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Monday, August 3, 1970
Sravana 12, 1892 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Eleventh Session
(Fourth Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

C O N T E N T S

No. 6—Monday, August 3, 1970 Sravana 12, 1892 (Saka)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Monday, August 3, 1970 | Sravana 12.
1892 (SAKA)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock,
[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Prime Minister's Assurance Re. Second Refinery for Assam

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*151. SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA:
SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:
SHRI ISHAQ SAMBHALI:
SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA:

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

(a) whether a Study Committee was
constituted to go into the establishment of
a second public sector refinery or expansion
of the present refining capacity to the tune

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of a little over one million tons in Assam
in accordance with the Prime Minister's
declaration; if so, who were the members
of this Study Committee;

(b) whether the Study Committee had
any consultations with the State Govern-
ment of Assam in finalising the report; if
not, the reasons behind it;

(c) whether the Committee has submit-
ted its report to Government; if so, its
findings; and

(d) by what stipulated time Govern-
ment are going to implement the declaration
of the Prime Minister?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND
CHEMICALS AND MINES AND
METALS (SHRI D.R. CHAVAN): (a)
to (d). A statement is laid on the Table
of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) Yes, Sir; the Members of the Study Group were as follows:—

(1) Chairman, Indian Oil Corporation,	.	Chairman.
(2) Director, Indian Institute of Petroleum.	..	Member.
(3) Adviser (PC) Department of Petroleum & Chemicals.
(4) Chief Project Officer, Department of Petroleum & Chemicals.
(5) Member (Prodn.), Oil & Natural Gas Commission.	—	..
(6) Managing Director (Refineries & Pipelines Division), Indian Oil Corporation.		..
(7) Managing Director, (Marketing Division), Indian Oil Corporation.		..
(8) Managing Director, Oil India Ltd.		..
(9) Adviser, Refineries and Pipelines Division of the Indian Oil Corporation.		..
(10) Representative of Indian Petrochemical Corporation.		..
(11) Joint Secretary (Petroleum).		..
(12) Joint Secretary (Chemicals).		..

(b) The studies on the expansion of refinery capacity and the petrochemical complex have been in the nature of feasibility studies. The lines on which these studies were being made were discussed with the representatives of the Assam Government on April 7, 1970 and Assam Government was informed that as soon as the reports were completed further consultations with them will take place. The reports were discussed with the representatives of the Assam Government on July 8-10-1970.

(c) The Committee has submitted its report to Government in two parts, one dealing with the additional refining capacity and the other with the petrochemical complex. These reports outline a programme completely in conformity with the Prime Minister's Statement. The principal findings of the Committee are as follows:—

- (1) It would be most economical and quite feasible to create the additional refining capacity by expansion of the existing Gauhati Refinery.
- (2) The relevant Petrochemical Complex may also be located nearby.
- (3) Crude Oil be transported from the oilfield to the refinery by expanding the OIL pipeline capacity upto Gauhati only.
- (4) Additional million tonnes refining capacity would result in a surplus of about 0.8 million tonnes of products for the transportation of which the capacity of the Gauhati-Siliguri product pipeline be expanded.
- (5) The total cost would be in the region of Rs. 92 crores to Rs. 94 crores, including the cost of secondary processing facilities, at current costs.

(d) Implementation of the schemes will be taken up as soon as the reports are examined and decisions taken.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA: The statement is very short but it contains many things. It has been stated therein that the Government of Assam have been consulted twice, once in April and again in July. May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Central Government have discussed these very findings with the Government of Assam and if so, their reaction in the first instance?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: So far as the findings of the Study group are concerned, they were thoroughly, freely and frankly discussed with the delegation that came from Assam between July 8th to 10th. The reaction of the delegation was that they were not satisfied with the conclusions that had been reached in the report of the Study group.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA: The Government of Assam were consulted and they were not satisfied, and I think these findings were also shown to them. What is the demand of the Government of Assam? It is particularly to implement the Prime Minister's declaration made in this very House on 5th December. Secondly, in answer to part (d) of the main question, it has been stated that the report is being examined. May I know whether while finalising the decisions on the report, the opinion of the Government of Assam will be taken into account?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: The Government of Assam are associated at various stages in discussions and consultations with regard to the report submitted by the Study group. As I said earlier, the conclusions were also discussed with them, and the Government of Assam were not satisfied with the conclusions; even before taking the decision, the Government of Assam will continuously be consulted.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : I wanted to know whether before finalising the decisions, the Government of Assam would be consulted or not.

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: Yes, they will be consulted.

SHRI HEM BARUA: Is it a fact that the hon. Minister of Petroleum and Chemi-

cals, when he visited Gauhati, made a statement at a press conference that the crude available in Assam justified the establishment of not one refinery in the public sector but more than one refinery, and if so, when the Prime Minister made the statement on the floor of this House on 5th December, was it that she made the statement without any expert reports supporting her.....

SHRI PILLOO MODY: That is possible.

SHRI HEM BARUA: May I also know whether it is a fact that the Study Committee appointed in pursuance of the Prime Minister's statement on the floor of the House has not indicated the quantum of production and the pattern of production, and if so, would the hon. Minister kindly enlighten us on this?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): Firstly, I mentioned in this House that we have appointed an internationally-reputed American firm to go into the details of the proved reserves both in Assam and in Gujarat. We said we are awaiting their report to find out how much oil is available both in Assam and in Gujarat. On receiving the report, we can do the future planning.

So far as the Prime Minister's assurance is concerned, she mentioned that it is possible to have additional refining capacity in Assam, either by expansion of the present refinery or a new refinery, and a petrochemical complex for DMT. This report is based on the report and the Prime Minister's assurance.

It has been asked whether it is economical to expand the present refinery or to have a new grassroot refinery. The committee has reported that it is economically viable to expand the present refinery. This was the report which was also discussed with the Assam Government, but the State Government is insisting that they must have a second, grassroot refinery. That is the point of difference.

SHRI HEM BARUA: What about the first part?

DR. TRIGUNA SEN: I mentioned that Government have appointed a consultancy firm which is going to find out about the availability of oil.

SHRI HEM BARUA: What about the refinery at Gauhati?

DR. TRIGUNA SEN: After the report of the firm is received, we will be in a firm position to say how much oil is available in Assam. As we are also going to explore Tripura and other regions, we expect there will be enough oil so that we can have a refinery. This is my guesswork.

SHRI LILADHAR KOTOKI: When we agitated about this matter of a second refinery in the public sector in Assam, we were given to understand that the quality of Assam crude was such that it needed a non-conventional type of refinery with a view to have a petro-chemical complex with end products. That warranted the hope in the people of Assam that we will have a second refinery of a non-conventional type and a petro-chemical complex. From item (4) of part (c), it appears that the expanded capacity of the Gauhati refinery is going to have conventional products, the surplus of which will be transported to Siliguri by expanding the Gauhati-Siliguri product pipeline. I would like to have a categorical clarification of the actual, final position. Are we going to have a refinery-cum-petro chemical complex with a non-conventional type of second refinery in the public sector in Assam or is it proposed to have a conventional type of expansion at Gauhati and the surplus products as a result will be transported by expanding the product pipe-line?

DR. TRIGUNA SEN: As I said before, the Prime Minister announced on Dec. 5, 1969, in the Lok Sabha:

"Government have decided amongst other things to increase the present refining capacity in Assam by a little over 1 million tonnes in the Fourth

Plan period either through expansion or the establishment of an additional refinery as may be found economically feasible. Based on the availability of raw materials from the existing and proposed increase in refining capacity, Government have also decided that an integrated DMT polyester fibre petro-chemical complex should be established".

The report of the expert committee is based on this, to implement this statement.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: With regard to part (c) of the reply, has the additional refining capacity also been studied by the committee, and if so, what exactly is that capacity? Secondly, in regard to the petro-chemical complex, have the size and the cost also been assessed? Thirdly, why it is that the Oil India pipeline is going to be expanded, particularly when the ONGC capacity has not been assessed? After all, if the ONGC produces only 3/4 million tonnes, will it be still tied up with Oil India? Why not an additional pipeline be created? I would like to know whether, in view of the feelings of the people of Assam, the Government will categorically say that the Prime Minister's statement will be stuck to under all possible circumstances? I would also like to know whether the Assam Government has sent an outline plan for development, which is under consideration.

DR. TRIGUNA SEN: The present capacity of the Assam Refinery is 0.75 million tonnes. As per the statement of the Prime Minister, it is proposed to expand it to 1.75 million tonnes. The cost of the expansion-cum the petro-chemical complex has been estimated at Rs. 92 to Rs. 96 crores. Because the oil is brought to Gauhati by the Oil India pipe, that will be expanded to bring in one million tonnes extra. It is not that we want to have another pipeline. The pipeline is there. So, the extra one million tonnes that will have to be refined in the Assam Refinery will be brought by that pipeline by enlarging its capacity.

SHRI PILOO MODY: It is not clear to me from the statements he has made so far whether the expert committee's report was made to conform to the statement that the Prime Minister has made here or whether the Prime Minister's statement was in keeping with the findings of the expert committee.

DR. TRIGUNA SEN: The expert committee said that there would be about one million tonnes available in Assam and that should be refined either by expansion or by having a new refinery, and that one million tonnes will be made into a petro-chemical complex. The expert committee went into the matter to find out whether it will be economical to expand the existing refinery or to have another grass roots refinery. They have recommended that it is economical to expand the present refinery.

Monthly Price Index of Various Consumer Goods

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*153. **SHRI N.R. LASKAR :**
SHRI DHANDAPANI :
SHRI NARAYANAN :
SHRI CHANDRIKA
PRASAD ;
SHRI SAMINATHAN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the monthly price-index of the various consumer goods since the 1st January, 1969 till the 30th April, 1970 ;

(b) whether it is a fact that there had been sharp price rise in May, 1970 for which an analysis has been made ;

(c) if so, whether this sharp price rise continued in June and July, 1970 ;

(d) if so, whether Government have studied the reasons for this rise ; and

(e) what steps are being taken to check further rise in prices ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) to (e).

A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—3816170]

SHRI N. R. LASKAR : The failure of the Government to check rising prices is a matter of concern for all of us. Various suggestions have been put forth in the statement in reply to the question, but do Government think that they can check prices by adopting these methods ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : As the hon. Member says, the question of prices is a matter of concern for every body, more particularly so for the Government. We have tried to analyse the trend of prices in the statement that we have given. At the same time, whatever action the Government propose to take or have already taken in also indicated there. It is hoped that these measures will be effective.

SHRI N. R. LASKAR : In reply to part (d) of the question, it is stated that the pressure on prices in recent months has emanated mainly for a decline in the production levels of commercial crops, particularly oilseeds and raw cotton. On the other hand, the production of paddy has increased, then why is the price of rice going up ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : It is a very legitimate question. We see that on the one hand production in foodgrains has gone up, but rice prices have unfortunately shown a rising trend. This contradiction has to be explained. I was myself trying to understand the reason. Two reasons are obviously possible. The production of some of the cereals had gone down to some extent. Secondly, the surplus of rice production is not reaching the market. The reasons for this must be found out. That seems to be the reason why there is a rising trend in prices.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब प्रधान मंत्री जी ने वित्त मंत्री के रूप में बजट पेश किया था, तो उन्होंने यह आश्वासन दिया था कि चीजों के दाम

न तो बढ़ रहे हैं और न भविष्य में बढ़ने दिये जायेंगे। लेकिन अभी वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो वक्तव्य सभा पटल पर रखा है, उस से स्पष्ट है कि चीजों के दाम बढ़ रहे हैं, जिससे बधी-बंधाई तनख्वाह पाने वालों का जीवन बड़ा कठिन हो रहा है। मैं वित्त मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि मूल्यों को स्थिर करने तथा उन को बढ़ने से रोकने के लिए वे कौन से प्रभावी कदम उठा रहे हैं ? जब से वित्त मंत्रालय का भार उन्होंने सम्भाला है, क्या इस मामले की ओर उन्होंने कोई ध्यान दिया है ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I have treated that question as my first concern after taking over this Ministry. It cannot be said that I have not applied my mind to it. We have indicated the steps that we are taking because in the case of prices one cannot say that if you adopt just one measure the prices will be controlled. There are series of factors which ultimately influence the prices in the country. Therefore, we have to take action in many directions. There are two major factors which should be taken into account. First is the availability of essential supplies and secondly, mobilisation of resources in a manner which does not create inflationary trends. These are the two major factors that have to be taken. We have taken all the necessary steps in these two directions. Even then I know that there is a rise in prices. We are closely watching the situation.

Dr. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : Just across the border of Delhi State rice sells at Rs. 76 per quintal whereas it is sold on Government account at Rs. 110 or more per quintal. The rise has been about fifty per cent higher as compared to the worse famine period in 1966-67; the price of coarse rice per maund in Bihar was Rs. 62. When there is no lack of availability, is it not mismanagement on the part of the Government which has led the price to shoot up, at least of rice, to fifty per cent more after the presentation of the budget ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : The hon. Member is entitled to have his own views about it. I can only say that if we take the breakup of the price indices of foodgrains except rice, most of the items are showing a down-ward trend... (Interruptions). Take the case of jowar, for instance. If the hon. Members refer to the statement in Annexure II, we have given comparable variations of percentages during the last year and this year. (Interruptions) I have never said so. The general price index is going up. What I was claiming is quite different. I think it is much better that we understand the problem as it is. If there are actions to be blamed, certainly Government would some forward and own them up. But first of all we must try to understand the forces as they are, the situation as it is. I did say that there is rise in the general index of prices. The reason for that will have to be found somewhere. One thing is that the pressure on prices is exerted by the shortage of certain industrial raw materials like oilseeds and cotton. That is really the major factor which is putting some sort of pressure on the price level.

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो अनेग्जरल (1) है उसमें आप देखेंगे कि जो साल्ट है उसकी कीमत 25 परसेन्ट बढ़ी है 9 महीने में और उसके बाद मिल क्लाय और हैंडलूम क्लाय कुछ बढ़ा है 8 परसेन्ट। उसके अलावा तेल की कीमत 15 परसेन्ट बढ़ी है। इस तरह से जो कपड़े का प्रोडक्शन है या नमक का प्रोडक्शन है उसमें कोई लम्बा फर्क नहीं पड़ा है, वह उसके मुताबिक ही चलता जा रहा है। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ क्या उसका यह कारण नहीं है कि ब्लैक मार्केटिंग करने के लिए लोग स्टॉक होडिंग करते हैं? सरकार इस स्टॉक होडिंग के खिलाफ को बन्द करने के लिए क्या कदम छाने वाली है?

दूसरी बात यह है कि जहाँ तक फैक्ट-रीज के प्रोडक्शन का सवाल है उस पर क्या

इस बात का असर नहीं पड़ा है कि सारे देश में हड़तालें हो रही हैं और उन हड़तालों के लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : It is true that industrial production to certain extent is affected by the labour conditions in some parts of the country.

श्री रवि राय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, ये खुद मानते हैं कि प्राइस इन्डेक्स बढ़ा है लेकिन साथ-साथ इन्होंने जो आंकड़े दिये हैं वह होलसेल के लिए हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि फुटकर में जो सामान बिकता है उसकी प्राइसेज के आंकड़े भा मन्त्री महोदय देंगे?

दूसरी बात में यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि चीनी, केरोसिन, साल्ट, इसका जो जिक्र किया गया तो उसका लागत खर्चा कितना आता है? जैसे चीनी का लागत खर्चा कितना है, केरोसिन का लागत खर्चा कितना है और साल्ट का लागत खर्चा कितना है और फिर उसके बिक्री के दाम कितने हैं और फिर उसका जो अनुपात है, मान लीजिए लागत खर्चा और बिक्री के दामों में ड्योड़े का फर्क है तो उसका मतलब है कि कन्ज्यूमर को वह चीज कम दाम में मिल सकती है तो क्या उस के लिए सरकार कदम उठायेगी?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : From the statistics that are available I do not think I have got that detailed information with me.

श्री रवि राय : तो कब देंगे? अध्यक्ष महोदय, इनसे कहिए कि फुटकर दामों के भी आंकड़े दें।

श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण : आप क्वेश्चन टेबिल कीजिए।

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : The price rise and the inflationary trend have been adversely affecting Government servants, industrial labour and the white-collar

workers especially. My point is that with the increase in excise duty every year there is rise in prices. That is one of the factors. The other factor is that the production of consumer goods is not increasing. Therefore, my question to the hon. Minister is, what steps is he taking to ensure firstly, that there is all round increase in production of consumer goods of all types, such as paper, vanaspati, and various other commodities, for which there is shortage. Secondly, what steps is he taking to see that the excise duty is not indiscriminately increased year after year, causing that the inflationary trends to gather momentum in the economy.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Well, I was expecting this question from some of the hon. Members here. But from the analysis that we have made, it is found that this impact or the weight of the excise levy etc., is not considerable. I have got here the pre-index, general budget, of certain processed goods on these items. I can say, comparing the figures, that on 28th February, 1970, it was 173.7, while on the 7th March, 1970, it works out to 175.7. That means a variation of about 1.2 per cent. I do not think it is very considerable.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY : The base year for calculation for the prices is taken as 1961-62. The prices are rising every year. There is no hope of prices going down. In view of this, may I know whether the Government proposes to fix the new base year as 1970-71 ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : That is because we will have to take into account the Prices we are giving to the producers. The prices are ultimately influenced by the prices we give to the producers in the case of agricultural production. Our policy is not to depress the prices paid to the producer.

SHRI RANGA : May I know whether Government's attention has been drawn to the fact that the prices of paddy, sugar-cane, gur and also tobacco have gone down very steeply in the last 4 or 5 months

in spite of the fact that the consumer index and the cost of living have been going up ? Has Government been doing anything at all to protect the agriculturists ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : In the statement, I have indicated the steps we have taken in many directions—procurement price, fiscal policies, money-supply policy, etc. If he goes through the statement, I think he will be satisfied.

श्री यज्ञ दत्त शर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मन्त्री महोदय ने अभी मूल्यों के बढ़ने के सम्बन्ध में पदार्थों की उपलब्धता तथा अन्य आर्थिक सिद्धांत बताये लेकिन क्या उनके ध्यान में कीमतों के बढ़ने के कोई दूसरे कारण भी हैं जैसे अभी जनता को राहत देने के लिए सरकार ने कुछ अंग्रेजी दवाइयों की कीमतें घटाई थीं, 17 दवाइयों की कीमतें घटाई थीं परन्तु क्या उनकी जानकारी में है कि सल्फा ड्रग्स और तमाम दवाइयों की कीमतें 50 परसेन्ट से भी ज्यादा बढ़ गई हैं और बड़ी बड़ी अंग्रेजी दवाई कंपनियों ने इस मामले में पूल कर लिया है ? क्या यह बात सरकार की जानकारी में है और इस प्रकार की प्रवृत्तियों को रोकने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्रवाई कर रही है ?

MR. SPEAKER : The question arose in the Rules committee whether, in case 5 members are clubbed in a question, any further questions should be allowed or not. The members of the committee were of the opinion that as we have not been able to proceed with more than 3 or 4 questions per day, it would be much better if not more than 3 supplementaries are allowed, in cases where five members are clubbed together in one question. It is up to you to observe it. When two or three supplementaries have been allowed on such questions, other hon. members need not bother to get up.

श्री बटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : अगर गृह मंत्री चाहें तो स्वास्थ्य मंत्री से जवाब दिला दें । ... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. SPEAKER : We are not used to hear him as Minister concerned with this department. We are used to hear him as Home Minister. He has knowledge of both the departments. I think he can satisfy the hon. member.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : If really speaking they want an answer from my other colleague, they should put that question specifically to him. As far as I am concerned, I have no detailed information.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप मन्त्री महोदय से एक स्टेटेमेंट यहां पर दिलवाइये । दवाइयां दिल्ली के बाजार में मिलती नहीं हैं । कम मे कम 50 लोगों की शिकायतें हमारे पास आई हैं कि बाजार में दवाइयां मिलनी नहीं हैं । जिन दवाइयों के दाम बढ़े हैं वह तो मिल रही हैं । ..(व्यवधान).. इन्होंने प्रोड्यूसर्स को करोड़ों रुपए का फायदा करवा दिया है और लोग तो कहते हैं कि पोलिटिकल डोनेशन, चन्दा लेकर ऐसा किया है । ..(व्यवधान)..

श्री एस. एम. जोशी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं वित्त मंत्री से जानना चाहता हूं कि यह जो प्राइस राइज हो रही है, कीमतें बढ़ रही हैं उस के कारणों में एक कारण क्या यह भी है कि जो हमारे बैंक्स नेशनलाइज हो चुके हैं उन लोगों की जो क्रेडिट पालिसी है उसी में एडवान्सेज ऐसी जगह पर और ऐसे लोगों को दिए जाते हैं जिससे वह नाजायज फायदा उठाते हैं और इन्फ्लेशनरी प्रेशर उस से बढ़ता है ? यह कहाँ तक सही है ? क्या यह भी उस में एक फ़ैक्टर है या नहीं और जो यहां बताया गया कि डिफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग इतना नहीं करेंगे वह ज्यादा हो गया है वह भी उस का कारण है या नहीं ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : The hon. Member has put his finger very correctly on that aspect. But I would like to tell him that if he goes through the statement he will find we have indicated that the

Reserve Bank has taken note of this position and has taken a series of steps from January onwards. When the prices showed a little upward trend from December, the Reserve Bank have taken a series of steps. They have increased the margin, and lowered the ceiling on advances to be given, particularly in the case of those commodities where the speculative element asserts itself more strongly.

Loan for Boosting Farm Production in Punjab

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*154, DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD
MANDAL
SHRI MAYAVAN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received a loan of 27 millions for boosting farm production in the Punjab ; and

(b) if so, the terms thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) The Government of India signed an Agreement, on the 24th June, 1970, with the International Development Association, an affiliate of the World Bank, for a Credit of US 27.5 million (Rupees 20.63 crores). for an Agricultural Credit Project in Punjab involving procurement of 8000 tractors and other farm machinery.

(b) IDA Credits are repayable in 50 years with a grace period of 10 years carry on interest charge-s, but only a service charge of 3/4 of 1% per annum.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR : May I know whether this loan is going to be used for dry farming or there are any other specific schemes for which this loan is to be used ? What are the terms on which the Government is going to make these loans available to Punjab ? It is to be made available to the State Government or to the individual farmers ? What are the details of its utilisation ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : There is an Agro-Industrial Corporation founded by the Punjab Government. They have prepared schemes on the basis of which the Government of India negotiated with the IDA (World Bank) and we have entered into agreement on that basis. Naturally, the loan will be available to the Government of India and it will be processed through Punjab Government and this Corporation. The schemes and methods of repayment have been worked out in detail. Normally, IDA loans are confined to schemes provided in the Fourth Plan. Therefore, it is not something unusual.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR : Is there any possibility of similar loans being made available to other State Governments ? What are the expectations of increased food production on account of this specific loan which has been negotiated ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : The other State also have their own programmes for increasing food production. We are thinking of negotiating assistance for certain schemes for other States as well. Taminadu, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Haryana have some schemes. They will be taken up in course of time. The expectation naturally is that in Punjab where agriculture has taken a little more forward step this further mechanisation will bring about very considerable change in production.

श्री हुकम चंद कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से वित्त मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि कृषि उत्पादन के लिए जो लोन दिया जाता है जैसे पंजाब ऐसे कृषि-प्रान्त को दिया गया, क्या यह बात सही है कि जब प्रवान मंत्री वित्त मंत्री यों तो उस समय उन्होंने बैंकों के सभी मैनेजरों को बुलाकर जिन बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया गया है, उनके ऊपर इस बात का दबाव दिया कि आप जब लोन स्वीकृत करें तो इस बात की पूरी छानबीन करें कि इंडीकेट कांफ्रेंस के समर्थक हैं या नहीं और जो इंडीकेट कांफ्रेंस के समर्थक हों उन्हें जो लोन दिया जाय ? इस प्रकार का दबाव डाल कर अधिक संख्या में

यह लोन उन्हीं लोगों को दिया गया है जो इंडीकेट कांफ्रेंस के समर्थक हैं और उसमें केवल दस प्रतिशत लोन बाकी लोगों को दिया गया है, क्या यह बात सही है ?

SHRI S. KUNDU : I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether these loans are given to States who unilaterally come to the Central Government with schemes or there is any policy of the Central Government to divert or diversify such loans. Why I want to know this is that in India there are two types of States. Some States are backward whose *per capita* national income is less than the average national *per capita* income. In the case of Punjab, it is more than the national average *per capita* income. I would like to know whether the Central Government has any policy to see that these loan which come through the international agencies are not given unilaterally as and when the States come with the scheme and that the Central Government also should see that some of it goes to the backward States.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I would say this is a very legitimate question. I can assure the House that in this matter we do not go by merely the degree of the advance of a particular State. As I said, we are considering the schemes for other States also. The scheme does not merely mean importing sophisticated agricultural machinery. In some cases, we are thinking of sponsoring the projects whether there is the question of reclamation of land, development of other land, etc. There is a scheme which is being projected by the Madhya Pradesh Government, for example, for the development of the Chambal area. Madhya Pradesh is also one of the backward States in that sense. So, all the States and their problems will be kept in view.

SHRI S. KUNDU : What is the policy of the Government ? Is it that whenever a scheme comes from the State Government you sponsor it or you also project a certain policy and see that such schemes are sponsored in certain States ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : As I have said, both the things are done. Some States do take initiative. I do not want to take away the initiative of some States. In some other States, we also take up the matters to expedite finalisation of the detailed schemes.

SHRI SONAVANE : I am happy that the Punjab has secured the loan of ₹ 27.5 millions. I want to know whether some part or a sizeable part of it has been earmarked for the progress in agricultural production to the weaker section of farmers or all this will be diverted to the richer section of farmers.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : It is a question of supplying modern machinery for agriculture. It will be given to the progressive farmers. I do not know whether they are rich or not rich.

Conference of Health Ministers and Heads of Medical Colleges.

155 **SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :**
SHRI R. BARUA :
SHRI HEM RAJ :

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

(a) whether a Conference of Health Ministers and Heads of Medical Colleges in the country took place recently to review the entire set-up of the present day medical education ; and

(b) if so, a detailed resume of the deliberations held at the Conference and the conclusions arrived at ?

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

(b) A statement containing the detailed resume of the deliberations and

conclusions of the Conference is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. *Placed in Library See No. L.T. 3817/70).*

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : From the statement, I find that the Conference has not taken interest to provide seats for the people who come from rural areas. Always, the people who come from cities, who are accustomed to city life, become doctors with the result that when they are posted to rural areas, they refuse to serve in villages. Will the Government consider to reserve some seats for students who come from rural areas ? That is one thing.

The Conference has taken a decision that 5% of the seat be reserved in favour of candidates who undertake to serve in rural areas. Sir, 85% of our people live in rural areas. What is the meaning of reserving 5% of the seats for those who come from rural areas and 95% of the seats for those who want to serve in urban areas with 15% of the population and only 5% of the seats for those who will be serving rural areas ? This is very unjust. Will the Government consider reserving at least 50% of the seats for people who come from rural areas or who undertake to serve in rural areas ?

SHRI B. S. MURTHY : Admissions are not made with any bias for rural or urban background. Admissions are made on the basis of marks and merit. Therefore, we have not taken steps to see that for those with the necessary marks or merit we should reserve 5% of the seats so that those who are willing to go to rural areas and serve will be given these seats.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : I cannot understand the minister saying merit. Do the people from rural areas not get sufficient marks ? Do you think that the Ministers are having more merit than the other Members here. There are more people in rural areas who have merit and who have got sufficient marks. Will the Government consider at least now to fix 50% of the seats for students from rural areas ? Otherwise all your talk of socialism is mere slogan.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K.K. SHAH): It is not a question of more intelligence here or more intelligence there. In fact students coming from rural areas get more percentage of marks and if you will examine now the statistics of admission, the first students are mostly—I will not say invariably—those who have come from rural areas. But they do not go to serve back in the same area from where they are coming. This is the point.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: Will you show me one instance where people have expressed their unwillingness to serve in rural areas?

SHRI K.K. SHAH: I will give you number of instances. If you look into the admission figures, you will be very happy to know that formerly it was not possible to get Scheduled Castes students beyond a particular percentage. Now Scheduled Caste students are there and competing with other students. Even the reserved seats are not enough. Sometimes we have got to provide them in the remaining seats.

SHRI HEM RAJ: 50% of the dispensaries in the rural areas are running without doctors in different States and the decisions taken by the Conference visualise that 5% of the seats will be reserved for those who undertake to serve in the rural areas. May I know as to what is the number of blocks which are without primary health centres and how many years will it take to provide doctors to these centres in view of the fact that most of the students who had obtained between 60 and 65% of the marks have not been given admission in the medical colleges?

SHRI B.S. MURTHY: It is a fact that most of the doctors who are coming out of the colleges stick on to the urban areas. According to the estimate made 68% of the doctors are in towns, cities and urban areas. 32 per cent of the doctors go to the rural areas. This 5 per cent provided for is intended to make a beginning so much so, in course of time, if necessary, the percentage can be increased

and many more facilities and incentives may be given to them to go to rural areas.

Regarding the other question, at present, I am not in a position to give the number of primary health centres which have no doctors.

SHRI SONAVANE: Why cannot the Government fix the figure at a higher percentage? Sir, it is difficult to understand all these things.

SHRI HEM RAJ: 60 to 65 percent of marks have been obtained by these persons. Yet, they have not been admitted into the Medical Colleges. What is the reason behind this? We have been told that they were going to increase the seats in the Medical Colleges.

SHRI K. K. SHAH: It is true that in some States there is a surplus. For instance, Rajasthan State has reduced the admission from 600 to 500. They said, we have surplus and we don't want any more additional doctors. I am trying to take over these 100 seats by negotiating with the Government of Rajasthan saying that whatever extra expenditure will be incurred for these 100 extra seats I will be prepared to bear and I will send students there from the rest of India. That is the position.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : श्रीमन्, मे यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी की जानकारी में यह बात आई है कि मैडिकल कॉलेजों में प्रवेश पाने वाले छात्रों की संख्या इतनी अधिक है कि देश में एक ऐसा मैडिकल कॉलेज भी मैसूर स्टेट में है कि जहाँ प्रवेश पाने वाले छात्रों से 25,000 रुपये से लेकर एक लाख रुपये तक रिश्वत में लिया जाता है और उसमें पार्लियामेंट के कुछ मेम्बर्स हैं जिनका उनके साथ में सीधा सम्बन्ध है यदि हाँ, तो क्या इस का एक बड़ा कारण यह नहीं है कि देश में प्रवेश पाने वाले छात्रों की संख्या बहुत अधिक है और इस कारण वह इसका दुरुपयोग करते हैं ?

दूसरी बात मैं जानना चाहता हूँ जैसे कि आज ही समाचार पत्रों में प्रकाशित हुआ है

कि दिल्ली के श्री विजयकुमार मल्होत्रा ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से अनुरोध किया है कि जिस तरीके से दूसरे कालिजों में इवॉनिंग क्लास ज चलाये जा रहे हैं उसी तरीके से मौलाना आजाद मेडिकल कालिज में भी एक दूसरी शिफ्ट चलाई जाय ताकि देश में जल्द से जल्द डाक्टरों की जो कमी है उस की पूर्ति की जा सके तो उस सम्बन्ध में स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

श्री के. के. शाह : पहले सवाल के जवाब में मैं ऐसा तो नहीं कहूंगा कि घूस लेते हैं लेकिन यह बात सही है कि एक मेडिकल कालिज में जिसको कंपिटेशन भी कहते हैं वह लेते हैं। मुझे जो कहीं के लिए ऐसी जानकारी मिली है। मैं इसकी जांच कर रहा हूँ कि इन एडिशन दू कंपिटेशन वहां डोनेशन भी लेने की कोशिश करते हैं। आप को यह जानकर खुशी होगी कि हम ने एक कान्फ्रेंस में तय किया है कि जिन कालिजों में कंपिटेशन फीस ली जाती है उस की एकोनामिक्स देख लें और सम्भव हो सके तो उतना पैसा देकर जो कुछ उन को डेफिसिट हो वह सारी पूरा कर दे और वहां की सारी सोर्टे सेंटर ले ले और सेंटर से उनका बंटवारा किया जाय। ऐसी सिफारिश को अमल में लाने के लिए कितना पैसा लगेगा और फाइनेंस के द्वारा इस पर पूरी तरह विचार करने के बाद निश्चित रूप से इस बारे में मैं कुछ कह सकूंगा। अभी मैं एकदम से कैसे निश्चित रूप से कह सकता हूँ।

दूसरी बात जो मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि मौलाना आजाद मेडिकल कालिज में कुछ सोर्टे बढ़ाने के लिए या अगर हो सके तो सैकंड शिफ्ट वहां पर चलाने के लिए भी हम ने सिफारिश की है और उन्होंने भी ऐसी ही सिफारिश की है लेकिन अभाग्यवश मैंने सुना है, आफिशियल इन्टिमेशन नहीं है लेकिन सुना है कि मेडिकल एकेडमी ने उस को नामंजूर कर दिया है बाकी हम इस

के लिए कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि वह अपने उस पहले फंसले को रिवाइज कर दे।

श्री बी. प्र. मण्डल : यह हैल्थ मिनिस्टर्स और हैड्स आफ मेडिकल कालिज की जो कान्फ्रेंस हुई थी उस में क्या इस ऐस्पेक्ट पर भी विचार किया गया था कि हिन्दुस्तान के बहुत से राज्यों में जहां कि ज्यादा पापुलेशन है उनमें नम्बर आफ मेडिकल कालिज कम है, मेडिकल एजुकेशन की फेसिलिटी कम है वनिस्वत कुछ छोटी-छोटी स्टेट्स के जिनमें कि प्रोपोर्शनेटली मेडिकल कालिजें ज्यादा हैं मेडिकल फेसिलिटीज ज्यादा हैं ? इसके बारे में भी विचार किया गया है या नहीं ?

श्री के. के. शाह : आज तक प्लानिंग कमिशन ने यह तय किया है कि 50 लाख पापुलेशन की बेसिस पर एक मेडिकल कालिज दिया जाये। लेकिन यूनियन टेरिटरीज की बात कुछ डिफरेंट है क्योंकि वहां आबादी कम है। जैसे दिल्ली है, यहां की आबादी कम है लेकिन फिर भी एक से ज्यादा मेडिकल कालिज दिया गया है। आप को यह बात माननीय होगी कि दिल्ली का केलकुलेशन अलग रहा है।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : यहां लिटरेट आदमी ज्यादा है। आप दिल्ली के साथ स्टेप-मदर्ली ट्रीटमेंट करते हैं।

श्री के. के. शाह : मैं श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त से बतलाना चाहूंगा कि आज 95 परसेंट कालिज 50 लाख पापुलेशन के बेसिस पर हैं। कम से कम इस को आप को मंजूर करना पड़ेगा। अब जो नये मेडिकल कालिज खोले जायेंगे तो इस बात का पूरा ध्यान रखा जायेगा कि जहां कहीं पर भी पापुलेशन बेसिस का कुछ फर्क हो वहां इस डिफरेंस को पूरा किया जाये।

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: There are very important recommendations which are involved in this question. I am confining myself to only three which have exercised public imagination. The first is in respect of the licentiate course. No reason has been given why the licentiate course is not to be resumed. It is a course which would enable us to get doctors for rural areas; it is a course which will cost you less, and it is a course of a shorter duration.

My second question relates to capitation fees. My hon. friend has referred to a college in Mysore which takes capitation fees upto Rs. 1 lakh...

AN HON. MEMBER: Not Rs. 1 lakh.

SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI: Not only capitation fees, but donation and *rishwat*, etc.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: I entirely agree with him that this should not be allowed. But I think that there are two excellent suggestions, namely that admission should be on the basis of merit and secondly that capitation fee should be declared in the prospectus. The question is whether Government will see if these two recommendations will be enforced. But there is a third recommendation on this particular subject, namely that Government may take over these colleges. Now, is that necessary when there is a shortage of colleges and the same expenditure will be incurred in taking over as in starting a new institution? Start a new institution to relieve the demand for medical education.

My last question is a very simple one. My hon. friend here wanted reservation for rural areas. There are excellent recommendations here to make rural practice attractive. Will the hon. Minister see that these recommendations are implemented without delay?

SHRI K. K. SHAH: So far as the licentiate course is concerned, this matter was gone into in great detail not only in this conference but also in the past. If you

would recall, the licentiate course was already in vogue and that was closed down, because in services also, the grades made a lot of difference and in the seniority and other things, a thousand and one difficulties arose. Even in the case of the integrated course...

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: There are two grades among engineers also.

SHRI K.K. SHAH: When they wanted to be M.B.B.S., we had to give them in Gujarat a course of one and a half years and then allow them to be internees. Further, there are some States which have come forward and said that they have got surplus now. I gave the instance of Rajasthan earlier; there are likely to be one or two such States. When medical colleges are able to give admission in some States, to introduce the licentiate course would be difficult. Further, we are now having the Council for Indian medicines, such as homeopathic, ayurvedic and unani medicines, and doctors practising those systems would be available...

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: They are not wanted.

SHRI K.K. SHAH: In four years' time, the difficulty will be how to absorb those who will be fully trained. Therefore, we have thought it better to make the course rural-biased. This conference has made very important recommendations for making the course rural-biased. Even in the mobile hospitals, the last year's students will be able to go to the rural areas and stay in camps in the rural areas, so that they could become interns there in addition to the training that they have got here as students; I am saying this subject to confirmation by the different States, and I hope they will accept the recommendations, even though it has not been specifically said that for six months they will be in the rural areas.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: The medical facilities in our rural areas specially Adivasi areas, are simply appalling. All that this conference has recommended, *inter alia*, is that 5 per cent of the seats should be reserved in favour of candidate

who undertake to serve in rural areas. May I know why this magnanimous concessions of 5 per cent reservation in favour of 85 per cent of the nation? Do Government consider that it is an adequate reservation? If not, will they take steps to ensure that at least 50 per cent of the seats is reserved in favour of candidates undertaking to serve in the rural areas?

SHRI K.K. SHAH: I would request the hon. member to look at the composite scheme. (1) Scholarships are given to those who agree to serve in rural areas; (2) 5 per seats will be reserved now; (3) Those who go and serve in rural areas will get in the case of distant inaccessible areas an extra allowance of Rs. 150.....

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : This is diplomacy. Why does he not say that 50 per cent will be reserved?

SHRI M. L. SONDHI: The Minister has painted a rosy picture of Delhi. It is not a fact that a large number of students getting first division are not able to get admissions in Delhi and also in other States whereas candidates coming from other States find ready place in Delhi? Secondly, there are certain aspects of medical education which are ignored in Delhi, for example dentistry. The all India Medical Institute was supposed to have a college of dental science; but the scheme has not yet been implemented.

SHRI K.K. SHAH: I will give the figures, as I know both Shri Sondhi and Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta will pursue this. I have a statement which shows that population ratio even in respect of hospitals or admissions at Delhi is much better no doubt. It is true that students getting 65 or 64 per cent have not got admissions. I think those who got 67.7 per cent subject to correction have got admission.

So far as Maharashtra is concerned, in Poona students getting 70 per cent did not get admission. Therefore, luckily Poona University have agreed to provide additional seats. I am trying to persuade Delhi University to agree to increase the capacity; then the position will be a little eased.

SHRI SHASHI RANJAN: The hon. Minister has spoken of a concession of 5 per cent to rural areas. For everything connected with the rural areas, they seem to think that 5 per cent would do. Even for rural housing, the figure is 5 per cent. Did they discuss only about admission of students in medical colleges? Another serious difficulty is that those students who are there in the colleges do not get proper education due to the lack of proper professors in the Department. There are many colleges where the departments are starved of the requisite professor staff for five years. There is nobody appointed because of cliques operating. For example, in the Ranchi Medical College in the paediatric department, there is no professor for the last five years. Because of cliques, nobody is appointed. Is this matter also receiving attention?

SHRI K.K. SHAH: This is a correct point. I must admit that even though doctors and specialists are available, the tendency to leave Delhi is day by day getting less. Even in Simla, I have not been able to get 29 professors. Punjab threatened to disaffiliate it. Luckily the Chandigarh Institute has agreed to send some doctors.

Whenever there is a transfer, the pressure on me for stopping it is very great from all sides. May I request the assistance of MPs to see that this is discouraged?

श्री रणधीर सिंह : मोलाना आजाद मेडिकल कालेज और दूसरे मेडिकल कालेजिज जो यहां या दूसरे प्रान्तों में हैं उन में जो आप नामिनेशज करते हैं, उन में देहातों का कितना परसेंटेज होगा ? हो सकता है कि यह फिगर आप के पास न हो लेकिन रफली तो आप बता हो सकते हैं कि उनका परसेंटेज क्या होगा । यह नहीं कि जो देहातों में जाकर सब करने के लिए तैयार होंगे उनको ही आप ले लेंगे । तब तो सभी जाने के लिए तैयार हो जाएंगे । लेकिन जो देहातों में रहने वाले हैं, जिन के मां बाप देहातों में रहते हैं, उनका परसेंटेज कितना

होगा। आप कहते हैं कि नक्सलाईट्स पैदा हो रहे हैं। लेकिन वे अपने हक मांग रहे हैं। देहाती लोगों के मामले में मैं भी नक्सलाइट हूँ। देहाती लड़कों के बारे में 80-85 परसेंट नहीं तो क्या 70-75 परसेंट के वास्ते आप अपने अहत्तयार में करेंगे? अगर नहीं करेंगे तो क्यों नहीं करेंगे?

SHRI K.K. SHAH: I have not got the figures from all the 95 colleges. On the whole, if one of the trusts with which I am associated is any guide, the top students are all from rural areas. Now, the top students get admission in the medical colleges.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Smuggling of Foreign Cars.

*156. SHRIMATI IIA PALCHODHURI:

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA :
SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL :
SHRI RAM GOPAL SHALWALE :

Will the MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Revenue Officials have unearthed a gang engaged in smuggling expensive foreign cars into India and that a number of such cars have been seized from various States ;

(b) if so, the details of the racket unearthed ; and

(c) the number of persons arrested, if any, together with their names ?

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 & Central Excise Officers at several places have seized eight complete cars and one car in dismantled condition between 9.6.70 and 1.7.70. The cars were reported to have been imported into India by various foreign tourists under the triptyque procedure. These cars were, however, not re-exported out of India within the stipulated

period as provided under the said procedure, but were disposed of in India without payment of duty on the basis of forged registration documents and in contravention of the import trade control restrictions. No arrests have so far been made, in this connection. Further investigation is in progress.

मेसर्स मेकॅंजीज ग्रुप आफ कम्पनीज लिमिटेड के निदेशकों से आय-कर की वसूली

*157. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री शारदा नन्द :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों से मेसर्स मेकॅंजीज लिमिटेड तथा उस समुदाय की अन्य कंपनियों के निदेशकों की ओर आयकर की कितनी राशि वकाया है ?

(ख) इसी अवधि में उक्त कंपनी और उसके निदेशकों से आयकर की कितनी राशि वसूल की गयी ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि उक्त कंपनी और उसके निदेशकों की ओर आयकर की एक बड़ी राशि वकाया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है और उनकी ओर आयकर की वकाया राशि को वसूल करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री, (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) (क) से (घ). मेसर्स मेकॅंजीज लिमिटेड तथा इसके निदेशकों के बारे में मांगी गयी सूचना का विवरण-पत्र सभापटल पर रख दिया गया है। पन्थालय में रख दिया गया

देखिये संख्या L. T. 3818/70 एकाधिकार जाँच आयोग की रिपोर्ट छोड़ कर अन्य ऐसा कोई निश्चित आधार नहीं है जिस पर किन्हीं कंपनियों के बारे में यह कहा जा सके कि वे एक प्रभुक समूह का अंग हैं। उक्त रिपोर्ट में एक समूह के बारे में कोई उल्लेख नहीं होने से यह कहना सम्भव नहीं है कि कौन-कौन सी कंपनियाँ इस समूह में गिनी जाती हैं। परन्तु यदि माननीय सदस्य कोई खास कंपनी/ कंपनियों के बारे में सूचना चाहते हों तो वह बराबर दी जायगी।

**Expansion of Medical Facilities in
Delhi During Fourth Plan.**

*158 SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :
SHRI DEVINDR SINGH
GARCHA :

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 approved Rs. 7 crores for Health and Medical Schemes during the Fourth Plan in Delhi ;

(b) whether Government have drawn any comprehensive schemes for the expenditure of the above amount ; and if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the number of new dispensaries, Allopathic and Ayurvedic, to be opened during the current year in Delhi ;

(d) whether any hospitals are proposed to be opened during 1970 ; and if so, the details thereof ; and

(e) the amount to be spent on improvement of Tibbia College during the current year ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir. A statement showing the break-up of Rs. 7 crores into different programmes and the authorities who are to carry them out as approved by the Planning Commission is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

Fourth Plan outlay for the Union Territory of Delhi

Programme	AGENCY		RUPEES IN LAKHS	
	Delhi Administration.	Municipal Corporation of Delhi.	New Delhi Municipal Committee.	Total
Medical Education	80.00	—	—	80.00
Hospital and dispensaries	248.66	93.00	2.00	343.66
Primary Health Centres	—	7.00	4.67	11.67
Indigenous System of				
Medicine	48.00	14.00	0.83	62.83
Others	153.34	39.00	9.50	201.84
Total	530.00	153.00	17.00	700.00

(c) Allopathic Dispensaries. —	16
Indigenous systems of medicine dispensaries. —	4
Homoeopathic dispen- saries. —	1
Total —	21

(d) The Delhi Administration propose to set up a hospital in west Delhi near Tihar with 54 beds to start with during the year 1970 which will be expanded in the subsequent years of the Fourth Plan. The building for this hospital is being constructed,

The Municipal Corporation of Delhi also propose to open an Ayurvedic hospital during 1970 at an estimated cost of Rupees one lakh.

(e) An amount of Rs. 2 lakhs is proposed to be spent on the reorganisation of the Tibbia College during the current financial year.

Discard of 'Loop'

*159. SHRI SHEO NARAIN : 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 with the heading 'The Loop' in the current topics of the *Times of India* dated the 9th July, 1970 to the effect that as many as 70 per cent of the women who go in for the 'Loop' discard it within 4 years;

(b) whether it is a fact that the reports of painful side effects such as bleeding etc. have made many reluctant to take the 'Loop'; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the number of women taking to 'Loop' has gradually fallen ?

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). Yes. The reports of side-effects such as bleeding have caused some set-back to the I. U. C. D. Programme. On the basis of the data presented at the I. U. C. D. Seminar conducted by the Central Family Planning Institute, New Delhi in June, 1970, out of the acceptors of loop sizes of 30 mm. and 27.5 mm, 37% and 31% respectively were still continuing with the loop after 4 years use.

Cut in Production of Coastal Refineries.

*160. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :
SHRI P. GOPALAN :
SHRI SATYA NARAIN
SINGH :
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :
SHRI RABI RAY :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry has asked the coastal refineries in India to cut down 15 per cent of their production;

(b) if so, the names of such refineries; and

(c) the reasons for such reduction ?

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

(a) to (c) : In view of the substantial improvements made in the operations at the Barauni Refinery, improvements in the yields of middle distillates at the coastal refineries and the comfortable supply position of all of the major petroleum products, with the exception of furnace oil, all the coastal refineries (i.e. of Burmah-Shell and Esso at Bombay, of Caltex at Visakhapatnam and the public sector refineries at Cochin and Madras) were asked to adjust their crude imports for the year in such a way that there is a reduction in imports to the extent of 10

per cent on the basis of April imports, 15 per cent on the basis of May and June imports and 20 per cent on the basis of July imports. To the extent exports of oil products are organised from these refineries the reductions in crude runs are permitted to be made good.

**World Bank's AID for Reclaiming;
Chambal Ravines**

***161. SHRI K. HALDER :**
SHRI J. M. BISWAS :
SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR
SINGH :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has sought World Bank's help for reclaiming the Chambal Ravines;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the extent of help expected from the bank in this respect; and

(d) the names of other projects earmarked for assistance as a result of study made by the two members of World Bank team which came to India recently?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) A World Bank Mission visited India, in April, 1970, to have exploratory discussions with the Government of India on the projects to be taken up in the Fourth Plan period in the sector of agriculture and irrigation. Reclamation of Chambal ravines was one of the Projects mentioned in the discussions and the Mission also visited the Chambal area. However, no specific proposals in the form of project reports on any of the projects mentioned in the discussions have yet been forwarded to the World Bank for its consideration.

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

(d) The discussion with the World Bank Mission was of an exploratory nature and a large number of agricultural and

irrigation projects were mentioned. The World Bank is expected to send reconnaissance Missions to study projects which it feels may fit in with the type of assistance that the World Bank/I. D. A. give. It is only after that stage, will it be Possible to say which projects are being considered for their assistance.

Grand Hotel, Simla

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

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

(a) whether a portion of the Grand Hotel, Simla has been leased to a firm named Baljee;

(b) if so, the date of lease and the terms and conditions thereof, and whether it was done by negotiations or by inviting tenders;

(c) when the present lease expired and whether any tenders have been or are proposed to be invited to rent the portion of the Hotel in case the Directorate of Estates is unable to manage it;

(d) whether the Parliamentary Committees and Government Officers on duty are being refused accommodation in the Grand Hotel, and whether this firm is making huge profits during the summer season and exorbitant rates are being charged by them from the public without any issue of receipts; and

(e) whether the Himachal Pradesh Government approached the Central Government for letting out this Hotel to them and if so, the reasons for not acceding to their request ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) and (b). A portion of the Grand Hotel was leased out to Shri C. Baljee, on the basis

of tenders, for a period of 3 years with effect from 15th April, 1965. His tender for Rs. 49,812 per annum was the highest and was accepted.

(c) The lease with Shri Baljee expired on 14th April, 1968; tenders were invited for further leasing out of portion of Grand Hotel which had been leased out to Shri Baljee. Shri Baljee did not tender. Shri Baljee was asked to vacate the premises. But as he did not do so, eviction proceedings were initiated against him. He has appealed against the orders of eviction to the District Judge, Simla and the case is pending.

(d) No Parliamentary Committee has been refused accommodation in the Grand Hotel in the portion under the control of Government. Government officers are allotted accommodation in the portion under the control of Government on the basis of 'first come, first served'. Government have seen the rates charged by Shri Baljee and do not consider them exorbitant. Government have no information on the allegation that Shri Baljee does not issue receipts.

(e) The Himachal Government had approached the Central Government for leasing out the portion of Grand Hotel occupied by Shri Baljee to them. Their request was accepted and they were informed that possession will be given as soon as Shri Baljee is evicted.

Representation for Providing more Amenities in J. J. Colonies of Delhi

*163. SHRI SURAJ BHAN :
SHRI ONKAR SINGH :
SHRI J. B. SINGH :
SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :

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

(a) the names of persons and organisations from whom Government received representation for providing more amenities in J. J. Colonies of Delhi and giving

them more rights and facilities and whether Government have received communication from Delhi Administration also on this matter ;

(b) the details of their main demands and the action taken thereon ;

(c) whether Government do not give a bigger plot of about 50 yards to each Jhuggiwalla irrespective of the period he is residing in Delhi and whether it does not provide loan of about Rs. 2,000/- to each to construct the hut ;

(d) whether Government propose to allow these jhuggiwalas to construct their huts on the same places where they are residing now particularly in Gulabi Bagh, Malka Ganj and Amerpuri ; and

e) the competent authority to take decision of policy matter about jhuggiwalas ?

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

(a) A number of persons and organisations have been writing to Government on this subject from time to time. The names of some of these persons and organisations are as follows :

1. Shri Bal Raj Madhok
2. Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta
3. The Delhi Pradesh Congress Committee.

The Delhi Administration have also written to Government.

(b) : The main demands are as follows:-

- (i) The grant of proprietary rights over plots ; and
- (ii) The provision of more civic amenities in J. J. Colonies and in J. J. Clusters.

The question of giving plots on 30 years' renewable leases on a hire-purchase basis is under consideration. With a view to providing more amenities in J. J.

Colonies, Government have increased the ceiling cost per plot from Rs. 1000 to Rs. 1200 in regular J.J. Colonies. For Camping sites, the ceiling cost has been increased to Rs. 800. Drinking water supply, community latrines, approach roads, surface drains and street lighting are provided in these colonies. Parks have been and are being laid. Schools and dispensaries are being provided. Community centres are also being constructed. The provision of civic amenities in J.J. Clusters in the concern of local bodies. No proposal is under consideration to give 50 sq. yd. plots in these cases.

(c) Under the Jhuggi Jhonpri Removal Scheme, plots and camping sites of 25 sq. yds. are provided on a rental basis. The construction of pucca tenements on such plots will be permissible when it is eventually decided to give these plots to the allottees on lease. Loan assistance for the construction of houses is permissible under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme which is intended for persons whose annual income does not exceed Rs. 7200. This Scheme is administered by the Delhi Administration.

(d) According to the present policy, pre-July, 1960 squatters are provided plots in regular J.J. Colonies in comparatively central localities and post-July, 1960 squatters are provided camping sites on the periphery of the city. No change in this policy is contemplated. It may be stated that jhuggis and jhonpris are removed from existing locations only as and when the latter are needed for the purpose they have been earmarked for. If the land use permits a proposal to house them on the same site in multi-story buildings will be considered.

(e) The Government of India.

Production Pattern for Refineries

*164. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO:
SHRI G. VENKATASWAMY:

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

(a) where there is any proposal with Government to lay down production pattern for each refinery in order to create balance in product availability; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the new pattern?

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

(b) The refinery-wise production pattern is currently being discussed with the oil companies on the long range and on the short range basis. The production pattern for 1971 for instance is currently under discussion and will shortly be finalized. Changes thereto due to fluctuations in demand, problems of plants and operations, etc., will be discussed and authorized in the monthly Supply Plan meetings that this Ministry holds with the oil companies.

Commonwealth Finance Ministers' Conference

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

(a) whether the next Commonwealth Finance Ministers' Conference will be held in London in September, 1970;

(b) if so, the points proposed to be raised by India at the said conference; and

(c) whether the question of India's trade with Britain is likely to come up for discussions; if so, the stand proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI Y.B. CHAVAN): (a) The next Commonwealth Finance Ministers' Conference is proposed to be held in Cyprus on 17th & 18th September, 1970.

(b) Usually the meeting considers questions that are likely to come up before the annual meetings of the World Bank and the IMF and development questions

concerning the Commonwealth. It is premature to say what the scope of the discussion will be and what points will be made by India on all those matters.

(c) While purely bilateral issues are not discussed at the Conference, it is not possible to say now if issues concerning intra-commonwealth trade will come up and if so in what form. India will naturally keep her interests in view while participating in any such discussion.

नेहरू विश्व विद्यालय नई दिल्ली को स्थान का दिया जाना

*166. श्री बंश नारायण सिंह : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विज्ञान भवन के उपभवन में नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय नई दिल्ली के प्रशासन कार्यालय को कुल कितना स्थान दिया गया है;

(ख) क्या उक्त जगह पट्टेदारी के आधार पर दी गई है अथवा किराये के आधार पर; और

(ग) यदि उसका आवंटन पट्टेदारी के आधार पर किया गया है तो इसकी शर्तें क्या हैं और यदि उसका आवंटन किराये के आधार पर किया गया है तो उसका वार्षिक किराया कितना होगा और उसका आवंटन करने के बाद सरकार को किराये के रूप में कितनी धनराशि प्राप्त हुई ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) 15,399 वर्ग फीट ।

(ख) 'लीव एण्ड लाइसेंस' आधार पर 100.00 रुपये प्रति सौ वर्गफीट, प्रतिमास की फीस पर व अतिरिक्त सेवा प्रभार ।

(ग) लाइसेंस, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ निम्नलिखित शर्तों पर मंजूर किया गया है :-

(i) लाइसेंस विलकुल अस्थायी प्रकार का है और सरकार ने लाइसेंसधारी को अपनी इच्छा का लिखितरूप में एक महीने का नोटिस देकर किसी भी समय उसे रद्द करने का अधिकार आरक्षित रखा है । महीने के पांचवें दिन से पूर्व लाइसेंस-फीस पेशगी देय होगी ।

(ii) केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग के संबंधित अधिकारियों की पक्ष लिखित अनुमति लिए बिना, लाइसेंसधारी भवन में अथवा उक्त परिसरों की बिजली या सफाई व्यवस्था में कोई परिवर्धन या परिवर्तन नहीं करेगा ।

(iii) लाइसेंसधारी सिवाए उचित टूट-पूट के उक्त परिसरों में हुई हानि की क्षति-पूर्ति करेगा ।

(iv) लाइसेंसधारी परिसरों का प्रयोग विश्वविद्यालय के प्रशासनिक कार्यालय चलाने के विशिष्ट उद्देश्य के लिए करेगा, न कि किसी अन्य उद्देश्य के लिए । लाइसेंसधारी उक्त परिसरों या उसके किसी भाग को किसी अन्य व्यक्ति द्वारा, चाहे वह किसी भी उद्देश्य के लिए हो, सरकार की लिखित पूर्व-अनुमति बिना, प्रयोग करने की अनुमति नहीं देगा ।

(v) लाइसेंसधारी, लाइसेंस के समाप्त होने या रद्द होने पर, खाली परिसरों का दखल सरकार को उसी अच्छी स्थिति में देगा, जैसा कि वे लाइसेंस के आरम्भ होने की तारीख पर था ।

विश्वविद्यालय ने अब तक 5,262 वर्ग फीट स्थान का दखल लिया है और उन्होंने इस क्षेत्र की 31 जुलाई, 1970 तक की पूरी लाईसेंस फीस अदा कर दी है। उस लेख में कुल वसूल की गई राशि 72,135.57 रुपये है।

Report of Study Team on Famine-hit-areas in Rajasthan

- *167. SHRI N.K. SOMANI:
SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:
SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA:
SHRI HIMATSINGKA:
SHRI BHOLA NATH
MASTER:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Study Team appointed by the Central Government for visiting famine-hit areas in Rajasthan has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the State Government's memorandum on the financial assistance has also been considered; and

(d) if so, the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No.-LT-3819/70]

Administrative Reforms Commission's Recommendations on Customs and Excise Department

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

(a) whether the Administrative Reforms Commission has recommended the setting up of independent appellate Tribunals for both customs and Excise Departments;

(b) if so, whether Government have examined this recommendation; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to implement the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) No, Sir.

