter and certain action will be taken.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : (Chandigarh) : The hon. Minister has laid on the Table a copy of the correction to the replies which had been given earlier. My point is that certain policy decisions had been announced earlier. Are Government reversing those policy decisions ?...

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member is a lawyer himself. This cannot be raised at this stage.

SHRI S. KUNDU : One joint secretary in the Ministry had reversed this policy. Earlier, the rule was that Government employees owning their own houses should not get Government quarters. He must see why that officer changed the earlier allotment rules.

Statement

In answer to supplementaries put by Shri Raghuvir Singh Shastri to Starred Question No. 1536 on 11.5.1970, regarding Government servants owning houses on and living in Government accommodation and letting out their houses on high rents and the action taken by Government thereon, it was stated that, after 1959, when the Government started giving lands to Cooperative societies, a complaint on this account did not remain. It was also stated that till 1959 those who had constructed their houses and had given them on rent were living in Government houses. The correct position is that the revised Allotment Rules were promulgated in May 1963 and according to the provisions contained

[Shri S. Kundu]

13 hrs.

in these rules, Government servants owning houses at the places of their duty were not eligible for the allotment of Government houses. The matter was reconsidered by Government on a number of occasions and, finally, in May 1966, it was decided that Government servants owning houses at the places of their duty should be treated at par with those who do not own houses. Orders were accordingly issued on 1.5.1966 that Government servants owning houses will also be eligible for the allotment of Government houses on payment of normal rent. No statistical data are available of the number of such persons who own their houses and are in occupation of Government accommodation.

2. Shri Shri Chand Goyal wanted to know the percentage of Government employees, specially Class III and IV, who have been provided with Government accommodation and whether Government aim to provide accommodation to those Government servants say within 10-20 years. In reply to these supplementaries, it was stated that so far as Government employees are concerned, it cannot be said how much time it would take to provide accommodation to them, but every effort was being made to see that at least in types I to IV more than 80% satisfaction is achieved in five years, time. The position is that at present Government are mostly constructing accommodation in types I to IV. A provision of Rs. 30 crores has been made for the Fourth Five Year Plan for the construction of both office as well as residential accommodation and the acquisition and development of land at Delhi and other places. Out of this amount, about Rs. 6 crores have been earmarked for office accommodation and the balance for residential accommodation. But within this amount, it is not considered feasible to achieve 80% satisfaction in types I to IV, during the IV Plan period. With the resources available, it will be possible to provide only about 12,984 new residential units at Delhi and at other places during this period; of the number 12,373 will be in types I to IV.

STATEMENT RE-MANUFACTURE OF CAR IN PUBLIC SECTOR

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) ; Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am glad to inform the House that Government have decided, in principle, to the creation of the additional capacity of 50,000 cars per annum in the public sector based on a proven foreign design. My Ministry will now initiate the necessary detailed studies on the most economic way of establishing this additional production capacity in the public sector, as also the ways and means of financing the project. We shall also hold discussions with interested parties to select the most suitable popular model and to secure the best possible terms of collaboration.

SHRI S. KUNDU : Did not the Planning Commission want to go in for a scooter project instead of small car project.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : Although the collaboration will be with a foreign company, the bulk of machine tools required for the project will be procured within the country. The establishment of this project will, therefore, give a further fillip to the indigenous machine tool industry, particularly, the Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., for production of special purpose machine tools needed for the transfer line layouts as well as a great variety of general purpose machines.

It will also be our endeavour to rely to the maximum extent possible on the local ancillary industries. This will not only lead to better utilisation of the existing capacity of the ancillary units but will also provide scope for substantial expansion of the units already established as well as the new ones that may come up to meet the new demands that will be created.

The establishment of the car project and the subsequent expansion of the machine

tools and automobile ancillary industries will create significant opportunities for additional employment for a large number of technical personnel in addition to normal labour that will be required.

The House is aware of the background of this Project. It will be recalled that the Low Cost Car Committee had reported in June, 1961 that it would be feasible both on technical and economic considerations to set up a factory for the manufacture of a car at a reasonably low cost. For various reasons, largely owing to the resources position and foreign exchange difficulties, the Government were compelled to postpone the public sector car project. Since then, the demand for cars has continued to grow and the supply position of passenger cars has become even more acute. There has been considerable discontentment in regard to both the supply and the quality of the cars available. The demand for cars at the end of the Fourth Plan period has been estimated around 85,000 vehicles per year which will go up further in the Fifth Plan. The maximum production that can be achieved by the present manufacturing units with their present facilities is, however, less than 40,000 cars per annum. The public sector car project will, it is hoped, fill the bulk of the gap that exists between the demand and the supply. The question of the augmentation of the manufacturing facilities in the existing units was also examined. Apart from their designs being old, it is clear that the existing companies will also have to depend heavily on support from public financial institutions for their expansion. In the circumstances it was felt that after taking into account all factors, it would be more advantageous to establish the factory in the public sector. However, taking into account the priority assigned by Government to other works of greater importance, it was felt that the Central Government together with connected public sector enterprises, fully owned by the Central Government, should hold the controlling interest of 51% of the equity capital of the proposed project. The balance of 49% may be raised by the offer of shares to the public at large and others.

Government have also received a number

of proposals from the private parties for taking up the manufacture of passenger cars in the private sector. Some of these parties claim that they are in a position to manufacture cars based on completely indigenous sources. With a view to encouraging the growth of indigenous talent and resources, Government have decided to issue Letters of Intent to such of the parties in the private sector as are prepared to take up the manufacture of cars based on completely indigenous designs and without requiring imports of or allocation of foreign exchange.

SHRI KANWARLAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar) : On a point of order.

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balsore) : I had asked a question. He should explain.

MR. SPEAKER : After the Minister has made the statement, no questions are allowed.

We adjourn for lunch now.

13.05 hours

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose.

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirappalli) : I want to bring to your notice the serious situation on the South-eastern Railway; it is being paralysed. Passengers are unable to proceed from Calcutta to Madras or go from Madras to Calcutta ..(Interruptions.)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I thought all Members who wanted to speak on the Bill have spoken and so I wanted to call the hon. Minister. Mr. Kundu and

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

Mr. Himatsingka want to speak on the Bill. Meanwhile Members want one or two minutes to say something.

श्री शशिभूषण (खारगोन) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मध्य प्रदेश एक शान्तिप्रिय सूबा है। वहाँ का औद्योगिक नगर इन्दौर कल सारा दिन बन्द रहा, वहाँ की सरकार भी नर्बंदा से पानी इन्दौर के लिए लेना चाहती है, हमारे चीफ मिनिस्टर भी उसमें इन्टरेस्टेड हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार इस पर ध्यान दे और इन्दौर को नर्बंदा से पानी लाने में आर्थिक सहायता दे।

14.5½ hrs.

OBITUARY REFERENCE

(SHRI TRAILOKYANATH CHAKRABORTY)

श्री ओमप्रकाश त्यागी (मुरादाबाद) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, देश के एक बहुत बड़े क्रान्तिकारी—महाराजा त्रैलोक्यनाथ चक्रवर्ती—का देहान्त हो गया है। प्रधान मंत्री, राष्ट्रपति और दूसरे सभी लोगों ने अपनी श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित की है। लोक सभा का यह कर्तव्य था कि उन को सम्मान अर्पित करती। मैं चाहता हूँ कि कोई भी कार्यवाही करने से पहले उनको सम्मान प्रदान किया जाय, वरना देश में चर्चा होगी।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We all share the grief over the loss of this great man and pay our tribute to him. I think we should have done that at the commencement of the sitting, before the House took up its other business. Anyway I hope I am now expressing the sentiments of the House and share the grief over the loss of this great man. Hon. Members may stand in silence for a short while.

The Hon. Members then stood in silence for a shortwhile.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR (Palghat) : I received a reply from the P & T Minister

that in Kerala all the P & T employees who were discharged after the strike were taken back. It was not correct. Up till now, 13 employees have not been taken back. The Minister must take it seriously and consider the issue, even at at this late hour.

श्री शिव चन्द्र भा (मधुबनी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अखबारों में आपने पढ़ा होगा "लैंड ग्रेब" का नाम दे करके इस मूवमेन्ट की बड़ी बदनामी की जा रही है। असल में यह भूमि वितरण आन्दोलन है। इसके सम्बन्ध में सारे देश में बहुत सारे लोग गिरफ्तार हुए हैं जिनमें संसद सदस्य भी हैं। इस विषय पर मैंने कालिग अटेंशन दिया है—या तो आप उसको मंजूर करें या फिर प्रधान मंत्री से कहें कि वे यहाँ पर एक स्टेटमेन्ट दें कि कितनी गिरफ्तारियाँ हुई हैं और उसमें कितने संसद सदस्य हैं। श्री मधु लिमये पर दफा 107, 117, 109—इस तरह से क्रिमिनल प्रोसीजर कोड की तमाम दफायें लागू की गई हैं तो यह किस प्रकार का जुल्म हो रहा है ? मैं चाहूँगा कि इस पर प्रधान मन्त्री यहाँ एक स्टेटमेन्ट दें।

14.11 hrs.

DOCK WORKERS (REGULATION OF EMPLOYMENT) AMENDMENT BILL—(contd)

SHRI HIMATSINGKA (GODDA): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on the Bill that is before the House, I support the amendment that has been proposed, because that is a necessary amendment, because it increases the scope of the scheme that may be framed under clause 3. But while on this subject, I would like the attention of the Government to be invited to what is happening in dock labour. Recently, as you know, there was a go-slow tactics followed by the dock labour for quite a large number of days and there was a strike by the bargemen for over two months. The result has been that the country has lost very valuable foreign exchange to the tune of Rs. 50

crores by way of the jute goods not being exported and the export of tea being delayed; the quality of tea has deteriorated and as a matter of fact on account of the go-slow tactics by dock labour other difficulties are created; foreign purchasers have been reluctant to deal with Indian exporters. Moreover, customers are going out to other countries and therefore it is up to the Government to consider as to what steps they should take to see that this kind of delaying tactics is not adopted by labour. If the labour has any grievance, it should be attended to immediately and quickly by the Government and the grievances should be removed, but to allow the Calcutta port not to function for so many days and to leave the work of exporting goods not attended to, and to allow the goods to be lying idle and not being allowed to be exported, is a dangerous thing so far as the country is concerned, and especially the Calcutta port is concerned.

You know recently there has been a demand for auction for tea market at Gauhati or Kandla. That is all due to the difficulties created at the docks. The goods cannot be exported, and therefore, naturally those who are interested in the export of these goods have been thinking in terms of having another place where they can take the goods and programme for the goods to be exported without any difficulty.

Another point that I want the attention of the Government to be drawn to is this. I am told that the bargemen in Calcutta mostly come from the districts of Noakhali, Comilla and other East Pakistan districts. They are at the back and call of the outside influences, and they are interested in creating this kind of trouble as that helps the export from Pakistan of jute goods. Jute goods cannot be exported unless they are properly loaded by the bargemen into the ships, and the delays—

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore) : It is not true.

SHRI HIMATSINGKA : My friend says it is not true. I say that most of these bargemen come from these districts and they are under the direction and control of others outside. If my information is

not correct, so far so good. But if that be correct, as I am told it is so, then steps should be taken to see that outside influence does not have any effect on the bargemen who are working in the Calcutta port, so that our export is not hindered in any way.

These are the two things to which I wanted to invite the attention of the Government. The go-slow tactics adopted by dock labour should not be allowed to take place. If there are grievances, they should be attended to and removed; but it should also be seen that the bargemen do not adopt delaying tactics, which will affect our export trade.

SHRI S. KUNDU : Sir, this Bill was introduced because experience showed that it was very difficult to catch and book people who are really responsible for offences committed under the scheme. This Bill has been brought forward to see that the managerial people also are brought to book. But I am afraid that there are a lot of loopholes in the Bill. According to the new section 7A, if the person committing an offence made punishable by a scheme or any abetment thereof is a company, every person who, at the time the offence or abetment was committed was in charge of and was responsible to the company shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished. But by the proviso, he can get out if he can prove that he was not responsible for it or that he exercised all due diligence to prevent the commission of such offence or its abetment. Sub-clause (2) refers to "director-manager, secretary or other officer of the company". When they say that a person committing an offence is made punishable, unless the word "person" is defined, it is likely that the workers and supervisory cadres alone will be punished and the big officers of the company who are really responsible for the offence will get away. Also, I do not like the phrase "all due diligence". It will be enough if it is said "diligence". The second proviso is unnecessary and the words "all due" can be omitted.

I will refer to some other burning problems of dock workers. The schemes that have been formulated are never implement-

[Shri S Kundu]

ed. The dock workers live in miserable and unhygienic conditions. There is no light, no latrine and no washing facility. Not even drinking water is provided. Various committees have gone into it and reported. There is the safety and welfare scheme, but can the minister point out a single instance where the management has been apprehended for violation of this scheme? For 2 lakh dock workers, only 9 inspectors are there who are supposed to file prosecution cases for such violations. Recently I am told the Mankekar Committee have referred in very strong language to the unhygienic conditions in which the workers are living. They have gone to the extent of saying that they are almost huddled like criminals in a black hole. Drinking water is not available in Bombay port. There is not even a single canteen.

When I went to Calcutta some time back I found in the Calcutta port that some of the houses of the workers do not have even electric bulbs. Their sanitary conditions are miserable. If the schemes are meant for the welfare of the workers and are not implemented it will not do any good to anybody.

In 1965-66 there was a demand by the Vizat port and Dock workers that they should be paid bonus. The stevedores said they will not pay; they wanted the dock board to pay it. The dock board also said that they will not pay it. When the matter went to the Supreme Court, the court held in 1969 that since the board is not an employer and not an industry no dispute could arise with the board so far as bonus is concerned. Since then the problem is hanging in the air. Unless some amendment is brought forward to the statute, nothing could be done. I hope the minister will look into this matter and take the necessary steps.

Coming to the point raised by Shri Himatsingka, the bargemen are not foreigners. They are very loyal and they want to work hard. So much is being said about the bargemen's strike. What is the real position? The bargemen were getting Rs. 120. The wage board recommended that they should get a minimum wage of Rs. 206. There are seven big companies own-

ing 60 per cent of the total business. These barge owners refused to implement the recommendations of the wage board. Even though two ministers went from here and they tried to persuade, humour and cajole the management, they failed. I thought the government would issue a notification making the implementation of the recommendation of the wage board compulsory so that all this trouble could have been avoided. Now I am happy that some interim relief has been given.

Now the wages of workers fluctuate in different ports. There should be a system by which a statutory minimum should be fixed for all ports. It should not depend on the bargaining power of the workers.

Then, I do not understand why the board should be managed by an officer of the IAS. Then there are five representatives of the Government who hardly attend any meeting of the board. The board should be worker-oriented and the workers should be given more of administrative power. Now the administration of the scheme is entrusted to the stevedores who are responsible for cutting down the wages. Unless the administration of the scheme is handed over to the workers this problem is not going to be solved.

In the Paradip port there was some dispute between the management and labour. I also wrote to the Minister in the matter. Though the dispute was settled now I am told that the management have backed out of the agreement. They are not prepared to implement it. That will create further confusion and chaos.

We cannot solve this problem by some patchwork, by some changes in the statute here and there. The problem should be considered in its totality and there should be a comprehensive revision of the Act. I hope the Minister will consider this aspect.

Then I would say that persons who are not guilty should not be hauled up. A ship is in water. A man on the spot finds some gadgets missing, either because they were not supplied or because the engineers did not look at it. But the supervisor is

held responsible and not the manager or the administrator or the company.

Nobody knows which is the company. Many of the stevedores, who are directly responsible, are not registered as a company. They are working as fictitious companies. You will not be able to implement it unless you see that those people are all registered as companies. If you want basically to implement it and want to haul them up, you have to see that they are registered and you have to increase your strength of inspectors because you cannot manage these two lakh workers with these nine inspectors.

श्री मोहम्मद इस्माइल (बरकपुर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो अमेडिग बिल लाया गया है इस सम्बन्ध में मैं खास तौर से मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि कलकत्ता पोर्ट की जो समस्या है वह आज से नहीं बल्कि काफी पुरानी है। स्टीवेडोर के मसले के बारे में कलकत्ता पोर्ट डाक वर्क्स सन् 1951 से भूवमेन्ट करते आ रहे हैं। बड़े-बड़े प्रोटेस्ट्स हुए, बड़ी स्ट्राइक हुई। उसके बाद जब 1953 में डाक लेबर बोर्ड सेट अप किया गया तब उन लोगों की मांग यही थी कि स्टीवेडोर सिस्टम को हटा कर सब लोगों को गवर्नमेंट कंट्रोल करें, गवर्नमेंट ने डाक लेबर बोर्ड बनाया 1953 में। उसमें कुछ आदमी तो एग्जाबं कर लिए गए और स्टीवेडोर के साथ ही रहने लगे। वह लड़ाई अभी तक चल रही है। उस मजदूरों की लड़ाई का समाधान आज तक गवर्नमेंट नहीं कर पाई है, जिसके कारण बार-बार भगड़ा होता है और हड़तालें होती हैं। यह समस्या हल नहीं हो पा रही है क्योंकि एक ही पोर्ट में दो किस्म के सिस्टम हैं। डाक लेबर बोर्ड में मिनिमम गारन्टी है, प्राविडेंट फंड है, लेकिन स्टीवेडोर के नीचे काम करने वालों के लिए कोई सुविधा नहीं है। कोई मिनिमम गारन्टी नहीं है, साल की कोई छुट्टी नहीं है, किसी तरह की कोई फैसिलिटी नहीं है। वह लोग जिस तरह से चाहें काम करायें। फिर कौन सा काम करायें, यह भी ठीक नहीं

है। चाहे पोर्ट का काम करायें या अपना काम करायें।

मैं आपके सामने इस चीज को रखना चाहता हूँ कि इसके लिए इस तरह का अमेडिग बिल लाने से कोई मसला तय नहीं होगा। जब तक आप स्टीवेडोर सिस्टम को नेशनलाइज नहीं करते तब तब काम नहीं चलेगा। जब श्री संजीवैया पहले लेबर मिनिस्टर थे तब वह कलकत्ता गये थे उन्होंने भी कहा था कि स्टीवेडोर सिस्टम ठीक नहीं है। जब भी कोई मंत्री जाता है, कोई बड़ा आदमी जाता है, वह यही कहता है कि यह सिस्टम ठीक नहीं है। मगर न जाने क्या बात है कि इसको हटाने की बात नहीं होती। आज तक इसके लिए विधेयक में कोई तब्दीली नहीं की गई। इसके माने तो यह है कि अब वामो भी पोर्ट की समस्याएँ हल नहीं होंगी। बार-बार स्ट्राइक होंगे, बार-बार पोर्ट के भीतर फ्राइसिस् क्रियेट होंगी। आप शोर वर्क्स का मसला ले लीजिए। डाक वर्क्स के लिए यह पीसमील स्कीम लाई गई है। इस को लेकर वर्क्स के अन्दर बहुत डर समा गया है। वह सोचते हैं कि 19 हजार में से 6000 वर्क्स पर यह स्कीम लागू होने से उन लोगों की नौकरियां जायेंगी। घूँकि डाक वर्क्स को यह डर है इसलिए यह स्ट्राइक हुआ था, जिसकी केन्द्रीय सरकार कंट्रोल नहीं कर सकी थी। आज भी इसका समाधान नहीं हुआ है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय जो असली ऐक्ट है उसमें परिवर्तन लायें...

इसका कम्प्लीट नेशनलाइजेशन करके स्टीवेडोर को हटाने का काम किया जाये और इन लोगों को डाक लेबर बोर्ड के अन्दर लाया जाये सबको मिनिमम गारन्टी दी जाये और एक ही किस्म के कानून के मातहत तमाम मजदूर चलें।

डाक लेबर बोर्ड के बारे में मुझको यह कहना है कि जब डाक लेबर बोर्ड बना हुआ है

[श्री मोहम्मद इस्माइल]

उसका चुनाव नहीं होता। नामिनेशन होता है। उसमें स्टीवेडोर का नुमाइन्दा चुना जाता है, गवर्नमेंट के नुमाइन्दे होते हैं, पोर्ट कमिश्नर के नुमाइन्दे होते हैं। लेकिन इसके लिए कभी वोट नहीं लिये जाते। लोग नामिनेट किए जाते हैं। मजदूरों की बार बार यह मांग रही है कि इसमें वर्कर्स के रिप्रिजेन्टेशन के लिए ताकि उनके नुमाइन्दे बोर्ड में जा सकें सीक्रेट वेलट होना चाहिये। लेकिन आज तक यह मांग मानी नहीं गई। प्रिक्टिकली जो स्टीवेडोर कंपनियों के मालिक हैं वही इस बोर्ड को कंट्रोल करते हैं। गवर्नमेंट कंट्रोल नहीं करती है। जो स्टीवेडोर हैं वही कंट्रोल करते हैं। वे बाहर भी काम करते हैं और फायदा उठाते हैं। यहाँ भी उठाते हैं। स्मगलिंग का भी यह एक सोर्स है। इनके द्वारा ब्लेकमार्किंग में भी सहायता दी जाती है। जब कीमतें बढ़ जाती हैं किसी माल की, तब ये उस माल को निकालते हैं वहाँ से। इस तरह से दाम बढ़ाने में भी यह सहायक होते हैं। जब तक स्टीवेडोर सिस्टम खत्म नहीं किया जाता है तब तक वर्कर्स की समस्याओं का समाधान नहीं हो सकेगा और तब तक कलकत्ता पोर्ट की समस्या का समाधान भी नहीं होगा। अब अगर आप समझते हैं जो बड़ी स्ट्राइक हुई थी वह घूँक खत्म हो गई है, इस वास्ते समस्या हल हो गई है, वह हल नहीं हुई है। जब तक आप सिस्टम को खत्म नहीं करेंगे यह समस्या हल नहीं होगी। मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ कि वर्कर्स के नुमाइन्दे बोर्ड में लिये जायें। जिस तरह से वर्कर्स कमेटी में उनको लिया जाता है उसी तरह से शक लेबर बोर्ड में भी वर्कर्स के रिप्रिजेन्टिव लिए जाने चाहियें, उनको अपने नुमाइन्दे भेजने का अधिकार होना चाहिए। चुनाव के आधार पर उनको बोर्ड में लिया जाना चाहिये।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT
AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAG-
WAT JHA AZAD): Mr. Deputy-
Speaker, Sir, the hon. Members who have

participated in this debate have given their general support to this amending Bill. At the same time, they have highlighted certain improvements and they have asked the Government to think over them. The hon. Members, Shri Lobo Prabhu, Shri Kachwai, Shri Indrajit Gupta, Shri Shiv Chandra Jha, Shri Himatsingka, Shri Kundu and Shri Mohd. Ismail have drawn our attention to certain things.

My hon. friend, Shri Kundu, suggested that "all due" should be dropped before the word "diligence". We feel that mere "diligence" is not adequate. We have taken it from the Minimum Wage Act which was enacted in 1948 and also on the advice of the legal draftsman. But I shall rely more upon the Minimum Wage Act which is in operation since 1948. The hon. Member's apprehension was that, possibly, in the case of some small officers and for certain offences, there may be harassment. But that is not our experience. This is there since 1948. We shall keep it in mind that there is no harassment. The hon. Member has asked for an assurance, I can't say. But I can say that "all due" is necessary because mere "diligence" will not be enough. We have taken it from the Minimum Wage Act which has been in operation since 1948 and our experience in the last 22 years is that this has done very well. I hope the hon. Members will allow it to be put in here also.

About the welfare schemes, he has said that there are only 9 inspectors and that they are not doing any welfare work. He said that complaints are not looked into. We had the Mankekar Committee Report. We have gone into it and we have taken action. Whatever lacunae and difficulties are there, I shall again look into it.

This matter was also looked into by the Dock Workers' Advisory Committee. We have taken certain action on the Mankekar Committee Report. Regarding the judgment of the Supreme Court, it is true, as the hon. Member said, and we are examining this matter in consultation with the Dock Labour Board.

In Paradeep, we have no such Dock Labour Board. Possibly, the hon. Member

is referring to the Port Trust. Their attention will be drawn to it.

Shri Himatsingka said that there have been certain strikes. We had a go-slow strike by Calcutta shore workers which we have resolved. Then, we had a strike by the dock workers and also by the bargemen. We have been able to give Rs. 20 to the bargemen as interim relief.

We had difficulty in the Calcutta Port. It is unfortunate that there are strikes there. We are trying by persuasion and by bringing the parties together to settle the problem. The Calcutta Port has become a sick port and it has become uneconomical also.

On the Chatterjee Committee Report also we have taken action. Voluntary retirement is already there. It has come into force. We have also two other schemes which have come into force from 1 7.70. The dock workers have certain grievances. We have heard them. Coming to the points raised by Shri Indrajit Gupta, to whatever extent the workers have lost, they will be compensated and I hope the workers will take it. We want the Calcutta Port to become an economical port. Otherwise it will be difficult to maintain this port as compared with the other ports. All these measures have been taken in accordance with Chatterjee Committee's report. We shall continue them and if there is any hardship to the workers, we shall look into them. But I must appeal to the workers working in this port that they must co-operate with these schemes. Otherwise it will be very difficult to maintain in the schemes economically.

Shri Mohammad Ismail said about the new scheme for the dock workers. We have examined this scheme along with the Transport Ministry and a decision was taken that it may be continued for some time.

The question of nationalisation was raised by Mr. Indrajit Gupta. They have also raised along with Mr. Ismail that the entire working may be looked into. It is true that this is an old Act and these two amendments are therefore brought by us in the light of our experience, and certainly we would like in future to go into the work-

ing of this Act and in the light of the suggestion made by the hon. Member we will go into it in detail and see what best can be done. With these words I pray that the Bill be taken up for consideration.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill further to amend the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2—(Amendment of section 3)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Lobo-Prabhu—He is not here.

The question is :

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3—(Insertion of new section 7A)

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : (Madhubani) : Sir, I beg to move :

Page 2, line 26,—

after "individuals" insert—

"who are not the employees" (4)

Page 2, line 11, —

for "proves" substitute—

"and the employees or their representative prove" (5)

आपको याद होगा कि उस दिन इस बात पर जोर दिया गया था कि क्लाइ तीन में जो प्राविजो है इसको निकाल दिया जाए। इसको रख कर आप एक खिड़की खोल देते हैं, एक फाटक खोल देते हैं और इसके जरिए जो अफ-

[श्री शिवचन्द्र भा]

सर गुनाह करेंगे वे साफ बच निकलेंगे। वे आसानी से साबित कर देंगे कि उनकी जानकारी में यह बात नहीं थी और उनका इसमें कोई दोष नहीं है। इस तरह से वे बेदाग निकल जायेंगे। सबसे पहला मेरा संशोधन नम्बर पाँच है। आपने लिखा है :

"Provided that nothing contained in this sub-section shall render any such person liable to any punishment, if he proves that the offence or abetment was committed without his knowledge or that he exercised all due diligence to prevent the commission of such offence or abetment."

इसको निकाल दें मंत्री महोदय तो सबसे अच्छा होगा। इस पर जोर भी दिया गया है। यदि नहीं निकालते हैं तो मेरा संशोधन है :

"employees or their representative."

ये शब्द आप रख लें।

आप कहते हैं :

"If the person committing an offence made punishable by a scheme or any abetment thereof is a company, every person who, at the time the offence or abetment was committed, was in charge of, and was responsible to, the company ..."

