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**Monday, April 20, 1970
Chaitra 30, 1892 (Saka)**

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Tenth Session)



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

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Monday, April 20, 1970/Chaitra 30,

1892 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

RETURN OF U. S. ASTRONAUTS

MR. SPEAKER: The Prime Minister wanted to make a brief statement about the safe return of the Astronauts.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): Mr. Speaker, Sir, with your permission I should like to refer to the safe return of the Astronauts last week, and express the pleasure and admiration of this House and of the people of India for the magnificent achievement of the scientists and technicians of the U. S. Space Agency.

Many Members of this House may have sat up on Friday night, as I did, awaiting news of the splashdown and must have shared the tremendous relief, when the news did come through that Lovell, Haise and Swigert were back on earth, sound in body and unvanquished in spirit.

In olden days, we spoke of perilous seas. Yet, the perils of outer space are far more awesome than any that had been known.

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When the spaceship Apollo-13 developed trouble last week, the anxiety was world-wide and one of the more welcome aspects of this harrowing experience was the fact that it linked the peoples of the world into one family. When he was in Bombay, Ambassador Keating was asked about the welfare of 'our Astronauts'. The three brave men belonged to the United States, but we looked upon them as representatives of the human race, and of the spirit of man.

The Apollo-13 mission might have failed in its avowed objective of making a third landing on the moon. But it is one of those instances when failure can be deemed greater than victory. The rescue operations proved once again the extraordinary power and precision of the instruments of modern technology and even more remarkable than the instruments are the minds which devise and control them. Our congratulations go out to the Scientists and Technologists of the Ground Control Systems, whose work has enabled the astronauts to return safely.

I am glad that the prayers and good wishes expressed by you, Sir, and other Members of the House were of avail. I offer congratulations and greetings to the astronauts Lovell, Haise and Swigert and to their families; also to the Space Scientists and to the people of the United States.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL (Chandigarh): Sir, I request that the feelings and sentiments of the House may be conveyed to the Astronauts.

MR. SPEAKER: On your behalf I join the Prime Minister in conveying our congratu-

tulations and in the fine and laudable ideas expressed by her, and I think the whole House joins me in sending our felicitations to these brave men.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Loan agreements with West Germany

*1081. SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of loan agreements signed between India and West Germany during the current financial year and the total amount involved;

(b) the purposes for which the loan agreements have been entered into;

(c) whether all of the earlier loans taken from West Germany by India have been fully utilised and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the amount remained unutilised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) No loan agreement has been signed with West Germany during the current financial year which commenced only on 1st April, 1970.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). In respect of loans contracted upto 1969-70 for a total amount of Rs. 953 crores, an amount of Rs. 88.6 crores remains to be disbursed. This is inclusive of an amount of Rs. 46 crores for which commercial contracts have been signed already and in respect of which disbursements will take place in keeping with deliveries. Some time lag is inevitable in the utilisation of those portions of the credits which pertain to projects and to the import of capital goods.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: My query relates to the non-utilisation of these credits. I think the Minister is oversimplifying the matter by saying that there is some time-lag which is inevitable in the utilisation of those

portions which pertain to projects and to the import of capital goods.

In fact, the Public Accounts Committee, in their Fifty-fifth Report narrate a different story. The Committee's findings seem to suggest that it is due to dilatoriness on the part of the administrative ministries.

MR. SPEAKER: You ask a question. I am not going to allow introduction in the speech in future.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: I am coming to that. The story of the Public Accounts Committee is different. What they have stated is that the non-utilisation is on account of the failure of the Government to take sufficient preparatory action in respect of projects. And there is plenty of duplication of administrative work involved in the matter. They have also stated that the matter should be investigated and steps taken.

May I know from the Minister if this is the finding of the Public Accounts Committee in their Fiftyfifth Report, what were those factors which impeded in not taking advance preparation of action for the projects and what concrete steps have been taken by the Finance Ministry in that direction so as to avoid this non-utilisation of the credits? We do not again have to explain the non-utilisation of credits.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: I understand what is meant by non-utilisation of credits and therefore, the hon. Member need not take the trouble of explaining what is non-utilisation.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: When did I explain that?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: You stressed on that. Therefore, I would only like to add that this has been continuously receiving the attention and as a matter of fact if he looks into the figures of the total non-utilisation of credits with regard to non-project or project aid he will find that as on 1st April, 1967 the figure was \$ 848 million (in 1967) which has been reduced to 480 million dollars in 1970. In the case of project aid, from 2083 million

dollars it has come down to 1,577 million dollars. Sometimes it so happens that non-utilisation is on account of certain factors. Sometimes it is on account of change in the Plan preparation or the change in the plan project or delay in the negotiations and these things do occur. But a constant vigilance is being maintained and the non-utilisation figure is going down.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Out of 4,225 million dollars (D. M.) of credit by West Germany between 2nd March and upto 31st March, 1968 only 62% is utilised and it has been pointed out by eminent scholars that one of the reasons why we are not able to have optimum generation of economic surplus is because we do not divert these loans into an adequately productive investment.

May I know what fiscal, monetary and administrative measures have been taken to ensure that these loans are diverted to productive investment from non-productive investment?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: As far as Germany is concerned, the total Third Plan credit from Germany is 644.5 million dollars on 31-12-69. Out of this, agreement has been signed for 643.9 of which the value of the orders placed is for 612.3 million dollars. Therefore, as far as West Germany is concerned, utilisation of credits is fairly satisfactory.

SHRI UMANATH: From reports we find that as a pre-condition to these loan agreements with West Germany, three assurances have been given by Government to the Abs Mission which was here, first, that no foreign banks will be nationalised, second that GDR will not be recognised and third, majority participation in equity capital will be permitted. This was found in the press and was also editorially commented on, for and against. Were these assurances given orally or has any such impression been given to the German delegation prior to signing this loan agreement?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: No such assurance was given to the German delegation. As for majority participation, every case is decided

on merits. Our general policy is not to allow majority participation.

As regards the other two points, according to my information there was no such question of giving any assurance.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Out of the Rs. 953 crores received last year, how much of it went by way of payment of capital and interest to West Germany?

MR. SPEAKER: This is not within the scope of the question.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: He referred to Rs. 953 crores. And he is searching his papers to reply.

MR. SPEAKER: He may be searching for something else. I will not say it is irrelevant, but it is outside the scope.

SHRI BALRAJ MADHOK: It is clear from the reply that a good part of the loans we get is not utilised. May be it is due to the fact that the credits are available easily and Government like a prodigal son gets it and passes on the burden of debt to the future generation. Will Government make it clear that they will not contract any loans unless there is specific need for them and that simply because credits are available they will not enter into such loan agreements?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: The foreign exchange requirement of every plan period is worked out, then loans obtained and fully utilised. It is not for the pleasure of signing agreements that we contract loans. This is a most valuable foreign exchange we require for our plan periods. All these things are taken into account before signing loan agreements. As I have explained, there are certain cases where utilisation has not been as quick as desirable. Those cases are being looked into.

SHRI HEM BARUA: May I know if prior to application for loans from foreign countries, projects are prepared on the basis of which these are applied for in order to avoid non-utilisation?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: As far as the loan is concerned, we do have various discussions at various levels. As far as the consortium countries are concerned, it is decided at meetings of representatives of those countries. As for this, a meeting is going to take place next month. The overall picture for the year of the plan is scrutinised and on the basis of that we work out the requirements of each year of the Plan period. Before loan agreements are decided upon, there are meetings of the World Bank or the consortium countries or the concerned European countries.

Over-invoicing and Under-invoicing of Exports

*1082. **SHRI SITARAM KESRI:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there have been persistent complaints against exporters and export houses in regard to their indulging in over-invoicing and under-invoicing on a large scale;

(b) whether Government have enquired into the matter; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir. Government have come across complaints of over-invoicing and under-invoicing against different exporters and export houses.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. Apart from enquiries into individual cases, Government have also set up a Study Team to look into the problems of under-invoicing and over-invoicing of exports and imports and suggest remedial measures. If the hon'ble Member wants details of any particular case, these can be collected and furnished.

श्री सीताराम केसरी: अध्यक्ष जी, कम मूल्य और अधिक मूल्य के बीजक के सहारे फारेन एक्सचेंज की बहुत सारी गड़बड़ियाँ होती रही हैं। मैं वित्त मंत्री महोदय से जानना

चाहूँगा कि चमन लाल, ओवरसीज कम्पनी लिमिटेड ने 1963, 1964, 1965 में जो इन्होंने गलत ढंग से एक्सपोर्ट 50 लाख रु० का दिखाया और उन्होंने अधिक मूल्य का बीजक बनाया जिसकी इनक्वायरी सी० बी० आई० ने की और पकड़ा, तो मैं जानना चाहूँगा कि कम्पनी ने जो घपला किया अधिक मूल्य का बीजक बनाने का तो सरकार ने उनकी इनक्वायरी करके कोई मुकदमा चलाया, या क्या किया, यह मैं जानना चाहूँगा ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: As far as Chamanlal & Bros., are concerned, this question was raised in this hon. House in 1966, and according to the information available with me, there was a case of Rs. 75 lakhs, out of which according to the Reserve Bank agreement Rs. 40 lakhs have been received, and for the remaining Rs. 35 lakhs a show-cause notice was issued to them. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL: It is a general question. How does he reply to this specific point?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: The hearing has been completed, but in the meanwhile the party has gone to the High Court.

श्री सीताराम केसरी: अध्यक्ष जी, माधुर स्टडी टीम ने अधिक और कम मूल्य का जो बीजक बनाते हैं उसको रोकने के लिये एक कमेटी बनाने की सरकार को सिफारिश की है। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस सजेशन के अनुसार आप कोई इस तरह की कमेटी बनायेंगे जिससे अन्डर इनवायसिंग और ओवर इनवायसिंग के द्वारा जो आयात और निर्यात करने वाली फर्म घपला करती हैं उस पर अंकुश लगे ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: I have just now pointed out that according to the advice of the PAC, a Committee has already been constituted in regard to this, in which there is Mr. M. G. Kaul, Additional Secretary of the

Ministry of Finance along with the representatives of the Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Trade, Revenue and Insurance, Reserve Bank and Central Bureau of Investigation. They have been asked to look into the matter and give us a report.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: During foreign rule, we were generally known for under-selling and over-buying, and this new mischief of over-invoicing and under-invoicing has started from 1947. The Mathur Study Team has very modestly put it at over Rs. 100 crores a year, but those who differ from them say that it is Rs. 300 to Rs. 400 crores a year. It is a permanent evil in our business with the outside world, Shri Morarji Desai some months ago, before relinquishing his portfolio, said that some machinery was being set up to check this under-invoicing and over-invoicing. In that context, will the hon. Minister tell us what specific steps Government have taken to set up machinery in foreign countries to check under-selling and over-buying and under-invoicing and over-invoicing?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: As far as the quantum is concerned, it could be anybody's guess but looking to the over-all figure of imports and exports, I would point out that over-invoicing is seldom done in exports, except in a few cases where they want to take advantage.....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Every exporting firm is doing it. He can say that he does not know, but why should he talk like that? For the last three years I have been raising this issue and I am pained to see that the Government has done nothing at all to check this serious evil.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: If the hon. Member had listened to me patiently he would have realised the correct position. I was talking, of over-invoicing in exports; I had not denied that as far as over-invoicing of imports is concerned, it is being done on a fairly big scale....(Interruptions) Therefore, except for capital goods most of the imports of raw materials are channelised as a matter of policy through the public sector. It would be difficult for me to give the exact amount of over-invoicing or under-invoicing.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Your State Trading Corporation's share is just four per cent of the total trade.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: This committee is going into it. Apart from that, the hon. Member referred to appointment of certain personnel in the foreign countries to check this kind of thing. We are appointing suitable persons in the Embassies concerned to do this particular type of work....(Interruptions).