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

Manufacture of Pace makers found efficacious in Heart Block Cases

- *169. SHRI R.K. BIRLA:
SHRI MEETHA LAL MEBNA:

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

(a) whether Government have any proposal under their consideration to get 'pace makers' manufactured in the country, which have been found efficacious in heart block cases;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that at present 'pace makers' are imported from foreign countries; if so, from which countries and at what cost per piece, and the number of 'pace makers' imported during the last three years, year-wise and country-wise;

(d) whether Government are contemplating to make these 'pace makers' available to the patients at subsidised cost, if so, to what extent the subsidy will be given; and

(e) whether Government are thinking to abolish import duty on such imports, 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). A proposal for the manufacture of various

types of electromedical equipment including 'pace makers' in the private sector has been approved by Government.

(c) Yes, Sir. The 'pace makers' are, at present, imported from U.S.A., U.K., Japan and some East European Countries. The cost per piece varies from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 3,000. The information regarding the number of 'pace makers' imported during the last three years, year-wise and country-wise is not available as this item is not separately classified in the revised Indian Trade Classification.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) A proposal for exemption from levy of customs duty on ordinary imports of pace makers is under consideration. Pace Makers that are gifted have already been exempted.

Seizures of Smuggled Goods

*170. DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH:
SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the smuggling activities on the sea and other borders of India have declined to any extent because of the anti-smuggling drive;

(b) the value of contraband gold and other articles seized by customs and other authorities in the years 1969-70 and 1970-71 upto June last and the number of persons arrested during each of these years; and

(c) the steps being taken to stop contraband trade of goods of Indian origin being smuggled out of India?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) It is difficult to come to any definite conclusions one way or the other. If the quantum of smuggled goods seized is an index of anti-smuggling drive, then the considerable increase in the number of seizures and value of seized goods is indicative of the

effectiveness of the anti-smuggling measures taken by the Government.

(b) The value of contraband gold and other articles seized during the period is given below:—

	1969-70 (Rs. lakhs)	1970-71 (upto June) (Rs. lakhs)
International monetary value of gold	490	168
Market value of other seized contrabands	1878	469

The number of Persons arrested is as under:—

	Indian	Foreigners
1969-70	2074	81
1970-71 (upto May)	366	16

(c) The position with regard to the smuggling out of goods of Indian origin is kept under close watch for strengthening the preventive checks whenever necessary.

Silver being a popular item for smuggling out of India, amendment of the Customs Act in January, 1969 providing for control over its movement in the coastal areas has produced the desired effect with considerable fall in the quantity smuggled.

Clearance of Loans given by the International Monetary Fund to India

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

(a) whether it is a fact that India's foreign exchange reserves stand over a billion mark;

(b) if so, whether in this context India intends to repay all its debts to the International Monetary Fund; and

(c) if so, the total amount due to India as outstanding drawing from International Monetary Fund?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI Y.B. CHANAN): (a) Yes, Sir, India's foreign exchange reserves at present exceed the equivalent of \$ 10.0 million.

(b) and (c). India has been making repayments to the International Monetary Fund according to a schedule agreed to between the I.M.F. and India. At present India's outstanding drawings from the I.M.F. total \$ 135 million.

Filing of Wealth Tax returns by Kapadia Bros.

*172. SHRI SITARAM KESARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kapadia Bros. have filed their up-to-date returns of Wealth-tax; and

(b) if not, the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government against them for delay in filing Wealth-tax returns?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) It is presumed that the question relates to five Kapadia Brothers of Bombay. The details of wealth-tax returns filed by them are as under:—

- (1) Shri Lalji Chhaganlal Kapadia—No wealth-tax returns filed.
- (2) Shri Mohanlal Chhaganlal Kapadia—No wealth-tax returns filed.
- (3) Shri Nimajibhai Chhaganlal Kapadia—Wealth-tax return for assessment year 1969-70 only filed.
- (4) Shri Maganlal Chhaganlal Kapadia—Wealth-tax returns upto assessment year 1969-70 have been filed. Time has been allowed upto 31-10-1970 for filing the return for assessment year 1970-71.
- (5) Shri Popatlal Chhaganlal Kapadia—He has filed his wealth-tax return

only for the assessment year 1969-70. Time has been allowed upto 31-10-1970 for filing the return for the assessment year 1970-71.

(b) The Wealth-tax Officer is investigating into whether the above-noted brothers had taxable wealth for which action for any years is called for. The Wealth-tax Act provides for levy of penalty or late submission of returns if reasonable cause is not shown for the delay. Whether reasonable cause for the delay exists in the present cases is a matter for the Wealth-tax Officer to decide in his judicial discretion. The Wealth-tax Officer would, in the normal course, take such action as may be called for when there has been a delay in filing the wealth-tax returns. The Government cannot interfere with the discretion of the said officer in this matter.

Loan to West Bengal

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

(a) whether the Government of West Bengal has asked for additional financial aid/grant/loan for development irrigation, flood control, power, agriculture and fishery works in that State ;

(b) if so, the amount of aid/grant/loan asked for ;

(c) whether Government have given additional financial aid/grant/loan to the State Government ; and

(d) if so, the amount and its break-up item-wise?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) to (d). The Government of West Bengal have recently approached the Central Government for additional assistance for the following development programmes/

schemes :

	Rs. in crores
(i) Minor Irrigation works (Kangsabati Irrigation Project)	2.00
(ii) Flood Prevention Works.	3.00
(iii) Minor Irrigation Programme.	6.40

All development programmes/schemes have to be implemented within the framework of State's Five Year and Annual Plan for which the Centre is providing assistance on an overall basis in terms of the criteria laid down by the National Development Council. The Central assistance allocated for the current year's Annual Plan of West Bengal is Rs. 40.07 crores. Since the entire Central assistance for state Plans in 1970-71 is already committed, it is not possible to provide any additional funds for the programmes mentioned in the Question.

The State Government have also requested for a short-term loan of Rs. 3.78 crores for fertiliser marketing. An amount of Rs. 74.25 lakhs for this purpose, representing the amount admissible to the State Government on the account under the existing procedure, has been sanctioned by the Union Department of Agriculture.

Recession in World Market

*174. SHRI SHRI GOPAL SABOO :
SHRI SHIV KUMAR
SHASTRI :
SHRI RAM CHARAN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that the world market and specially the American Market is in the grip of a recession ;

(b) if so the details thereof ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to counteract its adverse effects on the Indian economy ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) No sir. The latest available reports and information do not warrant a definite conclusion to this effect.

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

Confirmation of Employees of Silver Refinery, Calcutta

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

(a) whether it is a fact that employees of the Silver Refinery, Calcutta have not been made permanent even though the refinery has been functioning for nearly a decade now ;

(b) if so, the total number of employees who have not been made permanent and since when the refinery has been functioning in the light of services of the employees ;

(c) whether the refinery which functions under the Ministry follows different rules of confirmation other than those followed by the Government of India and if not, the reasons for not confirming the employees over such a long period ; and

(d) by what time these employees will be confirmed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (d). The Silver Refinery is a temporary organisation set up for the specific and limited purpose of extracting silver from the quaternary alloy coins withdrawn from circulation. It was commissioned in 1960. Except for 20 employees, who are employees of other organisations transferred to the Refinery, all the employees of the Refinery (numbering 485) are not permanent. In accordance with the orders applicable to temporary organisations, no permanent posts can be created in an organisation which is known to have a limited period of existence. However, on the expectation that certain proposals now under consideration would materialise and

provide an opportunity for absorbing a fair number of the exiting employees of the Refinery on their becoming surplus, the question of creating some permanent posts and granting permanency to the employees in relaxation of the rules is under consideration of Government.

Enquiring into the Irregularities by the Maharashtra Housing Board

*176. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : 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 due to gross mismanagement and irregularities, the Maharashtra Government has replaced the housing Board by an administrator to run the affairs of the Board ;

(b) In view of the huge funds given by the Centre by way of grants and loans, whether the Central Government will ask the State Government to furnish the report of the inquiry into these irregularities ; and

(c) whether Government will ask the C.B.I. to make an investigation into the huge losses that the Board has suffered as the State Government is not likely to take follow-up measures ?

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

(a) The Maharashtra Government have reported that all the members of the Maharashtra Housing Board (except the ex-officio member) and the Chairman of the Board resigned in September 1969. Consequently, the State Government appointed an Administrator with full powers to discharge all the duties and functions of the Board, pending its reconstitution. An enquiry is being conducted by the State Anti-Corruption Bureau. Pending the completion of the enquiry it is not possible to say whether there have been any gross mismanagement and irregularities.

(b) The matter will be considered in due course but it must be understood that the whole issue is entirely the jurisdiction of the State Government. The Central Government have not made available any financial assistance to the Maharashtra Housing Board. Central assistance is advanced to the State Governments, who are fully responsible for the repayment of the loans to the Government of India, regardless of any losses that may be incurred by them or by their executing agencies.

(c) Does not arise at this stage.

Reduction in Drug prices by giving Relief in Taxes to the Industry

*177. SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI ;
SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Excise Duty of 7.5 per cent, the sales tax of 3 to 5 per cent and the State Abkari Tax on 10 per cent and the taxes on raw materials and packing materials alone amount to more than 20 per cent of the cost price of drugs ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that all these taxes are paid in advance and no refund is allowed on unsold and time-expired drugs ;

(c) if so, whether the high ruling prices of drugs are mainly attributable to these taxes ; and

(d) whether Government propose to give some relief in these taxes and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) The taxes referred to are levied at varying rates by the different authorities and

subject to certain exemptions and exceptions. The total effect cannot therefore be estimated.

(b) Only some of these taxes are paid in advance and no refund is allowed on unsold or time barred stocks.

(c) No Sir. The taxes account for a certain percentage of the cost of a drug.

(d) The taxes are levied by the Central Government, the State Government and local authorities under the powers vested in them. The Central Government have no control over the sphere of taxation of local authorities and the State Governments.

Appointment of Public Servants as Governors of Reserve Bank

*178. SHRI LAKHAN LAL
KAPOOR :
SHRI M. H. GOWDA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had decided to discontinue the practice of appointment of public servants as the Governors of Reserve Bank;

(b) whether Shri L. K. Jha was declared as the last incumbent ; and

(c) if so, what were the reasons of the appointment of Shri B. N. Adarkar and then Shri S. Jagannathan ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b), In reply to the debate on the Banking laws (Amendment) Bill 1968 in the Rajya Sabha it was stated by the Government that the practice of appointing Governors of the Reserve Bank of India mostly from amongst civil servants would be changed after the then incumbent's tenure was over, Government have also clarified subsequently that persons to be appointed as Governors of the Reserve Bank of India should have wide knowledge and experience of financial and economic matters and it would not be appropriate to restrict the field of choice in any way.

(c) Both Shri B. N. Adarkar and Shri S. Jagannathan were appointed as Governors of the Reserve Bank as they satisfied the above requirements fully.

Supply of oil Barrels and Bitumen Drums to I.O.C.

*179. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1535 on the 11th May, 1970 and State :

(a) whether the Indian Oil Corporation Ltd., had informed in writing to the manufacturers who had desired to set up their plants at Madras to supply bitumen drums and oil barrels to the effect that they would not be able to provide them the requisite facilities ;

(b) if not, the reasons for keeping the manufacturers in suspense ;

(c) the date on which the Indian Oil Corporation Ltd., received clearance from the Ministry of Industrial Development and Internal Trade and Company Affairs to set up their own plants ; and

(d) when the Oil barrels and bitumen drums plants of the Indian Oil Corporation would be ready at Madras to go into production ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b) Clause 21 of the Tender Conditions made it quite clear that the IOC will not assist any party in any way whatsoever in setting up a plant at Madras. In view of this, no further intimation was required to be given to any tenderer.

(c) 14-11-1969.

(d) The latest estimate of the date by which the plant is expected to be commissioned is being ascertained and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Gifting away of India's Share of Rostam Crude from Persian Gulf to other Partners

180. SHRI HEM BARUA ;
SHRI UMANATH ;
SHRIMATI SUSEELA
GOPALAN :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that India was forced to make a free gift of Rostam crude for want of any customer ;

(b) if so, the quantity of crude gifted away and the reasons for this inefficiency ; and

(c) whether its sale-possibility was not ascertained prior to its being gifted away ?

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

(a) No, Sir,

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

Offer by India for Setting up Fertiliser Plant in Ceylon

1001. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ceylon Government have again agreed to consider the Indian offer to set up a huge fertilizer plant in Ceylon ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS, AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) Government has no information.

(b) Does not arise.

कुओं कः खोदने तथा लघु उद्योगों के विकास के लिए भारतीय स्टेट बैंक की भोपाल शाखा द्वारा विनियोजित राशि

1002. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री 4 मई 1970 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 8375 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कुओं के खोदने और लघु उद्योगों के विकास के लिये भारतीय स्टेट बैंक की भोपाल शाखा द्वारा विनियोजित राशि के बारे में अपेक्षित सूचना इकट्ठी की जा चुकी है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके कब तक एकत्रित हो जाने तथा सभा पटल पर रखे जाने की संभावना है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) मांगी गई सूचना सलग्न विवरण में दी गई है।

(ग) यह सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होता।

विवरण

4 मई, 1970 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 8375 का भाग (क)

भारतीय स्टेट बैंक की भोपाल शाखा द्वारा 31 जुलाई, 1969 और 31 मार्च, 1970 को (i) लघु उद्योगों के विकास के लिये और (ii) कृषि कार्यों के लिए दिये गए ऋणों की स्वीकृत सीमा और बकाया

रकमों का विवरण ।

(लाख रुपयों में)

	31 जुलाई, 1970		30 मार्च, 1970	
	सीमा	बकाया	सीमा	बकाया
1. लघु उद्योगों को ऋण	7.83	4.35	14.47	8.45
2. कृषि-कार्यों के लिये ऋण	—	—	1.31	0.25

कुओं की खुदाई तथा पम्प सेट और टेम्पो खरीदने के लिए दिये गये ऋणों के आंकड़े अलग से उपलब्ध नहीं हैं ।

उपयुक्त अतारांकित प्रश्न का भाग (ख)

(i) लघु उद्योगों के लिये कार्यचालन पूंजी संबंधी ऋणों की वापसी मांगने पर की जाती है जबकि सावधि ऋणों की वापसी अधिक से अधिक 7 से 10 वर्षों तक के दौरान, मासिक / तिमाही / छमाही / वार्षिक किस्तों में करनी होती है । कार्य-चालन पूंजी संबंधी ऋणों के व्याज की दर 8 और 8½ प्रतिशत के बीच होती है जबकि इस समय सावधि ऋणों के व्याज की दर 9 प्रतिशत है ।

(ii) सामान्यतः कुएं खोदने के लिए दिये जाने वाले ऋणों की अवधि 5 और 7 वर्ष के बीच तथा पम्प सेटों के लिये दिये जाने वाले ऋणों की अवधि 3 और 5 वर्ष के बीच होती है । ये ऋण तिमाही, छमाही या वार्षिक किस्तों में चुकाने होते हैं और इन पर 9 प्रतिशत के हिसाब से या स्थानीय सहकारी समितियों द्वारा इसी प्रकार के ऋणों पर लिये जाने वाले व्याज की दर से ½ प्रतिशत अधिक दर पर, इनमें से जो भी अधिक हो, व्याज लिया जाता है ।

उपयुक्त अतारांकित प्रश्न का भाग (ग)

1970-71 के वित्तीय वर्ष के लिए शाखा ने पूंजी लगाने के संबंध में कोई

रकम निर्धारित नहीं की है । फिर भी, भारतीय स्टेट बैंक अपने साधनों के अनुरूप छोटे उद्योगों और कृषि के लिए जहां तब तक आवश्यक होगा, ऋण सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए पूरी कोशिश करेगा ।

कुएं खोदने और लघु उद्योगों के विकास के लिये भारतीय स्टेट बैंक की इन्दौर शाखा द्वारा विनियोजित राशि

1003. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री 4 मई, 1970 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3374 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या कुएं खोदने और लघु उद्योगों के विकास के लिए भारतीय स्टेट बैंक की इन्दौर शाखा द्वारा विनियोजित राशि के बारे में प्रश्न के भाग (क), (ख) और (ग) के संबंध में अपेक्षित सूचना सरकार को इस बीच प्राप्त हो गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो सूचना कब तक इकट्ठी हो जायगी और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायगी ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) मांगी गई सूचना संलग्न विवरण में दी गयी है।

(ग) यह सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होता।

विवरण

भारतीय स्टेट बैंक की इन्दौर शाखा

द्वारा 31 जुलाई, 1969 और 31 मार्च 1970 को (i) लघु उद्योगों के विकास के लिए और (ii) कृषि कार्यों के लिए दिये गये ऋणों की स्वीकृत सीमा और बकाया रकमों का विवरण

(लाख रुपयों में)

	31 जुलाई, 1969		31 मार्च, 1970	
	सीमा	बकाया रकम	सीमा	बकाया रकम
1. लघु उद्योगों को ऋण	112.29	74.78	126.28	75.27
2. कृषि-कार्यों के लिये ऋण	3.95	1.50	6.57	6.13

कुओं की खुदाई तथा पम्प सेट और पंपों खरीदने के लिये दिये गये ऋणों के कबे अलग से उपलब्ध नहीं है।

उपयुक्त अतारांकित प्रश्न का भाग (ख)

(i) लघु उद्योगों के लिये कार्यचालन पूंजी संबंधी ऋणों की वापसी मांगने पर की जाती है जबकि सावधि ऋणों की वापसी की अवधि अधिक से अधिक 7 से 10 वर्षों तक के दौरान मासिक/तिमाही/छमाही वार्षिक किस्तों में करनी होती है। कार्यचालन पूंजी सम्बन्धी ऋणों के ब्याज की दर 8 और $8\frac{3}{4}$ प्रतिशत के बीच होती है जबकि इस समय सावधि ऋणों के ब्याज की दर 9 प्रतिशत है।

(ii) सामान्यतः ऋण खोदने के लिए दिये जाने वाले ऋणों की अवधि 5 और 7 वर्ष के बीच तथा पम्प सेटों के लिए दिये जाने वाले ऋणों की अवधि 3 और 5 वर्ष के बीच होती है। ये ऋण तिमाही, छमाही, या वार्षिक किस्तों में चुकाने होते हैं। और इन पर 9 प्रतिशत के हिसाब से या स्थानीय सहकारी समितियों द्वारा इसी प्रकार के ऋणों पर दिये जाने वाले ब्याज की दर से $\frac{1}{2}$ प्रतिशत अधिक दर पर, इनमें से जो भी अधिक हो, ब्याज लिया जाता है।

उपयुक्त अतारांकित प्रश्न का भाग (ग)

1970-71 के वित्तीय वर्ष के लिये शाखा ने पूंजी लगाने के सम्बन्ध में कोई रकम निर्धारित नहीं की है। फिर भी भारतीय स्टेट बैंक अपने साधनों के अनुरूप छोटे उद्योगों और कृषि के लिये जहां तक आवश्यक होगा, ऋण सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए पूरी कोशिश करेगा।

Oil Wells Dug in Various States

1004. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of wells dug for oil in each State in the last three years in each year and the amount spent separately in each State in each year upto the 30th June, 1970.

(b) the percentage of each well proved fruitless in each State in each year and how much loss Government suffered; and

(c) how much amount Government spent in the Bay of Bengal and the Gulf of Iran to get oil in the last three years in each year and how much worth product was achieved in each year upto the 30th June, 1970 ?

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

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

**Medical Facilities for poor
Suffering from Diabetes**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that according to the statistics available in the Endocrine Clinic of Irwin Hospital, Delhi a large number of young people from poor families in rural areas are suffering from diabetic disease; if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that such patients are normally unable to afford the costly treatment;

(c) whether it is a fact that a suggestion has been made to Government for more aid, more staff and equipment for the clinic for further research in this field; and

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to take to combat this new type of diabetes among the young people from poor families ?

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

(a) Approximately 1% of the rural population suffers from diabetes and about 300 young diabetics come from rural areas in one year in the Irwin Hospital.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

**Relaxation of credit control on Advances
by Banks**

1006. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Reserve Bank has relaxed credit control on advances by banks against oil seeds and vegetable oils including vanaspati;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Reserve Bank has also advised the banks to meet the minimum credit requirements of vanaspati units in the country in view of the difficulties experienced by them in securing bank credit; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(a) and (b) : Prior to the 8th June, 1970 credit given by individual banks in each two month period starting from January-February 1970 against oilseeds and vegetable oils was subject to a ceiling of 70% of the level reached in the corresponding period in 1967. On the 8th June, 1970, the Reserve Bank advised scheduled commercial banks to the effect that advances against non-edible oils excluding linseed and castor-seed oils were exempted from the ceiling control. On the 3rd July, 1970 the exemption was extended to advances against non-edible oil seeds excluding linseed and castorseed.

(c) and (d). On the 8th June, 1970, the Reserve Bank advised banks that advances against vegetable oils (including vanaspati) to vanaspati manufacturers and registered oil mills shall be exempted from the ceiling control. Banks were, however, directed to charge a minimum margin of 40% (against 60% previously stipulated) on advances to vanaspati manufacturers against vegetable-oils to the extent of stock equivalent to six weeks consumption (based on average week's consumption during October 1969 to March, 1970) of each

factory located in the Northern and Eastern Zones and four weeks consumption of each factory in Southern and Western Zones. Advances in excess of four to six weeks consumption would, however, be subject to the minimum margin of 60%.

Use of Cotton Seed Oil for Vanaspati

1007. 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 cotton-seed oil is being used in the manufacture of vanaspati;

(b) if so, the names of manufacturers who are using it;

(c) whether Government are aware that according to scientists and researchers, cotton-seed oil at the primary stage contains a poisonous element 'Gossypol' which, cannot be completely eliminated; and

(d) if so, whether Government would take stringent measures to ban the use of cotton-seed oil in the production of vanaspati 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) Yes.

(b) All manufacturers of vanaspati are using this oil to a greater or lesser extent depending on availability and other factors. A list of vanaspati manufacturers is laid on the Table of the House. (*Placed in Library See No. LT-3820/70*)

(c) Cotton seed contains a chemical compound known as 'gossypol' which is regarded as anti-nutritional factor. Experimental work on rats has shown that gossypol can produce growth retardation in experimental animals. During extraction

of oil, maximum amount of gossypol remains in the oil cake and only a negligible amount passes in the oil. Gossypol is almost eliminated during the refining process to which the oil is subjected in the manufacture of vanaspati.

The Protein Advisory Group of World Health Organisation, F.A.O. and UNICEF have pointed out that for over three generations cotton seed oil has been widely used by human beings with no ill effects.

(d) Does not arise.

Cheating by Doctors and Family Planning Agents

1008. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the two family planning agents of Bargur village in Dharmapuri district arrested for alleged cheating May, 1970;

(b) whether it is a fact that while there was a stock of medicines at this Primary Health Centre for only 600 operations, the doctor performed 6326 vasectomies in 50 days between July and August, 1966;

(c) whether such complaints have been received from other States;

(d) if so, from where and with names of persons arrested; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to prevent cheating by doctors and family planning agents; 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 (e). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

**Travelling Allowance to Sectional Officers
in C.P.W.D.**

1009. **SHRI S.D. SOMASUNDARAM:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6044 on the 13th April, 1970 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no young blooded, direct recruited Assistant Engineer and Assistant Ex-Engineer went to the Market to purchase petty materials and recorded measurement in the book prescribed in the last two years;

(b) if not the number thereof; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the Sectional Officers who are asked to attend the Sub-Divisional Office/Divisional Office and other places, compulsorily, more than three times in a week and all the day in some other places are not paid any fixed T. A. irrespective of their claim?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH): (a) No, Sir. They go for petty purchases whenever necessity arises.

As regards recording of measurements while according to the rules, it is not mandatory for the Assistant Engineer/Assistant Executive Engineer to record measurements himself unless so stipulated and required by the authority accepting the tender, it is open to him to record measurements for any particular item of work himself.

(b) It is not possible to furnish the information as no record of officers going to market personally is required to be maintained.

(c) Sectional officers may be required to attend Sub-Divisional/Divisional Offices other places in connection with official work but the payment of conveyance/travelling allowance is regulated by rules as given below :-

- (i) If the journey made by the Sectional Officer from his place of duty to the Sub-Divisional/Divisional Offices is less than 8 Kilometers, he can claim the actual expenditure incurred on transport such as Bus fare or Scooter charges.
- (ii) If it is more than 8 Kilometers he can claim half daily allowance as on tour.
- (iii) If, however, he maintains a Motor cycle or a Scooter he can claim conveyance allowance on a monthly basis after furnishing for the first three months, the necessary statistics of the journeys made by him for official work.

**"No-objection Certificate" to Sectional
Officers in C.P.W.D. for Registration
with Employment Exchange**

1010. **SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9957 on the 18th May, 1970 and state;

(a) whether it is a fact that the individual applicants have not been informed that there was no necessity to obtain the 'No objection Certificate' to register their names with the Employment Exchange;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a convention of necessity to obtain a 'No objection Certificate' was followed;

(c) if so, the reasons for discriminatory practices; and

(d) the reasons for not issuing the 'No objection Certificates' to the remaining three applicants while other seven applicants were issued Certificates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH): (a) to (d). The

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

Transfer of Officers in C.P.W.D.

1011. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Questions Nos. 3022 on the 8th December, 1969 and 8479 on the 4th May, 1970, respectively and state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Superintending Engineers are being discriminately treated from other officers in the case of their transfers on the plea that they are holding Administrative posts without taking proper care to ensure that they are not left to work exclusively in difficult areas and no tenure is fixed for them and if so, the reasons therefor ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Superintendent Engineers and staff of the Co-ordination Circle are not transferred periodically to eliminate corruption etc : and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH) :

(a) The post of Superintending Engineer in the Central Public Works Department is considered to be a technical supervisory and administrative post and as such it has not been felt necessary to fix any tenure for this post. Care is however taken to ensure that an officer does not continue to work in a difficult area for an unduly long period.

(b) and (c). The Superintending Engineers in charge of Co-ordination Circles are transferred keeping in view the guidelines indicated against part (a) above.

As regards the staff working in the Co-ordination Circles, information is

being collected from the Superintending Engineers concerned and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Replacement of Administrator by Technocrats in C.P.W.D. and Department of works, Housing and Urban Development

1012. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8320 on the 4th May, 1970 regarding replacement of Administrator by Technocrats in C.P.W.D. and Department of Works, Housing and Urban Development and state :

(a) the authorities who will decide the matter in question ; and

(b) the time likely to be taken to make final decision ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH) : (a) The decision will be taken by Department of Works, Housing and Urban Development in consultation with the Ministry of Home Affairs.

(b) It is not possible to indicate any time limit by which the decision will be arrived at.

Family Planning Centres in Maharashtra

1013 SHRI DEORAO PATIL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of family planning centres set up in the years 1968 and 1969 in Maharashtra State ; and

(b) the total expenditure incurred thereon together with 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) The number of Family Welfare Planning Centres sanctioned by the Government of Maharashtra during the years 1968-69 and 1969-70 was twenty-six and four respectively.

(b) The total expenditure incurred on these Centres during the years 1968-69 and 1969-70 was about Rs. 2.42 lakhs and its detailed break-up is not readily available.

Stoppage of Recruitment of Civil Engineers Through U.P.S.C.

1014. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9106 on the 11th May, 1970 and state :

(a) the present position is regard to the stoppage of direct recruitment to Central Engineering Service Class II in the C.P.W.D. ;

(b) whether any requirement to recruit personnel for C.E.S. Class II for U.P.S.C. examinations 1970 was sent ; and

(c) if so, the number thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH) : (a) The case is under consideration in consultation with the U.P.S.C. No final decision has so far been taken.

(b) and (c). No requirement has so far been sent. But in the notice for the 1970 examination, the U.P.S.C. have included the C.E.S. Class II as one of the services to which recruitment will be made on the basis of the examination and stated that the number of vacancies will be announced later.

Evasion of Central Sales Tax in Delhi

1015. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any surprise checks or raids have been made by the Central Sales Tax authorities on the premises and factory of Bharat Carpets Ltd., New Delhi and Faridabad, to detect cases of evasion of Central Sales-Tax and how the ready-made cloth items like bed covers, pillow-covers and other cloth items of semi-finished nature had found their way into the show-room of another firm "Guptajee", Connaught Place, New Delhi without any Sales-tax document ;

(b) if so, the number of such surprise raids conducted during the past three years, year-wise, and the amount of Sales-tax evaded in all these past three years, year-wise, by these two firms ; and

(c) the action taken by Government against the defaulters in this case ?

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

Rupee Balance held by USSR

1016. SHRI J.N. HAZARIKA :
SHRI H. AJMAL KHAN :
SHRI R.K. AMIN :
SHRI D. AMAT :
SHRI MAHENDRA MAJHI :
SHRI MEETHA LAL MEENA :
SHRI G.C. NAIK :
SHRI D.N. PATODIA :
SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the decision taken by the Government of USSR on the proposal, made by the Foreign Secretary, during the recent Indo-Soviet talks in Moscow, in connection with the Indian proposal to the Soviet Union that large rupee balances accumula-

ting in her accounts should be relent to India in the form of a special development fund;

(b) the reasons for the accumulation of these balances and the extent thereof; and

(c) the projects for which the amount is proposed to be utilised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) During his recent visit to Moscow, the Foreign Secretary did not make any such proposal. The question of Soviet reaction to it, therefore, does not arise.

(b) In order to meet the day to day operations, fund are kept in the Soviet account. At present, however, there is no accumulation of large balances in the Soviet account. Under normal banking practice, details of operations and balances of accounts are not disclosed by Banks.

(c) Does not arise.

Estimates of Iron Ore Reserves at Bailadilla

1017. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH:
SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that estimates of iron ore reserves in the Bailadilla range have gone down from 3,000.0 million tonnes to about 600.0 million tonnes;

(b) whether much of the ore in the Kiriburu range will be in the form of fines which will have to be processed in the shape of pellets before being supplied to Bokaro Steel Plant and that this had not been envisaged earlier;

(c) whether the long-term contracts for export of iron ore and setting up of new steel plants would be seriously affected if estimates of quantity and quality of iron ore reserves change as radically as above; and

(d) if the answer to part (c) above be in the affirmative, the steps taken to improve the technical competence of the agencies which are responsible for preparing such estimates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS, AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY): (a) A preliminary estimate of reserves made earlier on the basis of rapid examination of surface indications for sixteen deposits of Bailadilla area, was 3,600 million tonnes of iron ore. Subsequent intensive exploration by drilling and aditting has estimated 671 million tonnes of iron ore in five of the deposits. Two more deposits explored in detail are expected to contain 82 million tonnes of ore. The remaining nine deposits are yet to be explored in detail.

(b) When supplies to Bokaro Steel Plant commences, the lump fine ratio would be about 40.60. The fines will have to be sintered and not pelletised for use by the Steel Plant.

(c) and (d). The questions do not arise as the reserves available in Bailadilla area are more than adequate to meet present export commitments and also future requirements of indigenous steel plants.

Coal Output at Durgapur Projects Limited

1018. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU:
SHRI B. K. MODAK:
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS:

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

(a) the quantity and value of production of Coke at Durgapur Projects Limited, a West Bengal Government Undertaking, year-wise during the last-three years;

(b) the quantity and value of coke sold, year-wise during the last three years;

(c) the quantity and value of coke exported, year-wise during the last three years;

(d) the cost of production per tonne, year-wise during the last three years; and

(e) the price per tonne received through (1) sale in India and (2) export, year-wise during the last 10 years and the amount of profit made or loss incurred year-wise during that period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS, AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARI) : (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Charges against Maintenance Superintendent of Durgapur projects

1019. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU:
SHRI B.K. MODAK:
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS:

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

(a) whether charges of corruption have been brought against the Maintenance Superintendent of the Durgapur Projects, a West Bengal Government Undertaking;

(b) whether these charges are now being investigated into by a Committee and, if so, the nature of charges against the said officer;

(c) who are the members of the Inquiry Committee;

(d) when the investigation is expected to be completed; and

(e) what action, if any, has been taken against that Officer pending the completion of investigation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS, AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Finalisation of Project Report of Zinc Smelter at Vishakhapatnam in Consultation with Polish Consultants

1020. SHRI B. K. DAS-CHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a team from Government owned Hindustan Zinc Ltd. visited Poland for discussions with Polish consultants to finalise the project report for a new zinc smelter at Visakhapatnam; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the decisions arrived at ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, In accordance with the terms of the contract entered into with M/s CENTRO-ZAP of Poland for the preparation of the Detailed Project Report, a team of the Hindustan Zinc Ltd. visited Poland in June, 1970 to discuss with the Polish party basic data for calculation of operational and capital costs, and also to discuss the plant economics to enable the consultants to complete the Detailed Project Report. Another important objective of the visit was to ensure that maximum utilisation of indian equipment and skills had been kept in view by the Poles in the preparation of the Detailed Project Report. During the discussions, basic data for calculation of costs as well as a preliminary division list of equipment to be imported or procured indigenously had been settled. The Detailed Project Report is expected to be received by the end of August, 1970, when full details of the projects including its position as to its economic viability would be available.

Financing of Foreign Industrial Concerns by L. I. C.

1021. SHRI K. T. AKKAPPA :
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Life Insurance Corporation has Financed Industrial concerns controlled by foreign nationals;

(b) whether those companies come under the classification of large Industrial houses; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government against the L. I. C. for violating the provisions of the Industrial Licensing Policy ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). The Life Insurance Corporation does have investments in a number of industrial companies with foreign majority holding. Some of them are shown as affiliated to the larger industrial houses and some others to the large industrial houses, in the Industrial Licensing Policy Enquiry Committee Report. In having these investments, there is no question of the L. I. C. violating the provisions of the Industrial Licensing Policy, because wherever the investment made was in the nature of provisions of financial assistance, the L. I. C. took care to see that the purpose for which money was being raised had the Government's approval under the Industries (D. & R.) Act. In respect of investments acquired as a result of market purchases, no assistance to the Companies concerned is involved and the transactions were merely in the nature of finding a suitable outlet for the investible resources of the L. I. C. All these investments are in conformity with the statutory framework laid down under Section 27A of the Insurance Act as applied to the L. I. C.

Implication of Income-Tax and Wealth Tax Exceeding Total Income

1022. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have examined the proposition that when aggregate of Income and Wealth taxes exceeds the total income for the year it implies confiscation of property contrary to Article 19;

(b) whether Government have also considered that the confiscatory aspect would be reduced if the tax in excess of the total income is allowed to be paid as a loan to Government, even on a nominal rate of interest; and

(c) if so, the decision taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Government are aware that the cumulative burden of income-tax and wealth-tax over certain levels of income and wealth exceeds the total income for a year in the case of some individuals and Hindu undivided families. They have, however, been advised that the basis of the two taxes being different, this fact, by itself, cannot detract from their constitutional validity.

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

कोरोमंडल उबंरक लिमिटेड द्वारा उठाई गई हानि

1023. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कोरोमंडल उबंरक लिमिटेड में कितनी पूँजी निवेश की गई है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने उक्त कम्पनी को 1968 तथा 1969 में हुई 62.38 लाख रुपये की हानि के कारणों की जांच कर ली है; और यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है; और

(ग) अबदूबर 1968 से दिसम्बर 1969 को अवधि में 494.30 लाख रुपये कमाने के लिये उक्त कम्पनी द्वारा क्या उपचारात्मक उपाय अपनाये गये ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बा. रा. चव्हाण)

(क) 31-12-69 को कम्पनी की पूंजी निम्न प्रकार थी :—

(1) शेयर पूंजी	9,58,20,100 रु.
(2) ऋण (दीर्घावधि)	36,73,02,100 रु.
	<hr/>
	46,31,22,200 रु.

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) 556.68 लाख रुपये के मूल्य ह्रास के आंकन से पहले अक्टूबर 1968 से दिसम्बर, 1969 की अवधि में सकल लाभ 494.30 लाख रुपये था। मूल्य ह्रास को घटाने के बाद कम्पनी को 62.38 लाख रुपये की हानि हुई।

Provision of Specialised Services to Indian Exporters by Banks

1024. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether as reported by 'Statesman' in its issue dated the 12th June, 1970, a British Bank—National and Grindlays—is considering a proposal to establish a separate department to provide specialised services to Indian exporters; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). In June 1970, the National and Grindlays Bank Limited indicated that it could offer facilities for financing exports of capital goods from this country. The Bank has, however, not so far followed it up with the details of the proposed scheme.

सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए मकान किराया भत्ता

1025. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने 20 मई, 1970 को 399 रुपये से अधिक वेतन पाने वाले सरकारी कर्मचारियों के मामले में मकान किराया भत्ते के प्रयोजनार्थ वेतन की अधिकतम सीमा बढ़ाकर 620 रुपये कर दी थी जबकि सरकारी कर्मचारियों को दिये जाने वाले नगर प्रतिकर भत्ते की न्यूनतम सीमा 12.50 रुपये निश्चित कर दी गई थी और बलाटियों के मामले में मकान किराये के सम्बन्ध में कटौतियाँ द्वितीय वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों के अनुसार की गई थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो नगर प्रतिकर भत्ते की सीमा निर्धारित करने और केवल चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों के मामले में मकान किराया 10 प्रतिशत के हिसाब से लेने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या नगर प्रतिकर भत्ते और मकान किराये की सीमा द्वितीय वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों के अनुरूप निश्चित की गई है और यदि हां तो जो कर्मचारी 110 रुपये से अधिक वेतन प्राप्त कर रहे हैं उन्हें वार्षिक वेतन वृद्धि और मंहगाई भत्ता न दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) क्या सरकार चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों के बारे में अपने इस निर्णय पर पुनः विचार करेगी ताकि चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों को कोई हानि न हो ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या-चरण शुक्ल) : (क) तथा (ख) : वित्त मंत्रालय में मंत्री ने 20 मई 1970 को संसद में एक वक्तव्य दिया था जिसमें किराये की रसोद पेश किये बिना ही केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को मकान किराये भत्ते की मंजूरी के लिए वेतन सीमा को 500 रुपये से बढ़ा कर 620 रुपये (मंहगाई वेतन सहित) प्रतिमाह कर देने सम्बन्धी सरकार के निर्णय की घोषणा की गई थी।

उस शक्तव्य में नगर निवास प्रतिपूर्ति भत्ते के बारे में कोई उल्लेख नहीं किया गया था ।

‘ए’ श्रेणी के शहरों में 150 रुपये तथा इससे अधिक वेतन पाने वाले सरकारी कर्मचारियों को देय नगर निवास प्रतिपूर्ति भत्ते की 12 रुपये 50 पैसे मासिक ग्यूनतम दर दूसरे वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों पर आधारित हैं । मंहगाई भत्ते के एक अंश को वेतन के साथ मिला दिये जाने के बाद नगर निवास प्रतिपूर्ति भत्ते की गणना, वेतन में मंहगाई वेतन जोड़ कर की जाती है जिससे कि 150 रुपये से कम मूल वेतन पाने वाले कर्मचारी भी नगर निवास प्रतिपूर्ति भत्ते की बढ़ी हुई रकमें प्राप्त करने के हकदार हो जाते हैं । 220 रुपये (मंहगाई वेतन सहित) से कम वेतन पाने वाले कर्मचारियों को जिनमें चौथी श्रेणी के कर्मचारी भी शामिल हैं, सरकारी मकान के लिए मकान किराये के रूप में अपनी परिलब्धियों का केवल 7½ प्रतिशत (10 प्रतिशत नहीं) अथवा मकान का मानक किराया इनमें से जो भी कम हो देना पड़ता है ।

(ग) तथा (घ). मकान किराये भत्ते तथा प्रतिपूर्ति (नगर निवास) भत्ते की विद्यमान दरें, दूसरे वेतन आयोग द्वारा सिफारिश की गई दरों से अधिक उदार हैं । यह कहना सही नहीं है कि 110 रुपये से अधिक वेतन पाने वाले कर्मचारियों को कोई मंहगाई भत्ता नहीं मिल रहा है । मंहगाई भत्ते में जब कभी वृद्धियां की जाती हैं, तो उनका लाभ उक्त कर्मचारियों को भी दिया जाता है ।

यह कहना भी सही नहीं है कि 110 रुपये प्रतिमाह से अधिक वेतन पाने वाले कर्मचारियों को वार्षिक वेतन वृद्धियां नहीं दी जाती । घन्तुस्थिति तो यह है कि ऐसे कर्मचारियों को तब तक वेतन वृद्धियां दी जाती रहती हैं जब तक कि वे पद के वेतनमान के

अधिकतम तक नहीं पहुंच जाते । श्रेणी III तथा के VI जो कर्मचारी दो वर्षों से अथवा उससे अधिक समय से अपने वेतनमानों के अधिकतम पर रुके पड़े थे उन्हें तदर्थ वार्षिक वेतन-वृद्धि मंजूर किये जाने के बारे में हाल में ही आदेश जारी कर दिये गये हैं ।

हाल में ही स्थापित किये गये तीसरे वेतन आयोग द्वारा सरकारी कर्मचारियों की सभी श्रेणियों की परिलब्धियों की पुनरीक्षा की जा रही है ।

Import of Tractors by Punjab Government Under World Bank Agricultural Credit Scheme

1026. SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE :
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI:
SHRI K. RAMANI :
SHRI NAMBIAR :
SHRI LAKHAN LAL
KAPOOR :
SHRI SATYA NARAIN
SINGH :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Punjab intends to import 8,000 Tractors during the next ten years under a World Bank Agricultural Credit Scheme;

(b) if so, the details of the World Bank loan scheme; and

(c) what will be the cost of tractors to be imported from America as compared to those from G. D. R. and Rumania ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) The Government of India signed an Agreement, on the 24th June, 1970, with the International Development Association, an affiliate of the World Bank, for a Credit of U. S. \$ 27.5 million (Rupees 20.63 crores) for an Agricultural Credits Project in Punjab involving procurement of 8,000 tractors and other farm machinery.

(b) Brief details are given in the statement laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—3821/70].

(c) Tractors will be imported from those suppliers in the World Bank Member-Countries (which do not include G. D. R. and Rumania) and Switzerland, who have established tractor manufacturing facilities in India, or have obtained necessary approvals of the Government of India, for the manufacture of tractors in India, prior to the date on which quotations are sought. Quotations have yet to be invited and, therefore, no price comparisons are possible at this stage.

World Bank Assistance to Andhra Pradesh for import of Tractors during 1970-71

1027. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO :
SHRI G. VENKATASWAMY :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the World Bank is giving assistance to Andhra Pradesh Government to import tractors during the current financial year;

(b) if so, the total number of tractors to be imported and their cost; and

(c) whether the state Government has got the approval of the Central Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) :
(a) Government of India has been discussing with the International Development Association, an affiliate of the World Bank, a proposal for an Agricultural Credit Project in Andhra Pradesh. IDA'S decision on the matter is awaited.

(b) The Proposal under discussion between the Government of India and the IDA is for a scheme by which Agricultural Refinance Corporation will refinance credits given to farmers for the pur-

pose of land development, minor irrigation and procurement of farm equipment including 3000 tractors.

(c) The Project prepared by State Government, after examination by agencies of Government of India, is being discussed with the IDA by the Government of India.

Setting up of Central Unit to Prevent food Adulteration

1028. SHRI J. N. HAZARIKA :
SHRIMATI TARA SAPRE :

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

(a) the details of the work being assigned to the Central unit being set up to prevent food adulteration in co-operation with the State health authorities;

(b) the measures likely to be taken for prevention of food adulteration; and

(c) what authority is being vested in the unit to bring to book persons or firms etc. found guilty of adulteration ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) The Central Unit will be mainly concerned with the functions prescribed in rule 9 of the prevention of Food Adulteration Rules in respect of inter-municipal and inter-State offences and will help in giving technical guidance to the State Governments. Other functions of the unit will be.

(i) to inspect big food processing units, draw samples and prosecute the offenders;

(ii) to attend to immediate calls received from the public in respect of Food Adulteration cases;

(iii) to coordinate and guide the work of food inspectors of the State Governments and local bodies and to help them to understand the correct interpretation of the provisions of the provisions of Food Adulteration Act and Rules;

(iv) to give technical assistance to the State Government-Local authorities in strengthening food laboratories to undertake analysis of food articles; and

(v) to perform such other functions as may be entrusted under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules.

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

(c) The Food Inspectors of the Central unit will be empowered to inspect places where articles of food are manufactured, distributed, exhibited or sold, draw samples from manufacturers, whole-salers, distributors and retailers and launch prosecutions against persons found guilty of offences under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act and Rules.

Liberalisation of Indo-Mauritius Travel Restrictions

1029. SHRI M. SUDARSANAM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been an agreement to liberalise travel restrictions between India and Mauritius, and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(a) and (b) Government have taken a decision to liberalise travel to Mauritius. A

copy of the Press Note issued in this behalf is placed on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No. LT-3822/70] Apart from this, there has been no agreement as such.

Setting up of Metropolitan Board for Calcutta

1030. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
DR. RANEN SEN :
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :
SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE :
SHRI K. HALDER :

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

(a) whether Government have approved the proposal to set up a Metropolitan Board for Calcutta for the effective implementation of the Rupees three crore plan for the City's slum clearance; transport, sewerage and Roads; and

(b) if so, when the Board is expected to be constituted ?

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

(a) Recently a President's Act entitled "The Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority Act 1970" has been enacted which provides for the setting up of a high powered body called the Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority. This Authority will have the functions of formulation, co-ordination, supervision and financing various plans and schemes for development in the Calcutta Metropolitan Area including water supply, garbage disposal, transport, slum clearance, sewerage and drainage etc. An outlay of Rs. 156 crores is envisaged during the Fourth Five Year Plan.

(b) The Government of West Bengal is taking steps to constitute the above

mentioned authority shortly, as envisaged in the Act.

Dearth of Seats for M. B., B. S. Course

1031. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI N. K. SOMANI :

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

(a) whether there is a dearth of seats for the aspirant of M. B., B. S. course in the country even when India needs doctors the more;

(b) the number of candidates likely to be deprived of such seats during this session; and

(c) whether it is due to the fact that students from abroad are claiming most of the seats in Indian Institutions ?

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 number of seats available in medical colleges is inadequate as compared to the demand for these seats.

(b) There are about at present 11800 admissions in the 95 Medical Colleges of the country. Number of applicants far exceeds the number of seats. The exact number of candidates is not readily available.

(c) No, Sir. Students from abroad are allotted by Government only a very small number of seats in Indian Medical Institutions. In 1970-71, 131 MBBS and 20 Pre-Medical seats have been allotted to foreign students.

श्रीमती अरुणा आसफ अली की सम्पत्ति के सम्बन्ध में जांच

1032. श्री मृत्युञ्जय प्रसाद : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली निवासी श्रीमती अरुणा आसफ अली के आय साधनों और सम्पत्ति के बारे में केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो द्वारा जांच की जा रही है; यदि हां, तो इस विषय में कितनी प्रगति हुई है और जांच के परिणाम स्वरूप क्या जानकारी प्राप्त हुई है; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में और 6 जून, 1970 के 'करंट' में प्रकाशित समाचार और आंकड़े कहां तक सच है और सरकार की इस संबंध में क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्यावरण शुक्ल) : (क) श्रीमती अरुणा आसफ अली की सम्पत्ति और आय के स्रोतों की, केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो द्वारा कोई जांच नहीं की जा रही है, वह जांच घायकर अधिकारी द्वारा की जा रही है। धतः यह प्रश्न उपस्थित नहीं होता कि श्रीमती अरुणा आसफ अली के खिलाफ केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो द्वारा की जा रही जांच के काम में क्या प्रगति हुई है।

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में पहले भी अनेक प्रश्न पूछे जा चुके हैं जिनके उत्तर में आवश्यक मुद्दों पर स्पष्ट सूचना दी जा चुकी है। "करंट" नामक साप्ताहिक में प्रकाशित लेख में तथ्यों और धारणाओं को इतना मिश्रित कर दिया गया है कि किसी मंसद प्रश्न के उत्तर की परिधि में सभी तथ्यों और अनुमानों की सत्यता का विवेचन करना सम्भव नहीं है। परन्तु किसी विशेष प्रश्न के बारे में सूचना मांगी जाने पर दी जा सकेगी।

Suggestion made by Administrative Reforms Commission Regarding Working of Reserve Bank of India

1033. SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA :
 SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :
 SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR :
 SHRI INDRARAJIT GUPTA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the suggestions made by the Administrative Reforms Commission regarding the working of Reserve Bank of India have been considered; and

(b) if so, what decisions have been taken thereon ?

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

(a) and (b). The Suggestions made by the Administrative Reforms Commission regarding the working of the Reserve Bank of India are under consideration in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India.

Interim Proposals to Place Restrictions on Urban Property

1034. SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA :
 SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI :
 SHRI ESWARA REDDY :
 SHRI SERJOO PANDEY :

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

(a) whether the Centre is considering interim proposals to place restrictions on urban properties pending finalisation of proposed model legislation to impose ceiling on urban property; and

(b) if so, the details of the interim proposals now under consideration ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH) : (a) and (b) Government have approved of the necessity for imposing a ceiling on urban property. Details of an appropriate scheme are being worked out in

consultation with the State Governments, as the subject falls within the State list and Central legislation is possible only as envisaged in Article 252 of the constitution. At present, it is not possible to say what the ceiling limit will be nor when the scheme will be implemented.

Adulteration of Kerosene Oil with Diesel Oil

1035. SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA :
 DR. RANEN SEN :
 SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA :
 SHRI SARJOO PANDEY :
 SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD :
 SHRI R. K. BIRLA :

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

(a) whether the Indian Institute of Petroleum has estimated that 15 per cent of the country's kerosene production is diverted to adulteration of diesel oil; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to prevent the adulteration of kerosene with Diesel oil ?

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

(a) In a very limited survey conducted by the Indian Institute of Petroleum I. I. P. has estimated that kerosene is being diverted for use as H. S. D.

(b) The matter is under consideration with a view to adopt preventive methods.

Expansion of Refining Capacity of Foreign Oil Companies

1036. SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA :
 SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :
 DR. RANEN SEN :
 SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA :

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

(a) whether the question of allowing expansion of the refining capacity of foreign oil companies has been considered by Government; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Branches of Indian Banks operating Abroad

1037. SHRI NAMBIAR :

SHRI B. K. MODAK :

SHRI VISWANATHA MENON :

SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :

SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of branches of the Indian Banks operating abroad;

(b) the net profit earned by these banks during the years 1966-67, 1967-68, and 1968-69; and

(c) the assets and the liabilities of these banks till 1968-69 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) a) : 64 offices of Indian banks are operating in foreign countries (other than Pakistan). Of these an office operating in Nigeria was converted into a locally incorporated subsidiary of the concerned nationalised bank in August, 1969 and five offices of two of the nationalised banks were converted into locally incorporated subsidiaries of the two banks with effect from the 1st November, 1969. The Uganda Government has with effect from 30th April, 1970 taken over 60% of the shares of these two subsidiaries.

(b) The net profit earned by the foreign branches is as below:—

(Rupees in Lakhs)

	For the calendar year		
	1966	1967	1968
Net profit for the year (after providing for taxes, bonus and gratuity to staff)	1.54	1.04	1.00

(c) The assets and liabilities of the foreign branches of Indian banks are given below:—

(Rupees in Lakhs)

	As on	Total liabilities	Total assets
27-12-1968	21084.72	21084.72	
26-1-1969	21454.60	21454.60	

Comparative Price of Liquid Ammonia Imported From Iran and Kuwait

1038. SHRI NAMBIAR :

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :

SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :

SHRI GANESH GHOSH :

SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE ;

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

(a) whether the Iranian Government has refused to reduce the price of Liquid Ammonia supplied to us for the use of fertilizer factories;

(b) if so, the price now charged by Iran and the ruling international price; and

(c) whether the Government of Kuwait has agreed to supply liquid ammonia for use in the Trombay fertilizer at 75 cents less than the price demanded by Iran ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) No. During the course of negotiation with the Indian Petro-chemical Company of Iran, the Fertilizer Corporation of India have been able to secure reduction in the price of ammonia for the use of fertilizer plants in India.

(b) and (c). Government have approved the Fertilizer Corporation of India purchasing one million tonnes ammonia from the National Petro-Chemical Company of Iran and 5,00,000 tonnes of Ammonia from the Petro-Chemical Industries Company of Kuwait during the period from 1972 to 1978. It is not in public interest to disclose the price at which the Corporation will purchase the ammonia from Iran and Kuwait. As far as it is known, there is no international price for ammonia.

Rejection of Fertilizer Wage Board Recommendations By Workers of Sindri and other Units of Fertilizer Corporation of India

1039. SHRI NAMBIAR :
SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH:
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
SHRI MOHAMMED ISMAIL :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the workers of the Sindri Fertilizer factory along with workers of other units of the Fertilizer Corporation of India, had rejected the Fertilizer Wage Board recommendations;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to meet the workers' demands ?

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

(b) The Wage Board Recommendations were not acceptable to the workers of the Fertilizer Corporation's Units/Divisions mainly because the pay scales under the wage board recommendations were generally lower than the Corporation's existing scales even though compensation under the wage Board Recommendations provided for grant of higher dearness allowance in respect of the lower categories of employees.

(c) The Fertilizer Corporation has recently arrived at a settlement with the recognised unions of Sindri, Nangal and Gorakhpur Units and the P & D Division. The main features of this agreement are as follows:-

- (i) the present pay scales will continue. These scales will be revised if the Third Pay Commission for Central Government Employees does so;
- (ii) FCI management will pay Dearness Allowance increases as is given by Central Government to its employees from time to time.
- (iii) Minimum Wage of Rs. 170/- per month will be paid with effect from 1-3-1970.

Seizure of Jewels by the Customs Authorities at Madras. Port

1040 SHRI NAMBIAR :
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :
SHRI P. GOPALAN :
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
SHRI K. RAMANI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Madras Port Customs officials had captured foreign exchange worth lakhs of rupees and jewels worth thousands of rupees from a passenger from Saigon and his wife;

(b) if so, the total value of foreign exchange and the jewels discovered from them by the customs authorities;

(c) whether any action has been taken against the culprits; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (d). On 7-2-70 the Customs officials seized diamonds, diamond studded jewellery and other goods valued at Rs. 65,543 approximately from a passenger and his wife

who arrived at Madras from Saigon by air. No foreign exchange was recovered from them. However, some documents *prima facie* relating to unauthorised transaction in Foreign Exchange were found with the passenger. Both the passengers were arrested and subsequently released on bail. The seized goods were confiscated absolutely and a penalty of Rs. 20,000/- was imposed on each of them by the Customs authorities.

Further investigation is proceeding and question of prosecuting the two is also under consideration.

Acquisition of Urban Property

1041. SHRI DHANDAPANI :

SHRI N. R. LASKAR :

SHRI NARAYANAN :

SHRI SAMINATHAN :

SHRI MAYAVAN :

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 Group of five Secretaries of Government of India have submitted their recommendations regarding acquisition of urban property; and

(b) if so, what are their recommendations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH) : (a) The reference is presumably to the question of a ceiling on Urban Property. If so, the answer is in the affirmative.

(b) The main recommendations of the Working Group are as follows :—

(i) A ceiling on urban property holdings should be imposed;

(ii) The transfer of property held in excess of the prescribed ceiling should be regulated;

(iii) Provision should be made for the compulsory acquisition, for public purposes, of property held in excess of the prescribed ceiling;

(iv) It is desirable that Parliament should enact a comprehensive law for the entire country and that, for this purpose, the States should be consulted and a consensus obtained.

Performance of Public Sector Undertakings

1042. SHRI DANDAPANI :

SHRI N. R. LASKAR :

SHRI NARAYANAN :

SHRI N. K. SOMANI :

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :

SHRI MAYAVAN :

SHRI KOLAC BIRUA :

SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFA :

SHRI HIMATSINGKA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Director of Public Enterprises and officers from the Ministry of Finance had a two days meeting on the 25th and 26th June, 1970 to consider how to improve the performance and profitability of Public Sector Undertakings with an investment of Rs. 4,000 crores;

(b) if so, the decisions taken; and

(c) the steps suggested to improve the performance of public undertakings in the country who are at present working on loss basis ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). Presumably the Hon'ble Members are referring to the Conference of the Directors nominated by the Ministry of Finance on the Boards of Directors of Public Enterprises held on 25th and 26th May, 1970, for discussing and analysing some of the common problems faced by the Public Enterprises so that a co-ordinated approach could be adopted in tackling these problems. While no decisions as such were taken at this conference, certain suggestions were, however,

made for introducing sound and efficient financial management, making better utilisation of capacities, improving the quality of the Detailed Project Reports and Feasibility Studies, introducing materials management, as well as control over administrative expenditure, wherever necessary, etc.

Aid from West Germany

1043. SHRI DHANDAPANI:
SHRI N.R. LASKAR:
SHRI NARAYANAN:
SHRI SAMINATHAN:
SHRI MAYAVAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that West German has out-stripped U.S. Aid to India; and

(b) if so, the total aid West German has agreed to give for the year 1970-71 and how far it is more than that given by U.S.A.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Study of Impact of Drugs (Prices Control) Order of Small Sector of Industry

1044. SHRI DHANDAPANI:
SHRI N.R. LASKAR:
SHRI NARAYANAN:
SHRI MAYAVAN:
SHRI KOLAI BIRUA:
SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO:
Dr. RANEN SEN:
SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:
SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA:
SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA:
SHRI N. SHIVAPPA:
SHRI NIHAL SINGH:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have set up a Study Group to evolve measures which will mitigate the difficulties facing small scale drug and pharmaceutical manufacturers as a consequent of the new pricing system enforced by Government;

(b) if so, the steps suggested by this study group;

(c) the steps Government have taken or propose to take after introducing the new pricing system; and

(d) whether Government are also proposing to fix increased prices for production in the small scale sector?