कम्पनी कभी नहीं कहेगी कि वह दोषी है। कम्पनी के अफसर हर कोशिश करेंगे आज के वातावरण में यह कहने की कि वे दोषी नहीं हैं, उनका कोई दोष नहीं है, उन्होंने डाक वर्कर्स के वेलफेयर की जानकारी न होने की वजह से कम किया है। इसको वे हमेशा साबित भी कर देंगे। इस वास्ते मेरा सुझाव है कि आप जोड़ दें इसकी जगह कि जो डाक वर्कर हैं या उनके प्रतिनिधि हैं वे साबित कर दें कि कम्पनी का यह जो आदमी है और जिसकी वजह से यह दोष हुआ है, यह खराबी आई है,

उसको इसकी जानकारी नहीं थी, इसलिए वह निर्दोष है, तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा। यह जो पैरा है, इसको आप हटा दें।

एक्सप्लेनेशन में कहा गया है : "फार दि परपजिज आफ दिस सेक्शन,—(ए) 'कम्पनी' मीन्ज ऐनीबाडी कार्पोरेट एण्ड इनक्लूड्ज ए फर्म एण्ड अदर एसोसियेशन आफ इण्डिविजुअल्ज।" 'इसमें एसोसियेशन आफ इण्डिविजुअल्ज' का एक्सप्लेन बहुत ड्रास्टिक और खतरनाक है और साथ ही बेग भी है। इसके द्वारा एम्पलाईज को भी घसीट लिया जायेगा। जो कोई एम्पलाईज हड़ताल करेगा या अपनी माँग के लिए आवाज उठायेगा, उसको घसीट लिया जायेगा और कहा जायेगा कि वह दोषी है काम खराब करने का या डाक के काम में रुकावट डालने का। मेरा संशोधन यह है कि 'एसोसियेशन आफ इण्डिविजुअल्ज' के आगे ये शब्द जोड़ दिये जायें : 'हू आर नाट दि एम्पलाईज'। इस संशोधन को मान लेने से ट्रेड यूनियन को नहीं घसीटा जा सकेगा, जो कि एक लीगलाइज्ड बाडी है और जो बारगेनिंग कर सकती है। जो एलिमेंट्स एम्पलाईज नहीं हैं, अगर वे रुकावट डालते हैं, तो उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही की जा सकती है। अगर इस घारा को ऐसे ही रहने दिया गया, तो प्रशासन को एम्पलाईज पर आघात करने का मौका मिल जायेगा।

SHRI S. KUNDU : In Section 7A(1) it is stated that if a person commits an offence under the scheme he should also be punished. It is also said that if a company makes some offence under the scheme it should also be punishable. I would like to know about this word 'person', because, in the eyes of the law, company is a jurist person. I do not know what the reason is for keeping the word 'person' and also the word 'company' in the same Bill. Therefore, I have a suspicion that this word 'person' means some people in the lower rung of the administration and those who are not directly responsible to the company such as big officers. The people in the lower rung

should not be hauled up. It is specifically provided in Clause 2 that the Director, Manager, Secretary or other officers of the Company should also be hauled up if the connivance and neglect is proved.

Therefore, I would like the Minister to explain what he means by 'person'. The word 'person' should be defined in the statute as the word 'company' has been defined.

श्री भागवत भा आजाद : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे खयाल से श्री भा के दोनों संशोधन गलतफहमी पर आधारित हैं। संशोधन संख्या 4 पर बोलते हुए उन्होंने कहा है कि इसमें एम्पलाइज को क्यों घसीटा जा रहा है और उन्होंने यह आशंका प्रकट की है कि कहीं इस धारा का लाभ उठा कर एम्पलाइज को भी सजा न दिलवा दी जाये। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि नये सेक्शन 7ए में कम्पनी की जो परिभाषा दी गई है, वह परिभाषा मिनिमम वेजिज एक्ट और दूसरे कानूनों में निर्धारित की गई है। इसलिये इस में वर्कर्स को घसीटने की बात कहीं नहीं आती है। हाँ, अगर वर्कर्स कोई कम्पनी बनाते हैं या प्रबन्धकों आदि में उनके रिप्रिजेन्टेटिव भी हैं, तो फिर उनको क्यों अलग किया जाये? इस धारा के द्वारा एम्पलाइज को फंसाये जाने का कोई खतरा नहीं है। इसलिए मुझे आशा है कि श्री भा अपने इस संशोधन पर जोर नहीं देंगे।

जहाँ तक उनके संशोधन संख्या 5 का सम्बन्ध है, हमने नये सेक्शन 7ए में एक व्यवस्था यह की है कि जो कम्पनी या व्यक्ति दोषी पाये जायेंगे, उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही की जायेगी और उनको सजा दी जायेगी। आगे प्रोवाइजो में यह कहा गया है कि अगर ऐसा कोई व्यक्ति निश्चित रूप से यह साबित कर दे कि उसके द्वारा सब प्रीकाशन्ज लिए जाने के बावजूद यह अपराध हुआ है, तो फिर अपसर या सरकार नहीं, बल्कि कोर्ट यह निर्णय करेगी कि उसको छोड़ दिया जाये या नहीं। लेकिन

अगर इस प्रोवाइजो के होते हुए भी कोर्ट यह समझे कि उसका नेग्लिजेन्स था; यद्यपि उसने प्रीकाशन्ज लिये, लेकिन उसको और प्रीकाशन्ज लेने चाहिए थे, तो उसको सजा दी जायेगी। अगर किसी अपसर को दोषी पाया जायेगा, तो उसको यह साबित करने का अधिकार है कि वह निर्दोष है। इसमें एम्पलाइज कहीं से आ जाते हैं? यह बड़ी अजीब बात है कि किसी व्यक्ति को अदालत में ले जाया जाये और वह साबित कर दे कि वह दोषी नहीं है, लेकिन फिर भी यह कहा जाये कि एम्पलाइज भी उस को निर्दोष साबित करें। कानून की दृष्टि से यह गलत बात होगी। मैं इस संशोधन को भी नहीं मान सकता हूँ।

माननीय सदस्य, श्री कुन्दू, ने नये सेक्शन 7ए में कम्पनी के अलावा 'पर्सन' शब्द रखे जाने के बारे में शंका प्रकट की है। इस सेक्शन के सब-सेक्शन (2) में ये शब्द रखे गये हैं: 'ऐनी डायरेक्टर, मैनेजर, सेक्रेटरी आर अदर आफिसर आफ दि कम्पनी'। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस से स्थिति बिल्कुल स्पष्ट हो जाती है और इस से कोई गलतफहमी नहीं होगी। इसलिए माननीय सदस्य की इस आशंका में कोई ओचित्य नहीं है कि छोटे अपसरों को गलत रूप से इस में फंसाया जायेगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि ये तीन प्राविजन्ज यथेष्ट हैं और इनके अन्तर्गत किसी भी निर्दोष व्यक्ति को सजा नहीं दी जा सकेगी।

श्री शिव चन्द्र भा : अगर कोर्ट ने यह फैसला करना है कि कोई अपसर या कम्पनी दोषी हैं या नहीं, तो फिर इस पैराग्राफ की जरूरत नहीं है। लेकिन अगर इसको रखना है, तो फिर मेरा संशोधन मान लेने से सम्बन्धित व्यक्ति के विरुद्ध एक्शन लेने में सहायित हो जायेगी। कोर्ट उस व्यक्ति को भी बुलायेगी और एम्पलाइज के रिप्रिजेन्टेटिव्स को भी बुलायेगी। इसलिए एम्पलाइज या उनके रिप्रिजे-

[श्री शिवचन्द्र भा.]

नोटिब्ज द्वारा साबित किया जाना आवश्यक होना चाहिए।

श्री भागवत भा आजाद : अगर यह प्रोवाइजो न रखा गया, तो कोर्ट यह जानते हुए भी कि इस व्यक्ति ने सारी सावधानी बरती, उस को छोड़ नहीं पायेगी। इस प्रोवाइजो न के रहने से निर्दोष को भी सजा मिल जायेगी। हमारे लीगल एक्सपर्ट्स ने यही राय दी है।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I shall now put amendments Nos. 4 and 5 to vote.

The Amendments Nos. 4 and 5 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1—(Short title)

Amendment made :

Page 1, line 4,—for "1967" substitute "1970". (2)

(Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Enacting Formula

Amendment made :

Page 1, line 1—for "Eighteenth" substitute "Twenty-first". (1)

(Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad)

श्री शिव चन्द्र भा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने रिक्लूटमेंट के बारे में जो सवाल उठाया है, मंत्री महोदय ने उसका जवाब नहीं दिया है। रिक्लूटमेंट में भेद-भाव किया जाता है। फर्स्ट प्रेफरेंस डाक वर्कर्स में क्रिश्चियन्स को दिया जाता है तब दिया जाता है मुसलमानों को और तब ऐसे ऐसे करके दिया जाता है। मैं डाक पर गया हूँ। भर्ती की ब्यू के अन्दर भी मैं गया। मैं यह जानता हूँ ..

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We have passed that stage.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : Recruitment does not fall within the scope of this Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Enacting Formula, as amended stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Title was added to the Bill.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : I move :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed"

The motion was adopted.

15.51 hrs.

MOTIONS Re-REPORTS OF COMMISSIONER FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES, AND COMMITTEE ON UNTOUCHABILITY contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House will now take up further consideration of

the following motion moved by Shri P. Govinda Menon on 20th May 1970, namely :—

"That this House takes note of the Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the years 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69, laid on the Table of the House on the 24th April 1968, 15th May 1969 and 30th March, 1970, respectively,"

and further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Suraj Bhan on the 20th May 1970, namely :—

"That the Report of the Committee on Untouchability, Economic and Educational Development of the Scheduled Castes (Part I—V) along with the connected documents, laid on the Table of the House on the 10th April, 1969, be taken into consideration".

Five hours have been allotted for this out of which 15 minutes have been taken. Shri Suraj Bhan was last on his legs. He had taken 18 minutes. I would request him to take as short a time as possible as there is a long list of speakers.

श्री सुरज भान (अम्बाला) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, भारतवर्ष में हरिजन और आदिवासियों के साथ जो व्यवहार हो रहा है इस व्यवहार को देखकर बाहर के मुल्कों के लोग क्या कहते होंगे या यहाँ बैठे हुए लोग भी क्या कहते होंगे मैं इस सिचुएशन को एक शायर के अलफाज में आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ कि :

खुदा के बन्दों को देख कर ही खुदा से
मुनकिर हुई है यह दुनिया ।

ऐसे बन्दे हों जिस खुदा के वह कोई
अच्छा खुदा नहीं ।

भारतवर्ष के हरिजन और आदिवासियों के साथ जो सुलूक हो रहा है उसको देख कर जैसे खुदा

से मुनकिर होने के लिए लोग तैयार हो गए हैं ऐसे ही भारत की प्रतिष्ठा बाहर के मुल्कों में क्या होगी यह आप खुद अन्दाज़ा लगा लीजिए, इस वक्त हम कमिश्नरों की तीन रिपोर्ट डिस्कस कर रहे हैं और चौथी अनटेचेबिलिटी कमेटी की रिपोर्ट है जो गवर्नमेंट की अपनी बनाई हुई कमेटी है। उसको इस रिपोर्ट को तैयार करने में 4 साल लगे और तीन कमिश्नरों की तीन रिपोर्टें हैं जिन में तीन साल लगे हैं ।

सात साल की रिपोर्टों के लिए, यहाँ भी केवल 5 घंटे इस पर एलाट हुए हैं। पार्लियामेंट के बाहर तो इनको इंसाफ नहीं मिलता है, परन्तु, यहाँ भी उन्हें इंसाफ नहीं मिल रहा है। 5 घंटे में एक रिपोर्ट पढ़ी भी नहीं जा सकती है। फिर इसमें हम उन 4 रिपोर्टों के साथ इंसाफ कर सकेंगे, मुझे इसमें संदेह है। मैं अपनी बात को कम से कम समय में समाप्त करने की कोशिश करूंगा लेकिन यह पाँच घंटे का समय लाजिमी तौर पर कम है। इसे आप बढ़ाइए ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : इसे सात घंटे कर दीजिए ।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह (बक्सर) : दस घंटे कर दिया जाय ।

श्री राम चरण (खुर्जा) : मेरा यह निवेदन है कि इसको पन्द्रह घंटे देना चाहिए। चार रिपोर्टों पर डिस्कशन होना है। उसके लिए कम से कम 15 घंटे होना चाहिए...(व्यवधान) ...यह पक्षपात वाली नीति नहीं चलेगी ।

SHRI ZULFIQUAR ALI KHAN (Rampur) : I suggest 30 hours.

श्री शिव चरण लाल (फिरोजाबाद) : यह मसला बहुत गम्भीर है। सारे हिन्दुस्तान का यह सवाल है और हरिजनों के साथ क्या हो रहा है, इसे हम यहाँ रखना चाहते हैं। इस पर समय अवश्य बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए ।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : All this is appreciable. There are four voluminous reports. Even so, the whole thing was considered by the Business Advisory Committee where all the parties, including Shri Suraj Bhan's, were represented.

SHRI SURAJ BHAN : It is not a question of party.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am putting the facts for your consideration, not giving my opinion. That Report to the Business Advisory Committee was put before the House and accepted by the House. So, these five hours have been accepted by the House. I cannot at this moment, unless the matter goes back to the Business Advisory Committee where things can be considered a little coolly and calmly in the context of the entire business before the House, give a decision *ad hoc* from the Chair that it would be extended. Even so, I would see that all Members have full opportunity of expressing themselves. I am only appealing that they would kindly be brief. It does not mean that you should go through the whole Report. There are certain aspects of the Report which you have to stress. Do that only.

श्री साधूराम : आपने यह कहा कि एडवाइजरी कमेटी में यह मामला जायगा। मेरा यह निवेदन है कि बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी में शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट की तरफ से कोई मेम्बर नहीं है न शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स का कोई मेम्बर है।

डा० रामसुभग सिंह : हमारी ओर से श्री शिवनारायण जी हैं। आप लोग नहीं रखते।

श्री साधूराम (फिल्लौर) : मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ यह बड़ी बेइंसाफी की बात है। इस देश के करोड़ों आदिमियों की जो तकलीफें हैं उनको कहने के लिए पार्लियामेंट के पास टाइम नहीं है। यह बहुत बड़ा पक्षपात हो रहा है। इस टाइम को बढ़ाना चाहिए। बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी को इस बात के लिए कहा जाय

और मैं पार्लियामेंट्री प्रोफेसर्स मिनिस्टर से कहूँगा कि वह इसको बढ़ाएँ।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have said just now what I felt about it. Is it your point that you want to move that it should be extended ? Anyway, we will not conclude this debate today, we cannot because five hours have been allotted for it.

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी (मुरादाबाद) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह समय बहुत कम है और मैं इसके लिए प्रस्ताव पेश करता हूँ कि समय बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए।

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHURAMIAH) : May I suggest that you may consider extending when the five hours are exhausted. You need not consider the question now.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central) : The five hours were allotted originally for the reports of the Scheduled Castes Commissioner. Now we are considering those reports plus the report of the Committee on Untouchability. These are big voluminous reports dealing with all the aspects of the problem, and the time must be proportionately extended, and the proposition may be placed before the Business Advisory Committee.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I fully agree. I am not ruling it out. Let us continue. We shall see.

श्री सूरज भान : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी एक रिक्वेस्ट है कि मेरा टाइम अब से गिना जाय।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will count speech from 3.00.

SHRI BASUMATARI (Kokrajhar) : If you are extending the time, you must extend the time of the individual speakers also.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : All right.

श्री सूरज भान : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हरिजन और आदिवासियों के साथ देश भर में

कितनी ज्यादाती हो रही है मैं इसको दोहराना नहीं चाहता हूँ। आज से एक साल पहले मद्रास के एक जिले के 42 हरिजनों को ज़िन्दा जला दिया गया। ग्राम्भ में एक लड़के को जलाया गया। फिर एक और को जलाया गया। फिर उड़ीसा में चार को ज़िन्दा जला दिया गया, गोलियों से उड़ाया गया। यह भ्रकेले वाक्यात नहीं हैं। प्रतिदिन यह बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। कुछ लोगों का यह ख्याल है कि शायद उसी तरफ यह हो। मैं हरयाणा का एक रिसेंट वाक्या आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ जो आज तक अखबारों में नहीं आया। पिछले महीने में 12 जुलाई को गाँव बगधल, तहसील रिवाड़ी पुलिस स्टेशन बावर में एक भगड़ा था। उस भगड़े को निपटाने के लिए एक हरिजन आदमी जाता है पंचायत के पास। उस आदमी का नाम है जंगली। पंचायत उसको इन्साफ़ देने के बजाय सरपंच जो खुद जमींदार है जिन जमींदारों के खिलाफ कम्प्लेंट ले कर वह गया था उनकी हिमायत करते हुए कहता है कि अगर इस किस्म की शिकायत लेकर आओगे तो तुम्हारा घर जला देंगे और तुमको और तुम्हारे घर वालों को जला देंगे। आज से तुम्हारा सोशल बायकाट हुआ। अब तुम न खेत पर जा सकते हो और न कुएं से पानी भर सकते हो। वह अपने बेटे को ले कर पुलिस स्टेशन बावर में जाता है। वहाँ यह रिपोर्ट लिखाता है। बताता है कि तमाम घरके मेम्बरो को कत्ल करने की धमकी दी गई है। यह सब कुछ लिखाने के बाद एस० एच० ओ० एक पुलिस कांस्टेबल को उसके साथ भेज देता है। एक पुलिस कांस्टेबल ता० 13 को गाँव में आकर उन हरिजन परिवार की महिलाओं को कहता है कि तुम कुएं से पानी भर सकती हो। जब वे पानी भरने के लिए जाती हैं तो उनके घड़ों को तोड़ दिया जाता है और उनको मारा-पीटा जाता है, वे दौड़ कर घर वापस आती हैं और अपने मदों को बताती हैं। उसी वक्त गाँव के तमाम जमींदार लाठी, कुल्हाड़ियाँ लेकर आ जाते हैं, उनके घर को घाग लगा देते हैं, उनकी

चार भोपड़ियाँ थीं और तीन औरतें थीं, भोंपड़ियों को जला दिया गया, उनकी औरतों को मारा पीटा गया, उनमें एक बुढ़िया थी, जिसका सिर फूट गया और वह बेहोश हो गई। जब घर के आदमी बाहर निकले तो जंगली राम और उसके लड़के को जो 15 साल का था, कत्ल कर दिया गया। वह पुलिस का सिपाही तमाशा देखता रहा, उसने कुछ नहीं किया। उसका एक लड़का फोज में था, जो उन दिनों आया हुआ था, वह भाग कर दूसरे गाँव में गया और उसी दिन शाम को इस वाक्य की रिपोर्ट दर्ज कराई गई। उसके बाद उनको बावल के सिविल अस्पताल में ले जाकर दाखिल कराया गया, लेकिन ता० 13 से लेकर ता० 15 की सुबह तक कोई मरहम-पट्टी नहीं की गई, उनको फस्ट-एड भी नहीं दी गई। उसके बाद सिविल अस्पताल, रिवाड़ी भेजा गया। अब वहाँ कुछ आदमी गिरफ्तार हुए हैं और कुछ कार्यवाही शुरू हुई है, लेकिन इसके साथ ही एक दूसरी कार्यवाही भी शुरू हुई है—उसका जो लड़का फोज से आया हुआ था और एक दूसरा लड़का जो बाजा बजाने का काम करता है और उस दिन बाहर गाँव में गया हुआ था उन दोनों को इस मामले में इम्प्लीकेट करने की कोशिश की जा रही है। उन दोनों को गिरफ्तार करने की कोशिश की जा रही है।

15 hrs.

मैं माँग करता हूँ कि उस पुलिस कांस्टेबल के खिलाफ कार्यवाही की जाय जो तमाशा देखता रहा, उस एस० एच० ओ० के खिलाफ कार्यवाही की जाय जिसके पास रिपोर्ट दर्ज कराई थी कि कत्ल की धमकी दी गई है, उस के बावजूद भी उसने वहाँ पर सिर्फ एक निहत्थे कांस्टेबल को भेजा। उनके घरों को घाग लगा दी गई है, उनके जेबरात को छूट लिया गया है, उसके पास 150 बकरियाँ थीं, अब सिर्फ 20 बकरियाँ बाकी रह गई हैं, यह मैं इसलिए कह रहा हूँ कि इस किस्म का वाक्या सिर्फ गुड़गाँव जिले में नहीं हुआ है, हिन्दुस्तान में

[श्री सूरज भान]

सब जगहों पर ऐसे बाक्यात हो रहे हैं—इसका इलाज क्या है ? मैंने प्रधान मंत्री को भी इसके बारे में एक पत्र लिखा है, 10-12 मेम्बरों से भी मैंने रिक्वेस्ट की और उन्होंने भी उस पर दस्तखत किये हैं—उसमें हम ने मांग की थी कि जो आपकी नेशनल इन्टीग्रेशन कान्सिल है वह सिर्फ इसलिए नहीं है कि हिन्दू-मुस्लिम फिसादों को ही देखे, यह भी नेशनल इन्टीग्रेशन का काम है, इनका इन्टीग्रेशन कैसे हो, इसके बारे में भी वह कान्सिल विचार करे और उस कान्सिल की एक स्पेशल मीटिंग फौरन बुलाई जाय। लेकिन प्रधान मंत्री जी ने अभी तक वह मीटिंग नहीं बुलाई। उन्होंने मुझे एक पत्र लिखा कि आप इस बारे में सुझाव दें। उनको मैंने सुझाव भेजे हैं, उन सुझावों का मैं यहाँ पर अभी डिस्क करूंगा लेकिन इस सिलसिले में जो ज्यादाती हो रही है, पहले उसके बारे में एक-दो बातें कहना चाहता हूँ।

सबसे पहले बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ—मैंने पेरूमल कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में भी कई पलंग लगा रखे हैं, लेकिन सबको पढ़ने का समय नहीं है, इसलिए उस रिपोर्ट का हवाला देते हुए कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपके पास आलरेडी इस किस्म का प्रोबीजन है कि जब इस तरह से कोई नुकसान पहुँचाया जाता है, तो आप वहाँ पर मजबूरी पनिशमेन्ट दे सकते हैं। जैसे मैंने अभी गुड़गांव के इस गाँव का डिस्क किया, जहाँ तमाम गाँव ने इकट्ठा हो कर हमला किया, इसलिए उस सारे गाँव को पनिश करना चाहिए, वहाँ पर पुलिस बैठानी चाहिए और पुलिस के तमाम खर्च को गाँव वालों को बरदाश्त करना चाहिए।

दूसरा सुझाव—जब तक आप पुलिस फोर्स में सज़मी तौर पर अधिक हरिजनों को इनको भरती नहीं करेंगे, इनको इन्साफ नहीं मिलेगा, इसलिए इनको ज्यादा से ज्यादा तादाद में पुलिस फोर्स

में भरती किया जाय। तीसरे—ग्रनचेटबिल्टी कानून में जो आप ग्रमेंडमेंट लाने वाले हैं, मेहर-बानी करके उसको जल्द लाइये, ताकि उसका कुछ न कुछ प्रभाव पड़े।

अब मैं दूसरे आस्पेक्ट की तरफ आता हूँ—यह है उनका इकानामिक आस्पेक्ट। आज उनकी गिरी हुई हालत का एक मुख्य कारण यह है कि वे इकानामिकली बहुत बैकवर्ड हैं। आज कल ज़मीन का मामला बहुत जोरों से चल रहा है। इनमें 100 फीसदजी आदमी बेजमीन हैं। ज़मीन के सिलसिले में इस वक़्त मुख्तलिफ़ कानून बने हुए हैं, लेकिन वे सब किताबों में हैं, उनको इम्प्लीमेंट नहीं किया जा रहा है। आज भी आप पंजाब में देख सकते हैं, हजारों एकड़ के फार्म हैं, 500 पी० में हैं, मुल्क के दूसरे हिस्सों में भी हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो कानून आपने बनाये हुए हैं, उन पर ठीक से पाबन्दी के साथ अमल किया जाय और जितनी सरप्लस ज़मीन है, उसे इन बेजमीन लोगों में बाँटा जाय।

दूसरा सुझाव—मैंने प्रधान मंत्री जी को भी अपने जबाब में लिखा था कि शेडयूल्ड ट्राइब्स और शेडयूल्ड कास्ट्स के लिए अलग से एक फाइनेंशियल कारपोरेशन बनाया जाय। सैन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट खुद इसमें इनीशियेटिव ले। जब कभी भी ये लोग बैंकों के पास कर्ज़ के लिये जाते हैं तो बैंक पूछता है कि तुम क्या ज़मानत दोगे। इनके पास ज़मानत के लिए कुछ भी नहीं है—न उनके पास मकान है, न ज़मीन है, किस चीज़ की ज़मानत दें। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि गवर्नमेंट उनको कर्ज़ दे और वसूल न करे, ज़रूर वसूल किया जाना चाहिए। लेकिन आप इस तरह से कर सकते हैं—फर्ज़ कीजिये वह ज़मीन खरीदना चाहता है, उसको कर्ज़ दीजिये और उस ज़मीन को अपने पास गिरवी रख लीजिए। यह एक कानूनी सजेक्शन है, इसको वर्क-आउट किया जा सकता है। उनको लोन दिया जाता है—मुर्गी पालो, सूअर पालो, इस तरह की स्कीमों के लिए...

श्री रामचरण : सिर्फ 100 रुपए दिये जाते हैं ।

श्री सूरज भान : लेकिन बिरला, टाटा को परमिट्स दिये जाते हैं, कारखाने खोलने के लिए लाइसेंस दिये जाते हैं, इन बेवारों को ट्रांसपोर्ट तक के परमिट नहीं मिलते । 'काटेज इण्डस्ट्रीज को ही ले लीजिए—शू-मेकिंग की इंडस्ट्री है, जो इन का जद्दी पेशा है, लेकिन उस पर भी इन सबएण लोगों ने कब्जा कर लिया है । बाटा हरिजन नहीं है, लेकिन शू-मेकिंग इंडस्ट्री पर उसका कब्जा जमा हुआ है । आज आप किसी भी शहर में जाकर देखिए, ये लोग काम करते हैं, लेकिन इनको लेबरर की तरह से इस्तेमाल किया जाता है और उसका फायदा ये बड़े लोग उठाते हैं । ऐसी कोई स्कीम नहीं बनाई जाती कि कोअपरेटिव बेसिज पर इन लोगों को उसका फायदा पहुँचे । मैंने इस सिलसिले में भी एक स्कीम हरियाणा सरकार को दी थी, लेकिन जिस दिन से मोहतरिम बंसी लाल जी वहाँ आये हैं, उन्होंने उसको ड्रॉप कर दिया । मैंने सुझाव दिया था—फर्ज कीजिये आप 1000 रु० का शेयर रखते हैं, 100 रु० उस हरिजन से लीजिए और 900 रु० आप बतौर लोन के इंटरेस्ट-फ्री उसके जमा कर दीजिये, इस तरह से उसका 1000 रु० का हिस्सा वहाँ पर हो जायेगा । फैक्टरी को चलाइये, जिसमें वह खुद कारीगर के तौर पर काम भी करेगा—इस तरह से उसको कामयाबी मिल सकती है ।

उनकी इकानामिक कन्डीशन को इम्प्रूव करने के लिए आप की मुख्यतः जगहों पर जो दुकानें बनती हैं, उनका कुछ हिस्सा आप उनको एलट कीजिए । मैं एक मिसाल देना चाहता हूँ—कमिशनर साहब ने इसको अपनी रिपोर्ट में कोट भी किया है—दिल्ली प्रशासन ने इस सिलसिले में कदम उठाया है—जहाँ पर भी वे 100 दुकानें निर्माण करते हैं, उनमें से 15 दुकानें उनके लिए रिजर्व रखते हैं...

श्री शशि भूषण (खारगोन) : लेकिन उन को मिलती नहीं हैं ।

श्री सूरज भान : ऐसी बात नहीं है...