श्री मधु लिमये: मंत्री महोदय को पता होगा कि इसी सम्बन्ध में बर्ड कम्पनी का मामला उठाया गया था, जिसका जुर्माना पहले तकरीबन डेढ़ करोड़ रु० था जो बाद में घटा दिया गया था 40 लाख रु० तक। उसके बाद मैंने इसके बारे में प्रधान मंत्री और उप-प्रधान मंत्री को चिट्ठियां लिखी थीं। उन्होंने बतलाया कि यह मामला सुप्रीम कोर्ट में गया है। मुझे पता लगा है कि किन्हीं टेकनिकल ग्राउंड को लेकर सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने इस केस को खारिज कर दिया। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या कस्टम्स कानून में कोई सुधार करने की आवश्यकता है? साथ ही साथ वह यह भी बतलायें कि चूंकि विदेशी बैंकों का इस्तेमाल ओवर-इन्वायसिंग और अण्डर-इन्वायसिंग के लिये की जाती है इसलिये क्या विदेशी बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने के बारे में सरकार पुनर्विचार करेगी?

श्री प्र० च० सेठी: जो सुप्रीम कोर्ट का फैसला हुआ था उसमें उनका निर्णय था कि ऐसे मामलों में कस्टम्स ऐक्ट की तहत कोई कार्रवाई करना सम्भव नहीं है, मगर फारेन एक्सचेंज रेगुलेशन ऐक्ट के अन्तर्गत कार्रवाई की जा सकती है। उस फैसले के कारण उस समय जितने केसेज पेंडिंग थे उनमें कस्टम्स ऐक्ट की तहत जो कार्रवाई हम कर रहे थे वह सम्भव नहीं है, लेकिन ऐसे तमाम केसेज में फारेन एक्सचेंज रेगुलेशन ऐक्ट की तहत शो काज नोटिस देकर कार्रवाई की जाती है। माननीय सदस्य को मालूम है कि फारेन

एक्स्चेन्ज रेगुलेशन ऐक्ट में नवम्बर, 1969 में परिवर्तन किया गया है।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने सवाल पूछा था कि चूंकि विदेशी बैंकों का इस्तेमाल किया जा रहा है ओवर-इन्वॉयसिंग और अण्डर-इन्वॉयसिंग के लिये इसलिये क्या सरकार जरा हिम्मत करके विदेशी बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने के दृष्टिकोण से विचार करेगी ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : As far as the nationalisation of the foreign banks is concerned, this House has discussed this question many times before.

श्री मधु लिमये : पहले कई दफे आप इंकार कर चुके हैं सुभद्राजोशी के प्रस्ताव से। आप उसको पास कराते, बाद में भले ही उस पर पुनर्विचार करते।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बहस में मत पड़िये।

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : With reference to Bird and Company, the Supreme Court may hold that no action was possible under the Customs Act but this must be having a tax angle also. Has the department taken any penal action against it because it would be liable to pay income-tax penalties which will aggregate to 150 per cent. Have they taken any confiscatory measures under Income-tax Act against Bird and Company ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : I have no information as far as any income-tax penalty is concerned. I shall collect it and place it on the Table of the House.

Vigilance Body to Prevent Corruption in the Affairs of Nationalised Banks

*1083. **SHRI D. AMAT :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Vigilance body or bodies has/have since been constituted to prevent corruption in the affairs of the nationalised banks ; and

(b) if so, the precise constitution and *modus operandi* thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). The question of evolving a suitable machinery for vigilance work in the public sector banks is under examination.

SHRI D. AMAT : The objective of the nationalised banks is to provide credit to small peasants and small entrepreneurs in industries, which is not otherwise available. The past experience of the illiterate and small peasants is that a large chunk of financial aid provided by the different Government agencies like the Community Development schemes, etc. was taken away by the official hierarchy. In view of this, may I know what specific steps or measures are being taken to prevent this sort of corruption with regard to credit from nationalised banks ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : I have already said during the course of the debate on the Bill and the hon. Law Minister has also pointed out to the House, that this question is being considered by the co-ordination committee of the banks and I hope it would be able to take a decision in this matter very shortly.

SHRI D. AMAT : It has been observed that in the past, over the 22 years of independence, the bank deposits have shot up five times, and yet, the fruits of the prosperity have been exploited to the advantage of a few tycoons, with the result that the rich have become richer and the poor have become poorer. So, may I know what steps are the Government taking to keep vigilance to ensure that monopolisation is not further accentuated despite the nationalisation of banks.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : It was only with this point in view, that certain sections of society were being ignored up to this time, that bank nationalisation was taken recourse to. That is one of the reasons. I would also like to point out that from July, 1969 to January, 1970, as far as the total number of farmers who have been helped is concerned, their number has risen from 1,71,880 to 4,21,007.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Sir, regarding the nationalisation of banks in the country,—

MR. SPEAKER: Please ask a question only.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: May I draw the attention of the Government to the fact that one section of the people in this country persistently oppose the nationalisation of banks and even after nationalisation of banks they are continuing to see—

MR. SPEAKER: Do not express your views; come straight to the question.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:—that the purpose of nationalisation of banks is nullified, and as a consequence of that, those officers who continue to be working in the nationalised banks indulge in corrupt practices; as for example, even in the processing of applications for loans to the farmers. Even in my own State of Mysore, I have received huge complaints regarding corruption after the nationalisation of banks. I am told that this section of the people, in collusion with officers who are working.—

MR. SPEAKER: Do not express your views and do not give any introduction. Come out straight with your question.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: No introduction, Sir. Is it not a fact that some sections of the people and the officers who are working there, are in collusion? Secretly, this section of the people, who oppose nationalisation of banks, in collusion with the officers, have started this corrupt practice and are playing a fraud on the innocent farmers. Therefore, I may go even to the extent of saying that we have formed a private vigilance committee headed by Shri Joshi to fight out corruption in the nationalised banks.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not going to allow a speech. I am not in a mood to allow a speech. I am just asking you to put a straight forward supplementary question.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: In view of these things, may I know whether this Government would see that corruption which is rampant in the nationalised banks is removed? May I know whether it is not a fact that it is due to the officers who are continuing

there even after the nationalisation of banks? The same officers are continuing. So, will the Government take stringent action to see that such officers are removed from the banks for the sake of the smooth working of the banks, before setting up a permanent body of vigilance in these banks?

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: Sir, I do not think it is proper for the hon. Member to tarnish the names of officers who have been there before nationalisation or after that. *(Interruption)*

SHRI P. C. SETHI: I would like to categorically deny the allegation that corruption is rampant in the nationalised banks. Occasionally, some complaints or cases of corruption or negligence or misbehaviour have been trickling in. But, as I have pointed out, we are appointing a Vigilance Cell in each of the banks. As far as the other complaints also are concerned, we are trying to streamline the procedure and see that such complaints do not arise; they are properly being looked into.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: What is the percentage of complaints to the total number of cases?

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Two hon. Members of this House, Mr. Madhu Limaye and Mr. Panigrahi, who are protagonists of nationalisation of banking, made a statement that Rs. 500 must be paid in order to obtain a loan of Rs. 6,000 from the nationalised banks. Corruption arises either in the refusal or approval of the loan. This has to be left to the discretion of the officer. He said that rules are being framed. When he frames the rules, would he take care to see that they are sufficiently elastic because otherwise the discretion cases. Secondly, will he empower the Board of Directors occasionally to survey the approvals and refusals of loans? Thirdly—this is altogether independent of the rules—why should there not be a vigilance commission for public sector enterprises, particularly for nationalised banks, because at present vigilance does not extend to the private sector or nationalised banks?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: As far as the first question is concerned, as far as I have under-

stood, it is a suggestion for action. With regard to the second question, certainly the Board of Directors are entitled and empowered to look into all these cases and certainly to have a survey done. Thirdly, even with regard to the vigilance commission, even for that, we will have to get the concurrence of the Board of Directors. The vigilance commission can go into the cases of corruption of such officers who are drawing Rs. 1000 and above. Therefore, with regard to complaints about advancement of loans etc., the vigilance cell appointed in the banks would be able to function.

श्री रवि राय : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सही है कि राष्ट्रीयकरण के पहले बैंक से जो एडवांस लोन्स के ऊपर कमीशन लिया जाता था राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद भी वह प्रयास जारी है और पब्लिक बहुत तकलीफ पाती है ? और क्या मंत्री महोदय की जानकारी में यह चीज आई है कि सेनचुरी के जो मैनेजिंग एजेंट्स हैं यह खुलमखुल्ला 1 प्रतिशत गारंटी कमीशन मांगते हैं जो कि कानून के खिलाफ है ? क्या यह बात उन की नजर में आई है । यदि आई है तो क्या कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : As far as the last part of the question is concerned, we are trying to expedite the scheme and as soon as it is ready—we are at it—we shall certainly come to the House. We are trying to expedite it. It is very difficult to indicate an exact time-limit. As I said, we are earnestly expediting the whole thing. As far as the question of Century is concerned.....

श्री रवि राय : मैनेजिंग एजेंट्स जो दावा कर रहे हैं गारंटी कमीशन के बारे में.... ।

SHRI P. C. SETHI : I have no information with regard to this particular matter to which the hon. Member is referring. If there were some cases of corruption even before nationalisation and if there was some commission even before that, that is being continued. Now if any specific complaint comes to our notice, we shall look into it.

With regard to the general streamlining of the whole procedure, that is receiving attention of the banks and the Reserve Bank.

श्री नन्धू राम अहिरवार : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार के पास ऐसी शिकायत आई है कि राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक किसानों को ऋण देने के पूर्व उनकी पूरी भूमि को बन्धक कर लेते हैं चाहे उनकी भूमि का मूल्य कितना ही अधिक क्यों न हो । यहाँ तक कि आठ या दस हजार के ऋण के लिये किसान को चालीस हजार के मूल्य की भूमि को बन्धक किया जाता है तथा इस पर भी उसे (किसान) को साक्षी देना आवश्यक होता है । क्या सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में बैंकों को निदेशन करेगी जिससे किसानों को आसानी से ऋण मिल सके तथा उनको उतनी भूमि बन्धक की जाय जितना किसान ऋण लेता है ।

SHRI P. C. SETHI : As far as the smaller loans are concerned, there is no question of asking for any surety or pledging any land. We are looking into these matters and the banks are being gradually streamlined to work on those lines where such sureties are not asked for. But with regard to legal problems, it would be difficult for me to say. It would depend upon each case. It is likely that the farmer who is coming to the bank for a loan might have got his land pledged with some other person or there may be a first charge on it for some other person from whom the former might have taken a prior loan. So, each case will have to be looked into. If the hon. Member has information about any particular case of injustice having been done, we will look into it.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : May I know whether Government have fixed any percentage that should be disbursed among the agriculturists out of the funds of the nationalised banks? If they have not fixed any percentage, what is the thinking of the Government? Then, what is the method for disbursement in the absence of branches in the rural areas?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : As far as the credit policy of banks is concerned, we will have

to be fairly elastic in this matter because all productive sectors of the economy of the country will have to be taken into account before any such credit policy is evolved. As far as the agricultural sector is concerned, out of the mobilisation of Rs. 3,000 crores in the Fourth Plan period, the banks would be able to give Rs. 400 crores to the agriculturists.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Prior to nationalisation I do not think that corruption was prevalent among the banking staff. Even now I am not prepared to accept that all the officials, or most of the officials, of the banks are corrupt. I think it is unfair that they should be described as such. This is a very important point. I should like the Minister to say whether he has received any complaints of corruption against any of the officials or staff members of the banks. If he has not received any such complaints, what is the basis of appointing vigilance cells? What is the percentage of such complaints with regard to the amount involved in relation to the entire deposits?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : We have not received any such complaints. As far as the remarks made by the hon. Member before putting the question are concerned, I have never said that there is corruption in banks. It is likely that some of the people may not be prepared to complain, but the fact remains that no complaint has been received from the staff members. But, certainly, some of the members of the public have sent complaints. Even The Prime Minister has received a couple of complaints.