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

(b) The report of the Study Group is awaited.

(c) As far as Small scale drug units are concerned, Government have (i) extended upto the 31st August, 1970 the time-limit for submission of revised price lists and detailed calculations in support thereof; and (ii) exempted drug manufacturing units with an annual turnover not exceeding Rs. 5 lakhs per annum from the operation of paragraph 9 of the Drugs (prices Control) Order 1970 so far as it relates to submission of detailed calculations only. Any further steps that may be found necessary on getting the report of Study Group will be taken.

(d) No such proposal is under consideration.

Establishment of Iron Ore Reserves in Kudremukh Region of Mysore State

1045. SHRI NARAYANAN:
SHRI DHANDAPANI:
SHRI N. R. LASKAR:
SHRI SAMINATHAN:
SHRI MAYAVAN:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that iron ore reserves in Kudremukh region in Mysore State have been established by the geological survey;

(b) if so, the total iron ores found;

(c) whether it has also been found that it will be most economical to produce the ore in the form of pellets; and

(d) whether the study was completed ahead of the Schedule and submitted to the Ministry in May, 1970?

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

(b) The deposits contain over 1100 million tonnes of ore, of which 600 million tonnes are in the form of soft weathered ore, assaying on an average 39% Fe,

(c) The ore in the form of fines can be beneficiated by magnetic separation to yield concentrates with an iron content of 67%. The concentrates will be too fine for use as sinter feed. They can, however, be utilised for pellets. The techno-economic feasibility study recently completed envisages the export of ore in the form of slurry and production of pellets is considered a supplementary probability at a later stage.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Restriction on Supply of Credit by Banks

1046. SHRI NARAYANAN :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR:
SHRI DHANDAPANI:
SHRI MAYAVAN:
SHRI KOLAI BIRUA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a credit Squeeze is on and all banks have been instructed by the Reserve Bank to raise their interest rates by 0.5 per cent from 1st July, 1970;

(b) if so, what are the main reasons for this decision of the Reserve Bank;

(c) how far this decision will help in the vast expansion of credit that has to be placed as a result of all kinds of loans given to the people; and

(d) how far the pressure on price rise will be lessened due to this decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). No instructions have been given by the Reserve Bank to banks raise their lending rates on advances from 1st July, 1970. The Reserve Bank had, however, stipulated a minimum rate of interest of 10% on advances against certain sensitive commodities such as vegetable oils and oilseeds, foodgrains, indigenous cotton and Kapas with effect from the 21st January, 1970. The ceiling of 9.5 per cent on the rates of interest which could 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 directives of the Reserve Bank as for instance in the case of exports where the ceiling rate of 6% is still operative. The rate of interest on advances against vegetable oils, oilseeds and indigenous cotton and Kapas was later stepped up to 12 per cent with effect from 28th April, 1970. These steps were taken in view of the persistent rise in the prices of the above mentioned commodities and with a view to discouraging speculative stock-piling of commodities in short supply. Banks are, however, free to meet the genuine credit needs of all enterprises engaged in socially useful productive endeavour.

(d) The above mentioned measures together with the steps taken by the Reserve Bank to make resort to refinance from it more costly are expected to help in checking speculative stock-piling and thus in stabilising prices.

New Contraceptives

1047. **SHRI J. N. HAZARIKA:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the result of the findings of the Indian Council of Medical Research on the potentiality of the whole range of new contraceptives which are likely to revolutionise the family planning programme in the country; and

(b) the special features of the new contraceptives and when they are going to be put in use?

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 new methods are in various stages of evolution and evaluation. The results are not yet finalised. These methods would be considered for wider use only when the data on their trials and effects are available.

Details of the new methods being tried by the Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi are given below:—

I. Hormonal Contraceptives—These have been given so far in the combination form of estrogens and progestins and have been used clinically for some years. Other methods of administering these compounds are:

- (i) **One pill a month—**regimen containing long acting estrogen progestogen combination. This acts by inhibiting ovulation.
- (ii) **One a month injection—**(antioviulatory) containing long acting estrogen/progestogen.
- (iii) **Microdose progestogen—**administered orally as a daily pill or released from a silastic implant.
- (iv) **Depot injection—**of progestogen every three months and/or six months.

(v) **Post coital contraceptives—**which include steroidal compounds such as estrogens.

II. Prostaglandins—At present 16 prostaglandins have been discovered and it is hoped that some of these could be used to regulate fertility, prevent conception and induce child birth and early abortions.

III. Garbhanivarana Oushadam—an indigenous preparation has shown some potentialities as an anti-fertility agent in animals.

IV. Diphenyl Compounds—Diphenyl propiophenones and related compounds are potential anti-fertility compounds which if proved successful may be of an immense value among the fertility controlling agents.

V. Extracts from banana seeds have been reported to have anti-fertility effect on animals.

VI. Intrauterine Contraceptive Devices—Several modifications in intrauterine contraceptive devices as regards its size, design or material are under investigation. These include devices made of silicon, stainless steel which employ a spring-principle to reduce rate of expulsion. A 'T' shaped device with copper has been found to have additional anti-fertility properties experimentally. 'Corolle' another type of an IUD is also under investigation.

VII. Reversible blocking of the fallopian tubes—by injecting a liquid silicone polymer that vulcanizes at body temperature to form a pliable plug is also being investigated. This, if successful, may revolutionise the surgical approach of blocking the tubes in women.

VIII. Simplification of Tubal ligation operation—is being tested by several Gynaecologists.

IX. Methods disturbing the normal physiological processes of sperm penetration, tubal transport of ova, biology of the blastocyst, corpus luteum function are under active investigation.

X. Immunisation : with sperm antigens. The objective being to prevent deposited spermatozoa from achieving fertilizing capacity in the female tract.

B. For use in the Male:

Development of steroidal and non-steroidal compounds—to inhibit sperm production without decreasing libido.

2. Immunization : with test or sperm antigens which would inhibit sperm formation temporarily.

3. Reversible block of Vas deferens : using several foreign materials including silicone which vulcanizes into a plug at body temperature.

4. Reversible ligation of Vas Deferens : is being tested to modify the surgical operation that would improve prospects for reversibility.

Shortage of Medical Seats for Medical Students in Delhi

1048. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:
SHRI M. A. KHAN:
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD
MANDAL:
DR. SUSHILA NAYAR:
SHRI BENI SHANKER
SHARMA:
SHRI DHULESWAR MEENA:

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

(a) whether Government have seen the press reports in the Hindustan Times dated the 26th May, 1970, wherein it has been stated that there is shortage of medical seats for Medical Students in Delhi during this year and most of the Students did not get seats;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND

FAMILY PLANNING & WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. According to the national norms, that is, one medical college for 5 million population, the number of medical colleges and seats provided is adequate in the Union Territory of Delhi. In order, however, to assist the first Division pre-medical students of Delhi, ten seats have been increased in the Lady Hardinge Medical College and efforts are being made to increase seats in the Maulana Azad Medical College. The latter proposition is currently under consideration of the Delhi University.

Delhi students are also eligible to compete for admission to six medical colleges in other parts of the country which admit students on an all India basis.

Bill on Air Pollution Control

1049. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD
MANDAL:
DR. SHUSHILA NAYAR:
SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI:
SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOU-
DHURY:

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 an Expert Committee has been constituted to draft Bill on Air Pollution Control;

(b) if so, the composition of the Committee;

(c) the terms of reference of the Committee; and

(d) the time by which the Committee will submit its report to Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY
PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SH.
B. S. MURTHY): (a) Yes, Sir, The Com-
mittee was notified on the 19th May, 1970.

(b) The composition of the Committee is:—

- (1) Shri A.K. Roy, *Chairman.*
Adviser (PHE)
Central Public Health Engineering Organisation of the Ministry of Health, Family Planning & Works, Housing & Urban Development (Department of Health), Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi.
- (2) Dr. M. N. Rao, *Member.*
Director, All India Institution of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta.
- (3) Dr. M. N. Gupta, —do—
Director, Occupational Health Research Institute, Ahmedabad.
- (4) Shri V. V. Shrivalkar (S.E.) —do—
Health Physics Division, Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Bombay.
- (5) A representative from the —do—
Central Mining Research Centre, Dhanbad.
- (6) A representative from the —do—
Central Labour Institute, Bombay.
- (7) Shri J. M. Dave, *Member-Secretary*
Deputy Director, Central Public Health Engineering Research Institute, Nagpur.

The Committee can also co-opt such other persons as may be considered necessary.

(c) The terms of reference of the Committee are:—

- (a) to collect and collate the materials already available in the country regarding air pollution;
- (b) to study the work pertaining to air pollution conducted already by different agencies in the country;
- (c) to lay down standards for the maximum tolerance of pollution of the various constituents of the pollutants in air;

(d) to devise methods and means to collect and analyse samples of air;

(e) to prepare a code of practice and manual for the prevention of atmospheric pollution; and

(f) to study air pollution acts existing in other countries and to prepare a draft air pollution control Bill for India.

(d) The Committee will submit its report within a period of six months.

Proposal to Introduce Cattle Insurance Scheme by Life Insurance Corporation

1050. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI ;
SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR :
SHRI RAMAVATAR
SHASTRI ;
SHRI SARJOO PANDEY :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8415 on the 4th May, 1970 and state :

(a) whether the matter in regard to preparation of a scheme to introduce Cattle Insurance has since been considered by Life Insurance Corporation ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH). (a) and (b). The matter is being examined.

Setting up of Fertilizer Credit Guarantee Corporation

1051. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI ;
SHRI ESWARA REDDY :
SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR
SINGH :
SHRI SARJOO PANDEY :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposal to set up a Fertilizer Credit Guarantee Corporation has been finalized :

(b) if so, the main details thereof : and

(c) when the Corporation is expected to be set up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) The proposal is still under the examination of the Government.

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

**Conference of Housing Ministers
at Jaipur**

1052. SHRI R. BARUA :
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH :
SHASTRI :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA
NAIDU :
SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHAS-
TRI :
SHRI RAM CHARAN :
SHRI PARKASH VIR
SHASTRI :
SHRI D. AMAT :

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

(a) whether a Conference of the Housing Ministers took place recently at Jaipur to review the progress made so far to solve the housing and allied problems of the country ; and

(b) if so, the main recommendations made at the said Conference and whether Government have considered those recommendations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH) (a) A meeting of the State Ministers incharge of Rural Housing, followed by the meeting between them and the Members of Parliament on the Consultative Committee attached to the Department of Works, Housing and Urban Development was held at Jaipur on

the 20th July, 1970 to consider measures for the improvement of housing conditions in the rural areas.

(b) The conclusions that emerged from the above meeting are given in the Annexure. These are still to be considered by Government.

Annexure

(a) Rural housing programmes, specially the provision of house-sites for the landless agricultural labour and construction of houses for them, should be taken up on a priority basis. Where no Government land is available, the required land should be acquired by the State Governments out of their own resources for providing house-sites, free of cost for at nominal cost), to landless agricultural labour.

(b) In view of the paucity of resources and the magnitude of the problem, rural housing programmes may be undertaken on the basis of a selective approach, instead of dispersing the meagre resources all over the State. Each State should select one district for every one crore of population. For undertaking as intensive programme of rural housing, States, etc. having a population of less than one crore may select one district each under this programme.

(c) 75% of expenditure required for the construction of houses under the above-mentioned programme should be provided by the Central Government as a loan and the remaining 25% should be borne by the State Government themselves. The question of the subsidy, if any, to be given for this programme may be examined later.

(d) By means of a rapid survey of the selected districts, the State Government should assess the availability of Government land and the number of house-sites required, the number of houses to be constructed, and the funds required for the purpose. The specifications to be adopted for the construction of such houses should also be determined.

(e) Details as in (d) above, should be sent to the Union Department of Works.

Housing and Urban Development by September, 1970, so that the matter can be further examined and appropriate steps taken urgently.

(f) It will be necessary to mobilise additional institutional sources of finance to meet the requirements of the vast programme envisaged. This will require further study.

Suggestion for sale of Medicines through Fair Price Shops

1053. SHRI R. BARUA :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA
NAIDU :

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

(a) whether it is proposed to set up fair price shops for the sale of medicines of common use in the country to check their black-marketing ; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposal in this regard and when a final decision is likely to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) (a) No, Government would like to watch the situation before considering any such proposal,

(b) Do not arise.

Proposal to Invite a Firm of Consultants to Assess Oil Resources in India

1055. SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOWDHURI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in order to arrive at an accurate estimate of oil resources and determine the optimum rate

of withdrawals from the oilfields, and to obtain expert advice in regard thereto, a proposal to invite an internationally reputed firm of consultants is under the consideration of Government ;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal together with the name of the firm under reference ;

(c) the financial implications of the proposal including the remuneration to be paid to the firm in question ; and

(d) when it is likely to be finalised and put into force and the approximate period within which the firm is likely to finish its work ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) to (d). It is proposed to seek consultancy of M/s De Golyer and Mac Naughton of Dallas (U.S.A.) for estimating the oil reserves and determining the optimum rates of production from Oil and Natural Gas Commission's fields in Assam and Gujarat.

The terms of reference, nature and magnitude of the study will be finalised after discussions with an expert of the Company who is expected to reach India shortly.

The financial implications and duration of the study will subsequently be worked out.

Plan for Production and Utilisation of Gas from Gas Fields of South Gujarat

1056. SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOWDHURI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Oil and Natural Gas Commission have prepared an integrated plan extending over a period of 15 years for production and utilization of Gas from Ankleshwar, Cambay and various other small Gas fields

of South Gujarat worked as a grid and that this scheme is under the consideration of the Government of India :

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) when it is likely to be finalised and put into force ?

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

(b) The salient features of the plan are as follows :—

(i) A gas-grid linking up the Ankleshwar and Cambay fields as also the smaller fields of Kosamba, Olpad and Hazira,

(ii) Avoidance of the flaring of associated gas from Ankleshwar, and

(iii) Progressive reduction in the use of gas as fuel and maximising its use as feedstock.

(c) The Plan is presently under consideration of the Government.

दिल्ली के सरकारी अस्पतालों में रोगी शय्याओं की औसत संख्या

1057. श्री ओंकार लाल बरवा:
श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद:
श्री बंश नारायण सिंह:
श्री भारत सिंह चौहान:
श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी:
श्री रामावतार शर्मा:
श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह:
श्री शारदा नन्द:
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाह:
श्री रामगोपाल शालबाले:
श्री अम प्रकाश त्यागी:
श्री मणि भाई जे० पटेल:

श्री दिवन्दर सिंह गाँव

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

(क) दिल्ली में सरकारी अस्पतालों में कुल कितनी रोगी शय्याएँ हैं और दिल्ली के स्थायी निवासियों को और बाहर से दिल्ली में आने वालों को प्रति शय्या कितनी औसत बैठती है; और

(ख) अस्पतालों में रोगियों की बढ़ती हुई संख्या को आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिये गत तीन वर्षों में क्या प्रभावी कार्यवाही की गई है और उस से क्या परिपास प्राप्त हुए हैं और आगामी तीन वर्षों के लिये क्या योजना है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री न० सू० मूर्ति) :
(क) 1-1-1970 की स्थिति के अनुसार दिल्ली में केन्द्रीय सरकार और दिल्ली राज्य के अस्पतालों में पलंगों की कुल संख्या 5122 थी। ये पलंग दिल्ली के स्थायी निवासियों के लिए हैं और ये दिल्ली से बाहर वालों के लिए, दिल्ली के अस्पतालों में पलंगों का ऐसा कोई वितरण का विभाजन नहीं किया जाता। चौथी योजना के प्रारम्भ में दिल्ली में पलंगों और आबादी का सामान्य अनुपात 2.42 : 1000 था जो 0.49 : 1000 के राष्ट्रीय पलंग आबादी अनुपात से काफी अधिक है।

(ख) 1967 में दिल्ली में सब अस्पतालों में पलंगों की कुल संख्या लगभग 8,000 थी, 1969 के अन्त तक दिल्ली के विभिन्न अस्पतालों में जिनमें प्राईवेट नर्सिंग होम और प्राईवेट अस्पताल भी सम्मिलित हैं पलंगों की कुल संख्या लगभग 9,000 थी।

नये अस्पताल और ओषधालय खोलने तथा वर्तमान अस्पतालों में पलंगों की संख्या बढ़ाने संबंधी प्रस्ताव इस प्रकार है:-

1. 1969-70 में न्यू पुलिस लाइन में 15 पलंगों वाला एक अस्पताल चालू किया गया।

2. जोशी स्मारक अस्पताल को दिल्ली प्रशासन ने चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में अपने हाथ में ले लिया है और 30 पलंगों की व्यवस्था करके इसे शीघ्र ही चालू किया जायेगा।

3. चौथी पंच वर्षीय योजना अवधि में संघ क्षेत्र दिल्ली के विभिन्न भागों में सौ-सौ पलंगों वाले पांच अस्पताल स्थापित करने का विचार है।

4. इर्विन अस्पताल में 150 पलंगों वाले एक आपाती वार्ड खोलने का प्रस्ताव है।

5. 1970-71 में मानसिक रोग अस्पताल, शाहदरा में 170 पलंग और बढ़ाये जाएंगे।

6. दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा चलाये जा रहे विभिन्न अस्पतालों में 983 पलंग बढ़ाने का विचार है।

7. गोविन्द बल्लभ पंत अस्पताल में 92 पलंग और बढ़ाने का विचार है।

8. आगामी तीन वर्षों में नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका अपने अस्पतालों में पलंगों की संख्या बढ़ाकर 100 तक करने का विचार रखती है।

9. सफेदरजंग अस्पताल में आपाती रोगियों के लिए 20 पलंग और बढ़ाने का विचार है।

10. विलिंग्डन अस्पताल में 120 पलंग और बढ़ाने का विचार है।

11. कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम जो अपने ओद्योगिक कर्मचारियों तथा उनके परिवार के सदस्यों के लिए चिकित्सा की व्यवस्था करते हैं, 250 पलंग वाले एक अस्पताल का निर्माण कर रहे हैं। निर्माण कार्य के शीघ्र ही पूरा हो जाने की आशा है।

सैन्ट्रल बैंक आफ इंडिया की लन्दन स्थित शाखा के भूतपूर्व मैनेजर को हटाये जाने। त्यागपत्र देने का कथित समाचार

1058. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा:

श्री वंश नारायण सिंह:

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी:

श्री शारदा नन्द:

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय:

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 'टाइम्स' और 'गाडियन' लन्दन में प्रकाशित इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि भारत सरकार के राज्य मंत्री के वक्तव्य के अनुसार सैन्ट्रल बैंक की लन्दन स्थित शाखा के जनरल मैनेजर ने, मैनेजर, श्री पटेल को सेवा से मुक्त कर दिया था;

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि बम्बई मुख्य कार्यालय के जनरल मैनेजर ने, जिन्हें उक्त मामले की जांच करने के लिए भेजा गया था, ब्रिटिश संवाद-दाताओं को बताया था कि श्री पटेल ने अपने पद से त्यागपत्र दे दिया है; और

(ग) इस बारे में वास्तविक स्थिति क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल): (ब) सरकार ने 20 मई, 1970 के 'टाइम्स और 'गार्डियन' नामक पत्रों में प्रकाशित समाचार देखे हैं। दोनों पत्रों के समाचारों में यह कहा गया है कि संसद में वित्त मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री द्वारा दिये गये वक्तव्यों के अनुसार, श्री पटेल को 'उनके कार्यभार से मुक्त कर दिया गया है।'

(ख) सरकार ने, सेंट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया के मुख्य कार्यालय के प्रबन्धक (महा प्रबन्धक नहीं), श्री डी० बी० तनेजा द्वारा लन्दन में समाचारपत्रों के संवाददाताओं के समक्ष दिये गये वक्तव्य के बारे में कुछ भारतीय समाचारपत्रों में प्रकाशित इस आशय के समाचार देखे हैं कि श्री सामी पटेल ने त्यागपत्र दे दिया है।

(ग) वस्तु-स्थिति की जानकारी, 19 मई, 1970 को 'ध्यानाकर्षण सूचनाओं' के उत्तर में राज्य मंत्रियों द्वारा संसद की दोनों सभाओं में दिये गये एक-जैसे वक्तव्यों में दी गयी थी। इन वक्तव्यों को देखने से पता चलेगा कि उनमें यह बताया गया था कि महाप्रबन्धक ने श्री सामी पटेल को उनके कार्यभार से मुक्त कर दिया गया है। वक्तव्यों में आगे चल कर यह बताया गया था कि श्री सामी पटेल ने अपना त्यागपत्र प्रस्तुत किया था और 26 मार्च, 1970 को उन्हें उनके कार्यभार से मुक्त कर दिया गया था।

सरकारी कर्मचारियों की पेंशन का डाकघरों के माध्यम से भुगतान

1059. श्री ओंकार लाल बरवा:

श्री वंश नारायण सिंह:

श्री शारदानन्द:

श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय:

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि डाक तथा तार विभाग तथा प्रतिरक्षा कर्मचारियों को सेवा निवृत्ति के बाद पेंशन का भुगतान संचार विभाग (डाकघरों) के माध्यम से किया जाता है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि अन्य सरकारी कर्मचारियों को पेंशन का भुगतान राजकोष के माध्यम से किया जाता है;

(ग) क्या कोई ऐसी योजना विचाराधीन है कि उन कर्मचारियों को भी पेंशनों का भुगतान डाकघरों के माध्यम से किया जाये जिन को अब राजकोष के माध्यम से भुगतान होता है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कब से और यदि नहीं तो उस के क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल): (क) और (ख) कुछ श्रेणियों के डाक और तार कर्मचारियों को तथा पंजाब, हिमाचल प्रदेश, जम्मू और कश्मीर और दिल्ली में रहने वाले भारतीय सेना के पेंशन-भोगियों (और उनके परिवारों) को उनकी पेंशनों का भुगतान डाकघरों की मारफत किया जाता है। अन्य पेंशनों का भुगतान राजकोषों की मारफत किया जाता है।

(ग) और (घ): अन्य सरकारी कर्मचारियों को भी डाकघरों की मारफत पेंशनों का भुगतान करने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया गया, पर कुछ व्यावहारिक कठिनाइयों के कारण इसे क्रियान्वित नहीं किया गया। प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग ने भी इस प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया था, पर उससे विचार में भी, डाकघरों को आमनीर पर पेंशनों का भुगतान करने की जिम्मेदारी सौंप देना व्यवहार्य नहीं है।

इस प्रस्ताव को क्रियान्वित करने में प्रत्याशित कठिनाइयाँ ये हैं:—

(1) इसका प्रबन्ध करने पर सरकार को काफी अतिरिक्त खर्च करना पड़ेगा।

(2) सभी विभागों के सम्बन्ध में पेशनों की अदायगी डाकघरों की मारहत किये जाने से, पेशन-सम्बन्धी लेन-देनों की भारी संख्या के कारण अन्तर्विभागीय निपटारे के मामले में लेखा-सम्बन्धी कठिनाइयाँ पैदा होंगी।

(3) डाकघरों को, पेशन लेने वालों की शिनाख्त करने या उनके बारे में दिये गये तथ्यों की जाँच-पड़ताल और पुष्टि करने में कठिनाई हो सकती है।

Alleged Corruption Charges Against High Officials of Antibiotics Project, Rishikesh

1060. SHRI M. A. KHAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Bureau of Investigation was seized of serious corruption charges against some top officers, including the then Project Administrator of the Anti-biotics Project, Rishikesh in 1966;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken in that direction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) :
(a) In 1967 the Central Bureau of Investigation investigated into certain allegations against some senior officers including the then Project Administrator of the Anti-biotics Project, Rishikesh.

(b) The allegations concerned showing of favouritism to a Clearing Agent and lack of supervision which affected the interests of the project. The detailed investigations into these allegations showed that there were procedural defects in the matter of

clearing bills for payments and no corruption was involved.

(c) The procedural lacunae are being examined to plug any loopholes.

Lady Hardinge Medical College, New Delhi

1061. SHRI M. A. KHAN :
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL :
SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :
SHRI DHUKESHWAR MEENA :

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. 10002 on the 18th May, 1970 and state :

(a) whether a competitive Pre-entry test for admission to the Lady Hardinge Medical College, New Delhi has been held this year;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which the decision to hold the Pre-entry test for admission to the said College would be implemented by Government ?

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). The University of Delhi have not yet worked out the details for holding this examination. The question of implementation would arise only after the University have come to a final decision.

Expansion of Medical Services in the Union Territory of Delhi

1063. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :
SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA :

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 Planning Commission has sanctioned an additional amount of Rs. 1.64 crores for the expansion of medical services in the Union Territory of Delhi;

(b) whether Government have drawn any schemes for the utilisation of the amount ; and

(c) 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) For health, an outlay of Rs. 7 crores has been approved for the Fourth Five Year Plan of Delhi. No additional outlay has been sanctioned by the Planning Commission so far.

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

Shifting of Ancillary Industries Workshops and Printing Presses from Connaught Place Area, New Delhi

*1064. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :
SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA :

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

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority has sent a proposal for approval of the Central Government to shift ancillary industries, workshops and printing presses now located in the Connaught Place area to a site behind the Super Bazar in New Delhi ;

(b) if so, whether Government have since considered this proposal ;

(c) if so, the results thereof ; and

(d) whether it is a fact that Government are not in favour of this Scheme ; and if so, 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) No, Sir. However, in the zonal development plan of the area, approved by the Central Government, a plot of 7.43 acres behind the Super Bazar, by the side of the railway line, has been earmarked for the construction of flatted factories to give alternative accommodation to non-conforming existing industries within the zone.

(b) and (c). As stated in the answer to part (a), the zonal plan already stands approved by Government.

(d) On re-consideration, Government had suggested to the Delhi Development Authority to consider the desirability of changing the land use of the area from 'flatted factories' to 'commercial', for the following reasons :—

- (1) Flatted Factories are intended for small businessmen and craftsmen, who cannot afford to pay high rents in a centrally situated and sophisticated commercial area such as Connaught Place. Owners of flatted factories are used to residential-cum-factory way of living which would disturb the harmony of this area.
- (2) Flatted Factories should preferably come up in the areas to which the population of the city is shifted and not in the Connaught Place area as the establishment of flatted factories may aggravate problems of sanitation, traffic congestion, etc.

Houses constructed for Low Income Group by D. D. A. on Pankha Road, Delhi

1065. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :
SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA :

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

(a) the number of houses constructed for the benefit of people in Delhi Development Authority in Janakpuri on Pankha Road in Delhi;

(b) the number which have already been allotted;

(c) whether Government have made adequate civic amenities for the people in that colony;

(d) whether DDA has drawn a concrete plan to accelerate the work of constructing houses for low income group; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH) (a) 1749

(b) 1145

(c) According to the Delhi Development Authority, the amenities of water supply, sewage, roads and stormwater drainage are available. Work on the electrification in blocks A and B of Pankha Road and of provision of street lights is in progress. Whether houses have come up, domestic connections have been given. The work of electrification of blocks C and D is expected to be commenced shortly by the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Work on the construction of 4550 residential units for persons in the Low income Group is planned to be taken up during this year.

Construction of Underground Reservoirs in Delhi

1066. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :
SHRI DEVINDER SINGH
GARCHA :

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

(a) whether Government propose to undertake the Construction of underground reservoirs soon at Rajouri Garden and Ramlila Ground in Delhi;

(b) If so, the storage capacity of the two reservoirs;

(c) the cost likely to be incurred on these separately; and

(d) by what time construction of the reservoirs is likely to be completed?

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). Storage capacity and cost of the two reservoirs would be as follows:—

(i) *Rajouri Garden :*

(a) Storage capacity
—4.5 million gallons.

(b) Cost —Rs. 12.50 lakhs.

(ii) *Ramlila Ground :*

(a) Storage capacity
—5.0 million gallons.

(b) Cost —Rs. 15.00 lakhs.

(d) The construction of the two reservoirs is likely to be completed by December, 1971.

Supply of Muddy Water to Malaviya Nagar, New Delhi

1067. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH
GARCHA :
SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :
SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
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 are aware that in certain areas of South Delhi particularly in Malaviya Nagar, the Delhi Water Supply Undertaking has been pumping muddy water into their taps for more than 20 days in the month of June, 1970;

(b) if so, whether Government ascertained the reasons therefor and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government are aware that this happened after the Undertaking installed and commissioned a booster pump recently to improve the pressure of the supply of water to this locality; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) to (d). The information received from the Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking is given in the statement below :

STATEMENT

A booster pumping station was established in Malviya Nagar to increase the water pressure to higher areas of the locality. The pumping station was commissioned on the 2nd June, 1970. Due to increased pressure in the main and also due to the change in the direction of flow of Water to some of the blocks, the incrustations in the pipe line got disturbed and complaints of hazy water in the taps were received. The water used to clear up after the taps were run for some time. This is a normal phenomena which occurs whenever pressures are increased in any existing water main.

Immediately after receiving the complaints, quality of water was checked by the Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking at different points. It was found that the quality of water was all right except that it was slightly hazy in appearance. The distribution mains were flushed at different points and additional scours introduced for further flushing.

Smuggling of Indian Goods into Nepal

1068. SHRI DINKAR DESAI :
SHRI N. K. SOMANI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Excise and Customs have represented to Government to reinforce their force at Indo-Nepal border to prohibit Indian prohibited articles into Nepal and vice-versa; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to reinforce the Central Excise and Customs force ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b) it is a fact that the Collectors of Customs and Central Excise, Allahabad, Patna and West Bengal sent proposals to the Government to reinforce the staff on Indo-Nepal border to check smuggling of third countries goods from Nepal into India and vice versa. The Government of India have sanctioned the following additional executive staff in May, 1970:—

(i) Assistant Collectors	
(ii) Superintendents of Central Excise.	1.
(iii) Inspectors of Central Excise.	135
(iv) Sub-Inspectors of Central Excise.	61
(v) Sepoys.	279
(vi) Drivers.	9

Closure of Saltora Colliery near Assansol

1069. SHRI K. HALDER :
SHRI B. K. MODAK :
SHRI VISWANATHA
MENON :
SHRI J. M. BISWAS :
DR. RANEN SEN :
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :

SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :

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

(a) whether the saltora colliery near Asansol has been closed down recently;

(b) if so, the reasons for the closure :

(c) the number of workers affected by the closure; and

(d) the steps taken to reopen the colliery?

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

(b) Unsafe Working conditions.

(c) 852

(d) The Director General Mines Safety has noticed that further mining operation in this mine is hazardous and fraught with grave and dangerous consequences. In view of this, the question of re-opening the colliery now does not arise.

Loans advanced by Nationalised Banks of Delhi to different Categories of Persons

1070. SHRI SURAJ BHAN :
SHRI BANSH NARAIN
SINGH :
SHRI SHARDA NAND :
SHRI KANWAR LAL
GUPTA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) amount of loans advanced by all the nationalised banks of Delhi to industries, trade, rickshaw-walas, Tangawalas, Doctors, Agriculturists, Scooterwalas and shoe makers as on the 30th June, 1970 separately in the Union territory of Delhi;

(b) the number of complaints received from the public against the nationalised banks corruption in taking, loans harassment etc.. in the last one year ;

(c) why Government has not fixed the percentage of loans to be advanced by nationalised banks to different sections and

(d) the details of orders and instructions issued by the Reserve Bank of India and Government to the nationalised banks regarding loans to small people in the last six months and how far these instructions have been complied ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Figures of advances by nationalised banks as on the last Friday of June 1970 i.e., 26-6-1970 to small scale industries, small traders, road transport operators etc. in the Union Territory of Delhi are given in Annexure 'A'.

(b) During the last one year, 174 complaints of corruption etc. against the nationalised banks have been received. Of these 125 have been investigated and 49 complaints are under investigation. Charges of corruption were established against 4 employees and their services were terminated.

(c) Government have made known their desire to the nationalised banks that the weaker and hitherto neglected sections such as small farmers, small traders, small road transport operators self-employed person etc. should get credit liberally. It is however, not practicable to fix any percentage of loans to be advanced by the nationalised banks to different sections.

(d) As mentioned above, the nationalised banks have been exhorted to help in greater measures the smaller people. The Reserve Bank has advised Custodians to ensure that nothing is done to inhibit the banks officials from entertaining proposals for advances from small borrowers and that they are not penalised for bonafide errors. In order to enable the Internal Management Committees to keep

a watch on the progress in lending to the above mentioned sectors, the banks have been advised to place before the committees information relating to such lending on a monthly basis. The Boards

of Directors of the banks may also be expected to keep a watch on the progress on such lending. The banks are following the advice given to them.

ANNEXURE—A

Statement showing particulars of loans advanced by all nationalised banks in the Union Territory of Delhi to small-scale industries, trade etc., on the last Friday of June, 1970 (26-6-1970)

(amount in lakhs of Rupees)			
Category of borrowers	No. of accounts	Aggregate limit sanctioned	Aggregate balance outstanding
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Industries (small scale)	1685	1486.86	874.28
2. Trade (Small traders)	2171	611.23	376.01
3. Road Transport operators comprising Rickshawalas, Tongawalas, Scooterwala, etc.	131	8.65	7.42
4. Doctors	44	8.40	6.93
5. Agriculturists	1132	201.25	138.40
6. Shoe Makers	16	0.31	0.27
TOTAL	5179	2316.70	1403.31

NOTE :— These figures are provisional.

Survey of Mirzapur District of U.P. for National Resources by Geological Survey of India

1071. SHRI V. NARASIMHA
RAO :
SHRI G. VENKATA-
SWAMY :

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

(a) whether the town planners of Uttar Pradesh have suggested to the Central Government to ask the Geological Survey of India to undertake an extensive survey of the national resources of Mirzapur district in the Rihand circle ; and

(b) the reaction of Government in regard thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) : (a) and (b). No such request has been received by the Government from the town planners of Uttar Pradesh. The Geological Survey of India is, however, carrying out investigations in Mirzapur district, Uttar Pradesh.

स्वामी श्रद्धानन्द तथा गुरु तेग बहादुर के स्मारक

1072 श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रो यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि स्वामी श्रद्धानन्द का एक अन्य स्मारक और गुरु तेग बहादुर का स्मारक बनाने के लिए एक प्रस्ताव दिल्ली प्रशासन ने धन की मंजूरी के लिए सरकार के पास भेजा है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसके प्रति सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और इस बारे में कब तक अन्तिम निर्णय कर लिया जायेगा ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री परिमल घोष) : (क) जी हाँ। स्वामी श्रद्धानन्द के स्मारक के लिये सहायक अनुदान का एक प्रस्ताव और दूसरा गुरु तेग बहादुर तथा अन्यो के स्मारक के लिये सहायक अनुदान का प्रस्ताव हाल ही में दिल्ली प्रशासन से प्राप्त हुये हैं।

(ख) प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन हैं। क्योंकि मामले पर विमर्श विचार, संबंधित मंत्रालयों के परामर्श से करना है, अतः अन्तिम निर्णय किये जाने से पूर्व, यह बताना संभव नहीं है कि कितना समय लगेगा।

Expenditure on Guest Houses and Entertainment by Public Undertakings

1073. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount spent on entertainment and guest houses by various public undertakings in the country during the years 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69; and

(b) the steps Government have taken to ensure that there is no wasteful expenditure in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI

VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). Government do not have detailed information in respect of all the Public Enterprises with regard to their expenditure on entertainment and guest houses, as these are matters which come under the day-to-day administration of Public Enterprises. Collection of these details in respect of all the Public Enterprises will entail work which is not expected to be commensurate with the results to be obtained therefrom. However, according to certain studies made, 19 major Public Enterprises had incurred expenditure on entertainment during the last three years as follows :

1966-67	Rs. 14.34 lakhs
1967-68	Rs. 19.06 lakhs
1968-69	Rs. 23.48 lakhs.

With regard to expenditure on guest houses, according to information available, the expenditure on guest houses maintained in Delhi by Public Enterprises during 1966-67 and 1967-68 was Rs. 3.58 lakhs and Rs. 3.87 lakhs respectively.

Government have issued guidelines to the Public Enterprises for effecting utmost economy in entertainment expenditure. The Enterprises have been asked to operate on an annual budget for entertainment expenses fixed after careful scrutiny and to periodically place before the Board of Directors a statement of expenditure incurred in this regard. The Enterprises have also been asked to adhere to the limits prescribed in the Income Tax Act and to submit to Government the information on entertainment expenditure in the Quarterly Reports.

As regards guest houses, the proposal is either to curtail expenses by pooling of accommodation or making alternative arrangements like hotel accommodation where these are more economical.

Amount of Premium collected by L. I. C.

1074. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of premium collected by Life Insurance Corporation from Kerala during the years 1967-68, 1968-69 and 1969-70; and

(b) the amount invested by the L. I.C. in Kerala during the above mentioned years ?

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

	(Rupees in lakhs)		
	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
(a) Premium collected	5,67.25	6,82.41	6,45.20
(b) Amount invested	3,60.89	5,53.77	7,07.58

Geological Survey of Iron Ore Deposits in Kozhikode Distt. Kerala

1075. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :

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

(a) whether the Geological Survey of the iron ore deposits in Kozhikode district in Kerala has been completed;

(b) if so, the findings thereof ; and

(c) the steps Government have taken or are proposing to take to exploit the iron ore deposits ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) : (a) and (b). The Geological Survey of India are conducting a detailed investigation of the iron ore deposits in Kozhikode district of Kerala. Investigations in the cheruppa deposit have been completed. As a result of these investigations, 7.48 million tonnes of indicated and inferred reserves of unoxidized magnetite ore with 30.7 percent iron content have been established in the Cheruppa deposit. Investigation on other deposits in the district is in progress.

(c) The question of exploitation will be considered only when the investigations in the area have been completed.

Cheating of Khetri Copper Project by a Bogus Firm of Suppliers

1076. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a sum of Rs. 89,000 was paid to a bogus suppliers Firm on presentation of false and fabricated R. R.'s by the Khetri Copper Project sometime in the beginning of this year or the last months of the previous year and no goods covered by the R. R.'s have yet been received; and

(b) if so, whether any investigation has been made into the matter and if so, with what result ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS, & MINES AND METALS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) :

(a) Presumably the reference is to 4 supply orders for M. S. Plates, Channels, Angles, Nuts and Bolts totalling Rs. 1,60,059.25 placed on M/s Singhania Industrial Company, Calcutta, between September, 1968 and May, 1969. Despatch documents through Bank for 90% of the value of the material despatched against various orders were received at Khetri Copper Project in July, 1969 and payments were released on presentation of documents through the Bank in the usual manner. In all 11 Railway Receipts and Goods Receipts for the total value of Rs. 1,28,176.59 were received and paid. Out of these, against 3 Nos. Goods Receipts (value Rs. 21,562.31) materials have not so far been received. Against the balance 5 R/Rs. and 3 G/Rs. consignments were received but substantial shortages were noticed.

(b) Preliminary investigations have revealed that the short and missing consignments were due to suspected fraud on the Part of the supplier. M/s. Hindustan Copper Limited have since raised their

claim on the carriers viz. Railways, Rajasthan Transport Agency, Calcutta, and Express Road Carrier, Calcutta. Legal Action against the carriers as well as the suppliers is also being taken. The Railways have handed over the case to the special Police Establishment at Calcutta and Jaipur, for investigation for suspected fraud by the suppliers on the Railways.

Full Utilisation of Potential Capacity of Public and Private Sectors in Drug Industry

1077. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES & METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the private sector in the drug industry is at present utilizing only 50 percent of the licensed installed capacity with an average profit margin of 17 percent to 25 percent per annum; and

(b) if so, the steps envisaged to ensure full utilisation of the potential capacity of both public and private sector firms and to prevent heavy drain of foreign exchange for importing drugs ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS, & MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) No. The utilisation of capacities for basic manufacture of major drug items is generally high being of the order of 75%. According to the Tariff Commission's Report on fair selling prices of drugs and pharmaceuticals, the profit margin on turn-over ranges between 11.4% to 28%.

(b) The drugs and pharmaceuticals industry is a priority industry for the purpose of import of raw materials and requirements of these materials are met on a replenishment basis. In addition, manufacturing units whose production has been lower than the capacity, will be allowed import of raw materials during the current licensing period over and above the actual consumption to enable such units to operate to the licensed capacity.

Financial Assistance received by Rickshaw-Walas, Scooter-Walas and Small Artisans from Nationalised Banks

1078. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) The number of rickshaw-walas and scooter-walas, small artisans and artisans who have received financial assistance from the nationalised banks together with the amount received by them during the two periods viz the period after the Banks were nationalised and before the Act was declared null and void by the Supreme Court and the period after the Banks were renationalised, and

(b) what was the type of security demanded from them and whether the same was available ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Figures relating to advances to rickshaw-walas and scooter-walas are not maintained separately but are clubbed under one item viz. taxi, scooter and auto-rickshaw drivers and persons plying boats and barges, etc. Similarly, figures relating to advances to small artisans are not separately available but are clubbed in one item viz. "professional and self-employed persons."

The nationalised bank maintain statistics of advances outstanding as on the last Friday of each month. It is therefore not possible to give information for the periods asked by the Hon'ble Member; However, information on the basis of data available about the number and amount of advances outstanding as on the last Friday of July 1969, February 1970 and May 1970 is given in the Annexure. The Supreme Court delivered its judgment on the 10th February and the fourteen banks were re-nationalised on the 14th February 1970. The figures given in the annexure for February 1970 will roughly correspond to these dates.

(b) Information regarding the security demanded in individual cases and whether the same was made available or not, is not available. Borrowers are, however, generally required to hypothecate, pledge or mortgage the vehicle/equipment/workshop, machinery/components/raw material, etc,

for the purchases of which the finance is provided. A guarantee of third parties or collateral security of life policy is also asked where necessary. In deserving cases clean advances for reasonable amounts are also granted.

ANNEXURE

Statement Showing Advances for Road Transport Operators & Self Employed Persons by the Nationalised Banks

As on the last Friday of	Road transport Operators Viz. Taxi, Scooter & autorickshaw drivers and persons plying boats & Barges	Professionals & Self employed persons			
		No. of A/cs.	Balance Outstanding Rs. lakhs	No. of A/cs.	Balance Outstanding Rs. lakhs
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
1 July 1969*	674	49.01	7598	188.95	
2. February 1970	2247	177.35	19244	398.57	
Increase of (2) over (1)	1573	127.74	11646	209.62	
3. May 1970	3495%	269.30%	25001	563.51	
Increase of (3) over (2)	1248	91.95	5757	164.94	

* Does not include information in respect of Central Bank of India and Punjab National Bank in respect of which separate figures are not available.

% Does not include information in respect of Central Bank of India.

AID to Jammu and Kashmir

1079. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :
DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to State/:

(a) the amount of aid given to the State of Jammu and Kashmir during the last three years, year-wise ;

(b) the purposes for which the aid was given together with the amount given for each purpose, year-wise ;

(c) whether Government are satisfied that the aid has been properly utilised by the different departments of the State Government ;

(d) whether the accounts have ever been examined by the Public Accounts Committee ; and

(e) if so, with what result and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). The accounts of the State Government are examined by the State Public Accounts Committee whose observations and comments have to be explained by the concerned Department of the State Government.

**STATEMENT LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE LOK SABHA ON 3-8-1970
IN REPLY TO THE UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1079**

Amounts of Central aid given to the State of Jammu and
Kashmir for various purposes during 1967-68, 1968-69
and 1969-70

Year	Grants-in-aid under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution	(Rs. in crores)						Total
		Assistance for Plan schemes			Assistance for non-Plan purposes			
		Loan	Grant	Total	Loan	Grant	Total	
1967-68	6.57	17.58	4.96	22.54	3.77	9.18	11.95	42.06
1968-69	6.57	17.08	5.12	22.20	4.92	11.33	16.25	45.02
1969-70	16.81	15.53	7.93	23.46	57.90	5.53	63.43	103.70

Note—Figures are provisional

**अभावग्रस्त क्षेत्रों को राहत के लिये
मध्यप्रदेश को ऋण**

1080. श्री वंश नारायण सिंह :
श्री हुक्म चन्द कछवाय :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से उस राज्य के अभावग्रस्त क्षेत्रों को राहत देने के लिये अनुदान और ऋण देने की मांग की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस प्रयोजन के लिए कितने अनुदान और ऋण की मांग की गई है; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल): (क) से (ग). मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने यह सूचित किया है कि राज्य के कुछ भागों

में, 1969 में वर्षा न होने के कारण, राहत-कार्य शुरू करना आवश्यक हो गया है और ये कार्य अक्टूबर 1970 तक जारी रखने पड़ेंगे। राज्य सरकार ने अनुरोध किया है कि केन्द्रीय अधिकारियों के एक दल द्वारा इस बात का अनुमान लगवाया जाए कि इन गृहत कार्यों के लिए कितनी धनराशि की आवश्यकता होगी। अतः केन्द्रीय अधिकारियों का एक दल, शीघ्र ही इस संबंध में राज्य सरकार के अधिकारियों के साथ बात-चीत करेगा।

तत्करी के माल का पकड़ा जाना

1081. श्री वंश नारायण सिंह :
श्री हुक्म चन्द कछवाय :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सीमा-शुल्क विभाग के अधिकारियों ने मई, 1970 के उत्तरार्द्ध में बम्बई में जुहू तट के निकट नावों से लगभग 1.50 करोड़ रुपये की कीमत की घड़ियां, सोना और घड़ी के फीते बरामद किये;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में कितने व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया और सरकार ने उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की; और

(ग) पकड़े गये माल का अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा मूल्य कितना है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या-चरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (ग). 22 मई, 1970 की रात को राजस्व गुप्तचरों निदेशालय की बम्बई यूनिट के अधिकारियों ने जुहू कोली-बाड़ा पर दो छोटी नावों (टनीज) से निम्न-लिखित माल पकड़ा :

बाजार दर पर मूल्य	अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा
रुपये (लाखों में)	रुपये (लाखों में)
सोना	95 41
घड़ियां, घड़ियों के फॉते और घड़ियों के पुजों	6 —

अभी तक कोई गिरफ्तारी नहीं की गई है ।

चोरी छिपी लाई गई रेशम तथा विलास सामग्री का पकड़ा जाना

1082. श्री बंश नारायण सिंह :
श्री हुकमचन्द कछबाय :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मई 1970 में बम्बई के तस्कर व्यापार विरोधी दस्ते ने भारी मात्रा में रेशम तथा विलास सामग्री पकड़ी थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो पकड़े गये माल का मूल्य क्या है और इस संबंध में कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये और उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या-चरण शुक्ल) : (क) तथा (ख). बम्बई में तस्कर व्यापार विरोधी दस्ते द्वारा मई, 1970 में निम्नलिखित विलास-वस्तुएं पकड़ी गयीं:-

वस्तुएं	मूल्य (लाख रुपयों में)
संश्लिष्ट घागा और कपड़े	
तथा घातु-सूत्र	17
घड़ियां	28
ब्लेड	3
विविध वस्तुएं जिनमें सौन्दर्य प्रसाधन, मसाले, ट्रांजिस्टर, टेप रिकार्डर, टेप, फाउन्टेन पेन, लेंस आदि शामिल हैं	5

चार व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये थे ।
आगे जांच पड़ताल जारी है ।

सूअर के बालों की तस्करी

1083. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या वित्त मंत्री सूअर के बालों की तस्करी के बारे में 30 मार्च, 1970 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 4498 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या-चरण शुक्ल) : जून 1970 में हुई भारत-नेपाल व्यापार वार्ता में नेपाल सरकार का ध्यान एक बार फिर इस तथ्य की ओर दिलाया गया था कि सूअर के बाल तथा अन्य भारतीय माल, नेपाल होकर तीसरे देशों को चला जाता है। नेपाल को जाने वाले सूअर के बालों के निर्यात पर निर्यात व्यापार नियंत्रण के अधीन प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के प्रश्न की भी सरकार जांच कर रही है। जिस अधिकारी के

बारे में भ्रष्टाचार का संदेह है उसके मामले में उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य पुलिस का खुपिया विभाग जांच पड़ताल कर रहा है क्योंकि वह अधिकारी राज्य पुलिस विभाग का है।

मोरखपुर स्थित उर्वरक कारखाने में श्रमिकों को गोली से मार डालना

1086: श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या मेट्रोलीकम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 1 मई, 1970 को प्रातः 6 बजे मोरखपुर स्थित उर्वरक कारखाने के श्रम संघ की कार्यकारी समिति के एक सदस्य श्री कस्तोसिंह की पिस्तौल की गोली से हत्या कर दी गई थी।

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस हत्या का एक कारण उपर्युक्त कारखाने के श्रमिकों में गटबन्दी भी थी; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और इस मामले में अन्तर्गत व्यक्तियों के नाम, पदनाम तथा पते क्या हैं ?

मेट्रोलीकम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री डा० रा० खन्ना) : (क) जी हां। श्री कस्तोसिंह की मृत्यु अग्न्यस्त्रों द्वारा चोटें लगने के कारण हुई।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Decline in the Family Planning Campaign

1087. SHRI N. K. SOMANI :
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS,

HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the family planning Campaign is on the decline and has particularly slumped in 1969-70 ;

(b) what is the birth rate per 1000 in view of the authorities to be achieved : and

(c) whether legalising abortion is considered to be the best method to combat the menace of increasing population ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) No. Both awareness and acceptance of the Family Planning Programme have been increasing from year to year. The number of acceptors of various Family Planning methods like I.U.C.D. Sterilisation and Conventional Contraceptives during the last four years was as follows :—

1966-67	--	2.26 millions
1967-68	—	2.99 "
1968-69	—	3.10 "
1969-70	—	3.5 millions (likely),

(b) The objective is to bring down the birth rate from 39 per thousand population to 32 by 1973-74 and to 25 in another 5 to 7 years.

(c) No.

Layout and Development of V.I.P. Area in New Delhi

1088, SHRI N. K. SOMANI :
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH -

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

(a) whether the so-called 'V.I.P. area comprising of the residences of the top brass of the country in the South of Rajpath. New Delhi and around it, is

being considered for fresh lay-out and development ; and

(b) if so, when the action is likely to be started ?

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 question of re-developing this area has been referred to an Experts' Committee set up on the 22nd May 1970. The Committee has been asked to complete its work in three months. Government will consider the matter further after the Committee's report has been received and examined.

Funds Provided by Asia Foundation to Indian Institute of Public Administration

1089. SHRI N. K. SOMANI :
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that the Indian Institute of Public Administration has accepted funds from the Asia Foundation ; and

(b) whether it is proper for such an integrated institute to accept money from a foreign Organisation without prior permission of Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Yes Sir. A sum of Rs. 2,35,100 was received from Asia Foundation upto June 66, after which no money has been received.

(b) Prior permission of Government was taken by the Institute for accepting money from the Asia Foundation.

Family Planning Targets in Fourth Five Year Plan

1090. SHRI N. K. SOMANI
SHRI K. M. Koushik :
SHRI R. K. AMIN :
SHRI D. N. DEB :
SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM :

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

(a) the details of the Family Planning targets in the Fourth Five Year Plan :

(b) the details of doctors required for the implementation of the above programme ;

(c) the availability of doctors for this purpose and whether there is any short-fall in the requirements of doctors ; and

(d) whether the short-fall of doctors is likely to affect the Family Planning Programme and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) The Family Planning targets in Fourth Five Year Plan are as follows :—

	Targets
IUCD insertions	— 6.6 million
Sterilisations	— 15.0 „
Users of Conventional Contraceptives.	— 2.4 „ during 1969–70 raising upto 10.7 million during 1973–74.

(b) and (c). As against the present requirement of 7700 doctors for rendering family planning services about 3100 doctors are in position, giving a short fall of 4600 doctors. Of this, 3600 doctors are short in the rural areas.

(d) The short fall is not likely to cause any serious set back to the Family

Planning Programme as a number of measures have been adopted to overcome this shortage and to effectively meet the needs of the programme till the short fall is overcome. As the short fall is mainly confined to lady doctors, mobile services manned by the available lady doctors have been extended to cover wider areas. The following steps have been taken by the Government of India to overcome the shortage of doctors, including lady doctors :

- (i) The number of Medical Colleges in the country and consequently their admission capacity has been increased. At present there are 95 Medical Colleges with the admission capacity of 11,500. The number of medical colleges at the end of Fourth Plan is expected to be 103 with the admission capacity of 13,600.
- (ii) Stipends of Rs. 100/- p.m. are offered to lady medical students on the condition that they bond themselves to serve the Family Planning Programme for a minimum period equivalent to the period for which the stipends are paid to them during their medical education.
- (iii) A Central Family Planning Corps of doctors has been constituted with attractive emoluments for setting in the States experiencing shortage of doctors especially in rural areas.
- (iv) Steps are being taken to provide residential and working facilities and other incentives to attract doctors to work in the rural areas.
- (v) With a view to partially off setting the shortage of doctors in the rural areas, Mobile Service Units have been set up in all districts for carrying the services to the rural areas with the help of doctors in the urban areas,
- (vi) Special service camps are organised in the rural areas for which

the help of doctors from various medical and health institutions is obtained.

- (vii) Co-operation of the Private Medical Practitioners, including practitioners of Homoeopathy and Indigenous systems of Medicine wherever they are willing to supplement the motivational and services efforts for Family Planning Programme, is being enlisted
- (viii) For IUCD insertions, experienced and willing nurses, after necessary training, are being utilised wherever possible, under the supervision of the doctors.

Working Conditions in Income Tax Office

1091. **SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that the office equipment and amenities available to Income-tax Officers are much less as compared with the amenities available to the officers of other departments of Government ; and

(b) whether it is a fact that there is no setting accommodation for the assesses or other facilities in the Income-tax offices and if so, whether Government are considering some measures to improve the position ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA). (a) No Sir. By and large, the Income tax Officers have been provided with office equipment and amenities which are considered reasonable having regard to the need for observing economy in administrative expenditure.

(b) Arrangements for sitting accommodation and other facilities for Income-tax assessee exist at most places. The Department has been expanding in strength and suitable additional accommodation is not readily available at some places

so that the facilities already provided are considered no longer adequate. Efforts are being made constantly to overcome these difficulties.

Recovery of loans Advanced by Nationalised Banks

1092. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of loans advanced to agriculture, small industry and unemployed engineers by the nationalised banks since nationalisation ; and

(b) the steps taken or measures adopted to ensure the recovery of loans ?

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

(a) Details of advances granted to unemployed engineers are not separately available, but are generally included in the figures of loans given to self employed persons. The number of accounts and amounts of advances given by the Nationalised Banks to agriculture and small scale industries and self-employed persons outstanding on the last Friday of June, 1969 (which corresponds roughly to the date of the notionalisation of the 14 major Indian banks) and last Friday of May, 1970 (up to which figures are available) are given below :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Advances Outstanding as on the last Friday of

	June, 1969		May, 1970	
	No. of A/cs.	Balance outstanding	No. of A/cs.	Balance outstanding
1. Agriculture (Direct assistance to farmers)	139849	2696.0	343789	9180.5
2. Small Scale industry	36301	14844.8	56234	20390.9
3. Self-employed persons.	422	33.1	24950	565.7

(b) The banks satisfy themselves that the borrower's requirements are genuine and that they will be in a position to repay the dues as and when they fall due. The banks also ensure this by frequent visits and other follow-up measures. Besides this, the banks in some cases take securities such as hypothecation of the standing crop or machinery and mortgage of land and other property guarantees of third party etc.

S.C. and S.T. Employees in office of Regional Director, National Savings Delhi

1093. SHRI K. M. KUSHIK : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the category-wise number of employees from Class IV to Gazetted Officers working in the office of the Regional

Director, National Savings, Ministry of Finance, Kashmiri Gate, Delhi and the number of the employees belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes separately in each of the said categories ;

(b) whether it is a fact that adequate reservation has not been made in the office of the Regional Director, National Savings, Ministry of Finance, Kashmiri Gate, Delhi for the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates in pursuance of the orders of the Ministry of Home Affairs ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the few employees from such categories already working there have not been promoted in spite of their being entitled to promotion for the last several years, if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) the time by which their reserve quota will be filled up and promotion given to those who are entitled to it ?

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

Category	No. of employees be- longing to	General	S.C.	S.T.
Regional Director, National Savings.	1	—	—	—
P.S. to Chairman, National Savings	1	—	—	—
Central Advisory Board.				
Assistant Regional Directors.	3	—	—	—
Head Clerk	1	—	—	—
District Organisers	12	1	—	—
Upper Division Clerks.	3	—	—	—
Stenographer	1	—	—	—
Lower Division Clerks	5	3	—	—
Operator	1	—	—	—
Driver	1	—	—	—
Daftly	2	—	—	—
Peons	9	2	—	—
Watchman	—	1	—	—

(a) Yes Sir. Defecencies exist in regard to vacancies of District Organiser, Steno-grapher and Lower Division Clerk. In 1963 a post of District Organiser reserved Scheduled Tribe candidate could not be filled by appointment of Scheduled Tribe candidate as none was available with the Employment Exchange or other sources. The post was filled by appointment of a Scheduled Caste candidate. This reservation was carried forward but again in 1965 the vacancy was filled by a general candidate on compassionate grounds.

In 1964, a post of Lower Divison Clerk reserved for Scheduled Tribe candidate could not be filled by appointment of a Scheduled Tribe candidate as none was available with Employment Exchange or other sources. It was filled by appoint-

ment of candidate not belonging to a Sched-uled Tribe.

In 1966, a post of Stenographer reserved for Scheduled Caste candidate could not be filled by appointment of a Scheduled Caste candidate as none was available with the Employment Exchange. The post was, therefore filled by a non-scheduled caste candidate as it was a single vacancy. In July, 1970 a carried forward vacancy of 1964 of Lower Divison Clerk was filled by a general candidate, being a single vacancy on that occasion.

The reservations for sheduled Tribes and Scheduled Caste, have been carried forward and will be filled by candidates belonging to these communities.