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्वाणी : आप तो पार्टी-बाजी में ग्रंथे हो रहे हो, सच्चाई आपको दिखा-लाई नहीं दे रही है ।

श्री सूरज भान : मैं कमिशनर की रिपोर्ट से पेज कोट कर सकता हूँ, लेकिन इस वक़्त समय नहीं है । ज़मीन के सिलसिले में एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ कि ज़मीन टिलर को दी जानी चाहिए, ये लोग काश्तकार हैं, इसलिए दरअसल इनको ही ज़मीन का मालिक होना चाहिए । इस में जो हेरफेर हो रही है उसको रोकना चाहिये, अगर आप इस उसूल को मान कर काम करें तो जरूर इन लोगों की कुछ न कुछ तरक्की हो सकती है ।

अब मैं हाउसिंग के बारे में एक स्कीम रखना चाहता हूँ । मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार उनके लिए मकान बनाये और 20 साल या 40 सालके लिए उनको हायर परचेज सिस्टम पर दे । 20 साल तक वे किराये की शक्ल में सरकार को देते रहें और उसके बाद वह मकान उनका हो जाय । मैं फिर कमिशनर की रिपोर्ट को कोट करना चाहता हूँ... दिल्ली प्रशासन ने इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था की है जो मकान बनाये हैं, मीडियम तबके के लिए, उनमें से 15 फीसदी मकान हरिजनों के लिए रिजर्व कर दिये हैं । इसी तरह से जो रेज़ीडेंशियल प्लाट्स बनाये हैं उनमें से भी 15 फीसदी उनके लिए रिजर्व रखे हैं । हो सकता है कि प्लाट्स लेने वाले न मिले हों, लेकिन उसूलन इस बात को मान लेना चाहिये । इस तरह की स्कीम दूसरे शहरों में भी चलाई जानी चाहिये ।

अब मैं तालीम के मसले पर आप का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ । जब तक इनको

[श्री सूरज भान]

एजुकेशन नहीं मिलेगी, इनका उत्थान नहीं होगा। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि इसके लिए अब तक गवर्नमेंट ने कुछ नहीं किया, लेकिन जितना किया है, वह नाकाफी है। उसके लिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इनकी स्कालरशिप का एमाउन्ट सन् 1948 में मुकर्रर हुआ था वही आज भी 6 रु० 9 रु० मिलता आ रहा है हालाँकि रुपये की कीमत इतनी घट गई है और चीजों के दाम इतने बढ़ गए हैं। गवर्नमेंट सर्वेन्ट्स के लिए मंहगाई भत्ता बढ़ाने का हम समर्थन करते रहते हैं, उनका मंहगाई भत्ता बढ़ना चाहिए लेकिन हरिजनों ने क्या कसूर किया है कि सन 48 में उनको जो 6 रुपये मिल रहे थे वही 6 रुपये आज भी मिल रहे हैं। इस लिए यह एमाउन्ट कम से कम दुगुना होना चाहिए। पिछले सेशन में श्री गोविन्द मेनन ने वादा किया था कि इस एमाउन्ट को अगर दुगुना नहीं तो ड्योड़ा जरूर करेंगे लेकिन वह हुआ नहीं। तो इस एमाउन्ट को जरूर बढ़ाया जाना चाहिये। इसी के साथ एक बात यह भी है कि स्कालरशिप उनको समय पर नहीं मिलती है। एजुकेशनल कैरियर के बाद मिलती है। वक्त निकल जाने के बाद अगर बरसात हो तो उससे क्या फायदा हो सकता है? इसलिए उन को वक्त से स्कालरशिप मिलनी चाहिये ताकि वे उसका फायदा उठा सकें।

इसके अलावा सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से जहाँ तक सहूलितें देने की बात है, मुझे एक कमेटी में वेस्ट बंगाल जाने का मौका मिला तो मैं वहाँ पर देख कर हैरान रह गया। सविसेज में तो भ्रामतीर पर कह दिया जाता है कि सूटेबिल कैंडीडेट्स एवेलेबिल नहीं हैं और वह बात किसी हद तक समझ में आ सकती है लेकिन वहाँ पर स्कालरशिप देने के लिए भी कह दिया जाता है कि सूटेबिल कैंडीडेट्स एवेलेबिल नहीं हैं। पता नहीं सूटेबिलिटी में क्या देखा जायेगा? आखिँ देखी जायेंगी, कान देखे जायेंगे, या खूब-सूरती देखी जायेगी? यह बात मेरी समझ में

नहीं आई। जब मैं गहराई में गया तो उन्होंने कहा कि इसमें एक बात है। शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स की लिस्ट को—हालाँकि वह काम्प्लिटेन्ट नहीं थे लेकिन उसको भी उन्होंने डिवाइड कर दिया, एक तो शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और दूसरे मोर बैंकवर्ड शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट। अब उसका नतीजा यह है कि हायर सेकेन्डरी स्कूल तक तो जो अखराजात हैं उनको स्टेट गवर्नमेंट बरदाश्त करती है। उसमें चालाकी करके थोड़ी बहुत एजुकेशन देते हैं उसमें महज शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट रहते हैं। और जो इंटीरियर में रहते हैं उनको मोर बैंकवर्ड शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट में रखा है वह स्कूल में आते नहीं। अब उसके बाद कालेज लेविल पर सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट की ग्रांट शुरू होती है लेकिन उस ग्रांट का भी वे फायदा नहीं उठा सकते हैं क्यों कि जब हाई स्कूल में नहीं पहुँचे तो कालेज में कैसे पहुँचेंगे। नतीजा यह है कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट उनको इमदाद देती नहीं और सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट इमदाद दे तो वे उसका फायदा नहीं उठा सकते क्योंकि कालेज लेविल पर पहुँचते नहीं। तो इस तरह का जो डिस्क्रिमिनेशन है वह समाप्त होना चाहिए।

इसके अलावा पार्लिमेंट में हमारे कम्युनिस्ट भाई हरिजनों और आदिवासियों की सहायता की बहुत दुहाई देते हैं लेकिन केरल में जो मैंने देखा उससे मुझे बहुत दुख हुआ है। वहाँ पर कम्युनिस्ट हुक्मत आने से पहले मेडिकल और इन्जीनियरिंग इन्स्टीट्यूशन्स में 15 परसेंट सीट्स रिजर्व थीं हरिजनों के लिए लेकिन कम्युनिस्ट भाइयों ने उस परसेन्टेज को बढ़ाने के बजाये उसे और घटाकर 5 फी-सदी ही कर दिया। मैं समझता हूँ यह बहुत बड़ी ज्यादती है। सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट को इसमें इन्ट्रफियर करना चाहिए। जो चीज उनको पहले मिली हुई थी कम से कम वह तो न छीनें। ये कम्युनिस्ट लोग हरिजनों का उद्धार करने की बात करते हैं लेकिन मैं यह कंक्रिट केस आपके सामने रख रहा हूँ।

इसी प्रकार कमिटेड एक्सपेंडीचर का सवाल मैंने 1969 में शार्ट नोटिस डिस्कशन के जरिए

उठाया था। पिछले साल केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कहा कि एक मल्लस साल तक सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने स्कालरशिप्स पर जितना खर्च किया है उतनी लेवल तक स्टेट गवर्नमेंट बरदास्त करेगी लेकिन उससे आगे जो खर्चा बढ़ जायेगा उसको सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट बरदास्त करेगी। लेकिन मैंने कहा कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट पहले से ही कुछ नहीं कर रही है और वेस्ट बंगाल की मिसाल मैं आपके सामने पेश कर चुका हूँ। तो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को यह रेफर किया गया और उन्होंने कहा कि इस स्कीम को पसन्द नहीं करती हैं। यहां पर जब डिस्कशन हुआ था तो उसमें 15 सदस्यों ने—पाटिसिपेट किया था और श्री गोविन्द मेनन साहब ने कहा कि मैं उनकी इस बात से सहमत हूँ, 15 आदमियों के साथ मैं 16वां आदमी हूँ जो इस मांग को दोहराता हूँ और मैं कोशिश करूंगा कि प्लानिंग कमीशन और फाइनेन्स मिनिस्ट्री से इस बात को मनवा सकूँ कि कमि-टेड एक्सपेंडीचर को छोड़ दिया जाये। साथ ही उन्होंने यह भी कहा था कि जो पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी है शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट एण्ड शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज की उसके पास मैं इसको रेफर करता हूँ और जो भी उनकी सिफारिशात होगी उनको हम मान लेंगे। लेकिन मुझे अफसोस है कि पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी के जरिए अच्छी सिफारिशात होने के बावजूद भी फाइनेन्स मिनिस्ट्री ने उन तमाम सिफारिशों को रोजेक्ट कर दिया है। और यह उस वक्त रोजेक्ट हुआ है जबकि प्रधान मंत्री फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर थीं। यह बड़े अफसोस की बात है। मैं कोई क्रिटिसिज्म के लिहाज से नहीं कहता लेकिन आज कम से कम उनके साथ हमदर्दी कीजिए और जो हाउस में वादा करते हैं उसको तो पूरा कीजिए—बाहर आप क्या करते हैं उसको तो छोड़ दीजिए।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, फारेन कन्ट्रीज के लिए जो स्कालरशिप्स स्टूडेंट्स को मिलती हैं उसमें शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट एण्ड शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज को भी हिस्सा मिलना चाहिए। इसी तरह से कुछ

फारेन कन्ट्रीज भी स्कालरशिप्स देती हैं उनमें भी शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट एण्ड शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज को हिस्सा मिलना चाहिए।

इसके अलावा एक बात एजुकेशन के सिलसिले में खास तौर पर कहना चाहता हूँ। यहाँ पर कुछ पब्लिक स्कूल खुले हुए हैं। जाती तौर पर मैं उनके बिल्कुल खिलाफ हूँ। कई लोग यहाँ पर रिजर्वेशन की बात करते हैं मैं उसका हामी नहीं हूँ, आप बेशक उसको खत्म कर दीजिए लेकिन इस शर्त पर कि हर गरीब अमीर का बच्चा एक किस्म के स्कूल में बैठे, एक होस्टल में रहे और उनको एक किस्म की सहूलियतें दी जायें। यह नहीं हो सकता कि समाजवादियों के बच्चों के लिए तो एयर कन्डी-शन्ड कमरे हों और गरीब का बच्चा उस भोंपड़ी में बैठे जिसमें कि मिट्टी के तेल का दिया भी न हो। पब्लिक स्कूलों में पढ़ने वाले बच्चे जब कम्प्टीशन में बैठेंगे तो दूसरे भोंपड़ी में बैठने वाले बच्चे उनका मुकाबला कैसे कर सकते हैं? आप सभी को एक लेवल पर लाइये। पब्लिक स्कूलों को आप एवालिश कर दीजिए और एक ही किस्म के स्कूल रहने दीजिए और एक ही किस्म की सुविधा दीजिए और फिर आप रिजर्वेशन को एवालिश कर दीजिए। शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के बच्चे उनसे ज्यादा इन्टेलिजेंट हैं, वे ज्यादा मार्क्स लेकर पास कर सकते हैं लेकिन उनको आप पूरी सहूलियत तो दीजिए।

जहां तक सर्विसेज का मामला है, अक्सर कहा जाता है कि सर्विसेज में शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स एण्ड शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज को आसमान पर चढ़ा दिया गया है। मैं आपके सामने इस सिलसिले में शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स एण्ड शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज कमिशनर की रिपोर्ट से कुछ आंकड़े रखना चाहूंगा। उन्होंने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा है कि 1967 के बाद के आंकड़े होम मिनिस्ट्री ने नहीं दिए हैं। 1967 तक इनकी पोबीशन क्या थी वह मैं

[श्री सूरज भान]

आपके सामने रख रहा हूँ। क्लास वन में अब रिजर्वेशन 15 परसेंट है—पहले साढ़े 12 परसेंट था लेकिन अब 15 परसेंट हुआ है। लेकिन आप देखें कि क्लास वन में जो रिप्रेजेंटेशन है वह है 2.08 परसेंट। इसके बाद भी इतना बावेल है कि शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स को ग्रास मानपर बढ़ा दिया गया है। इसी तरह से क्लास टू में है 3.10 परसेंट। क्लास थ्री जिसमें कि आसानी से मिल सकते हैं, हजारों शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोग बेकार हैं उसमें भी 9.33 परसेंट है।

शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स की पोजीशन तो इससे भी ज्यादा खराब है। क्लास वन में इनका रिप्रेजेंटेशन 0.57 परसेंट है। क्लास टू में 0.41 परसेंट और क्लास थ्री में 1.25 परसेंट। ये गवर्नमेंट की अपनी फीगर्स हैं। लेकिन इनपर भी मुझे भरोसा नहीं है क्योंकि मैंने भी दफ्तर में काम किया है और मुझे पता है कि आंकड़े कैसे तैयार होते हैं। लेकिन अगर इनको करेक्ट भी मान लिया जाये तो हालत यह है जिसका कच्चा चिट्ठा मैंने आपके सामने रखा है। इन हालात में मैं नहीं समझता कि उनको इन्साफ मिल सकता है। मैं श्री हनुमैया जी को सर्विसेज के मामले में कंफ़ीट मुभाव देना चाहता हूँ। एक यह छोटी सी रियायत देने से पहले सूटेबिलिटी का डिबोरा पीटा जाता है कि सूटेबिल कैंडीडेट्स आर नाट एवेलेबिल। .. (व्यवधान) ... आमतौर पर यह कहा जाता है इन सर्विसेज के लिए—

“If suitable candidates are not available, the posts will be offered to others.”

मैं पूछता हूँ कि 22-23 साल यह डिबोरा पीटने के बाद भी आप उनको सूटेबिल नहीं बना सके तो फिर कब बना सकेंगे? शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स ऐंड शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लिए तो जो एडवर्टाइजमेंट निकालते हैं उसमें तो आप यह लिख देते हैं लेकिन क्या कभी आपने जेनरल

पोस्ट्स के लिए भी यह लिखा है—

“If general candidates are not available, the posts will be given to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes.”

यह तो कभी देखा नहीं। इसका मतलब यह है कि शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स ऐंड शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स में तो आपको सूटेबिल कैंडीडेट्स ही छांटने हैं लेकिन नानशेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स में आप नान-सूटेबिल ... कैंडीडेट्स को भी ले सकते हैं—क्या मैं यही समझूँ? इस सिलसिले में मैं डा० लोहियाजी के मुभाव को दोहराना चाहता हूँ कि जबतक आप इस तरह से पोस्ट्स नहीं भर सकते तबतक आप यह करें कि जैसे आपने किसी पोस्ट के लिए मिनिमम क्वालिफिकेशन बी० ए० रखी है तो जो आपके पास कैंडीडेट्स बी० ए० पास आते हैं उनमें क्वालिफिकेशन बेसिस पर इन्टर-सी सीनियारिटी देख लीजिये और स्ट्रेटअवे उनको एम्पाइन्ट कर लीजिए। लेकिन बी० ए० होने के बाद भी आप कहते हैं कि सूटेबिलिटी देखनी है तो उस सूटेबिलिटी का आइटेरियन में आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। रेलवे में श्री गंगाराम बेल-फेयर इंस्पेक्टर स्काउटिंग हैं उन्होंने सीनियर इंस्पेक्टर के लिए एप्लाई किया। जनरल मैनेजर का रिटन रेप्लाई मेरे पास है। पोस्ट रिजर्व्ड थी लेकिन वे कहते हैं कि दूसरे कैंडीडेट से वे ज्यादा अच्छे नहीं थे। पोस्ट रिजर्व्ड है और लाजमी तौर पर वह रिजर्व्ड कैंडीडेट को जानी चाहिए थी। इसी को मैंने श्री गोविन्द मेनन साहब को रेफर किया जबकि थोड़े दिन वे रेलवे मिनिस्टर रहे थे—तो वह जवाब देते हैं :

“Shri Ganga Ram, who also appeared before the Selection Board, was not considered suitable for the post.”

यह रेलवे मिनिस्टर कहते हैं। जनरल मैनेजर के लिहाज से ज्यादा अच्छा नहीं था। अब कम्पैरिजन आपने दूसरों के साथ करना है, तो यह सारासर बेइंसाफी की बात होगी।

मैंने पिछली बार एयर होस्टैस का केस कोट किया था। उससे भी सीरियस केस मेरे नोटिस में आये हैं। उनको मैं कोट करना चाहता हूँ। अभी पीछे 30 मई को इण्डियन एयरलाइंस में एक जूनियर अप्रेंटिस पोस्ट के लिए इम्तहान हुआ था। इम्तहान के बेसिस पर दो जुलाई को इन्टरव्यू हुआ। वह पोस्ट जनरल थी, रिजर्व नहीं थी। लेकिन इतिफाक से एक लड़का महेशचन्द्र उसमें टाप कर गया। वह शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट का था। यह चीज उनको पसन्द नहीं आई। उस गरीब ने एक और पोस्ट के लिए एप्लाई किया हुआ था - इंडियन एयरलाइंस में ही और वह जूनियर ट्रेफिक असिस्टेंट की पोस्ट थी। उसका टेस्ट चार जुलाई को हुआ। अब सोचा गया कि उसको पहली पोस्ट से किस तरह से डिसक्वालिफाई किया जाए। उस टेस्ट में वह नहीं एक और दूसरा कैंडिडेट नकल करता हुआ पकड़ा गया। लेकिन उससे यह जबर्दस्ती लिखवा लिया गया कि वह नकल कर रहा था। महेंद्रचन्द्र नकल करता हुआ पकड़ा नहीं जाता है, दूसरा आदमी पकड़ा जाता है लेकिन उससे उसका नाम लिखवा लिया जाता है और उसके आधार पर आज उसको डिसक्वालिफाई करने की कोशिश की जा रही है। उसने पहले इम्तहान में टाप किया, यही उसका कसूर है। जनरल सीट्स के लिए भी उन्होंने टाप किया है, इसके इंस्टेंसिस में हजारों कोट कर सकता है।

अब कनफर्मेशन की बात भी आती है। इस देश में चतुर्वर्ण आर्य समाज में चाखू हैं। उसी चतुर्वर्ण को ये लोग सविस्तर में भी ले आये हैं। क्लास 1, क्लास 2, क्लास 3, और क्लास 4। क्लास 1 में तो हम लोगों का कोई आदमी है ही नहीं। क्लास 2 में भी नहीं है। क्लास 3 में थोड़े से हैं। लेकिन क्लास 4 में सेंट पर सेंट हैं। क्योंकि स्वीपर कोई और नहीं आयेगा, इन्हीं में से आयेंगे, इस वास्ते यहाँ सेंट परसेंट हैं। अब कनफर्मेशन की बात मैं आपको

बतलाना चाहता हूँ। मिनिस्ट्री आफ होम एफेयर्स ने 1959 में इन्स्ट्रक्शंस इसू की कि कनफर्मेशन में भी रिजर्वेशन होना चाहिए। आर्मी ने स्ट्रेट अवै कह दिया कि हायर रैंक्स में हम रिजर्वेशन नहीं करेंगे कनफर्मेशन के मामले में लेकिन लोअर रैंक्स में करेंगे। दूसरी मिनिस्ट्री ने कर दिया लेकिन डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री ने नहीं किया। एक और अजीब सी मिनिस्ट्री है इरिगेशन एंड पावर। उसने कह दिया कि हायर रैंक्स में करेंगे, लोअर रैंक्स में नहीं करेंगे। कितनी अजीब बात है। दोनों जगह यह मामला चल रहे हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि कम से कम आप अपने जितने आपके डिपार्टमेंट्स हैं उनमें तो यूनिफार्मिटी लाएँ। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स में क्या हालत है, इसका अन्दाजा नहीं लगाया जा सकता है। वहाँ तो बहुत बुरी हालत है। मैं केरल गया था। मुझे पता लगा कि तमाम केरल सरकार में सिर्फ एक गजेटिड अफसर है शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट का, और कोई गजेटिड अफसर नहीं है। क्लास 2 में कितने हैं, यह तो पता नहीं लेकिन गजेटिड अफसर सिर्फ एक था। मेरा निवेदन है कि आर्मी में भी आपका थोड़ा बहुत दखल होना चाहिए। आर्मी में तथा दूसरी जगहों पर एफिशेंसी का डिबोरा पोटा जाता है। एफिशेंसी केन्द्रीय सरकार में कितनी है, इसकी भी मिसाल मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। आम आदमी का खयाल है कि पचास परसेंट से ज्यादा सविस्तर में इनएफिशेंसी है। अब हाईली दो परसेंट हमारे आदमी सविस्तर में है। ये दो परसेंट सब इनएफिशेंट तो हैं नहीं, कुछ तो उनमें से एफिशेंट होंगे ही। इस वास्ते सारी इनएफिशेंसी उनके माथे तो थोपी नहीं जा सकती है। ज्यादा से ज्यादा दो परसेंट तक उनकी वजह से हो सकती है, इससे ज्यादा नहीं। अब दो परसेंट निकाल कर बाकी तो दूसरों के कारण ही है। इस वास्ते इनएफिशेंसी का बहाना न किया जाए और इसकी जिम्मेदारी शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट के लोगों पर न थोपी जाए। डिफेंस फौसिस में, हमारे लिए रिजर्वेशन होना चाहिए।

[श्री सूरज भान]

मार्शल और नान-मार्शल की जो आर्गुमेंट दी जाती है, यह गलत आर्गुमेंट है। मैं मिसाल देना चाहता हूँ। 1965 की लड़ाई में अमृतसर के मुहाज पर श्री राजू ने पाकिस्तान के छः हवाई जहाज गिराए थे और वह शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट का था। हिमालय की चोटी पर श्री तेनसिंह ने अपना कदम रखा था, वह शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज का था। दूसरा कोई नहीं था। और भी मिसालें मैं आपको दे सकता हूँ। इस वास्ते हम लोगों को इसके लिए बदनाम नहीं किया जा सकता है। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि आर्मी में कनफर्मेशन के मामले में भी हमारे वास्ते रिजर्वेशन होनी चाहिये।

सैंसस आ रही है। 1961 में भी वह हुई थी। आज तक शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट और ट्राइब्ज के साथ एक ज्यादाती की जाती रही है। यह कहा जाता रहा है कि हम कास्टिज्म उड़ाना चाहते हैं। कागजों में से इसको उड़ा देने से क्या वाकई में यह उड़ सकती है या उड़ गई है? अभी भी यह उसी तरह से चासू है। इस वास्ते मेरा सुझाव है कि जब सैंसस हो तो फार्म पर प्राइमरी इनफर्मेशन का एक कालम होना चाहिए। पहले भी होना चाहिए था लेकिन उसको उड़ा दिया गया था। एन्यूमेरेटर जाकर पूछता नहीं है कि तुम शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट के हो या नहीं हो। वह खुद बताता था तब लिख लिया जाता था। देहात के लोगों को यह पता भी नहीं होता कि शैड्यूल्ड-कास्ट लिखाना भी है या नहीं। शहरों में जो सफेद पोश लोग बन गए हैं, जो अच्छे कपड़े पहनने लग गये हैं, वे अपने आपको शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट बताना भी शर्म समझते हैं। नतीजा यह हुआ कि शहरों में बसने वाले बाबू अपने आप को शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट नहीं लिखाते बूँकि वे शरमाते हैं और देहात में रहने वाले को पता ही नहीं कि लिखाना है या नहीं लिखाना है। इसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि 1951 के मुकाबले में जनरल इनफ्रीज इन पापुलेशन को देखते हुए इनकी पापु-

लेशन घटी है, उतनी नहीं बढ़ी है। मैं धाँकड़े रखना चाहता हूँ। इन दस सालों में देश की पापुलेशन 21.55 परसेंट बढ़ी लेकिन शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के केस में यह सिर्फ 17.04 ही बढ़ी है। उस वक्त फैमिली प्लानिंग का नाम तक भी नहीं था। अब तो कहीं-कहीं लोग इसको जानने लग गए हैं। 1951 में परसेंटेज आफ शैड्यूल्ड-कास्ट्स इन रिलेशन टू पापुलेशन आफ दी कंट्री 15.32 था लेकिन 1961 में वह घट कर 14.67 रह गया। इसका कारण यह है कि जानबूझकर उनके साथ नाइंसाफी की गई है। उनसे यह लिखाया नहीं जाता है कि वे शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट के, शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के हैं या नहीं हैं। 1971 में मरदुम शुमारी होने जा रही है। फार्म तैयार हो चुके हैं। मैं डिमांड करता हूँ कि फार्म में यह प्राइमरी इनफर्मेशन का कालम जरूर होना चाहिये और लोगों से पूछा जाए कि वे शैड्यूल्ड-कास्ट के हैं या नहीं हैं। खुद वे बता नहीं सकते हैं। उनको इसकी इम्प्लिकेशन्स का पता नहीं है। सर्विसिज में, पार्लमेंट और स्टेट असेम्बलीज में रिजर्वेशन पापुलेशन के बेसिस पर होता है। अगर पापुलेशन हमारी ठीक ढंग से रिकार्ड नहीं की गई तो हमें रिजर्वेशन कहाँ मिलेगा?

एक मेरा बिल 14 तारीख को आ रहा है। उसमें यह है कि हमारी पापुलेशन के मुताबिक हमें रिजर्वेशन मिलना चाहिये। मैं मिसाल देता हूँ। जम्मू काश्मीर में एक भी पार्लिमेंट की सीट रिजर्व्ड सीट नहीं है। वहाँ से छः सीटें हैं लेकिन एक भी रिजर्व्ड नहीं है। अदालतों से हमें इंसाफ नहीं मिलता है तो कम से कम यहाँ पार्लमेंट से तो इंसाफ दिला दें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आशा करता हूँ कि जो छोटे मोटे मुद्दे मैंने रखे हैं उन पर मंत्री महोदय गौर करेंगे और देखेंगे कि उनके बारे में क्या कार्रवाई की जा सकती है।

15 28 hrs.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH :
(Buxar) Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I

support the demand that has been made by Shri Suraj Bhan. This is one of the most acute problems that confront us. The sooner the problem is solved satisfactorily, the better it will be for the entire nation.

Sir, as you know, this is a social curse. Despite the enactment of Untouchability Act, they are still treated as untouchables. What he said about: Haryana, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Orissa, if these things are allowed to recur, I do not know where the country will go to. It is high time that these nefarious activities are immediately put an end to.

Then, Shri Suraj Bhan pointed out their reservations in the services, about their economic as well as educational advancement. In the Report itself it has been said that in all the 118 Central schools that are there, the admission of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students is very negligible. Therefore, it amounts to saying that proper attention is not being paid to admitting those students or to extending the facilities that exist to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes students. Though, of course, according to our Constitution and according to our philosophy, all help should be given to them, to make them literate, that is not being properly done.

The other difficulty is that most of the tribal people remain in remote areas. So is the case with Scheduled Caste people. He pointed out that those who live near the city get some facility but those who live in the remote areas do not get any facility. It is a fact because the schools and colleges that are there in remote area and more particularly....

SHRI NAVAL KISHORE SHARMA (Dausa) : Sir, we are not getting the Hindi translation of the speech of Dr. Ram Subhag Singh.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You should get.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : In those remote area schools even the teachers find it difficult and quite a good number of teachers do not go to such schools and the Government should see that they are pro-

perly staffed and proper facilities provided to all students who go to attend schools. There are areas in tribal belt where it becomes very difficult for children to go there from one village to another village due to the presence of ferocious animals more particularly in the jungle areas wherefrom my friend, Mr. Jaganatha Rao, comes. In those villages schools should be provided, It would not be possible for all the children to get facilities that are supposed to be extended to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes children. Therefore, I demand that all the children of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should be Compulsorily educated at State's cost and their parents must also be enabled to educate their children. I know for a fact that there are quite a good number of parents who cannot afford to send their children to schools due to economic difficulties. Their difficulties should also be taken care of and they should be enabled to send their children to schools and colleges and they must be given proper type of education and there I endorse Mr. Suraj Bhan's demand that they should be provided educational facilities that anybody can expect in India.

SHRI ZULFIQUAR ALI KHAN : I am saying exactly what you are trying to say. But give a few examples.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : If they get the facilities that the Nawab Sahib get, I and the country will be too happy.

Sir, unemployment has become another curse of the nation at the moment. But those who are poorer, more particularly, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes people should be taken care of. The poorer a man the greater is the welfare load he carries for the country's development because it is he who drags the chariot of national freedom. Those who come from well-to-do families, according to our social system, enjoy more. Therefore, this country, this unfortunate country, has suffered for thousands of years. It is the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who are the poorest in our country and therefore, they have contributed the most for the development of the country. See any profession. Look at agriculture. The major operation in

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agriculture which is the most difficult is handled by them. Look at forest produce. The major forest work is done by the Scheduled Tribes people or the Scheduled Castes people. Then there is the road construction programme. Earth moving work of the stone breaking or stone carrying work, etc., is mainly handled by them. Even the construction of educational institutions or the Government offices, etc. is all done by them. If this is their responsibility, they should enjoy all the facilities that the country can provide and, therefore, I demand that compared to any other classes you must provide adequate source of livelihood to all the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people. Also, give jobs to whosoever is in a position to work. If you cannot give jobs, you should give land so that their economic condition may improve. This is the elementary philosophy of socialism, about which you go on preaching. According to the economic gradation, you take up the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people first and you may provide jobs to them and then later on this may be extended to other sections of the population if job opportunities are still available.