श्री अर्जुन सिंह नबीरिया : अध्यक्ष जी, कर्ज लेने वालों को अपनी जमीन बन्धक रखनी पड़ती है जिसमें काफी खर्च होता है। लेकिन जो भूमि विकास बैंक या कोऑपरेटिव डेवलपमेंट बैंक्स से कर्जा दिया जाता है उसमें कोई रजिस्ट्रेशन नहीं होता है। जिस प्रकार से भूमि विकास बैंकों से कर्जा किसानों को अपनी जमीन के लिये या जमीन के विकास के लिये दिया जाता है उसी प्रकार से इन राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों से कर्जा क्यों नहीं दिया जा सकता है? क्या

सरकार उसी प्रकार से यहां भी इन्तजाम करेगी जिस प्रकार से भूमि विकास बैंकों में है? जो उनके नियम हैं क्या उनका पालन करने के लिए सरकार तैयार है? और अगर वह जानकारी नहीं है तो मैं यह भी सुझाव देना चाहता हूं कि इस तरह से जो कर्ज लेने वाले लोग हैं या सदन के कुछ और लोग हैं जो किसानों से संबंधित हैं, उनकी एक कमेटी बनाई जाय ताकि किसानों की जो अड़चनें हैं वह अड़चनें दूर हों और उनको सुविधाएं प्राप्त हों? जहां तक भ्रष्टाचार का सवाल है, यह सही है कि भ्रष्टाचार है और किसान उसके कारण तबाही और परेशानी में हैं।

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : जहां तक छोटे किसानों को ऋण देने का ताल्लुक है मैंने बताया कि पहले आम तौर पर यह रिवाज था कि छोटे किसानों को ऋण देने के लिये या तो बैंक राष्ट्रीयकरण से पहले तैयार नहीं होते थे और होते भी थे तो जमीन आदि के बन्धक का या गारंटी का सवाल पैदा करते थे। लेकिन मैं ने कहा है कि बैंकों के कस्टोडियन्स को मीटिंग बुलाकर उनको इस बात के लिये कहा जा रहा है कि इस पद्धति को परिवर्तित करें। किसानों को उनकी उत्पादन क्षमता के ऊपर ऋण मिलना चाहिये न कि बन्धक के आधार पर। लेकिन जो बड़े कर्ज हैं उसमें जरूर इस बात का सवाल है कि कोई स्योरिटी वगैरह की बात हो।

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : The root cause of corruption generally is delay in disposing of cases. In order to make the work of this commission easy, has Government fixed any time-limit for disposal of cases that within a particular time-limit they should be disposed of?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : As I have said, the Custodians of the Banks and the Reserve Bank are conferring on this matter. Certainly, this will have to be streamlined. Even with regard to the fixation of a time-limit for the disposal of cases, there will have to be some amount of flexi-

bility because it will depend upon the nature of the case and the amount involved in deciding a particular case. The matter is receiving the attention of the bank authorities and I hope, they will be able to evolve a suitable time-limit and some streamlining of the process.

श्री राम चरण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप के द्वारा मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ, बैंकों के नेशनलाइजेशन के बाद की मैं अपने जिले की बात बतला रहा हूँ कि जहाँ बैंक वाले 5 फीसदी कमीशन लेकर लोगों को ऋण देते हैं तो क्या यह उसके लिये स्टेट या डिस्ट्रिक्ट बाइज विजिलेंस बोर्डों सेट अप करेंगे जिसमें पोलिटिकल वर्क्स भी उनके मेम्बर हों ताकि इस तरह की जो भ्रष्टाचार आदि की शिकायतें हों उनके खिलाफ ऐक्शन ले सकें ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : मैंने बताया कि स्टेट-बाइज और डिस्ट्रिक्ट-बाइज हम विजिलेंस कमेटी सेट अप करेंगे...

श्री राम चरण : जहाँ इनकी ब्रांचें लोकेटेड हैं वहाँ भी आप यह विजिलेंस कमेटी सेट अप करेंगे या सेंटर में ही करेंगे, जहाँ उनका हेड आफिस है वहाँ ही सेट अप करेंगे ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक बार यह सेट अप हो जाय फिर जहाँ-जहाँ उन की आवश्यकता होगी उसके लिये जरूरी कार्यवाही की जायेगी। यह डिटेल्स की ब्योरे की बात है और यह उसी समय तय की जा सकेगी।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं आप के माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री से जानना चाहता हूँ कि बैंकों से जहाँ तक कर्जा देने की बात है, चाहे वह छोटे उद्योग वाले हों या काश्तकार हों यह बात साफ है कि बैंक में हर जगह कमिशन एजेंट मौजूद हैं और उनके माध्यम से वह कर्जा उनको दिया जाता है, 5 प्रतिशत से लेकर 15-20 प्रतिशत तक कर्जा उनके माध्यम से

लेते हैं तो क्या उनको जांच करने के लिये कहा गया है और क्या उनके साथ यह भी जांच करेंगे कि जो लोग कर्जा लेते हैं चाहे वह काश्तकार हों, छोटे उद्योग वाले हों, उनके द्वारा उस कर्ज का ठीक प्रकार से उपयोग नहीं किया जाता है। जिस काम के वास्ते वह कर्जा लिया जाता है मुश्किल से उस कर्ज की रकम में से 20-25 प्रतिशत उस काम पर लगाया जाता है बाकी अपने निजी कामों में लगाया जाता है। क्या मंत्री महोदय इस बात की जांच कराने की कोई व्यवस्था करेंगे कि एक व्यक्ति ने जितना पैसा लिया है उसका सही उपयोग किया जा रहा है अथवा नहीं और वह उसी काम में खर्च किया जा रहा है या नहीं जिस काम के लिए वह ऋण लिया गया था ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : बैंकों में जो इंस्पेक्शन स्टाफ प्रोवाइड है उसका यह पूरा कर्त्तव्य है कि वह इस बात की जांच करे कि जो कर्जा दिया गया है उसका ठीक उपयोग किया जा रहा है अथवा नहीं। जिस काम के लिये कर्जा दिया जाय उसी काम के लिये उसका उपयोग होना चाहिये। इस तरह की मशीनरी पहले से बैंक्स में मौजूद है बाकी अगर उसे और मजबूत करने की आवश्यकता हो और उनके पास कोई ऐसा उदाहरण हो जिसमें कि उसे और मजबूत करने की जरूरत महसूस होती हो तो वह मेरे नोटिस में लाएं और मैं उस बारे में विचार करके आवश्यक कार्यवाही करूंगा।

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : The real difficulty about loans to very small entrepreneurs is in regard to assistance and information. Has any machinery been devised to supply information and assistance to small entrepreneurs in applying for and getting loans ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : Each bank is appointing technical staff which will be able to give technical advice to the smaller entrepreneurs.

Negligence in Examining Patients by Irwin Hospital Authorities

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*1084. SHRI JAI SINGH :

SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :

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's attention has been drawn to the reported case of one, Shri Sunder Lal, who was pronounced dead by the Irwin Hospital authorities and shifted to mortuary but who was later found alive and readmitted for treatment ; and

(b) if so, the details of the case and the action taken against the doctors found responsible for not giving proper treatment to the above patient ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) and (b). A patient named Shri Sunder Lal was admitted in the Irwin Hospital on the 20th March, 1970. He was diagnosed as a case of Pyogenic Pneumonia. The patient was treated in the hospital and discharged on the 27th March. He was neither pronounced dead at any stage nor this body was sent to the mortuary.

SHRI JAI SINGH : The hon. Minister has just now stated that the patient concerned was discharged on the 27th March, 1970. Will the hon. Minister please confirm or deny that the patient quietly slipped out of the hospital on the 26th March, 1970 ?

SHRI B. S. MURTHY : All efforts have been made to find out the exact date and other information and what I have said is correct, namely, that the patient was admitted on the 20th and was discharged on the 27th March, 1970.

SHRI JAI SINGH : Sir, My questions has not been replied, I would like the hon. Minister to confirm or deny whether the

patient slipped out of the Hospital on the 26th March.

SHRI B. S. MURTHY : No, Sir.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : After his death he was discharged, or before that he was discharged ?

SHRI B. S. MURTHY : He did not die.

श्री हरदयाल देवगुप्त : क्या यह सही है कि यह प्रश्न दिल्ली मेट्रोपोलिटन कौंसिल में भी उठा था और दिल्ली ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन ने उसके बारे में जांच समिति नियुक्त की थी और अगर की थी तो उसकी इस बारे में क्या रिपोर्ट है ? क्या यह सही है कि उस जांच समिति ने यह रिपोर्ट दी थी कि इस मामले का कुछ लोगों ने जानबूझ कर प्रचार किया है और अखबारों में इसे छपवाया है, अगर यह सही है तो इस प्रकार का समाचार प्रकाशित करने में वहां के किन लोगों का हाथ है ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : So far as Delhi Municipality is concerned, we have no information.....

SHRI BALRAJ MADHOK : There is no Municipality in Delhi ; there is the Corporation.

SHRI K. K. SHAH : Yes ; I mean Corporation. But so far as we are concerned, we have made very minute enquiries. Not only that. We have sent enquiries to the address of the patient because the question was that he was removed to the mortuary and pronounced dead. Now, surely, my hon. friend says, he slipped away on the 26th ; therefore he knew he was not dead.

MR. SPEAKER : I think, there is no further need to put any more supplementary. The person is alive all right.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : Not merely he is alive, but he is proved to be alive.

**Writing off of Tax Arrears against
Shri Haridas Mundhra**

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*1085. SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI DHANDAPANI :
SHRI SAMINATHAN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have written off part of tax arrears against Shri Haridas Mundhra, whose tax liability totalled about Rs. 1.97 crores ; and

(b) if so, the main reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Laskar, what will you ask out of "No, Sir" and "Does not arise" ?

SHRI N. R. LASKAR : When the hon. Minister says, "No, Sir" to part (a) of the question, it does not mean that Shri Haridas Mundhra does not owe this amount of arrears of income-tax to the Government. I would like to know how they are going to realise this amount from him.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : I have said, "No, Sir" with regard to the question of writing off part tax of the arrears. As far as the arrears of tax are concerned, the fact is that the gross arrear against Shri Haridas Mundhra is of Rs. 2.29 crores out of which Rs. 32 lakhs had not fallen due on 31.3.70 and therefore, the tax due against Shri Mundhra, as on today, is Rs. 1.97 crores.

SHRI N. R. LASKAR : May I know from the hon. Minister whether it is not a fact that there are a number of individuals and companies whose arrears of income-tax payment amount to more than Rs. 1 crore and, if so, will he give the names for the benefit of the House ?