(c) No Sir. Six vacancies which could be filled by promotion occurred in the office of the Regional Director, National Savings, Delhi since 1963. Only three vacancies in the post of Assistant Regional Director, were, however, filled by promotion and remaining three by transfer. Orders regarding reservation for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates did not at that time apply to posts filled by promotion.

(d) Vacancies reserved for being filled by Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates will be carried forward and will be filled by them as and when further re-cruitment is made.

International Talks held in Texas on Prevention of Cancer

1094. SHRI R.K. BIRLA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of a week of International talks held in Texas in May, 1970 to find out through panel discussion ways and means to prevent Cancer;

(b) If so, whether India was represented at the talks, and if so, the names of th: representatives;

(c) whether there was no representation on behalf of India; and if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government have called for the out-come of the talks on various measures to prevent this disease; if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken to derive benefit out of these talks?

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

(b) to (e). Since India is not a member of the International Union against Cancer, no official representative from India attended the talks. However, many Indian Scientists attended the Congress representing their Institutions. They will no doubt pursue the Research Programmes discussed at the Congress.

The Government sponsored Chitranjan National Cancer Research Centre, Calcutta is also being requested to obtain the proceedings for taking follow-up action.

Setting up of Multi-purpose Institutions

1095. SHRI R. K. BIRLA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to set up multi-purpose institutions to deal with credit, supply and marketing to make the proposed massive rural bank branch expansion programme a success;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by what time and in which States these institutions will be set up and their number in each State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) No such proposal is under Government's consideration at present.

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

Underwritings of Unit Trust of India and Public financial Institutions

1096. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR:
SHRI P. GOPALAN:
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS:
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL:
SHRI K. RAMANI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more than 50 per cent of the underwritings of the Unit Trust of India, Industrial Finance Corporation, Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India and Industrial Development Bank of India are being invested in Monopoly controlled business; and

(d) if so, the details of these public financial institutions underwritings thereof

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). The attached statement gives the figures of the underwriting agreed to by the financial institutions referred to in the question and the amount of shares/debentures actually taken up by them in pursuance of the underwriting commitments since their inception upto the 31st March, 1970, in respect of issues of capital made by all industrial concerns and those made by the industrial concerns comprised in the 73 business groups listed in Appendix I of the Report of the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee. It will be seen that in the case of Industrial Development Bank of India and Industrial Finance Corporation of India, such assistance worked out to less than 50% of the total underwriting assistance granted by them to all the industrial concerns. In the case of Industrial Credit & Investment Corporation of India, the percentages are slightly in excess of 50%. In the case of Unit Trust of India which is an investment institution, the relevant percentages are 65.47% for underwriting assistance sanctioned and 67.34% for shares/debentures actually taken up.

STATEMENT

(Rs. in lakhs)
As at the end of March 1970,

Name of the Financial Institution	Amount of underwriting assistance sanctioned		3 as % of 2		Amount of shares debenture actually taken up in pursuance of underwriting commitments		6 as % of 5.	
	All Industrial Concerns	Monopoly Groups			All Industrial Concerns	Monopoly Groups		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)		
1. UNIT TRUST OF INDIA (Since July, 1964 to 31-3-70).	4091.05	2678.30	65.47%	3693.26	2487.19	67.34%		
2. INDUSTRIAL FINANCE CORPORATION OF INDIA (Since July, 1948 to 31-3-70)	2591.94	1254.70	48.40%	1973.64	914.90	46.35%		
3. INDUSTRIAL CREDITS AND INVESTMENT CORPORATION OF INDIA LIMITED (Since Jan., 1955 to 31-3-70).	5100.00	2699.00	52.9%	2819.00	1433.00	50.8%		
4. INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BANK OF INDIA (Since July, 1964 to 31-3-70).	2306.40	1032.20	44.8%	1461.10	645.70	44.20%		
TOTAL	14089.39	7664.20	54.39%	9947.00	5480.79	55.15%		

**Alleged Irregularities in Handling of
Surplus Products Exports by
Foreign Oil Companies**

1097. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI:
SHRI B. K. MODAK:
SHRI VISWANATHA MENON:
SHRI GANESH GHOSH:

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

(a) whether many irregularities have
come to light in the handling of surplus
products exports by the foreign oil
companies in India; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose
to take to remedy the situation?

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

(b) Does not arise.

**Dollar Account of Mrs. Leela Menon
in a Tberan Bank**

1098. SHRI E.K. NAYANAR:
SHRI B. K. MODAK :
SHRI SATYA NARAIN
SINGH :
SHRI BHAGBAN DAS :
SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Resi-
dent Representative of the Hydro-Carbons
(P) Ltd., a subsidiary of the Oil and
Natural Gas Commission. Mrs. Leela
Menon is having a dollar account in a pri-
vate Bank in Tehran without obtaining
permission from Government of India ; if
so, the details thereof ;

(b) whether Government have insti-
tuted any inquiry into this affair ;

(c) if so, the findings and the action
taken thereupon ; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND
CHEMICALS, AND MINES AND
METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a)
The Oil and Natural Gas Commission have
reported that they are not aware of any
dollar account maintained by Mrs. Leela
Menon in a private bank before or after
her return to India.

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

Underwritings of Public Financial Institutions

1099. SHRI B. K. MODAK :
SHRI VISWANATHAMENON;
SHRI P. GOPALLAN :
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :
SHRI K. RAMANI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be
pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the under-
writings of the public financial institutions
are confined to only a few States in India;
and

(b) if so, a State-wise analysis of the
institutional underwriting thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and
(b). statement I Laid on the table of the
house. (Placed in Library See No. LT-
3823/70 gives the State-wise figures of
underwriting agreed to by the All India
Public Sector financial institutions viz., the
Industrial Development Bank of India and
the Industrial Finance Corporation of India
and the amount of shares/debentures actually
taken up by them in pursuance of the
underwriting commitment since their
inception up to 30th June, 1970, in respect
of issues of capital made by the industrial
concerns.

Statement II Laid on the table of the
house. (Placed in Library See No. LT-
3823/70 gives similar state-wise figures in

respect of the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India Limited which is an All India financial institution established in the private sector, since its inception upto 30-6-70.

It will be seen from these statements that the underwriting operations of these institutions have not been confined to a few States only though there are inter State disparities arising out of the fact that industrial activity and consequently demand for underwriting varies from State to State.

Similar figures of underwriting assistance in respect of the Life Insurance Corporation of India and the Unit Trust of India are being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Follow-up Measures Evolved at Meeting of Custodians of Nationalised Banks

1100. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :
SHRI D. AMAT :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a meeting of the Custodians of 14 Nationalised Banks was called on the 22nd July, 1970; and

(b) what follow-up measures were evolved at the meeting, and the steps being taken to implement the decisions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). Finance Minister called a meeting of the Custodians of the fourteen nationalised banks and the Chairman of the State Bank of India on 22nd July, 1970. Ideas were exchanged on several important aspects relating to the working of the public sector banks, in particular, deposit mobilisation, lead bank scheme, lending to weaker sections of society, and recruitment and training. The role of banks in providing better employment opportunities and maintaining price stability also came up for discussion. Two decisions of significance were taken at the meeting. It was

decided to set up a committee to examine the question of streamlining the lending schemes of the various banks and evolve uniform guidelines in the matter. Another committee will also be set up to work out the details of a scheme for giving loans to the weaker sections of the society at a concessional rate of interest as against stiffer rates in respect of loans to the affluent sections. Action to set up the two committees is being taken in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India. Several other suggestions were made in the course of deliberations and these are being examined in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India.

Establishment of Fertilizer Plant at Mirzapur by Birlas

1101. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM
SHRI D. AMAT :
SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had issued a letter of intent to the Birlas for establishment of a fertilizer plant at Mirzapur;

(b) whether this letter of intent was issued during the period when Dutt Committee was investigating into the licences given to Birlas ; and

(c) if so, the actual date of the issue of the letter of intent ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS, AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). A letter of intent was issued to M/s. Hindustan Aluminium Corporation Limited on 13-11-1967 for the establishment of a fertilizer factory at Mirzapur. In the letter of intent certain conditions were laid down which were to be fulfilled before an Industrial licence for the project could be considered. As the conditions were not fulfilled within a reasonable period, Government informed the Company in June, 1970 that the letter of intent granted to them has been treated as lapsed.

Conversion of Black Money into White Money

1102. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that certain businessmen in possession of Black Money have been converting black Money into white through the lottery prizes;

(b) if so, whether Government have instituted any inquiry into this affair; and

(c) If so, the findings thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) No case of conversion of black money into white through lottery prizes as come to the notice of the Government. Cases of attempted conversion of unaccounted money into prize money won in cross-word puzzles have, however, come to the notice of the Government.

(b) Yes, Sir. Inquiries in respect of cross-word puzzles are in progress.

(c) The investigations are in progress.

Discrimination among the Employes in Alipore and Bombay Mints

1103. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering the issue of removing discrimination among the employees in Alipore and Bombay Mints in regard to their benefits and privileges;

(b) if so, the conclusion arrived at and if not, the reasons for it;

(c) whether the employees of Alipore Mint, Calcutta have made several representations to the Government as regards their grievances; and

(d) is so, the steps taken thereabout ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). The reference is presumably to the difference in the rates of over-time as between the Alipore and Bombay Mints allowed to certain categories of non-industrial employees for work beyond 48 hours a week. This difference has arisen due to the applicability of the provisions of the Bombay shops and Establishments Act to the employees of the Bombay Mint while there are no such provisions in the corresponding State Legislation of West Bengal. Any attempt at uniformity as between the Mints only would not be a practicable proposition as there are several other Departments of Government which are in a similar situation.

(c) and (d). A statement in this behalf was laid on the table of the House in reply to unstarred Question No. 7687 answered on the 27th April, 1970.

Remission of Flood Loans given to People of West Bengal

1104. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that many people of the flood effected areas of West Bengal are unable to repay flood loans;

(b) whether Government are considering the question of remission of flood loans in case of those people who are unable to repay them; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government; and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). The Government of West Bengal have reported that there is no separate category of loans called 'flood loans'. The reference is perhaps to loans given to people in flood-affected areas for various purposes such

as agriculture, purchase of cattle and fertilizers etc.

The State Government are not considering any proposal for the general remission of loans given to the people in the flood-affected areas. Any individual requests for such remission are however dealt with the appropriate authorities.

Loss of State Revenue in West Bengal during U. F. Rule

1105. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether industrial disputes, strikes, lock-out, closure on the one hand and forcible seizure of paddy on the other during United Front rule in West Bengal caused loss of State revenue;

(b) if so, the amount of financial loss incurred by the state;

(c) whether deterioration of general law and order in West Bengal during the same period caused increased expenditure of the State;

(d) if so, the amount thereof ; and

(e) other causes for loss of revenue of the State during last U. F. rule and the amount thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) (a) to (e). the information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Action against Officers of I. O. C. for failure to verify invoices while making Payments to Suppliers of Barrels at Bombay and Calcutta

1106. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to refer to the reply given starred question No. 158 on the 2nd March, 1970 and State :

(a) the steps taken or proposed to be taken against Hind Galvanising and Engineering Co. (P) Ltd., by the Indian Oil Corporation follow up the structures as recommended by the Estimates Committee in their Eighty-sixth Report against the former which according to the findings of the Committee, deceived Government to the tune of several lakhs of rupees ;

(b) whether in compliance with the recommendations of the Estimates-Committee in their Eighty-sixth Report. Government have taken steps against officers of Accounts and Finance Department and other officers involved for making payments to suppliers of barrels at Bombay and Calcutta without verification of invoices as stipulated in Purchase Orders against Tender No. OP--/Ten-7/65;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) if not, the reason thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES, AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) The I.O.C has already initiated legal proceedings against Hind Galvanising and Engineering Co. (P) Ltd. in the High court at Bombay. The matter is subjudice. (b) to (d). The matter is under consideration.

Scarcity of Kerosene Oil in North Bihar

1107. 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.10020 on the 18th May, 1970 and state :

(a) whether the joint working out of the proposal for shifting loading operations to an alternative site in the Garhara yard has since been completed;

(b) if so the result thereof;

(c) whether the information regarding the latest supply of kerosine oil in North

Bihar has since been collected and the causes for incurring demurrage and demand for suspending supplies ascertained; and

(d) if so, the details there of, including the names of parties demanding suspension ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS, AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) (a) and (b). while no final decision has been taken, it is tentatively proposed to shift the loading operations from Garhara yard to Barauni Refinery by the end of this year.

(c) and (d). After a recent discussion with the state Government the I. C. O. has informed that there were no reports of shortages of kerosene during May and June, 1970. The accumulation of stocks with some of the dealers during March and April was the combined result of local regulations, punching of receipts and some over-despatch of the product in anticipation of demands materialising. The names of the parties who requested for suspension of supplies are not readily available.

Enquiry into conduct of Officers involved in smuggling racket

1108. SHRI BHOGENDAR JHA:
SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 10094 on the 18th May, 1970 and state:

(a) whether the inquiry into the conduct of Officers alleged to be involved in the smuggling racket has since been completed;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon; and

(c) if not, the causes for the delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). The Director General of Revenue Intelligence and Investigation, who was asked

to enquire into this Officer's association with a foreign national, and his alleged involvement in a smuggling racket, has, on completion of the enquiry, submitted a report on 20th July, 1970. This report is under examination of the Government.

Memorandum submitted by members of Parliament regarding grievances of Employees of Silver Refinery, Calcutta

1109. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some Members of Parliament submitted a memorandum to the Prime Minister who was then holding the charge of the Ministry in regard to the grievances of the employees of the Silvers Refinery, Calcutta;

(b) whether the Prime Minister has assured a deputation of the employees' representatives of the refinery in May, 1970 that the difficulties will be considered sympathetically;

(c) if so, the details of the memorandum of the Members of Parliament and the grievances of the employees; and

(d) what action has been taken by Government to redress their difficulties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (d). A member of Parliament led a deputation of the representatives of the workers of the Silver Refinery to the Prime Minister in May, 1970. A copy of the Memorandum presented by the employees of the Refinery to the Prime Minister in September, 1969 at Calcutta was handed over to her. The demands included in this Memorandum were:

(i) that the employees of Silver Refinery should be made permanent; and

(ii) that the Refinery should be converted into a copper refinery.

It was explained to the deputationists that the conversion of the Refinery into

a copper refinery would not be economically feasible. The feasibility of setting up a secondary refinery within the Alipore Mint promises for further refining the silver produced in the present Refinery is under examination. If this materialises, it will be possible to absorb in it a part of the labour force of the present Refinery, after its closure. Certain proportions of the vacancies arising in the Alipore Mint are being kept unfilled with a view to accommodating the employees of the Refinery to the extent possible when they would be rendered surplus. In view of these possibilities, the question of making a relaxation of the rules for creating some permanent posts and granting permanency to the Refinery employees is being examined.

Alleged plot to commit fraud on an Indian Bank in London

1110. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news items in "Patriot" dated the 22nd May, 1970 that Shri H. V. Kamath, ex-M.P. had passed on the information regarding alleged plot to commit fraud on an Indian Bank in London received by him, to an officer in the Ministry of Finance and also to C. B. I.;

(b) if so, the text of the information given by Shri Kamath;

(c) the dates of his letters to those two officers; and

(d) the action taken by the respective officials and the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) :
(a) to (d). Government has seen the news item referred to. According to the information given by C. B. I., no officer of that Department received any communication from Shri H. V. Kamath. Government is also not aware of any Officer in the Ministry of Finance having received such a communication.

Development Banks

1111. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the desirability of founding Development Banks by posting the compensation money that has to be given to the shareholders of the nationalised banks with their consent;

(b) if so, the details of proposal made; and

(c) the reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). Under the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970, compensation was to be paid by the Central Government to the erstwhile banking companies whose undertakings were acquired and transferred to the corresponding new banks constituted under the Act, and not to the shareholders of those companies.

Compensation payable in accordance with the option exercised by each of the 14 Banking companies has been paid to each of the companies concerned within the time limit laid down in the law and in accordance with the procedure prescribed therein. As these are companies incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956 the shareholders are competent, in law, to decide the manner in which the compensation received by the respective banking companies should be utilised.

Government are aware that some of the erstwhile banking companies have been considering the possibility of setting up Development Banks with the help of the compensation money paid to them. Government have, however, taken no definite view on the matter yet.

Payment of Compensation for Land Acquired for construction of Barauni Fertilizer Project

1112. SHRI P. GOPALAN :
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :

SHRI BHAGABAN DAS:
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI:
SHRI K. RAMANI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that due compensation had not been given to the villagers near Barauni Fertilizer Project when their lands had been acquired by Government for the construction of the project;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ;

(c) whether Government would sympathetically would take into consideration the pathetic grievances of the villagers that reasonable compensation should be given to them for their lands; and

(d) If so, when decision in this respect is likely to be taken ?

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

(a) It is not a fact that due compensation has not been given to the villagers for their land acquired for the fertilizer project. In fact the amount of compensation fixed by the District Magistrate under the Land Acquisition Act was substantially increased by the State Government and this was accepted by the Fertilizer Corporation of India. As was decided by the State Government the amount of compensation was deposited by the FCI in the local treasury.

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

Victims of Jaundice and other Disease in Tripura

1113. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN : 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 large area of Tripura, particularly Dharmanagar town, Radhapur, Lalchara, Panisagar,

Chandrapur, Padmapur, Utakali, Sanichar, Ragna, Halfiong and other villages, suffer from acute water scarcity, including drinking water scarcity, year after year and these areas are as a result victims of jaundice and other diseases in epidemic form ;

(b) if so, the precise Government's assessment about the extent of drinking water scarcity in Tripura, indicating the names of affected villages and towns and their population ; and

(c) the details of the schemes, if any for providing drinking water facilities in these areas and the financial provisions made therefor during the 1969-70 ?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) to (c). Information is awaited from the Government of Tripura and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha when received.

Proportion of Hospital beds to Population in Tripura

1114. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Hospital-beds, per thousand population in Tripura at present and how it compares with corresponding position in other States/Union Territories; and

(b) how far these figures are likely to come to All-India level by the end of the Fourth Five Year plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) According to the information available, the bed population ratio in Tripura was 0.50 per thousand population in the year

1968-69 which compared well with the all-India average of 0.49 per thousand. A statement showing bed population ratio in the States/Union Territories in the year 1968-69 is attached.

(b) The total bed strength in the

Union Territory of Tripura is expected to be 1444 by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan which will give a ratio of 0.72 bed per thousand population. This will be well above the national average anticipated at the end of the Fourth Plan period.

STATEMENT

Name of State Government/Union Territory	Bed-Population Ratio per 1000 Population during 1968-69
1. Andhra Pradesh	0.45
2. Assam	0.44
3. Bihar	0.26
4. Gujarat	0.43
5. Jammu & Kashmir	1.00
6. Kerala	0.92
7. Madhya Pradesh	0.38
8. Tamil Nadu	0.70
9. Maharashtra	0.68
10. Mysore	0.85
11. Nagaland	2.23
12. Orissa	0.38
13. Punjab	0.77
14. Rajasthan	0.51
15. Uttar Pradesh	0.39
16. West Bengal	0.90
17. Haryana	0.56
18. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	5.73
19. Delhi	2.50
20. Himachal Pradesh	1.08
21. Manipur	0.88
22. Pondicherry	3.00
23. Tripura	0.50
24. Laccadives, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands	4.44
25. Goa, Daman & Diu	2.80
26. N.E.F.A.	2.81
27. Chandigarh	1.00
28. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.62

World Bank's Report on Indian Economy

1115. DR. RANEN SEN :
SHRI ISHAQ SAMBHALI :
SHRI YOGENDRA
SHARMA :
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank in its report on Indian Economy prepared for

the use of Aid India Consortium's members had taken exception to the system of cash subsidy for exports and criticised the excessive zeal for import substitution and

(b) if so, Government's reaction there to ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) The report referred to and similar reports in general

are treated by the World Bank as 'Restricted' documents which are not to be published, nor quoted as representing World Bank's views. It is therefore not possible to answer questions on the contents of the report.

(b) Government considers that the measures that they are adopting for export promotion and import substitution are desirable and necessary.

Nomination of Directors of Interim Boards for Nationalised Banks

1116. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE :
SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-
DHRY ;
SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether Government have finalised the scheme which they are required to formulate in terms of the Bank Nationalisation Act;

(b) when it will be placed before Parliament ;

(c) when will the Interim Boards of Directors be nominated ;

(d) whether any scheme has been evolved for electing the representatives of the bank employees depositors, farmers, artisans, etc., on the final Board of Directors of the nationalised banks ; and

(e) if not, the reasons for the delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). The scheme required to be framed under Section 9 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970 is being finalised in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India and will be Placed before the Parliament as soon as possible.

(c) The first Boards of Directors for the fourteen nationalised banks were constituted on 18th July, 1970.

(d) and (e). Under Section 9(3) of the above Act, such representatives are to be included in the Boards of Directors to be constituted under the scheme details of which are now being finalised.

Slow progress in completion of Organic Chemicals project at Panvel in Maharashtra

1117. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any complaints about the slow progress of the Organic Chemicals project at Panvel in Maharashtra State;

(b) when the project will go into production; and

(c) the reasons for the delay in the completion of the project ?

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

(b) The first plant viz. Acetanilide has already commenced production, while Sulphuric Acid, Mataminophenol, Aniline, Hydrogen and BHC Plants are expected to be commissioned this year.

(c) Delays took place in finalizing negotiations for purchase of processes and plant and equipment not available in the country satisfactorily and then in financing agreements to cover the foreign exchange requirements.

Permission to Manufacture Synthetic Rubber at Koyali Refinery

1118. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) in view of inefficient management by M/s. Kilachand Devchand & Co. of the

synthetic plant, whether Government will see to it that no private party is allowed to manufacture synthetic rubber at Koyali Refinery; and

(b) the progress made so far at plants at Koyali and Barauni (Bihar) ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS MINES AND MEATLS (SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Government have decided to establish the next synthetic rubber unit in the public sector, provided the economics for this is worked out satisfactorily. In order to assess the future requirements of the types of synthetic rubbers and their applications, and also to estimate the cost for setting up the required facilities a feasibility study has already been undertaken. The Draft Report has been examined and the final report is expected shortly. Facilities for the manufacture of synthetic rubber will be set up by the Indian Petrochemical Corporation as a down-stream unit to the Gujarat Naphtha Cracker. The Fourth Plan contains provision for the erection of a synthetic rubber plant. There is no proposal to set up a synthetic rubber plant at Barauni during the Fourth Plan.

भारत पर विदेशी ऋण की बकाया राशि

1119. श्री मोठालाल मोना : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पहली अप्रैल, 1970 को भारत सरकार पर विदेशी ऋण की कुल कितनी राशि बकाया थी;

(ख) वर्ष 1968-69 और 1969-70 में सरकार ने प्रत्येक देश को कितना-कितना ऋण तथा ब्याज अदा किया है; और

(ग) वर्ष 1970-71 में कितना विदेशी ऋण अदा किया जायेगा ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) 1 अप्रैल, 1970 को भारत सरकार पर बकाया विदेशी ऋणों की कुल रकम 6683.31 करोड़ रुपये थी।

(ख) एक विवरण संलग्न है।

(ग) 1970-71 में भारत सरकार द्वारा विदेशी ऋण के मूलधन की वापसी के रूप में 185.77 करोड़ रुपये की रकम अदा किये जाने की सम्भावना है। अनुमान है कि इस अवधि में ब्याज के रूप में 165.54 करोड़ रुपये की अदायगी की जायगी।

विवरण

(करोड़ रुपयों में)

देश/स्रोत	1968-69 में की गयी अदायगियाँ		1969-70 में की गयी अदायगियाँ	
	मूलधन	ब्याज	मूलधन	ब्याज
(क) विदेशी मुद्रा में चुकाये जाने वाले ऋण				
1. आस्ट्रिया	0.66	0.49	0.81	0.46
2. बेल्जियम	—	0.08	—	0.12
3. कनाडा	0.51	2.34	1.71	2.75
4. डेनमार्क	—	0.06	—	0.07
5. जर्मन संघीय गणराज्य	27.94	18.28	25.83	19.48
6. फ्रांस	0.80	0.36	0.89	0.57
7. इटली	—	0.03	—	0.03
8. जापान	1.39	12.75	3.57	14.40
9. नीदरलैंड्स	—	0.93	—	1.05
10. स्वीडन	—	0.06	—	0.09

देश/क्षेत्र	1968-69 में की गयी अदायगियाँ		1969-70 में की गयी अदायगियाँ	
	मूलधन	व्याज	मूलधन	व्याज
11. स्विट्जरलैण्ड	0.75	1.32	1.73	1.37
12. ब्रिटेन	23.14	14.58	24.83	13.37
13. संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका	22.35	19.79	21.83	22.98
14. कुवैत	4.34	0.88	4.34	0.67
15. बहरीन	0.71	0.97	0.71	0.22
16. कतार	3.52	0.42	0.94	0.51
17. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास और पुनर्निर्माण बैंक	8.74	14.54	9.87	14.83
18. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ	—	4.65	—	5.53
जोड़-क: विदेशी मुद्रा में चुकाये जाने वाले ऋण	94.85	91.83	97.06	98.50
(ख) वस्तुओं के निर्यात द्वारा चुकाये जाने वाले ऋण				
1. चेकोस्लोवाकिया	4.57	1.15	5,004.99	1.31
2. पोलैंड	1.90	0.67	1,891.90	0.45
3. सोवियत समाजवादी जनतंत्र संघ	40.58	10.18	49,3650.35	9.99
4. यूगोस्लाविया	2.12	0.58	3463.46	0.55
जोड़-ख-वस्तुओं के निर्यात द्वारा चुकाये जाने वाले ऋण	49.17	12.58	59,7160.70	12.30
(ग) रुपयों में चुकाये जाने वाले ऋण				
1. डेनमार्क	0.15	0.01	0.15	0.04
2. संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका				
(i) पी. एल. 480 के ऋण से भिन्न ऋण	21.46	10.88	21.21	11.59
(ii) पी. एल. 480 के रुपया-ऋण	2.04	30.78	3.16	32.83
जोड़-ग-रुपयों में चुकाये जाने वाले ऋण	23.65	41.67	24.52	44.46
कुलजोड़ :	167.67	146.08	182.28	155.26
(क)+(ख)+(ग)				

टिप्पणी:—(1) ऊपर दिये गये आँकड़े और उत्तर में दिये गये आँकड़े रुपये के मौजूदा सम-मूल्य के अनुसार दिये गये हैं, चाहे ऋणों के लिये जाने और चुकाये जाने की तारीख कुछ भी क्यों न हो, लेकिन ब्याज के मामले में ऐसा नहीं है, उसके बारे में जो आँकड़े दिये गये हैं वे समय-समय पर अदा की गयी ब्याज की वास्तविक रकमों के हैं। वे सबसे हाल में उपलब्ध सूचनाओं पर आधारित हैं।

(2) ऋण-परिमोघन सम्बन्धी अदायगीयों की किस्तों के स्थागित किये जाने अथवा उनकी रकमों में कमी किये जाने के रूप में, ऋण परिमोघन सम्बन्धी जो राहत प्राप्त हुई है, उसे, हिसाब में ले लिया गया है।

सरकारी कर्मचारियों तथा अधिकारियों को पांच टाईप के क्वार्टरों का दिया जाना

1120. श्रीराम सेवक यादव : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पांच टाईप के क्वार्टरों के प्राथमिकता के आधार पर आवंटन की पृथक-पृथक स्थिति क्या है ;

(ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों में, अलग-अलग पाँचों टाईप के कितने-कितने क्वार्टर अलाट किये गये ;

(ग) उनमें से प्रत्येक टाईप के कितने-कितने क्वार्टर बारी के बिना अलाट किये गये तथा ऐसा किस आधार पर किया गया ;

(घ) पिछले तीन वर्षों में उन लोगों की संख्या की, जिनको क्वार्टर दिये जाने हैं, कम करने के मामले में कितनी प्रगति हुई है; और

(ङ) सभी कर्मचारियों तथा अधिकारियों को कब तक क्वार्टर दे दिये जायेंगे ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय-विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री परिमल घोष) :
(क) चिकित्सा कारणों पर बिना बारी के आधार पर वास के आवंटन के लिये नये आवेदनों के लिए जाने पर आजकल पाबन्दी

है। तथापि, रिक्तियों का बहुत ही सीमित प्रतिशत ऐसी शेष स्वीकृतियों को पूरा करने के लिए पृथक रखा गया है, जो पहले दी जा चुकी है। अत्यन्त कठिनाई के विशेष मामलों में, प्रत्येक मामले की सम्पूर्ण परिस्थितियों को दृष्टि में रखते हुए, तदर्थ आधार पर आवंटन किये जाते हैं।

(ख) और (ग). एक विवरण संलग्न है।

(घ) दिल्ली / नई दिल्ली में पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान टाईप I से V के 11,204 रिहायशी एकक आवंटित किए गये हैं। इनमें से टाईप II से V में 1812 नये रिहायशी एकक पूरे किये गये और आवंटित किये गये तथा शेष 9,392 एकक इन टाईपों में सामान्य रिक्तियों से उपलब्ध हुए।

(ङ) सामान्य पूल वास का निर्माण का कार्यक्रम निधियों और विकासित भूमि आदि की उपलब्धता के अनुसार चरणों में किया जा रहा है। उपलब्ध साधनों से सरकार सामान्य पूल वास में अतिरिक्त एकक यथा सम्भव शीघ्र उपलब्ध करने के पूरे प्रयत्न कर रही है। यह नहीं कहा जा सकता है कि ऐसे सभी कर्मचारियों को कब आवंटन किया जा सकता है। तथापि, चौथी पंच वर्षीय योजना अवधि के दौरान दिल्ली / नई दिल्ली में सामान्य पूल में टाईप I से V के 8,121 रिहायशी एकक निर्माण करने का प्रस्ताव है।

विवरण

बिल्ली / नई बिल्ली में सामान्य पूल से टाइप I से V के गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान (1-5-1967 से 30-4-1970 तक) आर्बिटल क्वार्टरों की कुल संख्या तथा उनमें से बिना बारी / तदर्थ आधार पर आर्बिटल क्वार्टरों की संख्या

टाइप	आर्बिटल निवास स्थानों की कुल संख्या	चिकित्सा आधार पर	बिना बारी आधार पर / तदर्थ आधार पर किए गए आर्बिटल			कुल
			सेवा निवृत्त / स्वर्गवासी सरकारी कर्मचारियों के निकट सम्बन्धियों को	मंत्रियों/उप-मंत्रियों आदि के वैयक्तिक कर्मचारियों को	अन्य वास के खाली करने या सार्वजनिक हित के लिए या सहानुभूति आधार पर खाली किये जाने वाले वास	
I	2	3	4	5	6	7
I	2,913	53	123	13	44	233
II	3,867	460	254	25	105	844
III	1,554	60	43	15	28	146
IV	1,361	67	11	22	21	121
V	1,509	20	7	25	61	113
कुल जोड़ :	11,204	660	438	100	259	1,457

पेट्रोल के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश का सर्वेक्षण

1121. श्री राम सेवक यादव : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या मंत्रालय द्वारा 1953-54 में अथवा इसके आस-पास उत्तर प्रदेश के गोडा, बस्ती तथा गोरखपुर जिलों के किसी क्षेत्र का सर्वेक्षण किया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या वहाँ पेट्रोलियम मिलने की सम्भावना को लेकर सर्वेक्षण कराया गया था ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो सर्वेक्षण के क्या परिणाम निकले ; और

(घ) क्या इस क्षेत्र के लोगों के पिछड़े पन को देखकर सरकार का विचार योजना को क्रियान्वित करने का है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बा. रा. चव्हाण) : (क) और (ख). 1953-54 में कोई सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया गया था । किन्तु तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग ने 1956 से 1965 के बीच बस्ती, गोडा और गोरखपुर के क्षेत्रों में पेट्रोलियम मिलने के संभावनाओं की जांच करने के लिये सर्वेक्षण किये थे ।

(ग) सर्वेक्षणों से पेट्रोलियम मिलने के लिये अनुकूल संरचनाओं का पता नहीं लगा है ।

(घ) पहले किये गये सर्वेक्षणों के परिणामों को ध्यान में रखते हुये उन क्षेत्रों में कोई अन्वेषण कार्य करने का प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

भूतपूर्व तथा वर्तमान केन्द्रीय मंत्रियों द्वारा अधिकृत मकान

1122. श्री राम सेवक यादव : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सरकार के भूतपूर्व तथा वर्तमान, केन्द्रीय मंत्रियों, उनके पुत्रों और बंधुओं के 50,000 रुपयों से अधिक मूल्य के मकानों की संख्या क्या है तथा ये मकान कहाँ स्थित हैं तथा उनका पूरा व्योरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बिद्या चरण शुक्ल) : सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है । जो मंत्री इस समय मंत्री-पद पर नहीं हैं उनके बारे में व्योरे इकट्ठे करना व्यवहार्य प्रतीत नहीं होता । वर्तमान मंत्रियों के बारे में अद्यतन सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और कालान्तर में सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

Mishandling of Manager by Employees of
R.B.I. Branch of Hyderabad

1123. SHRI LAKHAN LAL KAPOOR : Will the Minister FINANCE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether it is a fact that a group of employees of the Reserve Bank of India branch at Hyderabad locked the Manager inside his chamber for two hours ;

(b) if so what were the reasons of their encircling the Manager's office ; and

(c) when the manager was released from his confinement ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). By its letter dated 16-3-1970 Reserve Bank of India Employees' Association, Hyderabad, served a strike notice on the Manager, Reserve Bank of India, Hyderabad over a charter of demands. The demands of the Association included air-cooling of annexe building of the Bank, space for canteen for the office of the Bank in Andhra Bank building, payment of overtime allowance to Cash Department staff on 9th August, 1968 and 22nd October 1969 for late sitting caused by the failure of electricity and refusal of leave to one of the office-bearers of the Association. Conciliation proceedings were held by the Regional Labour Commissioner (Central) on 2-4-1970, on 23-5-70, at about 1.45 p.m. a group of employees belonging to Classes III and IV workmen staff, surrounded the Manager, Reserve Bank, Hyderabad, demanding that he should settle the charter of demands of the Association immediately. At about 4 p.m. the employees lifted the gherao, when the Manager agreed to discuss the demands with the representatives of the Association within a fortnight. An agreement was later reached between the Manager, Reserve Bank and the local Association on the 1st June, 1970.

Decision to fix New Targets for Grant of Credit by Banks to Industrialists and Traders

1124. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state ;

(a) Whether it is a fact that the Reserve Bank had decided to fix new targets for all banks for grant of credit to small industrialists and Traders.

(b) If so, what are the salient features of the Scheme ; and

(c) when the decision is likely to be implemented ?

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

Reserve Bank of India has not fixed any new targets for grant of credit to small industrialists and traders. However Banks have been exhorted to increase their lending to small industrialists and retail traders and other neglected sectors of the economy.

(b) and (c). In view of the facts stated at (a) above, these questions do not arise.

Demands of L.I.C. Employees

1125. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the outstanding demands of the Life Insurance Employees have been settled by an agreement in the month of June, 1970 ;

(b) whether the view points of the All India Insurance Employees Association were taken into consideration after a country-wide agitation by them ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). As a result of bipartite negotiations between the Management and the four unions representing Class III & Class IV employees of the Life Insurance Corporation, an agreement over the demands of the employees was signed at Delhi on the 20th June, 1970. The said agreement was filed before the National Industrial Tribunal with a prayer that the Tribunal be pleased to pass award's in terms of the said settlement. A copy of the agreement will be laid on the Table of the House as as soon the award of the Tribunal is published in the Gazette of India.

Supply of Barrels to oil Companies by Hind Galvanising and Engineering Co.

1126. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8502 on the 4th May, 1970 regarding supply:-

barrels by Hind Galvanising and Engineering Co. (P) Ltd., and state :

(a) whether the Government have received the requisite information as asked for in regard to supply of barrels in Hind Galvanising and Engineering Co. (P) Ltd., to other Oil Companies and customers ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, how much time Government would further take and the reasons for such unusual delay ?

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

(b) The firm has furnished the information on the condition that it shall not be published or disclosed, as this will be prejudicial to their commercial interest. It will also not be proper to disclose details during the pendency of the proceedings initiated by IOC against the firm in the Bombay High Court.

(c) Does not arise.

Overdrafts by States

1128. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the present position with regard to the overdrafts by the State Governments; and

(b) how it is proposed to eliminate the overdrafts altogether ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) As on the 25th July, 1970 four States were in overdraft with the Reserve Bank. The names of these States and the amounts are:—

	(Rs. in crores)
Andhra Pradesh	20.23
Assam	1.98
Kerala	3.97
Rajasthan	4.88

(b) The overdrafts fluctuate from day to day due to various factors and it is not always possible for the State Governments to eliminate them altogether. The Government of India have always been anxious that the State Government should avoid recourse to persistent overdrafts which arise from the expenditure commitments of the States exceeding the available resources. All State Governments having overdrafts have been urged to undertake an immediate review of their budgetary position and make suitable adjustment in the expenditure out-lays, both on Plan and non-Plan account, in order that no overdrafts remain at the end of the year.

Indian Banks Nationalised in Foreign Countries

1129. SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of countries which have nationalised Indian banks functioning in their territories ;

(b) the names of Indian Banks involved in the nationalisation of banks Schemes of foreign countries ; and

(c) whether the Government are thinking in terms of reconsidering their policy of excluding foreign banks from nationalisation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). The countries which nationalised Indian banks functioning in their territories are indicated below :

Country	Name of the Bank	Date on which Nationalised
Burma	Central Bank of India; Punjab National Bank ; United Commercial Bank ; Indian Overseas Bank ; State Bank of India.	23-2-63
Tanzania	Bank of India ; Bank of Baroda.	6-2-67
Aden	Bank of India.	17-11-69

Besides the above, the Government of Uganda has taken over 60 per cent of the shareholding in the two locally incorporated subsidiaries of the Bank of Baroda and Bank of India with effect from the 30th April, 1970.

(c) No Sir.

Family Planning Communication and action Research Programme

1130. SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Family Planning Communication and Action Research Programme attached to the University of Kerala is aided by the Central Government and if so, what percentage of the expenses of the Programme is met by the Central Government;

(b) when this programme was started and the total amount spent on it ;

(c) whether any report has been published on this programme ; and

(d) whether Central Government have any administrative control over 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) Yes. The Central Government meets the entire cost of this research programme.

(b) The programme was started in January, 1962. Upto the end of March, 1970 an amount of Rs, 7,33,203/- has been given to the University of Kerala as grant in-aid for this purpose.

(c) The research centre has brought out nine reports/papers. Another report is under preparation,

(d) The administrative control over the project vests in the University of Kerala who have been entrusted with the task of implementing it. The project is, however, annually reviewed by the Demographic and Communication Action Research Committee on whose recommendations grants are released by the Government of India.

Strike by Staff of Indian Overseas Bank in Bombay and Madras

1131. SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the entire staff of the Indian Overseas Bank in Bombay and Madras went on an indefinite strike in the last week of May, 1970 ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(c) the steps taken to restore normal services to the public ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). The employees of the Indian Overseas Bank at various centres including Bombay and Madras, went on strike from the morning of 18th May, 1970 in protest against disciplinary action initiated by the management of the bank against one of its officers in Delhi Head Office, for his alleged riotous behaviour on 6th May, 1970 and keeping him under suspension with effect from 18th May, 1970. The Central conciliation machinery began mediating in the dispute immediately. The employees called off the strike on the 27th May, 1970.

Reported Statement of East German Economists regarding income of Working People in India

1132. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has taken note of the statement of two East German economists that the real income of the Indian working people has decreased;

(b) whether these two East German Economic Experts carried out any study of the economic problems in India;

(c) if so, how long they were in India; and

(d) how they carried out their study?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (d). The G. D. R. Trade Representation Bulletin dated the 1st July, 1970 contains a brief notice of a book on India by two East German authors published recently in Berlin. According to this notice, the authors are of the view that the real income of the working people in India is likely to decrease in the coming years. As the authors had visited India in their individual capacity, no information about their study has been made available to the Government.

Branches of Nationalised Banks open in Rural Areas

1133. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA:
SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the Number of branches of the nationalised banks which have been opened in the rural areas so far since the banks nationalisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : According to information received so far, between July 19, 1969 and June 30, 1970, the fourteen nationalised banks have opened 745 new offices (out of a total of 1150 opened by them during the period) at rural centres i.e., places with population of not more than 10,000.

Loan Agreement with Austria

1134. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a new agreement has recently been signed between India and Austria granting a fresh credit to India of 1.5 million dollars for debt relief;

(b) if so, the terms of the agreement; and

(c) the total amount of credit so far granted by each country including those by international agencies for the current year and how far this will be utilised for debt relief?

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

(b) The credit carries a rate of interest at 3% per annum and is repayable over a period of 25 years including an initial moratorium of 7 years.

(c) Aid agreements signed for 1970-71
(\$ Million)

Name of country/ Institution	Total Aid	of which Debt Relief
Austria	1.50*	1.50
Canada	16.53	0.80
Japan	32.41	25.41
U. K.	18.00	18.00
U. S. A.	36.26	8.73
I. B. R. D.	55.00	15.00
I. D. A.	137.50	—
Total	297.20%	69.44
(Rs. Crores)	222.9	52.08

* Besides this a sum of \$ 0.50 million is available as interest relief for 1970-71 under an agreement, covering 3 years signed on the 24th July, 1968.

% This represents the value of agreements already signed (upto 24-7-1970) relating to aid for 1970-71. Further agree-

ments are expected to be signed with all the countries mentioned above (except Austria), and some others not mentioned above, in the course of the year. The total aid for the current year is expected to be of the order of Rs. 640 crores (\$ 853 million).

Deteriorating Conditions of J. J. Dwellers in Harijan Basti, New Delhi

1135. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the deterioration in the condition of the Jhuggi Jhoupri dwellers in the Mazdoor Basti, panchkuin Road, behind Gandhiji's Harijan Basti, New Delhi;

(b) the amount spent on providing civic amenities in the last year;

(c) the total population and the number of water taps; and

(d) whether Government will agree to provide on-site rehabilitation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH) : (a) There has been no deterioration. On the contrary considerable improvement in the living conditions of Jhuggi dwellers in this area has been reported by the New Delhi Municipal Committee.

(b) Rs. 45,200/-

(c) There are 30 water taps for a population of about 8000.

(d) No, Sir.

इंडियन इस्स एण्ड फारमास्यूटिकल्स लिमिटेड द्वारा बनाई जाने वाली दवाईयों के बारे में समाचार

1136. श्री मृशुंजय प्रसाद : क्या पेंडोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इंडियन इस्स एण्ड फारमास्यूटिकल्स लिमिटेड द्वारा बनाई जाने वाली दवाईयों के बारे में 20 जून, 1970 के 'मार्च आफ दी नेशन के पृष्ठ 1 की टिप्पणियों में रशिया डज नाट माइन्ड पायजर्निंग अस दू मेक ए फास्ट रूबल' शीर्षक के अधीन छपे समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है; और

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

पेंडोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वा. रा. चव्हाण) (क) जी हां ।

(ख) इस समाचार में इण्डियन इस्स एण्ड फार्मास्यूटिकल्स लि० पर, पब्लिक अण्डर-टेकिंगज कमेटी की छयालीसवीं रिपोर्ट में से सामग्री ली गई है और सरकार कम्पनी की सलाह से समिति की सिफारिशों पर उचित कार्यवाही कर रही है ।

जीवन बीमा निगम द्वारा जीवन बीमा और सामान्य बीमे के अतिरिक्त कार्य को बंद किया जाना

1137. श्री मृशुंजय प्रसाद : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम ने जीवन बीमे और सामान्य बीमे के अतिरिक्त अपने कार्य को समाप्त करने का निर्णय किया है ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या-चरण शुक्ल) : जीवन बीमा निगम ने जनता के साथ विविध बीमा कारोबार बन्द कर दिया है और निगम ऐसा कारोबार केवल सरकारी क्षेत्र के साथ ही कर रही है ।

एल० एस० डी० तथा अन्य हानिकारक दवाइयों के प्रयोग पर प्रतिबन्ध

1138. श्री मृशुंजय प्रसाद : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास

तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ स्वास्थ्य अथवा चिकित्सा अनुसंधान संस्थान, विदेशों में नई खोज से प्राप्त प्रभावी दवाइयों की छोटी अथवा बड़ी खुराकों में दीर्घकाल तक प्रयोग किये जाने के कारण होने वाले अवांछनीय तथा हानिकर अतिरिक्त परिणामों तथा तीव्र प्रतिक्रियाओं की जांच करने के लिये कार्य कर रहे हैं; और

(ख) क्या एल० एस० डी०, विभिन्न प्रकार के ट्रोक्विलाइजर्स, एन्टी-हिस्टेमिनस, एन्टी-बायोकिटस, सेकरिन अथवा अन्य कृत्रिम मीठी वस्तु, क्लोर-टेट्रासाइक्लीन दवाई समूह, कोटिजोन दवाई समूह, नींद लाने वाली गोलीयों, दर्द नाशक दवाई आदि के प्रयोग पर उनके द्वारा किये गये अनुसंधान के परिणामस्वरूप डाक्टरों तथा आम लोगों को कोई चेतावनी दी गई है तथा उनके प्रयोग पर क्या नियंत्रण लगाया गया है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब. सु. मुक्ति)

(क) जब तक सरकार इस बात से संतुष्ट नहीं हो जाती कि अमूक औषध सुरक्षित और गुणकारी है तब तक किसी नई औषध को खरीदने और बेचने की अनुमति नहीं दी जाती। सुरक्षितता और गुणकारिता के सुनिश्चयन के लिए इस देश में विशेषज्ञों की सलाह पर और सक्षम कर्मचारियों के सनिरिक्षण में खास खास स्थानों पर यथावश्यक नई औषधियों के क्लीनिकी परीक्षण किये जाते हैं।

जहां तक सरकार को ज्ञात है यहां पर ऐसा कोई चिकित्सा अनुसन्धान संस्थान नहीं जो हाल ही में खोजी गई औषधों के दीर्घ काल तक प्रयोग के कारण उत्पन्न अवांछनीय और हानिकर अतिरिक्त परिणामों एवं उग्र

प्रतिक्रियाओं पर प्रयोगात्मक अनुसन्धान कर रहा हो।

(ख) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता। तथापि औषधियों के डिब्बों आदि पर तथा नयी औषधियों के प्रोत्साहन सम्बन्धी साहित्य में, जहां कहीं आवश्यक हो, उन औषधियों के अतिरिक्त परिणामों सम्बन्धी सावधानी की टिप्पणियां, उनके उपयोग की अन्तिम अवधि और उनके देने और खिलाने के समय बरती जाने वाली सतर्कता आदि दे दी जाती हैं।

लाटरी के इनाम के परिणामस्वरूप राशि पर आय कर

1139. श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकारी अथवा अन्य लाटरियों से प्राप्त आय पर आय-कर लगाया जाता है और क्या उसी वर्ष से धन-कर लिया जाता है जिसमें एक व्यक्ति की आस्तियां, लाटरियों से प्राप्त इनाम को मिलाकर पश्चात् एक लाख से अधिक हो जाती है और यदि नहीं, तो ऐसा कर किस वर्ष से देय है; और

(ख) 31 जुलाई, 1970 तक सरकारी लाटरी टिकटों की खरीद से प्राप्त इनामराशि के परिणामस्वरूप देश भर में नये लखपतियों की संख्या कितनी है और वर्तमान लखपतियों की संख्या कितनी है जिनको एक लाख रुपये से अधिक के इनाम मिले ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बिद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) सरकारी तथा अन्य लाटरियों से इनाम के रूप में प्राप्त धन पर आय-कर नहीं लगाया जाता क्योंकि यह धन अनियमित तथा अनावर्ती किस्म का होता है और इसलिये इस प्रकार के धन प्राप्त करने वाले व्यक्ति के लिये यह धन आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 10 (3) के अधीन आयकर से मुक्त होता है।

घन-कर किसी व्यक्ति के पास मूल्यांकन की तारीख अर्थात् लेखा वर्ष की अन्तिम तारीख को उपलब्ध शुद्ध घन पर लगाया जाता है। इसलिये यदि किसी व्यक्ति द्वारा लेखा-वर्ष के दौरान इनाम के रूप में प्राप्त घन की राशि, उसकी घन-कर लगने योग्य अन्य परिसंपत्तियों को मिलाकर, मूल्यांकन की तारीख को, घन-कर नहीं लगने योग्य अधिकतम राशि से अधिक हो जाती है तो उस पर उस वर्ष विशेष के सम्बन्ध में घन-कर लगाया जायगा। लेकिन यदि मूल्यांकन की तारीख से पहले ही संबंधित व्यक्ति द्वारा इनाम की राशि अथवा उसका कोई भाग ऐसी परिसंपत्तियों में बदल दिया जाय, जिन पर घन-कर नहीं लगाया जाता हो तो इस प्रकार की परिसंपत्तियों पर निसंदेह घन-कर नहीं लगाया जाएगा।

(ख) संभवतः माननीय सदस्य देश भर के ऐसे व्यक्तियों की संख्या के बारे में सूचना प्राप्त करना चाहते हैं जिनको 31 जुलाई, 1970 तक 1 लाख और उससे अधिक रुपये के इनाम की रकम प्राप्त हुई। सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है और एकत्र की जा रही है। सूचना के एकत्र होते ही उसे सभापटल पर रख दिया जायगा।

जहां तक ऐसे लक्षपतियों की वर्तमान संख्या का प्रश्न है, जिनको 1 लाख रुपये से अधिक का इनाम मिला है, सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है और एकत्र की जा रही है। सूचना के एकत्र होते ही उसे सभा पटल पर रख दिया जायगा।

**Wealth Possessed by Narang Brothers,
Bombay**

1140. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have detailed information about the various properties and business acquired by Shri Manu

Narang and Shri Ramu Narang in Bombay during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether any investigations are presently being made into the total wealth of the Narang Brothers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (d). Investigations regarding the acquisition of the properties and the total wealth of Narang Brothers are being made in the course of assessment proceedings. At this stage of the investigations, it is not possible to disclose the details.

**Dena Bank's Reserve Fund for
Employees' Housing**

1141. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Dena Bank has a Reserve Fund of more than Rs. 50 lakhs for employees' housing :

(b) if so, since when this amount is lying unutilized;

(c) whether Government have received any representation from the Co-operative Housing Societies of Dena Bank Employees seeking assistance for building their houses; and

(d) whether Government propose to ask the management of the Bank to provide the employees with the requisite funds ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). The bank has no such reserve fund built out of its profits. As the annual general meeting of the shareholders of the bank held on the 29th March, 1967, the then chairman of the bank had announced the decision of the bank's Board of Directors to allocate an amount of Rs. 50 lakhs for granting loans to employees of the bank for building

houses. The detailed rules and regulations governing grant of loans were, however, approved by the Dena Bank on 31st March, 1970. In respect of three housing societies which had schemes with a total cost of Rs. 11.46 lakhs, initial loans aggregating to Rs. 3.31 lakhs for the purchase of land have been sanctioned by the bank. In addition, the bank has under consideration requests from two other housing societies yet to be formed, for loans amounting to about Rs. 12 lakhs.

(c) A representation from the Dena Bank Employees Co-operative Society, Kalina Road, Kurla, Bombay dated 14th May, 1970 had been received by Government.

(d) The bank has already finalised the detailed rules and regulations for the grant of loans and has started giving loans to societies. It will be for the Board of Directors of the bank to take a view on merits, on any requests for further loans for house building purposes from the employees of the bank.

Public Deposits held by Companies in private Sector

1142. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of public deposits held by the companies in the private sector;

(b) the number of companies holding such public deposits as have gone into liquidation in the last three years and deposits held by them :

(c) the number of companies which have failed to repay the deposits and the total amount of money involved therein; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to protect the citizens from losing their money in these companies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). The information as at the end of December,

1969 is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) Directives have been issued by the Reserve Bank under Chapter III B of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 regulating the acceptance of deposits by non-banking companies in the private sector. These are intended to ensure that such companies follow healthy practices in financing their activities. Such a regulation can help protect the interest of the depositors only indirectly by helping the non-banking companies to remain financially sound. As the deposit of money by a depositor and its acceptance by non-banking company is in the nature of a contract between the two parties, the only remedy available to an individual depositor for getting his money back from the company concerned is to file a civil suit against it. Government does not have legal power to direct the company to make payment.

Payment of Income-tax and Wealth-tax by Shri R. K. Soni

1143. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the total amount of Income-tax and Wealth-tax paid by Shri R. K. Soni, Proprietor of R. K. Machine Tools, R. K. Woolcombers, Anil Woolcombers, Kabir Woollen Mills, Kumar Woollen Mills, Bedi Woollen Mills, K. S. R. Woollen Mills, R. K. Wool and Allied Industries during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : The required information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. *Placed in Library. See No. L T—3824/170*

Reference of cases of Mithapur and Goa Fertilizer Projects to monopoly Commission

1144. SHRI DEVEN SEN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the case of Tata fertilizers

at Mithapur Gujarat and the case of Birla fertilizers at Goa are going to be referred to the Monopoly Commission for its opinion; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(a) and (b). One of the conditions mentioned in the latter of intent issued to M/s. Tata Chemicals for the establishment of a fertilizer factory at Mithapur is that the company will obtain clearance under the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act which came into force on 1-6-1970. The industrial licence for the Goa fertilizer project was given on 12-12-1966 i.e. before the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act came into force on 1-6-1970. The question whether to such cases the provisions of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act would apply is under consideration.

Appointment of Ent Specialist and Orthopaedics Surgeon in General Hospital, Manipur

1145. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have arranged the appointment of E. N. T. Specialist and Orthopaedics Surgeon in the General Hospital, Manipur ;

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay in appointment of these specialists;

(c) whether Government are aware of the need for specialists in E. N. T. and treatment facilities of cancer being made available in the General Hospital, Manipur; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY

PLANNING, & WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) to (d). The post of E. N. T. specialist was offered on the 1st September, 1969, to a candidate recommended by the U. P. S. C. He has, however, not joined so far and action is being taken to cancel the offer and to fill the post on an *ad-hoc* basis pending recruitment of another candidate through the commission.

No vacancy of Orthopaedic Surgeon seems to have been brought to the notice of the Government of India by the Government of Manipur. They have been addressed in the matter.

No reference has been received from the Government of Manipur regarding lack of treatment facilities in Cancer. Appropriate action in the matter will be taken in consultation with the Government of Manipur, who have been addressed.

Retrenched Workmen From The Manipur P. W. D.

1146. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of retrenched workmen from the Manipur P. W. D. during the year 1970 and the date of their retrenchment;

(b) whether the retrenched workmen were given retrenchment compensation at the time of retrenchment;

(c) the reasons for this wave of retrenchment;

(d) whether the Government of Manipur are at all making ways for their re-employment; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH) : (a) and (b). The number of retrenched workers is 112. Details regarding the date of their retrenchment and position about payment of compensation to them are being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

(c) The retrenchment was on account of the transfer of the Churachanpur Tipaimukh road from the Manipur P. W. D. to the Border Roads Organisation and consequent reduction of work.

(d) and (e). when any vacancy arises future, preference will be given to the retrenched persons.

M. B. B. S. Seats For Manipur

1147. 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 M. B. B. S. seats allotted for Manipur for the year 1970-71;

(b) whether the Government of Manipur have asked the Centre for more seats this year; and

(c) the basis of distributing the reserve M. B. B. S. seats to the student seeking admission by the Government of Manipur ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) 26 M. B. B. S. seats have been allotted to the Union territory of Manipur during 1970-71.

(b) Yes. The Government of Manipur had asked for 50 seats this year while they requested for 30 M.B.B.S. seats last years.

(c) The basis of the distribution of the reserved M. B. B. S. seats by the Government of Manipur is as follows :—

(1) At least 50% marks, relaxable to 45% in the case of candidates belonging to

scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, should be secured by the candidate at the Pre-Medical/Intermediate Science Medical Group or equivalent examination in four compulsory subjects, namely. English, physics, chemistry and Biology.

(2) The basis of selection is merit which is determined by the marks obtained by the candidate in English, physics, Chemistry and Biology at the qualifying examination. For determining merit the following criteria are observed:—

(a) B. Sc. First Division candidates with one or more subjects of the Medical Group would have Preference over I. Sc./pre-Medical qualified students.

(b) B. Sc. Second Division and third Division candidates should be judged on the basis of marks obtained by them at the I.S.C./Pre-Medical Examination.

(c) I. Sc./pre-Medical students should be judged on the basis of their University/Board marks.

(d) For a candidate who has passed the qualifying examination at the second attempt, 2% marks should be deducted in determining eligibility.

(e) Candidates who have passed the examination in more than two attempts should not normally be considered for selection.

(3) while distributing the seats admission requirements of the respective medical colleges to which the selected candidates are allotted are also kept in view specially with regard to minimum and maximum age wherever so prescribed and minimum percentage of marks prescribed for admission.

Confirmation of Work-charged Employees of Manipur P. W. D.

1148. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS,

HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

be pleased to state :

(a) the number of work-charged employees of Manipur P. W. D., confirmed and declared Quasi-permanent till date;

(b) if the reply is in the negative, the reasons for this inordinate delay in giving confirmation to the work-charged staff;

(c) the number of work-charged employees in Manipur P. W. D. and the two Electricity Divisions who have been in service for 8 years and more; and

(d) whether the temporary work-charged employees in the P. W. D. Manipur are given death gratuity as their counterpart in the C.P.W.D.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH) : (a) No employee has been confirmed. As there is no quasi-permanency on the work-charged establishment, the question of declaring anyone as quasi-permanent does not arise.

(b) Confirmation could not be taken in hand as the Service Rolls of the workers were not complete. An *ad-hoc* Committee has been set up by the Manipur Government to scrutinise and complete the Service Rolls. As soon as this work is completed, the work-charged staff will be confirmed according to seniority against the permanent posts already sanctioned.

(c) 406.

(d) No, Sir.