The hon. Member, Shri Suraj Bhan mentioned about poultry, piggery and other items and said that an amount of Rs. 10 is provided for those items. You may get this thing analysed, Sir. There is a committee headed by Mr. Basumatari. I do not know whether that Committee has gone into this problem or not. These people are the worst-housed section of the population in India.

The LIC gives housing facilities in certain big cities and may be, also in certain rural areas. I want to know whether the LIC has given any credit to any Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribes population or a group of such population or a group of such villages for construction of their houses. It is not so. Recently dozens of Directors were chosen for the Nationalised Banks. I do not know what facility by way of credit has been provided to these Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people out of the fund of the Nationalised Banks.

I would like to say that they should get their suitable quota, because, if it is meant

entirely to financing industry or for the development of agriculture and other works, their work must not also be allowed to suffer and they should get their quota, according to their population.

Regarding homestead lands, I wish to point out that the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people are not having their housing plots. Therefore, Sir, it will be my demand that a plot of land should be provided to each of the landless person who belongs to these two communities, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. For that purpose, my suggestion is this, that the state Government, —be it from the money given by the LIC or the Finance Ministry or the Planning Commission,—should constitute a fund, a big fund of the order of Rs. 500 crores or so, to provide at least a plot of land and some facilities so that they may get their houses constructed from out of such funds.

AN HON. MEMBER : Free of cost ..

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : May be. By free of cost, what I mean is this. Suppose the Government goes to construct the house, it might say that it has spent Rs. 20,000 on a house whereas the work may not be of even Rs. 1,000. Therefore, I say, give that money to them, whatever be the money, whether it is Rs. 2,000 or Rs. 5,000. Let them buy the materials required out of that money and get their houses constructed.

AN HON. MEMBER : In different colonies; not in one colony.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : I accept that. If you see the services and posts as governors or ambassadors you will find that these people are not represented there. Hardly anybody from these communities is noticeable. We are all grateful to Mahatma Gandhi because due to the effort of the Congress, and due to the efforts of other bodies also, the country's attention was particularly drawn to their pitiable condition. But still much more needs to be done. In the higher echelons of Government jobs, as has been pointed out already by Shri

Suraj Bhan, their number is negligible. In some of the jobs, they are not at all noticeable. For instance, out of 17 or 18, or if you take into account the Lt. Governors also, out of more than 20, there is not even one Scheduled Caste Governor. So is the case of Ambassadors. There is no Scheduled Caste Ambassador now. Shri Suraj Bhan has already pointed out about the competence of the Defence Ministry; we know the competence in view of what had happened in 1962 and how we fared. In the case of Ambassadorial posts also, we know what type of Ambassadors and Embassies we are having. If competent people who have been sent are doing incompetent job, then why should we not send people whom we consider incompetent and see what their performance is going to be? For, any person who comes from the remote rural areas can handle a job better as compared to others who learn only in better schools.

As regards profession, at the moment, the Scheduled Tribes people generally in North India are engaged in certain specific professions. For instance, they are engaged in collecting forest produce. One of the most important forest produces is shellac or lac. The Scheduled Tribes people do not get any help from Government in this trade or in other forest work, be it from the Central Government or the State Government.

SHRI BASUMATARI : They only clear the jungle; they do not get the money.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : So, I would suggest that we must take them towards other professions. They should be helped also in the professions that they are carrying on today by the State as well as the Central Governments. For instance, lac and shellac are handled by the Government of India. Why not help the Adibasis co-operating together or directly the Adibasi families which collect shellac in Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, UP, Bengal and other areas?

Similarly, they collect honey. Do the Government of India or the State Government know anything about it as to how they collect honey and what type of help could be given to them? No body has

studied this problem and I would suggest that in this business also, the Government of India should move in a handsome way and give them handsome help by getting co-operatives formed or by directly floating some marketing centres where they could take their produce and sell at reasonable rates, because at present, their produce gets lesser price as compared to the market price.

Then, my hon. friend had pointed out about the shoe industry. There are many good companies, and even shoe is exported to foreign countries. But who are the people who are carrying on that business? Again, the Scheduled Castes people are not the main people in handling that business, and they do not get the help that is being given by Government, though, of course, the help that is being given is negligible. But even that help does not directly percolate to them. Therefore, I would suggest that this thing should also been looked into and they should be given all help that is possible to enable them to stand on their own feet.

Bonemeal is an important and perhaps the best fertiliser. It is the Scheduled Caste people who collect all the bones, who collect all the leather, but...

SHRI R. K. BIRLA (Jhunjhunu) : But they have no factories.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : They have no factories, but others have them. Why give them to others? Why could the Government not help them? A financial corporation should be floated to help the Scheduled Castes people to have their own factories, and to have at least one factory in every State for this leather tanning work, and it should be entirely manned by the Scheduled Caste people who handle this leather business. Some bonemeal factories also could be floated where bonemeal could be crushed. The bonemeal factories cost little, but no Scheduled Caste man operates that because he does not have that much of money.

They also deal in cattle, but there again they do not get any help from the Government. There should be some body to find

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out how much help has been given in 1970 to the entire population which is called Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, in running their professions. It may not run into millions but it would hardly run into lakhs. But that is not their share. They should be given the bulk share from all the financial corporations or the Finance Ministry or the LIC or other corporations. If it is not too much, I would say that nothing should be treated as an impossible proposition to wash away the sins of untouchability or ignoring these two important sections of our population. People came in lakhs, I think, about 10 million, from the two wings of Pakistan, and they are being absorbed in the mainstream of our society. I would suggest that something must be done on a war footing, just as we maintain an army to protect our territorial integrity. Within a stipulated period of time, say five years or four years, we must do something whereby this sin of untouchability and social disability and poverty is wiped out from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population.

SHRI BASUMATARI : I am very happy that this Department has at its helm Shri Hanumanthaiya who was a Chief Minister previously and who was a Member of the Constituent Assembly in 1946, colleague of mine since then and has been in the legislature since then, I am also glad that Shri Jaganath Rao who is my esteemed friend is also there as Minister of State in this Ministry. I have no doubt at all that if they apply their minds, they can really do something for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Shri Govinda Menon when he was in charge of this Department used to understand the problems of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. He might not have understood them before in such better light, but after we had repeatedly drawn his attention to them, even when he was not well he promised to do many things which we had suggested.

Government deserve our congratulations for extending the reservations to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for another ten years. I am also happy that they have

introduced a Bill to amend the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and have also agreed to constitute the Committee on the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It is true that sometimes we use bitter language. But I feel that only the bitter language is being understood by Government. But since my hon. friend who has spoken has already used bitter language, I do not like to use bitter language.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Hard words break no bones.

SHRI BASUMATARI : I want to remind my hon. friend the Minister that when he was the Chief Minister of Mysore, he had constructed the Assembly building and hostel there. So, I appeal to him to make a name for himself by doing something for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes so that they can come up to the same level as the other communities.

He was in the Constituent Assembly. He knows very well how the reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes came to be incorporated in the Constitution. It was only due to Mahatma Gandhi who said that unless the particular provision was incorporated in the Constitution he would go on fast. Only then we got this special provision to develop the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and to bring them to the level of the other communities within 10 years.

Within ten years they could not do anything for the uplift of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and so, the period was extended by another ten years. After 20 years it was admitted and revealed in the Report of the Dhebar Commission of which I was a Member and had the privilege of going round the country, that nothing could be done for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. So, after 20 years, the period was extended again by ten years.

You know I have the privilege of heading the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. This

Committee was referred to by my friends Dr. Ram Subbag Singh and Shri Suraj Bhan, I have been visiting every nook and corner of the country, jungle and what not. I have found that things are worse, not better. Why do I say so? There is a reason behind it. The literacy of the nation during the time of the British was five per cent. Now it has increased to 24 per cent. But the percentages of literacy of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are said to be ten and eight respectively, but even that is doubtful. I had the privilege of speaking to my late friend Shri Govinda Menon. When I visited his part of the country, what did I see? Mr. Deputy Speaker, you were there with me. Some students had been collected from the hills, and they were there, only for two years. After two years, there is no provision for them to study further. I visited all the villages of those students who were collected and I found that, not to speak of reading, they could not write their own names. So it was proved that these figures of eight and ten per cent are not correct.

The other day I visited Kerala. It has the highest literacy rate in India, but the percentages of literacy of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes there are said to be 24 and 17 respectively. So, even in Kerala this is the plight of their education.

In 1946 they had no ambition, but after independence they have the ambition to come to the level of the other communities, and they feel that they are deprived. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, you are very fortunate to have had good education under the Missionaries. If such Missionary zeal is not there, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes cannot be developed.

Everywhere we found that there were big buildings, but no schools. In Kerala, rather in the whole of South India, there is no school at all for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. If at all, there are one or two scattered here and there. But there are tarred roads where we can go in beautiful cars supplied by the Government. When we found the condition of the tribals, you also wept to see how they live in the primitive age. They do not know how to use oil, how to speak. We found one school

which was full of cow dung, and there were swine and we could not enter. That was the school for the Scheduled Tribes in the hills of Kerala.

The other day, we visited the tribal area of Orissa. I visited that place ten years ago when Dr. Mehtab was the Chief Minister. I brought this to the notice of Dr. Mehtab and asked him; what is this Dada, when you are the Chief Minister, how can you tolerate this, a community of 10,000 persons, completely naked? He told me: "I am not responsible for that; Sita is responsible for you, you will die." That was a legend. We find the whole community without any proper shed; they do not know how to use clothes. It is because of extreme poverty. Now, again, after ten years I went there, last month and I wanted to visit that area particularly. When I visited that area I found the same position, completely naked. We asked them: why did you not put your clothes on? In other places, people are so advanced. We asked them: Do you not feel shy? They replied: from where to get money for the clothes? We visited another tribal area and had a big meeting; tribals came and some of us spoke in Oriya and it was translated to them in their language, they understood what was said but they did not understand the implication. Why? Because of lack of education. After twenty years they ask: what is education? That is, in the State of Shri Jaganath Rao.

Our friend referred to some schools. We visited some schools. In one area, I asked whether the teacher came there or not? The teacher comes only on Mondays. He does not stay there; he stays in the town; there is no accommodation for him in that place. We found only three or four schools in the whole area. In the old days in one mauza we had only one or two schools; now you will find 45-50 schools; mauza is a taluk. There are L.P. schools; high schools. My purpose is only to show that if they applied their mind, they can open more schools and give them education and develop better people. Unless those people are developed, you cannot develop this country.

[Shri Basumatari]

stry. During our tours we have found that there are young IAS officers. When I told one of them that they should deal with their educational and other measures for development on a war footing, he whispered to me: if you want us to work on a war footing, we are prepared to do so and we can do so but we shall be in trouble; we may be transferred. I believe personally that education alone can do a lot and if you give them good education, you need not even spend so much money. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh was talking about poultry farm and other things; that is humbug. His intentions are very good. What I mean is that you cannot improve the economic condition of the tribal by that alone. Because you give only Rs. 25 or Rs. 50. In my State of Assam, I opposed it, and I said to them, "Do not give it. Do not create more trouble. Do not create them as beggars." Why did I say it? You think it is enough just to give them Rs. 50 or Rs. 100 for poultry. They are to go to the town for this Rs. 25 or Rs. 100, and what do they do? They just spend the money on tea or something. This way you cannot do anything. So, if your intention is to develop these people, if you do not want to hear any bitterness from us, you must be sincere and be true to what you utter. That is my point.

16 hrs.

My friend pointed out about the services. I do not like to repeat that point. But what about the IAS? For IAS we have got two or three centres of training, at Allahabad, Madras and so on. We spend a lot of money on them. There, you find certain things. I do not like to quote because there is no time. The Minister knows it and others know it. The percentage of these backward people is better in the IAS than in the Class II and Class III services. Why do I say this? It is particularly with the intention of saying that they are given better education; by birth they are not inferior. You cannot use these words "suitable candidates are not available" for the jobs. These words are very painful words; to me really they are painful words. It may suit a person who appoints them. I know even some first class graduates or double MAs

or triple MAs do not find a clerical job. I do not want to cite many instances. My friends have already cited many examples. But I would like to tell you only one thing. A young lady graduate belonging to the Scheduled Castes applied for a job in the Indian Airlines. She did not get the job. She was not considered suitable. But on another occasion when she did not mention that she belonged to the Scheduled Castes, she got the appointment. Was she considered 'suitable' then? Is this called "suitability"? Is there any meaning to it? It is hard to understand.

Now, I happened to see many places in the country and met people of various walks of life including Hindu Mahasabites and Jan Sanghis—inside and outside the Parliament House—and many other people are very allergic to reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. They do not understand why this has been provided under the Constitution. They do not understand it at all. If that is so, what to say about others?

Even in the statement made by Shri Jagjiwan Ram, the Minister of Defence, in reply to some questions about the recruitment to the armed forces; he was asked whether it was true that recruitment to the armed forces should not be made on a communal or religious basis. (Interruption) when I asked whether his statement will not stand in the way of reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the services, he said in reply: "Don't you see the attitude of the House? Don't you see the attitude of the Government? How is it possible for us to improve"? So my purpose in saying all this is only this: I do want to appeal to the House; do not make it a political issue for the development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It is national issue.

My friend spoke about national integration; national integration not for scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes but it is national integration only for certain communities about whom we think in terms of politics.

Now, I come to another point. We have been discussing the reports on this subject

time after time and year after year. We have already submitted five reports. From the replies to the reports, we find that the Government are also very reluctant to accept our suggestions. The late Shri Govinda Menon said that our Committee is a watch dog committee and that they would accept in toto whatever report we submit to the Government. He said he would bear in mind all that the Committee submits. But what about the officials? When he met the officials, it was found very difficult for him to get the work through. Why do I say this? On the one side, this committee has been constituted, but it is just to bluff the nation. I use the word 'bluff' with a purpose. This committee has been constituted as a watchdog to see that the reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Tribes are implemented. But at the same time, circulars have been issued by the social welfare departments to all the States that the number of scheduled caste and tribe students has increased and there should be restrictions on their scholarships. There is a restriction based on the income of the parents and unless postgraduate students get 45 per cent marks, they will be deprived of scholarships. So many restrictions are there and the money allotted in 1951 has not been increased. At the same time, they say that the students have increased enormously. Has not the number of caste Hindus increased? It has increased twenty times. They do not think about that. Is it not the duty of the Government to bring the scheduled castes and tribes to the same level as the other people? Be true to what you say. Don't try to bluff the nation. This is a national problem.

You talk of socialism. What is socialism unless these sections of people are brought to the same level as the others? Without doing that how can you think of socialism? It is a political slogan. Whoever talks about socialism does not bother about the scheduled castes and tribes. I am not referring only to the Congress. All communist countries and even America talk of socialism. It means removal of all barriers and bring the down-trodden people to the same level as the others. Unless this community is brought to the same level as the others, how can you talk of socialism? It is a big political fraud.

I appeal to both the ministers. They are

very good friends of mine. The senior Minister has been Chief Minister and is one of the national leaders. Please look at it as a national problem and solve it within a short period of time. We do not want it to be repeated that the scheduled castes and tribes are backward, down-trodden and all that. You should not judge the scheduled castes by looking at Mr. Daschowdhury or other scheduled caste and scheduled tribe MPs in Parliament. About 80 per cent of the scheduled castes and tribes are landless people. They also suffer from the *Gadhi* or bondage system. If somebody borrows Rs 10, the whole family is under bondage to him. In Orissa, they have Regulations 1 and 2. I asked a young IAS officer what has been done about these Regulations 1 and 2 and what percentage of land has been restored. The reply was 'n-l'. It has been going on for ages. The Congress Government failed to do anything about it and the present Government also has not done anything. It is all bluff. Why do you bluff? So, I appeal to you: be sincere in what you say and try to implement what you promise. Do not try to bluff us. We do not say that we are also leaders like you and we also have a position in society. If we do not get anything from you here, how can we go to our state or area and with what face can we meet our people? So, I appeal to you again: be sincere in what you say and promise.

श्री भीठालाल भीमा (सवाई माधोपुर): एक तरफ देश के धनी लोग टेलीविजन पर मानव को चन्द्रमा पर जाते हुए देखते हैं और दूसरी तरफ हमारे देश में आज भी जो आदिवासी लोग हैं वे नंगे घूम रहे हैं। यह कोई अच्छी बात नहीं है। हमने खुद उनको नंगे घूमते हुए अपनी आँखों से देखा है। उड़ीसा के गोंडा प्रजा जाति के जो लोग हैं, जो जंगलों में रहते हैं, आज भी खुले घाम नंगे घूमते हैं, उन की धौरतें नंगी घूमती हैं। इस चीज से आज के जमाने में आश्चर्य होना स्वाभाविक है।

हर बार रिपोर्ट आती है। पेकमल कमेटी की रिपोर्ट भी हमारे सामने है जिस पर हम बहस कर रहे हैं। आज भी देश की इस दशा

[श्री मीठालाल मीना]

को देख कर हम सबको शर्म आनी चाहिए और शर्म से हमारा सिर झुक जाना चाहिए। मैंसूर में आज भी दासी प्रथा चलती है। इसको निर्लज्ज चीज माना जाता है लेकिन फिर भी यह प्रथा वहाँ चालू है। इसको उन्नति की निशानी नहीं कहा जा सकता है। ये जो चीजें हैं इनकी और आपका जल्दी ध्यान जाना चाहिए।

16. hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY in the Chair]

सबसे ज्यादा जरूरी विषय अनुसूचित और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लिए शिक्षा की व्यवस्था करने का है। उच्च स्तर पर इसके बारे में जब तक कार्रवाई नहीं की जाती है तब तक उन लोगों में शिक्षा का विकास नहीं हो सकता है, शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में सुधार नहीं हो सकता है। शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में अगर उनका विकास करना है तो उनके लिए छात्रावासों की व्यवस्था करना बहुत जरूरी है। बच्चे-बच्चियों के रहने के लिए कालेजों में जगह होनी चाहिए, उनको मुफ्त किताबें, कपड़े आदि दिये जायें। उनके लिए भोजन की व्यवस्था की जाए। तब आकर उनका स्तर सुधरेगा और वे पढ़ाई कर सकेंगे। ये लोग शहरों से बहुत दूर बीहड़ जंगलों में रहते हैं। वहाँ पहले तो स्कूल नहीं होते और अगर होते हैं तो वहाँ अध्यापक जाने के लिए तैयार नहीं होते। जिन अध्यापकों को वहाँ भेज भी दिया जाता है वे अपने लिए इसको एक सजा मानते हैं। राज्य अधिकारी जो होते हैं वे उन में दिलचस्पी नहीं लेते। वे वहाँ दौरा करने नहीं जाते और न ही देख पाते हैं। महीने में बीस दिन वे स्कूल बन्द रहते हैं। दस दिन चलते हैं तो बिना अध्यापक की दिलचस्पी के उनको चालू रखा जाता है। उन लोगों में पढ़ाने की भावना नहीं होती है और वे सजा मानकर वहाँ चले जाते हैं। इस वास्ते छात्रावासों

की व्यवस्था की जाए और सरकार द्वारा वहाँ सारी सुविधायें उपलब्ध कराई जावें।

आज भी गांवों में लोग अपने बच्चों को एक आर्थिक इकाई के रूप में मानते हैं। उनके जरिये पशुओं को चराने का काम लिया जाता है, मजदूरी उनसे कराई जाती है, खानों में काम उनसे वे कराते हैं। इस तरह से उनको वे भ्रामदानी का एक जरिया मानते हैं। सरकार को इस गलत प्रवृत्ति के विरुद्ध इस तरह का प्रचार करना चाहिए ताकि वे अपने बच्चों को स्कूल भेज सकें। सरकार को उन लोगों को विशेष सुविधा भी देनी चाहिए, उनको आर्थिक सहायता भी देनी चाहिए ताकि वे अपने बच्चों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा स्कूलों में पढ़ा सकें।

मैं मानता हूँ कि जितने छात्रावासों की आवश्यकता है उतने आप नहीं खोल सकते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे प्रबन्ध तो आप करें ताकि उनके रहने की व्यवस्था हो सके, नल की उन के वास्ते व्यवस्था हो सके, बिजली की व्यवस्था हो सके। इस प्रकार की जो दूसरी सहायता है वह तो कम से कम उनको प्रदान की हो जा सकती है।

राज्यों में जो प्राथमिक स्कूल हैं, उनका आजकल स्तर बहुत गिरा हुआ है। आपको शायद इसकी जानकारी नहीं है। लेकिन हमें इसका पता है। वहाँ बिल्कुल भी पढ़ाई की तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है। कई जगह आपने केन्द्रीय स्कूल खोल रखे हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि प्रत्येक जिले में कम से कम एक केन्द्रीय स्कूल हो जोकि केन्द्रीय शिक्षा मंत्रालय द्वारा चलाया जाता है, नमूने के तौर पर जरूर खोला जाना चाहिए ताकि दूसरे स्कूल उससे प्रेरणा ले सकें और बच्चों की पढ़ाई का वहाँ भी स्तर ऊँचा हो सके।

दोपहर के भोजन के सम्बन्ध में घोषणा की गई थी। उसको कार्यान्वित किया जा सके

तो बहुत अच्छा होगा। कई जगहों पर भोजन नहीं मिलता है। अगर दोपहर के भोजन की व्यवस्था कर दी जाए तो बच्चे उस और आकर्षित होंगे और स्कूल आने लग जायेंगे। उस व्यवस्था में घर वाले भी उनको स्कूल भेजने में दिलचस्पी लेने लग जायेंगे। इन लोगों को पीष्टिक पदार्थ नाम को भी नहीं मिलते हैं। यदि उनको दोपहर के भोजन के समय पीष्टिक पदार्थ दे दिये जायें तो उनकी वृद्धि तीव्र होगी और पढ़ाई भी वे अच्छी करने लग जायेंगे। इस और भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिए।

जो छात्रावास चलाए जा रहे हैं उन में पैसे का भारी दुःखयोग होता है। जिला अधिकारी कभी जाकर उनको देखते तक नहीं हैं। समाज कल्याण विभाग की ओर भी राज्य सरकारों का पूरा ध्यान नहीं जाता है। केन्द्र अनुदान देता है। उसके देखने का तो सवाल ही पैदा नहीं होता है क्योंकि वह कितने देख सकता है। मेरा सुझाव है—कि केन्द्र सीधे अनुदान दे और अपने अधिकारी सीधे वहाँ जाँच करने के लिए भेजे। राज्य सरकारों के अधिकारी छात्रावासों की ओर ध्यान नहीं देते हैं।

स्कालरशिप्स का जहाँ तक सम्बन्ध है, सरकार ने माना है कि स्कालरशिप्स की राशि बढ़ाई जाए लेकिन अभी तक वह बढ़ाई नहीं गई है। इसके कारण भी बड़ा असन्तोष है। राशि जो दी जाती है वह भी समय पर नहीं दी जाती है। जब स्कूल खुलते हैं और पुस्तकें आदि खरीदनी होती हैं तब राशि न देकर छः सात महीने के बाद या जब परीक्षाएँ होती हैं, उस समय दी जाती हैं। तब यह राशि देने से जो उद्देश्य है वह पूरा नहीं होता है। मेरा सुझाव है कि स्कूल खुलते ही उनको यह राशि मिल जाए ताकि किताबें आदि वे खरीद सकें और पढ़ाई से सम्बन्धित चीजें खरीद सकें।

जिनकी ग्रामदनी 3600 से ऊपर है उनके बच्चों को स्कालरशिप नहीं दिया जाता है। यह

जो प्रतिबन्ध है, वह बिल्कुल हटाया जाना चाहिए। इन लोगों के माता-पिताओं की ग्रामदनी चाहे जितनी हो उनके लिए स्कालरशिप का प्रबन्ध होना ही चाहिए, हरिजनों और आदिम जातियों के बच्चों के लिए ग्रामदनी का खयाल किये बिना स्कालरशिप उनको दिया जाना चाहिए।

यह आशा की जाती है कि इनके बच्चे भी उच्च ज्ञानिक बच्चों के बराबर शिक्षा में उन्नति कर लेंगे। लेकिन यह आशा कैसे पूरी हो सकती है। जो पैसे वाले हैं वे अपने बच्चों को मसूरी, देहरादून, माउण्ट आबू आदि जगहों पर बढ़िया पब्लिक स्कूलों में भेज कर शिक्षा दिलवाते हैं किन्तु आदिवासी व अनुसूचित जाति के लोग दो सौ या ढाई सौ प्रतिमास खर्च नहीं कर सकते हैं। दोनों का स्तर एक समान कैसे हो सकता है, ये गरीब बच्चे उनका मुकाबला कैसे कर सकते हैं। ये लोग भी अपने बच्चों को उन स्कूलों में भेज सकें, इसका उचित प्रबन्ध आपकी तरफ से होना चाहिए और इसके लिए उनको विशेष सुविधा देने का प्रबन्ध होना चाहिये।

भूमि और कृषि की समस्या भी है। यह समस्या सब जगह सिर उठा रही है। भूमि हथियाओ आन्दोलन चल रहा है। जबरन भूमि पर कब्जा किया जा रहा है। अभी तक सरकार ने इस समस्या को गम्भीरता से नहीं लिया है। अब शायद वह ले। नक्सलवादियों का मामला भी क्यों उठा है। वहाँ कम्युनिस्टों की जब सरकार थी तब उन्होंने सोचा कि इन लोगों को सुविधायें न दी जाएं ताकि उनमें क्रान्ति की भावना और जोर पकड़े। पहले जो सरकार थी उसने इनकी तरफ ध्यान इसलिए नहीं दिया कि ये लोग उसके साथ नहीं थे। पहले इन लोगों से जंगलों में बेगार में काम लिया जाता था। अब कागून बना दिया गया है कि वह नहीं लिया जायेगा। उनको पहले 90 से 150 दिन एक साल में बेगार करनी पड़ती थी। अब कागून

[श्री मीठालाल मीना]

बनाकर इस को खत्म कर दिया गया है। लेकिन उस पर भ्रमल नहीं हो रहा है। पाँच बीघे या दो एकड़ भूमि उनको देकर मानो उन्हें खरीद लिया गया है। साल भर सारे घर वालों से काम लिया जाता है। गाँवों में आने-जाने के साधन नहीं हैं, सड़कें नहीं हैं, बसें नहीं हैं। ऊपर से तो उनको कह दिया गया है कि उनको जमीन दे दी गई है और अब वे खेती करें लेकिन भ्रन्दर भ्रन्दर ही कागजों पर पटवारी व अन्य अधिकारियों ने उसको दूसरे किसी के नाम कर रखा है। जब इसकी शिकायत हुई तो पता चला कि उनके नाम भूमि यी ही नहीं। इसी कारण से आज यह नक्सलवादी आन्दोलन चल रहा है। इस और आपका अविलम्ब ध्यान जाना चाहिये। भूमि देने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। बेगार बन्द होनी चाहिये।

इन लोगों के मुकदमे भी बहुत होते हैं। इंजीनियरों की तरह से वकीलों में भी बेकारी दिनों-दिन बढ़ गई है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ उनके साथ अत्याचार या अन्याय हो वहाँ सरकार इस तरह के वकील उनके मुकदमों की उचित पैरवी करने के लिए रखे और सरकार उनको वेतन दे।

कृषि के विकास के लिए बैंक बहुत कर्ज दे रहे हैं। लेकिन उन तक ये पहुँच नहीं पाते। ऊपर से पैसा प्राप्त करने में वे बिल्कुल असफल रहते हैं। अभी दो तीन दिन पहले यह कानून बनाया गया है कि स्टेट बैंक की शाखाएँ दस मील से बाहर के क्षेत्र में काम नहीं कर सकेंगी। इस समय गाँवों में बैंकों की शाखाएँ ग्राम तौर से एक दूसरे से चालीस पचास मील दूर स्थित होती हैं। इस स्थिति में दो बैंकों के बीच में जो क्षेत्र है, उसमें रहने वाले आदिवासी बैंकों से कोई सुविधा नहीं उठा पायेंगे। आदिवासियों को बैंकों से सुविधा मिलने की जो भाषा की गई थी, इस प्रकार वह बिल्कुल खत्म हो गई है।