MR. SPEAKER : This is too wide a question.

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA : Will the hon. Minister take notice of this and give the information later ?

MR. SPEAKER : It does not arise out of this question.

SHRI N. R. LASKAR : This is very important to the House. Let the hon. Minister lay this information on the Table of the House later on, if not now itself.

MR. SPEAKER : This was a specific question about Mr. Haridas Mundhra. If you want to ask about others, you give notice of it.

SHRI N. R. LASKAR : There are several individuals and companies who owe more than Rs. 1 crore income-tax to the Government.

MR. SPEAKER : This is only about one particular person. If you want information about more persons, you can give notice of another question.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : मूंदड़ा साहब की तरफ करीब दो या पीने दो करोड़ बकाया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उनके कुल एसेट्स कितने हैं और अभी तक इस राशि का रियलाइजेशन क्यों नहीं हुआ है ?

क्या यह सही है कि ऐसे सैकड़ों पूंजीपति हैं जिनकी तरफ टैक्स एरियर्स बहुत हैं लेकिन वे अपने एसेट्स दूसरे नामों से डाइवर्ट कर देते हैं ? इसको रोकने के लिए सरकार कानून में क्या कोई संशोधन करने जा रही है ताकि वे लोग अपने एसेट्स दूसरों के नाम ट्रांसफर न कर सकें और सरकार को नुकसान न हो ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : जहाँ तक हरि दास मूंदड़ा का सम्बन्ध है, उनके शेयरज इत्यादि डिपार्टमेंट के पास अटैच्ड हैं। उसका कुल वैल्युएशन करीब चार करोड़ का है। साथ-साथ कुछ प्रापर्टी भी अटैच्ड है। जो प्रापर्टीज अटैच्ड हैं, उसके बारे में कई मामलों में बिबाद

चल रहा है कोर्ट्स के सामने और इस वास्ते उस विवाद के तय होने पर ही यह निश्चय हो पाएगा कि इस प्रापर्टी में से कितनी रकम हमको मिलेगी और कितनी पर किसी दूसरे का फस्ट चार्ज होगा।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अपने एसेट्स लोग दूसरे के नाम ट्रांसफर कर देते हैं। इसके लिए कानून में संशोधन क्या आप करने जा रहे हैं ताकि इसको रोका जा सके? बड़े बड़े लोग अपने एसेट्स दूसरों के नाम कर देते हैं

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह हिपोथैटिकल सवाल है।

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : This is an important question, Sir. You ask him to reply.

MR. SPEAKER : Please don't put hypothetical questions.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Is it a fact that Shri Haridas Mundhra during the last several years has shifted most of his assets to foreign countries? If so, what are the details that the Government have in their possession?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : I do not have any details about shifting of assets to foreign countries. We would require notice.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : It has come out in the Press several times. How can the Government adopt an ostrich-like policy and say that they have no information, and encourage criminals? There must be a limit.

MR. SPEAKER : You do it like this every time.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : I will bring a privilege motion against the Minister. They know full well about it. They are suppressing it because they got Rs. 11 lakhs for the Bangla Congress.

MR. SPEAKER : You need a silencer attached to you.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI : May I know from the hon. Minister as to what is the exact amount due from Mr. Mundhra? Out of it what is the specific amount under dispute before judicial authority or tribunals? I would also like to know from the Minister whether he has acquired control of some companies recently, and have you taken any action to recover the amount?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : As far as the tax outstanding is concerned, I have pointed out the various amounts outstanding against Mr. Mundhra for various years. Even the assessment cases of 1941-42 to 48-49 have been re-opened and the assessments were finalised on 30-11-60. From that time till now the total outstanding against him is Rs. 1.97 crores. Out of this Rs. 1.97 crores, as far as the disputed amount demand is concerned, the disputed demand is Rs. 1.57 crores. Therefore Rs. 40 lakhs is the undisputed demand.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Has he taken over certain new companies in the country?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : I have no information.

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : 31 मार्च को मेरे एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में मंत्री महोदय ने एक सूची पेश की थी उनकी जिनकी तरफ पांच लाख या उससे ज्यादा का आयकर बाकी है देश भर में। इनमें मूंदड़ा का नाम भी था। ढाई करोड़ के लगभग बिड़ला की तरफ बाकी था

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप तो एनेलेसिस में पड़ गए।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : मैं मदद के लिए कह रहा हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मदद न करें, सवाल पूछें।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : मूंदड़ा की सम्पत्ति के बारे में तो हमें कुछ पता भी है लेकिन बिड़ला

की सम्पत्ति ऐसी है जिसका पता भी नहीं है। पांच लाख से ऊपर जिनकी ओर बकाया है और जिसकी सूची उन्होंने तैयार कर ली है, उन सभी से मूंदड़ा सहित इस राशि की वसूली के लिए क्या किया जा रहा है? क्या आपने कोई अवधि निर्धारित की है जिसके भीतर आप इसको वसूल लेंगे? क्या आप आश्वासन दे सकते हैं कि इस अवधि के भीतर वसूल कर लेंगे?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : जिन मामलों में और जिस रकम के बारे में किसी एपेलेट अथोरिटी या कोर्ट के सामने मुकदमा चल रहा है, उस मुकदमे का जब तक फैसला न हो जाये तब तक वसूली नहीं की जा सकती है। जहां तक मूंदड़ा का सम्बन्ध है 1 करोड़ 97 लाख की डिमांड में से 1 करोड़ 57 लाख की डिमांड के बारे में अगड़ा चल रहा है विभिन्न अदालतों में या एपेलेट अथोरिटीज के सामने। शेष चालीस लाख की जो डिमांड हुई है, उसको वसूल करने के बारे में कार्रवाई की जा रही है। उनकी कई प्रकार की प्रापर्टी भी इनकम-टैक्स डिपार्टमेंट के पास अटैच्ड है। इस बात की कोशिश भी की जा रही है कि उस प्रापर्टी के माध्यम से भी इस रकम को वसूल किया जाए।

एक बात मैं जरूर कहना चाहता हूं। जैसा माननीय सदस्य को पता है पांच लाख या दस लाख के ऊपर जिनकी तरफ बकाया है उनकी सूची सदन के सामने पहले से ही पेश हो चुकी है। किसी की तरफ अगर रकम ड्यू है तो 73(1) में सिविल इम्प्रिजनमेंट के अलावा और कोई दूसरा इस समय कानून में प्रविधान नहीं है। इस वास्ते सरकार को इस बारे में भी विचार करना पड़ेगा कि टैक्स की बकाया रकम वसूल करने के बारे में कानून में कोई संशोधन किया जाए या उसको सख्त बनाया जाए ताकि केवल प्रापर्टी लेने से ही काम न चले बल्कि दूसरी भी सजा दी जा सके।

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया : हरि दास मूंदड़ा और डालमिया ब्रदर्स के विरुद्ध प्रतिहिंसा की भावना से जो कुछ भी इनकी तरफ बकाया उसको वसूल करने के बारे में सोचा जाता है। लेकिन उनसे भी अधिक जो बकायादार हैं उनके विरुद्ध कौन सी ऐसी सख्त कार्रवाई आप करने में असमर्थ हैं? अगर आप असमर्थ हैं तो क्या उन तमाम असमर्थताओं को दूर करने के लिए कोई नया कानून लाने के लिए आप तैयार हैं ताकि तमाम कमियों को दूर किया जा सके? नए कानून के सिलसिले में क्या आपने अभी तक कोई विचार किया है?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : जिनकी तरफ टैक्स की राशि बकाया है उसको वसूल करने के लिए उनकी जो प्रापर्टी है उसको अटैच किया जा सकता है और वह भी तब जब कि मामला कोर्ट में न कोई ले जाए। प्रापर्टी को बेच कर जितनी भी कीमत वसूल हो सकती है उसके द्वारा वह रकम वसूल की जा सकती है। जहां तक सजा देने का सम्बन्ध है मैंने बताया है कि अभी जो रूल 73(1) है उसके तहत कुछ स्पेसिफाइड सर्कमस्टेंसिस में इनकम टैक्स डिपार्टमेंट सिविल इम्प्रिजनमेंट की सजा दिला सकता है। मैंने बताया है कि वर्तमान स्थिति से सरकार को स्वयं भी संतोष नहीं है। सरकार इसकी जांच करवा रही है कि किस प्रकार से इसको और सख्त बनाया जा सकता है और क्या कुछ किया जा सकता है।

15 वर्ष से अधिक सेवाकाल वाले कर्मचारियों को बारी से पहले क्वार्टर देना

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*1086. श्री यशपाल सिंह:

श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले :

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

(क) क्या सरकार उन सरकारी कर्म-

चारियों को बारी से पहले क्वार्टर देने के लिये निकट भविष्य में कोई कोटा निर्धारित करेगी जिनका सेवा काल 15 वर्ष से अधिक हो चुका है और जिन्हें क्वार्टर नहीं मिले हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में कब तक निर्णय किया जायेगा ?

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 allotment of accommodation from the general pool is made to Central Government employees working in eligible offices on the basis of their date of priority for a particular type. There is no proposal under consideration to make out of turn allotments to such employees as have put in more than 15 years of service and have not been allotted Government accommodation. There are large number of Government servants, who have been waiting for much longer than 15 years and out of turn allotments in their cases will be physically impossible, having regard to the position of housing available at present.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : प्रायोरिटी आप किस बेसिस पर देते हैं ? बीस बीस साल पुराने जो लोग हैं वे अभी तक भी वैसे ही पड़े हुए हैं। जो नए आए हैं उन्होंने कब्जा कर लिया है। क्या सरकार कोई ऐसा उपाय नहीं कर सकती है कि न तो बेकायदगियां हों और न ही सिफारिश चले ?

SHRI B. S. MURTHY : In the Case of Types I to IV, the date of priority is reckoned from the date of appointment of the officer on the post under the Central Government, State Government and foreign service, whereas, in the case of officers entitled to types V and above the date of priority is reckoned from the date they draw the emoluments relevant to that particular type.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार कोई ऐसा

क्राइटेरियन कायम करने के बारे में सोच रही है कि सबसे पहले उनको मकान दिये जायें, जिनके बेटे, पोते, भाई-भतीजे लड़ाई में लड़े हैं और शहीद हुए हैं और अब भी लड़ रहे हैं, और उन लोगों को दिये जायें, जिनके अपने मकान नहीं हैं, जो होमलैस लेबरर्स हैं ?

SHRI B. S. MURTHY : Allotments are made according to certain criteria ; and the suggestions made by the hon. Member will be considered.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

High Prices of Drugs

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S. N. Q. 21. SHRI SAMAR GUHA :
SHRI PRAKASH VIR
SHASTRI :
SHRI SHRI CHAND
GOYAL :
SHRI YASHPAL SINGH ;
SHRI KANWAR LAL
GUPTA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that he had a meeting with the Minister for Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development to devise ways and means for fixing prices of drugs ;

(b) whether the present high prices of drugs are against the interest of common people ; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to curb racketeering in drug prices so as to make availability of drugs within the means of common people of our country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). During the consideration of the Report of the Tariff Commission on fair prices of drugs

series of inter-Ministerial meetings were held some of which were attended by the Minister for Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals and the Minister for Health, F. P., W. H. & U. D. Government are aware of the public feelings which have been given expression to in the Parliament and the Press about the current prices of drugs in the country and the need for scaling them down, the Tariff Commission's Report in this regard is under consideration of the Government and decision of the Government will be announced very soon.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The country appreciated the move made by the Minister of Petroleum in regard to the reduction of the price of crude oil and petroleum chemicals. And the country is eagerly looking forward to the policy of giving an ultimatum to the drug manufacturers. Now, the Government is going to announce their policy.