Enhanced D. A. For Workcharged Staff of Manipur P. W. D.

1149. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the work-charged employees of Manipur P.W.D. under the Government of Manipur enjoy the same scale and allow-

ances with their regular counterpart under the Manipur (Revision of pay) Rules till date;

(b) if so, whether the enhanced D. A. of Rs: 20/- so far given to the regular employees has been extended to the work-charged staff under the Government of Manipur; and

(c) if the reply to (d) be in the negative, the reasons for not giving enhanced D. A. to the aforesaid staff?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

अखिल भारतीय रेलवे कर्मचारी संघ तथा उत्तर रेलवे कर्मचारी संघ द्वारा अन्तरिम सहायता की मांग

1150. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अखिल भारतीय रेलवे कर्मचारी संघ तथा उत्तर रेलवे कर्मचारी संघ ने अन्तरिम सहायता के रूप में क्रमशः 70 रुपये और 60 रुपये की मांग की है; और

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

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) जी, हाँ। अखिल भारतीय रेलवे कर्मचारी संघ ने तीसरे वेतन आयोग को अन्तरिम राहत के सम्बन्ध में पेश किये गये अपने ज्ञापन में सभी कर्मचारियों के लिये 70 रु० प्रतिमास अन्तरिम राहत की सिफारिश की है, जबकि उत्तर रेलवे कर्मचारी संघ ने 350 रु० तक मासिक वेतन पाने वाले कर्मचारियों के लिए 70 रु० प्रतिमास तथा अन्य कर्मचारियों के लिए वेतन के 20 प्रतिशत

के हिसाब से अन्तरिम सहायता की सिफारिश की है।

(ख) सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में तीसरे वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों की प्रतीक्षा करेगी।

बिहार में कृषि कार्यों के लिए कृषकों को बिया गया ऋण

1151. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की शाखाओं द्वारा कृषि कार्यों के लिए कृषकों का दिये गये ऋणों का जिलेवार व्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) लघु उद्योगों के विकास के लिए दिये गये ऋणों का जिलेवार व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) जून, 1970 तक अनिर्णीत पड़े आवेदन-पत्रों की जिलेवार संख्या क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (ग). मांगी गयी सूचना इक्की की जा रही है और उसे सभा की मेज पर रख दिया जायगा।

अमझेर की गन्धक खानों के श्रमिकों पर कोयला मजदूरी बोर्ड के पंचाट को लागू करना

1152. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अमझेर में गन्धक खानों के श्रमिकों पर कोयला मजदूरी बोर्ड के पंचाट को लागू नहीं किया गया है, यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि लगभग दो वष पूर्व बिहार सरकार के तत्कालीन श्रम

आयुक्त को उक्त खान के श्रमिकों की मजदूरी आदि निर्धारित करने के लिए मध्यस्थ नियुक्त किया गया था ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि उसने अभी तक कोई निर्णय नहीं दिया है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप श्रमिकों में बहुत असन्तोष है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं और इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही किये जाने का विचार है और उक्त कार्यवाही कब तक की जाने की संभावना है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मन्त्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी) : (क) जी, हां। भारत सरकार ने अपने संकल्प तारीख 10-8-1962 में विनिर्दिष्टतः कोयला खान उद्योग के लिये मजदूरी बोर्ड की स्थापना की थी, अतः अमझेर में पाइराइट खानों के श्रमिकों पर मजदूरी बोर्ड के अधि-निर्णय को लागू करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता है।

(ख) जी, हां।

(ग) और (घ). यद्यपि मध्यस्थ ने माध्यस्थ्य के सम्बन्ध में विभिन्न कदम उठाए तथापि बाद में उसका किसी अन्य पद पर अन्तरण हो जाने से, उसने अगली माध्यस्थ्य कार्यवाहियों को करने में अपनी असमर्थता अभिव्यक्त की। मजदूरियों पर विवाद को माध्यस्थ्य को निर्देशित करते समय, प्रबन्धकों ने माध्यस्थ्य के अन्तिम अधिनिर्णय द्वारा की गई वृद्धि में समायोजित किए जाने वाले, मूल मजदूरी में 25 प्रतिशत की तदर्थ वृद्धि की स्वीकृति दी थी, जो अभी भी प्रवृत्त है। फिर भी, दैनिक दरों पर कार्य करने वाले श्रमिकों ने अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ अन्तरिम राहत के रूप में मजदूरी में 40% वृद्धि की मांग करने हुए, 4 जून, 1970 से हड़ताल की। प्रबन्धक श्रमिक-प्रतिनिधियों के साथ समझौता करते आ रहे हैं और अन्तिम समझौते के लिए

स्ताव भी किया, जो श्रमिकों द्वारा प्रति-क्षेपित कर दिया गया था। अन्त में बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री के मध्यक्ष पर 29 जुलाई, 1970 को हड़ताल समाप्त हो गई है। दोनों पक्ष इस पर सहमत हो गए कि विवाद को नए सिरे से माध्यस्थ्य एवं अन्तरिम राहत के देने के लिए निर्देशित किया जाए।

भारतीय खान कर्मचारी संघ द्वारा अनुमोदित मांग पत्र

1153. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या पेंडोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा घातु मंत्रालय तथा रसायन और खान तथा घातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय खान कर्मचारी संघ का चौथा सम्मेलन 13 से 15 जून, 1970 तक कोरबा में हुआ था ;

(ख) क्या उक्त सम्मेलन में अनुमोदित सात-सूत्री मांग पत्र सरकार को भेजा गया था ;

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

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

पेंडोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा घातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नीतिराज-सिंह चौधरी) : (क) 13 से 15 जून तक इंडियन आइल वर्क्स फेडरेशन का सम्मेलन राजहरा में हुआ था न कि कोरबा में।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) और (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

Controversy on ownership of the Jhuggi Jhonpri

1154. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : 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 controversy regarding the ownership of the Jhuggi Jhonpri is still going on between Government on the one hand and the Delhi Administration, the Municipal Corporation and the New Delhi Municipal Committee on the other ; and

(b) if so, the views of Government regarding the fate of Jhuggi-Jhonpri dwellers ?

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 Delhi Administration, the Municipal Corporation of Delhi and the Delhi Development Authority have proposed allotment of plots to Jhuggi Jhonpri dwellers on 99 years' lease on a hire-purchase basis. The Consultative Committee of Parliament attached to the Department of Works, Housing and Urban Development have, however, suggested that plots allotted to squatters in J & J Colonies may be given to them on 30 years' lease which should be renewable, with a ban on the transfer of plots. No final decision has been taken so far.

Oriental Fire and General Insurance Company Ltd

1155. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :
SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

Will the MINISTER of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Oriental Fire and General Insurance Company Limited is a subsidiary of the Life Insurance Corporation and whether the Company is working in Public Sector doing General Insurance business; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not allowing a rational promotion policy by the said Company to avoid discontent amongst its employees ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Promotions are normally made on the basis of seniority and merit. The Unions of clerical and subordinate staff have demanded what they term as a more objective criteria. The matter was discussed with two Unions, namely, the All India Insurance Employees' Association, and the All India Federation of Oriental Fire & General Insurance Employees' Associations on the 4th, 5th and 6th May, 1970. Further discussions are scheduled to take place towards the end of August, 1970.

'Dharna' by Jhuggi Jhonpri dwellers before Prime Minister's house

1156. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :
SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the representatives of the Jhuggi Jhonpri colonies gave dharna before the Prime Minister's House on the 8th July, 1970;

(b) if so, the nature of their demands; and

(c) the steps taken to meet them ?

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) Grant of proprietary rights to Jhuggi Jhonpri dwellers; provision of basic amenities in the colonies; on-site rehabilitation in multi-storeyed houses; liberal grants to the Delhi Administration, etc.

(c) The question of giving plots on 30 years' renewable lease on a hire-purchase basis is under consideration. Basic amenities such as drinking water supply, community latrines, approach roads, surface drains and street light* are already provided in

J & J colonies. Parks, schools and dispensaries are also being provided. Community centres are being constructed. The rehabilitation of all the squatters on the sites squatted upon by them is not always feasible. Adequate funds are placed at the disposal of the Delhi Administration for the Jhuggi and Jhonpri Removal Scheme.

P.A.C. Report on Income-Tax

1157. SHRI BALRAJ MADHOK :
SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the P. A. C.'s 100th Report in which the Committee has urged Government to discourage over-assessment of income and for observance of suitable norms in ordering searches; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to implement the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee ?

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

(b) (i) Regarding the Public Accounts Committee's recommendation on discouraging over-assessment, the action taken by the Ministry was duly reported to them under the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) F. No. 17/35/69-IT (Audit) dated 12-11-69, reproduced at pp 115-120 of the Committee's 100th Report. At paragraphs 1.54 to 1.56 of the said Report, the Committee have expressed a desire that a study of over-pitched assessments in the light of judgments of the Tribunals and the Courts should be made by the Government. Accordingly, a pilot study, similar to that made earlier in respect of the orders of the AACs, has been undertaken by the Government.

(ii) At paragraphs 1.57 to 1.60 of their 100th Report, the P. A. C. have

expressed their anxiety to see that the power to order searches and seizures by the officials of the I. T. Deptt. should be defined precisely. They also suggested that in case it was considered inadvisable to pass an enactment in this respect, the Government should at least issue executive instructions to the Commissioners for the observance of suitable norms in ordering searches. The Government have already issued suitable instructions for avoiding searches in petty cases and in cases where the reliability of the information is open to doubt,

Delhi Master Plan

1158. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :
SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI:
SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA:

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

(a) whether Government have revised or propose to revise the Delhi Master Plan; and

(b) if so, the names of the colonies regularised or proposed to be regularised and included in the Master Plan ?

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.

Negotiations between Indian Banks Association and All India Bank Employees Association Regarding Wage Increase

1159. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Banks Association had commenced nego-

tiations for wage increases etc., with the All India Bank Employees' Association on the 30th December, 1969;

(b) whether parallel negotiations were going on at that time between the State Bank of India and its Union;

(c) whether the Indian Banks Association was hopeful of coming to an agreement with AIBEA whose impact on establishment expenses would have been around 8 per cent on a quid pro quo basis;

(d) whether the State Bank of India was kept informed of the above and yet it chose to conclude an agreement with its Union on much higher terms; and

(e) whether Indian Banks Association had no alternative but to concede similar terms which are estimated to put up establishment cost of banks by 25 per cent or so without any quid pro quo by the employees ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (e). Scales of pay and other conditions of service of bank employees including those of the 14 nationalised banks were governed by a Bipartite Settlement dated 19-10-1966 between the Indian Banks Association representing the managements of the banks and the unions representing the employees of the banks. The period of this settlement came to an end on 31-12-1968. In January 1969, All India Bank Employees Association made a demand for improvements in the Bipartite Settlement of 1966. From May, 1969 onwards the representatives of the Indian Banks Association and the All India Bank Employees Association held a number of meetings and earnest negotiations between the parties commenced on 30th December, 1969. The State Bank of India had entered into an agreement dated 29-7-1967 regarding pay scales with All India State Bank of India Staff Federation and this agreement was to be in force up to 31-12-1968. In December, 1968 the Federation approached the State Bank of India for certain revisions in the agreement and accordingly negotiations were conducted by the State Bank of India with the representatives of the Federation, with a

view to arriving at a negotiated settlement. Indian Banks Association and State Bank of India were keeping each other informed of the general trend of the discussions with the unions with which they were negotiating. As the discussions were extended over a long period and covered a number of points on which agreement was sought to be reached and the stand taken by the parties at each of the negotiations was continually changing, till the parties had discussed all the outstanding points and reached agreements on all the points which had a financial impact, it would be difficult to say precisely what the financial impact would have been at a particular point of time. On 24th February, 1970 State Bank of India having reached an understanding with the Federation, signed an agreement with it, as the bank felt it would not be desirable to further postpone the signing of the agreement with the Federation. As per the terms of this agreement, The State Bank of India estimated that the increase in the annual wage-bill of the award staff would be about 5.8%. Certain understandings were reached during April-May 1970 by the Indian Banks Association with the All India Bank Employees Association regarding the revised scales of pay and other matters, in respect of 'A' Class banks, which include the 14 nationalised banks. On some outstanding issues discussions are still going on between Indian Banks Association and All India Bank Employees Association. Till a formal agreement is signed between Indian Banks Association and All India Bank Employees Association it will be difficult to assess accurately the financial impact on each of the nationalised banks consequent on the revision of scales of pay and other matters. Following the recent understanding by the Indian Banks Association with All India Bank Employees Association, on wage revision, State Bank of India had further negotiations with its Federation and has reached an understanding for a further increase to the workmen staff of the State Bank and the aggregate increase in establishment cost of workmen staff including such further increase, is estimated by the State Bank Of India to be 10.7%. The present indications are, however, that the additional cost in none of the nationalised banks will be anywhere near 25%.

Grant of increased Wages by State Bank of India to its Employees

1160. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) wheather it is a faet that State Bank of India has granted increased wages to its employees which will push up the establishment cost by about 25 per cent;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Life Insurance Corporation employees had recently put forth a claim to be given similar wages as enjoyed by the State Bank of India employees and that if conceded, the Life Insurance corporation will have to incur additional burden of Rs. 10.0 crores per annum on its wage bill;

(c) whether the State Bank of India employees are relatively more privileged than their counterparts in serveral other similar public sector undertakings and that the recent increase in the wages granted by State Bank of India would cause a chain reaction as is demonstrated by the Life Insurance Corporation employees' claim; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by him to stop such unilateral actions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) The State Bank of India and the State Bank of India Staff Federation have reached an undrstanding on wage revision of workmen staff involving an aggregate increase in establishment cost of workmen staff of the order of 10.7%.

(b) The charter of demands submitted by the class III and IV employees of the Life Insurance Corporation was referred by the Ministry of Labour for adjudication to a National Industrial Tribunal. While the Tribunal was seized of the dispute, an agreement outside the Tribunal between the management and the employees was reached on the 20th June, 1970. The same agreement was filed before the Tribunal with a prayer that the Tribunal be pleased to pass awards in

terms of the said settlement. The financial implications of this agreement are not likely to be in the region of Rs.10 crores as presumed by the Hon'ble member.

(c) and (d). With the expiry of the agreement fixing the wages of its workmen staff on 31-12-68, the State Bank of India had necessarily to carry on negotiation with its own recognised union, viz. the State Bank of India Staff Federation. The wage rates, and terms and conditions of employment are reached between the managements and the unions representing the employees as a result of collective bargaining. It is not always possible to look for absolute uniformity amongst different public sector undertakings which operate in the same field or similar fields but have different histories or organisational patterns. Government's direct intervention in issues which are the subject-matter of collective bargaining is neither possible nor desirable.

Impact of reduction in Prices of Drugs on common man

1161. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether one of the objectives behind effecting price reduction in case of 17 essential drugs and medicines as notified recently is to reduce the overall burden of medical bills on the common man ;

(b) whether a study has been made to estimate at least broadly, the extent of benefit to the common man to be accrued because of the above step ;

(c) if not, whether such a study is being ordered ; and

(d) whether the findings will be furnished to the House ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). Prices of 17 essential drugs were notified under the Drugs (Prices Control)

Order, 1970 which also provides for freezing of prices of other bulk drugs and refixation of prices of formulations in accordance with the formula prescribed therein. One of the objectives behind the price control policy is to make the drugs and medicines available to the common man at reasonable prices, and the Control Order has been so designed as to achieve that objective. The price Control comes into effect from 1st August, 1970. No study has been made, nor is it possible to make at this stage, to estimate the extent of benefit to the common man as a result of the price control. Indications however are that essential drug formulations marketed by large companies which are mostly foreign owned will come down considerably.

(c) No study is being ordered at present,

(d) Does not arise.

Check on price rise of tonics containing Vitamins, Minerals, Proteins

1162. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that tonics containing vitamins; minerals, proteins, etc, have to be prescribed to the patients in most cases besides prescribing formulations containing the drugs and chemicals whose prices have been recently controlled ;

(b) whether Government will ascertain whether or not the prices of the former have been appreciably raised recently by most of the manufacturers ; and

(c) whether Government propose to do anything to ensure that price rise in the case of tonics, etc., does not nullify the benefits of price reduction in case of some essential drugs and medicines ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND

METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) Prescription of tonics is a matter for the physician. As far as price control is concerned, tonics having medicinal value come within the purview of the Drugs (Price Control) Order, 1970.

(b) Government have no information that the prices of tonics have been raised appreciably. The revised prices will come into force from 1st August, 1970 and the position will be known only after we receive the revised price lists.

(c) Government would watch the situation before taking any further measures.

Deaths due to Cholera

1163. **SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of deaths occurred due to cholera during the year 1969 and upto June, 1970 in the country, State-wise ; and

(b) the steps taken by the State Governments in the matter and the detailed help given by the Centre in this regard to the affected States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) According to the information available in the Directorate General of Health Services, the number of deaths due to Cholera was 4076 during the year 1969 and 1516 during the period from January to June 1970. The Statewise break-up is given in the statement laid on the table of the house [*Placed in Library. See No. LT— 3825/70*]

(b) Necessary preventive measures to control the spread of disease were taken by the State Health Authorities which include the following :—

- (i) Prompt notification, isolation and management of cases ;

- (ii) disinfection of the infected premises ;

- (iii) anti-cholera inoculations in the infected and threatened areas ;

- (iv) Chlorination of water supplies ;

- (v) improvement of environmental sanitation, including food hygiene and anti-fly measures ;

- (vi) prophylactic treatment of contacts ; and

- (vii) health education.

Central help was offered to the affected States and Union Territories as indicated below :

- (a) Four Central Investigation Teams were deputed to Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat States and Central Officers visited the States of Maharashtra, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and Union Territory of Delhi.

- (b) Orientation training courses on Cholera for medical officers were organised in association with the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, West Bengal and experts were deputed to assist in the training wherever necessary. Eight training courses during 1969 and eight courses during 1970 (upto the end of July) have been held ; 2 in Andhra Pradesh, 1 in Assam, 1 in Bihar, 1 in Maharashtra, 2 in Mysore, 2 in Orissa, in Tamil Nadu and 3 in West Bengal.

- (c) technical information on cholera was sent to the States.

- (d) facilities of laboratory examination of materials were provided to the States of Assam, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Union Territories of Delhi, Manipur and Tripura.

- (e) immediate supplies of cholera vaccine, disinfectants and essential drugs were arranged for Assam, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh.

- (f) Jet-gun injectors for vaccination were provided at Singhastha fair, Ujjain (M.P.) and Car festival, Puri. (Orissa).
- (g) Epidemiological intelligence data was disseminated to the States and Union Territories, and surveillance of Cholera was promoted during natural calamities, such as, floods and droughts and at fairs, and festivals of all India importance.

Financial assistance was given to the following States during the years 1969-70 for implementation of Cholera Control Programme.

Name of State	Assistance released during 1969-70 (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Andhra Pradesh	0.43
2. Bihar	1.83
3. Maharashtra	1.20
4. Mysore	0.06
5. Orissa	1.39
6. Tamil Nadu	0.86
7. West Bengal	1.70
8. Uttar Pradesh	0.90

Allotment of Land to Tara Co-operative Housing Society, Delhi

1164. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made in the allotment of land to the Tara Co-operative Housing Society, Delhi ;

(b) whether it is a fact that a firm commitment was made on the floor of the House to allot land in South Delhi to the said Society ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for resalling from it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY

PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH) : (a) The Society has been offered land in Shahdra area. It did not accept the offer and has been pressing for land in South Delhi. The matter is to be discussed further with representatives of the Society shortly.

(b) In the answer to an Unstarred Question in the Lok Sabha in 1968, the then Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation had stated that it had been decided by Government to offer land to the Society near Munirka Village south of R. K. Puram. This answer was based on the information furnished by the Society. This Ministry had not then been consulted.

(c) Does not arise.

Branches of Nationalised Banks in Mysore

1165. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) The number of Branches of Nationalised Banks in the State of Mysore; and

(b) the details regarding the distribution of money to the poor farmers and other low communities in the Fourth Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) The 14 Banks which were nationalised on 19th July, 1969 had 457 offices in the State of Mysore, as on 30th June, 1970. These figures are provisional.

(b) Presumably the Hon'ble Member desires to know the amount of credit likely to be advanced by commercial banks to the poor farmers and backward communities during the Fourth Five Year Plan period.

According to an estimate made on the basis of available data, the outstanding

an unit of commercial bank credit to agriculture at the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan period would be around Rs. 250 crores. The bulk of this is expected to go to the poor farmers. As for advances to the backward communities, bank advances are not earmarked for any particular community. However, under the various schemes framed by nationalised banks for extending credit to the poorer sections of the society, it is hoped, backward communities also will be able to avail of bank credit in an increasing measure. No estimate of such credit is, however possible.

Filling of Income-tax and Wealth-tax Returns by Sheikh Abdullah

1166. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that inspite of notices issued against Sheik Abdullah under the Income-tax and wealth-tax Acts, he did not file the income-tax and wealth tax returns ;

(b) if so, the reasons why no action has been taken against him ; and

(c) the reasons stated by Sheikh Abdullah for not filing the income tax returns ?

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

(b) The notices issued to Sheikh Abdullah under the Income-tax and Wealth-tax Acts relate to the assessment year 1969-70. The Income-tax Officers concerned is making investigations about whether Sheikh Abdullah had any taxable income or net wealth. The question of taking action will arise only after the enquiries are completed.

(c) No reasons have been given in writing.

Excise Duty on Plastic Tubes and Sheets

1167. SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had decided to charge additional excise duty on plastic tubes and sheets and there had been resentment by the industry in this respect; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government to revise its decision ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). The Government decided to levy excise duty, with effect from 1-5-1970, on polyethylene layflat tubings, sheets, sheetings and films which before that date were exempted from the levy. But after examining representations received from the industry affected, the *status quo ante* has been restored from 17-7-1970.

Contribution by LIC and Unit Trust for Construction of Multi-storeyed Residential Buildings

1168. SHRI B. K. DAS CHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Life Insurance Corporation and the Unit Trust have agreed to contribute during 1970-71 towards accelerating the construction of multi-storeyed residential buildings by the newly floated Housing Corporation ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and to what extent ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). There have been no formal agreements so far, but if any proposals come up from the newly floated Housing and Urban development Finance Corporation, they will evoke a favourable response from the L.I.C. and U.T.I, subject to the terms being found acceptable.

Transfer of Kolar Gold Mining Undertaking to Department of Mines and Metals

1169. SHRI B. K. DAS CHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering the transfer of the functioning of the Kolar Gold Mining undertaking as a profitable Organization to the Department of Mines and Metals ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). A recommendation to this effect is understood to have been considered by the Committee on Science and Technology recently. A formal reference from that body is awaited. After it is received, the matter will be examined.

वेतन आयोग की नियुक्ति के बाद मूल्यों में वृद्धि

1170. श्री भोलानाथ मास्टर : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वेतन आयोग की नियुक्ति के बाद सभी उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं के मूल्यों में वृद्धि हुई है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों द्वारा वेतनमान में वृद्धि होने की आशा को देखते हुए गैर-सरकारी संस्थाओं में भी वेतनमान में वृद्धि करने की मांग की जा रही है ; और

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन्हीं कारणों से उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं के मूल्यों में वृद्धि हो रही है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या-चरण शुक्ल) : (क) जी नहीं । 23 अप्रैल,

1970 को तीसरे वेतन आयोग की नियुक्ति की घोषणा होने के बाद, यद्यपि अनाजों, फलों, सब्जियों, दूध और दूध से बने पदार्थों जैसी वस्तुओं की कीमतों पर सामान्य मौसमी दबाव रहा है परन्तु दियासलाई, मिट्टी के तेल, कपड़े आदि जैसी अनाज से भिन्न उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं के मूल्य स्थिर बने रहे हैं ।

(ख) सरकार को इस बारे में विशिष्ट जानकारी नहीं है ।

(ग) यह सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होता ।

करों की वसूली के लिये अलग मंत्रालय

1171. श्री भोलानाथ मास्टर : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कर-दाताओं पर प्रतिवर्ष कितना कर बकाया रह जाता है ;

(ख) क्या एक भूतपूर्व महा लेखा-परीक्षक ने यह परामर्श दिया था कि करों की पूरी वसूली और करों की बकाया राशि के जमा होने को रोकने के लिये एक अलग मंत्रालय बनाया जाये ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या-चरण शुक्ल) : (क) निर्धारितियों की ओर पिछले तीन वर्षों से वसूली के लिए पड़ी आय कर की बकाया नीचे दी गयी है :-

वर्ष	बकाया रकम (करोड़ रुपयों में)
1967-68	374.52
1968-69	435.49
1969-70	513.73

(ख) ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार को प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

(ग) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

पेट्रोल पम्पों के लिए एजेंसियां देने में कथित भेदभाव

1172. श्री भोलानाथ मास्टर : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा घातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उनके मंत्रालय ने एक विज्ञापन में 200 पेट्रोल पम्पों के लिये एजेंसियां देने का प्रस्ताव किया है और उनमें से केवल 50 पेट्रोल पम्प उत्तरी भारत के लिये नियत किये गये हैं जबकि इसकी जनसंख्या बहुत अधिक है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इस मामले की जांच करेगी ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा घातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बा. रा. बह्मण) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) उपर्युक्त (क) की दृष्टि से प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Dearness Allowance to Pensioners

1173. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6221 on the 13th April, 1970 and state :

(a) the percentage of the *ad-hoc* increase to those drawing pensions upto Rs. 200 per month and what is the equivalent percentage of Dearness Allowance to the salary of serving employees in the same pay range ;

(b) if the justification for dearness allowances is to compensate loss from inflation, how Government justify the difference between serving and retired employees ;

(c) the total financial commitment on the increase sanctioned and what would it be if the increase was Rs. 25 ;

(d) whether Government have suggested to State Government equivalent increases to their pensioners and if so, whether some State Governments reply that the responsibility was of the Central Government because they are not responsible for inflation ; and

(e) considering the resentment of pensioners in States, why the Centre encourage State Government by bearing a share in such increases to pensions as they may give?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) A Statement containing the information is attached.

(b) The position of Government servants who are in service is different from that of Pensioners. The latter in principle are not eligible to the same concession including Dearness Allowance as are admissible to serving Government employees

(c) The cost of *ad-hoc* increase as sanctioned in 1963 was estimated at Rs. 4.5 crore per annum and the cost of revision upwards by Rs. 10/- per month of the *AD-HOC* increase with effect from 1-9-69 was estimated at Rs.8 crores per annum. If the *AD-HOC* increase had been revised upwards by Rs.25/-per month instead of Rs. 10/- per month the additional cost would have been of the order of Rs. 20 crores per annum.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) The sanction of *AD-HOC* increase to the pensioners of the State Governments is a matter fully within the purview of the State Governments and the question of the Centre offering any encouragement does not arise.

STATEMENT

Ad-hoc increase admissible to those drawing pensions upto Rs. 200/- per month with the marginal adjustments upto 220/- per month and percentage of *ad-hoc* increase to pensions as well as the percentage of dearness allowance admissible to serving employees in the corresponding pay range.

	Amount of pension	Ad-hoc increase	Percentage	Pay	Dearness Allowance	Percentage
(a)	Pensions upto Rs. 30 per month	Rs. 15.00	60% to 50%	Rs. 70 and above but below Rs. 110	Rs. 71	101% to 65%
(b)	Pensions above Rs. 30 but not above Rs. 75 per month	Rs. 17.50	56% to 25%	Rs. 110 and above but below Rs. 150	Rs. 98	89% to 66%
(c)	Pensions above Rs. 75 but not above Rs. 200 per month	Rs. 20.00	26% to 10%	Rs. 150 and above but below Rs. 210	Rs. 122	81% to 58%
(d)	Pensions above Rs. 200 but not above Rs. 219 per month.	Rs. 1 to 19	9% to 0.5%	Rs. 210 and above upto Rs. 220	Rs. 146	69% to 66%

Inadequacy of customs Officers at Santa Cruz Airport

1174. SHRI G. VENKATASWAMY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that inadequate number of Customs Preventive Officers at Santa Cruz Airport are causing long delays for some days in clearing passengers arriving by international flights ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to remove this difficulty ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI

VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Due to increase in passenger traffic, the existing air customs staff is, at times, found inadequate. Suitable staff adjustments are, however, made whenever needed to avoid delays and to ensure expeditious clearance of passengers.

(b) The strength of staff at Santa Cruz Airport is being augmented.

Schemes introduced by L.I.C. of India to solve housing problems

1175. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) what was the Scheme introduced in

1969-70 by the Life Insurance Corporation of India for solving the housing problem of the common man which have been benefited and what new schemes have been drawn up for 1970-71 and the details thereof;

(b) how much amount has been advanced by the L.I.C. under the Scheme of 'Own Your House' upto 31st March, 1970;

(c) how many parties have been given loan amounting to more than Rs. 1 lakh each and the total amount advanced and how many parties have been given loan amounting upto Rs. 1 lakh each and the total amount to them; and

(d) whether Government consider the possibilities of extending the Scheme to the places having population of 10,000, if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) The Life Insurance Corporation has several schemes for granting loans for house building purposes. No new schemes were introduced during the years 1960-70 and 1970-71.

(b) Rs. 14.31 crores.

(c) The maximum amount of loan under the 'Own Your Home' Scheme is restricted to Rs. one lakh only. 5238 persons have been sanctioned loans up to this amount under this Scheme.

(d) The L.I.C. may consider extension of the Scheme to more centres.

Office accommodation for Central Government

1176. **SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the plinth area of accommodation of Square Feet needed by the Central

Government for its Offices in Delhi and New Delhi;

(b) the area of the accommodation available at present with Government, how much is under construction and the total amount earmarked for the construction of additional accommodation during the year 1970-71;

(c) the value of rent per square foot Government are paying for the accommodation taken by them in the Private Sector and at what rate the accommodation has been taken in 1971;

(d) the total cost per square foot including the cost of land of the Government Buildings; and whether Government have considered a proposal to construct its own accommodation to meet fully its requirements; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH):
(a) 65.75 lakh Sq. Ft. (floor area and not plinth area).

(b) The area at present available with the Government is 57.93 lakh sq. ft. as given below:—

	lakh sft.
(i) Government owned buildings ...	39.16
(ii) Leased/requisitioned ..	4.53
(iii) Temporary hutments ...	14.24
Total :	57.93

Pending demand—65.75—57.93=7.82 lakh sft.

Although ostensibly the pending demand is 7.82 lakh sft., in view of the fact that the temporary buildings (hutments, barracks etc.) are to be pulled down soon owing to their having outlived their life and the leased/requisitioned buildings have to be released sooner or later, the actual pending demand for office accommodation

to be satisfied would work out to about 26.59 lakh sq. ft.

The total area of accommodation under construction and proposed to be taken up for construction during the 4th Five Year Plan period is 5.39 lakh Sq. ft. The total amount earmarked for construction during the year 1970-71 is Rs. 48,00,000/-

(c) Rent paid for private accommodation varies from 0.35 P. to 0.45 P. per sq. ft. depending on the specifications of the buildings. In commercial/semi-commercial areas, accommodation has, however, been hired by Government at rents varying from 0.50 P. to Rs. 2.00 per sq. ft. per month.

(d) and (e). The total cost per sq. ft. comes to Rs. 33 to 35 excluding the cost of air-conditioning and the cost of land. The cost of land will be different for different localities.

Further construction depends on the availability of extra funds for the purpose.

Medical Colleges in the Country

1177. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of seats available in the Medical Colleges in the country during the years 1969-70 and 1970-71 and the number of seats proposed to be provided in the year 1971-72;

(b) the number of doctors required in the country at present;

(c) the number of hospitals and Public Health Centre in the country without doctors;

(d) whether any special scheme programme has been finalised by Government to appoint doctors in each of the Public Health Centres in rural areas; and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether Government propose to increase the number of Medical Colleges or the number of seats in the existing Medical Colleges; and if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) The total number of seats available in the Medical Colleges in the country has been estimated to be 11,800 in 1969-70 and 11,850 in 1970-71. The number of seats that may be available during 1971-72 will, however, depend on the number of new medical colleges that may be established during this period by the State Governments to whom the colleges have been allotted and will also depend on the possibility of expansion of admission capacity in the existing medical colleges.

(b) In order to attain, by the end of the Fourth Plan period, the Doctor-Population ratio of 1:3500 as recommended by the Health Survey and Planning Committee (Mudaliar Committee) 1961, the total number of doctors required is estimated to be 1,70,870. According to the estimates based on the expected out turn of doctors minus attrition due to deaths and retirement etc. the number of doctors available by 1973-74 is expected to be 1,37,930 making for the ratio of 1:4300 approximately. According to this ratio there is shortage of doctors at present.

(c) All the hospitals under the Central Government have by and large the required number of doctors. Requisite information in respect of hospitals under the State Governments/Union Territories is not readily available. Public Health Centres presumably refers to Primary Health Centres. On 31-3-1970, there were 417 Primary Health Centres without doctors.

(d) The following measures have been adopted or are under consideration to make rural service in Primary Health Centres more attractive:—

(1) enhancing the age of retirement of Doctors and Specialist and/or re-employing them after retirements.

(2) Granting special concessions and allowances to doctors to work in rural areas and also disincentives for avoiding service in rural areas.

(3) Utilising the services of private practitioners, where necessary, on part-time basis.

(4) a scheme is being considered in the Department of Family Planning to provide funds for the special development of Primary Health Centres in difficult blocks so that they may have approach roads, potable water and electricity.

(5) The Government of India is considering a scheme to provide an incentive of Rs. 150/- per month to the doctors to attract them to serve in the Primary Health Centres in the difficult rural areas.

(6) The Government of India has impressed upon the State Governments to take immediate and effective action to meet the requirement of doctors working in the Primary Health Centres.

(7) Provision of living and working accommodation with adequate facilities for drinking water, sanitary latrines and all-weather accessibility at rural centres.

(8) Supply of vehicles to each Primary Health Centre.

(9) Prescription of minimum service in rural area before crossing efficiency bar or grant of promotions.

(10) opportunities for refresher course, post-graduate education and visits to institutions for advanced training in India and abroad in lieu of service in rural areas.

(c) The Fourth Five Year Plan envisages the establishment of ten new Medical Colleges with a view to raising the annual admission capacity from 11,500 to 13,000 by 1973-74. Two colleges have already been set up.

New Medicines prepared by Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.

1178. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the new medicines prepared by the

Indian Drugs and pharmaceuticals Ltd. during the last two years and the improvement made in that respect since 1968-69 and 1969-70 ;

(b) how far progress has been made as regards the assurance of improvement of this Company given in the Lok Sabha in 1967-68, and the details thereof; and

(c) upto what time the Company is expected to make up its loss ; by when its whole machinery will start working and the nature of its future plans ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS & MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) Four products of Synthetic Drugs Plant (Vitamin B₁, Vitamin B₂, Folic Acid and D.C.C.) and four products of Antibiotics Plant (Sod. penicillin, Proc. penicillin, Tetracycline Hcl and Oxytetracycline Hcl) were commissioned during the year 1968-69 and 1969-70. The production of these drugs and antibiotics is gradually improving with the stabilisation of their production technologies.

(b) The Company has made steady progress in identifying and solving various technological and other problems which are inherent in the commissioning and stabilisation stage of new pharmaceutical plants. The problems relating to sterility and clarity in the Antibiotics Plant have been nearly solved. The major problem, however, is erratic power supply. The matter has been taken up with U. P. S. E. Board for regular and uninterrupted supply of power. The Synthetic Drugs Plant has stabilised almost all its products. The Plant is now working at about 70% of its installed capacity which is expected to reach production level of 80-90% of the installed capacity in the next 2-3 months. The Surgical Instruments Plant was so far suffering from lack of orders. Some orders have since been secured including an export order from Soviet Union of the value of Rs. 22 lakhs which is likely to keep the Plant bus for about 4 months. More orders are expected in the near future.

(c) The Company is likely to reach the break-even point by the end of the year 1971-72. It is too early to say when the losses would be made up. However, in addition to attaining the rated capacities, the Company has planned for expansion of some of its products with the addition of marginal equipments and also production of new drugs within the facilities already available. These steps are expected to reduce the production costs and to improve the economics of the Plants.

Export of Items Produced/Manufactured By All the Undertakings of the Ministry of Petroleum And Chemicals And Mines And Metals

1179. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) which are the items and for how much, those produced/manufactured by all the Public Undertakings of the Ministry, exported during 1968-69 and 1969-70 ;

(b) the target fixed for exporting those items for the years 1970-71 and 1971-72 ;

(c) the items which have hard competition in foreign countries and the steps Government have taken to face the problem ; and

(d) the programmes chalked out by Government to increase the percentage rate of export and details thereof ?

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 the same will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Allotment of Housing Plots To MPs.

1180. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS,

HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 5 on the 23rd February, 1970 and state at which stage is the proposal to allot plots to the Members of Parliament in Delhi ;

(a) whether Government have seen the recent statement of chief Executive Councillor, Delhi in this regard ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and by what time formal allotments are expected to be made ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, & WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter has since been discussed with the chief Executive Councillor. Requests for the allotment of plots received from Members of Parliament have been forwarded to the Delhi Development Authority. Offers of Plots to 25 Members of Parliament were sent by the Authority initially. Further allotments will be made as and when plots become available in the various development schemes of the Delhi Development Authority.

Investment of L. I. C. Funds for Welfare Schemes

1181. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the future programme for investment of L. I. C. funds in Welfare Schemes has been finalised ; and

(b) if so, the main features of the new scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). Although no new schemes have been decided upon so far, the investment programme for 1970-71 provides much larger amounts than in 1969-70 for existing welfare schemes such as loans to municipi-

palities for Water Supply & Sewerage Schemes, Loans to Electricity Boards, Loans for Housing etc.

Recommendations of Expert Committee on Low Cost Housing Programmes

1182. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :
SHRI B. K. MODAK :

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

(a) whether the Expert Committee appointed by Government on Low Cost Housing Programmes in the Country has submitted its report ;

(b) if so, the salient features of the recommendations made by the Committee : and

(c) 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.

(b) The Committee has recommended the adoption of prefabrication to achieve speed in building. Besides recommending the establishment of factories for producing building components in the six major cities of India, it has recommended the installation of housing factories one each at Bombay and Delhi for producing large panel prefabricated houses. Suggestions have also been made regarding improvements in traditional building techniques, research and development work, augmentation of building material resources, organising the building industry and training of personnel engaged in the housing and building trade.

(c) No decisions have been taken ; the various recommendations are still under consideration.

Differences Between India and Iran Over Proposed Joint Venture of Ammonia Project to be set up at Bandar Shahpur

1183, SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO. Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that, of late, there have been some serious differences with Iran in regard to the joint venture of Ammonia Project to be set up at Bandar Shahpur for which an agreement was signed in February last ;

(b) if so, the nature of the differences:

(c) whether these differences have been resolved ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and its likely repercussions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS, AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) to (d). The Government of Iran and India have agreed to study the possibility of setting up a joint venture in Iran for the production of ammonia. A report has been prepared in this connection by a joint working group. The report is still under examination of the Governments.

**जीवन बीमा निगम के एजेंटों के लिये
उपदान योजना**

1184. श्री देवेन सेन :

श्री ब. रा. परमार :

क्या बिना सगी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार जीवन बीमा निगम के एजेंटों के लिये उपदान योजना प्रारम्भ करेगी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब, और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (ग) : जिन एजेंटों का कार्य वर्षों से बराबर अच्छा रहा है, उन्हें सेवा-निवृत्ति लाभ देने के सम्बन्ध में एक प्रस्ताव इस समय जीवन बीमा निगम के विचाराधीन है ।

Payment of Income Tax By Ananda Bazar Patrika Ltd. Calcutta

1185.SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total assessed income, both for Corporation and Income-tax purposes separately, of M/s. Ananda Bazar Patrika (Pvt.) Limited, Calcutta and each of the Directors of said Company, year-wise from 1966-67 to 1969-70 ;

(b) the total Corporation tax and income tax by the Company and each of the directors of the Company year-wise from 1966-67 to 1969-70 ;

(c) the total Corporation-tax and Income-tax actually paid by the company and each of the directors of the company, year-wise from 1966-67 to 1969-70 ;

(d) the amount of corporation-tax and Income-tax remaining unrealised at the end of March, 1970 ; and

(e) whether a portion of the unrealised tax has been written off by Government and if so, the total amount written off and on what ground the same has been done ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Ananda Bazar Patrika (Pvt.) Ltd., Calcutta has not yet been assessed to tax in respect of Assessment Years 1966-67 to 1969-70.

There are four Directors of this company of whom only Shri Asoke Kumar Sarkar is assessed to tax. The assessments in this case for Assessment Years 1966-67 onwards are pending. The other Directors are Mrs. Aloka Sarkar, Shri Aveek Sarkar and Shri Arup Sarkar.

(b) Since the assessments are not completed for Assessment Years 1966-67 to 1969-70, the tax liability has not been determined so far.

(c) No assessments have been completed so far. However, details regarding Advance-tax paid and tax deducted at source are given below :

		Advance-tax	Tax deducted at source
		Rs.	Rs.
1.	Ananda Bazar Patrika		
	1966-67	2,55,000	—
	1967-68	66,000	—
	1968-69	28,500	
	1969-70	—	
2.	Asoke Kumar Sarkar		
	1966-67	—	—
	1967-68	2,180	38,355
	1968-69	1,867	40,855
	1969-70	2,747	17,531

(d) Does not arise as the assessments in respect of Ananda Bazar Patrika and Mr. Asoke Kumar Sarkar are pending.

(e) No, Sir.

Explosion in Trombay Fertilizer Plant and Resultant loss in Production

1186. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether as stated by the chairman and Managing Director of the Fertilizer Corporation of India at Durgapur on the 21st June, 1970 the Trombay plant faced a serious crisis after one of its two streams was completely blown up following an explosion recently ;

(b) whether as a result of that production capacity went down at least by 50 percent ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS, AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) Yes. The nitrogen scrubber unit of one of the streams (NSU South Unit) exploded at about 10.30 A. M. on 3rd April causing damage to equipment and pipe. The box has since been repaired and put back on line on 18th July night.

(b) Yes. Due to this accident production capacity for ammonia production went down by approximately 50 per cent.

(c) The total production of ammonia from April 3 when the accident took place to 18th July when the emergency repairs were completed was 14,126 tonnes as against the target of 28,210 tonnes.

Alleged Suspicious Dealings between Tea Estates of Assam and O. & N.G.C.

1187. SHRI BHAGABAN DAS : SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :

SHRI B. K. MODAK :
SHRI ESWARA REDDY :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that as reported by the weekly "Blitz" in its issue on the 2nd May, 1970 under the title "Oil ministry orders CBI probe into shocking oil and tea cocktail scandal" his Ministry had referred to suspicious deals between the Oil and Natural Gas Commission and certain tea estates in Assam to the CBI for an inquiry ;

(b) if so, the details of the deal as reported to him ; and

(c) the preliminary action taken by Government on the same ?

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

(a) The transactions relating to the purchase by the ONGC of property belonging to the Nazira tea estate and of some lands in the Lakwa tea estate have been entrusted to the C.B.I. for detailed enquiry.

(b) The cost of the land paid to the owners of the Nazira tea estate had been shown as Rs. 16 lakhs in the final deal against the lower prices as estimated by the Commission's agencies. As regards the lands of Lakwa tea estate, no action was taken by the Commission's management to finalise the deal, in terms of the original assessment of the S.D.O. Sibsagar between May, 1967 and October, 1967. Subsequently, the payment was made by the General Manager who had no delegated powers to make payments without authorisation from the Headquarters of the Commission.

(c) Government had called for the relevant papers from the ONGC and scrutinised the deals before handing over the cases to the C.B.I.

दिल्ली के क्षय रोग अस्पतालों में रोगी-बिस्तर

1188. श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले :

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

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

(क) दिल्ली के क्षयरोग अस्पतालों में उपलब्ध रोगी-बिस्तरों की कुल संख्या कितनी है।

(ख) इन अस्पतालों में रोगी-बिस्तरों की कमी के कारण प्रतिमास कितने रोगियों को प्रवेश देने से इंकार किया जाता है; और

(ग) इन अस्पतालों में रोगी-बिस्तरों की संख्या में वृद्धि करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री श्री ब० स० सूति : (क)

अस्पताल का नाम	पलंगों की संख्या
(i) सिलवर जुबली क्षय रोग अस्पताल	1,113
(ii) क्षय रोग अस्पताल, मेहरोली, (60 और पलंग लगाये जा रहे हैं)	306
(iii) नई-दिल्ली क्षय रोग केन्द्र, जवाहरलाल नेहरू मार्ग, नई दिल्ली (प्रेक्षण पलंग)	15
(iv) आर० के० मिशन क्षय रोग क्लीनिक, करोल बाग, नई दिल्ली (प्रेक्षण पलंग)	20
कुल	1,462

(ख) किसी भी क्षय रोगी को भर्ती करने से इंकार नहीं किया जाता। सभी आपाती रोगियों को तुरन्त अस्पताल में भर्ती कर दिया जाता है। यथोचित विचार करने तथा एक भर्ती बोर्ड के अनुमोदन के बाद अन्य क्षय रोगियों को भर्ती-मूची में रखा जाता है। रोगियों को इस मूची के आधार पर भर्ती किया जाता है। सभी रोगियों को उनके निदान के तुरन्त बाद गृहोपचार योजना के अन्तर्गत क्षयरोग निरोधी औषधियां दी जाती हैं। पिछले 12 महीनों में प्रतीक्षा-मूची में रखे तथा भर्ती किये गये रोगियों की संख्या का विवरण निम्न प्रकार से है :-

प्रत्येक-मूची में प्रत्येक माह क्षय रोगियों की संख्या (पिछले महीने के शेष जमा नये निदानित मामले भर्ती-मूची में रखे जाते हैं)	प्रति माह भर्ती किये गये क्षय रोगियों की संख्या
जुलाई, 1969	1,208 541
अगस्त, 1969	1,325 506
सितम्बर, 1969	1,389 525
अक्टूबर, 1969	1,431 550
नवम्बर, 1969	1,276 459
दिसम्बर, 1969	1,184 505
जनवरी, 1970	1,062 468
फरवरी, 1970	916 424
मार्च, 1970	679 464
अप्रैल, 1970	853 444
मई, 1970	856 488
जून, 1970	972 423

(ग) चौथी योजना अवधि के दौरान दिल्ली में 25 पृथक क्षयरोग पलंगों को लगाने का अस्थायी प्रस्ताव रखा गया है।

दिल्ली नगर निगम ने भी निम्नलिखित क्षय रोग क्लीनिकों में इस प्रकार पलंगों की संख्या बढ़ाने का विचार किया है :-

1. नरेला क्षय-रोग क्लीनिक ... 22
2. किलोकड़ी क्षय रोग क्लीनिक ... 52
3. झरड़े बाला क्षय रोग क्लीनिक ... 50

Downgrading of Examination of Social and Preventive Medicine

1189. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the I. M. C.A. has recommended to downgrade the examination of Social and Preventive Medicine from the final M.B. B. S. examination to the third M.B.B.S. examination;

(b) if so, whether Government have inquired as to whether prior to taking such a decision the I.M.C.A. have consulted the teachers in Social and preventive Medicine all over the country ;

(c) the number of teachers of Social and Preventive Medicine who have been represented in the I.M.C.A. ; and

(d) whether Government have probed into the fact as to whether the concept of producing basic doctors will be hampered by this step ?

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). It is not clear as to what is meant by IMCA referred to in the question. However, the Indian Medical Council had formulated certain recommendations on Post-graduate and under-graduate medical education. In these recommendations there is no provision for a separate examination in Social and Preventive Medicines as this item is included and examined in the subject of medicine. A Review Committee appointed by the Indian Medical Council to examine these recommendations of the Medical Council, has recommended a separate examination in community medicine (Social and Preventive Medicine), in the Second MBBS examination instead of the third MBBS examination which is the same as the final MBBS examination. The report of the Review Committee was circulated amongst the medical colleges, Universities

State Governments, Director of Health Services, Specialists, Associations including the Indian Association of Preventive and Social Medicine for their opinions. The opinions so received will be considered by the Review Committee. The final report of the Review Committee will be placed before the Medical Council of India for their consideration. Thereafter the Medical Council will submit its final recommendations to the Government of India for approval.

(c) At present 4 Social and Preventive medicine persons including two teachers are represented on the Indian Medical Council.

(d) Since the matter is still under consideration of the Indian Medical Council, this question does not arise at this stage.

Credit Guarantee Scheme of Reserve Bank

1190. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Reserve Bank has reviewed the credit guarantee scheme ;

(b) if so, whether it is also fact that the Reserve Bank has issued a circular to examine whether all the loans given by them have been based on proper criteria; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) (a) The Credit Guarantee Scheme for small scale industries has been periodically reviewed. It was last reviewed by a Working Group appointed by the Reserve Bank in April, 1969. The working Group besides recommending other liberalisations suggested that submission of individual applications for guarantee should be dispensed with and that the guarantee be made

available automatically, subject to each credit institution entering into an agreement for the purpose with the Guarantee Organisation. The recommendations were approved by the Government of India and brought into force from 1st February, 1970.

(b) The Guarantee Organisation has not issued any circular to the credit institutions on the lines indicated in the question.

(c) Does not arise.

Setting up of Pelletisation Plant at Bailadilla by NMDC.

1191. SHRI NATHU RAM AHIRWAR :

SHRI G. S. DIXIT
SHRI HUKAM CHAND
KACHWAI :
SHRI YASHWANT SINGH
KUSHWAH :
SHRI LAKHAN LAL
GUPTA :

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

(a) whether it is fact that there are large deposits of iron ore fines near Bailadilla Iron ore project, Bastar which are not at present being exploited ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the National Mineral Development Corporation contemplates to set up a pelletisation plant there in the public sector so that these fines could be exploited ; and

(c) if so, the time by which the aforesaid plant is proposed to be set up there ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS, AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) : (a) to (c). There are no deposits of iron ore fines as such but iron ore fines are generated in the course of mechanised mining and processing of iron ore at Bailadilla Deposit No. 14

where a mine has been developed by the National Mineral Development Corporation Limited, for the production of lump ore for export to Japan.

The National Mineral Development Corporation Limited has commissioned a techno-economic feasibility study on the establishment of a pelletisation plant based on iron ore fines and blue dust being produced in Bailadilla No. 14. The feasibility report is expected soon. An investment decision on the establishment of the plant can be taken only after examining the feasibility report.

Complaints of Tax Evasion Received by Income Tax Officers of West Bengal.

1192. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1556 on the 11th May, 1970 and state :

(a) whether the enquiry into the complaints of tax evasion by Directors/Managing Directors of Companies as reported to the Commissioner of Income tax, West Bengal-II, has been completed ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that delay in such cases might allow opportunities for manipulations at departmental levels ; and

(d) if not, the steps taken to protect the interest of Government exchequer ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). There has been no avoidable delay. The investigation is being done under the supervision of senior officers and there is nothing to justify such an apprehension.

Production of Domicile Certificates for Admission to The Medical Colleges

1193. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD
MANDAL :
SHRI BENI SHANKER
SHARMA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the production of domicile certificates and even the voters' list numbers of the parents as a proof thereof, is being insisted upon for admission to the Medical Colleges in the country ;

(b) whether this practice which is in vogue even after 23 years of Independence, is considered justified for the promotion of National integration and providing for equal opportunities to all those who want to prosecute higher studies ;

(c) if not, what concrete steps Government propose to take to do away with this practice ;

(d) whether Government are aware that the children of the Central Government employees, who are stationed in Delhi for more than 20 years, have been adversely affected by the condition of Domicile certificate for admission to the Medical Colleges as a result of which they are unable to get admission outside Delhi ; and

(e) if so, how Government propose to remedy the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) to (c). At present admissions to most of the Medical Colleges in the country are made on the basis of domicile or the possession of pre-admission qualifications from the local Universities or School Boards. The National Integration Council in its meeting held at Srinagar in 1968

recommended that domiciliary restrictions should not be imposed for the purpose of admission to the educational institutions. The recommendations of the Council have been referred to the State Chief Ministers by the Prime Minister as well as by the Minister of Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development. This question was also considered at the Medical Education Conference held on the 6th and 7th July, 1970 at New Delhi and the conference recommended that 5% seats in medical colleges may be reserved for outside candidates on reciprocal basis, if it was not possible to waive off the domiciliary restrictions altogether. The recommendations of the Conference were discussed at the 6th meeting of Executive Committee of the Central Council of Health held at Aurangabad on the 23rd and 24th July, 1970 and are under consideration of the Government.

(d) and (e). Besides Maulana Azad Medical College, the children of Central Government servants posted in Delhi can also seek admission to the following medical colleges where admissions are made on an all Indian basis :

For Integrated M.B.B.S. Course—

1. Jawaharlal Nehru Institute of Post-graduate Medical Education and Research, Pondicherry.
2. Christian Medical College, Vellore.
3. St. John's Medical College, Bangalore.

For IST M.B.B.S. Course—

1. All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi.
2. Lady Hardinge Medical College, New Delhi,
3. Armed Forces, Medical College, Poona.
4. Mahatma Gandhi College of Medical Sciences, Sewagram.

5. College of Medical Sciences, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.
6. J. N. Medical College, Muslim University, Aligarh.
3. Christian Medical College, Ludhiana.

Selection of IAS Officers for Posting in Public Sector Undertakings

1194. SHRI UMANATH:
SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM:
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU:
SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE:
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering a scheme which proposes that a certain number of people from the IAS cadre should be selected every year and sent to public sector undertakings;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether Government had earlier taken a decision that the civil servants deputed to public sector enterprises should either be asked to resign from the civil service or opt for permanent absorption in the concerned public enterprise or revert to the parent cadre; and

(d) if so, the background of reconsidering the earlier decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). The possibilities of evolving a scheme intended to depute officers from Class I Services at comparatively junior levels to work in and gain experience of public Enterprises are currently being examined. The scheme is intended to give training to certain number of Government servants in public enterprise type of work with three objects in view:—

- (i) such training will help the government servants to understand and

deal with public sector problems better when they come back to Government;

- (ii) some of these government servants who prove successful during such training could be permanently absorbed in public enterprises provided they would be willing to be so absorbed. It is felt that such strengthening at the intermediate levels, in public enterprises would be beneficial to them;

- (iii) Such government servants who have been trained in public sector work could be sent to new public enterprises that would be established during the 4th and the 5th Plan periods.

A final decision on this will be taken keeping in view all the factors mentioned above.

(c) Yes, Sir, it would, however, appear that the present thinking does not clash with the principle that government servants would have to opt out of government service if they want to work permanently in public enterprises.

केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग में गाड़ों को चौकीदारों (वाचमैन) के पद पर स्थायी करना

1195. श्री निहालसिंह : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग में कार्य करने वाले गाड़ों को 75-1-85-2-95 रुपये के वेतन-मान में गाड़ों के पद पर भर्ती किया गया था, परन्तु उन्हें 70-85 रुपये के वेतन-मान वाले चौकीदार (वाचमैन) के पद पर स्थायी किया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री परिमल घोष) : (क) जी, नहीं। पहरदार के उस वर्ग को, जिसका वेतनमान वही है जैसा कि चौकीदार का है, अवरोक्त वर्ग में मिला दिया गया है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग क पहरदार और चौकीदारों को समयोपरि भत्ता देना

1196. श्री निहालसिंह : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग के पहरदारों और चौकीदारों को 12 घंटे कार्य पर रखा जाता है और उन्हें 4 घंटे के अतिरिक्त कार्य के लिये कोई समयोपरि कार्य भत्ता अथवा एवजी छुट्टी नहीं दी जाती है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार उन्हें आठ घंटे कार्य पर रखने का अथवा समयोपरि कार्य भत्ता देने का विचार कर रही है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; विशेषतया जब प्रत्येक केन्द्रीय कर्मचारी आठ घंटे कार्य करता है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री परिमल घोष) : (क) से (ग). केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग में पहरदारों का कोई वर्ग नहीं है। तथापि, कुछ ऐसे पहरदारों की प्रति-दिन 12 घंटों की ड्यूटी निर्धारित की गई है, जिनकी ड्यूटी में निष्क्रियता की अवधि शामिल है। क्योंकि ये उनके कार्य के सामान्य घंटे हैं, अतएव आठ घंटे के बाद अतिरिक्त 4 घंटों की ड्यूटी के लिए समयोपरान्त भत्ते या एवजी छुट्टी का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

उत्तर तथा दक्षिण एवेन्यू फ्लैट नई दिल्ली के उपभवनों से बजरी तथा कंकड़ हटाना

1170. श्री निहालसिंह : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ठेकेदारों ने सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों अर्थात् इंजीनियरों आदि के साथ साजिश करके उत्तर तथा दक्षिण एवेन्यू, नई दिल्ली में संसद् सदस्यों के निवास-स्थानों के पीछे हाल ही में बनाये गये नये उपभवनों के निर्माण में हजारों रुपये बचा लिये हैं और आंगनों में से बजरी तथा कंकड़ नहीं हटाये हैं और उसके बजाये उसको मिट्टी के नीचे दबा दिया है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप वहां पर घास, फूल तथा सज्जियां आदि नहीं उगाई जा सकतीं।

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार सम्बन्धित ठेकेदारों से नये उपभवनों के आंगनों में से बजरी तथा कंकड़ उठवाने का है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं।

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री परिमल घोष) : (क) प्रश्न के पहले भाग का उत्तर नकारात्मक है। जहां तक दूसरे भाग का सम्बन्ध है, यह सत्य है कि, एक या दो मामलों में, जहां भूमि ऊँची-नीची थी छोटे गड्ढों को भरना पड़ा, और ठेकेदार ने गड्ढों को भरने के लिये तथा क्षेत्र को समतल करने के लिए मकानों के मलबे का प्रयोग किया। निवासियों को, क्षेत्र के हस्तान्तरण से पहले उसे समतल बना देना आवश्यक था। गड्ढों की भरवाई के लिए या समतल करने के निमित्त ठेकेदारों को कोई अदायगी नहीं की गई। आरम्भ में क्षेत्र में घास लगाने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं था। तथापि, निवासियों की इच्छा पूरी करने के लिए घास लगाने का कार्य आरम्भ कर दिया गया है। इस

क्षेत्र की मूल मिट्टी भी घास लगाने के योग्य नहीं थी। वर्तमान मिट्टी को हटाया जा रहा है और उसकी जगह अच्छी मिट्टी डाली जा रही है।

(ख) और (ग). घास लगाने के लिये जब कभी ठेकेदार द्वारा डाले गये मलवे को हटाया जायेगा तो उसकी लागत ठेकेदार के बिल से वसूल की जायेगी।

Discussion held with Drug manufacturers regarding Implementation of Drugs (Prices Control) Order

1198. SHRI UMANATH:
SHRI JROTIRMOY BASU :
SHRI P. P. ESTOSE :
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS:
SHRIMATI SUSEELA :
GOPALAN :

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

(a) whether Government have held discussions with representatives of the drug industry regarding implementation of the Drug (Prices Control) Order ;

(b) if so, the nature of such discussions ;

(c) whether any assurance was given by Government to the drug companies ; and

(d) if so, the nature of such assurance ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS, AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). Yes. There have been discussions between the Government and the representatives of the drug industry and trade during which certain doubts and difficulties have been brought to the notice of the Government in implementing the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970. Necessary clarifications have been given

and the Government's stand in general has been made clear to the industry and trade.