यह भी देखा जाता है कि आदिवासियों की जमीनों को उच्च जाति के लोग खरीद लेते हैं, हालाँकि कानून के मुताबिक ऐसा नहीं किया जा सकता है। लेकिन कानून में यह भी व्यवस्था है कि अगर रेवेन्यू अधिकारी यह समझता है कि किसी आदिवासी की जमीन बेचना उचित है, तो ऐसा किया जा सकता है। इस व्यवस्था का लाभ उठाकर पैसे वाले लोग रेवेन्यू अधिकारी से साँठ-गाँठ करके आदिवासियों की जमीनें खरीद लेते हैं।

जमीन के बारे में मैं एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। सर्वाई माधोपुर में पीलुखड़ा गाँव, तहसील बौली के किसानों को 1949-50 में मोरेल सागर बाँध बनाए जाने पर हटा दिया गया और उनको कहा गया कि उनको जमीन और पक्के कच्चे मकानों का मुआवजा दिया जायेगा और उनको कहीं और जमीन दी जायेगी। 1964-65 तक वह जगह बिल्कुल पानी में डूबी रही। उसके बाद जब पानी थोड़ा खाली हुआ, तो उन लोगों ने वहाँ खेती कर ली। इसका परिणाम यह हुआ कि वहाँ पर एक-एक आदमी पर तीन-तीन चार-चार हजार रुपए पिनेल्टी लगाई गई। उन लोगों को कोई मकान या जमीन नहीं दी गई है। लेकिन दस साल के बाद जब वह जमीन खाली हो गई और उन लोगों ने एक साल उसको बो लिया, तो एक गांव पर लगभग सत्तर हजार रुपये की पिनेल्टी लगा दी गई क्योंकि वह जमीन सिवाय चक-दर्ज हो चुकी थी। वे लोग मारे मारे फिर रहे हैं। वे कहते हैं कि हमें चाहे दूसरी जमीन तो दी जाये, लेकिन हमारी अपनी जमीन तो दे दी जाए। उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि जब वहाँ पानी भरा रहे, तो वह कानून के मुताबिक एक बीघाई लगान देने और जब वे खेती करेंगे, तब पूरा लगान देने के लिए तैयार हैं। इस बारे में मुकदमे चल रहे हैं। उन लोगों पर उनकी अपनी जमीन पर खेती करने के अपराध में पिनेल्टी लगाई गई है।

सरकार द्वारा खेती के बारे में ट्रेनिंग स्कूल चलाये जा रहे हैं। उड़ीसा में यह काम रामकृष्ण मिशन की ओर से भी किया जा रहा है। लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि सरकार गांवों के बजाये शहरों में कृषि कालेज अधिक खोल रही है। आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि कृषि के सुधार और आधुनिक यन्त्रों के इस्तेमाल को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए कालेज वगैरह गांवों में और पिछड़ी जातियों के इलाकों में खोले जायें, ताकि वे लोग खेती के धंधे को सुधार के साथ बढ़ा सकें।

मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या ठेके, लाइसेंस, सरकारी कारखानों की उत्पादित वस्तुओं की एजेंसी और प्राइवेट फर्मों की एजेंसी के बारे में इन जातियों का कोई अधिकार नहीं है। सरकारी कंपनियों और सरकारी कारखानों की एजेंसीज बड़े आदमियों के कहने पर बड़े आदमियों को दी जाती हैं। इन लोगों को नहीं दी जाती हैं। गांधी शताब्दी वर्ष में मकानों वगैरह के प्लॉट दिये जा रहे हैं। लेकिन इन लोगों को औद्योगिक लाइसेंस नहीं दिये जाते हैं जबकि अन्य लोगों को तुरन्त दे दिये जाते हैं।

अनुसूचित जाति के लोग हट्टी और चमड़े का काम करते हैं, लेकिन हट्टी के ठेके ऊँची जाति वाले ले जाते हैं। इसका कारण यह है कि इन ठेकों की नीलामी होती है और उसमें भंगी जाति के लोग दूसरों का मुकाबला कैसे कर सकते हैं। यह व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए कि हट्टी-चमड़े के ठेके केवल भंगी जाति के लोगों को उचित राशि पर बिना नीलाम के दिये जायें।

जहाँ तक इन जातियों की कर्जदारी का सम्बन्ध है, आपको सुनकर आश्चर्य होगा कि उड़ीसा में 100 रुपये पर साल में 668 परसेंट के लगभग व्याज देना पड़ता है, अर्थात् 100 रुपये के अतिरिक्त 668 रुपये देने पड़ते हैं। यह भी देखा गया है कि जो व्यक्ति दस रुपये उधार लेता है, हर सातवें दिन उसको सवा रुपया व्याज

का देना पड़ता है। यह धंधा अभी भी बाकू है। अगर यही हालत रही, तो इन जातियों की स्थिति कैसे सुधारी जा सकती है ?

आज नौकरियों में यह स्थिति है कि अगर किसी उच्चाधिकारी की इच्छा अनुसूचित जाति या अनुसूचित जन-जाति के व्यक्ति को लेने की नहीं है, तो कह दिया जाता है : सूटेबल कैंडीडेट नाट ऐवेलेबल। हर जगह ऐसा ही किया जाता है। इसलिए सब सरकारी विभागों में यह नियम बना देना चाहिए कि अगर किसी पद के लिए इन जातियों का उचित उम्मीदवार न मिले, तो उस पद को तब तक खाली रखा जाये जब तक उचित उम्मीदवार नहीं मिल जाता।

मेहतर जाति के लोग सरकारी दफ्तरों में भाड़ू देने और सफाई वगैरह का काम करते हैं। दस पन्द्रह सालों के बाद उनको इस बात की जानकारी हो जाती है कि फलां प्रफसर कहाँ बैठता है, वगैरह। लेकिन दस पन्द्रह सालों के बाद भी उन लोगों को वही काम करना पड़ता है और उनके प्रति हीन भावना रखी जाती है। अगर उसी दफ्तर में चपरासी की जरूरत होती है तो बाहर से भर्ती करके जगह भर ली जाती है। जो व्यक्ति पंद्रह सालों से भाड़ू देने का काम करता है, क्या वह फाइल रखने और देने का चपरासी का काम नहीं कर सकता है ? क्या उस सफाई करने वाले की पदोन्नति करके उसको चपरासी नहीं बनाया जा सकता है ? आखिर चपरासी का काम फाइल रखना और बाइजी के लिए साग-सब्जी लाना ही तो होता है। इस लिए यह व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए कि ऐसे लोगों की चपरासी के पद पर पदोन्नति कर दी जाये, न कि उनसे उम्र भर भाड़ू देने का ही काम कराया जाये।

हम देखते हैं कि गांवों में छुआछूत की शिकायतों के बारे में पुलिस पूरी कार्यवाही नहीं करती है। अगर कोई शिकायत की जाती है, तो पुलिस वाले कहते हैं कि सबर्ग जाति वालों

[श्री श्रीठा लाल मोना]

के खिलाफ मामला दर्ज कराके क्यों हमें बुरा बनाते हो और इस तरह वे लोग केस दर्ज नहीं करते हैं। इसलिए यह जरूरी है कि पुलिस में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जन-जातियों के लोगों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा तादाद में भर्ती किया जाये। इससे छुआछूत की शिकायतों के बारे में पूरी सुनवाई हो सकेगी। विशेषकर अनुसूचित जातियों के लोगों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा तादाद में पुलिस में भर्ती करने का प्रयत्न किया जाये।

सरकार के अन्य विभागों में इन जातियों के लिए रिजर्वेशन है, लेकिन मिलिटरी में नहीं है। क्या इन जातियों के लोग इसके लिए उपयुक्त नहीं हैं? मैं समझता हूँ कि वे बिल्कुल उपयुक्त हैं। इसलिए मिलिटरी में भी इनका अधिक से अधिक रिजर्वेशन रखा जाये।

चैरिटेबल कम्पनीज एक्ट, 1956 के अन्तर्गत सेंट्रल सोशल वेलफेयर बोर्ड को। अप्रैल, 1969 के दिन से एक चैरिटेबल कम्पनी बना दिया गया है। कहीं ऐसा तो नहीं है कि सरकार का इरादा इस सारे विभाग को एप्रिल फूल बनाने का हो। जब तक सरकार पूरी तरह से इन जातियों के उत्थान के बारे में सचेत नहीं होगी, तब तक इन लोगों के लिए उन्नति का कोई रास्ता नहीं है। इन जातियों की तरक्की तभी हो सकती है, जब सरकार पूरे दिल से इनके लिए काम करे।

इन लोगों को हर मामले में हीन भावना से देखा जाता है। जब तक सरकार मेहतरों का धन्धा, टट्टी साफ करने का बिल्कुल समाप्त नहीं करेगी, तब तक छुआछूत की भावना नहीं मिट सकती है। शायद गाँवों में ऐसा करना सम्भव न हो, लेकिन कम से कम शहरों में तो यह काम आधुनिक नवीन यन्त्रों के द्वारा कराया जा सकता है। इसके अलावा मेहतरों की जगहों के लिए एक्स्क्लूजिविटी कर के दूसरी जातियों के लोगों को भी रखना चाहिए। तब अनुसूचित

जातियों के प्रति हीन भावना समाप्त हो जायेगी। अगर मेहतर की तनख्वाह 400 रुपए भी कर दी जाये, तब भी छुआछूत रहेगी। जब तक दूसरी जाति के लोगों को भी इस काम के लिए नहीं रखा जायेगा, तब तक छुआछूत की भावना को समाप्त करना सम्भव नहीं होगा। इसके अतिरिक्त अध्यक्ष महोदय, छुआछूत के मामले में सरकार यह कर रही है कि कानून से इसके ऊपर प्रतिबन्ध लगाये। कुएँ से पानी भरने पर या और जगहों पर उनके लिए कोई रोक-टोक न हो इसके लिए भी उसमें इन्तजाम है। लेकिन मेरा यह कहना है कि इसका एक ही हल है। उन लोगों में जब तक इस बात का विश्वास पैदा नहीं किया जायेगा, यह समझाया नहीं जायगा कि स्वर्ण जाति के लोगों में और उनमें कोई फर्क नहीं है तब तक यह भावना समाप्त होने वाली नहीं है।

इन सुझावों के साथ ही मैं फिर निवेदन करता हूँ कि जो पेरूमल कमेटी की रिपोर्ट है उसमें उन्होंने काफी कुछ लिखा है और कमिश्नरों की रिपोर्टों में भी काफी कुछ लिखा है उनको दस प्रतिशत भी आप मान लें तो इन लोगों का उद्धार हो सकता है। मैं निवेदन करता हूँ कि पेरूमल कमेटी की और कमिश्नरों की जो रिपोर्ट है तथा इसके अतिरिक्त आपकी पार्लियामेंट की जो कमेटी है उसकी रिपोर्ट में जो सिफारिशें की गई हैं उनको तो कम से कम मान लीजिये। वह तो आपकी कमेटी है, गवर्नमेंट की कमेटी है। अगर नहीं मानेंगे तो इस वाद-विवाद से कोई फायदा नहीं होने वाला है। इसलिए मैं फिर निवेदन करता हूँ कि इनको मान लिया जाय और इनके उद्धार के लिए आप जल्दी उच्च स्तर पर प्रयत्न करें।

श्री मंगरू उइके (मंडला) : सभापति महोदय, पहली बात तो मेरी समझ में यह नहीं आती है कि हर साल हम रिपोर्ट के ऊपर यहाँ बहस करते हैं उसका क्या असर होता है क्योंकि

इसको जो सारा काम भ्रमल में लाना है वह स्टेट गवर्नमेंटों को लाना है। सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट उनको लिखती है। उसके बाद में वह क्या करते हैं यह सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट कहाँ तक देखती है या स्टेट गवर्नमेंट उसको कहाँ तक भ्रमल में लाती है यह देखने वाला कोई नहीं है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट एक पोस्टमैन का काम करती है। (ध्यवधान) .. एक ट्राइबल मिनिस्टर होना चाहिए।

श्री मंगरू उइके : ट्राइबल मिनिस्टर बनने से भी कोई मतलब हल नहीं होता। दिल होना चाहिये। अगर दिल है तो सारी बातें होती हैं, मैंने अपने ट्राइबल्स को भी देखा कि बोगस होते हैं, कोई काम नहीं करते। मेम्बर बन गए, एम० एल० ए०, एम० पी० बन गये, मिनिस्टर बन गये तो कुछ करते नहीं। मेम्बर बनने के बाद फिर यहाँ आकर कहीं डिप्टी मिनिस्टर बनने की कोशिश करते हैं, कहीं कुछ करते हैं और अपने भाइयों को भूल जाते हैं। तो मेरा यह कहना नहीं है कि ट्राइबल को मिनिस्टर या एम्बेसेडर बनाने से कोई उन्नति होगी। यह कहना गलत है। इस रिपोर्ट के ऊपर ही बहस करने की बात है तो मैं समझता हूँ कि इस पार्लियामेंट में भी हमारा शोषण होना है। वह इस माने में कि हर साल की रिपोर्ट पर हर साल बहस हो तो कुछ तो उसका लाभ होगा। कुछ नहीं तो मेम्बरों के कानों के ऊपर कुछ आवाज जायगी। पर तीन-तीन सालों के बाद सारी रिपोर्टों पर एक साथ बहस करने से क्या फायदा है? और फिर तीन साल की रिपोर्ट पर पाँच घण्टे का टाइम देते हैं तो यह शोषण है हमारा। पार्लियामेंट में हमारा शोषण है। तो यहाँ से हमारा शोषण शुरू होता है।

इस रिपोर्ट में जो लिखा गया है, भ्रमल में इस रिपोर्ट को मैं कुछ पसन्द करता हूँ, इसमें कुछ दो चार उदाहरण अच्छे दिए गए हैं। इस में शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में कमिश्नर ने साफ लिखा

है कि जितनी प्रगति होनी चाहिए उतनी नहीं हुई। उनका कहना ठीक है। हम भी कहते हैं कि उतनी प्रगति नहीं हुई। इसलिये नहीं हुई, मैं अपने मध्य प्रदेश की बात बताऊँ सारे हिन्दुस्तान की तो बात भ्रमल रही, मेरे यहाँ मध्य प्रदेश में 5.09 परसेन्ट आदिवासी लिटरेट हैं। 5.09 परसेन्ट हमारे यहाँ इनकी लिटरेसी है। तो कितने पिछड़े हुये हैं? अब यह भी देखिए कि आदिवासियों के यहाँ शिक्षण की आज तक 22 साल में व्यवस्था क्या हुई; तो यह है कि जहाँ प्राइमरी स्कूल में जाने वाले 58 परसेन्ट स्टेट के अन्दर हैं वहाँ आदिवासी 36.61 परसेन्ट हैं। जहाँ माध्यमिक स्कूल में जाने वाले कुल 21 परसेन्ट है वहाँ आदिवासी बच्चे 4.76 परसेन्ट हैं। जहाँ हायर सेकेण्ड्री में जाने वाले 9.20 परसेन्ट हैं वहाँ आदिवासी बच्चे 1.50 परसेन्ट हैं। आदिवासी इलाके में, जहाँ कुल 13863 स्कूल हों वहाँ उनके स्कूल केवल 6414 हैं। 7449 स्कूल कम हैं। तो लिटरेसी बढ़ना उसमें एक मुश्किल बात है। मिडिल स्कूल जहाँ 800 हैं वहाँ कुल 635 हैं। 165 स्कूल की कमी हैं। इस तरीके से स्कूल जो कुछ भी हैं उन स्कूलों की क्या हालत है? इस रिपोर्ट में लिखा हुआ है कि मास्टर वहाँ रहने नहीं इन स्कूलों में और महीनों गैर-हाजिर रहते हैं और विद्यार्थी बहुत कम उपस्थित रहते हैं। यह सही है। क्योंकि गाँव छोटे छोटे, आदिवासी इलाके के अन्दर पाँच पाँच, छः छः मील की दूरी पड़ते हैं जहाँ से बच्चे उतनी दूर तक आ नहीं सकते हैं। बहुत कम बच्चे आएंगे। मास्टर वहाँ क्यों नहीं रहेगा क्योंकि उसकी सोसाइटी नहीं है। हम एक पंजाब के मास्टर को प्राइमरी स्कूल में वहाँ भेज देते हैं। एम० ए०, बी० ए० पास वाले मास्टर वहाँ रह नहीं सकते। ऐसी जगह में अगर आपको वहाँ भेजेला छोड़ दिया जाय तो आप वहाँ रह नहीं सकते। उन गाँवों की आबादी जंगलों में है। तो पंजाब का मास्टर एम० ए०, बी० ए० जो वहाँ पढ़ा है वह वहाँ क्या रहेगा? वह नहीं रहेगा। छोड़ कर चला

[श्री मंगरू उद्दे]

जायेगा। इसमें यह भी लिखा हुआ है कि आफिसर सुपरवीजन नहीं करते। बिल्कुल सही बात है। हम जिस कमीशन के साथ अभी आठ नौ दस जिलों का टूर किए हैं उसमें हमने देखा कि क्या उनके अधिकार हैं, उनको इस बात का ज्ञान ही नहीं है। तो फिर वह ट्राइबल्स का विकास किस तरह से करेंगे। एक बात और इसमें दी हुई है। यह मैं थोड़ा सा अंग्रेजी में पढ़ कर सुनाऊंगा। जरा इंग्लिश मेरी कमजोर है, उतना प्रोन्सिएशन मेरा ठीक नहीं होगा। .. (अवधान) ...यह 69 की रिपोर्ट है, पेज 3, पैरा 1—18—

"There is another feature in the sphere of Education which is of a disturbing nature. It has been estimated that out of all the post matriculation scholarships, two thirds of the beneficiaries come from Assam and Bihar, although only one-fifth of the total tribal population lives there."

भोजपुर में और आसाम में 1/5 आदिवासी रहते हैं हिन्दुस्तान के आदिवासियों में से लेकिन स्कालरशिप जाती है 2/3 वहाँ। अब समय आ गया है इस बात पर विचार करने का। अगर इस विकास के कार्य और शिक्षण के नाम के ऊपर आदिवासियों का धर्म-परिवर्तन तेजी से बढ़ाना है इस पालियामेंट को या इस सरकार को तब तो ठीक है। वरना यह जो इस तरह का पक्ष-पात हो रहा है और यह खर्चा जो इस तरह हो रहा है इस पर कुछ बन्धन डालें। जिस प्रदेश में जितनी संख्या है उसका जितना परसेन्टेज आता हो उस हिसाब से स्कालरशिप की रकम का डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन होना चाहिए। अब यह स्थिति क्यों है? यहाँ समाज कल्याण मिनिस्ट्री जो है यह हर प्रकार से इनकी मदद करने वाली है। आपके सामने मैं एक बात और रखता हूँ। स्कालरशिप इन आदिवासी बच्चों को मिलना कितना मुश्किल है, इसका भ्रन्दाज आप लगाएँ। मैं यहाँ पालियामेंट का मेम्बर हूँ। मेरे नोटिस में एक बात आई। मैंने अप्लीकेशन का फार्म मंगाया

वहाँ से। दो फार्म मेरे पास आए मेरी स्टेट से। वह फार्म दो प्रकार के हैं। कलर इन फार्मों में अलग अलग दिया गया है। एक आदिवासियों के लिये, एक नोर्मल, धुमन्तक आदिवासियों के लिये और एक डी-नोटिफाइड आदिवासियों के लिये, तीनों के लिये अलग अलग किस्म के फार्म हैं—हरे, सफेद और लाल। सफेद तो आदिवासियों के लिये है। आदिवासियों के लिए जो इयरली इनकम है उसको देखने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। लेकिन इस फार्म के अन्दर वह फास है। अब अगर वह इनकम के लिए रेवेन्यू आफिसर के पास जाता है तो उस बच्चे को रेवेन्यू आफिसर के पास से उसको फिल अप करवाने में कितनी मुश्किल पड़ेगी यह आप समझ सकते हैं—कचहरी के दरवाजे में जाना उसके लिये मुश्किल है। और यह आदिवासियों के लिये लागू नहीं है। यहाँ मैंने डायरेक्टोरेट से पूछा, टेलीफोन किया कि क्या बात है, तो उन्होंने एक लम्बा तार दिया। इसके लिये धन्यवाद देता हूँ सोशल वेलफेयर रेक्टोरेट को कि उन्होंने एक लम्बा तार दिया डायमध्य प्रदेश को। लेकिन तब तक कितने बच्चों को मुश्किल उठानी पड़ी, कितनी मुसीबत उन को हुई होगी, यह बात सोचने की है। इसी तरह जो फार्म आया स्टेट से उसमें तो डीटेल में एक फार्म लगा हुआ है कि इतने प्रकार की फीस ली जाती है तो उसका पेमेंट गवर्नमेंट करेगी और जो डिस्ट्रिक्ट से फार्म आया है जो यह मंजूर करते हैं उसमें यह चीज नहीं है। और इन फार्मों के अन्दर शब्द ऐसे लिखे हुए हैं कि जहाँ संस्था होनी चाहिए वहाँ संस्था छाप दिया है। मैं एक कालेज में यहाँ गया अपनी ग्रैंड डाटर का फार्म भराने के लिए। इसमें कितनी मुसीबत हुई मुझे मालूम है। उसको मैंने अभी रजिस्ट्रो करके भेजा है। जब मैं उनके पास गया तो उन्होंने कहा कि इसमें तो संख्या लिखा है, मैंने कहा कि अगर आप इसको पढ़ें तो आपको मालूम होगा कि यह संख्या नहीं, बल्कि संस्था है, यहाँ पर संस्था छपा होना

चाहिए था—इससे आप ग्रन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं कि कितनी दिक्कत होती है।

मध्य प्रदेश में मेडिकल कालिज के लिए इस साल 27 स्कालरशिप्स रखे गये हैं, जिसके लिए 136 हरिजन और 14 आदिवासियों ने एप्लाई किया, लेकिन उनमें से एक भी सिलैक्ट नहीं हुआ, क्योंकि उनकी दृष्टि में एक भी आदिवासी या हरिजन मेडिकल कालिज में भरती होने लायक नहीं है। जितनी क्वालीफिकेशन इस एडमिशन के लिये जरूरी है, वह उन लोगों ने हासिल की है, उन्होंने इन्टर साइंस सेक्ण्ड डिवीजन में पास किया हुआ है, लेकिन एडमिशन के लिये जो फिर से एक्जामिनेशन होता है, उसमें वे लोग बंटे लेकिन पास नहीं हुए—इस तरह से कैसे चलेगा। जनरल नालिज के टेस्ट में अगर कोई मेम्बर कहता है—स्विच-भ्रान-दी-रेडियो, तो वह कैसे स्विच-भ्रान करेगा। उसके तो बाप ने भी रेडियो नहीं देखा, वह किस तरह से रेडियो पर दिल्ली या बी० बी० सी० लगायेगा, लेकिन उसके मुकाबले में जिसके घर में बचपन से ही रेडियो है, वह तो फौरन लगा देगा और पास हो जायेगा। यदि उसकी परीक्षा ही लेनी है तो इस तरह से क्यों नहीं ली जाती कि जहाँ शेर चिल्लाता है, उस रास्ते से जाओ, जो जा सकता है उसको पास करेंगे या पेड़ पर चढ़ने के लिये कहिये या कूए की मिट्टी खोदने के लिये कहिये, हल चलाने के लिये कहिये—देखिए वह करता है या नहीं। उसके माँ-बाप जो काम करते हैं, वह काम उससे कराइये, जो देश के लिये भी जरूरी है, देखिये वह कर सकता है या नहीं। अगर दूसरी तरह से उसकी परीक्षा लेना चाहेगे तो वह कैसे पास होगा।

आप जिस तरह से ट्राइबल बेलकेभर के लिए स्कूल चला रहे हैं, उस तरह से ये स्कूल नहीं चल सकते, आपको चाहिए कि आप आश्रम स्कूल बनायें। वहीं स्कूल हो, वहीं कोआपरेटिव

सोसायटी हो, वही आयुर्वेद के या दूसरे प्रौद्योगिकी लय हों, इस तरह से 10-20-25 आदिवासियों का एक ग्रुप-का-ग्रुप वहाँ रह सकता है, उन लोगों को सोसायटी भी मिल जायेगी और वे भाग कर नहीं जायेंगे और आज जो पैसा आप का बेस्ट हो रहा है, वह बच जायेगा, उसका सही उपयोग हो सकेगा। आज आप इन चीजों को अलग अलग रखते हैं, जिससे उसमें काम करने वालों को संगत-सोसायटी नहीं मिलती, जिससे वे लोग वहाँ से भागने लगते हैं।

हमारे यहाँ 25 मील या ज्यादा से ज्यादा 50 मील की दूरी पर हमारे आदिवासियों की मातृ-भाषा बदल जाती है। हम शहर से एक भाषा के मास्टर को, जो किसी का भाई या किसी का भतीजा होता है, सिफारिश के आधार पर उन आदिवासियों को पढ़ाने के लिए भेज देते हैं। लेकिन चूंकि वह उनकी भाषा नहीं जानता, इसलिए वह उनको पढ़ा नहीं पाता, वह कुछ पढ़ाता है और वे लोग कुछ समझते हैं। इसलिये जो स्थानिक लोग हैं, आप उनको क्यों नहीं रखते? आज सैकड़ों ऐसे आदिवासी हैं, जो थोड़ा-बहुत पढ़-लिख गये हैं, लेकिन बेरोजगार पड़े हुए हैं, उनको एप्वाइन्ट क्यों नहीं करते। वे उनकी भाषा को समझते भी हैं और वहाँ से भागेंगे भी नहीं, उन्हीं में रह कर पढ़ा-येंगे और उनको सोसायटी भी मिल जायेगी।

इस रिपोर्ट में लिखा हुआ है कि गवर्नमेंट ने जो आई० टी० आई० खोले हुए हैं, उनमें वे लोग कम जाते हैं। उन जगहों में रहने वाले बच्चों को इनमें जाने से क्या लाभ है? आपकी इण्डस्ट्रियल इन्स्टीट्यूट्स में ऐसी कौन सी चीज सिखाई जाती है, जो उनके लिए लाभकारी है। आप उनको मोटर मैकेनिक का काम सिखाते हैं या दूसरी बातें सिखाते हैं जो वास्तव में उनके काम नहीं आती हैं। लोहे का काम सीख कर उसको शहरों में ही काम मिल सकता है, लेकिन आदिवासियों को शहरों में कौन नीकर रहेगा।

[श्री मंगरू उइके]

इसलिए इन लोगों को हरं, महुप्रा, सागवान जैसी चीजों के बारे में सिखायें, तो वह उनके काम आ सकता है और उसी के द्वारा उनका डेवलपमेंट हो सकता है। इसलिए इस प्रकार के ट्रेनिंग की व्यवस्था आप इन इन्स्टीट्यूट्स में करें।

रिपोर्ट में विस्थापितों के बारे में कहा गया है कि रांची का उदाहरण दिया गया है कि कितने विस्थापित आदिवासियों को पैसा मिला और कितनों को नहीं मिला। यह भी कहा गया है कि एक आदिवासी को 32 हजार रुपया मिला, जिसे उसने पोस्टऑफिस में रखा और किसी ने भ्रंगूठा मारकर उसका वह रुपया वहाँ से निकाल लिया। सभापति महोदय, ऐसे उदाहरण एक नहीं अनेकों हैं जहाँ इस तरह से उन लोगों का रुपया मर लिया गया है। मध्यप्रदेश के होशंगाबाद जिले में आप जाइये। वहाँ मिलिट्री ने 36 गांवों से उनको उठाया और भरपूर पैसा दिया, लेकिन वह पैसा 80 फीसदी आदिवासियों को नहीं मिला, दूसरों ने मार लिया। एक-दो कैसेज को छोड़ दें, बाकी सब कैसेज में ऐसा ही हुआ। आपके यहाँ से किसी को वहाँ जाकर इन सब चीजों को देखना चाहिए।