I want to know from the Government one thing. Only 230 drug inspectors are asked to inspect 2,300 drug manufacturers and 73,000 drug dealers to check their corrupt practices. Is this not a fact? Also is it not a fact that the Government permits different drug manufacturers to sell their different drugs in different patent names although their generic formulations are the same? Also are the drugs sold at the same price? If not what steps are the Government contemplating to control for a uniform sale price for the capsules, tablets etc.?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: I have already answered this question. This matter has been referred to the Tariff Commission. The recommendations made by the Tariff Commission and price formulations have been submitted to the Cabinet. And fixation of price of drugs will soon be taken up and a decision will shortly be announced—may be before the end of this month.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Sir, there are 230 drug inspectors. How can they inspect all these dealers?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: This is dealt with by the Health Ministry. But if the

hon. Member wants me to collect the information I shall collect it and supply it.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Sir, my second question is this. Is it a fact that the Rishikesh Anti-biotics Plant as also the Surgical Instruments, Madras are running at a loss of Rs. 10 crores and 4 crores respectively? Is it also a fact that an American drug manufacturer like M/s. Pfizer and Cyanamide & Company which were blacklisted in America have been permitted to manufacture the basic drugs in our country? And is it also a fact that these companies are selling tetracycline at this high rate?

MR. SPEAKER: There are rules about supplementaries. They should not give information, nor make suggestions, but should simply elicit information.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I asked a question about an American company purchasing drugs worth Rs. 8 crores and selling it at Rs. 80 crores here.....

MR. SPEAKER: I did not want him to make another speech.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I do not understand this. Every time I rise to ask a question, you continuously interrupt every minute.

MR. SPEAKER: Questions must be simple and straight, not going to allow the other procedure.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: A report has appeared in the press that the Cyanamide Company have purchased tetracycline worth Rs. 8 crores from the international market. Is it a fact that they sold this in India at Rs. 80 crores? Is it a fact that the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited have been permitted to sell tetracycline hydrochloride, phanacin, vitamin B¹ and B², phenobarbital and some other drugs at prices ranging from 200 to 400 per cent higher than their formulated prices?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: Concerning the basic drugs which are being manufactured and sold under generic names, there is no price control; they are free to sell as they

like. This is in respect of both IDPL and others.

As regards the question about IDPL, I wish he was present here at the time replies were given in the debate which took place when I elaborately answered.

SHRI S. KUNDU : Was he present ?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : I replied to the questions. IDPL has sustained loss and is sustaining loss. The Surgical Instruments Factory has sustained a loss of Rs. 4. crores and the Synthetic Drugs about Rs. 6 crores. I gave all the details when I replied to the debate the other day. As a matter of fact, the question about IDPL now does not arise. Anyway, I have given the information.

Then he asked whether some American firm had rigged up the prices in the United States. I saw a report about some American firm overcharging. They were prosecuted under the American anti-trust laws. The hon. Member says that drugs worth nearly Rs. 80 crores were imported here and sold at a very high price.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Rs. 8 crores worth sold at Rs. 80 crores.

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : It so happened that certain drugs were imported and sold, but not at double the price.

AN HON. MEMBER : 20 times.

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : It is not 20 times. This answer has been given in reply to Unstarred Question No. 6677. If he could look into it, it would be better.

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार औषधियों के बढ़े हुए मूल्यों को कम करने के सम्बन्ध में जो योजना बना रही है, उसमें सरकार ने आधार, क्या रखा है। आधार से मेरा अभिप्राय यह है कि क्या सरकार यह पता लगायेगी कि किस औषधि के निर्माण पर कितनी लागत आती है। और उसके अनुपात में तब फिर उसका मूल्य निर्धारित किया जायेगा अथवा कुछ और

आधार रखा जायेगा। दूसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि औषधियों के बढ़े हुए मूल्य का क्या एक बहुत बड़ा कारण यह भी है कि जो सरकार की देखरेख में कारखाने चलते हैं जैसे ऋषिकेश का कारखाना है, हैदराबाद का कारखाना है, इन कारखानों में राजनीति इतना प्रवेश कर गई है कि वहां भ्रष्टाचार का बोलबाला है, करोड़ों रुपये का गोलमाल है, कर्मचारियों के अधिकारों का हनन होता है और उसके बाद ऊपर से उनको राजनैतिक संरक्षण दिया जाता है, इसलिए वहां के उत्पादन अधिक महंगे हो गए हैं, क्या यह भी कारण है ?

तोसरी चीज मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि औषधियों के मूल्य कम करने के लिए क्या इसके साथ आप यह भी ध्यान रखेंगे कि इन कारखानों में या इन कारखानों के नाम पर जो नकली औषधियां देश में बन रही हैं जो जनस्वास्थ्य के लिए भयावह होता चला जा रहा है, उसकी रोकथाम की व्यवस्था भी क्या आप साथ साथ करेंगे ?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : The cost of production in IDPL is very high, that has been admitted.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Why ?

SHRI S. KUNDU : You are not prepared to give increase in wages to the workers whereas similar establishments have agreed and your Minister comes here and says that he is a poor man, he cannot decide the issue. The Chairman does not bother to listen to this Minister. What kind of a Minister is he ? He should pack up and go.

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : I was answering the question and meanwhile hon. Members out of excitement interrupted me.

I said the cost of production in IDPL was very high because they had gone into production only recently. In the initial stages there were teething troubles. This year the production has considerably improved over

last year. Therefore, when the production reaches the rated capacity, the cost of production is likely to go down.

Concerning the other question, a suggestion has been made that manufacturing costs, packaging charges and other things should be taken into consideration in determining the mark-up price. While considering the recommendation made by the Tariff Commission, all these will be taken into consideration, and I hope and trust the prices will certainly come down. The basis will be placed on the Table of the House.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मेरा प्रश्न सुना होगा, बड़ा स्पष्ट मेरा सवाल था कि ऋषिकेश और हैदराबाद के कारखाने जिनमें करोड़ों रुपये का गोलमाल हो रहा है सिर्फ इसलिए कि किसी देश विशेष के साथ इन कारखानों का संबंध है और राजनैतिक कारणों से उसको संरक्षण दिया जा रहा है इसलिए यह हो रहा है। यह सवाल है कि यह जो पोलिटिकल प्रोटेक्शन उनको दिया जा रहा है जिससे दवाइयां महंगी हो रही हैं उनकी रोकथाम के लिए मिनिस्ट्री क्या कर रही है ? सवाल तो बड़ा सीधा सा है।

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : There is no such hanky-panky or political pressure or something being done by somebody. All these plants are being looked after and managed by our own men. There are some foreigners no doubt in Synthetic Products and IDPL, but they are our collaborators who have technical know-how, who are helping us in identifying areas of difficulties and on that remedial action is being taken.

श्री श्रीचन्द्र गोयल : मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या यह बात सत्य है कि भारत में औषधियों के जो मूल्य हैं, संसार के बाकी देशों के बाजार की तुलना में वह कहीं अधिक हैं और आम आदमी की पहुंच के बाहर हैं ? उस सिलसिले में पिछले कुछ दिनों से आप यह प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं कि औषधियों के उत्पादकों से बातचीत करके

उनका मूल्य कम कराएं, ऐसे समाचार पिछले दो तीन महीनों से अखबारों में आ रहे हैं। तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि कितने प्रतिशत मूल्य कम करने की मांग आपने की है और वह कितने प्रतिशत मूल्य कम करने के लिए तैयार हुए हैं ?

इसके साथ साथ मैं यह भी जानना चाहूंगा कि टैरिफ कमीशन की यह सिफारिश थी कि औषधियों का मूल्य कम करने के लिए यह जो 60 प्रतिशत उनका मुनाफा टैक्स की शकल में उनसे वसूल कर लिया जाता है और 10-12 प्रतिशत बिक्रीकर और एक्साइज ड्यूटी के रूप में वसूल कर लिया जाता है वह कुछ कम किया जाय, क्या टैरिफ कमीशन की उस सिफारिश को आप कार्यान्वित करने जा रहे हैं या आपने उस पर अभी तक क्या विचार किया है ?

तीसरी चीज मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि आपने यह भी बयान दिया था कि आप शीघ्र ही संसद के अन्दर एक कानून लाएंगे जिसके द्वारा उसकी कीमतें तय करेंगे और उसके साथ साथ अभी हाल ही में दो तीन दिन पहले जो आडिट रिपोर्ट निकली है 1970 की उसमें यह कहा है कि सरकारी अस्पतालों के अन्दर सब-स्टैंडर्ड ड्रग्स का प्रयोग किया जा रहा है, तो उस सिलसिले में आपने अभी तक क्या कार्यवाही की है या आगे आप क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार रखते हैं ?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : With regard to the prices to be charged for formulations and basic drugs I have stated already that the matter is under the consideration of the Government. The Tariff Commission has made certain recommendations and probably by the end of this month the decision of the Government will be announced, and the resolution will be placed before the House.

Therefore, I request the hon. Members to wait for some time.

There is a quality controller to look after the spurious drugs and sub-standard drugs and it comes under the purview of the Ministry of Health.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर सरकार कुछ बुद्धि से काम ले तो कोई हिमाकत की बात नहीं है। यदि आज से ही डालडा और कोटोजम तथा बीड़ी सिगरेट बन्द कर दिए जायें तो 90 प्रतिशत बीमारियां खुद ही भाग जाएंगी और तब दवाओं के दाम चढ़ने का सबाल ही नहीं पैदा होगा। तो क्या सरकार कोई ऐसी तजबीज सोच रही है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बीड़ी सिगरेट के बारे में आप बाद में पता कर लें, मैं दूसरे मेम्बर को बुला रहा हूँ।

श्री कबंरलाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं दो बातें पूछना चाहता हूँ। एक तो यह कि मंत्री महोदय श्री त्रिगुण सेन ने यह कहा है, अभी तो मंत्री महोदय यह कहते हैं कि वह टैरिफ कमिशन की रिपोर्ट पर विचार कर रहे हैं लेकिन अखबारों में यह कहा है कि हमने पहले जो औषधि बनाने वाले थे उनसे कहा था कि 30-35 प्रतिशत अपनी कीमतें कम करें। पहले वह मानें नहीं। लेकिन अब वह यह कहते हैं कि हम 60 प्रतिशत कम कर रहे हैं। यह अखबारों में आया है। तो क्या यह सही बात है ? यह मैं सेन साहब से पूछता हूँ क्यों कि उनके नाम से यह बयान आया है। क्या यह बात सही है कि आपने उनसे पहले 30-35 प्रतिशत कम करने के लिए कहा था और उन्होंने नहीं माना और अब वह इसको मान गए हैं और अधिक कम करने के लिए तैयार हो गए हैं ?