(c) and (d). No assurance was given by the Government to the drug companies. They have however been told that the Government are ready and willing to discuss and sort out any genuine difficulties which the industry may experience in implementing the Order.

बुरहानपुर स्थित स्टेट बैंक की एक शाखा द्वारा विद्युत चालित करघा स्वामियों को ऋण दिया जाना

1199. श्री गं० च० बोक्षित : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद बुरहानपुर स्थित स्टेट बैंक की शाखा विद्युत चालित करघा स्वामियों को 750/- रुपये का ऋण दे रही है जबकि महाराष्ट्र राज्य में इस व्यवसाय के लोगों को 2,200 रुपये दिये जा रहे हैं, और अब तो उक्त बैंक ने 750 रुपये के ऋण देना भी बन्द कर दिया है ?

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस असमानता के क्या कारण हैं तथा क्या सरकार का विचार इसे दूर करने का है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन लोगों ने इस बारे में केंद्रीय सरकार को अनेक अभ्यावेदन भेजे हैं, और

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

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बिद्या-चरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). भारतीय स्टेट बैंक बिजली से चलने वाले करघा-एककों को, छोटे पैमाने के उद्योगों की वित्त-व्यवस्था करने की उदारीकृत योजना के अधीन, ऋण

देखा है। बिजली से चलने वाले करघा-एककों के सम्बन्ध में कार्यचालन पूँजी के लिए दिये जाने वालों अधिमों को रकम एकक की आवश्यकता के अनुसार मंजूर की जाती है न कि किन्हीं निश्चित सीमाओं के अनुसार। इस लिये विभिन्न स्थानों पर स्थित एककों के बीच कोई भेद-भाव किये जाने का सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होता। इस क्षेत्र में बिजली से चलने वाले करघों के लिए बड़े पैमाने पर वित्त-व्यवस्था करने में स्टेट बैंक को जिन कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ता है उनमें से एक बड़ी कठिनाई यह है कि इनमें से अधिकांश एककों में रंगदार साड़ियाँ तैयार की जाती हैं जिनके उत्पादन पर वस्त्र आयुक्त ने प्रतिबन्ध लगा रखा है क्योंकि यह मद हथकरघा क्षेत्र के लिये सुरक्षित रखी गयी है। ऐसा भी पता चला है कि कुछ करघे बेनामी धारकों के नाम से चल रहे हैं।

हाल में, भारतीय स्टेट बैंक ने एक योजना शुरू की है जिसके अधीन बैंक बिजली से चलने वाले करघों के ऐसे बुनकरों को ऋण देगा जो सहकारी समितियों के सदस्य होंगे। वित्तीय सहायता के लिए प्रार्थना-पत्र सहकारी समितियों की सिफारिशों पर लिये जाते हैं। 31 मार्च, 1970 तक स्टेट बैंक की बुरहानपुर स्थित शाखा ने ऐसे 136 एककों को सहायता दी है। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत कुल 8.38 लाख रुपये की रकम की मंजूरी दी गयी थी और 31 मार्च, 1970 को 2.04 लाख रुपये की रकम बकाया थी।

(ग) जी, हां।

(घ) भारतीय स्टेट बैंक द्वारा बिजली से चलने वाले करघों के मालिकों को दिये गये ऋण के सम्बन्ध में स्थिति इस प्रश्न के भाग (क) और (ख) के उत्तर में बना दी गयी है। बिजली से चलने वाले करघों के चालकों की वास्तविक आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए स्टेट बैंक को जो प्रार्थना-पत्र दिये जायेंगे,

उन पर स्टेट बैंक अवश्य विचार करेगा, बसूते कि वे करघा-चालक ऐसी मदों का उत्पादन न करते हों जिन पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा हो।

Central share in Financing of Protected Water Supply Scheme in Uttar Pradesh

1200. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHAD-ORIA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the share of the Central Government towards the financing of protected water supply scheme in the villages of U.P. for the year 1970-71 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : From 1969-70 onwards, central assistance is being given as block loans and block grants without reference to any particular scheme or head of the Development. It is for the State Government to draw up priorities, allocate funds and execute the various schemes.

12.00 hrs.

RE. MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT QUERY

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। आपको मालूम होगा कि मैंने भी और हमारे पंद्रह बीस और मेम्बरों ने एक एडजर्नमेंट मोशन दी है प्राइस राइज के बारे में। गवर्नमेंट ने सोप की कीमतें बढ़ाई हैं, डालडा की बढ़ाई हैं। ड्रग की बहुत-सी कीमतें बढ़ गई हैं। यह बहुत गम्भीर मामला है। यहां दिल्ली में...

Mr. SPEAKER : I have not allowed that.

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : हम यहां आते किस लिए हैं अगर लोगों की आवाज यहां नहीं

सुनी जाएगी। लोगों को दवाएं नहीं मिल रही हैं। कीमते बढ़ रही हैं। सरकार की मदद करने के लिए तो यहां हम नहीं बैठे हैं। अगर इतनी इम्पार्टेंस की यह बात नहीं है तो हमारे यहां बैठने का फायदा क्या है?

Mr. SPEAKER : It is not an adjournment motion. I have not accepted it.

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : सारी पार्टीज ने मिलकर एडजर्नमेंट मोशन है। दी मेरी प्रार्थना है कि आप कोई क्राइटीरिया तो बताइये। सारी जगह हाहाकार मच रहा है। लोगों को दिल्ली में दवाएं नहीं मिल रही हैं। दूकानें बन्द पड़ी हैं।

श्री शिवनारायण (बस्ती) : हम एम्बेरेस करना नहीं चाहते। लेकिन दो घंटे का डिस्कशन तो इस पर आप रख ही सकते हैं।

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : I had an impression that you would accept an adjournment motion on the nationalisation of the cotton trade. That time you said that after the no confidence motion was disposed of, this matter could come up. So, we waited. You even chided us for not coming and seeing you. I thought you would reconsider, but you have disallowed it.

Mr. SPEAKER : There is a ruling already that after the no confidence motion, all the previous adjournment motions lapse. I asked you to come to the Business Advisory Committee, so that we could find time.

SHRI PILOO MODY : It is because the original one lapsed, that I put in another one.

Mr. SPEAKER : No, no. After that, we cannot accept that.

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : कल ही हमने दिया है। पहले तो दिया नहीं। पंद्रह मेम्बरों ने दिया है।

श्री हुकचमन्द कछवाय (उज्जैन) : अविश्वास प्रस्ताव पर बहुसंख्यक समाप्त हो जाने के बाद क्या घर जाकर बैठना चाहिये? क्या कोई बात ही नहीं करनी चाहिये? अगर कोई समस्या खड़ी हो जाती है, अगर दवाइयों के दाम बढ़ जाते हैं, तो यहां पर क्या उसके बारे में बोलना ही नहीं चाहिये?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कंसी बात कर रहे हैं?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : अविश्वास प्रस्ताव रद्द हो गया है। उसके बाद सरकार ने साबुन के दाम बढ़ाए हैं, उसके बाद सरकार ने वनस्पति के दाम बढ़ाए हैं, उस पर हम सरकार की निन्दा कर सकते हैं, आप से चर्चा के लिए समय मांग सकते हैं। अब जब दाम बाद में बढ़े हैं तो अविश्वास प्रस्ताव का हवाला देकर, हमारे प्रस्ताव को रद्द कर देना, सदन के साथ न्याय करना नहीं होगा।

Mr. SPEAKER : The House is bound by its rules and conventions. It is not my personal ruling. I am bound by these rules. I shall place it before the Business Advisory Committee, and we can find time for discussion of at least a few important motions like cotton.

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : राइज आफ प्राइसिस के मामले में हम गवर्नमेंट को सेंसर करना चाहते हैं। हम डिस्कशन नहीं चाहते। हम सेंसर करना चाहते हैं, गवर्नमेंट को।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : जो दाम बढ़े हैं, उनके ऊपर एक कालिग एटेंशन मोशन आप एडमिट कर लेंगे?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कर लेंगे।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मंत्री महोदय से कहें कि वह वक्तव्य दें। फिर चर्चा के लिए समय रखें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कालिग एटेंशन से बात बनती है। मैं इसको एलाउ कर दूंगा।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप को याद होगा कि दो मुख्य मुद्दों को लेकर अविश्वास प्रस्ताव दिया गया था, एक था केरल के चुनावों के बारे में मतदाता सूचियां और दूसरा था प्रधान मंत्री के हाथ में अधिक अधिकारों का लिया जाना। इनके अतिरिक्त जो और बातें एडजर्नमेंट मोशन की शर्त में दी गई थीं उनके बारे में आपने आश्वासन दिया था कि अविश्वास प्रस्ताव की समाप्ति के बाद उन पर आप विचार करेंगे। आप जो आश्वासन दे चुके हैं कम से कम उस आधार पर ही आपको विचार करना चाहिये :

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आश्वासन मैंने यह नहीं दिया कि मैं एडजर्नमेंट मोशन एक्सेप्ट करूँगा।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : आपने कहा था कि विचार करूँगा।

MR. SPEAKER : The adjournment motion was only to express lack of confidence. The other things do not form part of the motion. There was no hard and fast line for discussion on it.

श्री शिव नारायण : मैंने एडजर्नमेंट मोशन नहीं दिया लेकिन प्राइज राइज के बारे में दो घंटे का डिस्कशन आप करवा दें।

12.06 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

British Governments decision to resume arms Sale to South Africa

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North East) : I call the attention of the Minister of External Affairs to the following matter of Urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon ;

"British Government decision to resume arms sale to South Africa."

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : The Government of India are greatly concerned about the British Government's declaration of intent to resume the sale of arms to South Africa. Government are in no doubt that the total effect of this shift in British Policy will be to reinforce the racist regime in South Africa; Instead of bringing stability, peace and security to the reason, it will add to the existing tensions. Furthermore, such a shift will affect the security and vital interests of a great number of countries in Africa and Asia, some of whom are also members of the Commonwealth. The proposed British decision would also be in utter disregard of the U. N. resolutions banning the sale of south Africa.

In announcing their intention, the British Government invoked the so-called Simonstown Agreement concluded in 1955 which accorded Britain certain facilities at the Simonstown naval base for the defence of the sea routes round South Africa, Britain and South Africa agreed to co-operate in defence of the sea routes through their 'respective maritime forces. The British Home Secretary, Sir Alec Douglas Home, declared in the House of Commons on July 20, that : "It is our Intention to give effect to the purpose of that agreement and we believe that as a consequence we should be ready to consider within that context applications for the export to South Africa of certain limited categories of arms, so long as they are for maritime defence directly related to the security of the sea routes."

The British Government have sought to justify their partial return to their former policy of supplying arms to South Africa on grounds of broad defence needs in relation to the security of the trade routes "which have grown in importance since the closure of the Suez Canal." But this strange strategic doctrine has no relation to existing realities. It conjures up a threat where none exists, and tries to cover up the fact that Britain will be arming the racist regime of South Africa. Truth is that South Africa is today Africa's only military power, well-equipped with sophisticated arms and defence

equipment. with her disproportionately greater military strength, South Africa is a threat to her neighbours and not the other way round. As regards the distinction which the British Government have sought to make between arms and equipment for maritime defence and arms which would assist enforcement of the policy of apartheid, it cannot convince anyone. It is our belief that any accretion of military strength to South Africa can only strengthen her resolve to continue the policy of apartheid. It will also inevitably introduce a new element of tension and conflict, especially for the neighbouring African countries, and bring in great power rivalry and cold war into the Indian Ocean Region.

The House is aware of our desire to see the Indian Ocean region remain an area of peace and tranquillity, free of great power conflict, military and naval bases and other manifestations of a military presence. We cannot but view with grave concern any intention of the British Government to introduce tension into this region through a resumption of arms supply to South Africa.

The House is doubtless aware that the declaration of British intent to arm South Africa has caused widespread dismay and concern all over the world, and more specially among the commonwealth countries in Africa and Asia. Our Prime Minister has already sent a message in reply to the British Prime Minister's communication on the subject, conveying our serious concern and misgivings over British intention to arm South Africa.

The House is also aware of the efforts so far made by India in the United Nations and other multilateral and international forums to prohibit the supply of arms to South Africa. At the recently concluded debate in the Security Council the Permanent Representative of India drew attention to the obligation of the international community to observe and implement the United Nations Resolutions on arms embargo to South Africa. On 23rd July, 1970, the Security Council reiterated its earlier resolutions and called upon all states to ban the sale of arms to

South Africa unconditionally and without reservations whatsoever. The House may be assured that Government will do its best to concert efforts with all like-minded countries, especially of Asia and Africa, to dissuade the British Government from resuming arms supply to South Africa in consonance with Britain's own obligations to the commonwealth and the United Nations.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : Sir, I think there is need for a great deal more than that overdone word "concern" on the part of the Government of India. There is need for a sense of disgust and feeling of determination to put an end to this foul business. Apartheid is a deep and vile affront to humanity, particularly to the country of Mahatma Gandhi, one of whose family is at the moment in a South African Jail. We have to remember also that the tacit acceptance by the United Kingdom of the unilateral declaration of Independence by Rhodesia was a crime which is now being sought to be compounded by this arms deal with South Africa. On the plea of protecting the Cape sea route, Britain tries to maintain and improve upon her military presence east of Suez. She is re-examining the question of withdrawal from the Persian Gulf and she is now following France in supplying arms to South Africa, while the United States Defence Secretary, My Laird, has laterly spoken of transferring to the Indian Ocean area units of the USA's 7th Fleet which is now in South East Asia, I wish, therefore, the Minister takes note of the NATO's arms extending to Africa and Asia, and that is a very important aspect of the matter.

In the United Nations, Mauritius and Somaliland have pointed out South Africa's use of French arms against African guerillas fighting for freedom. This is happening. South Africa's shopping lists, according to the British newspapers like the GUARDIAN, are said to include Hawker Siddley buccaneer bombers which are powerful low-strike aircraft which could be used in countering insurgency work against African guerillas as also Westland wasp helicopters which can be used for the same vile purpose.

(Shri H. N. Mukarjee)

President Kaunda of Zambia has said that South Africa, according to his information, would use these arms to attack Zambia and Malagasy. That is why, in the context of the situation, I would like to know from the Minister whether, apart from the Prime Minister's writing perhaps a very diplomatic letter to Mr. Heath of Great Britain she has got in touch directly with President Kaunda and Nyerere and such other people. Is the Government taking some initiative like we might have taken in the Bandung days, to get the Commonwealth countries of Asia and Africa together, so that an ultimatum could be given to the UK that its increasingly racist policies which are finding expression in so many ways would not be tolerated any longer? Are we giving notice to the UK that if this enormity is perpetrated, we would wind up the show of the Commonwealth and jointly think of economic and other sanctions against her? Now that the UK has flouted world opinion, why don't we do something like recalling our High Commissioner in London for consultations? That would be a sort of gesture. Would the Government, therefore, assure the country that there would be no backsliding or weakening of the attitude to which expression has been given in the reply of the Minister? But I am suspicious about Government's position because backsliding has taken place in the case of discourteous behaviour meted out towards Madame Binh, which shows that the Government is amenable to imperialist pressures. That is why I want an assurance that Government would stick to that really genuine attitude of disgust at what is happening and attitude of determination to see that an end is put to the kind of things which is represented by the British action.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I am in complete agreement with him so far as our disgust at this proposed deal is concerned. We are also making a determined effort in that direction along with other Commonwealth countries, particularly the two countries whose names have been specifically

mentioned by the hon. member, viz., Zambia and Tanzania. There has been an exchange of messages between our Prime Minister and President Kaunda. We are also in touch with other Commonwealth countries on this issue. Our position has been explained to other Commonwealth countries. We have also received information about the attitude that the other Commonwealth countries are taking. Except for three or four countries, all the other Commonwealth countries are opposed to it. The two countries that are not opposing it are Australia and New Zealand. Canada also has expressed its opposition to the supply of arms by Britain to South Africa. With this preponderance of opinion against the supply of arms, Britain should take note of this overwhelming, near unanimous opinion of the countries in the Commonwealth. If you look at the list of the countries in the Commonwealth, it is predominantly the Asian and African countries that constitute the Commonwealth. This is the forum from which a great deal of pressure and determination of the type mentioned by the hon. member could be exercised on the British Government to dissociate itself from pursuing this policy. That effort is continuing.

Towards the end, the hon. member asked for an assurance that there will not be any whittling down of our attitude in this respect. There is no question of whittling down our attitude. We were I think amongst the first countries who came out very strongly against the intended supply of arms by Britain to South Africa. We are in touch with the other Commonwealth countries and in co-operation with them, we will continue to keep up this pressure against the British Government. The hon. Member has also mentioned about certain other attitudes of the present Government in UK.

SHRI M. L. SONDHAI (New Delhi) : May I ask whether India will supply arms to those Africans who are fighting for their freedom?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : It is true that the general policy of the British Government in relation to South Africa, in relation to Rhodesia and also in relation generally to the situation east of Suez is definitely a departure from the policy of the Labour Government, and we are strongly opposed to this shift in their policy because we feel that this will introduce new elements of tension in the whole of this region. On the question of giving notice to the British, I think this is a matter in which the other Afro-Asian countries, who are now in preponderance, have to be consulted and the next Commonwealth Conference, if at all it is going to be held, will be held in Singapore. It will not be proper to make a brave statement of that type. It is a matter on which a considered view has to be taken after consulting other Commonwealth countries, particularly the African and Asian countries who are members of the Commonwealth.

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur) : This document was supplied to us at quarter to twelve. Had it been supplied earlier, as is the custom and as required under the rules, perhaps it would have been possible for me to point out many flaws with which it is replete. May I point out one mistake in the statement, which the Minister read as it is? It refers to Sir Alec Douglas Home as British Home Secretary. At least the Ministry of External Affairs of India should know that Sir Alec Douglas Home happens to be the Foreign Secretary of Britain and not the Home Secretary. I hope the rest of the data in this precious document deserve a little more credence than this particular statement. This declaration of intent on the part of the UK Government....

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I am sorry, it is a typing mistake for which I apologize.

SHRI RABI RAY (Puri) : Then he should not have read it.

SHRI M. L. SONDHAI : Why should he blame the typist?

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : When he mentioned the Home Secretary, it was a typing error!

SHRI NATH PAI : I could understand a stenographer making a mistake. But I cannot understand the External Affairs Minister making a mistake by reading it as it is. He should have corrected it while reading. But, then, we are accustomed to this standard of behaviour from the Government.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I am not sure whether I read it as Home Secretary. If I read it wrong, I am sorry.

SHRI NATH PAI : It can be checked up from the tape.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : It is not such a matter about which such heavy weather has to be made.

Mr. SPEAKER : Kindly take it as a typing mistake at the most.

SHRI PILOO MODY : How can he say a typing mistake.

Mr. SPEAKER : A slip of the tongue.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Let us decide it by vote and he will be right.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar) : His intelligence department has been taken away by the Prime Minister.

SHRI NATH PAI : I will accept the apology which he has so graciously made and I will leave it there. I would like to point out that this new decision of the UK Government has a four-fold meaning. In the first place, it is a blessing given by the new Conservative Government to the policy of apartheid being followed by the South African Government. Secondly, it means continuation of aid to South Africa to wage war against the freedom fighters. As Professor Mukerjee has pointed out, it is not as if a few buccaneer aircraft are being used only on the frontier of South Africa and Zambia,

(Shri Nath Pai)

The Impala strike trainers are being used and they are being used against freedom fighter. So, the second meaning of this is that Britain will see to it as that much suppression, repression, as possible so far as freedom struggle in those remaining pockets of imperialism continues in Africa.

The third important meaning of this is that newly freed African countries will be in peril because Africa even today happens to be the single biggest military power. South Africa has published a defence paper which provides for a defence expenditure of as much as Rs. 2,000 crores for the next five years. This is for a country which has a population of less than 20 millions. South Africa is shopping for such sophisticated arms like Nimrod which is the most sophisticated aircraft available from Britain.

The real meaning of this is, so far as we are concerned, about our sympathy for freedom fighters, the victims of apartheid in South Africa and newly-freed nations of Africa, that there is a sinister significance in Sir Douglas's statement in the House of Commons. This very diehard Tory has been playing the game ever since the United Nations passed the resolution putting an embargo on the supply of arms to South Africa. Even then, though it was accepted by Mr. Harold MacMillan, Sir Douglas had his own reservations. He made an invidious distinction between arms used for suppression of local disturbances and arms required for meeting foreign aggression. May I point out Sir Douglas writing in the *Manchester Guardian* about it? Nobody will be deceived by this kind of a thing. Speaking in the British Parliament, Lord Colin Legum said that they will have no such arms which can be used only for putting down revolution and arms which can be used against aggression.

What is happening is this. The Tory Government is the concept of British empire. What they are motivated by is their geo-political considerations. The empire is gone but the empire must continue to live and such bases that are possible must be resurrected. It is this thing that we have to bear in mind.

What are the local consequences for India? I think, the long-range view of the South African Government is to continue to dominate the Indian Ocean and Atlantic Sea. I would here like to refer you to the statement of the South African Foreign Minister Miller who has been holding confabulations with the military dictatorship of Latin America and, in this connection, the statement of one Admiral Pedro Alberto Jose Gnani, the Commander-in-Chief of the Argentine Navy, makes an interesting reading. All their planning is that today or tomorrow India will have a better Government and India will be a major power in the Indian Ocean and how to meet that is the basic consideration and it is with this thing in mind that the preparations are afoot already in those countries and the negotiations are going on.

Taking into consideration the four-fold significance of the decision, may I ask shall we limit ourselves to such an, innocuous thing that the Prime Minister is expressing concern and apprehension? I think, the reaction of this House and the Indian people is far stronger than apprehension expressed by the Prime Minister. We should have liked the Government to take the matter more seriously. Will the External Affairs Minister assure us that he will do something more than that? Why did not he take the initiative in calling the African and Asian members of the Commonwealth for a meeting in New Delhi and, if it is not too late, will he be ready to do it now?

Now, I would like to slightly modify the suggestion made by my hon. friend Shri H. N. Mukerjee, that we should quit the Commonwealth. I agree with the External Affairs Minister that the Commonwealth complexion today is not the same as it was a few years ago and that, predominantly, it is African and Asian complexion. If this is so, will he take the initiative and courage in his hands and initiate the move to expel Britain from the commonwealth? I am very certain that the Commonwealth can continue as a body of Asian and newly-freed countries which have so much in

common in their traditions and way of life who have been fighting against the common occupying-power and which have common economic and financial difficulties. I feel very much near to the President of Zambia than to others. In view of this, will he take the initiative and courage in his hands to initiate the move to expel Britain from the Commonwealth ?

Before he proceeds to reply, I would like to remind him of the reply he gave a few years back to my question as to what kind of help the Government of India would like to extend to African people when they were fighting against the unilateral declaration of independence. He happened to be at that time External Affairs Minister. When he was pinned down, he has but I have not. When I asked him, 'Will you be content with mere moral help or something more material like arms and equipment to the freedom fighters of Rhodesia to be made available, the reply was 'Yes' that will be made available'. We know what has happened to that specious assurance. Any assurance that he will give to-day should not be of the same quality of integrity as the last one but something firmer. May I make that request to him now ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : With regard to this part of the question, I would particularly agree with him. If one may put it that way, it is a fact that the present Government's policy as compared to the Government that preceded it, that is, of the Labour Party, is definitely a retrograde step in most of these things, whether it is Rhodesia, South Africa or the general policy east of Suez show that there is a shift in policy which they themselves have announced and it is for this reason that we are totally opposed to this shift in policy. I would like to make one thing clear. Even the policy of the previous British Government in several respects, particularly in relation to Rhodesia when it was the Labour Party that was in power; that also we did not like. We were saying that although they are saying things against the racist regime in Rhodesia, they are not doing enough particularly in the matter of enforcement of sanctions. But the policy of the present Government is a retrograde step even as

compared to the rather half-hearted policy that the Labour Government was pursuing in respect of some of these issues. It is in this context that we are totally opposed to the decision of the British Government which they have expressed as their intention to supply arms to South Africa. We also totally reject their contention that these are arms that can be used for their defence. I agree that there are very few weapons which can be used only for defence. The barrels of guns are such that they do not point in one direction only. They can be used in any direction and in this particular context I have already said in my statement that we totally reject their excuse that they are arming South Africa for purposes of defence.

Now about specific suggestion that has been made I would like to say that in view of the forthcoming Non-aligned Conference in Lusaka which is going to be held at a place where this subject matter is naturally exercising the Zambians, the most affected party as compared to any other country because they are next door, I am sure this conference that is being convened will take serious note of this situation and already I have come indication that definite resolutions are going to be proposed and we are in touch with other likeminded countries in order to put the proposals in a proper form so that we can mount the necessary pressure against the British Govt.

So far as the structure of the Commonwealth is concerned, I am glad that the Hon. Member realises that the majority of members now are Afro-Asian countries. If in their meeting in Singapore or any other place they take any decision, we will certainly try.....

SHRI NATH PAI : Why not you take initiative.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : At the present moment when already there is a conference being convened in Lusaka where most of the countries will be present, I do not think any useful purpose will serve by calling a conference here. This is again a matter about which we will have

(Shri Swaran Singh)

consultations with them. I am not sure if Singapore would like a conference to be held here when a conference is going to be held in Singapore. All these factors have to be taken into consideration.

In view of this, I would like to say that the attitude that we are taking is one of total opposition to the British move and we will, in conjunction with the other Afro-Asian countries, do everything that is possible to see that requisite pressure is mounted against the British Government to dissuade them from supply of arms.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA (Kaliabor): I would like to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister to the various statements regarding the Indian Ocean, regarding the peace and tranquility of the Indian Ocean and regarding our Indian Ocean policy as such, which were made by the present Minister of External Affairs, in his capacity as the Defence Minister. During the last one or two years, they have been saying categorically all the time, that the whole idea of 'policing' the Indian Ocean is against the basic interest of India and that it would be a great great disaster if any 'policing' were to be done in the Indian Ocean.

Now, Sir, when he has made an elaborate statement, he has, I am surprised, omitted to mention about the most important part of Sir Alec Douglas-Home's statement in Parliament where he has stated like this; I quote,

"Sir Alec said that he had often thought that the route round Africa was so important to Western Europe that it ought to be a NATO concern. For the present, unless the NATO changed its policy, the route could only be policed by the British and South African Navies..... He disclosed that Australia, worried about 'policing' the Indian Ocean, was moving its Navy to Cockburn. Singapore and Malaysia, too, were worried",

So, Sir, this really means, the cat is out of the bag. So far as the whole question of 'policing' the Indian Ocean is concerned, the Government has said that we do not recognise the concept of vacuum and that the Indian Ocean would remain a free zone free from international power groups. But, inspite of that, the thing has come now in a different angle. I would like to know what the reaction of the Government is in regard to this changing situation.

Our whole approach in regard to the Indian Ocean is in jeopardy now. The performance of Simonstown naval base is bound to be repeated. Jakanda railway is the beginning in Zambia and Tanzania of Chinese influence building up there. Zambia and Tanzania have been resisting this move of Britain's arms supply to South Africa.

In view of all this, there is bound to be increase of tension in the same area and an invitation to other powers like China to have their base in this area. So, I say, our entire policy in regard to the Indian Ocean is in jeopardy. Therefore I want to ask this. What are the steps which the Government of India is taking to see that peace is ensured in this area? Simply to say that we are taking up the matter with the UN is not the correct answer. Because, after all, the UN Resolution is not a mandatory Resolution. France and Britain abstained when the Resolution, was passed. They say, they are calling upon France to do this. Insipite of the UN Resolution from 1946, they are continuing to give aid. This is the position.

Therefore I want to ask : What is the concrete action which the Government is proposing to take in this matter ? They have consulted President Nyorore. What type of consultation had been held ? It has been stated that Tanzania wants to withdraw from the Commonwealth. It is a leading State in East Africa and it says that it has decided to withdraw from the Commonwealth. I want to know whether that has been communicated to us,

Sir, the Hon. Minister referred to the Commonwealth Conference to be held at Singapore. Is it a fact that some of the East African States are now proposing either to boycott or at least to get it indefinitely postponed? What is our stand in regard to this Commonwealth Conference? What is the form in which we can co-operate particularly with these African countries?

I wish to point out that our policy with regard to the Indian Ocean is in jeopardy because Indian Ocean is now sought to be divided into two spheres of influence. What is the type of pressure which we are going to give? To say that we will withdraw from the Commonwealth is not a trick which we can repeat too often; but this is the occasion when Tanzania and Uganda are doing all these things.

We have got 3 months to go by since Sir Alec's promised statement comes up in Parliament, as he said he would consult the British Parliament. Has there been any communication to us in this regard? If there was a communication, may I know, what was the nature of the communication? What is the British Government going to do in regard to her arms commitment to the South African Government? What is the type of consultation? We would like to have an answer to all these points. I would also say that we should also think in terms of giving pressure where such pressure will work. This is an occasion when we can certainly say that we will quit the commonwealth. I request the Hon Minister to tell us about all the steps which the Government has taken or which they propose to take in this regard.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: With regard to the Indian Governments assesment of the situation in the Indian Ocean, we have clarified our stand from time to time. I have partly mentioned that in my statement today. It is a fact that our desire to keep the Indian Ocean as an area free of tensions and free of the super-power conflict can be jeopardised by induction of arms as is bound to be the effect if Britain pursues her intention which she has indicated, of supplying arms to South

Africa; there is no doubt about it, and it is for this reason along with the strength that it gives to the racist and apartheid regime in South Africa, that we have expressed our total amount opposition to this intention of Britain.

Then, how do we proceed to mount that pressure? It will be over simplification for us to imagine that only one particular action will work, I think that this, pressure should be maintained at all fronts; in the UN, in the Commonwealth, in the non-aligned conference in our diplomatic approaches to her and also in the consultations between the Afro-Asian members of the Commonwealth; we should carry on this work in a determined manner on all these fronts.

Then the Hon. Member asked about the conference to be held in Singapore. That is a matter in which the Secretary-General of the Secretariat of the Commonwealth will be in touch with the other Commonwealth countries. I have not yet received any indication that the Singapore conference may not be held. In fact, there has been some press report, but there has not been any authentic sounding of the commonwealth countries about the future of the Commonwealth conference at Singapore.

SHRI RANGA : (Srikakulam) : Are we asking for an early meeting of that conference?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : That could be done after consulting Singapore. But it is true that Tanzania Government have indicated that they will find it very difficult to continue in the Commonwealth if the proposed intention of supply of arms by Britain to South Africa actually materialises. After that, there have been consultations between the Presidents of the three adjoining countries, namely Africa, Tanzania, Zambia and Uganda and they have formulated their stands and we are in touch with them. All these matters are bound to be discussed in Lusaka and I am sure that we shall continue to press for mounting every pressure against Britain to desist from carrying on this intention of hers.

श्री बेवेन सेन (आसनसोल) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यू० के० सरकार की नीति में जो तब्दीलियां हो रही हैं उनके फलस्वरूप दक्षिण अफ्रीका को प्रोत्साहन दिया जा रहा है। इसका मतलब सिर्फ यही नहीं कि रेसिस्ट साउथ अफ्रीका की सरकार और रेसिस्ट रोडेशिया की सरकार को प्रोत्साहन दिया जा रहा है बल्कि मैं समझता हूं इसके अन्दरूनी हालात बहुत गम्भीर हैं क्योंकि ब्रिटिश सरकार चाहती है कि किसी ढंग से, किसी बहाने से हमारे इंडियन ओशन में प्रवेश करे। अभी दक्षिण अफ्रीका की सरकार की सहायता से वे इंडियन ओशन में आना चाहते हैं और इंडियन ओशन में भी आने का उनका एक मतलब है। यू० के० की जो कंजर्वेटिव गवर्नमेंट है वह यह समझती है कि लेबर गवर्नमेंट ने हिन्दुस्तान को जो आजादी दी वह एक गलती की थी। मैं उस दिन ब्रिटिश पार्लमेंट में मौजूद था, मैंने डिबेट देखी थी और चर्चिल का भाषण भी सुना था। कंजर्वेटिव पार्टी के दिल में दुख है और वह चाहती है कि इंडिया को वापिस ले। इंडियन ओशन में उनके आने का उद्देश्य यही है कि फिर आकर साजिश करें और जो उनकी इम्पीरियलिज्म खत्म हो गई है उसको पुनर्जीवित करें। यही उनका असल मतलब है और अगर यह उनका असल मतलब माना जाये तो फिर इन्डिया की सरकार की तरफ से क्या कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए इसको रोकने के लिए ? मैं समझता हूँ ब्रिटिश सरकार की इस पालिसी से समूची दुनिया में क्राइसिस पैदा होने वाली है। कंजर्वेटिव पार्टी चाहती है कि फिर से उनकी इम्पीरियलिज्म और कंट्रोलिज्म का दबदबा बढ़ जाये ; तो यह समस्या हम लोगों के सामने आ गई है। इसलिए मैं कहता हूँ कि इंडियन गवर्नमेंट को जो स्टेप्स लेने हैं वह स्टेप्स बहुत गहरे होने चाहिए। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ क्या सरकार यह विचार कर रही है कि इंग्लैंड के साथ इम्पोर्ट-एक्सपोर्ट का बायकाट कर दिया जाये,

वह पालिसी जोकि आजादी के संग्राम में रही थी ? हम देखते हैं कि हमारे देश का एक्सपोर्ट दूसरी जगहों पर चला जा रहा है, इंग्लैंड के साथ वह ज्यादा नहीं है और इसी तरह से इंग्लैंड के साथ इम्पोर्ट भी घट रहा है। सरकार को चाहिए कि इस पालिसी को आगे बढ़ाये और उनके साथ इम्पोर्ट-एक्सपोर्ट का बायकाट करें।

दूसरी बात यह कही जाती है कि लुसाका में मीटिंग होगी तो हम लोग इम्पोर्ट एक्सपोर्ट करने और कामनवेल्थ छोड़ने का प्रस्ताव लेकर के लुसाका में जायें तो उससे एशियाई और अफ्रीकी मुल्कों में इंडिया के प्रति ज्यादा विश्वास पैदा हो सकेगा।

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : With regard to the first part where he said that the British Government might be dreaming of regaining their Empire. I would dismiss that as a myth. I do not think they can be so unrealistic and cut off from world trends as to imagine that any people, much less the vast number of people in India, who are wedded to freedom, can be coerced into an arrangement where another imperial or colonial power can be established. This is something which must be rejected and should not even be entertained. How can such a thing happen ?

With regard to the general attitude to be adopted, he has repeated the suggestion made by other Hon. members. I have already said we are in touch with other Commonwealth Countries. We will see what is the best way in which we can mount pressure. I do not think cutting off of economic relations can be the best form of putting that pressure.

12.46 hrs.

**Re. FOUNDATION STONE
LAYING CEREMONY OF SANSADIYA
SODHA**

MR. SPEAKER : May I request all members to make it a point to attend

this evening's function when the President is laying the foundation stone of the Parliament House Annexe at 6.30 P.M. ? As decided by the General Purposes Committee, the building will be named Sansadiya Soudha. For this purpose, we will have to adjourn a little early, at 5.30 P.M. If you like.

SHRI RANGA (Srirakulam) : Let it be at 5 P. M.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Balrampur) : Either we adjourn at 5 P.M. or we continue to sit till 6 P.M. because we can then go direct from here to the function.

Mr. SPEAKER : The moment we adjourn and go home, there may be many attractions there and many members may be absent. It is much better that we adjourn and straightway go there.

SHRI RANGA : It is difficult for us soon after the House adjourns to go there. We cannot even get taxis here. So let us adjourn at 5 O'clock.

Mr. SPEAKER : All right. We will adjourn at 5 O'clock. But all members will kindly make it a point to be present. It is their own House.

12.48 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Audit Report (Commercial) 1970

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : On behalf of SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN, I beg to lay on the table-a copy of the Audit Report (Commercial), 1970—Parts I and II, under article 151 (1) of the Constitution. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—3810/70]

Notification under Coal Mines (Conservation and Safety) Act.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MIN. S AND METALS. (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) : I beg to lay on the table-a copy of Notification No. S.O. 1810 published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd May, 1970, exempting raw coal despatched to washeries in India, for the purpose of beneficiation for the levy of the duty of excise, under sub-section (3) of section 8 of the Coal Mines (Conservation and Safety) Act 1952. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—3811/70]

Notification under Customs Act, IFC Act etc.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Forty-first Amendment Rules, 1970 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1032 in Gazette of India dated the 11th July, 1970, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 and section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—3812/70]

(2) A copy of the Notification No. 2/70 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd May, 1970 containing amendments to the Industrial Finance Corporation of India Employees' Provident Fund Regulations, under Sub-section (3) of section 43 of the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—3813/70]

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 :

(i) G.S.R. 972 published in Gazette of India dated the 27th June, 1970 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(Shri Vidya Charan Shukla)

- (ii) G.S.R. 999 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st July, 1970 together with an explanatory memorandum.

- (iii) The Baggage (Amendment) Rules, 1970 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1001 in Gazette of India dated the 2nd July, 1970 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(Placed in Library See No. L.T.-3814/70)

(4) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944:—

- (i) G.S.R. 802 to 809 published in Gazette of India dated the 14th May, 1970 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (ii) G.S.R. 869 published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd June, 1970 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (iii) G.S.R. 891 published in Gazette of India dated the 6th June, 1970 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (iv) G.S.R. 899 and 900 published in Gazette of India dated the 8th June, 1970 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (v) G. S. R. 936 to 938 published in Gazette of India dated the 13th June, 1970 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (vi) G.S.R. 957 published in Gazette of India dated the 19th June, 1970 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (vii) G.S.R. 969 published in Gazette of India dated the 25th June, 1970 together with an explanatory Memorandum.
- (viii) G.S.R. 1031 published in Gazette of India dated the 11th July, 1970 together with an explanatory memorandum.

- (ix) G.S.R. 1060 published in Gazette of India dated the 17th July, 1970. (Placed in Library. See No. LT—3815/70)

ARREST AND RELEASE ON BAIL OF MEMBER

(Shri N. K. Somani)

Mr. SPEAKER : I have to inform the House that I have received the following telegram, dated the 1st August, 1970, from the Inspector of Police, Prohibition Control, Bombay :—

“I have the honour to inform you that I have found it my duty in exercise of my powers under Criminal Procedure Code to direct that Shri N. K. Somani, Member, Lok Sabha, be arrested for breach of Clause 4 of the Maharashtra Food Grains Order, 1966, Punishable under Section 7 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 on the 1st August, 1970, at 13.50 hours, at Bruce Street, Bombay. He was released on personal bond at 15.30 hours on the 1st August, 1970, pending trial.”

12-50 hrs.

TAXATION LAWS (AMENDMENT) BILL.

(i) Report of Select Committee

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar) : I beg to present the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the income-tax Act, 1961, the Wealth-tax Act 1957, the Gift-tax Act, 1958 and the Companies (Profits) Surtax Act, 1964.

(ii) Evidence

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Evidence given before the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Income-tax Act, 1961, the Wealth-tax Act, 1957, the Gift-tax Act, 1958 and the Companies (Profits) Surtax Act, 1964.

**PETITION Re. SETTING UP A NEW
STEEL PLANT IN ORISSA**

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara) : I beg to present a petition signed by Shri Baidhar Sethi and about two lakh others for setting up a new steel plant in Orissa.

12.51 hrs.

**STATEMENT Re. INDO—G.D.R.
RELATIONS**

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : The question of Indo—GDR relations has come up on the floor of this House from time to time. I am glad to inform the Honourable Members that the Government of India and the German Democratic Republic have agreed to exchange Consulates-General. This will come into effect as soon as technical arrangements are completed on both sides.

As the Hon'ble Members know, our relations with G.D.R. have grown stronger during the past few years. We are particularly satisfied with the growth of our trade and economic relations and our cultural and scientific exchanges. The stages has now come when we feel that our growing economic, commercial and cultural relations should be reflected officially by the establishment of consular relations. We have been in touch with the Government of the German Democratic Republic and as a result we have now finally decided to establish relations at the level of Consulates General.

It is in the interest of both the Governments to encourage mutually beneficial co-operation in as many different fields as possible. We hope that the step which we have taken will encourage and facilitate this process and create conditions of further strengthening of friendly relations between us.

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirappalli) : Why not full diplomatic relation ?

SHRI RANGA (Shrikakulam) : We want an early occasion to discuss this matter.

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : इजरायल और ताइवान को रैकगनीशन दीजिये।

SHRI RANGA : If two Germanys can be recognised, why not two Chinas be recognised ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Why this halting recognition, we cannot understand. Why not is full ?

12.52 hrs.

**ADVOCATES (SECOND AMENDMENT)
BILL**

**Extension of time for presentation of
Report of Select Committee**

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central) : I beg to move :

“That this House do further extend the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Advocates Act, 1961, upto the first day of the second week of the next session.”

SHRI SONAVANE (Pandharpur) : I am not able to understand why the time is being extended. There is nothing controversial in this Advocates (Amendment) Bill. The Committee should have completed its task. When the motion was brought the first time, if they thought that it required more time, they should have asked for it. It has become the fashion to come before the House every time for extension of time. And this involves a lot of money and waste of time of the Members. I do not think the Chairman was very serious about completing the work within the time asked for. This is very unsatisfactory. It gives a false impression to the House when they come before the House with a motion that by a certain time it will be finished. Especially in this Bill I do not find anything controversial. I do not know why they should take more time.

MR. SPEAKER : My only duty is to put it to the House. But as Speaker I also observe that the Select Committee have started going out to various places. Sometime I find it very difficult to disappoint the Chairman when they come to me. It is upto them to see whether it is necessary to seek extension at all. Since the time these extensions have been given, there is a tendency to ask for more extensions and the committee are prolonging their business.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : May I explain the reasons ?

MR. SPEAKER : I know the reasons; none else knows it better.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : Since you are making these observations now.....

MR. SPEAKER : It is for all the Committees, not only for your Committee. There are some Committees. If they want to go to other places, they have free railway passes and they can go, but not in the name of Committees. I shall only request them to avoid asking for extensions. Now, the question is :

"That this House do further extend the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Advocates [Act, 1961, upto the first day of the second week of the next session."

The Motion was Adopted

MR. SPEAKER : Since hardly two minutes are left, I think if you agree we can take up next business after lunch at 2 p. m.

13. hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch
till Fourteen of the Clock

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch
at three minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

RE. ILL-TREATMENT OF INDIAN WRESTLING TEAM

श्री रणधीरसिंह (रोहतक) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारी रेसलर्स की टीम कैनाडा गई थी। उनकी वहाँ पर बड़ी बेइज्जती की गई, जैसा आप अखबारों में देखेंगे। इंडियन नेशनल प्लेग भी मार्च पास्ट के लिये इस्तेमाल नहीं हुआ और प्लेग तैयार करने के लिये पैसे इकट्ठे करने पड़े। फिर उनको जो 3 डालर रोज डेली एन्डोवन्स मिलता था उसको भी कम करके 2 डालर कर दिया गया। जो उनकी डेली नीड्स थीं, जैसे जूते वगैरह, उनके लिये भी उनको कलेक्शन करना पड़ा। जो मैनेजमेंट वाले आदमी हैं उन्होंने जिस तरह से व्यवहार किया है, this is very insulting. For every penny they had to go abegging.

यह चीज 'स्टेट्समेन' अखबार में निकली है। It is most shocking, most alarming, most despicable.

मैं आपकी मार्फत एजुकेशन मिनिस्टर से चाहूंगा कि वह इस मामले में एम्बेयरी करें और जो भी आदमी इसके लिये जिम्मेदार हों उनको सजा दी जाये।

श्री शशिभूषण (खरगोन) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस पर शिक्षा मंत्री अपना मत प्रकट करें कि क्यों यह बेइज्जती हुई और कैसे क्या हुआ।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Sir, I support the demand made by Mr. Randhir Singh. We never expected this. There should be a statement by the Minister of Education. Our wrestlers have done wonderful work, but we never expected this sort of thing.

Then, I requested on Friday that a statement should be made about the nationalisation of sugar industry. I have given a calling attention today. There should be some statement by the Food and Agriculture Minister about it. It has become a shuttlecock. The Chief Minister of UP will never do it. He is under the vested interests.

SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI (Hapur) : He will definitely do it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : He has again referred it to the Advocate General.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Your calling attention on this matter has been admitted for tomorrow.

श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय (उज्जैन) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बड़ी लज्जा की बात है कि जो हमारे यहां के खिलाड़ी बाहर गये उनके साथ इस तरह का व्यवहार किया गया और जो कुछ भी यहां कहा गया मैं उस का समर्थन करता हूँ। जो भी हमारे यहां के पहलवान बाहर गये उनको सरकार को प्रोत्साहन देना चाहिये था, लेकिन उसने ऐसा नहीं किया। बजाय इसके उन लोगों के साथ अपमानजनक व्यवहार किया गया।

14.07 hrs.

CONTRACT LABOUR (REGULATION AND ABOLITION) BILL—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Panigrahi may continue his speech.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar) : Sir, last time I was narrating the various hardships being undergone by contract labours. They are imported to different places of work and are harassed greatly by the contractors. For instance, from Puri district in Orissa, near about Bhubaneswar and Nirakarpur, 200 labourers were taken by some contractor to Jalpaiguri for some construction project. They were not paid even the minimum wage and they were being

harassed. Ultimately they decided to leave that place of work and come back to Orissa. But to harass them, the contractors instituted cases against them not in Orissa courts but in Jalpaiguri court in West Bengal, so that these poor people might run to those courts four hundred miles away and be harassed. This is the plight of the labourers working in the construction projects in different parts of the country. Therefore, when the Minister brought forward this Bill, as reported by the Joint Committee, I said it is a welcome measure in the sense that it is one step forward. The House will pass this Bill no doubt, but we shall have to look into the mind that frames these Bills. You will be surprised to see the number of enactments we have passed during the last 20 years and the number of enactments dealing with labour welfare. Not many of them are implemented in accordance with the letter and spirit of the enactment. It is good that there are certain provisions in the Bill to provide certain amenities to contract labour like drinking water and medical facilities. But where is the provision for giving them a roof? We know the conditions under which contract labour work and they have no place to reside. So, some provision should be made to provide them with better accommodation during the period of stay in the areas where they are working.

The Government say that their aim is to abolish the contract labour system. But in the Bill I do not find that intention anywhere. Of course, clause 10 refers to the abolition of contract labour system but it is hedged in by so many conditions. So, one feels that government is not serious about it and it has compromised its stand because of pressures from various interests. Therefore, if we are clear in our mind that it should be abolished then let us say so in the legislation.

Now the number is reduced to 20. But some members have argued that this should be reduced to 10. There is sufficient reason for this. I support that point. Since the Hon. Minister is very much sympathetic to labour I hope he will consider that suggestion.

(Shri Chintamani Panigrahi)

Then I come to the question of intermittent and permanent work. If the work goes on continuously for 120 days is comes under the provisions of this Bill. We know the contractors engage the labour as working force. There is much substance in the argument that it must be reduced to 90 days.

In part (2) of that clause in place of 60 days the number has to be reduced to 30. This is a good suggestion which to Hon. Minister should accept.

With regard to the right of filing a complaint, it is good that it has been provided in the Bill. Now that right has been given to the Inspector, or it must be subject to his consent. How the inspectors work and function in many respects is known to all. So, why not give this right of complaint to the trade unions also, when the labour is organised into a trade union, besides the inspector. This point can be considered.

The period of limitation for filing complaints is three months. There are some places of work which are inaccessible even today. So, the period should be increased to six months. Recently I had been to a place in Jalpaiguri where the contractor has not paid wages for 300 to 400 workers and the amount comes to Rs. 1 lakh. It is good that the Bill provides for penalising even the principal contractor, who happens to be residing in Delhi. I hope they would take advantage of the Bill. I want the period of limitation for complaints to be increased to six months so that those who are working in inaccessible areas can get the benefit and the trade unions can help them in doing that. So, I find there is weighty argument in the demand that the period should be increased to six months.

I welcome this Bill because it is a good piece of legislation. Even though this is not enough, it is one step forward and I hope the Minister would try to overcome its shortcomings in its implementation.

Lastly, I must bring one thing to the notice of the Hon. Minister. I was very

much upset when I read the evidence which Mr. Ganguli who is now the Chairman of the Railway Board gave before the Joint Committee. The evidence that he has given is most damaging. I hope, the Hon. Minister will reply to this. This is what he says in his evidence :

"I shall be frank. If execution and enforcement of laws is thorough, I would have gone on making laws and filled Parliament House with law books. Unfortunately, experience is different. We have not been able to enforce a fraction of the various labour legislations that have been passed in the last twenty years because enforcement needs a certain atmosphere. Have we been able to enforce the Payment of Wages Act except in the Government sphere?"

He is now the Chairman of the Railway Board. And he asks this question before the Joint Committee. He has made further damaging remarks :

"Without the necessary conditions, legislation becomes a formality of filling up certain forms without really benefiting the labour."

It is a question of attitude. Here is a man who is in charge of the Railways. There are about 3 lakh casual labourers in the Railways. He must have been associated with some Railway Divisions. He must have been the Superintendent or the General Manager of some Division. His attitude is completely anti-labour. You want to pass a legislation which is pro-labour and you want that it should be executed by those who are in charge of the Departments and who are completely anti-labour. How can Mr. Sanjivayya with all his good intentions hope that this will be implemented ?

We have been fighting for the last two years for increasing the wages of casual labour in the Khurda Road Division of S. E. Railways. Every time, after all this fighting, they will agree to an increase of 25 p. as if it is just charity we are asking for. In the South-eastern railways, we have been fighting for an increase in the wages of casual labour and that it should be incre-

fixed to Rs. 3/- per day. Such rates have been fixed by the concerned District Magistrate and they have recommended it. But it was taken two years to get Rs. 2.75 p., and for another 25 P., we will have to fight for another two years. I hope, the Hon. Minister will take note of all this when we are going to enact this good piece of legislation and he should see that it is properly implemented.

SHRI R. K. AMIN (Dhanduaka) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir it is a pity that the Government has come over here with a closed mind. I think, in the Report, there were number of minutes of dissent. But it seems that the Government has not yet even cared to read anyone of them. I myself gave a very elaborate minute of dissent indicating in which respect the Bill is defective, yet I find that the Bill has come in the same form without learning anything from the minutes of dissent. That is why it is necessary for me to point out again where the Bill is defective.

I find the Bill is defective both as it is conceived and as it is framed. In so far as the concept, the definition, of the contract labour is concerned, I do not find any clear-cut definition in the Bill. An attempt has been made in clause 2(b). Herein you find the definition of "contract labour", which is defective. Various methods of employing labour can be described as contract labour. Even the entire labour force earning wages and salaries, is getting contractual returns. That is also the contract labour in that sense.

Do we mean contract labour as labour which is done on contract? Surely, we find permanent labour with several contractors. If the principal employer has got labour on contract, we do not consider it as contract labour according to our definition given in clause 2 (b). We only consider it as contract labour when it is employed by a contractor

having a principal employer. There also, one can ask, whose contractor? According to the definition, only those contractors having the principal employers are to be covered. There may be contractors having no employers. They themselves may be the contractors, employing labour, either permanent or the casual. Are you covering those persons also? The definition is to be examined from another view point which is not covered in this Bill. It is not being mentioned at all. I would request the Government to view this problem not only from the point of view of particular situation but from the point of view of the economy as a whole. There is unemployment in our country. I can visualise the time when Government may adopt the open tap system to solve unemployment problem asking every unemployed person; "If you want a job, you come to a particular place. We will provide you with a job say for Rs. 2 per day." When such an open tap system comes into operation, will it be covered by the contract labour Bill? Or a labour co-operative is being formed which may be taking a contract or the labourers themselves combining together in order to get a contract, will they be covered under the system of contract labour when they themselves are the owners and contractors and labourers? Nothing is clear about this in the Bill. What I see from this and from the economic needs of our country is that there are areas where the contract labour needs to be abolished. Government does not indicate which is the area in which it needs to be abolished. There are areas where contract labour must be regulated and not abolished. That also is not indicated clearly. There are areas in our economy where it should be encouraged for the time being to see that unemployment is eliminated from our country. That also is not being indicated. Now, Government, as well may say, 'Look here. Under clause 10 (1) we have indicated that we will abolish it'. But which is the thing which you are going to abolish? It has not been mentioned. You simply takes power to abolish without mentioning what you are going to abolish. If I see the spirit of contract labour Bill, there are two areas in which it needs to be abolished at all. (1) The idea

(Shri R. K. Amin)

emanates from the Supreme Court Case of Standard Vacuum Company in which four conditions were laid down for the abolition of contract labour. If a work is of a particular type, say of permanent nature, incidental to the industry i.e., part and parcel of the industry and if it is given on contract labour, then there should not be any contract labour. This is a case of abolition of contract labour. It is not a case for regulation of contract labour. It indicates a way by which the law is being avoided by the employers themselves. The industry has entered into a certain contract, certain understanding with the trade union. While some employers by some device avoid the law by giving certain work on contract and that has to be regulated or has to be abolished. As it is defined in 10 (2) (a), (b), (c) and (d), if these conditions are simultaneously satisfied there ought not to be any contract labour whatsoever. It emanates from the Standard Vacuum case. In spite of it Government comes here in order to regulate such a phenomenon rather than abolish it.

Secondly, there are industries in which inhuman working conditions exist. Contractors do not even give good working conditions to the labourers in such industries and this is mainly in the public undertakings in coal mines or in other mine or in road construction work. That is mostly Government work. Government knows it and the Government ought to have come out with a clear declaration of abolition of contract labour. Here are the fields in which inhuman conditions of contract labour exist and we abolish it. Instead of that they come only with a regulation Bill telling that the abolition powers are with us. You take the power in your own hands for abolition without declaring where it is to be abolished. The Government themselves are culprits and they take the power. You can imagine very well how such powers will be used. Instead of it I would like to have a clearcut definition of contract labour and also where you would like to abolish it. You come with a clear declaration instead of taking the power in your own hands and you indicate the area. Otherwise,

you take the power from the Parliament in the hands of the executive. We do not know for what we are giving the power? We say we give the power of abolition of contract labour to the Government. But which type of work? I do not know. I do not know the details. Can you take up blanket power like this from the legislature? Is it fair? Is it permissible? I ask a question. It is not permissible. That is why I require the Government to come with a categorical statement of the definition of contract labour and indicating where it is to be abolished and where it is to be regulated and where it is to be encouraged. Let me come to another aspect i.e. the Bill as it has been framed. It is good that the Minister has come out with an amendment to apply it to Jammu and Kashmir State. Indeed there is no case for exempting Jammu and Kashmir every now and then whenever you frame any law in our country. There is some political reason which led you to enter into some special type of relationship with Jammu and Kashmir; but that does not mean that exemption is to be given in every Act passed by this Parliament. For Heaven's sake, do not exempt specifically Jammu and Kashmir State even when Labour Laws on humanitarian grounds are being passed or Laws such as to abolish Contract Labour are being passed. I request the Hon. Minister to see in how many instances they have so far exempted Jammu and Kashmir and to see that this exemption is abolished with regard to Jammu and Kashmir State so that it falls in line with the rest of the country.

Let me now come to three important provisions in the Bill. One is with regard to the formation of the Advisory Committee by the Central Government and the State Governments.

If you read the membership of the Advisory Committee, you will find that only government people are included. Government is the interested party in the public sector units and they are there. It appears as if there is no provision at all for appointment of those persons as members in these committees, who can take an overall, broad view of the whole matter, not only labour view or employer view, or

of the public sector view, not of the railway or view of any particular sector, but the view of the country as a whole. There is no such provision. This point was raised, I remember, in the Committee but the Government had not care to hear. You find in the committee only the Government people and nobody else. Out of the 17 Members of the Advisory Committee, I can conceive of this body having 13 or 14 Members from the Government or from the public undertakings etc.

If we pick up the contract labour which is to be abolished, we will find that 80% of that would be in the public sector. What is the fun in giving them alone representation? Are they going to say, all right, abolish this in our case? They are themselves the culprits. You should put such people who have the public view at large, a broad view of the interests of the country. Let them say, for instance, in the Coal mines, the contract labour should be abolished. Let them say, in the Railway, the contract labour system should be abolished. Who can do it? It can be done only those who are not under the thumb of the Government, I want to know whether the Government is going to make a provision for this.

Take Section 15 where there is the provision for appeal. To whom are you going to appeal? Appeal against the behaviour of the Government official to the Government Official. That is, an appeal from one lower officer of the executive to another higher officer of the executive. That is all. Can I have any redress of any of my grievances in this way? I cannot have that. At least in that respect, I would have been satisfied if there had been a judicial body, or quasi-judicial body; if it is judicial body, well and good, but at least a quasi-judicial authority should have been set up. Such quasi-judicial authority is the fittest body to hear such appeals. But here also the Government kept all powers with it.