जहाँ-जहाँ खदानें और कारखाने बनते हैं—मैं उनके भी एक-दो उदाहरण आपको देना चाहता हूँ। नेशनल कोल डेवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन ने 300 एकड़ जमीन 6-7 साल पहले अपने कब्जे में ली, यह जमीन विलासपुर जिले में है, लेकिन अभी तक उसका मुआवजा नहीं दिया गया। सात साल से वह जमीन उसी तरह से पड़ी हुई है। वहाँ से उनको हटा दिया गया, न खेती के लिए कोई जमीन मिली और न कम्पेंसेशन मिला। क्या यह आदिवासियों का कल्याण हो रहा है। सभापति महोदय, मैं अपना पूरा जीवन आदिवासियों में रहा हूँ, इतना एक्सप्लायटेशन कभी भी नहीं देखा था, जितना आज हो रहा है। पहले दूसरे लोग एक्सप्लायट

करते थे, आज गवर्नमेंट डिपार्टमेंट की तरफ हो रहा है।

आज हम धर्म की बातें चिल्लाते हैं, लेकिन क्या हमने कभी सोचा है कि किस तरह से आज हम अपने साथियों को, अपने बीच में रहनेवाले लोगों को दूसरे धर्म में जाने के लिए लाचार कर देते हैं। मेरे अपने प्रदेश में रायपुर जिले के जसपुर क्षेत्र में आरांव जाति के 118 बच्चे कालिज में एक जगह बैठकर पढ़ रहे हैं, 9 बच्चे छात्रावास में हैं और 118 बच्चे एक जगह पढ़ रहे हैं—यह सब एक मिशनरी के प्रयत्नों की वजह से है। एक तहसील तो क्या एक जिले में भी आपको ऐसा उदाहरण नहीं मिलेगा जहाँ एक जाति के 118 बच्चे पढ़ते हों, जिनमें से 20 लड़के आफिसर बने और अलग-अलग सर्विस में गये। अगर आप यही चाहते हैं कि हम मिशनरीज की मदद लें, तो हम जरूर लेंगे, वे बच्चे क्यों दूसरों से पीछे रहें। इसमें धर्म की कोई बात नहीं है, धर्म-धर्म कह कर आप हमको छूटते जायँ और हम लुटते जायँ, इससे ज्यादा अच्छा यह है कि आप सारा पैसा मिशनरीज को दे दें और वे उनको एजुकेट करें।

इसमें लैण्ड एलीनेशन एक्ट का जिक्र किया गया है और कहा गया है कि आदिवासियों की जमीन का इस एक्ट के जरिये बचाव किया गया है। क्या बचाव किया गया है। सभापति महोदय, लैंड एलीनेशन एक्ट कैसे बना, इसकी हिस्ट्री ब्रिटिश जमीन से ताल्लुक रखती है। 1916 में यह एक्ट बना। क्यों बना? जितनी आदिवासियों की जमीनें थीं, उसकी तीन-चौथाई जमीन दूसरों के हाथों में चली गई, तब ब्रिटिश सरकार ने 1916 में इस एक्ट को बनाया—जब तक कलैक्टर का दस्तखत न हो, तब तक वह जमीन नान-ट्राइबल को ट्रांसफर नहीं हो सकती थी। बाद में फिर गड़बड़ होने लगी, बहुत से कलैक्टरों ने परमीशन देना शुरू कर दिया। उसके बाद १९३६ में एक स्पेशल

आफिसर, मि० ग्रेगसन को एक्वाइंट किया गया। उन्होंने पूरे देश का दौरा किया, उस वक्त यह बहुत बड़ा प्रदेश नहीं था, कुल 22 जिले होते थे। २६ हजार आदिवासी काश्तकार कम हो गये, उनकी जमीनें चली गईं और आज ऐसा कोई गाँव आपको नहीं मिलेगा जहाँ आधे आदिवासियों की जमीनें दूसरों के पास नहीं हैं या जो बची हुई हैं, वह दूसरों के पास दबी हुई नहीं हैं। ट्राइबल एरिया में जगह-जगह पर विकास खण्ड बने हुए हैं। उसकी जांच के लिए हम लोग जाते हैं तो वे कहते हैं कि 90 परसेन्ट आदिवासी तो कर्जदार हैं इसलिए उनको हम ब्याक से सहायता दे नहीं सकते हैं, दस परसेन्ट को दे सकते हैं लेकिन कहीं कुर्बा खोदने के लिए पानी नहीं है तो कहीं पर कुछ नहीं है इसलिए काम जितना तेजी से होना चाहिए वह हो नहीं सकता है। डिपार्टमेंट ने कहीं यह नहीं देखा कि तीन हजार या दो हजार रुपये कुर्बे के लिए दें, आदिवासी कुर्बा बनाये और फिर उसको एक रहट दें लेकिन इसमें कुछ रुपया उसकी वापिस करना है और कुछ रुपया उसको माफ होना है तो उस चीज की पब्लिसिटी बिल्कुल नहीं है। केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से आदिवासियों के लिए जो सौ फीसदी अनुदान पर कार्य किये जाते हैं उसकी कोई पब्लिसिटी स्टेट में नहीं है। कोई आदिवासी इस बात को नहीं जानता है। जो आफिसर हैं वह उनसे कहते हैं कि तुम्हारे को हम कुर्बे के लिए तीन हजार दे रहे हैं और उसमें से इतना छुड़वाते हैं तो इसमें तुम मेरे को क्या दोगे? अब जिसको कुर्बा दिया, रहट दिया वह कहता है कि मेरे पास बैल नहीं है, मैं किससे चलाऊँ? आफसरों ने अपना कोटा पूरा करने के लिए कर्ज दे दिया। आज तो 90 परसेन्ट आदिवासी कर्जदार हैं वह कैसे हैं? वह ऐसे हैं जैसे आज-कल हरी क्रान्ति की बात चल रही है तो एग्जिक्यूटिव वालों ने जा करके आदिवासियों के घरों में चार-चार, 6-6, बोरी फटिलाइजर की डाल दीं फालतू जिसको कि वे चाहते नहीं हैं। मैं

चाहता हूँ केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से कोई कमेटी एक्वाइंट होनी चाहिए जोकि आदिवासी इलाके में घर-घर जाकर के देखे कि फटिलाइजर के कारण किस प्रकार से उनके घर बर्बाद हो रहे हैं, उन पर वारन्ट निकल रहे हैं और उनको गिरफ्तार किया जा रहा है। उनसे डेवलपमेंट का पैसा मिल नहीं सकता है। क्या हम यही विकास कर रहे हैं? नहीं, हम विनाश कर रहे हैं।

मैंने जो पार्टी में कहा था वह भी एक मुद्दे की बात है। 6 हजार स्वयंवर माइल जमीन जोकि आदिवासियों की कृषि में है वह दो महकमों के भूगड़ में है—वन विभाग और रेवेन्यू विभाग। रेवेन्यू वाले कहते हैं कि यह जमीन हमारी है, तीन पीढ़ी से इनके बाप से हम रेवेन्यू चार्ज ले रहे हैं और फारेस्ट डिपार्टमेंट वाले कहते हैं कि यह जमीन जंगल में है, इसको तुम्हें छोड़ना पड़ेगा। जब नहीं छोड़ा तो उन्होंने मिट्टी का तेल डालकर कुछ गांवों को जला दिया और फसल जला दी। मैं कहता हूँ थोड़े दिनों के लिए आप विकास बन्द कर दो। आखिर क्या कारण है कि वे शिप्टिंग कल्टिवेशन पर चले गए? किसी वैज्ञानिक या ऐग्रापोलोजिस्ट ने इस बात को नहीं देखा। इसका कारण यह है कि उन्होंने किसी जमीन को अच्छी बनाकर तैयार किया तो कोई होशियार आदमी जाकर उस पर कब्जा कर लेता है और फिर वे भाग जाते हैं। करीब करीब यह बात उनके दिमाग में बैठ गई कि मैं सफाई करके किसी जमीन को तैयार करूँ तो कोई दूसरा उसको हड़प लेगा। इसी वजह से वह शिप्टिंग कल्टिवेशन पर चले गए। वे अपने आप नहीं गए हैं बल्कि हमने और आपने उनको भेजा है। उनके पास में इतने अच्छे साधन हैं कि यहां से आप उनके लिए पैसा भी न भेजिए, सिर्फ उनका मार्गदर्शन कर दीजिए तो उनकी दोलत दिन दूनी रात चौगुनी बढ़ सकती है। ऐसी चीजें उनके पास में मौजूद हैं। यहां पर मुर्गी और सुअरों का विरोध भी हुआ लेकिन

[श्री मंगरू उइके]

मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ जो कि उनके लिए बहुत ही जरूरी है। साढ़े 15 हजार स्ववायर माइल्स का बस्तर का इलाका है जो कि बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है। उस इलाके के साउथ बस्तर में असील जाति का एक मुर्गा होता है जो कि महाराष्ट्र में 40 रु०, 80 रु० वल्कि लड़ाई के लिए सौ रुपए तक बिक जाता है। वह मुर्गे बस्तर के घर घर में है लेकिन वेटेरिनरी डिपार्टमेंट ने कभी इस बात को नहीं सोचा कि उनके लिए मार्केटिंग का इन्तजाम करें। इसी प्रकार से हर एक आदिवासी के घर में सुवर हैं। मैंने उनसे पूछा कि सुवर हैं। मैंने उनसे पूछा कि सुवर के बाल कंसे बेचते हो तो उन्होंने कहा कि साहब, कोई कोई लोग आते हैं जो दो रुपए ढाई रुपए किलो में खरीद ले जाते हैं। हमारे यहां पार्लमेंट के एक मेम्बर राज्य सभा में अब भी हैं जो कि इसका धन्धा करते हैं, चालीस से साठ रुपए पर किलो तक सुअर के बाल खरीदते हैं। लेकिन आज वस्तर में वही सुअर के बाल दो रु० ढाई रु० किलो के हिसाब से बिक रहे हैं तो क्या ट्राइवल वेलफेयर वालों को यह बात नजर नहीं आई? आखिर वे कौन सा ट्राइवल वेलफेयर कर रहे हैं? अगर हम उनके लिए मार्केटिंग का इन्तजाम कर दें तो फिर यहाँ से कुछ भी देने की जरूरत नहीं है।

अब जहाँ तक भूमि वितरण का सवाल है, मैं समझता हूँ स्टेट्स में उसके लिए अगर आटो-नोमस बाडीज बना दी जायें तो अच्छा होगा वरना आज उसके विपरीत परिणाम हो रहे हैं। इस समय हमें एक और डर हो रहा है कि हमारे आदिवासियों के पास जो बची खुची जमीन रह गई है उस पर भी दूसरों का कब्जा हो जायेगा। वह जमीन बोयेगा और कोई दूसरा उसको काटेगा। वह डर के मारे भाग जायेंगे। यह आदिवासियों के हक में प्रूवमेंट नहीं है जो कि चल रहा है। मैं जानता हूँ जिलों में कुछ

संस्थाओं ने जमीन दिलाने के नाम पर उनसे हजारों रुपया वसूल कर लिया है। लेकिन इसमें उनकी और जमीनें निकल जायेंगी। इसी प्रकार से जो बेनामी यानी बिना लिखा-पढ़ी की जमीन है आदिवासियों की वह भी दूसरों के कब्जे में है। उसके लिए स्पेशल एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन का इन्तजाम होना चाहिए अगर यह सरकार उनका कुछ भी वेलफेयर करना चाहती है। आदिवासियों की इस प्रकार से लाखों एकड़ जमीन को दूसरों ने दबा रखा है।

एक विषय की ओर आपका ध्यान और दिलाना चाहता हूँ। राज्यपालों के ऊपर पंचम और षष्ठम अनुसूची के अनुसार कुछ जवाबदेही है—शेड्यूल्ड एरिया के लिए लेजिस्लेशन करने के लिए और रिपोर्ट देने के लिए—लेकिन इस रिपोर्ट में लिखा हुआ है कि वे रिपोर्ट नहीं भेजते। अब मैं राज्यपाल के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहूँ तो पता नहीं—शायद बड़ अनपार्लमेंटरी हो जायेगा लेकिन क्या वे रिपोर्ट नहीं दे सकते हैं। आदिवासी किस चिड़िया का नाम है, शायद गवर्नर यह भी नहीं जानते होंगे।... (व्यवधान) मैंने यहां पर कुछ सुझाव दिये हैं लेकिन मैं अपने प्रदेश के पूरे जिलों के लिए सुझाव दे सकता हूँ। वहाँ पर हर एक जिले में, हर एक विभाग में अलग अलग प्राब्लम्स हैं। अलग अलग प्रकार की जमीनें हैं लेकिन कौन सी जमीन में कौन सी चीज करने से उत्पान हो सकता है, यह मैं बता सकता हूँ। अगर डिपार्टमेंट चाहेगा तो मैं अपने सुझाव दे दूँगा।

इसके अलावा आदिवासियों के लिए एक काम करना बहुत ही जरूरी है। उनके यहाँ शादी, मरण और जन्म—ये तीन काम प्रमुख होते हैं इन्हीं कामों के लिए वे साहूकार के पास कर्ज के लिए जाते हैं। अगर सरकार उनको इन कामों के लिए डेढ़ सौ रुपया दे दे तो उन को काफी हद तक कर्ज से बचाया जा सकता है। उस पैसे को वे निश्चित रूप में एक दो

साल में भ्रदा कर देंगे। आदिवासी कभी बेईमानी नहीं करता है।

इसके अतिरिक्त एक बिल मिनिस्ट्री के सामने पड़ा हुआ है, उसको अग्रर लाना नहीं है तो कम से कम इतना ही कर दिया जाए कि प्रेसीडेंट के आर्डर से एरिया रेस्ट्रिक्शन को रिमूव कर दिया जाये। इस प्रकार 71 की सेन्सस में वे आ जायेंगे और 72 में अपना राजनीतिक हक ले लेंगे।

केन्द्र ने एक करोड़ रुपया ट्रक्स और जीप्स के लिए दिया है। ये जीप्स ट्राइबल ब्लॉक्स के लिए दी गई हैं। वे किस काम में लाई जा रही हैं, इसको देखा नहीं जाता है। जो पैसा दिया गया था वह उस काम के लिए खर्च नहीं किया गया है। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने सारा पूल करके दूसरे कामों में लगा दिया है। कल्चरल इंस्टीट्यूशंस जगह २ आपने बना दी हैं। उनके लिए स्टाफ रखा दिया है। सारा जो स्टाफ है उसको एग्जैक्टिव कामों में स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने लगा दिया है। कल्चरल डिवेलपमेंट का, रिसर्च का कोई काम नहीं किया जाता है। रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूशंस खत्म हो गई हैं। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने उनको अपने एग्जैक्टिव कामों में लगा दिया है।

काफी पैसा आपने ट्राइबल डिवेलपमेंट कारपोरेशन के लिए दिया है। वह सारा पैसा खत्म हो गया है। गरीबों का भी जो पैसा उसमें लगा था वह खत्म हो गया है। 1 करोड़ 15 लाख का कोई हिसाब नहीं है। गरीब आदिवासियों का 41 लाख रुपया जो नमक और मिर्च खरीदने के लिए काम आता वह इसमें लगा और खत्म हो गया। अब क्या हो रहा है? किसी आदिवासी प्रेसीडेंट को गिरफ्तार करके उसको सजा दिलाई जा रही है, किसी सरपंच को सजा दिलाई जा रही है। गोविन्द मैनन साहब ने कहा था कि अगर जरूरत पड़ेगी तो वह परिस्थिति का अध्ययन

करने के लिए वहां जाएंगे। स्टेट मिनिस्टर बैठे हुए हैं। मैं उनसे प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इन चीजों को देखें। एक्सप्लायटेशन जहां कहीं भी हो रहा है, उसको दूर करें। एजुकेशन की तरफ ध्यान दें। डिवेलपमेंट के काम हाथ में ले।

लीगल असिस्टेंस जो आप उनको देते हैं, वह बहुत कम है। कलैक्टर के जरिये वह दी जाती है। मैं एक सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। पुलिस के मुकदमे चलाने के लिए आपने पब्लिक प्रासीक्यूटर रखे हुए हैं। मेरा सुझाव है कि आदिवासियों और हरिजनों के मुकदमे लड़ने के लिए जैसा डिस्ट्रिक्ट हो उसको देखकर आप अलग से पब्लिक प्रासीक्यूटर रखें। जब लोगों को पता चलेगा कि उनकी तरफ से लड़ने वाला, उनको डिफेंड करने वाला कोई है तो इस भय से भी उनकी बहुत सी लूट बन्द हो जाएगी। यह राम बाण दवाई है जिसकी ओर आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिए।

SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI (Ponnani) : Sir we have before us four reports which are voluminous. If we go through them carefully, we find that they have recommended certain things and at the same time those recommendations are being repeated every year. My friend Mr. Basumatari narrated certain things. I may not fully agree with what all he said. He said that the condition of the tribals is very poor. He referred to the situation prevailing in Kerala and the home town of our minister. He has narrated many things about the neglect of Harijans, but he has failed to mention who is responsible for it. It is the 23 years of Congress rule that has brought about this situation. They have not yet implemented the recommendations made by different committees. That is the crux of the problem. What is the use of the recommendations being repeated? The sacred duty of committees like Basumatari Committee is to recommend certain things and it is the sacred duty of the Government not to implement those recommendations! If the Government are serious on the question of implementation, they would have

[Shri C. K. Chakrapani]

come forward with some schemes. I charge the government with failing to discharge their responsibility in this regard.

What is the fundamental problem facing this community? Economic backwardness is the main problem confronting the Harijans. According to this report, this is due to injustice, exploitation and oppression that they suffered at the hands of the other castes for centuries in the past. Its origin has to be traced to the caste system in India. The people belonging to the Scheduled Caste work for the uplift and well being of the higher classes of society. For years they have worked for the betterment and advancement of the higher classes. Actually, it is the people belonging to the Scheduled Castes that create resources for the nation. Yet, they are being neglected. So, I would say that it is the caste system which is responsible for their present plight and so the caste system in India should go. This system should be banished from our country. This barrier should have no place in our society. Yet, what have the Government done towards this end. I am sorry to say that they have done nothing. If they are serious about improving the conditions of the Harijans, they will have to break the caste system now prevailing in India.

Another problem facing them is the non-availability of land. Nearly half the population of Scheduled Castes is landless agricultural labour. They want land for construction of a house and for cultivation. As agricultural labour they do not get employment throughout the year. They are under-employed. That is the second major problem.

Moreover, they get very low wages. As my hon. friend has pointed out, even though there is the Minimum Wages Act, it has not been implemented fully. During our freedom struggle one of the slogans was "Land for the tiller". Even 23 years after freedom this slogan of land for the tiller has not been implemented. Government have not come forward with any concrete schemes for land reform. The Scheduled Caste people want land for cultivation. If you do not give them land they have to take it from others.

AN HON. MEMBER : By force.

SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI : Yes, by force, I admit. The other day the Congress President has declared : wherever there is surplus land, go and occupy it but he has not given any lead to us. In India there are some political parties which have come forward to implement the policy of land for the tiller. The land grab movement is going on and I welcome this movement. We will do everything to take the land from others.

Without a proper land legislation all talk of socialism is a hoax. Shri Basumatari has just now told us what is socialism. Socialism is a fraud, so far as the Congress people are concerned.

SHRI D. BASUMATARI : I said that this is the word used by every political party.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : It is a hoax by the government.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL (Chandigarh) : And still they are clinging to it.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul) : To avoid a bigger hoax.

SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI : Another point is that land belonging to Adivasis and tribal people are being taken away by some small traders and some vested interests. The hon. Member who spoke just before me has narrated that.

As far as Kerala is concerned, the eastern part of Kerala—Kottayam, Ernakulam area—is a hilly area and there are a lot of Adivasis there. They grow cardamom. Cardamom is a finished product and a costly product. After three or four years these people are driven out by other people by force.

SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE (Muvattupuzha) : Most of the Congress people, who are traders, are doing this.

SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI : When Adivasis are driven out from land not only in Kerala but in other parts like Srikulam and Assam, other Adivasis resist that. When they resist, the law and order questi-

on comes up. So far the Tribal people were exploited. Now when the vested interests, the rich people and the small traders, take their land and they resist because there is no other way than resistance, we need not cry about the law and order problem because it is their right, it is their burning problem. When they are driven out of their land they have every right to resist, and that they are doing. When they are doing that, we should not raise this law and order question.

So far no proper legislation has been made to check this encroachment business. My hon. friend, who spoke just before me, talked about some legislation. That legislation is altogether ineffective. When the legislation is ineffective, what is the use of that legislation? You say that the land of the Adivasis is being protected. Their land is not being protected; their land is being taken away.

My next point is about indebtedness among the Scheduled Castes and the grim story of their degradation. Once in debt, they are never free from it. Many Scheduled Castes people are born in debt. The money lenders squeeze them like anything; they suck their blood. 20 per cent of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population is being exploited like this. These moneyed people will lend some money and that will get accumulated. Such being the condition, the Scheduled Castes and Adivasis never get freed from debt. This state of affairs should go.

The Government can very well say that the number of scholarships has been increased. You can claim that reservation in Government service has been enhanced. You say that a number of students were given education concession. You can boast that so much money has been spent for the uplift of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. But that is not the problem. The problem is about land. During our national freedom struggle we had been saying that land should go to the tiller, to the Harijans.

Dr. Ram Subhas Singh has said that Mahatma Gandhiji had done something good for the cause of the Harijans. I would admit that. But Gandhiji said that when India

becomes free, one Harijan should be made the Head of the State. That slogan has never been fulfilled. He said about Governors and Ambassadors. Gandhiji said something and his disciples are doing some other thing. This state of affairs should go.

The crux of the problem, as I said, is land. Land has not been given to them. Untouchability and other matters related to that are there. In many areas, untouchability is prevailing, specially in Andhra, Assam and Bihar. Though we have made untouchability a crime, it is still there. To check that, no create and effective steps have been taken by this Government.

I conclude by saying that if we are really serious about the upliftment of the Harijans and the Scheduled Castes and Tribes, we must come forward with a slogan that land should be given to the Harijans. Then only their economic backwardness can be removed. So long as we have not done that, nothing can be achieved. You can give some employment to the Harijans; you can make some Harijans officers and you can spend crores of rupees for them. But the question of land is a major problem. The land should be given to the Harijans first and then only you can help them. And then alone, as has been said by my hon. friend, Shri Basumatari, socialism can be implemented.

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा (दोसा) : सभापति महोदय, अगर शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स कमिश्नर की रिपोर्ट और पेरुमल कमेटी की रिपोर्ट को गौर से पढ़ा जाये, तो हम इस नतीजे पर पहुँचेंगे कि हमारे देश में शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोगों के लिए जो कुछ किया जाना चाहिए था, उनकी जितनी तरक्की होनी चाहिए थी, वह अभी तक नहीं हो पाई है और तेईस सालों के बाद भी समस्या ज्यों की त्यों बनी हुई है। रिपोर्ट में ऐसे बहुत से उदाहरण हैं कि हरिजनों के साथ छुआछूत का व्यवहार किया जाता है। रिपोर्ट से हमें इस निष्कर्ष पर भी पहुँचने को मजबूर होना पड़ता है कि शिक्षा, रोजगार तथा आर्थिक क्षेत्र में हरिजनों और

[श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा]

आदिवासियों के लिए सरकार द्वारा जो योजनाएँ बनाई जाती हैं, वे भ्रमल में नहीं लाई जाती हैं। यह स्थिति बड़ी दुखद और चिन्तनीय है, क्योंकि अगर इस देश की जनता का एक बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा तेईस साल के बाद आज भी उसी स्थिति में रहे, जो आजादी से पूर्व थी, तो फिर आजादी का कोई मतलब नहीं है।

इस बारे में मेरा निवेदन है कि जहाँ हरिजनों और आदिवासियों की दशा को सुधारने के बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार का अपना दायित्व है, उससे ज्यादा दायित्व राज्य सरकारों का है। अभी एक माननीय सदस्य कह रहे थे कि केन्द्र की ड्यूटी एक पोस्ट आफिस की सी है। लेकिन मैं ऐसा नहीं मानता हूँ। हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के उत्थान के लिए सब रूपया केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दिया जाता है। यदि केन्द्रीय सरकार इस रुपये के खर्च और वितरण के बारे में थोड़ा सक्ती से काम ले और इस बात का ध्यान रखे कि वह रूपया हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के उद्धार और विकास के लिए सही तरीके से खर्च हो रहा है या नहीं, तो राज्य सरकारों को मजबूर होकर इस बारे में सचेत और सावधान होना पड़ेगा।

मैं यह भी समझता हूँ कि इस देश में हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को केवल राजनैतिक अधिकार देने से समस्या का समाधान नहीं होने वाला है। असल में इस समस्या के दो भाग हैं : एक सामाजिक और दूसरा आर्थिक। सामाजिक स्तर पर जिस तरह का भेद-भाव इन लोगों के साथ आज भी चल रहा है, वह एक दुर्भाग्य की बात है। यह सही है कि इसके मूल में सबसे बड़ा कारण जाति प्रथा है। जाति प्रथा ने ही हमारे देश में इस प्रकार के कई वर्ग बना दिये, जिसका परिणाम यह है कि आज कुछ लोग अछूत के नाम से पुकारे जाते हैं। आज के जमाने में यह सब बातें पुराने जमाने की हो गई हैं। लेकिन चूँकि अभी गाँवों में शिक्षा का प्रचार नहीं हुआ है, अभी तक इस देश में ऐसी जमातें,

ऐसी संस्थाएँ, ऐसे धर्मगुरु और ऐसे लोग मौजूद हैं जो बराबर इस तरह की खाई को पाटने के बजाय और चौड़ी करना चाहते हैं। उसका परिणाम है कि जो सामाजिक परिवर्तन आज होने चाहिए वे वह अभी नहीं हो पाये हैं। इसलिए बहुत बड़ी आवश्यकता है इस बात की कि कानून के जरिए से और कानून के जरिये से ही नहीं बल्कि इस तरह के प्रचार के जरिये से इस तरह की व्यवस्था की जाय कि देश के अन्दर जो यह सामाजिक व्यवस्था है जाति-पात की यह तुरन्त समाप्त हो और देश के अन्दर इंसान और इंसान के अन्दर कोई फर्क नहीं रहे, कोई छूत नहीं रहे कोई अछूत नहीं रहे, कोई छोटा नहीं रहे, कोई बड़ा नहीं रहे, कोई ऐसा आदमी नहीं रहे कि जिसके बारे में लोगों का मन्दिर या मस्जिद में जाने से एतराज होता हो, कुर्शों से पानी लेने के बारे में, नल से पानी लेने के बारे में, इन सब बातों में कोई एतराज नहीं रहे, ऐसी व्यवस्था होना निहायत आवश्यक है। अगर हम यह सब नहीं कर पाए तो इस देश के अन्दर जहाँ एक ओर अव्यवस्था होने वाली है वहाँ मैं हिन्दू धर्म के उन पुजारियों को भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि असल में आप हिन्दू धर्म का इससे ज्यादा कोई ग्रहित नहीं कर सकते। अगर आप वास्तव में हिन्दू हैं और हिन्दुत्व में आपका विश्वास है तो आपको कहना चाहिए कि हिन्दू धर्म कहीं भी इस तरह के भेदभाव की बात नहीं करता। यह रूढ़िवाद की बात है और रूढ़िवाद उन लोगों ने जिनके निहित स्वार्थ थे उन्होंने कायम किये हैं। इसलिए इस व्यवस्था को आप लोगों को खत्म करना चाहिए।

दूसरा जो प्रमुख विषय है हरिजनों के सिलसिले में, आदिवासियों के सिलसिले में और अनुसूचित जन-जातियों के सिलसिले में वह है उनकी आर्थिक अवस्था। उनकी आर्थिक अवस्था में सुधार के बिना इस देश के अन्दर कभी भी यह सम्भव नहीं कि हम इस बीमारी का इलाज कर सकें। आज देश के अन्दर अगर कहीं गरीबी मिलेगी तो हरिजन लोगों में मिलेगी, आदिवासी

लोगों में मिलेगी और इसके मूल में जो कारण हैं वह मैं जैसा कह रहा था कि आर्थिक व्यवस्था है। न उन लोगों के पास जमीन है, न उनके पास रहने के लिए मकानात हैं, न उनको कोई नौकरी की सुविधायें हैं, न रोजगार की सुविधायें हैं। मैंने देखा है और अपने अनुभव के आधार पर भी मैं कह सकता हूँ कि यह रिजर्वेशन की बात जो की जाती है नौकरियों में यह बिल्कुल कागजों पर है। इससे हरिजनों को कोई बहुत बड़ा लाभ नहीं होता है। मेरी मान्यता है और मेरी माँग है कि हर राज्य सरकार को जितनी उस राज्य में हरिजन और आदिवासी, अनुमूचित जन-जाति की आबादी है उसी अनुपात में उनको नौकरियों में रिजर्वेशन देना चाहिए। इससे कम रिजर्वेशन देने का मतलब यह होगा कि हम हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को उस स्तर पर जिस स्तर पर कि ले जाना चाहते हैं, उस स्तर पर नहीं ले जा सकेंगे और जो भेद को कम करना चाहते हैं उसको कम करने में बहुत समय लगेगा।

श्री रामचरण : पहले उनको गवर्नरों और एम्बेसेडरों में तो रिजर्वेशन दिलवाइये।

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : एम्बेसेडरों के रिजर्वेशन से समस्या का समाधान नहीं होगा। आप जैसे कुछ पढ़े लिखे लोगों को भले ही कुछ जगह मिल जायगी लेकिन गरीब लोगों का इससे उद्धार होने वाला है, यह मैं नहीं मानता हूँ। तो मैं आपसे निवेदन कर रहा था कि असल में जो रिजर्वेशन है वह आबादी के अनुपात में होना चाहिए। इसी तरह से मैं यह भी माँग करता हूँ कि सारे देश के अन्दर जितनी फालतू जमीन है जो लैंडलेस को एलाट की जाने वाली है वह सारी की सारी पहले हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को दी जानी चाहिए। अगर हमारे देश में हरिजनों और आदिवासियों की हालत को सुधारना है तो हम को यह करना भी आवश्यक है और यह जरूरी कानून के तौर पर करना होगा। साथ ही साथ खाली जमीन देने से ही काम चलने वाला नहीं

है। उन भाइयों का काम केवल इतने से ही चलने वाला नहीं है। इसलिए उनको उस जमीन के विकास के लिए जो ऋण दिया जाता है उस ऋण के लिए सेक्योरिटी की समस्या आती है और उस सेक्योरिटी की समस्या को हल करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों को जिम्मेदारी लेनी चाहिए। राज्य सरकारें उस बैंक के ऋण की गारन्टी दें और यदि इस तरह की गारन्टी राज्य सरकारें देने लगेंगी तो हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को जो जमीन मिलने वाली है उस जमीन पर खेती के लिए विकास हो सकेगा। वरना तो उनको मिली हुई जमीन बेकार हो जायेगी।

इसी के साथ-साथ मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आवश्यकता इस बात की भी है कि हमारे देश में हरिजनों के विभिन्न वर्गों के अन्दर भी जो छुआछूत है वह भी खत्म होनी चाहिए। बड़े अफसोस की बात है...