दूसरी बात क्या सरकार यह एश्योरेंस हमें देगी कि पब्लिक सेक्टर में जो दवाइयां बनाई जाती हैं उसमें भी मुनाफा रीजनेबल

होगा। ज्यादा नहीं होगा और जो विदेशी कंपनियां हैं उनकी भी जो प्राइस है ड्रम्स की वह इंटरनेशनल मार्केट प्राइस से ज्यादा नहीं होगी ? यह एश्योरेंस सरकार देगी ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): What the hon. Member refers to as having appeared in the Press is not correct. I did not suggest to the manufacturers to reduce the cost of medicines or drugs to 30 or 35 per cent; I only requested them to give a formula by which we can regulate the prices of all the medicines that are manufactured in India. They did so only recently; they came to me with a formula by which they said that the prices could be reduced by 20-22 per cent. The Tariff Commission's report is a voluminous one and it was considered by my Ministry in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and our recommendations were before the Cabinet; the Cabinet has already taken a decision. It is a voluminous report and our recommendations are also many and some orders are also to be placed under the Drugs Act and the Essential Commodities Act. We are preparing them and then shall place them before the House within a short time. Everything is ready. It is not correct to say that the prices of drugs have been reduced to 30 or 35 per cent. Prices of some drugs, according to the formula, may be reduced to 70 per cent some to 60 per cent, some to 50 per cent and some by 20 per cent and so on. We have evolved a formula and we have also taken into consideration the cost of production of drugs in the public sector undertakings which is high. We will also reduce that price so that when we import the bulk supply from abroad we will have the pooled price and will supply to everybody on a particular price level, so that we can control the price of drugs. We will place everything before the House within a short time.

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE : May I ask the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that even in your public sector factories,

you are only importing the penultimate product and are merely finishing it here? Therefore, your public sector factory prices are high. The private sector factories are naturally charging even higher. Therefore, you can only import drugs under their generic name and insist that the manufacturers print on that drug the generic names of every drug: for instance, if you call it acromycine or something, you put 'tetracycline' on it. Are you prepared to do it? That is my first question.

Secondly, the fact that the manufacturers have said that they would be reducing the price even by 50 per cent is a very small thing, because they are selling the drugs at fabulously high prices. The reason is that you have allowed contracts where these people are buying our products from somebody else and they are charging you, as a sort of middlemen; for instance, Tetracycline, which is sold cheaper. You are not doing that. You are allowing them to import under the brand name and then you charge excise duty, include cost of production and all sorts of things. Therefore, the prices are high. So, will you, first of all, import the drugs under their generic name? Put the generic names on every product.

Thirdly, will you see that the public sector units manufacture medicines at a cheaper cost? You have done nothing in the last so many years. For instance, sulpha thiasol was being sold at Rs. 800 a kilo, and when it was produced by the Haffekine Institute, I remember the price came down to Rs. 17. You have not made any effort at all. You have only gone into this packaging in India.

DR. TRIGUNA SEN: The hon. lady Member has given good suggestions. We are aware of some of these suggestions. We shall take into consideration her other suggestions also while arriving at formula. We will place the formula before the House.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Why is the Minister reluctant to tell us?

DR. TRIGUNA SEN: I cannot say anything further, before I place the whole of it before the House.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI:

While the hon. Minister is taking all these things into consideration, will he kindly let us know whether all those high prices which the manufacturers of drugs have got from the consumers will be received from them after they agree to the reduction of prices? Will they agree also to get those high prices recovered from them?

Secondly, I want to know whether it is a fact that when the Government is going to accept this formula, in that formula itself, there is going to be a margin of another 20 per cent increase, and if so, whether that will be examined thoroughly by Government.

Secondly, I want to know whether the IDPL will be given the authority to import the basic drugs and they will sell the drugs at the pooled price which will be cheaper.

DR. TRIGUNA SEN: About the first suggestions,—whether the extra price which they have charged so long can be recovered—I do not think we can do that. Regarding the other suggestion we are aware of it. Such suggestions will also be considered. We will place our recommendations before the House.

SHRI UMANATH: The Kafevar Committee, named after the American senator, in its report, has declared clearly that India is the highest-priced country so far as these drugs from other countries are concerned. After such a report of the Committee, I would like to know from the Government whether, apart from the Tariff Commission's report this requires a special going-into. Does the Government propose to constitute a separate Committee to go into the entire price structure question, in relation to all the international drugs sold here, not just the other Committee, but to have a separate Committee to go into the entire question of the price structure of international drugs?

DR. TRIGUNA SEN: Though I am not allowed to divulge it, it was one of the recommendations that we must have a specialised cell always to calculate the cost of production of each drug that is put into the market and

fix the price of that drug. That is a recommendation which the Government has accepted.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : The Minister has confessed that IDPL prices are high because they are running into losses. The reason for that is, their machinery and technology are out-dated. May I know whether the Government is prepared to change the collaboration and have new collaborators who can improve that unit? Another reason for high prices is that their policy of lowering the price is foiled by certain monopolists. They have their own marketing organisation, through which they should sell. Instead of giving the agencies to small people, they give the agency to Voltas, who are monopolists. May I know whether they will take away the agency of the Voltas and sell only through their own marketing organisation, which they are maintaining? Then, may I know whether they are prepared to remove this anomaly between the Health Ministry and Petroleum Ministry, the producing agency and the price-fixing agency being different? Will they try to coordinate it in a better manner?

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : I do not know whether this comes within the purview of this question. The short notice question is about reduction of prices. About the working of the IDPL, during the budget discussion, I spent 15 minutes on it giving the details. I do not want to repeat all that now. I would only draw his attention to what I said then.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : These details were not given then..

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : If they were not given, I am prepared to submit the details individually to the hon. Members later on.

MR. SPEAKER : This question has taken half an hour. Now calling attention.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

बिहार पर केन्द्रीय ऋण की बकाया राशि

*1087. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार सरकार को अभी केन्द्रीय ऋण की कुल कितनी राशि देनी बाकी है;

(ख) वित्तीय वर्ष 1968-69 में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने बिहार सरकार को कुल कितनी राशि के ऋण दिये; और

(ग) राज्य सरकार को उसके विकास कार्यों के लिये वित्तीय वर्ष 1970-71 में कितना अनुदान दिया जायगा ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) 31 मार्च, 1970 को ऋण की 567.25 करोड़ रुपये की रकम बकाया थी। ये आंकड़े अन्तिम हैं।

(ख) आयोजना संबंधी और आयोजना-भिन्न, दोनों प्रकार के प्रयोजनों के लिये 87 63 करोड़ रुपये।

(ग) बिहार राज्य को आयोजनागत योजनाओं के वित्त-प्रबन्ध के लिए केन्द्रीय बजट में बिहार सरकार को अनुदान देने के लिये 18.40 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गयी है।

House-Building loans under Urban Housing Schemes

*1088. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :
SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that almost invaria-

bly the estimates of construction of houses, submitted by applicants for house-building loans under the urban housing schemes of his Ministry and of Delhi Administration, exceed those estimates by as much as 100 per cent and even above on account of high and increasing costs of construction ; and

(b) if so, whether in view of the high costs of construction in urban areas particularly in Delhi, Government propose to revise the relevant schemes to increase the maximum admissible limits of loans so as to make them more realistic to match with increasing costs of construction and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) (a) No, Sir, not after the limits raised in 1968.

(b) Does not arise.

Chari Committees' Recommendations on Operation of Coal Mines

*1089 **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 the Chari Committee made certain recommendations about the operation of coal mines in the country ;

(b) if so, what are those recommendations ; and

(c) the steps Government has taken to implement them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) (a) No, Sir.

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

Probe into Tax Structure

*1090. **SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD** : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Economic and Scientific

Research Foundation had called for a thorough probe into the tax system in the country, particularly examining the scope for structural reform in the tax structure ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) (a) Dr. M. H. Gopal, Fiscal Consultant to the Foundation has prepared a report on the subject. These are, however, his own findings and not of the Foundation.

(b) Does not arise.

Economic working of Life Insurance Corporation of India

*1091. **SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN** : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the working of the Life Insurance Corporation of India could be made more economical ; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) and (b). The L. I. C. as well as the Government are conscious of the need for utmost economy. Measures towards that end are therefore constantly under review.

High Prices of Drugs

*1092. **SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR SHAH** :

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :

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

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a report in the Economic Times of the 13th March, 1970, under the caption, "Government blamed for high drug prices" ;

(b) whether it is a fact that one of the reasons for high prices of drugs is the exorbi-

tant prices fixed by Government for pharmaceutical chemicals ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Director General of Technical Development has given permission to two foreign firms to sell pharmaceutical chemicals at prices several times higher than the international prices ;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited, a public sector undertaking, has been permitted to sell Tetracycline Hydrochloride, Phenacetin, Vitamin B₁ and B₂, Phenobarbitone, Amidopyrine etc., at prices 200 to 400 per cent higher than the international prices ; and

(e) if the answer to parts (a) to (d) above be in the affirmative, the reasons for fixing prices of pharmaceutical chemicals at such exorbitant levels ?

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

(b) to (d). No, Sir. There is at present no price control on pharmaceutical chemicals sold under generic names.

(e) Does not arise.

World Bank Aid for Housing Projects to produce housing Material

*1093. SHRI BHOGENDR JHA :
SHRI RAM CHANDRA VEER-
APPA :
SHRI N. K. SANGHI :

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 he had talks on the 21st March, 1970 with Mr. Burke Knapp, Vice-President of the World Bank regarding India's Housing problem ;

(b) whether Mr. Knapp assured him that World Bank would consider financial assistance to India for setting up projects to produce more and cheap building material ; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

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

(b) and (c). The discussion was of a preliminary character and is expected to be followed by further consultation. It is too early to talk about either the Bank's assurance or the Government's reaction.

Setting up of Polyester Filament Yarn Plant in Co-operative Sector

*1094. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up a Polyester Filament Yarn plant in the co-operative sector with assistance from the Public Sector ;

(b) if so, the source from where the technical know-how is proposed to be obtained for this unit ;

(c) whether Government studied the feasibility of Co-operative Sector to process and utilise this sophisticated synthetic yarn before arriving at this decision ;

(d) why Government have changed the policy of allowing the existing nylon yarn spinners to produce polyester filament yarn and thus save valuable foreign exchange ; and

(e) the present consumption of polyester filament yarn by the Co-operative units ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). A proposal to set up a polyester filament yarn plant in public sector in association with co-operative consumers of polyester filament yarn is under consideration of Government. The details are being worked out.

(d) This is not entirely correct. Two of the existing nylon yarn manufacturers are

permitted to produce polyester filament yarn under diversification and they are already in production. Their applications for a larger capacity of filament yarn are under consideration.

(c) Separate figures of consumption of polyester filament yarn by co-operative units are not available. It is however estimated that the consumption is not high.