And, one last point before I sit down, Clause 31 in the Bill is there which gives the power to the Government to declare as to which are the undertakings, firms or industries which are to be

exempted from this Bill. I can very well conceive of a situation in which the Government may exempt a public sector but not the private sector of the same category of workers. It is not then a discrimination between private and public sector? Or, they may as well exempt this in certain States, if those States are overwhelmingly represented in the Advisory body, as against other States. What is the guarantee against such behaviour? The Government itself is a culprit, 80% of the contract labour is in their departments. How is the Government to decide which are the industries to be exempted and which are not? I fail to understand this. It is not possible to do all these things, unless you have some other body which will be impartial, which will examine everything and declare the area of the economy to be exempted. To take all these powers only under the Government would be unfair. On the country, it would amount to taking away the powers of the legislature into the hands of the Government where the Government itself is a culprit.

I fail to understand how on earth a Parliament like ours can give consent to this Bill in this form unless and until this is rectified. Therefore I fail to understand how we can give our consent to this Bill unless the defects which I pointed out are removed.

श्री तुलसीदास जाधव (बारामती) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कांटेक्ट लेबर एबोलिशन बिल जो ज्वाइंट कमेटी से आया है उसमें यह बात सही है कि यह बिल और इसके जो रूल्स एंड रेगुलेशंस होंगे वह बहुत आवश्यक हैं क्योंकि अभी जो इस वक़्त हमारे देश में लेबरर्स होते हैं उनके साथ कांटेक्ट का जो बर्ताव होता है वह तो इन्सानियत की दृष्टि से बहुत बुरा होता है। आज कांटेक्ट के माने यह है कि लेबरर्स के श्रम का दाम वह जो लेबरर को देता है वह कम से कम होता है और ज्यादा से ज्यादा उसका लाभ उस कांटेक्ट को मिले यही उसका उद्देश्य होता है। आप देखते होंगे इस देश में लेबरर ज्यादा से ज्यादा पसीना बहाता है और काम करता है

(श्री तुलसीदास जाधव)

लेकिन उसकी तकदीर में वही झोपड़े और फटे हुए कपड़े ही मिलते हैं, रोटी के साथ सब्जी भी उसे नहीं मिलती है। यही हालत उसकी, उसके बच्चे की और उसके बच्चे के बच्चों की होती है, सभी दरिद्रता में ही रहते हैं। लेकिन कांस्ट्रक्टर खुद काम न करते हुए भी कांस्ट्रक्ट लेने के दो चार वर्ष के अन्दर बड़ा बंगला बनवाता है, मोटर लेता है और बड़े धनवान जैसे ठाट से रहता है। तो इसके मानी क्या है? इसके मानी खुल्लमखुल्ला यह है कि गरीबों के श्रम का एक्सप्लॉयटेशन करके वह खुद पैसा कमाता है और इतने फ़ैशनबल ढंग से शौक के साथ रहता है। कोई भी धर्म की पुस्तक आप ले लें, कुरान शरीफ हो, बाईबिल हो, गीता हो, सब जितने धर्म हैं उनके अन्दर इस चीज को खुल्लमखुल्ला चोरी कहा है और आज यह चोरी दिनदहाड़े देश में चलती है और वह भी कानून में बैठ कर चलती है। यह बहुत बुरी चीज है। तो कम से कम जो सरकार इस देश में गांधीजी के नाम पर, जवाहरलाल के नाम पर और समाजवाद के नाम पर चलना चाहती है और चलती है, कोशिश करती है, उसका यह फर्ज होता है कि यह बीच में जो एक्सप्लॉयटेशन होता है गरीब लोगों का वह किसी न किसी तरह से बन्द कर दे। वह बन्द करने का इस बिल में थोड़ा बहुत जो प्रयत्न किया गया है, वह सफ़िशियेंट है या नहीं उसमें भी बड़ी शंका है। एवोलिशन है लेकिन परमानेंट जो एवोलिशन है वह इसमें नहीं है। जैसे काश्तकार है और उसका मालिक है वह काश्तकार जिसे टेनेंट कहते हैं तो वहां भी एक्सप्लायटेशन होता है। वह खुद मेहनत करता है और मालिक अपने घर में बैठ कर वहां की चीज लेता है और खुद मेहनत नहीं करता। जैसे अभी चौबीस परगना बंगाल में और और जगहों पर जमीन छोन लेने का एक मूवमेंट चल रहा है, वह बुरा है या अच्छा है उसके अन्दर मैं नहीं जानता, लेकिन उसमें एक बात सही है कि

देश में खुद श्रम न करते हुए दूसरे के श्रम के ऊपर अपना जीवन चलाना और श्रम करने वाले को अपने से कम लेखना, उसको हल्का कहना, उसको इन्सानियत का बर्ताव न देना, यह चीज जब उसमें आती है तब जिनका एक्सप्लॉयटेन होता है उन लोगों को एक जगह करने के लिए उनको अपना हक समझाने के लिए कोई मूवमेंट होता है, उसका स्वरूप कानून से चाहे न हो लेकिन कानून से उसकी जो बुराईयां हैं उसको निकालने के लिए उस को तरफ न देखें तो फिर उसका रास्ता, हिंसा का रास्ता हो जाता है। ऐसे ही जो कांस्ट्रक्टर लेबरर होते हैं वह बिल्कुल गरीब होते हैं और वह इधर उधर बिखरे रहते हैं। वह किसी एक जगह पर वर्षों तक तो रहते नहीं। तो उनको एक जगह लाने का, एक उनकी यूनि-यन स्थापित करने का, उनको आर्गेनाइज करने का मोका नहीं मिलता। जैसे सड़क पर पत्थर फोड़ने का काम हाता है या तालाब खोदने का काम होता है तो यह दो तीन महीने होता है या और काम इस तरह के होते हैं। तो उसमें न उनके लिए झोपड़े होते हैं, न पानी होता है और कैंटीन का तो सवाल ही नहीं है। ऐसी कोई चीज वहां नहीं होती है। लेकिन वह कांस्ट्रक्टर फिर अपने साथ मुकादिम रखता है, क्लर्क रखता है काम देखने वाले रखता है, उनका भी हिस्सा उन लेबरर्स के पगार में होता है। वह कांस्ट्रक्टर तो जो लेता है वह लेता ही है, उसके नीचे जो रहते हैं वह भी एक आने-दो आने रोजाना उसके पगार में से कटवा लेते हैं। तो आखिर में उस मजदूर के हाथ में कुछ नहीं रहता। मैंने तो अपनी आंखों देखा जब मैं डी. एल. बी. का प्रेसीडेन्ट था तो मैंने देखा कि इंजीनियर, ओवरसियर और दूसरे मुकादिम इन सब का हिस्सा उसमें रहता था। तो मैंने उनको पकड़ कर उनकी सजा कराई। लेकिन कहां तक सजा कराई जाय। जैसे एक कपड़ा होता है जो कई जगह से फट जाता है तो उसे सिला नहीं जा

सकता ऐसी ही हालत आजकल नजर आती है। तो मेरा कहना यह है कि इस बिल के अन्दर जहां-जहां प्राइवेट ऑनर्स होते हैं वहां पर कड़ा इन्तजाम इस का होना चाहिए और वह कड़ा इन्तजाम करने के लिए जितने ऊपर के अधिकारी होते हैं वह बहुत स्ट्रिक्ट तरीके से चलें तभी यह काम हो सकता है और उनको इसका फायदा मिल सकता है। नहीं तो 120 दिन ऐसी कंटीशन आ रही है, उसमें क्या होगा कि जितने ऐसे लोग होंगे जिनके ऊपर 120 दिन होने के बाद परमानेंट लेबर के नियम लागू होने को होंगे, उनको 118 दिन काम करने के बाद या 115 दिन काम करने के बाद डिसकंटिन्यू कर देंगे और डिसकंटिन्यू करने के बाद फिर से उनको काम पर लगाएंगे। इस तरह से अपने कानून के अन्दर उनको वह कभी भी आने नहीं देंगे। जैसे अभी भी होता है। यह इस तरह के मालिक जो होते हैं वह तो यह करते ही हैं, मेरा दूसरा कहना यह है कि सरकारी स्तर पर भी जैसे रेलवे है, डिफेंस है वहां भी ऐसा होता है। अभी रेलवे में तो कहा कि 3 लाख ऐसे लोग हैं जो दस-दस पन्द्रह-पन्द्रह वर्ष तक टेम्पररी रहते हैं, तो उनकी भी ऐसी हारत होती है कि उनकी सविस बीच में ब्रेक में कर देते हैं। वह ब्रेक होने से जितने उनको सर्विस में फायदे मिलने चाहिए वह नहीं मिलते। तो कम से कम जो सरकारी या मिनिम सरकारी ऐसे ऐस्टेब्लिशमेंट्स हैं ऐसे स्थानों में तो उनको इसका फायदा मिलना चाहिए।

दूसरे, जो मजदूर जहाँ काम करते हैं, चाहे सड़क पर हों या तालाब खोदने के काम में लगे हों, मेरी विनती है कि हर एक जगह कैंटीन का इन्तजाम जरूर रहे। वहाँ कैंटीन एक या दो हों। लेकिन खाली कैंटीन से ही काम नहीं चलने वाला है। वह जंगल होते हैं जहाँ वह उस काम के लिए रहते हैं। वह अपने बच्चों को कहीं पोषों के नीचे, कहीं किसी झाड़ी में सुलाते हैं। इसके अलावा उनके

सामने कोई दूसरा रास्ता नहीं रहता। तो कभी वहाँ कुत्ता आता है, कोई और जानवर आता है, उससे उसकी रखवाली करनी होती है। मां को उसे देखना पड़ता है। तो जो लोग ऐसे टेम्पोररी काम करते हैं जिनके 120 दिन एक जगह पर नहीं हो पाते हैं और जहाँ पूरे होते हैं वहाँ जैसा मैंने कहा उसमें टालम-टोल हो जाता है कि किसी तरह 120 दिन न होने पाए, तो वहाँ भी इस चीज को देखने की आवश्यकता है कि जैसे 60 दिन इस वर्ष में और अगले वर्ष में 60 दिन तो ऐसी जगहों पर भी इस तरह से इन्तजाम हो कि उनके रहने की अच्छी सुविधा हो और खाने का इन्तजाम हो, पानी का इन्तजाम हो, दवादारू का भी इन्तजाम हो। मैंने देखा है, तालाब पर काम करते हैं या सड़क पर काम करते हैं, हथोड़ा हाथ पर चल जाता है तो खून बहता है, वहाँ न कोई दवाखाना होता है न कोई देखने वाला होता है तो जैसे हमारे लिए जो मालदार आदमी हैं या सम्पत्तिशाली लोग हैं उनके लिए दवाखाना रहता है, सरकारी नौकरों के लिए भी अस्पताल होता है, ऐसे ही उनके लिए भी होना चाहिए चाहे वह टेम्पररी ही क्यों न हो। दवाखाने का इन्तजाम भी उनके लिए होना आवश्यक है।

दूसरी बात—इस बिल के अन्दर कई मिनट आफ डिसेंट मैंने देखे। यह बात सही है, हो सकता है कि थोड़े दिन के लिए कहीं काम होता है और फिर वह काम नहीं होता तो वहाँ उनके लिए यह लागू नहीं होता। लेकिन मेरा यह कहना है कि बहुत दिन एक जगह काम करने के बाद जो सहूलियत इस कानून से दी जानी है, वह कम दिन के लिए काम करते हैं तो उनके लिए कम क्यों न हों, लेकिन उनके लिए भी यह सहूलियत होनी चाहिए।

इसमें एक बात और है, यह दृष्टि का सवाल है। जैसे अभी मेरे भाई पाणिग्रहीजी ने बताया कि कई लोगों के दिलों में यह बैठी हुई चीज है, इस दुनिया में कितने ही बाए,

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योसू मसीह आए या हजरत मुहम्मद पैगम्बर आ गए, अभी-अभी गांधीजी हो गए, तो वह गरीबों के लिए जो कहते हैं वह उनके लिए एक एंटरटेनिंग चीज जैसी है जैसे खाने के बाद पान सुपारी खाते हैं, ऐसे ही गरीबों के लिए कही हुई बातें उनके सामने हैं। लेकिन जब तक वह भावना पैदा न हो, तब तक उस से कोई लाभ नहीं होगा। आज 20 सालों के बाद भी वह भावना हमारे बड़े उद्योगों के अन्दर नहीं आई है। दोनों मिनिस्टर साहब इस बात को जानते हैं, वे खुद भी उसी वातावरण में रहते आये हैं, जब तक इस कानून को इम्प्लीमेंट करने वाले अफसरों के अन्दर यह भावना नहीं आयेगी, उनके दिलों के अन्दर यह तबदीली पैदा नहीं होगी, तब तक इस का लाभ नहीं होगा। जिस तरह से आज देश की सम्पत्ति को बढ़ाने के लिए हमारा मगज चलता है, उसी तरह से हमारे इन मेहनतकश मजदूरों की हालत सुधारने की तरफ हमारा दिमाग काम करना चाहिये। उनकी स्थिति कम से कम हम से ज्यादा नहीं तो हमारे समान जरूर देखने की गरज है और इस काम में जब तक हमारे सरकारी कर्मचारी आगे नहीं आते, तब तक आप चाहे कितने कानून बनायें, उनका सही इम्प्लीमेंटेशन होना मुश्किल है—यही मेरी विनती है।

श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय (उज्जैन):
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ, लेकिन इसके साथ-साथ इस बिल में कुछ कमियाँ हैं, उनकी ओर मैं सरकार और मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। इस बिल में लिखा हुआ है कि इस का विस्तार जम्मू-काश्मीर राज्य के सिवाय सम्पूर्ण भारत में होगा। मेरी समझ में नहीं आया जम्मू-काश्मीर में रहनेवाले मजदूर इस मंत्रालय की दृष्टि में मजदूर नहीं हैं। जितने भी कानून हम बनाते हैं, उन सब में लिखा होता है—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Government is bringing an amendment.

श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय : चूंकि सरकार की ओर से इस बारे में संशोधन लाया गया है, अतः मैं उस संशोधन का स्वागत करता हूँ।

इस बिल की धारा 31 में लिखा हुआ है कि सरकारी उद्योगों में, यदि वहाँ का व्यवस्थापक या जो कमेटी बनेगी, यदि वे न चाहें तो यह वहाँ लागू नहीं होगा। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता, सरकार अपने उद्योगों में इसको क्यों लागू नहीं करना चाहती है। सरकारी क्षेत्र के अन्दर बहुत से ऐसे उद्योग हैं जहाँ ठेकेदारी प्रथा लागू है और वहाँ पर मनमाने ढंग से अफसरों और तानाशाहों के कारण आज वहाँ का मजदूर पिसा जा रहा है। मैं आपके सामने उदाहरण देने के लिये तैयार हूँ—पी० इन्डू० डी० के विभाग को लेलीजिये। एक अफसर 500 मजदूरों को काम पर लगाता है, जहाँ मजदूरों की रोज़ाना की मजदूरी 3 रुपये रोज़ होती है। रजिस्टर में 3 रु० रोज़ लिखे जाते हैं, उनके दस्तखत 3 रुपये पर करवाये जाते हैं, लेकिन उनके हाथ में 2 रु० दिये जाते हैं। इस प्रकार की जो हरकतें होती हैं, इस तरह से जो उन का 1 रु० रोज़ मारा जाता है— इस का क्या इलाज है। यही हालत आज बिजली उद्योग की है— चाहे वह राज्य सरकार का हो या केन्द्र सरकार का हो— हर जगह इसी प्रकार की घाघली चल रही है। पिछले 20 सालों में हम ने मजदूर हितैषी अनेकों कानून बनाये हैं, इस कानून पर भी 20 सालों से विचार करते-करते आज यह बिल यहां आया है। सीभाग्य कहिये या दुर्भाग्य कहिये, जब इस पर सिलेक्ट कमेटी में विचार चल रहा था, मुझे भी उस में रहने का अवसर मिला था, देश के अनेकों प्रान्तों में इस सम्बन्ध में मुझे जाने का अवसर मिला और मैंने देखा कि ठेकेदारी प्रथा किस प्रकार से हमारे मज-

दूरों को तबाह कर रही है, सता रही है। तीन-चार साल से तो यह यहां पर ही पड़ा था और अब विचार के लिए आया है और अब पास भी हो जायगा, लेकिन देखना यह है कि इस पर अमल कब होगा, कौन-कौन से राज्य इस पर अमल करेंगे। अभी तक जितने कानून हम ने पास किये, उन में से मुश्किल से 15-20 परसेंट पर पालन किया जाता है, 80-85 प्रतिशत कानून या तो मालिक या अफसर अपनी दादागिरी में दबाये बैठे हैं और अमल नहीं होने देते हैं। क्या सरकार के पास कोई ऐसी एजेन्सी है, जिस के माध्यम से इन सारी बातों की छानबीन हो सके, इस बात की खोज की जाय कि वास्तव में इस प्रकार की हरकतें हो रही हैं या नहीं हो रही हैं। इन कानूनों का जो हम ने अब तक बनाये हैं ठीक से अमल हो रहा है या नहीं हो रहा है। मैं सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि आप इस प्रकार की एजेन्सी शीघ्र बनायें जो यह मालूम करे कि पिछले 20-22 सालों के अन्दर जितने भी कानून बने, उन से कितने प्रतिशत मजदूरों को लाभ मिल रहा है और कितने प्रतिशत का लाभ मालिक उठा रहे हैं।

आपने इस बिल में कहा है कि यदि किसी संस्थान में 20 से अधिक या साल में किसी भी दिन 20 से अधिक आदमियों ने काम किया होगा, वहां पर यह कानून लागू होगा। यदि आप का विभाग सक्रिय हो तो मैं ऐसे अनेकों उदाहरण देने के लिये तैयार हूँ जहां 100-100 आदमियों से अधिक काम करते रहते रहे हैं, लेकिन वे उद्योगपति सरकार की आंखों में धूल झाँक कर कहते हैं कि मेरे यहां तो 15 आदमी काम करते हैं। रजिस्टर पर 15 आदमी दिखलाते हैं और 85 के लिये झूठ बोलते हैं। इसलिये मेरा सुझाव है कि आप एक ऐसी एजेन्सी कायम कीजिये जो इस चीज की जांच करे

और इस बारे में हमारी तरफ से आप को पूरा सहयोग मिलेगा। इस प्रकार की हरकतों को पकड़वाने में हम आप की पूरी मदद करेंगे, ऐसा एक स्थान पर नहीं, अनेकों स्थानों पर सभी राज्यों में चल रहा है।

केन्द्र सरकार का एक बहुत बड़ा मह-कमा रेल्वे है। मैं रेल्वे की चर्चा यहां पर नहीं करना चाहता था, परन्तु यह एक ऐसा विभाग है जिस के अन्दर बहुत बड़ी संख्या में लोगों को कैंजुअल लेबर के रूप में रखा जाता है और जिन का जीवन आज अन्धकार में लटक रहा है। जवानों के 15-20 साल रेल्वे की सेवा में न्योछावर करने के बाद उन्हें कहा जाता है कि अब आप की ज़रूरत नहीं है। मैं इसका एक उदाहरण आपके सामने पेश करना चाहता हूँ। अभी पश्चिमी रेल्वे के अन्दर जेनरल मनेजर का एक सर्कुलर पत्र निकला है, यह 27-7-70 को प्रसारित हुआ था, जिस में कहा गया है कि अब हम 8 वीं पास लड़कों को ही नौकरी में लेंगे। इस का मतलब है कि अभी तक उस क्षेत्र में जो 10 हजार आदमी काम कर रहे थे, जो 8 वीं पास नहीं हैं, वे सब बेरोजगार हो जायेंगे, जिनकी रेल्वे में 4 साल से लेकर 16 साल तक की सब्सि है। यह सर्कुलर में आप की सेवा में पेश करना चाहता हूँ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कोयला उद्योग हमारे देश का बहुत बड़ा उद्योग है। आज इस उद्योग की क्या दशा है? देश में जहां-जहां कोयला खानें हैं, वहां गोरखपुर और उस के आस पास के जिले के लोग वहां जा कर काम करते हैं। गोरखपुर में एक एजेन्सी है जो लोगों को सप्लाई करती है और इन मजदूरों को मालगाड़ी के डिब्बों में भर कर उन कोयला खानों तक ले जाया जाता है। इन लोगों को प्लेट-फार्म पर नहीं उतारा जाता, शहर में घूमने नहीं दिया जाता, वहां उतारने के बाद जेलखाने की चहार-दीवारी की बीच में छोड़ दिया जाता है। इकट्ठा होजना बनता

(श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय)

है और वह इस तरह का बनता है कि जिसको जानवर भी नहीं खा सकते हैं, इस तरह की बंदू उसमें निकलती है। उनके साथ कैंदियों जैसा व्यवहार किया जाता है। उनको सीधे नौकरी पर ले जाया जाता है और उनके साथ जो हेड रहता है वह इस बात को देखता रहता है कि कहीं वे शहर के किसी व्यक्ति से बात तो नहीं कर रहे हैं, बाजार के किसी व्यक्ति से बात तो नहीं कर रहे हैं, अगर कहीं गलती से वे बात कर लें तो उनकी पिटाई होती है, जुर्माना होता है। उनको वहां पर सिर्फ रोटी ही दी जाती है और जब खर्च वगैरह कुछ नहीं दिया जाता है। 11 महीने की नौकरी के बाद उनको फिर वापिस गोरखपुर छोड़ दिया जाता है। और वहां पर उनकी जो पेमेंट की एजेन्सी होती है उसके द्वारा उनको साल भर काम करने के बाद 1100 रु० का पेमेंट किया जाता है। जब तक वे वहां पर काम करते हैं, उनको रोटी के अलावा कुछ नहीं मिलता है। अगर वे बीमार हो जायें तो तड़प-तड़प कर मर जायेंगे लेकिन उनका कोई इलाज नहीं होगा। मध्य-प्रदेश और बिहार की कोयला खानों के ये उदाहरण मैंने पिछली बार भी दिये थे और फिर यहां पर दे रहा हूँ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज ऐसे कई उद्योग हैं जहां पर कि मजदूर अपना जी जान लड़ाकर काम करते हैं लेकिन उसके बाद भी यह कहा जाता है कि उद्योग ठीक नहीं चल रहा है, इसमें घाटा हो रहा है इसलिए इस उद्योग को बन्द करना चाहते हैं। इस प्रकार से उस उद्योग में काम करने वाले मजदूर जिन्होंने अपना सारा जीवन उस पर न्योछावर किया है उनका जीवन अन्धकारमय हो जाता है। जब वह रिटायर होता है तो उद्योगपति इसलिए नहीं छोड़ता है क्योंकि उसको देने के लिए गुप्तदान नहीं होता है। मेरा यह कहना है कि जिस प्रकार से प्राविडेंट फंड, भविष्य

निधि का कानून है उसी प्रकार से गुप्तदान के लिए भी कोई कानून बने, प्राविडेंट फंड की तरह से वह भी जमा होता रहे और जब वह रिटायर हों या जब उनको आवश्यकता पड़े तो उनको वह मिल जाये।

मैं आशा करता हूँ कि मैंने जो बातें यहां पर रखी हैं उनको नोट किया गया होगा और सरकार अपनी सूझ-बूझ के साथ उन पर अमल करेगी क्योंकि मैंने जो तथ्य आपके सामने रखे हैं वह अपने अनुभव के आधार पर रखे हैं—मेरा अपना काम करने का यही क्षेत्र है और मैं जानता हूँ कि काफी घाघलियां वहां पर चल रही हैं। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ और सरकार से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि केवल यही बिल नहीं बल्कि अभी तक जितने भी बिल पास हुए हैं वह सभी जम्मू-कश्मीर पर भी लागू किये जायें।

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, India, particularly since Independence, is considered to be a paradise for contractors. We know in all walks of life, and more so on the governmental side, that the contractors are thriving very well and it is one of the groups who are mostly responsible for demoralising our administrative machinery. I do not know how far this Bill is going to meet this contingency and how far the claim of this Bill will be justified in the working and the methods that they have provided for the implementation of this Bill. I doubt very much whether the Government, as pointed out earlier by some speakers, have really seriously thought of improving, and making provisions to counteract the pernicious contractual difficulties that are faced by the contract aboureres and casual labouress. (Interruptions). I would like to have the undivided attention of the Minister to the debate.

Sir, I particularly refer to the point made by Prof. Amin and completely endorse it and I would like to emphasise one point, by way of supplementing his point,

and would like to say these that advisory committees that are going to be created at the Central as well as the State level, may not be able to cope with the anomalies and the unhealthy trends that we find mostly at the Central Government as well as at the State Government levels, among the various undertakings like railways, post and telegraph etc. at the central level and industries, road construction, PWD, etc. at the State level. Let me give a classical example. I have been getting telegrams from the Andaman and Nicobar islands for the past two or three months and today also I received one. Today about 528 PWD workers are thrown out of employment. Anybody who knows about these islands knows that during the monsoon season there are heavy showers. For about 7 months, they work in the PWD and other departments directly under the Administration there. When the monsoon sets in all of them are retrenched, even though some of them might have been in service for 20 years or more. They are told that there will be no work till the end of the monsoon. These islands are about 750 to 800 miles from the shore from the Calcutta side or Madras side. So, they are not able to come back to the mainland nor can they remain in the islands for 5 months without employment. Government simply do not bother about this. They escape responsibility by saying that they are working under contractors. When they have got major schemes and when the construction of roads is behind schedule it may take 3 or 4 decades to be completed, they have no business to have the contractual system there. When the employees fight for their rights, they are told, "You are not direct employees of the PWD. You cannot legitimately claim this right." Today they have gone on hunger strike and started picketing. My information is about 170 of them are in jail in Port Blair and various other islands. If this is going to be the example set by the Central Government to be followed by the States and private industrialists, I have no reason to be complacent at all about the outcome of this Bill. The intention of the minister may be genuine. But would he give this categorical assurance that he

feels confident about convincing his own colleague, the Railway Minister, about the plight of the casual labour in railways and other sectors directly controlled by the Central Government? Unless the Centre sets a good example, there is no use crying hoarse about the faults of private industrialists and State Governments. That is my first and foremost demand. If they can declare today or may be sometime later that they will abolish contract labour wherever it is feasible in the Central Government undertakings, then we can accept his *bona fides*.

AN HON. MEMBER : Why not today? Why sometime later? (*Interruptions*).

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : May be he has to consult the Prime Minister or the Railway Minister, who again will have to consult the Sadhu Samaj perhaps before coming to a conclusion! But let us know about the intentions of the Labour Minister here. If they succeed in it, there is some point in bringing this Bill. Otherwise, they cannot do anything by simply getting this Bill passed.

The creation of these boards will definitely add to the corrupt practices which the contractors are already indulging in.

15. hrs.

Although I do not know how far it is going to safeguard the interests of labour, there is a provision on page 5 which says that the number of members nominated to represent the workmen shall not be less than the number nominated to represent the principal employers and the contractors in both the Central and State Advisory Committees. Since this power is given to the Central and State Governments, I do not know how far the nominations will meet with the demands of the various categories. What is the guarantee that the demands of the various contractual labourers and labour unions will be kept in view when the nominations are made? It is also vague in the sense that you have not taken into account various categories that may come under the name of contract labour. All these things have to be worked out,

(Shri S. Kandappan)

Government seem to think that after giving effect to this Bill they will be able to improve the situation in the course of its working. If they are very serious and take it to heart we can have some faith in their promise that they will improve the condition of the working class, particularly contract labour and casual labour.

Shri Panigrahi had referred to the workers in the beedi industry. Whether it is Orissa, Andhra, Tamilnadu or Kerala they are the lowest paid workers in the country. In fact, there was one Central Beedi Workers Act and many enactments at the State level. In spite of these enactments, there has not been any improvement in the condition of workers in the beedi industry. Their provisions have been bypassed by the employers. The same fate would befall this enactment also. So, I would caution the Minister that he should take special steps to see that the interests of the workers are protected.

Some members have argued in their minute of dissent that the abolition of contract labour would affect the efficiency of working and would also tend to increase the cost of production. I am not able to appreciate that point. If they feel that by allowing the contract system the management is in a better position to squeeze labour so that they may get more benefit out of it, that is an idea which nobody in this modern age can accept. If the workers engage in go-slow policy it is for the labour union leaders to advise them not to paralyse industrial development while they fight for their legitimate rights and I am sure many labour leaders are working on those lines.

We have to see how the government is able to bring to book many employers, including those in the public sector undertakings, who are indulging in many malpractices so far as their dealing with labour is concerned.

I again repeat that is what is most vital. Unless the Minister is able to satisfy as to how he is going to proceed, particularly, with regard to 3½ lakh casual

labourers in the Railways, I do not think there will be any purpose is giving our consent to this Bill.

15.06 hos.

SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI (Lakhimpur) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I welcome the Bill which is most needed. I think, one of the main principles of socialism is that everyone should be free to reap the fruit of his labour and that the Government should give full protection to see that nobody is exploited. In view of this and in view of the present context of the society, the Bill is a good beginning and a modest beginning.

We would have been happy if the Bill had provided complete abolition of contract labour. We are inheriting this legacy and, therefore, it is not possible within a day or a month or a year to abolish the contract labour completely. Therefore, the Bill provides for regulating contract labour in certain establishments and provide for abolition in some other establishments as may be determined by the Government.

What is annoying me is that whenever a Bill is drafted, either in original form or in amending form, there is some tendency or anxiety on the part of the Draftsman to strengthen bureaucracy and make bureaucracy more powerful. This tendency is also noticeable in this Bill. I apprehend that the provision for appointment of a person who will issue licence to the contractor, if such a person is not scrupulous, will open ample avenue for corruption and other things. Therefore, the State Governments and the Central Government should be vigilant to see that no such thing happens.

The Labour Ministry, to my mind is dependent on other Ministries. The Labour Ministry cannot do anything on its own. For instance, in the Railways, there are a good number of casual labourers and contract labourers. The main responsibility to do away with this system lies with the Railway Ministry. Similarly, under the Industry Ministry, in public sector industries, there are a good

number of labourers who are working for months and years together as casual labour or as contract labour. I do not know how this system can be avoided. When the subject committee was appointed to make an on-the-spot study in different parts of the country about the labour problem, I was one of the members of the Committee and I saw for myself in certain industries, where contract labour is prohibited, that the labourer were working on contract basis. They were shown in book as construction labour. They are engaged as the construction labour. But actually they are working in manufacturing process. Such system is going on in certain private industries. Therefore, in spite of the Bill, I think, the unscrupulous employers and the contractors will try to not to follow the provisions of the Bill. Therefore, what is more needed is that more vigilance and more care should be taken to see that all the provisions of the Bill are completely implemented.

Coming to the Bill proper, there are certain provisions where there is ample scope for different interpretations in different ways. For instance, on p. 3, there is the definition of "contractor" which says :

"Contractor" in relation to an establishment means a person who undertakes to produce a given result for the establishment, other than a mere supply of goods or articles of manufacture to such establishment...."

I apprehend that certain persons may say under this clause that they are mere suppliers and that they are not actual contractors for manufacturing process. Again in page 4, clause (C) it is said :

"Who is an out-worker, that is to say, a person to whom any articles or materials are given out by or on behalf of the principal employer to be made up, cleaned, washed, altered, ornamented, finished, repaired, adapted or otherwise processed for sale for the purposes of the trade or business of the principal employer and the process is to be carried out either in

the home of the out-worker or in some other premises, not being premises under the control and management of the principal employer."

Here there is an apprehension that some employer may establish different premises which may not be under his direct control but will be under the control of some of his employees. He may employ in such premises 19 labourers. The provisions of this law may not be applicable in such cases; because the provisions will apply only if there are 20 or more than 20 employees. But if he employs 19 employees in 12 different premises under different control, he may do all the manufacturing work by taking shelter of this clause. I have some apprehension that the officer who is entrusted to see that the provisions of this Bill are implemented fully, will not be able to catch him. Therefore, more vigilance and care should be given to this aspect.

With these words I welcome this Bill because it is a good measure and a modest beginning in right direction.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Sir, I give my conditional support to this Bill because when we talk of abolition of contract system or the contract labour it reminds me of the decision taken at the Indian Labour Conference. I think it was the 21st Labour Conference at Bangalore where a unanimous decision was taken by the representatives of the employers and the representatives of the employees and the Government that the best thing is to abolish the contract system. If you really go through this Bill, it does not give an indication that the contract system is being abolished. I know when I was working in the Defence Department and I started the All India Defence Employee's Federation, the first step taken was to abolish the contract system in the M.E.S. and my hon. friend, Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad who was connected with that movement at that time, used to call it 'Money Earning Service' because people used to earn a lot from the contract system. Even to-day in the defence establishments which are so vital to the nation, majority of work done in the M. E. S.

(S. M. Banerjee)

is done through the contract system. A challenge was thrown when Mr. Krishna Menon was the Defence Minister telling that the contract labour was much cheaper than the departmental labour. He accepted the challenge and he got certain houses constructed by departmental labour for Jawans and for officers know as Amar project near Ambala and the net result was that it was much cheaper than the work done by contract labour. The hon. Minister may go and see it.

Apart from the M. E. S. half of the CPWD work is done by the work-charged establishment which is as good as casual labour and in this particular Bill it is most unfortunate that the casual labour has been neglected. In a note of dissent my hon. friends, Shri Deven Sen and Dr. Ranen Sen have said that the Bill excludes from its purview the casual labour whose number is in the region of 3 lakhs in the Railways alone and whose service conditions are in no way better than those of the contract labour. In the public sector industries, in the Central Government or in the various public sector units like HEL, HEC or HAL the contract system should be abolished. It was a sad commentary on our socialism. When I was recently in Hardwar, my hon. friend, Shri R. K. Garg, an eminent advocate of the Supreme Court, started hunger strike demanding equal wage for equal work. Now we say, it should be equal pay, for equal work. Now, what is happening in the Bharat Heavy Electricals ? What is it that is happening in Hardwar, in Trichinopoly and in Hyderabad ? There are workers who have worked for more than 6 years. They are treated as 'casual labourers' and they are being paid Rs. 6/- per day and they are not entitled to medical benefits, they are not entitled to terminal benefits, or gratuity or provident fund. That is the position. No pensionary benefits are given to them.

Certain assurances were given by hon. Shri Fakruddin Ali Ahmad that

their services will be regularised, that they will be regarded as regular employees. But, unfortunately, Sir, nothing has been done so far. Even in the public sector projects which are so vital to the nation, which have been described by the late lamented Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru as temples of modern India, nothing has been done and the contract system is prevailing. I do not know how we are going to abolish the contract system in the country. It is said that we cannot abolish the contract system overnight. I agree with it; but let us start with Railways or with Defence or in some of the public sector units. Let us do it. Let us start it somewhere and then extend it to other places.

If it is argued that the contract work is cheaper, then, Sir, some day these contract-system men may demand, that the entire Government should be run on contract system. What is the good of Parliamentary democracy when some good contractor, on the basis of the lowest tender, says, he can run the Government ? Are we to accept it ?

I really feel that this Bill should have declared boldly and firmly that the contract system will be abolished in the public sector units.

I now come to the various provisions of the Bill.

There is an amendment tabled by my hon. friend Shri Nambiar and a similar one by Shri Shri Chand Goyal reducing the number of workers from 20 to 10. Shri Shiva Chandra Jha has tabled an amendment also. It has been argued by my hon. friend who just now spoke as to how the contractors take advantage. They will take advantage of this Bill and they will employ 19 persons instead of 20 persons. They will employ 18 persons instead of 20 persons. They will never employ 20 persons. By employing 20, they will come under the purview of this particular Bill and so they will try to avoid it. If they do like this, they will not come under the provisions of the Bill. If they employ 20 persons, they will be covered

by various labour legislations in this regard. So, they will only have 18 or 19 and not have 20 people.

If you fix 120 days as a limit, what will happen ? After every 118 days, their services will be terminated for a day and then they will be re-employed. They will be re-employed the next day. They will not be able to complete 120 days.

This is our sad experience. What is it that happened in the Defence Establishment ? What was the position in the Ordnance factories when the Britishers were here ? Every worker was regarded as a temporary worker and his services were terminated, technically terminated on the 31st day of March, every year. He was re-employed on the 1st April every year. He never knew that it was technical termination of his services. He was under the impression that he will have continuity of service, but after working for 30 years or 20 years or 10 years, he found that he was only temporary and that he was not eligible for gratuity.

In 1946, we came out openly against this injustice ; there was the All-India Strike. After two All-India strikes, their services were regularised and they were treated, they were regarded, as regular employees.

Sir, what is it that the Government loses if the casual workers are made regular ? I would like to say this ; the only difference is this. If their services are regularised, they are treated as 'regular employees' ; they are entitled to certain benefits, certain terminal benefits and certain leave benefits, holidays and so on. If they want to discharge those employees, one month notice is required. That is the only difference. How can you possibly deny the same salary for the person doing the same kind of work ? He should be paid the same salary as any other ordinary employee gets either in the public undertaking or in the private sector.

So, Sir, my submission is this. This particular amendment of Mr. Nambiar should be accepted and 120 days limit should be reduced to 90 days so that no opportunity is given to those employers to terminate the services of certain people on technical ground and re-employ them later on, depriving them of these benefits. These are the few amendments which should have been accepted. At least they should be accepted now when they are moved.

I would also request the hon. Minister to declare that at least in certain vital sectors of Government Departments like the MES, for instance, which is engaged in constructing strategic roads and not only tunnels and other things in areas like NEFA and Ladakh, such work should not be done by contractors, but it should be done by departmental labour. The question will arise about what will happen when there is no work. Approval of such workers should be there, and a programme of such works should be drawn up so that the workers could be transferred from one unit to the other, so that there could be constant flow of work. Even in the steel plants, I would suggest that there should not be any contract labour. Take the public sector mines like the Rajhara mines, for instance. In the public sector mines also at present there is contract system and casual work. I would submit that casual work should be completely eliminated, and the services of such casual staff should be regularised. I hope that these amendments will be accepted by the hon. Minister. Let him declare here and now that contract system will be abolished altogether, and if necessary, let him bring forward another Bill.

SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA (Hissar) : There is no quorum in the House.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : What is the hon. Member's objection ? I am

(Shri S. M. Banerjee)

asking for the abolition of the contract system, not of the 'Syndicate'.

I would request the hon. Minister to assure us that the decision of the 21st Indian Labour Conference which said that contract system would be abolished will be implemented in the public sector units. Otherwise, all tall talks of socialism will be only a sad commentary. If Government are really going towards socialism, in the larger interests, let Government declare here and now that they are going to abolish the contract system in the public sector units.

SHRI S. D. PATIL (Sangli) : I congratulate Government on bringing forward this Bill, so soon after the report of the Joint Committee was presented to the House. But many hon. Members from opposition have expressed their doubts regarding various provisions of the Bill. Sir, we know the relation between the principal employer and the labourer ; similarly we know also the relation between the contractor and the labour. But we can't expect one legislation to redress all the grievances of the labourers employed either by the contractor or by the principal employer. The provisions of this Bill, therefore, have to be weighed in the light of the objects enumerated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons that has been attached to the Bill.

We have to see what the object of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Bill, 1967 is. The object of the Bill as presented before the House for its consideration is 'Twofold'. It is in accordance with the recommendations of the Planning Commission in the Second Five Year Plan. One of their recommendations was to ascertain the extent of the contract labour system and the progressive abolition of the system and the improvement of the service conditions of contract labour, where such abolition was not possible.

15.24 hrs.

(Shri K. N. Tiwary in the Chair)

The object of the Bill is very limited. The Bill provides that contract labour system should be abolished wherever it is possible, and in cases where the system cannot be abolished, the working conditions of contract labour should be regulated so as to ensure payment of wages....

श्री अब्दुल गनी डार (गुडगाँव) : चेयरमैन साहब, हाउस में कोरम नहीं है ।

[شری عبدالغنی ڈار (گڑگاؤ) : چیئرمین صاحب، ہاؤس میں کوورم نہیں ہے -]

Mr. CHAIRMAN : There is no quorum. The hon. Member may resume his seat for a while. The bell is being rung...

Now, there is quorum. The hon. Member may now resume his speech.

SHRI S. D. PATIL : The object of the Bill is limited to only two things, namely, that the system of contract labour should be abolished, wherever it is possible and practicable and that in cases where it cannot be abolished altogether, the working conditions of contract labour should be so regulated as to ensure payment of wages and provision of essential amenities. Therefore, it is clear that even before the Bill went to Joint Committee, it was accepted in principle that contract labour system cannot be totally abolished; it may have to remain in one part or other of the country. Taking that into consideration, the Bill was brought and sent to Joint Committee.

The Joint Committee also keeping this limited object in view submitted its own recommendations. These recommendations have been made after ascertaining the views and opinions of various labour and trade unions, managements of private and public concerns and private individuals supplemented by an on-the-spot study of

various establishments. The provisions of the Bill are based mainly upon these recommendations. I assure the House that the Bill as it has emerged from the joint Committee meets the object enunciated in the statement of objects and reasons.

Coming to the frame of the Bill chapterwise, Chapters I to IV deal with the progressive abolition of the system of contract labour, Chapters V and VI mainly deal with regulation of the working conditions of contract labour ensuring payment of wages and provision of essential amenities such as accommodation with sufficient ventilation, canteens, medical help, sanitary and water arrangements, etc. Moreover, the principal employer is also made responsible both for the payment of wages and provisions of amenities to the workers by sections 20 and 21.

We have to view the provisions of the Bill and see if they are within the ambit of the object enunciated in the Bill. If this condition is satisfied, we can safely say that the Bill is sufficient to achieve the stated object. It is no use referring to things which are outside the scope of the Bill and complaining that provision has not been made to remove those difficulties. My humble submission is that taking into consideration the stated object of the Bill and the provisions incorporated in the Bill with a view to achieve that object and examining whether the provisions fulfil the object, it will be seen that the provisions are adequate. On this I congratulate Government.

But one thing must be kept in view. This is a very small Bill. The provisions also are very few. If the provisions are implemented strictly, justice will be done to the workers; otherwise, the Bill will not do justice to the workers. So my submission is that there must be strict implementation of every provision in the Bill to achieve the intended object in the Bill. Then only the Bill will have served its purpose.

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirappalli) :

I am very sorry to submit that this Bill is far from satisfactory. The reason is simple. The very title of the Bill is "The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Bill". It is more for regulation than for abolition.

I was one of those who moved a resolution in the Third Lok Sabha and discussed in detail the abolition of the Contract labour system. Why do you say that it should be abolished? The reason is simple. The contractor is a person who stands between the labour and the real employer. This middle man takes away a lot of the fruits of labour and he has no justification to do so. He does not contribute to production and he does not come into the picture at all except to exploit. So the middle man should be abolished.

Abolition must be the aim and objective, but here abolition is not the aim but regulation. Government wants to justify the existence of the contract labour system and wants to give it a polished look in the name of socialism or whatever terminology they want to employ.

All the trade unions, whether they bear the Government label like INTUC or the opposition label, unanimously oppose the contract labour system and demand its total abolition. I was a member of the Select Committee. Let the hon. Minister go through the minutes and show me at least one labour representative wanting this so-called regulation. They all wanted complete abolition.

In this poor country of 55 crores, even after 20 years of independence, we are allowing this slave labour, this exploitation of labour by the middle man who has no business to be in the picture. If the Government says that total abolition is their aim and then says that there are certain difficulties, I can understand certain exceptions being made. On the other hand they talk about only regulation.

(Shri Nambiar)

Let us see the scheme of the Bill. The titles of the various Chapters read, "The Advisory Boards", "Registration of Establishments Employing Contract Labour", "Licensing of Contractors", "Welfare and Health of Contract Labour", and "Penalties and Procedure". Where is the abolition? Licensing, regulating, bringing in more bureaucrats, giving them opportunity in the name of licensing to get more money, allowing all these things, but where is abolition? There is no word of abolition anywhere except in the title where it has been introduced to fool the labour and mislead the people. That is why this piece of legislation is far from satisfactory. Hence I wrote my Minute of Dissent. I tried my best to impress upon the Select Committee that unless and until the whole scheme was changed, there was no possibility of improvement, because it is totally negative to the principle of abolition.

The only thing is that the contractor must get a licence, hereafter. In the villages dogs can go without any licence but in cities dogs go only with a licence. There must be patta around its neck; otherwise municipal authorities will catch hold of it. I may be crude in bringing in this analogy and I tender my apology for the crudeness but it is a reality. Why should there be a licence? Then comes the next stage. It is only a contractor who has got 20 or more than 20 persons should have a licence; as Mr. Banerjee says if he has less than twenty men, no licence is necessary. After getting a licence the licensed contractor must apply saying: I am a licensed contractor; I may be given a contract. Then comes the board. Who are on the Board? --Chairman to be appointed by the Central Government; The Chief Labour Commissioner should be in charge of contract labour board. He has got many other things to do; he is the chief of labour department and he has umpteen problems. What attention he can devote? He will naturally put an assistant labour commissioner to keep in touch with these things. Then

there are nominated members of the Central Government, railways, post and telegraphs, defence, etc. The Central board is to decide about policy as to what type of contracts should be allowed and so on. In other words we are allowing a contract system to continue. My hon. friend Mr. Kundu also was in the Committee and he has written a long minute of dissent. All of us agreed that it was far from satisfactory. We thought that the hon. Minister will come forward with satisfactory amendments to convince the House of his desire to abolish this obnoxious system. Instead of that, he comes forward with some other kind of proposals.

Many hon. Members spoke about casual labour in the railways and I do not want to repeat that. What is the position? There is no contract. The Railway Administration gets into the shoes of the contractor; there are such worker in railway construction work, loco shed, etc. There are no middlemen. The Railway Administration come into the picture, employes him as a casual labourer at will for any number of years and throws him out at will. I got a telegram this morning from Kanpur saying that 250 casual labourers employed in railway electrification scheme had been given notice after 15 years of service. There is no contractor. If the Ministry of Railways itself is allowed to do this, how could the Government stop a contractor from doing this? Government must decide and say: we shall not allow this obnoxious thing. Labour must get its due and their living conditions must improve. There must be more and more equalisation. You call it socialism and I have my own jargons just as you have yours. You must give labour its due. After fifteen years why do you remove them from their job? The hon. Labour Minister should say on behalf of the Cabinet that the casual labour system on the Railway is here and now abolished. After all, what have you to pay? It is very little. The Casual labour is paid less.

AN HON. MEMBER: Railway fares.

SHRI NAMBIAR : I do not mind about fares. When we discuss it in the railway budget, we will come to it, because, without increasing the fares and freight, you can render justice to labour. I can show it to you and I can give you a balance-sheet. You tell me and ask me to do it. Without any pie I will do it. I do not want any money from you. So, what I say is that the railways must abolish the casual labour system. They are three lakhs in number; not one or two but three lakhs. Further, there are casual labourers in the defence department also. Then, in the private sector, of course, there is casual labour, such as in the coal and beedi industries and many other spheres. If the Government abolishes casual labour, then the others will follow. But how you can tell others that you should obey. If you yourself do not do it, how can you say that they must do it?

Then coming to clause 31 of the Bill : Mr. Amin who belongs to the Swatantra party is also objecting to this. Though they have got some love for the contractors, and though the Swatantra party belongs to a group wherein the contract system is agreed upon, even then Mr. Amin, a Member of the Swatantra party, objects to clause 31 which is so obnoxious, and whatever is sought to be done under this legislation is taken away by this clause. I shall read that clause for the benefit of those hon. Members who might not have read it. It says :

"The appropriate Government may, if in its opinion it is necessary or expedient so to do, direct, by notification in the Official Gazette, that subject to such conditions and restrictions, if any, and for such period or periods, as may be specified in the notification, all or any of the provisions of this Act or the rules made thereunder shall not apply to any establishment or class of establishments or any class of contractors".

So, by a single notification under clause 31, they can exempt the railway, posts and telegraphs, defence establishments, coal mines, beedi factories,—all these—from the operation of this measure—There ends the whole thing. So much money is thus wasted on this legislation. Your time, my time and the time of the Joint Committee—all this become a waste. What is it? Why do you want clause 31? What is it for? Whom do you want to satisfy by the insertion of clause 31? You want to satisfy your patrons, those from whom you want support; they may come to you and say, "Baba, please exclude us. "So, clause 31 is there; because the elections are coming, and you will have so many things to be done. So, I say that clause 31 should be taken away; it should never be there.

Then there is the question of setting up of certain departments or offices: you are setting up so many departments such as the licensing departments, the appellate departments and so many other departments. A plethora of officials will come up, and they are coming up for whose benefit? We have got our experience of the bureaucrats who are acting in the name of socialism. They will work for the benefit of the employers; and who are the scapegoats? The poor workers, and we are here to legislate! That is why I say that this will go as a dead-letter. If it is a dead-letter, that is to the good of labour. If it is an oppressive legislation, and is against labour, then it is all the more worse for labour.

So, sir, I am very sorry that after 23 years of Independence, after so much of shouting and so much of talk in this House this piece of legislation, in this form, in the name of socialism, has come.

AN HON. MEMBER : Vote against it.

SHRI NAMBIAR : I do not know whether I have to vote against it or for it. This is absolutely worthless. What am I to do? That is why I want to

(Shri Nambiar)

express my feeling and put it on record and sit down.

श्री बेवेन सेन (आसनसोल) : सभापति महोदय, हमें उम्मीद थी कि इस बार जो बिल सरकार लायेगी, उसके जरिये कान्ट्रैक्ट लेबर हिन्दुस्तान से पूरी तरह से समाप्त हो जायगा, लेकिन जो बिल आया है, उसको देखते हुए ऐसा कोई भरोसा या उम्मीद हमको दिखाई नहीं देती। मैं यह भी देखता हूँ कि इस बिल के नामकरण में भी सरकारी भावना में कन्प्यूजन दिखाई पड़ता है। आज अगर रेग्यूलेशन ठीक से हो तो एबोलिशन की क्या जरूरत है और अगर एबोलिशन हो तो रेग्यूलेशन की क्या जरूरत है--बिल में दोनों चीजों को लाया गया है--रेग्यूलेशन एंड एबोलिशन पक्का कन्प्यूजन--समूचे बिल में कन्प्यूजन दिखाई पड़ रहा है।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं कुछ उदाहरण आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि मैं खुद कोल-फील्ड्स में काम करता हूँ, लगातार 20 वर्ष मैंने वहाँ पर काम किया है, कान्ट्रैक्टरों के साथ मेरी बहुत मारपीट और झमेला हुआ है, बहुत मतंबा मैं पीटा गया हूँ। प्रोफेसर अमीन जानना चाहते थे कि कान्ट्रैक्टर की क्या डेफीनीशन है। मेरे विचार से—

‘Combination of all the vices is a contractor’

वह लड़ सकता है, मार सकता है, दुराचार कर सकता है, रुपया सूद पर दे सकता है, गैरकानूनी शराब बना सकता है। हमारे यहाँ फील्ड्स में ये सब काम ये लोग करते हैं, एक तरह से इन लोगों के पास प्राइवेट आर्मी होती है। इसलिये अगर आप इसको एबोलिश करना चाहते हैं, तो सीधी सी बात है, एबोलिश कर दो, लेकिन अगर एबोलिश नहीं करना चाहते तो इस में रिफॉर्मेशन नहीं हो सकता है, इससे और ज्यादा शराबी पैदा हो जायगी।

इस में क्लॉज 10 है, जिस में स्पष्ट कहा गया है कि कान्ट्रैक्ट लेबर को खत्म किया जा सकता है—

“Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, the appropriate Government may, after consultation with the Central Board or, as the case may be, a State Board, prohibit, by notification in the Official Gazette, employment of contract labour in any process, operation or other work in any establishment”.

इस सारे बिल में सिर्फ एक यही क्लॉज है जिस में कहा गया है कि कान्ट्रैक्ट लेबर को प्रोहिबिट किया जा सकता है, यद्यपि उस के लिये भी बहुत-सी शर्तें दी गई हैं और इतनी शर्तों में वह कभी एबोलिश नहीं हो सकता है। इसके उपरान्त आप सेक्शन 31 में देखिये -- इसमें लिखा है—

“The appropriate Government, may, if in its opinion it is necessary or expedient so to do, direct, by notification in the Official Gazette, that subject to such conditions and restrictions, if any, and for such period or periods, as may be specified in the notification, all or any of the provisions of this Act or the rules made thereunder shall not apply to any establishment or class of establishments or any class of contractors.”

एक तरफ कहते हैं कि प्रोहिबिट किया जा सकता है, दूसरी तरफ कहते हैं कि ऐक्जेम्प्ट किया जा सकता है--इस में पूरा कन्प्यूजन है। इसी बिल की क्लॉज 1(5) (ए) को सीजिये—

“It shall not apply to establishments in which work only of an intermittent or casual nature is performed”.

यहाँ पर कहा गया है कि कंजुअल लेबर को एप्लाइ नहीं करेगा। आज रेल्वे में तीन लाख कंजुअल लेबर हैं। सभापति महोदय, कोलियरीज में कान्ट्रैक्ट लेबर और कंजुअल

लेबर में कोई फर्क नहीं है, दोनों को एक ही समझा जाता है, दोनों कानून के बाहर हैं। दोनों को पूरा तलब नहीं मिलता है, जो बेतन बोर्ड ने बाँधा है, वह नहीं मिलता है, प्राबोडेन्ट फण्ड नहीं मिलता है, ग्रेजुइटी नहीं मिलती है, छुट्टी नहीं मिलती है। वहाँ पर बाधे से ज्यादा आदमियों को कान्ट्रैक्ट लेबर या कंजुअल लेबर की तरह से रखा जाता है, पैसा कम दिया जाता है, उनके पास बोनस कार्ड नहीं होता, प्राबोडेन्ट फण्ड नहीं मिलता—ये सब चीजें कोल फील्ड्स में चलती हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि प्रोटेक्शन के लिए बिल में कहा है लेकिन जो बोर्ड है, सेन्ट्रल बोर्ड और स्टेट बोर्ड वह बहुत गड़बड़ करते हैं। आप इसमें बोर्ड का नमूना देखिए :—

“The Central Board shall consist of—

(a) A Chairman to be appointed by the Central Government;

(b) The Chief Labour Commissioner (Central), ex-officio;”

गवर्नमेंट के जो आदमी होंगे वे प्रोप्रेसिव हो जायेंगे, इस बात को हम नहीं मानते। सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट अपना बेयरमेन एक्वायन्ट करेगी। इसलिए वह प्रोप्रेसिव होगा, ऐसा हम नहीं मानते हैं। दूसरे जो चीफ लेबर कमिश्नर होगा वह भी गवर्नमेंट का ही आदमी है। तीसरे :

“(c) Such number of members, not exceeding seventeen but not less than eleven, as the Central Government may nominate to represent that Government, the Railways, the coal industry, the mining industry, the contractors, the workmen and any others interests.....

कुलेरी के एम्प्लायर्स, रेलवेज के एम्प्लायर्स, माइनिंग इंडस्ट्री के एम्प्लायर्स, गवर्नमेंट और उनके अलावा कुछ लेबर के भी रिप्रेजेन्टेटिव हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे बोर्ड के जरिए से कंट्रैक्ट लेबर खत्म करने का क्या मतलब

हो सकता है ? कोई मतलब नहीं होगा।

जो ज्वाइंट कमेटी बनी थी, मैं भी उसका मेम्बर था लेकिन उसमें भी सरकार के नमाइंदे मेजरिटी में थे और सरकार के नमाइंदे प्रोप्रेसिव नहीं होते। आश्चर्य की बात है कि सरकार के द्वारा जो नामिनेटेड मेम्बर हैं वे हमारी कोई बात नहीं मानते। बोस की जगह पर दस हो, ऐसा हमने कहा लेकिन हमारी बात वहाँ पर मानी नहीं गई। हमने यह भी कहा था कि इन्टरमिटेन्ट कौन वर्क समझा जायेगा उसका भी डेफिनीशन ठीक से देनी चाहिए तो हमारी वह बात भी नहीं मानी गई। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि बोर्ड बनाकर हम लेबर को कोई भी फायदा नहीं पहुँचा सकते हैं। हमारे लिए तो इस बिल का विरोध करना भी मुश्किल है और समर्थन करना भी मुश्किल है। अगर हम इस बिल का विरोध करते हैं तो ऐसा समझा जायगा कि हमने कान्ट्रैक्ट लेबर को मान लिया है और अगर इसका समर्थन करते हैं तो हम देखते हैं कि इससे लेबर का कोई फायदा नहीं होता है। इसलिए हम बहुत मुश्किल में पड़ गए हैं। मैं कहूँगा कि मंत्री महोदय इससे छुटकारा दिलाने का कोई रास्ता निकालें।

इसी तरह से इस बिल में रजिस्ट्रेशन और लाइसेंसिंग का जो बन्दावस्त है उसमें पूरा का पूरा फेवॉरिज्म का सिलसिला चालू हो जायेगा। वही कन्ट्रैक्टर लाइसेन्स पा सकेगा जोकि ज्यादा घूस दे सकेगा। इसलिए यह बिल बिल्कुल खराब है। इस बिल से हमको बहुत नुकसान पहुँचेगा। मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ।

इसी प्रकार से इसमें जो पनिशमेंट रखा गया है वह सभी जगह पर कहीं तीन महीने की सजा और पांच सौ रुपये या हजार

(श्री देवेन सेन)

रूपया जुर्माना रखा गया है। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि एक-एक कन्ट्रैक्टर के घर में दो-दो हाथी हैं और आसनसोल में उनकी पांच-पांच टैंक्सियाँ चल रही हैं ऐसी हालत में उन पर पांच सौ रूपया जुर्माना करने का क्या असर पड़ेगा ? इसलिए मैं कहता हूँ कि इस बिल का कोई फायदा नहीं होने वाला है सिवाय इसके कि इस बिल के जरिए से कन्ट्रैक्ट लेबर एबोलिश हो जाये। और कोई फायदा होने वाला नहीं है।

श्री हेमराज (कांगड़ा) : चेयरमैन साहब, आज सदन के सामने जो बिल कन्ट्रैक्ट लेबर को एबोलिश और रेगुलेट करने के लिए आया है मैं उसका स्वागत करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। हमारे बहुत सारे मोश्रजिज मेम्बरान ने इस बात पर एतराज उठाया है और कहा है कि दरअसल इस बिल में कोई जान नहीं है। लेकिन जिस वक्त यह बिल लोकसभा में इंट्रोड्यूस किया गया था उस वक्त उसमें जो मकसद बयान किये गए थे वह तीन ही थे :

“Undertaking of studies to ascertain the extent of the problem of Contract labour, progressive abolition of the system and improvement in service conditions of the contract labour; to undertake the studies to ascertain the extent of the problem of labour.”