श्री रामचरण : यह भी आप लोगों की पैदा की हुई है।

श्री नवलकिशोर शर्मा : मैं इसको मानता हूँ स्वीकार करता हूँ कि यह हम लोगों की पैदा की हुई है। लेकिन मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप कम से कम इस व्यवस्था के खिलाफ भी एक आवाज बुलन्द कीजियेगा। यह मत समझियेगा कि पोलिटिकल इन्टरेस्ट के नाते आप इस तरह का एक वेस्टेड इन्टरेस्ट क्रियेट कर रहे हैं। चन्द जातियों के लोग दूसरी चन्द जातियों के लोगों के प्रति घृणा करें, नफरत करें, उनमें भेदभाव करें और उनके साथ भी समानता का व्यवहार न करें, यह स्थिति भी चलनी नहीं चाहिए और आप जैसे समझदार आदमी यह कह कर दूर नहीं हो सकते कि हमने यह व्यवस्था की है इसलिए इस व्यवस्था को चलने देना चाहिए। यह कोई दलील नहीं है।

हमारे देश के अन्दर जो हालात हैं, उन हालात के लिहाज से इस बात की बहुत जरूरत है

[श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा]

17. 29 hrs.

ARREST OF MEMBER

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have to inform the House that the Speaker has received the following telegram, dated the 9th August, 1970, from the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Supaul:—

"I have the honour to inform that Shri Gunanand Thakur, Member, Lok Sabha, has been arrested at 7 A. M. on the 9th August, 1970 at Kariho under Sections 107/114, Criminal Procedure Code in execution of warrant of arrest duly issued by Sub-Divisional Magistrate in order to prevent breach of peace in connection with forcible occupation of land in village Kariho. He is at present lodged in Supaul Jail."

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, we shall take up the half-an-hour discussion.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central) : Before you call the hon. Member Shri E. K. Nayanar to raise the half-an-hour discussion, I think somebody must be called on the earlier subject relating to the reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, so that he can continue tomorrow.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar) : It is not necessary.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Is it necessary ? Shri S. M. Banerjee will speak. His name is on the list.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir...

17.31 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

ALLEGED INVOLVEMENT OF KERALA MUSLIM LEAGUE IN SMUGGLING RACKET

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will now take up the half-an-hour discussion on points arising out of the answer given on the 27th July, 1970 to Unstarred Question

कि इस समस्या को बहुत ही प्राथमिकता दी जाय। अभी मेरे मित्र उड़के और दूसरे मित्र कह रहे थे कि हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के क्षेत्रों में जो काम करने के लिए लोग जाते हैं वह दूसरे प्रान्तों के होते हैं या ऐसे लोग होते हैं जिनका उन लोगों से सम्बन्ध नहीं होता। स्कूल की बात कर रहे थे। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि क्यों नहीं यह डिपार्टमेंट या राज्य सरकार यह क्यों नहीं करती है कि जिन क्षेत्रों के अन्दर चाहे सोशल वेलफेयर डिपार्टमेंट हो चाहे डिस्ट्रिक्ट वेलफेयर डिपार्टमेंट के लोग हों, चाहे हरिजनों में काम करने वाले हों या आदिवासियों के क्षेत्रों में काम करने वाले अध्यापकों का सवाल हो या चाहे उनमें काम करने वाले दूसरे अधिकारियों का सवाल हो, क्या हम यह नहीं कर सकते हैं कि क्षेत्रों में काम करने वाले लोग उसी क्षेत्र के हों और उसी तरह के लोग हों ? अगर अनुसूचित जाति में काम करना है तो अनुसूचित जाति के लोगों को उस काम पर लगाया जाना चाहिए। अगर अनुसूचित जन-जाति के लोगों में काम करना है तो अनुसूचित जन-जाति के लोगों को उसमें लगाया जाना चाहिए। इसका एक और अच्छा परिणाम होने वाला है। उन लोगों को स्वाभाविक तौर से उनके प्रति सहानुभूति होती है और उसके परिणामस्वरूप वह ज्यादा कारगर तरीके से काम करेंगे।

इस सिलसिले में मैं एक बात और निवेदन कर रहा था कि हरिजनों और ऐसे दूसरे लोगों के लिए उनके मुकद्दमों की देखभाल करने के लिए वकील नियुक्त किये जाने चाहिए। राजस्थान में तो यह सब है। लेकिन वही बात इसमें भी है। भले ही आप वकील नियुक्त करें लेकिन वही दलील यहाँ भी आती है कि अगर उसी जाति के लोगों को नियुक्त करेंगे तब तो उससे कोई लाभ होने वाला है नहीं तो कोई लाभ होने वाला नहीं है।

No. 123 regarding alleged involvement of Kerala Muslim League in smuggling racket.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) : I rise on a point of order on two grounds. On the Order Paper, I find :

"Shri E. K. Nayanar to raise a discussion on points arising out of the answer given on the 27th July, 1970 to Unstarred Question No. 123 regarding alleged involvement of Kerala Muslim League in smuggling racket."

As per the answer given to the question, it is only the son of the president of Kerala Muslim League who is involved. I do not know how the entire party could be involved because of an individual...

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT (Kozhikode) : I support it.

SHRI P. GOPALAN (Tellicherry) : He is expected to support and he must support it.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar) : This question cannot be discussed here whether the Muslim League as a party is involved or whether it is one individual who is involved. It depends upon what has been written by my hon. friend.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT : I protest against this. (Interruptions)

SHRI SEZHIYAN : By this shouting, they probably do not want me to raise this point. If they want to shout me down it is all right. Loudness which lacks logic may win. But my point is that even in this very House, very many questions have come where Chief Ministers' sons have been involved and even the Prime Minister's son was involved in something, but on that ground we cannot brand the entire party to which the individual belongs as involved in it, because the case is against an individual only. So, why should the entire party be brought in? One may not agree with the party and one may not be a member of the party, but that party has got a place in this House. Unless and until the entire party is damned, why should it be involved in this? In the reply given to unstarred question

No. 123, it has been stated that investigations are going on. When investigations are going on and the police is seized of the matter and is *sub judice* how can we discuss this? (Interruptions) I may be wrong, but let me be allowed to have my say.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Order, order. Let him have his say.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : Is it proper to prepare the agenda and give a caption to the question itself as 'alleged involvement of Kerala Muslim League in smuggling racket' while in the body of the answer there is reference only to the son of the president of the Kerala Muslim League? Can the entire party be dragged into the picture and named when the case is against an individual only? Secondly, when investigations are going on, is proper for the House to go into this matter?

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question was answered. The question was having the title 'Alleged involvement of Kerala Muslim League in smuggling racket'.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : That caption itself is wrong.

MR. CHAIRMAN : This question was admitted.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT : As unstarred question and not as starred question.

MR. CHAIRMAN : And the reply was also given. The hon Member is seeking to raise the half-an-hour debate also under the same heading. So, there is no point of order. As regards the point that it is *subjudice*, I would like to submit that it has been admitted, and I have to allow him to speak.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR (Palghat) : Smuggling racket business in India is an easy way of accumulating black money and it is increasing year by year. More than Rs. 3 thousand crores black money is collected by big businessmen in India. Regarding smuggling in India I am quoting a report

[Shri E. K. Nayanar]

which appeared in the *London Times* dated May 30, 1969, which says :

"From a small country like Dubai, it is reported, every year fifteen crores dollars worth of gold coming into India through smuggling channels."

It affects the Indian economy and results in inflation and price increase and creates an economic crisis. If it is allowed to continue, India would become a smugglers' paradise.

Due to this smuggling racket, more than Rs. 500 crores are coming in the hands of big businessmen who make the profit. This money is spreading as black money and it comes to more than the Indian revenue.

Dr. B. R. Shenoy, the well-known Director of the Economic Research Centre has published an article about black money in a journal dated July 18, 1970. There he says :

"A study published in the *Bank of India Bulletin* (March 1963) states that smuggled goods are insured against confiscation. The premium currently is placed at 12-1/2 per cent. The amount of the confiscated smuggled goods in 1968-69 was Rs. 21.06 crores. If we may assume that 5 per cent of the insurance premium is set against confiscations, the total smuggling traffic during the year may be about Rs. 425 crores."

Not only this. The smuggling business is increasing year by year. Now the Ma'abar coastal area in Kerala State has been turned into a smuggling centre. An international smuggling racket centre was established in the coastal belt of Malabar with the help of some Muslim League leaders and financiers and some top big businessmen. I am going to deal with the Calicut smuggling racket. But before doing so, I want to say that the Finance Ministry is not seriously interested in unearthing the smuggling racket. I got some information from the Ministry. One was in reply to my unstarred question of July, 27 where it was said that the 'offices were searched by the officers of the Customs and Central Excise Collectorate, Cochin on May

26, 1970 in Calicut'. The search took place on May, 26. But I received a reply on August 6, 1970 from Shri J. D. Chatterji which says : 'The Preventive Circle was directed to search the premises of the particular firm on 27th May'. Directed. The contradiction is evident. That is why I say Government are not taking a serious interest in unearthing the smuggling racket in the coastal area. This is confirmed by the two contradictory reports.

On May 26, the residence of Syed Mohammed Bafakki Thangal, who is the son of the Kerala Muslim League leader, Bafakki Thangal, and business premises were searched by the officers of the Central Excise Collectorate. As a result of search, an empty cloth jacket with pouches and a cloth belt, both of the type generally used for transporting contraband gold, some tetron yarn and tape recorder tape and two gas cylinders etc. and certain incriminating documents were discovered. It is reliably learnt the information of search would reach some League leaders through the carrier system of some officials. Circumstances and non-seizure of more valuable things from Bafakki's house shows that the information about the likely search of his house reached them well ahead of time; which enabled them to remove all the other items from the residence of Thangal. I have a doubt whether any search was actually conducted at all or, they were satisfied since they got the account book as a reward of search. It is said by the son of the Muslim League leader Bafakki that the Key of almirah was not available there and was at Trivandrum. Do you know who kept the key at Trivandrum? It was in the pocket of Bafakki Thangal, Muslim League leader. Shri Bafakki's two close relatives are in Arabia. Obviously, it is through them the goods are coming to him. I understand that the DIG of Police at Calicut came in search of Asstt. Collector of Central Excise, Kozhikode, obviously under direction from the Kerala Home Ministry which was under Shri C. H. Mohammed Koya, another leader of the Muslim League and disciple of Bafakki Thangal.

I would like to say that the Muslim League was involved in the whole smuggling racket. During May last, the Customs

netted Rs. 24 lakhs worth of smuggled goods in Kerala. In all these rackets, there is no doubt the Muslim League was involved.

I am coming again to the Bafakki's case, Mohammed Bafakki was questioned again in the second week of July in connection with another racket of Rs. 4 lakhs; it shows that the racket is continuing without any break, because of the help given them from people at high level. The government machinery is not helping the officials. The special customs preventive officer was relieved from the additional duty on which he was kept before the search. According to the Central Government, he was neither associated with the handling of the information, except searching the premises, nor was he actively associated subsequently in investigation. The search conducted in the premises of Bafakki was on May 27th, the other one was on May 26th, and the special Customs preventive officer on additional duty was taken away from him on July 1st. I do not know how many places were searched by this officer during this period and what are the activities entrusted to him and the result of it.

One Dawood, accused in another racket had given a statement to the authorities in which he said that it is for Mohammed Bafakki that he had brought the goods and even previously brought it three or four times. It shows that Bafakki is an established smuggler.

The ruling Congress is not serious about unearthing this smuggling racket because it has been aligning with the Muslim League in Kerala for the last one year. Even now, they are coming to some arrangement in respect of some seats. Shri C. Subramaniam is in Kerala talking with the Muslim League leaders to get some seats. Because of this, the ruling Congress Government is not taking any serious steps to unearth the biggest smuggling racket.

I would like to draw the attention of the House to the reported news in the *Blitz* of May 9th, 1970 :

"The smugglers' gang is alleged to have international connections, and its

Kerala link being a top Muslim Leaguer. To his house the son of a former Union Finance Minister reportedly paid a visit last year.....

"The Launch Mumtaz captured near Bepoor Port had Rs 4 lakhs worth of foreign cloth. The same week the customs used Mumtaz to capture the other foreign launch near Azhikkal carrying Rs. 10 lakhs worth of nylon yarn, Japanese textiles goods and electrical equipment plus the American made revolver. The revolver and cartridges were in a red bag bearing the label 'made in Pakistan'."

The case of smuggling in Calicut has not been well investigated. If the Government is serious about it, a thorough investigation is essential. But I think the Government are not taking any serious view because of the alliance of the ruling Congress and the Muslim League for the Kerala elections. If the Government takes strong steps against the smugglers, the Muslim League will break away and the seats in the Assembly of the ruling Congress will be reduced. That is why they are not taking keen interest. I would like to know from the Government whether Government takes a serious view of unearthing some of the big business people of the League in the smuggling business operating in Malabar Coast, and if it is seriously interested, what steps it is taking against smugglers.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : सभापति जी, भारत का जो विभाजन हुआ उसका पाप मुस्लिम लीग के ऊपर है। हमारा अपना यह दुर्भाग्य है कि यह सरकार इन तमाम बातों को जानने बूझने के बाद भी अब फिर से उसी प्रकार के संगठन को देश में पनपने का अवसर दे रही है। पहले मुस्लिम लीग का जन्म हुआ था अलीगढ़ से और अब जो नयी मुस्लिम लीग पैदा हो रही है उसका जन्म भी अलीगढ़ से हो रहा है।

सभापति महोदय : शास्त्री जी, जरा इसी प्रश्न से सम्बन्धित रहें।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मैं इसी प्रश्न से सम्बन्धित बात कहना चाहता हूँ। उत्तर भारत के अन्दर जो सज्जन इसका संगठन कर रहे हैं यह वही सज्जन हैं जिन्होंने अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय के उपकुलपति, श्री अलीयावर जंग पर आक्रमण किया था—श्री बशीर अहमद। लेकिन जो बात मैं विशेष रूप से कहना चाहता हूँ वह यह कि जहाँ उत्तर भारत के अन्दर मुस्लिम लीग नहीं थी तो उससे सम्बन्धित छोटी छोटी संस्थाएँ जैसे मजलिस गशावरत, जमाअते इस्लामी, इत्तहादुल मुसल्मीन, इस प्रकार की थीं। लेकिन इस संगठन के बनने के बाद धीरे-धीरे वे सब उसमें लय होती जा रही हैं। इससे पता चलता है कि पहले ये मुस्लिम लीग के सब एडीशन थे जोकि इन नामों से काम कर रहे थे और मुस्लिम लीग बनने पर उसमें आत्म-सात् होते जा रहे हैं। इसका पहला परीक्षण इलाहाबाद कारपोरेशन के अन्दर हुआ जहाँ कि इन सब संगठनों ने मिल करके चुनाव लड़ा। लेकिन जो बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ वह यह कि इनके पास पैसा कहाँ से आता है? उत्तर भारत के अन्दर मुस्लिम लीग की मैंने चर्चा यूँ की कि आखिर इनके पास पैसा कहाँ से आता है? यह भयंकर साम्प्रदायिक संगठन है जिसके ऊपर सरकार की कृपा दृष्टि है। यह जानते हुए भी कि इसकी वजह से देश का विभाजन हुआ और अब फिर इस प्रकार का वातावरण देश में धीरे धीरे यह तैयार करना चाहते हैं। आने वाले चुनावों में इन्होंने निश्चय किया है कि कम से कम 50 पार्लमेन्ट की सीटों पर चुनाव लड़े जायें और जो उसमें हमारा सहयोग दें वहीं पर उन को भी सहयोग दिया जाये। केरल के श्री मुहम्मद इस्माइल जोकि भाल इण्डिया मुस्लिम लीग के अध्यक्ष हैं उनके नाम से आज के नव-भारत टाइम्स में एक समाचार प्रकाशित हुआ है और उनका एक वक्तव्य प्रकाशित हुआ है जिसमें उन्होंने लिखा है कि आबादी के हिसाब से नौकरियों में मुसलमानों को प्रतिनिधित्व मिलना चाहिए या जो हमारा सहयोग करेंगे,

हम भी उनका सहयोग करेंगे। और भी इसी प्रकार की चीजें हैं जिनको मैं यहां पर कहना नहीं चाहता हूँ। लेकिन जो बात मैं विशेष रूप से कहना चाहता हूँ वह यह कि हिन्दुस्तान में इस समय अगर मुस्लिम लीग का संगठन कहीं काम कर रहा था और जहाँ से मुस्लिम लीग के टिकट पर चुनकर कुछ व्यक्ति संसद में आये हैं वह केरल है। जैसाकि अभी कहा गया कि वे सज्जन केवल केरल ही नहीं बल्कि अखिल भारतीय मुस्लिम लीग के अध्यक्ष हैं। उत्तर भारत में मुस्लिम लीग को जो पैसा आ रहा है वह समुद्र के किनारे किनारे के लोग जो सोने का तस्कर व्यापार करते हैं और उससे जो गलत ढंग का पैसा भारत में फिर से इस साम्प्रदायिक संगठन को खड़ा करने के लिए दिया जा रहा है। दूसरे शब्दों में यदि मैं कहूँ तो यह कह सकता हूँ कि विभाजन के बाद दोबारा जो मुस्लिम लीग नाम का पाप उदय हो रहा है यह सारा का सारा अरब के पैसे से उदय हो रहा है। बाहर से उनके पास पैसा आ रहा है और उसी से मुस्लिम लीग का संगठन बन रहा है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह सारी चीजें सरकार की जानकारी में हैं या नहीं?

दूसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार मुस्लिम लीग को साम्प्रदायिक संगठन मानती है या नहीं? क्योंकि इन्हीं के मिनिस्टर श्री खाडिलकर का कहना है कि मुस्लिम लीग साम्प्रदायिक संगठन नहीं है। लेकिन अभी पीछे गृह मन्त्रालय की बैठक में प्रधान मन्त्री ने कहा कि मुस्लिम लीग साम्प्रदायिक संगठन है। कल को यह संगठन देश में बने और फिर से देश के विभाजन का नया अध्याय प्रारम्भ हो उससे तो अच्छा है कि साँप को बढ़ने से पहले बचपन में ही कुचल दिया जाये ताकि देश को विपत्ति से बचाया जा सके।

श्री बेबी शंकर शर्मा : सभापति महोदय, मैं संत्री जी का ध्यान 30 अप्रैल के हिन्दुस्तान

टाइम्स में प्रकाशित इस समाचार की धोर
प्राकषित करना चाहता है :

"Kozhikode : Six persons manning a foreign motor launch identified as Pakistan nationals were taken into custody following the seizure of ten lakhs worth of consumer goods from the launch by a customs party of Azhikal port of Cannanore district."

हम जानते हैं कि पाकिस्तान मुस्लिम लीग का मानस पुत्र है। अगर मुस्लिम लीग न होती तो शायद पाकिस्तान भी न होता। अब जिस प्रकार मुस्लिम लीग केरल में काम कर रही है, उससे उत्साहित होकर पाकिस्तान के नेशनल्स भी वहाँ जाकर तस्करी व्यापार में शामिल हो रहे हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ पाकिस्तान के जो नेशनल्स वहाँ पकड़े गये हैं उनमें और मुस्लिम लीग में कोई सम्बन्ध पाया गया है या नहीं? अगर पाया गया है तो उस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या जानकारी है?

दूसरी बात यह है कि गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से एक वक्तव्य में कहा गया था कि जून, 1969 से लेकर मई, 1970 तक 24 करोड़ 73 लाख के स्मगलिंग गुड्स पकड़े गए जिसमें 5 करोड़ 51 लाख का सोना, तीन करोड़ 40 लाख की घड़ियाँ, 6 करोड़ 4 लाख के यार्न फैब्रिक्स और बाकी अन्य सामान था। इस आधार पर यह भी कहा गया था कि करीब करीब चार सौ पाँच सौ करोड़ का स्मगलिंग व्यापार चलता है। किन्तु हमारे मित्र, श्री जार्ज फरेन्डीज ने जिनका सम्बन्ध बम्बई से अधिक है और जिनको इस सम्बन्ध में अधिक जानकारी है, उन्होंने अपने एक वक्तव्य में कहा है कि इस स्मगलिंग के व्यापार में करीब करीब 2 हजार करोड़ रुपये लग रहे हैं। तो मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आपने जो बांबू कमीशन बिठाया है जिसको टेक्स इवेजन् और ब्लैक मनी निकालने के लिए उपाय बताने की हिदायत दी गई है उसे क्या यह भी आदेश दिया गया है

कि जहाँ तक स्मगलिंग के व्यापार का सम्बन्ध है, उसमें जितने रुपये लगे हुये हैं, उन्हें कैसे निकाला जाय क्योंकि यह सारा का सारा ब्लैक मनी है?

गवर्नमेंट ने कुछ दिन पहले यह निश्चय किया था कि जो तस्कर व्यापार के केन्द्र हैं विदेशों में जैसे कुवैत, जहाँ से सोना आता है, हांगकांग, जहाँ से टेलीलीन और ट्रांजिस्टर वगैरह आते हैं, लन्दन इत्यादि नगरों में सरकार का कस्टम्स डिपार्टमेंट कुछ केन्द्र खोलेगा और वहाँ कुछ हाई आफिशल्स तस्करी व्यापार पर नजर रखेंगे, तथा वहाँ से होकर जो तस्कर व्यापार चलता है, उसको वहीं पर रोकने की कोशिश करेंगे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उस सम्बन्ध में अभी तक कुछ किया गया है या नहीं?

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त : स्मगलिंग का सबसे पहले व्यापारिक केन्द्र बम्बई होता था। अब सत्तर प्रतिशत स्मगलिंग का धन्धा केरल में होने लग गया है। जब से केरल में मुस्लिम लीग के पास होम मिनिस्ट्री आई है उस के बाद सात आठ महीने से तस्करी का केन्द्र केरल बन गया है। पिछले साल मुस्लिम लीग ने यह फैसला किया था कि हम सारे देश में लीग की शाखाएँ खोलेंगे और इसकी गतिविधियों को बढ़ायेंगे। इन्होंने मार्क्सरेड्स को कहा कि हमें होम मिनिस्ट्री चाहिए और वास्तव में उस मिनिस्ट्री के टूटने का एक प्रमुख कारण यह भी था कि मुस्लिम लीग किसी तरह से होम मिनिस्ट्री लेना चाहती थी ताकि पुलिस विभाग उसके हाथ में आ जाए और स्मगलिंग के जरिये से जितना पैसा कमाया जा सकता हो, कमाया जाए और उस पैसे से सारे देश में लीग की शाखाएँ खोली जाएँ। मेरी सूचना यह है कि इस स्मगलिंग से पिछले छः सात महीने में मुस्लिम लीग ने लगभग पाँच करोड़ रुपया इकट्ठा किया है। यह एक व्यक्ति की बात नहीं है जैसा कि श्री सेभियान ने कहा है। इसमें

[श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त]

जो लोग पकड़े गये हैं उनमें मुस्लिम लीग के कई आफिस बेरज हैं और उसके जो एकाउंट वगैरह हैं उससे साबित होता है कि मुस्लिम लीग एज ए पार्टी भी इसमें शामिल है। बम्बई में मस्तान साहब जिनके पास से अस्सी लाख रुपये का माल पकड़ा गया है, उसके साथ मिलकर ये मुस्लिम लीग के जो लोग हैं, काम कर रहे हैं। बम्बई के मस्तान से भी और बड़े स्मगलर हैं। मैं उनका नाम लेना नहीं चाहता हूँ। उन सबसे मिलकर ये मुस्लिम लीग के अधिकारी स्मगलिंग का काम कर रहे हैं। मस्तान साहब 1963 में एक डाक के अन्दर लेबरर का काम करते थे डाई रुपये रोज पर। लेकिन अब उन्होंने एक आटोमोबाइल इन्डस्ट्री खरीदी है एक करोड़ की। सात साल में उनके साथ मिलकर करोड़ों रुपये का स्मगलिंग बम्बई से शिफ्ट होकर अब केरल में होने लग गया है, वहाँ वह चला गया है। मुस्लिम लीग का दिल्ली, उत्तर प्रदेश आदि में रिवाइवल हो रहा है। इनकी योजना यह है कि इलैक्शन में दस करोड़ रुपया बाँटा जाएगा और पचास मੈम्बर अगर मुस्लिम लीग के चुन लिए गये तो वहाँ केन्द्र के अन्दर भी वे सरकार को बाध्य करेंगे कि उनके इशारों पर वह चले, वह उसको डिक्लेट करने की स्थिति में आ जाएंगे। किस प्रकार केन्द्रीय सरकार को अपने कब्जे में किया जाए, इस तरह उनका ध्यान है। इनका ख्याल है कि एक पार्टी इतनी मेजैरिटी में नहीं आएगी कि वह अकेली सरकार बना ले। दस करोड़ रुपये से अगर पचास मੈम्बर मुस्लिम लीग के टिकट पर भ्रमण-भ्रमण जगहों से पार्लमेंट के लिए चुन लिए गये तो ये सरकार को अपने हाथ में ले लेंगे और उसी तरह से डिक्लेट करने की स्थिति में हो जायेंगे जैसे ये केरल में हो गये थे।

इस संदर्भ में मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सही है कि कुछ दिन पहले केरल के गवर्नर

श्री विश्वनाथन ने प्रधान मन्त्री को चिट्ठी लिखी कि केरल में ला एंड आर्डर स्मगलरज के हाथ में है और मुस्लिम लीग स्मगलरज के खिलाफ कोई कार्रवाई करना नहीं चाहती है? मैं यह जिम्मेदारी के साथ कह रहा हूँ और चाहता हूँ कि शुक्ल जी इसको चैक करें। प्रधान मन्त्री ने जब कि स्मगलर के बारे में यह कहा कि उसको एरेस्ट कर लो और एरेस्ट करने की बात जब केरल गई तो केरल के गवर्नर ने क्या यह चिट्ठी नहीं लिखी कि वहाँ की मुस्लिम लीग स्मगलरज के साथ मिली हुई है, उनका सारा पैसा लीग को मजबूत करने में लग रहा है, इसलिए केरल पुलिस के जरिये से उनकी गिरफ्तारी नहीं हो सकती है, यह स्मगलिंग रुक नहीं सकती है और इस वास्ते केन्द्र ही पुलिस या इस प्रकार का दूसरा प्रबन्ध करे ताकि ये जो स्मगलिंग करने वाले लोग हैं, इनके विरुद्ध कार्रवाई की जा सके?