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में हिन्दी का प्रयोग

*1095. श्री बाल्मोकी चौधरी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में अब तक हिन्दी में कामकाज आरम्भ नहीं हुआ है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) इन बैंकों में हिन्दी में कामकाज कब तक आरम्भ हो जायगा; और

(घ) क्या सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई परिपत्र जारी किया है या करने का विचार है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी): (क) से (घ). सरकार बैंकों के दिन-प्रतिदिन के काम में हिन्दी और अन्य प्रादेशिक भाषाओं के प्रयोग को प्रोत्साहन देने की आवश्यकता के प्रति जागरूक है। भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक और भारतीय स्टेट बैंक दोनों में इस संबंध में काफी प्रगति हुई है। जिन बैंकों का हाल में राष्ट्रीयकरण किया गया है उन्हें भी भाषा समस्या के प्रति रचनात्मक रवैया अपनाने के महत्व से परिचित करा दिया गया है, विशेष रूप से इसलिये कि इन बैंकों और इनके ग्राहकों के बीच नये किस्मों के संबंधों की स्थापना करने की जरूरत है। जहां तक सम्भव होगा, सरकार इन बैंकों द्वारा, जनता के साथ किये जाने वाले दिन-प्रतिदिन के

व्यवहार में हिन्दी और प्रादेशिक भाषाओं का इस्तेमाल किये जाने को प्रोत्साहन देगी। परिपत्र जारी करना, इस उद्देश्य को प्राप्त करने का सर्वोत्तम तरीका नहीं है। हिन्दी माध्यम अपनाने के लिए, मनमाने रूप से कोई तरीका निश्चित करना संभव नहीं है।

Contract with Iran for purchase of Ammonia, Sulphur and Phosphoric Acid

*1096. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the date and salient terms of our contract to purchase Ammonia, Sulphur and Phosphoric Acid from Iran with their quantities and value in rupees ;

(b) the price at which Iran has agreed to supply Ammonia and the price at which we have already contracted to purchase Ammonia from Kuwait with date of contract ; and

(c) the reasons for the difference in the two prices ; and

(d) what happened to the original barter aspect of the Indo-Iran transaction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) Agreements have been reached by the Fertilizer Corporation of India for import of one million tonnes of ammonia from Iran over a period of 7 years beginning from year 1972-73. An agreement has been reached by Indian Farmers Fertilizer Co-operative Ltd., for import of 450,000 tonnes of phosphoric acid from Iran over a period of 7 years beginning from 1971-72. The details are yet to be finalised. In regard to sulphur the STC/MMTC have concluded two agreements in September 1969 and February 1970 covering 20,000 tonnes and 24,645 tonnes respectively for import. An additional contract for 30,000 tonnes is also being negotiated.

(b) and (c). No contract has yet been entered into with Kuwait for the purchase of ammonia. As the agreements between the Indian parties on the one hand and the Iranian and Kuwaiti parties on the other are still under consideration of Government, it is not possible to disclose the prices and other details at this stage.

(d) The proposal to import ammonia from Iran is an integral part of the wider arrangements for economic, trade and technical cooperation between India and Iran under the auspices of the Joint Indo-Iranian Commission set up in pursuance of the understanding reached by the Prime Minister of India and Shah of Iran in June, 1969.

कोलार की सोने की खानें

*1097. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कोलार की सोने की खानों पर पूंजी परिचय्य बढ़ जाने से उत्पादन व्यय और घाटे में भी वृद्धि हो रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं तथा पिछले तीन वर्ष के तत्सम्बन्धी आंकड़े क्या हैं ; और

(ग) स्थिति को सुधारने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) और (ख). पिछले तीन वर्षों में, कोलार स्वर्ण खनन उपक्रम की उत्पादन लागत और उपक्रम को हुई हानि का व्यौरा इस प्रकार है :—

वर्ष	प्रति दस ग्राम सोने की उत्पादन लागत	हानि (लाख रुपये में)
1967-68	199.60	306.65
1968-69	187.83	299.00
1969-70	202.53	352.00

(संशोधित अनुमान)

भारत सरकार ने जिस समय पहली दिसम्बर 1962 को इस उपक्रम को अपने हाथ में लिया था, उस समय इन खानों से 80 वर्ष से अधिक समय तक सोना निकाला जा चुका था। इस उपक्रम को हाथ में लेने से कुछ दिन पहले खान में एक बहुत बड़ी चट्टान फट गयी थी, जिससे कई स्वर्ण खानों से खनिज सोना नहीं निकाला जा सका। उसके बाद 1962 से 1965 तक आग लगने, खानों में पानी भर जाने और कई बार चट्टानें फट जाने जैसी और प्राकृतिक विपत्तियाँ आई और इनका उत्पादन पर बुरा प्रभाव पड़ा। खान से निकलने वाली खनिज धातु का दर्जा भी घटिया होता जा रहा है। इसके साथ-साथ मजदूरी तथा उत्पादन के लिये आवश्यक उप-भोक्ता वस्तुओं की कीमतें बढ़ जाने के कारण सोने की उत्पादन-लागत भी बढ़ रही है। इस खान से जो सोना निकलता है, उसे अभी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा निधि द्वारा 1934 में निर्धारित दर के अनुसार ही अर्थात् 35 डालर प्रति औंस की दर से सरकार द्वारा अपने स्टॉक में ले लिया जाता है, न कि बाजार दर से। इन सभी कारणों से उपक्रमों को हानि हुई है। किन्तु इन उपक्रमों में जो पूंजी लगायी गयी है, उससे उपक्रमों को खनिज स्वर्ण का भण्डार तथा उत्पादन की गति बनाये रखने और खानों में काम करने की पहले से अच्छी स्थिति पैदा करने में सहायता मिली है।

चूँकि 1968-69 में, उत्पादन में हकावट डालने वाली घटनाएँ नहीं हुई तथा खनिज स्वर्ण की किस्म में भी मामूली सा सुधार हुआ है इसलिए उक्त वर्ष में उत्पादन-लागत में थोड़ी सी कमी हुई है। पर सितम्बर 1968 में कर्मचारियों के महंगाई भत्ते में वृद्धि किये जाने की मजूरी देने, उपभोक्ता सामान की कीमतों में सामान्य रूप से वृद्धि होने, कुछ कामगारों के पदों के पुनर्वर्गीकरण किये जाने और लम्बी अवधि तक चलने वाली हड़तालों

आदि के कारण उत्पादन में कमी होने से 1969-70 में सोने की उत्पादन लागत में बढ़ि हो गई।

(ग) एक विवरण सभा की मेज पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

1. एक ऐसी योजना शुरू की गयी है, जिससे नन्दीदुग खान का मासिक उत्पादन लगभग 20,000 मैट्रिक टन से बढ़ाकर 25,000 मैट्रिक टन किया जा सके।
 2. चट्टानों के फटने तथा आग लग जाने के कारण 1962 में चेम्पियन रीफ खान के उत्तरी पट्टी से सोना निकालने का जो काम बन्द कर दिया गया था, उसे विभिन्न दोरों में फिर से चालू करने की एक योजना हाथ में ली गयी है।
 3. इसी प्रकार की एक और योजना भी हाथ में ली गयी है जिससे चेम्पियन रीफ खान की दक्षिणी पट्टी से फिर से खनिज सोना निकाला जा सके।
 4. उपक्रमों की प्रोत्साहन बोनस योजनाओं की समीक्षा की गयी है और उनमें संशोधन किया गया है ताकि श्रमिकों की उत्पादकता बढ़ायी जा सके।
 5. नयी रीफों की खोज करने तथा उनका पता लगाने और खानों में अच्छी तरह से काम करने की स्थिति पैदा करने के लिए, जिनका उत्पादन बढ़ाने के संबंध में निम्नलिखित बातों पर अग्र-त्यक्ष रूप से प्रभाव पड़ता है, चौथी पंचवर्षीय आयोजना में बहुत-सी योजनाएं शामिल की गयी है :—
- (क) खान (शाफ्ट) संख्या 1,2 और 3

की खुदाई और उनका विकास;

(ख) चेम्पियन रीफ खान में जितनी गहराई तक काम किया जा सकता है उतनी गहराई तक पम्पिंग योजनाओं का पुनर्गठन करना तथा ब्रूस्टर कम्प्रेसरों का लगाया जाना;

(ग) नन्दीदुग खान में हवा के आने जाने की व्यवस्था में सुधार करना;

(घ) मैसूर खानों आदि के कैपिन्कोट क्षेत्र और अन्य क्षेत्रों का विकास।

6. खानों में इस समय अपनाये जाने वाले तरीकों की जांच करने और कम से कम लागत से अधिक से अधिक उत्पादन करने का लक्ष्य प्राप्त करने के लिये एक तकनीकी समिति नियुक्त की गयी है।

Contract for Surface Mining Scheme for Bailadila Iron Ore Deposits

*1698. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Mineral Development Corporation has recently given a contract for the Design and Engineering of the surface mining scheme for the Bailadila Iron Ore deposits to the National Industrial Development Corporation in which a large amount of work is entrusted to a Japanese firm;

(b) if so, whether the National Industrial Development Corporation has sub-contracted to the Japanese firm M/s. Nittetsu; if so, the reason therefor;

(c) whether such sub-contract was given because National Industrial Development Corporation could not find a requisite number of Indian Engineers who could be entrusted with the work;

(d) whether Indian Engineers are not available in sufficient number who have the

expertise to deal with surface mining technology; and

(c) if not, the reasons for entrusting a Japanese firm the above surface mining works when Indian Engineers are facing serious unemployment problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Pending execution of a formal contract, a letter of intent has been issued to the National Industrial Development Corporation Limited, regarding their appointment as the prime Indian consultant for design, engineering and trial operations of the crushing, screening and loading plant at Bailadila Deposit No. 5 Project. For these consultancy services, National Industrial Development Corporation have been allowed to retain M/s. *Nittetsu* Mining Consultants of Japan as their foreign consultant as the necessary technical expertise and know-how for a Project of this magnitude, complexity and criticality from the point of view of the time schedule for completion, is not available with any single Indian party. As the completion of the Project in time is essential from the point of view of fulfilling the export commitments already entered into with Japan, it is not possible to take any risk by entrusting the work exclusively to an Indian agency. Indian Engineers are available in sufficient numbers with expertise in surface mining technology, but the scope of the work entrusted to National Industrial Development Corporation—*Nittetsu* Mining Consultants relates to design, engineering, supervision of erection and commissioning of iron ore dressing and handling plant.

The Japanese firm would only be providing necessary technical assistance in specific areas in which National Industrial Development Corporation do not have the necessary know-how available with them, for doing the design and engineering in accordance with the latest

technological requirements for a project of this complexity and magnitude. The bulk of the work would be done by National Industrial Development Corporation in India, the foreign exchange component being only Rs. 19.4 lakhs out of the total contract value of Rs. 92 lakhs for the services to be rendered by National Industrial Development Corporation.