उसके साथ अगर इन चीजों को देखा जाये तो मैं समझता हूँ हमारी जो मिनिस्ट्री है उसने सराहनीय काम किया है। कांग्रेस सरकार ने सोशलिज्म की तरफ एक कदम बढ़ाया है, उसका यह प्रयास है कि जो मिडिलमैन है उसका एम्प्लायटेशन वहाँ से खत्म हो जाये और गरीब का जो पैसा है वह उसको मिल सके। मिडिलमैन चाहे वह एग्रीकल्चर में हो या लेबर में उसको हटाने का प्रयास कांग्रेस सरकार की तरफ से होता रहा है। इस मकसद के साथ इस बिल को देखा जाना

चाहिए। और इस तरह से यह जो बिल है उसके लिए हम सरकार को बिना बचाई दिये नहीं रह सकते। लेकिन जो मकसद इसके सम्बन्ध में सेकेण्ड फाइव ईयर प्लान में रखे गए थे उसमें दो और भी थे जैसे :-

“To set up a scheme for de-casualisation wherever feasible.”

लेकिन यह जो प्वाइन्ट है वह इस बिल में नहीं लाया गया है। मेरे से पहले जो वक्ता बोले हैं उन्होंने खास तौर पर इस चीज को सदन के सामने रखा है। जैसा कि उन्होंने यहाँ पर कहा, “मैं भी आपके सामने बयान करना चाहता हूँ कि जो हमारा भाखड़ा म है उसको सारी दुनिया देखने भी आती है और उसको बनाने के लिए बहुत ज्यादा तारीफ भी की गई है। वहाँ पर लोग 15-15 साल तक काम करते रहे लेकिन जब वह काम खत्म हो गया तो कैंजुअल लेबर की सर्विसेज वहाँ से खत्म कर दी गई और किसी दूसरी जगह पर भी उनको एम्प्लायमेंट नहीं दिया गया। आज भी बहुत सी जगह पर रिवर बैलो प्रोजेक्ट्स चल रहे हैं। मेरे इलाके में भी दो तीन चल रहे हैं। इस सिलसिले में उनका एजिटेशन भी चल रहा है। तो मेरा कहना यह है कि जहाँ आपने कान्ट्रैक्ट लेबर को बिल में लिया है, वहाँ पर आपने कैंजुअल लेबर को क्यों नहीं लिया है ? उसमें दरअसल डायरेक्ट सम्बन्ध किसी कान्ट्रैक्टर का नहीं है बल्कि बोर्ड का है। भाखड़ा बोर्ड और दूसरे सारे के सारे बोर्ड सरकार के ही हैं। जब वहाँ पर आप सुधार नहीं कर सकते तो कान्ट्रैक्ट लेबर में तो षोखा देने के लिए कान्ट्रैक्टर हैं जोकि बहुत सी बातें कर सकता है। इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि जहाँ पर इस बिल में आपने कान्ट्रैक्ट का लफ्ज इस्तेमाल किया है उसके साथ-साथ मुकम्मिल तौर पर कैंजुअल लेबर को भी शामिल करना चाहिए था। इस बिल का जो क्लॉज 1 (5) (a) है उसमें आपने ये शब्द रखे हैं :

"It shall not apply to establishments in which work is of only intermittent or casual nature is performed."

यहाँ पर आपने कैजुअल नेचर कहा है। इस तरह से इसमें से कैजुअल लेबर तो अपने आप निकल जाता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट को इसमें कैजुअल लेबर को जरूर शामिल करना चाहिए।

इसके साथ-साथ मैं एक बात यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि क्लॉज 5 (b) में आपने एक प्राविजन दिया है और वह यह है :

"If any question arises, whether work performed in an establishment is of an intermittent or casual nature, the appropriate Government shall decide the question after consultation, with the Central Board or, as the case may be, a State Board and its decision shall be final."

उसमें आपने यह रखा तो है कि कन्सलटेशन करेंगे, सेंट्रल बोर्ड से भी करेंगे और स्टेट बोर्ड से भी करेंगे और उसके साथ उसमें रिप्रेजेंटेशन भी है लेकिन जैसा कि मेरे से पहले यहाँ पर कई लोगों ने कहा कि आपने जो रिप्रेजेंटेशन दिया है उसमें यह प्राविजो रख दिया है :

"Shall not be less than the number of members."

अब आप लेबर का सुधार तो करना चाहते हैं लेकिन आप जो मेम्बरस 17 रखें या कम से कम 11 रखें तो उसमें वर्कर्स की मेजारिटी रखनी चाहिए। आपने इतना तो कर दिया कि बराबर रख देंगे लेकिन अगर उनकी मेजारिटी हो तो वे कम से कम इस बात के लिये अपनी राय दे सकें और आपको बतला सकें कि यह जो काम है वह कैजुअल है या इन्टरमिटेन्ट है या कंट्रैक्ट वेचर का है। मैं

समझता हूँ कि यह एक और खामी इस बिल में है, जिसको आपको दुरुस्त करना चाहिये।

16:00 hrs.

इस बिल में आपने रेगुलेशन की बात जरूर रखी है। रेगुलेशन में लोगों की बेहतरी के लिये आपने केन्टीन भी रखा है, दूसरी चीजें भी रखी हैं। आपने यह भी रख दिया है कि ऐक्चुअल एम्प्लायर या कंट्रैक्टर किसी को पैसा न दे तो जो मालिक है वह जिम्मेदार हो जायेगा। लेकिन जहाँ तक इसके ऐबोलिशन का सवाल है, जैसा मुझ से पूर्व बोलने वाले वक्ता ने कहा; सेक्शन 10 के सिवा और कहीं ऐसी बात नहीं है। अगर आप ऐबोलिशन करते हैं तो इसके लिये बोर्ड्स से पूछा जायेगा। बोर्ड में मेजारिटी सरकार के मेम्बरान की हो जाती है। आखिर, वर्कर्स को नामिनेट तो सरकार को ही करना है, इसलिये वह वर्कमेन के हक में राय क्यों देंगे। सरकारी मेम्बर जिनको नामिनेट करेंगे वह कैसे अपने अफसरों के सामने बखिलाफ राय देंगे? इस बिल में मुझको यह खामी नजर आती है। अगर वह एलेक्टेड होते तो ज्यादा आजादाना राय दे सकते। जो कंट्रैक्ट लेबर है उसकी यूनियन इतनी जबरदस्त नहीं है कि अपने एनेक्टेड मेम्बरस भेज सकें। चूंकि मेम्बरस आपके नामिनेटेड होंगे इसलिए वह आजादाना राय दे सकेंगे, इसमें शक है। इसलिये कोई न कोई ऐसा सिस्टम भी होना चाहिये जिसके मुताबिक नामिनेशन के सिलसिले के बजाय एलेक्शन का सिस्टम बनाया जाये ताकि जो राय आये वह आजाद राय हो, जो लोग कंट्रैक्ट सिस्टम का भला चाहते हैं, जो मजदूरों का भला चाहते हैं वह किसी तरीके से सामने आये और खुले तौर पर अपनी राय दे सकें।

आपने एक और बात कही है कि इस्पेक्टर कम्प्लेन्ट करे। अगर कहीं पर लोगों

(श्री हेमराज)

की यूनियन है तो क्यों वह कम्प्लेंट न कर सकें ? आज तो सब कुछ इन्स्पेक्टर की मर्जी पर है। इन्स्पेक्टर राज में यह चीज चल गई है कि करप्शन जोरों पर है और जो भी इन्स्पेक्टर को पैसा दे दे उसका काम हो जाता है। जो भी इन्स्पेक्टर हैं उनको खाने पीने के लिये एम्प्लायर के यहां ज्यादा मिलता है। ऐसी हालत में वह मजदूरों की बात करना छोड़ देंगे। सब जगह हम यह देखते हैं कि जो मालिक लोग हैं वह इन्स्पेक्टरों को पैसा दे देते हैं और मजदूरों की कोई पूछताछ नहीं होती है। इसलिये मेरी अज है कि जहां पर कम्प्लेंट का सिलसिला रखा गया है वहां यह भी होना चाहिये कि जहां पर यूनियन्स हैं उन्हें चान्स दिया जाये कि वह कम्प्लेंट के सम्बन्ध में कम से कम इन्स्पेक्टर को बतला सकें, और अगर वह कुछ न कर सकें तो उनको इजाजत होनी चाहिये कि वह खुद कम्प्लेंट न कर सकें। जैसा मुझ से पूर्व वक्ता ने कहा, यह बड़ी जबर्दस्त खामी है।

जहां तक रेस्ट्रिक्शन्स ऐंड कंडिशनस का सवाल है वहां भी आपने कहा कि रूल का नोटिफिकेशन करेंगे। लेकिन जो रूल मेकिंग पावर है उसमें आप साफ साफ क्यों बयान नहीं करते कि जिस वक्त रूल बनेंगे, उन रूल्स में हम देखेंगे कि कौन-कौन रेस्ट्रिक्शन्स और कंडिशन होगी जिनसे हम सेक्शन 31 के नीचे किसी इस्टेब्लिशमेंट को एग्जम्पशन दे सकेंगे। अगर आप वे रूल्स के नीचे इस चीज को रखते हैं तो यह ठीक है कि रूल्स पार्लियामेंट के सामने आयेंगे और अगर कोई ऐसी शर्तें होंगी या कोई ऐसी रेस्ट्रिक्शन्स होंगी जिनको पार्लियामेंट समझे कि वह दुस्त नहीं है तो वह उनको तब्दील कर सकती है। इसलिये मैंने एक अमेंडमेंट दिया है कि जो रूल्स ऐंड रेस्ट्रिक्शन्स हैं उनके बारे में रूल मेकिंग पावर में यह आना चाहिये कि कौन कौन सी रेस्ट्रिक्शन्स और कंडिशनस होंगी, और उसको गवर्नमेंट को मंजूर करना चाहिये।

इसके साथ-साथ मैंने एक और अमेंडमेंट दिया है और मुझे उम्मीद है कि आप उस पर सोच विचार करेंगे, और वह यह कि जो बोर्ड हैं उनमें वकमेन की मेजरिटी होनी चाहिये ताकि वह वकंस का सही नुस्ते निगाह रख सकें।

मैं आशा करता हूँ कि आप मेरे सजेसन्स पर गौर करेंगे और अमेन्डमेंट्स को कबूल फरमायेंगे।

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is true that we were in the Select Committee which considered this Bill and that we tried our best to see that some changes are made in this Bill and we did try to make some amendments in the Committee; but I am sorry to say, we failed to improve this Bill.

Therefore, in the Minutes of Dissent which I appended to the Bill I have said that the Bill has emerged as a rambling and confused Bill and I do not think by the provisions of the Bill any benefit could be delivered to the workers who work under the contract system.

There is some history behind this Bill. There have been various industrial and labour conferences held which had demanded that this obnoxious system of 'contract labour' should be abolished. And, I think, the compelling reason due to which the Government brought forward this Bill is the Supreme Court decision which I mentioned in my minute. The Supreme Court has held that in categories where there is a regular system of work the contract system should be abolished. But in this Bill, I find, there is no indication that in such system where the work is of a regular nature, the contract system would be abolished. This Bill falls far short of our expectations and of the expectations of the Supreme Court.

It is indeed unfortunate that the various reports of various Commissions and Committees have been completely ignored here. The Whitley Commission

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was of the view that this obnoxious system should be abolished. I think there are various Committees at the level of the Centre and of the States which have gone into the matter. One of these is the Bombay Textile Workers Committee. They had recommended that this obnoxious system should be abolished, lock, stock and barrel.

But, in spite of it, nothing has been done, and I find, the Bill as it emerges from the Select Committee will not cater to the requirements for which it was brought forward, as stated in the Statement of objects and Reasons for which the Bill stands for.

Therefore I would like to make this appeal to both the Ministers sitting here. One of the Ministers, who was also a former labour leader, was not there when the idea of this Bill was thought of in this particular Ministry. The Bill was introduced in the year 1967. I think, the idea originated sometime in 1965 or 1964 and in 1967 the Minister, Mr. Hathi was also there; he is no more there. There have been certain changes in the political situation and in the party itself. In their party they say, they adhere to socialism and progressive things. So, it would be better if they have another close look into this Bill. I think it would be most appropriate if they have a close look into this Bill and try to bring out some sort of major amendments or accept some of the amendments which have been tabled here or which we have given in the Select Committee so that on the basis of those amendments we can make improvement in this Bill. By doing that, people like Piloo Mody who is sitting here, would not have occasion to say that their shouting slogans of socialism is based on pretensions.

Therefore, I would urge upon the Government to have another closer look at this Bill. This is the position in regard to this Bill, and I am extremely sorry, to say and I agree with some of the previous speakers when I say this, that this Bill has

not been able to come up to the expectations in regard to the benefit to be given to contract labour or the worker under contract labour system.

I need not explain the system of contract labour. It is obnoxious. We thought that at least the sweated and exploited workers would get some benefit, but that expectation has not been fulfilled. The whole object of the contract system is that some intermediary should work for the management or for the employer and get full value or the cream of the money spent; and the result is that he undertakes the work and exploits the workers without giving them fair wages and proper living conditions. This system has been going on for many years, and those who support this system, particularly our friends from the Swatantra Party who had been championing this system.....

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : We do not support that system. If he is short of arguments, let him think of some other party.

SHRI S. KUNDU : I do not know if the Swatantra Party has two groups, one led by Shri Ranga and another led by Shri R. K. Amin.

SHRI RANGA : We are not supporting that system at all.

SHRI S. KUNDU : If my hon. friend would see the minutes of dissent appended to this Bill, he will find that wherever little has been given for the workers in the name of socialism has been opposed by the Swatantra Party and its representatives here in the Lok Sabha.

SHRI RANGA : We are not supporting that system.

SHRI S. KUNDU : Whether one supports the system or not, the trial comes when one is confronted with certain things, and we have seen how even the little things provided in this Bill have been opposed by the Swatantra party's representative, and how clause 31 has been indirectly supported and it has been

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pleaded that it should be much stronger; this shows clearly their thinking in this matter. Anyway, whatever that may be, as I have said, this Bill does not come up to the expectations which we had in view, and, therefore, it is time that this entire Bill is changed and a new Bill is brought forward or further amendments should be incorporated in this Bill.

Coming to the provisions of this Bill, it has been provided in clause 1 (4) (a) that this Bill will not apply to certain establishments employing less than 20 workers. After this Bill is passed, various organisations will split themselves up and have different companies or establishments, each employing less than 20 workers. This will give rise to a number of *Khatas* which will give a lot of work to the Labour Department but without any relief to the workers.

Today, with the installation of automatic machines and the growth of small-scale industries, the capacity of an establishment to employ 20 or more workers is not of much significance, unless it is related to the production capacity as well. In the absence of any relation to production capacity, this restriction that this Bill will not apply to establishments employing less than 20 workers would be redundant and irrelevant. It must always have some relevance to production and to the profit margin that the establishment is going to make. I know some cases where the establishments employ less than 20 workers, and yet they are production oriented to a great extent, and with a small number of workers, they get the maximum profit, while at the same time, they do not give even the minimum to the workers.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul) :
Such as ?

SHRI S. KUNDU : Take the case of the small electronics industry which can employ less than 20 workers. I will give an example. Taking the drum making industry. They get quota of steel from Government. They have a small establish-

ment of 10 to 15. It is all automatic. They make the maximum profit in that. But the workers are cut down and denied their due. They are given the minimum. The introduction of automatic machines poses this threat to the workers. This is a point to be kept in mind.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : Does he suggest a criteria of production and profit ?

SHRI S. KUNDU : The production and profit should also be taken into consideration in this matter. The connotation of employment is undergoing a lot of changes due to the new types of industries coming up and the advance in technology also.

The second point is about the provision for out worker. We in the joint Committee toured some parts of India. In Nagpur we saw the horrible and miserable condition of the *biri* workers, mostly women. We saw in a small dingy room with only one electric bulb 500—600 women working. Besides, there were small children also. They work for a minimum of 10 hours a day and get as wages 75 or 80 P. This is a horrible thing. When we called the management, they refused to come. Ultimately, when they came, we asked them how many workers they had. He said 'We do not know'. We asked what is the wage paid. He said 'We do not know'. We said 'What the hell do you know ? You know only to make money and profit and use it in politics', because you know the *biri* merchants have been the centre of politics in Madhya Pradesh. My Hon. friend will bear witness to that. This thing is so obnoxious that we thought this Bill would at least some provision to protect these workers... But on the contrary, you there is a provision in cl. 2(g) (i) (c) a definition of out-worker which says :

"A person to whom any articles or materials are given out by or on behalf of the principal employer to be made up, cleaned, washed, altered, ornamented, finished, repaired, adapted or otherwise processed..."

Where the manufacture is carried on under this system, these workers will be

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considered out-workers and they will not come within the purview of the Bill. This has been done directly with the object of pleasing certain types of business magnates. I am sorry Government are doing this. They are the *biri* pathawalas, goldsmith jewellers, hosieryman and others. They employ a large number of workers. They just do not bother about them. They only just calculate the Business in the evening how much money they have made or check up once a month how much bank balance they have accumulated to see that it goes up. This Provision is anti-labour and it is not in tune with the times. Therefore, this should be changed.

The most important provisions are in clauses 10 and 31. After the Bill is passed after the little that is contemplated is enacted, an arbitrary right is given to Government by notification to declare whether a particular establishment should come within the purview of the Bill or not. This reserve power is vested with them. Then under cl. 31, power is vested with Government by another notification to exempt any establishment from the scope of the Bill. The points are whether the work is whole time or not, whether there is considerable number of whole time workers, whether it is ordinarily done through regular workmen—I do not know what ordinarily means—whether it is perennial, etc. As I said in my Minute of Dissent, it will create a lot of confusion and there will be disputes. It will go to the High Court and the Supreme Court and the poor workers cannot engage lawyers. So ultimately they will lose their case. So, I think that no justice has been done. I can cite many other process, but I do not want to. Therefore, they should consider making a through change in the Bill. They cannot complain that the time is short. If they like, with the permission of the chair, they can take it up after a week and reconsider it. All of us will support it.

This contract labour has been in abundance atleast in two fields, construction work and mines. In the mines 70 to 73 per cent workers are contract labour. You know how much money the mine — owners make. The condition of these workers is not going to be improved. The planning Commission

says that 2.3 million workers are employed in different constructions. The future, the rights, the wages and the working conditions of these construction workers are not going to be improved by this Bill. I do not know whom this Bill is going to help. The construction workers are the most miserable of the lot, and they suffer from all sorts of disadvantages, because construction is for a short period and they are hired and fired. No service condition is ever protected for them. I think something should be done for them.

There are skilled workers like fitter, mechanic, driller, etc. among construction workers. After a projects comes up through their blood and sweat, they are just thrown out, there camps are demolished and there is no future for them. Construction work is going on every year, and after every project these people are thrown out. I do not know why they cannot be absorbed and taken from one project to another.

The Labour Minister should look more closely into the railway organisation. We must set our house in order and then point to others. The railways employ three million workers, and there is the Minimum Wages Act which give them at least some protection, but it has not been revised by many States for many years. It has been given in the statistics that as on 30th September 1969, the minimum wage was about one rupee in Andhra Pradesh where they have their own Government. In Orissa it is about 70 paise. In Orissa for the last six years the minimum wage rate has not been revised. The railways have said that unless the State Governments and District Magistrates certify, they are not going to revise this minimum wage. The State Governments would not do it because some of the State Governments do not even bother about it. Therefore, the workers get no protection from the Minimum Wage Act or service conditions or even from this Bill. I shall read only one remark from the report of the National Labour Commission; probably it was written before this Bill was introduced or about the time when it was being introduced. Even after this Bill becomes an Act this statement will hold good. They have said that beyond mentioning the 1949 policy statement the Government

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have hither to paid inadequate attention to these workers despite the fact that they constitute a fair proportion of those who produce goods and provide services. I think largely what was Government's policy in 1949 holds good today and there is no change. There should be no illusions about it.

श्री शिक्करे (पंजिम) : सभापति महोदय, मराठी में एक कहावत है कि 'नारियलवाला रोता है और तेल वाला भी रोता है।' यह विधेयक ऐसा है, जिससे श्री संजीवैया जैसे मजदूर लीडर का भी समाधान नहीं होगा और श्री नम्बियार और श्री बनर्जी वगैरह मजदूर नेताओं का भी समाधान नहीं होगा। लेकिन मेरी भूमिका ग्राहक की है; इससे मेरा समाधान जरूर हो सकता है। तेल शुद्ध आता है या अशुद्ध, यह कौन जानता है। लेकिन तेल हमारे लिए जरूरी है, इसलिए जो मिलता है उससे संतुष्ट होना ही पड़ता है। ऐसी ही बात यहाँ हो रही है। यह विधेयक पूर्ण नहीं है। मेरे खयाल से मंत्री महोदय को भी जानकारी है कि यह पूर्ण नहीं है और हमें भी मालूम है कि यह पूर्ण नहीं है, लेकिन वर्तमान परिस्थिति में वह जिस रूप में हमारे सामने आया है, हमें उससे ही संतोष करना पड़ेगा।

SHRI NAMBIAR: We can still fight for it. Why should he become desparate.

श्री शिक्करे : श्री नम्बियार कहते हैं, 'वी केन स्टिल फाइट'। अभी श्री कुण्डू ने कहा है कि सिलेक्ट कमेटी में क्या हुआ। उन्होंने कहा कि सिलेक्ट कमेटी ऐसे तरीके से बनती है कि उसमें सरकारी पक्ष के सदस्य ज्यादा रहते हैं और विरोधी पक्ष के सदस्य कम रहते हैं। लेकिन इस सदन में भी तो वही परिस्थिति है। अगर यहाँ पर कोई माननीय सदस्य इस विधेयक में कोई एमेंडमेंट लाने का प्रयत्न करे, तो श्री नम्बियार और श्री बनर्जी सरकार को सपोर्ट देंगे। यह हमने नो-कॉन्फिडेंस मोशन के

समय देख लिया। ऐसी परिस्थिति में हमारे जैसे लोगों को संतुष्ट होना ही पड़ेगा।

केवल कोई विधेयक या कायदा बनाने का कोई फायदा नहीं होता है, जब तक कि उस विधेयक या कायदे का ठीक इम्प्लीमेंटेशन न हो। गोआ में लोह खनिज की खानें हैं, जिनमें बहुत से मजदूर काम करते हैं।

आप यह भी जानते हैं कि पोर्चुगीज जमाने में वहाँ का जो माइनिंग एक्ट था वह इतना अच्छा था। लेकिन अभी उस का इम्प्लीमेंटेशन अच्छा नहीं होता है, और कानून का फायदा किसी को मिलता नहीं है। तो हमें प्रयत्न करना पड़ेगा और गवर्नमेंट को भी यह सहकार्य देना पड़ेगा कि यह जो कानून हम बनाते हैं उस का इम्प्लीमेंटेशन हो। वह इम्प्लीमेंटेशन अच्छी तरह से नहीं हो तो जो कुछ यहाँ मिलता है उस का भी फायदा नहीं होता है। यह मौका जो मुझे यहाँ मिला है उसका फायदा मैं एक ईस्यू सादर करने में लाना चाहता हूँ। आप जानते हैं कि स्ट्रक्चरल इंजीनियरिंग का काम आजकल कितना बढ़ गया है। न केवल सराई में या तराई में, न केवल सागर के किनारे या नदी के किनारे, न केवल पहाड़ों में या मैदानों में, न केवल मरुभूमि में या दलदल में, हर एक जगह पर आज स्ट्रक्चरल इंजिनियरिंग को कांस्ट्रक्शन के काम होते हैं और उसमें यह कर्मचारी, मजूर लोग काम करते हैं। हिन्दुस्तान कांस्ट्रक्शन जैसी कम्पनी है, कूपर कम्पनी है, रिचर्डसन एंड बूडास कम्पनी है, हर एक कम्पनी के कर्मचारी वहाँ काम करते हैं लेकिन उनका सर्विस कंडीशन क्या है, इस बारे में हम तो विशेष कुछ जानते ही नहीं। हाँ, देयर इज जनरल ला। लेकिन जनरल लेबर ला का फायदा लोगों को मिलता नहीं। तो मैं आपसे निवेदन करूंगा जैसे माइन्स के लिए स्पेशल लेजिस्लेशन है, आयरन और माइन्स के लिए स्पेशल लेजिस्लेशन है, बम्बई में माताड़ी वर्क्स के लिए एक माताड़ी लजी-

श्लेशन अलग किया गया है ऐसा ही स्पेशल लेजिस्लेशन स्ट्रक्चरल इंजीनियरिंग में काम करने वालों के लिए भी बनाया जाय। हमारी बड़ी-बड़ी पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग्स हैं। पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग्स में बड़े-बड़े प्लान्ट बनते हैं। जहां यह प्लान्ट लगते हैं वहां कांस्ट्रक्शन आफ दि हाउस होता है, रास्ते बनते हैं, हास्पिटल बनते हैं। काश्मीर जैसे प्रदेशों में भी हम देखते हैं कि वहां भी जो पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग्स बनाई जाती हैं उनके लिए यह सब काम करने पड़ते हैं। वहां की परिस्थिति ऐसी है कि वहां कठिनाई पैदा होती है। ऐसे ही आसाम में भी यह प्लान्ट बनाए जायें तो वहां भी कठिनाइयां पैदा होती हैं। हम जब देखते हैं कि आज स्ट्रक्चरल इंजीनियरिंग इतना बढ़ गया है तो उसके लिए हमें कुछ स्पेशल लेजिस्लेशन करना ही होगा।

इसके बाद मैं और यह एक सूचना यहां दूँ। जैसा कि मैंने पहले भी कहा गोआ में माइनिंग इंडस्ट्री है और उसके लिए गोआ में लेजिस्लेशन है वह लेजिस्लेशन जो इम्प्लीमेंट नहीं होता है। उसका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन अच्छे तरीके से हो उसके लिए प्रयत्न यहां से होना चाहिए क्योंकि हमारी गोवा की सरकार तो यूनियन टेरीटरी की सरकार है और यूनियन टेरीटरी की जो सरकार है उनके जो अधिकार हैं वह कितने मर्यादित हैं यह आप जानते ही हैं। इसलिए उनकी डिफिकल्टी होती है। यहां से आफिसर लोग वहां का राज करते हैं। वहां का राज करते हैं यहां के आफिसर्स जिनको वहां की परिस्थिति मालूम नहीं। तो कैसे इम्प्लीमेंटेशन अच्छे तरीके से कर सकते हैं? वहां तो आप जानते हैं, आपने देखा होगा, हमारे आजादजी वहां गये थे, उन्होंने देखा है, वहां के कर्मचारी कैसी परिस्थिति में काम करते हैं और आप यह भी जानते हैं कि उन कर्मचारियों के वेल्फेयर के लिए सेस हमारी सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट लेती है। हर टन पर

सेस लेती है और वह सेस कर्मचारियों के वेल्फेयर के लिए रहता है लेकिन हम तो देखते हैं कि वेल्फेयर के लिए जो पैसा लिया जाता है उसका उपयोग तो वहां होता ही नहीं। (व्यवधान)..... इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि गोआ की जो परिस्थिति है, वहां माइन्स में जो कर्मचारी रहते हैं, ज्यादा से ज्यादा कांटेक्ट लेबरर से ही काम उसमें होता है तो उन कर्मचारियों की परिस्थिति में सुधार करने के बारे में आपकी मिनिस्ट्री को ही ज्यादा प्रयत्न करना होगा। यहां आर्डर पेपर में मैंने एक अजब चीज देखा इसमें लिखा है—संविद श्रमिक (विनियमन और उत्पादन) विधेयक। अभी नम्बयार साहब कह रहे थे कि एवालीशन के बारे में इसमें कुछ नहीं लिखा लेकिन मैं तो देखना हूँ कि 'उत्पादन' यहां पर है। आपकी हिन्दी में उत्पादन के माने क्या एवालीशन होते हैं? यहां देखिए लिखा है—संविद श्रमिक (विनियमन और उत्पादन) विधेयक।

श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद): यह "उत्पादन" है।

श्री शिकरे: मगर यहां आप देख सकते हैं उत्पादन लिखा है तो उच्छेदन करने के बजाय आप तो कांटेक्ट लेबर का उत्पादन कर रहे हैं।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद: वह गलत ठप्पा हुआ है।

सभापति महोदय: चलिए, उसकी शुद्धि हो जायगी।

श्री शिकरे: शुद्धि जरूर होनी चाहिए। क्योंकि मुझे तो ऐसा लगा जैसे यहां एक विधेयक आया था जिसका नाम था रिक्वीजीशन एंड एक्वीजीशन आफ दि प्रापर्टी। बहुत से सदस्यों ने जब उस पर डिस्कशन चल रहा था तो कंप्लेट की कि गवर्नमेंट रिक्वीजीशन तो करती है, एक्वीजीशन नहीं करती है। तो ऐसा ही यहां है कि विनियमन तो होता है,

[श्री शिकरे]

लेकिन एवालीशन, उच्चेदन नहीं होता है। उसकी जगह उत्पादन शब्द आया है, इसलिए मैंने यह प्रश्न उठाया।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : सभापति महोदय, अच्छा यह होगा कि मिनिस्टर साहब कल जवाब दें क्योंकि आज इतने कम समय में वह समाप्त नहीं कर पाएंगे।

सभापति महोदय : अगर मिनिस्टर साहब का जवाब आज पूरा नहीं होगा तो वह कल पूरा हो जायगा।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : आप उनको कल ही बोलने दीजिए।

श्री शिकरे : सभापतिजी, बार बार इंटरफ़ियरेंस होता है तो मुझे देखना पड़ता है कि मुझे ज्यादा मौका मिलेगा या नहीं?

सभापति महोदय : आप मेहरबानी करके चेयर को एंड्रेस कीजिए और बाकी बातों में न पड़िए।

श्री शिकरे : एक प्रश्न के बारे में मैं मंत्रीजी से कहना चाहता हूँ। जो एडवाइजरी कमेटी बनाई जायगी उसमें श्रमिकों कि जो प्रतिनिधि हैं उसकी संख्या ईक्वल रखी है बाकी सरकारी अधिकारी और एम्प्लायर्स एंड कांस्ट्रक्टर्स के प्रतिनिधि होंगे। मैं चाहूँगा कि श्रमिकों की संख्या ज्यादा हो तो अच्छा होगा क्योंकि श्रमिक तो आर्गनाइज्ड रहते नहीं, उनके प्रतिनिधि जो आएंगे, वह उनके इंटरेस्ट्स को अच्छी तरह से सेफगाई नहीं कर सकेंगे क्योंकि उनकी आवाज सुनी नहीं जायगी। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि उनकी संख्या बढ़ जायगी तो उनकी आवाज सुनना एडवाइजरी बोर्ड के लिए लाजिमी हो जायगा।

श्री अब्दुल गनी डार (गुडगांव) : चेयरमैन साहब, बचपन में सुना करता था कि बैल

की दो सींगों पर धरती खड़ी है, ट्रैक्टरों ने न सिर्फ़ उन सींगों को तोड़ दिया, बल्कि बहुत बड़ी संख्या में हमारी देहाती लेबर को मोहताज बना दिया। जिनके पास आज ट्रैक्टर आ गये हैं, न सिर्फ़ खेती-बाड़ी, बल्कि उन्होंने मशीन के जरिये से ही दाने निकालने शुरू कर दिये हैं, दाने ले जाने शुरू कर दिये हैं। वह लेबर कांस्ट्रक्ट हो या अन-कांस्ट्रक्ट मुझे इससे बहस नहीं है, लेकिन उस का तो दम निकल गया।

दूसरी बात—चेयरमैन साहब, आप भी जानते हैं, इतिहास में आप की कुरबानियों की चर्चा रहेगी। कांग्रेस से कुछ लोग बागी हुए, इसलिये कि वे समझते थे कि कांग्रेस में जो लोग आज हैं, वे रिएक्शनरी हैं और हम प्रोग्रेसिव हैं, लिहाजा वे सामने कौ बँचों पर जा कर बैठ गये और अपनी सरकार चलाने लगे। अगर वे अकलियत में हैं, वह बात चेयरमैन साहब आप जानते हैं, लेकिन इस वक्त यह सरकार चार सींगों पर चल रही है—पहला उनका अपना सींग है, जो इंदिरा जी के साथ हैं, दूसरा सींग डी० एम० के० है, तीसरा सींग हमारे नम्बियार साहब हैं और चौथे हमारे बनर्जी साहब हैं। चूँकि इस वक्त...

SHRI NAMBIAR : I am no more with the Government.

श्री अब्दुल गनी डार : जितनी लेबर की इज्जत आज चाइना में है, उसकी कोई दूसरी मिसाल नहीं है। तीन महीने तक कैम्प लगा... (व्यवधान)... वहाँ मजदूर भी थे और लीबर भी थे, उन्हीं में माबोत्सेतुंग भी थे और चूनलाई भी थे। तीन महीने ज़मीन पर लेटे, मजदूरों के साथ लेटते रहे, किस लिये—मजदूरों की इज्जत बढ़ाने के लिये। अब आप देखिये आज लोहे का उत्पादन हमारे यहाँ कितना बढ़ा और चाइना का उत्पादन कितना बढ़ा, आप उससे अन्दाज़ा लगाइये कि आपके यहाँ मजदूर की कितनी इज्जत है। रशिया वालों ने वही पालिसी अख्तियार की जो मेरे भाई बनर्जी

[श्री अब्दुल गनी डार :—]

साहब की है कि हम कन्डीशनली इसको सपोर्ट करते हैं। लाला हेमराज, जो आपके बड़े पुराने साथी हैं, मेरे भी बुजुर्ग हैं, उन्होंने बाप की मां का खसम नहीं कहा, पूंथ्य पिता जी कह कर अपनी टीका-टिप्पणी की। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो सरकार अकलियत की सरकार है, अगर उसके इस बिल की डी० एम० के० वाले मज्जमत करें, नम्बियार बहुत ही सख्त अलकाज में मज्जमत करें, बनर्जी मीठे-मीठे लकड़ों में उसकी मज्जमत करें और उनके बाद वह लेबर, जो इन्दिरा जी की जय बोलती है, उन की सब इन्स्टीचूशन इस की मज्जमत करें और उसके बाद भी सरकार बड़ी ठिठाई के साथ इस बिल को लाये, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि न तो यह सरकार का शोभा देता है और न इन भाइयों को—चाहे नम्बियार साहब हों, चाहे मजदूर नेता हों, जिनकी वे यहां पर नुमाइन्दगी करते हैं। नम्बियार साहब ने खुद इस बात का दावा किया है कि एक भी ऐसी एसोशियेशन नहीं आई या ऐसी एसोशियेशनों का एक भी ऐसा नुमाइन्दा नहीं आया जिसने कहा हो कि हम कांस्ट्रिक्ट लेबर एबालिश नहीं करना चाहते। ऐसी हालत में सरकार को समझना चाहिये कि इन चार सींगों में से तीन सींग ऐसे हैं जो पूरे जोरशोर से कहते हैं कि यह नहीं होना चाहिये...

SHRI NAMBIAR : I am not supporting the government. I was in favour of the no-confidence motion.

श्री अब्दुल गनी डार : मैं भी यही कह रहा हूँ कि इन्होंने क्लियरली कहा है कि बिल हमें मन्जूर नहीं है। बनर्जी साहब ने जरूर थोड़ा सा सहारा दिया है, क्योंकि वह जानते हैं कि कहीं वोटिंग पर ये चले गये तो फिर क्या होगा? इसलिये उन्होंने सहारा देने के लिये कहा है कि इसको कन्डीशनली मानता हूँ।

सभापति जी, यह बिल पास हो या न हो लेकिन एक बात साफ है कि इस वक्त दो

ही ताकतें ऐसी हैं जो इस देश की डेवलपमेंट में काम दे सकती हैं। एक है—सरमायेदार या उस का सरमाया, चाहे वह गवर्नमेंट के पास हो, चाहे वह किसी प्राइवेट पार्टी के पास हो, चाहे वह किसी इन्स्टीचूशन के पास हो, कांस्ट्रक्टर के पास हो, लाइसेंस-होल्डर के पास हो और दूसरी तरफ है—मजदूर। दोनों जब तक दिलोजान से नहीं मिलते इस मुल्क का डेवलपमेंट नामुमकिन है। आखिर जापान क्यों आगे बढ़ गया, आज इन्टरनेशनल मार्केट पर वह क्यों छाया हुआ है, हालांकि उसके मुकाबले में अमरीका बहुत अमीर और बड़ा देश है पैसे के लिहाज से। दूसरे मुल्कों की भी चर्चा आती है, जर्मनी है, लेकिन जापान क्यों छाया हुआ है? इसलिये कि वहां मजदूर और मालिक दोनों में कोई फर्क पता नहीं चलता, तमाम मालिक हैं, तमाम मजदूर हैं, बच्चा-बच्चा काम से लगा हुआ है, इसका नतीजा यह है कि उन की हर चीज चाहे कपड़ा हो, मशीनरी हो, कलपुर्जें हों, साईकलें हों, कोई चीज हो, हर जगह उस चीज को फँला दिया है, बच्चा बच्चा पार्ट्स तैयार कर रहा है, स्कू तैयार कर रहा है, रबड़ तैयार कर रहा है, इस तरह से उन्होंने अपने यहां लेबर की इज्जत को बढ़ाया है, उस को आगे बढ़ने का मौका दिया है। वहां पर लेबर आज देश का बराबर का अंग है।

मेरी तरफ से कोई भी बिल पास कीजिये, जब तक खुदा के फजलोकरम से ये दोस्त इस अकलियत सरकार का, जो माइनोरिटी गवर्नमेंट है, उसका साथ देते रहेंगे, यह गवर्नमेंट चलती रहेगी और यह परवाह नहीं करेगी कि हमारे नम्बियार साहब क्या कहते हैं; इन के सिद्धांत क्या कहते हैं। हमारे बनर्जी क्या कहते हैं और उनके सिद्धांत क्या कहते हैं। मेरे डी० एम० के० के भाई क्या कहते हैं और उनके सिद्धांत क्या कहते हैं...

श्री स० श्री० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : लेकिन

[स० मो० बनर्जी—]

वे सुप्रीम कोर्ट में जाकर भूठ नहीं बोलते ..
(व्यवधान)...

श्री अब्दुल गनी डार : सुप्रीम कोर्ट की बात कहते हो.....**..... तुमने पोलिटी-कल डिसेजन लिया, सहो जजमेंट नहीं किया.....(व्यवधान).....**

सभापति महोदय : आप सुप्रीम कोर्ट के बारे में जो कह रहे हैं, यह वांछित नहीं है। इस को आप मेहरबानी करके वापस ले लीजिये, वरना हम इस को रिकार्ड से निकाल देते हैं। यह रिकार्ड में नहीं जायगा।

श्री अब्दुल गनी डार : मझे वापस लेने में कोई एतराज नहीं है। उन्होंने छेड़ा था, इसलिये मैंने जवाब दिया है।

श्री बि० प्र० मंडल (मधेपुरा) : सिर्फ सुप्रीम कोर्ट के द्वारे में ही नहीं, माननीय सदस्य ने एक दूसरे को कहा है कि....**.... यह सब भी निकाल दीजिये।

श्री अब्दुल गनी डार : वेशक निकाल दीजिये, लेकिन जरा सुनिये। चेयरमैन साहब, मेरी बातें कड़वी जरूर होती हैं, हो सकता है कि आप खफा भी हो जायें, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि लेबर के मामले को इतना तूल यह सरकार क्यों दे रही है? आज भी बावजूद इसके कि यह अकलियत की सरकार है, इन्होंने इतनी जुर्रत की क्योंकि जब तमाम लेबर पार्टियाँ और इनके जो साथी हैं, वे इस से मुत्तफिक नहीं थे, फिर भी अपनी पालिसी को धड़ल्ले के साथ क्यों ला रहे हैं, जिस को इन के अपने साथी ने माँ का

खसम नहीं, पूज्य पिता जी कहा। मैंने क्यों कहा है कि इस को सिलेक्ट कमेटी के सुपुर्द करो.....

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर)
सिलेक्ट कमेटी से तो यह आया है।

श्री अब्दुल गनी डार : सिलेक्ट कमेटी से तो आया है, लेकिन यह इन्दिरा जी के नारे के मुताबिक नहीं आया है। सभापति जी : मैं जानता हूँ.....

सभापति महोदय : आप खत्म कीजिए।

श्री अब्दुल गनी डार : मैं क्यों खत्म करूँ। मैं लेबर पर बोल रहा हूँ। यहाँ पर बैठ कर आप, स्पीकर साहब या डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब अगर हमसे खफा हों तो हमसे बदला लें लेकिन हम उससे दुखी नहीं होंगे.....
(व्यवधान).....

सभापति महोदय : इसमें बदला लेने की कोई बात नहीं है।

श्री अब्दुल गनी डार : मैं चाहता हूँ कि बात साफ साफ हो। मजदूरों का जो हक है वह टाटा और बिड़ला के बराबर होना चाहिये, इन्दिरा जी, संजोबैया और अब्दुल गनी डार के बराबर होना चाहिये। आप उनकी कोई चिन्ता न करें, उनकी कोई बात न सुनें और उनके सुधार के नाम पर यहाँ कोई बिल लाना चाहें तो कम से कम मैं उसकी तारीफ नहीं कर सकता हूँ।

شری عبدالغنی ڈار (گڑھاؤں):
 چیرمین صاحب، بچپن میں سنا کرتا
 تھا کہ بیل کے دو سینگوں پر
 دھرتی کھڑی ہے۔ ٹریکٹروں
 نے نہ صرف ان سینگوں کو توڑ
 دیا بلکہ بہت بڑی سنگھیا میں
 ہماری دیہاتی لیبر کو محتاج بنا دیا
 جن کے پاس آج ٹریکٹر آگئے ہیں
 نہ صرف کھیتی باڑی، بلکہ انھیں
 مشین کے ذریعہ سے ہی دانے
 نکلانے شروع کر دئے ہیں۔ دانے
 لے جانے شروع کر دئے ہیں۔ وہ
 لیبر کانٹریکٹڈ ہو یا ان کانٹریکٹڈ مجھے اس
 سے بحث نہیں ہے۔ لیکن اس کا
 تو دم نکل گیا

دوسری بات چیرمین صاحب، آپ
 بھی جانتے ہیں۔ اتہاس میں آپ کی قربانوں
 کی چرچا رہے گی۔ کانگریس نے کچھ لوگ
 باغی ہوئے، اسلئے کہ وہ سمجھتے تھے
 کہ کانگریس میں جو لوگ آج ہیں، وہ
 ری ایکشنریز ہیں اور ہم پر اگر کیسویں
 لہذا وہ سامنے کی پنجوں پر جا کر بیٹھ گئے
 اور اپنی سرکار چلانے لگے۔ اگرچہ وہ
 اقلیت میں ہیں۔ یہ بات چیرمین صاحب

آپ جانتے ہیں۔ لیکن اس وقت یہ
 سرکار چار سینگوں پر چل رہی ہے
 پہلا ان کا اپنا سینگ ہے، جو
 اندراج کے ساتھ ہے۔ دوسرا
 سینگ ڈی۔ ایم۔ کے ہے۔ تیسرا
 سینگ ہمارے منبر صاحب ہیں اور
 چوتھا ہمارے بزرگی صاحب ہیں
 چونکہ اس وقت

SHRI NAMBIAR : I am no more
 with the Government.

شری عبدالغنی ڈار:۔ جتنی لیبر کی عزت
 اب چائنا میں ہے اس کی کوئی
 دوسری مثال نہیں ہے۔ تین مہینے
 تک کیمپ لگا... (دلو دھلائی)۔
 وہاں مزدور بھی تھے اور لیڈر بھی
 تھے، انہیں میں ماؤتے تنگ
 بھی تھے اور جیو این لائی بھی
 تھے۔ تین مہینے زمین پر لے
 مزدوروں کے ساتھ لیٹتے رہے
 کس لئے۔ مزدوروں کی عزت
 بڑھانے کے لئے۔ اب آپ
 دیکھئے۔ آپ لوہے کا اُتپادن
 ہمارے یہاں کتنا بڑھا اور

[شری عبد الغنی ڈار]
 چائٹا کا اتپا دن کتنا بڑھا
 آپ اس سے اندازہ لگائیے
 کہ آپ کے یہاں مزدور کی
 کتنی عزت ہے۔ رشیا
 والوں نے وہی پالیسی اختیار
 کی جو میرے بھائی بنرجی صاحب
 کی ہے کہ ہم کنڈیشنلٹی اس
 کو سپورٹ کرتے ہیں
 لالہ ایم راج جو آپ کے
 بڑے پرانے ساتھی ہیں اور
 میرے بھی بزرگ ہیں۔ انہوں
 نے باپ کو ماں کا ختم نہیں
 کہا۔ یوجیہ پتا جی کہہ کر اپنی
 ٹیکا ٹینی کی۔ میں کہنا چاہتا
 ہوں کہ آج جو سرکار اقلیت
 کی سرکار ہے، اگر اس کے
 بل کی ڈیما-ایم-کے-والے
 مذمت کریں۔ نمبر بہت ہی
 سخت الفاظ میں مذمت
 کریں اور اس کے بعد بھی
 وہ لیبر جو اندراجی کی جے
 بولتی ہے ان کی سب
 انٹی ٹیوشنز اس کی مذمت
 کریں اور اس کے بعد بھی

سرکار بڑی ڈھٹائی کے
 ساتھ اس بل کو لائے، تو
 یہ سرکار کو شوبھا دیتا
 ہے اور نہ ان بھائیوں کو
 جاسے نمبر صاحب ہوں
 جاسے مزدور فیتا ہوں، جن
 کی وہ یہاں پر نمائندگی
 کرتے ہیں۔ نمبر صاحب
 نے خود اس بات کا دعویٰ
 کیا ہے کہ ایک بھی ایسی
 اسوشی ایشن نہیں آئی یا ایسی
 اسوشی ایشنوں کا ایک بھی
 ایسا منڈہ نہیں آیا جس نے
 کہا ہو کہ ہم کانٹریکٹ لیبر بائش
 نہیں کرنا چاہتے۔ ایسی حالت
 میں سرکار کو سمجھنا چاہیے
 کہ ان چار سینگوں میں سے
 تین سینگ ایسے ہیں جو پورے
 زور سے کہتے ہیں کہ
 یہ نہیں ہونا چاہیے.....

SHRI NAMBIAR : I am not supporting the Government. I was in favour of the no-confidence motion.

شری عبدالغنی وار:۔ میں بھی یہی
کہہ رہا ہوں کہ انہوں نے
کلیر لی کہا ہے کہ بل ہمیں
منظور نہیں ہے۔ بزمی صاحب
نے عورتوں کو سہارا دیا
ہے۔ کیونکہ وہ جانتے
ہیں کہ دو ٹنگ پر یہ چلے گئے
تو پھر کیا ہو گا۔ اس لئے
انہوں نے سہارا دینے
کے لئے کہا ہے
کہ اس کو کنڈیشنل
مانتا ہوں۔

سجایتی جی! یہ بل پاس
ہو یا نہ ہو لیکن ایک بات
صاف ہے کہ اس وقت
وہ ہی طاقتیں ایسی ہیں جو اس
دیش کی ڈیولپمنٹ میں کام
دے سکتی ہیں۔ ایک
ہے سرمایہ دار یا اس
کا سرمایہ، چاہے وہ
گورنمنٹ کے پاس ہو
چاہے وہ کسی پرائیویٹ
پارٹی کے پاس ہو۔ چاہے
وہ کسی انسٹی ٹیوشن کے
پاس ہو۔ کانٹریکٹر کے

پاس ہو، لائسنس ہولڈر
کے پاس ہو۔ اور دوسری
طرف ہے مزدور۔ دونوں
جب تک دل و جان سے
نہیں ملتے اس ملک کا
ڈیولپمنٹ ناممکن ہے
آخر جاپان کیوں آگے بڑھ
گیا۔ آج انٹرنیشنل مارکیٹ
پر وہ کیوں چھایا ہوا ہے
حالانکہ اس کے مقابلے میں
امریکہ بہت امیر اور بڑا دیش
ہے۔ پیسے کے لحاظ
سے دوسرے ملکوں کی
بھی چرچا آتی ہے۔ جرمنی
ہے۔ لیکن جاپان
کیوں چھایا ہوا ہے؟
اس لئے کہ وہاں مزدور اور
مالک دونوں میں کوئی فرق
پتہ نہیں چلتا۔ تمام
مالک ہیں۔ تمام مزدور
ہیں۔ بچہ بچہ کام سے
لگا ہوا ہے۔ اس کا نتیجہ
یہ ہے کہ ان کی ہر چیز
چاہے کپڑا ہو، مشین ہو
کل پرزے ہوں، سائیکل

[شری عبدالغنی ڈار]
 ہوں - کوئی چیز ہو - ہر جگہ
 اس چیز کو پھیلا دیا ہے
 بچہ پارٹس تیار
 کر رہا ہے - سکریو تیار
 کر رہا ہے - ربر تیار
 کر رہا ہے - اس طرح سے
 انھوں نے اپنے یہاں
 لیبر کی عزت کو بڑھایا ہے
 اس کو آگے بڑھنے کا موقع
 دیا ہے - وہاں پر لیبر آج
 دیش کا برابر کا انگ ہے

میری طرف سے کوئی بھی
 بل پاس کیا جائے جب
 تک خدا کے فضل و کرم سے
 یہ دوست اس اقلیت سرکار
 کا جو مائینوریٹی گورنمنٹ ہے
 اس کا ساتھ دیتے رہیں گے
 یہ گورنمنٹ چلتی رہے گی
 اور یہ پرواہ نہیں کرے گی
 کہ ہمارے نمبر صااحب کیا
 کہتے ہیں - ان کے سدھانت
 کیا کہتے ہیں - ہمارے بزرگی کیا کہتے ہیں اور
 ان کے سدھانت کیا کہتے ہیں

میرے ڈی - ایم - کے کے جائی
 کیا کہتے ہیں اور ان کے
 سدھانت کیا کہتے ہیں -

شری - ایس - ایم - بزرگی: - لیکن
 وہ سپریم کورٹ میں جا کر
 جھوٹ نہیں بولتے۔
 . . . دیو دھان۔

شری عبدالغنی ڈار: - سپریم کورٹ
 کی بات کہتے ہو۔
 تم نے پالیٹیکل ڈیشزن لیا
 جمنٹ نہیں کیا۔ . . دیو دھان۔
 سبھاقتی مہو دئے: - سپریم کورٹ
 کے بارے میں جو کہہ رہے
 ہیں یہ واجب نہیں ہے
 اس کو آپ مہربانی کر کے
 واپس لے لیجئے ورنہ ہم
 اس کو ریکارڈ سے نکال دیتے
 ہیں - یہ ریکارڈ میں نہیں
 جائے گا -

شری عبدالغنی ڈار - مجھے واپس

[شری عبد الغنی ڈار:]
ہوں۔ یہاں بیٹھ کر آپ اسپیکر
صاحب یا ڈپٹی اسپیکر صاحب
اگر ہم سے خفا ہوں تو ہم سے
بدلہ لیں۔ لیکن ہم اس سے
دکھی نہیں ہوں گے.....
..... (ولیو ودھان).....

سبحا تہی مہودے:۔ اس میں بدلہ
لینے کی کوئی بات نہیں ہے

شری عبد الغنی ڈار:۔ میں چاہتا
ہوں کہ بات صاف صاف ہو
مزدوروں کا جو حق ہے وہ ملنا
اور برلا کے برابر ہونا چاہیے
اتدراجی، سنجیو یا اور عبد الغنی
ڈار کے برابر ہونا چاہیے۔ آپ
ان کی کوئی چنتا نہ کریں۔ ان
کی کوئی بات نہ سنیں اور ان
کے سدھار کے نام پر یہاں
کوئی بل لانا چاہیں تو کم سے کم
میں اس کی تعریف نہیں کر سکتا ہوں

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : सभापतिजी, मैं
मर साहब की बड़ी डज्जत करता हूँ लेकिन
वहाँ तक परमनल एक्सप्लेनेशन का सवाल है
..... (व्यवधान).....

सभापति महोदय : आप परमनल एक्स-
प्लेनेशन लिखकर स्पीकर साहब को दे
दीजिये ।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : इन्होंने जो कुछ
कहा है उससे नाराज़गी नहीं है.....

सभापति महोदय : लेकिन परमनल एक्स-
प्लेनेशन तो लिखकर होता है ।
..... (व्यवधान).....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sir,
I rise on a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Under what rule ?
Please quote the Rule.

SHRI NAMBIAR : Rule 377.

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : रूल यह है कि
प्वाइंट ऑफ आर्डर बिजनेस बिफोर दि हाउस
पर रोज कर सकते हैं ।

सभापति महोदय : जब वे बोलना शुरू
करेंगे तभी तो कर सकते हैं ।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : You have
got a copy of the rule. I have no copy,
I am speaking from memory.

SHRI NAMBIAR : Without the
permission of the Chair he can raise
it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I do not give
you the permission to raise the point
of order.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : No permis-
sion is needed for raising point of
order. You are creating something
extraordinary.

यह कहाँ लिखा हुआ है कि प्वाइंट ऑफ
आर्डर रोज करने के लिए परमिशन की जरूरत
होगी ।

सभापति महोदय : मैंने मिनिस्टर को
काल कर रखा है ।... (व्यवधान).....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Rule 376. Your permission is not needed. Rule 376 (2) says :

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

The business before the House is the passage of the Bill. Where is the necessity for asking for the permission ?

Mr. CHAIRMAN : I have called the Minister.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Business before the House is—your ruling that that portion should be expunged, that should not go on record ; otherwise people will laugh at us. My point of order is this that when I interrupted Shri Dar, he used certain expression which was derogatory to me and the Members of the House. You, in your wisdom, said that nothing should go on record. Where I wanted to give personal explanation which was necessary, Sir, you did not allow me to do so. I ask: under what rule ? A Member can attack and say anything he likes; all that goes on record ; even the last portion of his speech has gone on record, whereas another Member against whom he says something is not allowed to give the personal explanation. I want to give a personal explanation. My point of order is this.....

Mr. CHAIRMAN : This is not a Point of Order. Unless you give in writing, you cannot offer any personal explanation. If you do so, that will not go on record. That is my final decision.

आप पर्सनल एक्सप्लेनेशन दे रहे हैं। आप यह लिखकर स्पीकर साहब के पास भेज दीजिए।
...(रयवधान)...

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) :

Mr, Chairman, Sir, as many as

15 Hon Members of this House have participated in the discussion on this Bill, viz., Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Bill. The intention of the Government is to abolish Contract labour. I say this, because many Hon. Members who spoke wanted to know as to what the intention of the Government is. I wish to make it very clear that the intention of the Government is to abolish contract labour.

That is why Clause 10 deals with this aspect of the question. Clause 10 clearly lays down that contract labour system will be abolished, subject to certain conditions. In Clause 10 (2) certain conditions are laid down. It is not as if all the four conditions should be fulfilled. If one of them is fulfilled it is enough to abolish contract labour. That is one point.

The other point that I wish to make on this occasion or in this context is this, namely, that all these 4 conditions have been laid down by the Supreme Court in a Judgment.

Therefore, it is very clear that the intention of the Government is to abolish contract labour. But the Joint Committee has made certain suggestions. Certain amendments were brought into this Bill which were placed before the Select Committee. They said that this should not be applicable to those industries which are of intermittent nature or which are of seasonal nature and subject to certain days of functioning. They stated :

For the purpose of this subsection work performed in an establishment shall not be deemed to be of an intermittent nature—

(i) if it was performed for more than one hundred and twenty days in the preceding twelve months, and

(ii) if it is of a seasonal character and is performed for more than sixty days in a year.

(Shri D. Sanjivayya)

This is not the one which was introduced by the Government or placed by the Government before the Joint Committee. This is, if I may say so, an invention of the Joint Committee. We have accepted that and we have brought this before the House.

Wherever we found that the contract labour could not be abolished on account of various difficulties, we thought that the contract labour in such cases should be given certain facilities. The living conditions and the working conditions of the contract labour are really deplorable. Therefore, many clauses of the Bill deal with the facilities to be provided and in what manner their conditions of work, their hours of work, their wages, etc. are to be regulated.

Now, the other important point that was raised was relating, to the number, namely, 20 workers or more. This Bill will be applicable to those establishments which employ 20 or more persons. (Interruption). Many Hon. Members desire that it should be 10. If it is reduced to 10, then, the difficulty will be that of implementation. Many hon. Members who welcomed the Bill as well as those who criticised the Bill wanted to know whether the Government will be serious

enough in the matter of implementation. Legislation may be passed, and facilities may be provided, but they will be of no avail if they are not properly implemented. Therefore, if we reduced this number from 20 to 10, probably it will be very difficult to implement the provisions. However... —

17 hrs.

SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : I had suggested 15.

SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA : However, in the proviso to clause 1(4) (b), it has been provided :

“to every contractor who employ or who employed on any day of the proceeding twelve months twenty or more workmen.

Mr. CHAIRMAN : The Hon. Minister may continue his speech tomorrow.

17.0½ hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, August 4, 1970 Sravana 13, 1892 (Saka).