इसी से सम्बन्धित मेरा दूसरा सवाल भी है। क्या यह सही है कि केरल सरकार में जो मुस्लिम लीग का मन्त्री था, उसका लड़का और लीग के पदाधिकारी केरल में ट्रेनिंग कैम्प लगाते हैं जहाँ मुस्लिम लीग की तरफ से लोगों को राइफल ट्रेनिंग दी जाती है? क्या यह भी सही नहीं है कि रायफल खरीदने और कैम्प वगैरह लगाने का जितना खर्चा है वह भी इसी स्मगलिंग के पैसे से आता है और जो इनकी वालंटरी फोर्स है उसके लिए सारे का सारा पैसा स्मगलिंग से आ रहा है? क्या यह भी सही नहीं है कि वहाँ की सारी पुलिस को इनडिफेंसिब कर दिया गया है और वहाँ पुलिस की हिम्मत नहीं है कि स्मगलरज के लिलाफ वह कार्रवाई कर सके? वहाँ होम मिनिस्ट्री खुद लीग के मन्त्री के पास थी। सत्तर परसेंट स्मगलिंग शिफ्ट होकर केरल चला गया है। मस्तान और उनके जरिये दूसरे लोगों द्वारा जो यह धंधा चलाया जा रहा है उसमें कई लोग शामिल हैं। इस रेकेट में कुछ

यू० के० के लोग भी हैं उनको ऐसा करने से रोकने के लिये सेंटर से कुछ अफसर इटैलीजेंस के या रेवेन्यू इटैलीजेंस के या सी० बी० घ्राई० के सरकार भेजेगी ताकि यह कार्रवाई रुक सके ?

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore) : Circumstances connive to make certain fellows a strange bed-fellows. Here is an occasion where Jan Sangh, CPM and Mr. Pakash Vir Shastri have become strangebed-fellows. (Interruption).

18 hrs.

What I strongly disapprove of, and I want the entire House to stand with me, is the sinister suggestion contained in this. We want smuggling to go. Smuggling should be totally checked. But the way in which these things are projected, connecting the son of somebody as of the Muslim League... (Interruptions)

SHRI P. GOPALAN : You must know that he is the son of Thangal...(Interruptions)

SHRI S. KUNDU : I can understand CPM behaving in such a manner because generally they do not have any credence for values. But I cannot imagine Jan Sangh and also Shri Prakash Vir Shastri to sing a chorus with them.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) : This smuggling has continued since the EMS regime...(Interruptions)

SHRI S. KUNDU : I can imagine Jan Singh projecting certain views...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Kindly ask your question...(Interruptions)

SHRI S. KUNDU : This smuggling and foreign money are not confined only to the Muslim League or Muslims. Smuggling is indulged in by Hindus, Muslims, Christians, everybody. It is not confined to one Shri Mastan. There are many others. There are good Hindus like Tejas who are the great racketeers in this country. I hope Shri Gupta will not take cue from some people and give this sort of projection. I would like to ask

the Minister whether this smuggling started after the EMS Ministry resigned or it was there during the CPM regime, when the Muslim league party was there in the Cabinet, and whether EMS had written to you a number of times drawing your attention to the activities of Muslim League and that you are ineffective and that you are not taking any action. Unless you give a categorical answer to this question, cloud of suspicion created will not be cleared.

We have been demanding that there should be a thorough discussions about all foreign money, be it KGB or CIA. But you are not coming forward for a discussion. That is the only way to purge the entire body politic of our country from corruption, I know that smuggling is not confined to Malabar. Crores of rupees worth of smuggling is taking place in Bombay and other places and the government is thoroughly ineffective in checking it. This matter has been taken up a number of times. It is true that some of the officers, some of the people in very high positions and some of the Ministers are also conniving at this. I want the Minister to lay out specific steps which they have taken and which they propose to take to stop smuggling.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Minister.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT : Sir, may I have an opportunity..... (Interruption). It has a direct bearing (Interruption).

MR. CHAIRMAN : Your name is not there...(Interruption)

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT : All the facts have been challenged..... (Interruption).

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let the Hon. Minister reply...(Interruption).

श्री शशि भूषण (खारगोम) : सभापति महोदय, जिन लोगों के बारे में इल्जाम लगाये गए हैं उनको मौका देना चाहिए, वरना यह बहुत गलत बात होगी। अगर आपने आज न्याय नहीं किया, तो न्याय समाप्त हो जायेगा। जिस पार्टी

[श्री शशि भूषण]

के बारे में कहा गया है, उसके प्रतिनिधियों को अपनी बात कहने का मौका देना चाहिए। अगर जनसंघ के बारे में कुछ कहा गया होता, तो मैं श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त को सफाई देने का मौका देने के लिए कहता। आप मारेंगे भी और रोने भी नहीं देंगे ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Their names are not there.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA (Barmer) : It is not fair.

श्री शशि भूषण : सभापति महोदय, जो एग्रीन्ड पार्टी है, उसको अपनी सफाई देने का मौका देना चाहिए। इस सदन में अपनी सफाई देने का हक हर एक सदस्य को होना चाहिए। इन माननीय सदस्यों की पार्टी को रेफर किया गया है, इसलिए इनको अपनी बात सदन के सामने रखने का मौका दीजिए। हम आप से पूरे न्याय की उम्मीद करते हैं, खासकर इन दो माननीय सदस्यों के लिए, जो सदन में अकेले हैं।

सभापति महोदय : अगर मैं आज रूलज के खिलाफ इनको मौका दूंगा, तो कल किन्हीं दूसरे सदस्यों का प्रश्न उठ खड़ा होगा।

Ten Members, including Shri Muhammad Ismail, Shri Sulaiman Sait, Shri Shiva Chandra Jha, Shri Bal Raj Madhok, myself and Shri Gopalan, had also indicated their desire to participate in the discussion. A regular ballot was held and out of those ten names four have been balloted out. I cannot permit any other Member..... (Interruption).

श्री शशि भूषण : अगर कभी इस तरह जनसंघ के बारे में कहा जायेगा, तो मैं पहला व्यक्ति हूंगा, जो श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त को बोलने का मौका देने के लिए कहेगा।

MR. CHAIRMAN : There are other methods open to him to explain his position.

श्री शशि भूषण : सभापति महोदय, आप हमेशा न्याय की प्रतिष्ठा करते आये हैं। जिस कुर्सी पर आप बैठे हैं, सब सदस्यों के अधिकारों की रक्षा करना और उनके साथ न्याय करना उसका कर्तव्य है। जो आपका व्यक्तित्व है, उससे हमें उम्मीद है कि आप न्याय करेंगे।

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is no question of appealing to my sense of justice. I am guided by the Rules.

श्री शशि भूषण : रूलज इन्सान ने बनाये हैं। इन सदस्यों के साथ न्याय किया जाना चाहिए। आप इनको मौका दीजिए, वरना सब कहेंगे कि आपने न्याय नहीं किया है।

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Rules have been framed by the House.

I cannot violate them.

SHRI M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL (Manjeri) : On a point of order, Sir. In the ballot our names have not come but there have been references to us personally and we have been charged with so many things by so many people. We must, therefore, be given a chance to explain the position ourselves. When we are here and are obeying you by sitting here, he says that we are sitting here because we have no answer to all the fabricated things that they are imagining and the atrocious things that they are saying.

AN HON. MEMBER : Cock-and-bull story.

SHRI M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL : Therefore we must be heard, even as a matter of personal explanation. It is only fair under the parliamentary procedure that we must be heard. I will refer to some of the things that have been referred to here.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Kindly resume your seat now. I have heard you.

SHRI M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL : I have not come to the point.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Kindly resume your seat.

SHRI M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL : You must do justice when you are in the Chair. You must not allow those atrocious charges to go on record without any say from us.

MR. CHAIRMAN : We have been having these half-an-hour discussions for so many years in this House and are guided by certain rules. The rules are that hon. Members, who wish to participate in these half-an-hour discussions, give their names and a regular ballot is held. You have other means and avenues to explain the position and the reflections which have been cast against you or your party. There are other methods open to you. But I am bound by the rules which say that only those Members whose names secure a position in the ballot will be permitted.....
(Interruption)

So, I am sorry. The hon. Minister.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN (Basti) : On a point of order, Sir. The hon. Member Shri Kundu said that some Ministers are involved in smuggling. I hope, the hon. Minister in his reply will give the names or I would request the hon. Member Shri Kundu to give the names.

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is no point of order. It is his discretion.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : On a point of order, Sir. Regarding Half-an-Hour Discussions, we are guided by certain rules. But today a peculiar situation has arisen because certain aspersions were cast against certain Members of this House who are present here, their Party and also the Ministers. The Members who were attacked belong to the Muslim League and they are present in the House. You have also said that an opportunity to explain their position under the rules will be given to them. Now, the Half-an-Hour discussion will be over. An opportunity should be given to them right now to explain the facts. The Chair has got an inherent discretion to allow them to explain the position. We condemn smuggli-

ing; we condemn such things. We should know whether the things that have been said are true or not. Therefore, an opportunity should be given to the Members belonging to the Muslim League who have been mentioned, to explain the position. They are present in the House. I would request you to kindly exercise your inherent power to allow them to make a personal explanation.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Sir, I do not hold any brief either for the Jana Sangh or for the Muslim League. The whole point is this. In this Half-an-Hour discussion, the hon. Member who initiated the discussion Shri Nayanar, and others did mention certain names. This Half-an-Hour discussion is regarding alleged involvement of Kerala Muslim League in smuggling racket. It is not a question of an individual. It is a case of the Muslim League Party. I may remind you that in this House, when certain references were made regarding the R.S.S. activities or the Jana Sangh activities or a newspaper owned by the Jana Sangh, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and Shri Bal Raj Madhok were given an opportunity to explain the position. This may be the Half-an-Hour Discussion. In the name of equity and justice, in the name of impartiality, I would request you in all fairness to allow the personal explanation. Nothing will be lost. If they are involved in smuggling, let them go to hell. We condemn smuggling. Some names were mentioned. They are the hon. Members of this House. They should be given an opportunity to explain their position. You are at the moment occupying the Chair. You do not belong to any party. You are the custodian of the House to see that justice is done. I would request you to kindly give a chance to Shri Ismail to explain his position.

DR. RANEN SEN (Barasat) : Sir, in the course of the speech, Shri Prakash Vir Shastri made repeated mention of the name of Shri Ismail who is an hon. Member of this House and who is also present in the House. As my hon. friend, Shri S.M. Banerjee, suggested, it is at your discretion to allow the Members belonging to the Muslim League whose names have been mentioned to make a personal explanation.

[Dr. Ranen Sen]

It has been the practice in the House that if a Member's name is mentioned by some Member or even by a Member from the Treasury Benches, then the Member concerned is allowed to make a personal explanation. This has been the practice and convention in the House. Therefore, I would request you to at least allow Shri Ismail to make a personal explanation.

SHRI RANJEET SINGH (Khaliabad): According to the Rules of Procedure, previously when a slur was cast on a Member, he had a right to stand up on a point of personal explanation. You know since then the rule has been changed and the Speaker now desires that when a person wants to make a personal explanation, he should give notice and with the Speaker's permission he should raise that point of personal explanation.

Here an allegation has been made against a whole political Party and not against one particular person who is in this House. We have made allegations and allegations have been made against us; and we have made allegations that the CPI receives foreign money but we have not said—we have made exceptions—that Shri S.M. Banerjee receives foreign money. So, when a whole organisation is involved, one person is not to rise on a point of personal explanation. This is my submission.

श्री शशि भूषण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, स्मग्लर्स की कोई बिरादरी नहीं होती। दुनिया में स्मग्लर्स सब देशों के लिए उतने ही बुरे हैं जितने हमारे देश के लिए। कौन बिरादरी के कम स्मग्लर्स हैं किस में ज्यादा है इससे कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ता। स्मग्लर सब बराबर हैं। कोई अगर राजनैतिक नेता है उसका लड़का स्मग्लर हो जाता है, एक्सप्लायट करता है तो इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि उसके बाप की पार्टी को बदनाम किया जाय। अगर लड़का गलत है तो उस लड़के को सजा मिलनी चाहिये। यह इस सदन में कई बार हुआ है कि कई पुराने मंत्री जो थे उनके बेटों पर आरोप हुये लेकिन पार्टी पर नहीं हुये। उनकी व्यक्तिगत बात थी।

लेकिन उस मंत्री को भी व्यक्तिगत एक्सप्लेनेशन देने का अधिकार देने का अधिकार दिया। हालाँकि वह नहीं भी चाहते थे तो भी दिया। यहां इत्फाक से एक आनरेबल मेम्बर हैं उनके रिश्तेदार पर भी चार्ज लगाया, उनकी पार्टी पर भी लगाया। तो जिस तरह से मोरार जी भाई को इजाजत दी गई थी, इसी तरह से इनको भी परसनल एक्सप्लेनेशन की कम से कम इजाजत दी जानी चाहिए और इसलिए मैं इनसे प्रार्थना करूँगा कि परसनल एक्सप्लेनेशन का नोटिस जैसे रणजीत सिंह जी ने कहा वह दिया जाता है पहले लेकिन जब हाउस में आनरेबल मेम्बर मौजूद हों तो उस वक़्त उनको मौका दिया जाना चाहिये। और आप जानते हैं कि मेरी निगाह में मुस्लिम लीग और जनमंघ में कोई फर्क नहीं है। इसलिए मैं आपसे निवेदन करता हूँ कि इनको मौका दीजिए।

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : There has been a convention in this House that members are not allowed to throw allegations against those parties that are not represented in this House. I have been chided by the Chair on more than one occasion when I have spoken against Guru Golwalkar or against Jana Sangh, and the Chair has always rebuked me not to throw allegations against Parties that are not represented in this House. Therefore, in all fairness, either you should ask or expunging the entire debate in which a particular party has been accused of smuggling or the minimum that should be done is that you should request those representatives of the Party here to give personal explanation and explain the position of their party. Since they are present here, they need not give you any written notice. They have been listening to all these allegations personally and patiently. In all fairness, Mr. Chairman you should give them an opportunity to explain the position.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : Major Ranjeet Singh said that due notice should be given for making personal explanation and Mr. Shashi Bhusan and others were telling that the members were present here and listening to the allegations. Sir, if you go

through the Rules, no notice need be given. Rule 357 says...

SHRI RANJEET SINGH : The rule has since been amended.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : The rule says :

'A member may, with the permission of the Speaker, make a personal explanation although there is no...'

Therefore, it simply says that a member may make the personal explanation with the permission of the Speaker. Therefore, if the Speaker is allowing that, he can make the personal explanation. But no previous notice is required as per rule 357. The amendment deals with another aspect.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : सभापति महोदय, मुझे यह प्रार्थना करनी है—प्रकाशवीर जी शास्त्री या किसी ने भी माननीय सदस्यों के विरोध में कोई एलोगेशन नहीं लगाई है, लेकिन यह बात सही है कि मुस्लिम लीग के विरोध में बातें कही गई हैं। इसलिए यह आपकी मर्जी है, आप उन को मौका देना चाहें तो दें।

SHRI M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL : Before I am given a chance of speaking on a personal explanation I want to submit that it is not only the Muslim League that was mentioned, but speaker after speaker has also referred to me saying, 'he is sitting here; he is not saying anything' thereby implying that I am admitting what all they are saying.

Sir, I have been observing your ruling that I should not stand up. I stood up several times but you asked me to sit down. Therefore, I thought in all fairness, using your discretion in a proper way, you will give me a chance. And now, since my name has also come in in the course of the debate, I should be given a chance, in all fairness, to have my say, Sir. Therefore, I request you to give me a few minutes to explain the position from my point of view.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Muhammad Ismail, the position is that, so far as I am concerned; sitting here in the Chair, all

parties are equally respectable to me and I personally do not approve of any allegations being levelled against persons.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : Persons and parties too...

SHRI M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL : Then, you expunge the whole thing...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Kindly hear me. Now, the position is that you must have received a Circular which has been issued by our Lok Sabha Secretariat adding an item (cccc) under 'Personal explanation by member' which reads as follows.

"115C. No member shall be permitted to make a statement by way of personal explanation under rule 357 unless a copy thereof has been submitted in writing by the member to the Speaker sufficiently in advance and the Speaker has approved it. Words, phrases and expressions which are not in the statement approved by the Speaker, if spoken, shall not form part of the proceedings of the House.

[To be inserted after direction 115B of the Directions by the Speaker under the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha (Second Edition)].

Moreover, the procedure that we follow for these Half-an-hour Discussions is a bit different from the procedure that we follow in regard to the discussion of other items of business. The procedure prescribed here is that the hon. Member who has given notice will make a speech; then others whose names may secure a position in the Ballot, have a right to ask questions and then the Hon. Minister in charge replies.

Therefore I am sorry, I am bound by these Rules and now I call upon the Hon. Minister to reply.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : The whole proceedings should be expunged.

SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN, rose—

MR. CHAIRMAN : We have already taken 55 minutes instead of 30 minutes. The House has taken 55 minutes already and after all we should have some regard for the time of the other hon. Members. Let the hon. Minister reply now.

श्री शशि भूषण : सभापति महोदय, आप एक ऐतिहासिक कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं। यह आघा घण्टे की बहस का अवसर अपने फेलो-कोलीग के करैक्टर एससीनेशन के लिए इस्तेमाल न किया जाय, इस दृष्टि से आप उनको मौका दीजिए।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let the hon. Minister reply.

SHRI M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL : I refute all the allegations very clearly.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Minister please.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, unfortunately, rather than limiting itself to the main points of the issue on which this debate was raised, this particular discussion has shifted towards entirely a new ground which is not covered by the notice and which is not covered by the points that were mentioned by the hon. Member who raised the discussion.

I would first of all deal with the matters that are raised by various hon. Members one by one, and then come to the facts of the matter as we have them with us.

First of all, allegations have been made against a party that is represented here and also a party which until recently was part of the Government of a State. I thought that Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta knew things a little better. He should know that when anti-smuggling operations are conducted and the smugglers are trapped, it is the customs authorities and the customs staff who are concerned; the local police does not come into the picture at all. The

customs officers themselves can arrest a person, can proceed against him and can produce him before the magistrate. The local police may come in later on, and the magistrate's permission might be obtained later on. But, for handling the smugglers or for stopping smuggling, it is the customs staff itself who have been empowered by the Act of this House who take all these actions...

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : But they take the help of the police.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : Therefore, I would say that it is unfortunate and wrong to allege that just because the Muslim League had had a Home Minister in the former Government of Kerala, smuggling activities had started in Kerala and so much of smuggling operations had been shifted from Bombay to Kerala. That is absolutely unfounded and absolutely wrong. I strongly refute the allegation that has been made. Secondly, as regards the question of any Minister. I think Shri S. Kundu probably mentioned some Minister of the State Government...

SHRI RANJEET SINGH : No, of the Central Government.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Of both.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : As far as I understand, the question of Central Government Ministers being involved does not arise.

AN HON. MEMBER : Why ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : He probably meant those Ministers who probably represented the Muslim League in the Kerala Ministry and others who were probably concerned with that. I would say that as far as...

SHRI S. KUNDU : I said 'Ministers'. Now he is putting words into my mouth, and says that I probably meant Ministers of the Muslim League and all that. What is this ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Was he referring to Central Ministers then ?

SHRI S. KUNDU : I said 'Ministers'.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : I would say that as far as the information in our possession goes, no such complaint has even been made that any Minister is involved much less any allegation or information of this kind; so, it is absolutely unfounded. I would like to assure Shri. S. Kundu that nothing of this kind has happened and no allegation has been made as far as my personal knowledge goes at this time, and I do not think that any such allegations or complaints have been made to us either orally or in writing.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : He is referring to Central Ministers or State Ministers ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : The other allegation that was made was regarding the Congress and the Muslim League combining in Kerala in the coming elections there. May I say that this is a very futile exercise ? There is no question of any combination of any one party with another party, as far as the present moment goes. There might be confabulations going on and there might be discussions going on. Apart from that, I would also say that even if there were collaboration to connect this matter with the smuggling racket in Kerala would be so wildly absurd that I would not expect any hon. Member of this House to seriously believe in that kind of allegation.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : Why are the Central Government not taking any action in the serious smuggling racket in Calicut ? He is responsible for it.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : Most of this debate consisted of such absurd and wild allegations. For instance, Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta got up and made an allegation that the Governor of Kerala had written to the Prime Minister making allegations of this kind.

I emphatically refute it. It is absolutely untrue.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Has he received any letter from the Governor of Kerala regarding smuggling there ? If he has, will he lay it on the Table ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : I am saying that no such letter has been received from the Governor of Kerala and what he is saying is wrong.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : All right. Has he confirmed it ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : I am saying this on the basis of the information I have in my possession at present.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : What does he mean by 'at present' ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : He should not be interrogated after every sentence.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : Other matters were mentioned regarding the Muslim League's activities, its history, what they had done in the past, what they are doing and what they are likely to do in future. May I say that it is not only very unfortunate that such things are allowed to be said here, but it was also completely irrelevant to the matter under discussion.

SHRI P. GOPALAN : His reply itself is irrelevant.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : A smuggler may be connected with a person. But to draw any conclusion or conjecture from it and make it the basis of a statement that so and so was connected with such party or that he is the son of so and so on and therefore, the entire party would be doing this is completely unfounded. I hope such things would not be mentioned in the House in future at least.

SHRI P. GOPALAN : On a point of order. Here the Minister was mainly dealing with the political aspects of a problem, but we are very much concerned about the activities of a particular political party in

[Shri P. Gopalan]

Kerala, There have been very serious allegations which were publicised in many papers of Kerala that this organisation is indulging in the smuggling business on a large scale... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT : That has been denied by the Minister.

SHRI P. GOPALAN : We know that in Kerala the Treasurer of the Muslim League, Mr. Kallatra Haji, is one of the most notorious smugglers in Kerala. Mr. Bafakki Thangal's son was arrested ; his godown was searched by the Customs. So we want a categorical reply from the Minister whether this organisation is indulging in smuggling or not.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT : It was going on when EMS was Chief Minister.

SHRI M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL : On a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN : No point of order now.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : I was saying that such allegations that have been made here have been made, it appears to me, with political motives and there is no basis for making them.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : On a point of order. He must withdraw the words.

सभापति जी, मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ़ ऑर्डर यह है कि अभी संघी महोदय ने कहा कि यहाँ पर मेम्बर्स ने पोलिटिकल मोटिव से बात कही। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो भी यहाँ संसद खदब्य हैं, हो सकते हैं हमारा धन्यका धन्य में मतभेद हो लेकिन किसी को यह कहना कि इनका मोटिव खराब है, उनकी बोनाफाइडीज को चैलेंज करवा, यह सभत बात है। धाप इन से कहें कि उन शब्दों को वापिस लें। हम जो ठीक सबझते हैं, वही हमने कहा है।

SHRI M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL : On a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He can rise later.

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : वरना फिर भी हम को कहना पड़ेगा कि इतका सारा जवाब पोलिटिकली मोटिवेटेड है।

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : May I say that I did not say it was a wrong or mala fide motive. I only said it appears to me that all these allegations have been made with political motive.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : Was his godown searched ? His party is allied with the Muslim League. That is why he is not replying to... (*Interruptions*). I have asked specific questions.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI (New Delhi) : How can you permit this responsible Minister to come here and make a statement which is a direct invitation to smuggling ? He must be in league with smugglers. I have respect for Mr. Ismail, but the manner in which this particular Minister has answered shows lack of responsibility, shows his vicious outlook. He is insulting the House. (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN : Everybody is hurling charges against others. How can we conduct the proceedings of this House ?

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : We greatly welcome your words. You said nobody should hurt Mr. Ismail's sentiments. I think it is a very good thought, but these junior Ministers who come here, insult the House. What does he mean by it ? He must apologise. Mr. Shashi Bhushan made a good point. He is politically motivated, he must withdraw it.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT : The Minister is giving only facts. Why are you people disturbed ? It shows a guilty conscience. ... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : Mr. Beni Shanker Sharma also asked me whether the Wanchoo Committee will also

go into this matter. Only this morning I answered a question regarding this Committee. It is concerned mostly with direct taxes, it is not concerned with this matter.

Another question that was asked by a Member was regarding our revenue intelligence services from those places from where these things are smuggled into India, for instance Dubai, Kuwait, Hong Kong, Singapore and other places. We have made arrangements for receiving revenue intelligence, but I do not think it would be in our interest to reveal the details of any arrangement that we have made, but we do take care to get as much information as possible.

SHRI P. GOPALAN : More arrangement, more smuggling.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : One question was asked which was not really relevant, whether I consider the Muslim League to be a communal organisation or not. We do consider the Muslim League to be a communal organisation or not. We do consider the Muslim League to be a communal organisation.

SHRI M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL : No, Sir; you must explain what you mean by communalism... (Interruptions.)

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT : What about Jan Sangh ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : Jan Sangh is also a communal organisation. (Interruptions.) Facts have not been disputed by any of the speakers; they have been given in answer to the unstarred question on which this half an hour discussion had been based and I do not think that I should take the time of the House by repeating that information. I had clarified that in this particular case so far in our investigations we have found no political involvement of any kind; it is merely a case of smuggling and the person is being treated as a suspect-smuggler. Investigations are going on and I can assure the House that no political considerations of any kind will be allowed to interfere in our investigations.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : How many persons have been arrested ?

SHRI P. GOPALAN : Have you arrested Baffaki ?

SHRI M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL : There is no charge against him. Let him go before the investigating authorities and place his evidence before them; he thinks he can browbeat here. I challenge him to place his information before the authorities concerned.

SHRI P. GOPALAN : Our paper has published it openly; we accept the challenge.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : Any relationship of any suspect-criminal with anybody would also not be allowed to stand in the way of fair and impartial investigation.

May I in conclusion say that we have made very extensive arrangements to check smuggling and we are going to tighten our anti-smuggling measures so that such things that are going on in the West Coast are effectively stopped. I should like hon. Members to take as keen interest in anti-smuggling measures as they have taken in this case... (Interruptions.)

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : He wants us to take interest in this; he has one of the most confused minds ever to adorn the Treasury Benches... (Interruptions.) Shri Shashi Bhushan will make a much better Minister.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : Sir, I hope the hon. Members will take a keen interest in the anti-smuggling measures that we are adopting and also see that any such information that they get about smuggling activities or smugglers is promptly brought to our notice so that we can take quick action against those people.

Lastly, one question was asked of me—how many people were arrested. Apart from Baffaki, five others who were found in the boat have also been arrested in this matter.

18.46 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, August 11, 1970, Sraavana 20, 1892 (Saka).