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों का कार्यकरण

*1099. श्री ओंकार लाल बोहरा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को यह जानकारी है कि राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में अभी भी कुछ ऐसे बैंक हैं जो राष्ट्रीयकरण के सिद्धान्तों के अनुसार अब तक अपना व्यापार नहीं चला पा रहे हैं और बोनस आदि के बारे में उनके प्रबन्धकों और कर्मचारियों के बीच अब तक कोई समझौता नहीं हुआ है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त बैंकों के नाम क्या हैं और सरकार ने स्थिति में सुधार करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की है जिससे ये बैंक राष्ट्रीय हित में काम कर सकें ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० च० सेठी) : (क) और (ख) राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों ने, राष्ट्रीयकरण की योजना के उद्देश्यों का सामान्य रूप से ध्यान रखा है। एक विस्तृत विवरण सभा की मेज पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के तात्कालिक उद्देश्य ये हैं :—(i) जमा के लिये रकमों का बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर जुटाया जाना, जिसके लिये विशेष रूप से देहाती इलाकों और बैंक रहित केन्द्रों में नई शाखाएँ खोलने का जोरदार कार्यक्रम एक महत्वपूर्ण साधन होगा और (ii) देश के सभी भागों और विशेष रूप से अपेक्षाकृत अविकसित क्षेत्रों में, ऋणग्रहीता

के आकार और हैसियत पर ध्यान दिये बिना, विविध प्रकार के उत्पादक उद्यमों के लिये जो वाणिज्यिक रूप से सक्षम हों, वित्तीय सहायता की व्यवस्था करना। राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों ने इन उद्देश्यों को ध्यान में रखा है। राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में जमा की कुल रकमें, जो 18 जुलाई-1969 को 2626.2 करोड़ रुपये की थीं, बढ़कर जनवरी 1970 के अन्त में 2786.5 करोड़ रुपये की हो गयीं। राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों ने इसी अवधि में 475 नई शाखाएं खोलीं, जिसमें से 50 प्रतिशत शाखाएं बैंक रहित केन्द्रों में खोली गयीं।

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों ने अब तक अपेक्षित क्षेत्रों जैसे छोटे किसानों, सड़क परिवहन चालकों, स्वतंत्र रूप से काम-धन्धा करने वाले व्यक्तियों, खुदरा व्यापारियों आदि को ऋण देने के लिये योजनाएं तैयार की हैं। जुलाई, 1969 से जनवरी, 1970 के अन्त तक की अवधि में किसानों, छोटे पैमाने के औद्योगिक एकाकों, सड़क परिवहन चालकों, छोटे व्यक्तियों स्वतंत्र रूप से काम धन्धा करने वालों व्यक्तियों के ऋण खातों और शिक्षा के प्रयोजन से संबंधित ऋण खातों की संख्या 2,02,730 से बढ़कर 3,93,431 हो गई अर्थात् इसमें लगभग 51.5 प्रतिशत से अधिक की वृद्धि हुई। इन खातों की बकाया रकमें 202.11 करोड़ रुपये से बढ़कर लगभग 298.5 करोड़ हो गयीं अर्थात् इस अवधि में उनमें लगभग 97.00 करोड़ रुपये की वृद्धि हुई।

जहां तक बोनस की अदायगी का संबंध है, जिसका उल्लेख माननीय सदस्य ने किया है, बैंकिंग उद्योग में प्रचलित परिपाटी के अनुसार, बोनस की अदा की जाने वाली मात्रा सम्बद्ध बैंक के प्रबन्धकों और सम्बद्ध कर्मचारी संघ के बीच द्विपक्षीय बातचीत के जरिये तय की जा रही है। सरकार के पास उपलब्ध जानकारी के अनुसार 11-4-1970 को चौदह

बैंकों में से आठ बैंक 1969 के वर्ष के लिये देय बोनस की मात्रा तय कर चुके थे। एक बैंक ने 4 प्रतिशत का न्यूनतम बोनस दिया है और वह बोनस की अन्तिम रूप से अदा की जाने वाली मात्रा का निश्चय जल्दी ही कर लेगा। शेष 5 बैंकों के मामले में, सम्बद्ध प्रबन्धकों और कर्मचारी संघों के बीच द्विपक्षीय बातचीत चल रही है और आशा है कि बोनस का निपटारा जल्दी हो जायगा।

Increase in Interest Rates on deposits by R. B. I.

*1100. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Reserve Bank is considering to increase the interest rates on deposits by $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent to 1 per cent ;

(b) if so, the main reasons for this revision ;

(c) how far this revision of interest rates will affect the categories of deposits and saving bank accounts ;

(d) whether this decision will require permission to the other banks to raise the interest rates on advances ; and

(e) if so, whether this will not affect a large number of people in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). Till the 21st January 1970 there was a ceiling of $9\frac{1}{2}$ % per annum imposed by the Reserve Bank of India on the rate of interest that could be charged on advances (other than those in respect of exports) by schedule commercial banks with deposits exceeding Rs. 50 crores and by foreign banks. As the Reserve Bank was of the view that Bank credit was rising at too rapid a pace and that banks were resorting to borrowing heavily from Reserve Bank for the purpose, it decided to remove the ceiling on interest rate on advances with effect from 21st January, 1970 in order to make cost of

money higher to borrowers and thus discourage excessive borrowing. In the wake of the removal of the ceiling on rate of advances by the bigger scheduled banks on the upward revision of interest rates on certain categories of postal deposits the Reserve Bank considered it necessary to raise the rates of interest payable by scheduled commercial banks on fixed deposits for periods of 2 years and above by $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}\%$ above the then existing rates. The revised rates notified by the Reserve Bank and effective from 1st April, 1970 are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—3233/70].

(c) The increased rates of interest are expected to help sustain the growth of bank deposits.

(d) Since there is at present no ceiling on interest rates on advances (other than those in respect of exports for which the earlier ceiling of 6% continues) the permission of the Reserve bank is not needed for raising the interest rates on advances.

(e) The Reserve Bank has decided upon the increases in the rates of interest in longer term deposits after taking into account all factors such as the necessity for increased deposit mobilisation and the need for a more cautious policy regarding expansion of bank credit. The Reserve Bank felt that in the process some upward adjustment takes place in the rates of interest on bank advances this is likely to prove beneficial to the economy rather than otherwise in the present context. The situation will, however, be kept under close watch by the Reserve Bank.

Closure of Okhla Water Works, Delhi

*1101. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that decision has been taken to close down the Okhla Water Works, Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, and when it will be done; and

(c) whether arrangements have been made to ensure adequate water supply for the South Delhi in the event of the closures of the Okhla plant?

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

(b) The Plant is proposed to be closed for drinking water supplies as the quality of raw water in the river at Okhla intake is not always satisfactory and requires expensive treatment. The Municipal Corporation, Delhi, is expected to stop drawing water from Okhla point from September, 1970.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Installation of Computers to Prevent Avoidable Mortality

*1102. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news item in the magazine 'Health' that the California Pacific State Hospital has a computer which can predict and in some cases help doctors prevent deaths; and

(b) if so, whether Government proposes to instal such computers in the country to prevent avoidable mortality?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) The Government of India have not come across the news-item. However it is known that computer monitoring is being used in several advanced countries for purposes of intensive patient monitoring.

(b) In view of the meagre resources available and urgent need to spend money on the control, prevention and treatment of several

common diseases which afflict our population, the question of installation of such computers in our hospitals has not been considered.

उत्तर प्रदेश के एक अधिकारी के निवास स्थान पर छापा

*1103. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 12 जनवरी, 1970 के 'हिन्दुस्तान' में प्रकाशित इस आक्षेप के समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के एक बहुत ऊँचे अधिकारी के दिल्ली निवास पर छापा मारा गया था और कई घंटे तक तलाशी जारी रही और बाद में, एक स्थानीय बैंक में रखे गये इस दम्पति के लाकरों की तलाशी लेने पर लाखों रुपये के कीमती जर्-जेबर, विदेशी मुद्रा, 1.5 किलोग्राम वजन की सोने की ईंटें तथा कारतूस बरामद हुए थे; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उपरोक्त अधिकारी का नाम, पदनाम तथा कार्यालय का पता क्या है और इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) ऐसी कोई खबर सरकार के देखने में नहीं आयी है। परन्तु, ऐसा लगता है कि प्रश्न का संकेत केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो द्वारा जनवरी 1970 में लखनऊ में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के एक कर्मचारी के घर, दफ्तर और लाकरों की ली गयी तलाशियों की ओर है। दिल्ली में केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो द्वारा अथवा वित्त मंत्रालय की किसी एजेंसी द्वारा उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के किसी अधिकारी की तलाशी नहीं ली गयी।

(ख) मामले की जांच-पड़ताल अभी भी चल रही होने से, इस समय वस्तु अधिकारी

का नाम अथवा मामले के अन्य बारे जाहिर करना उचित नहीं होगा। जांच-पड़ताल पूरी हो जाने के बाद उसके निष्कर्षों के अनुसार कार्यवाही करने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जायगा।

Consignments of Medicines to Lagos for Relief of People

*1104. SHRI MOHAMMAD SHERIFF : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have sent any consignment of medicines to Lagos as a token of its contribution to the Nigerian Federal Government's programme of emergency relief and rehabilitation of eastern Nigerian people who suffered during the secessionist war ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the approximate cost of the consignment sent or likely to be sent ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) and (b). Government of India have recently made a special contribution of Rs. 3,75,000/- in cash to the United Nations Children's Fund for emergency aid of mothers and children in Nigeria. Earlier also, in July, 1968, the Indian Red Cross Society had sent bandages, vitamin tablets, medicines, etc., for the civil war victims in Nigeria through International Red Cross in Geneva. In October, 1968, a consignment of medicines, bandages and other medical items worth Rs. 5,000/- was sent to the International Red Cross in Geneva for distribution in Nigeria. In February, 1969 the Indian community in Nigeria donated a sum of Rs. 25,000/- through the India High Commission in Lagos for the rehabilitation of war refugees.

Loans from U.K.

*1105. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA :
SHRI R. BARUA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of loan in terms of rupees given by Britain to India under various agreements so far ; and

(b) the conditions thereof ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) :
(a) and (b). British Loans, which are all repayable in Pound Sterling, have from their inception in 1958 until now totalled to £ 419 million, the rupee equivalent of which at the current official rate is Rs. 754.20 crores.

The loans extended during the Second Plan were repayable over a period of 7 to 20 years inclusive of a grace period of 5 to 7 years. Except for the first one which had a grace period of 5 years all loans given during the Third Plan and thereafter were repayable over a period of 25 years inclusive of a grace period of 7 years.

The loans extended upto October 1965 carried interest charges linked to the British Treasury's borrowing rate for comparable periods. Of these, the loans given after April 1963 however carried a waiver of interest charges for the first seven years of the loans which waiver brought down the effective average rate of interest from about 6½% to 3½% per annum. Now commencing with the loan authorised on 20th October 1965, all the British loans are interest-free.

Records of Insurance Policy-holders in Burma

*1106. SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN :
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the records of the insurance policy holders in Burma have now been transferred in India ;

(b) whether these records also include those Indians who have arrived in India from Rangoon in January 1970 ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for keeping a large number of claims unsettled of such persons who have come down to India even before 1970 ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The transfer of policy records and reserves need the permission of the Exchange Control authorities of Burma. In the absence of these records and/or reserves, it has not been possible to pay all the claims of Burma repatriates.

Seizure of Gold and Wrist Watches

*1107. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether 40,000 tolas of gold and 4998 wrist watches were seized from M. V. Anwar on the 10th January, 1969 near the creek of Chettuvai by the Customs Officials, Cochin ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the name of the vessel, description of the contraband articles, quantity of the articles, value of the contraband, the name of the tindal, differ from the report sent to the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence in DRI 1 form prior to the seizure on this date ;

(c) whether in any report given to the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence on the 11th January, 1969 in DRI 2 form, the Chief Inspector on behalf of the Collector of Customs reported that the seizure was as a result of information contained in the report submitted earlier ; and

(d) whether Government propose to investigate into this discrepancy and find out the implications thereof ?

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

(b) The name of the vessel indicated in the information forwarded to the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence in the report prior to the seizure differed from the name of the vessel from which the seizure was made.

Quantity and value of the contraband and the name of the tindal were not mentioned in the information. As regards description, the information was that gold would be smuggled, and in fact most of the value of the seizure was that of gold. In addition, watches not mentioned in the information were also seized.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The matter has already been looked into. The discrepancy between the information and the seizure is in the name of the vessel but the information was detailed enough as to the time, date and the place of the expected arrival of the suspected vessel.

Excess price charged by Dealers for petrol mixed with diesel from Tourists

*1108. SHRI RAJ DEO SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that in Delhi, U. P., Bihar, Punjab and in other parts of the country, petrol mixed with diesel is being sold by the dealers to foreign tourists; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the price charged has no relation whatsoever with the prevailing retail price?

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

(b) No, Sir.

Reserve Bank of India Curb on Private Financing Agencies

*1109. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) with reference to the report in *Hindu* of the 5th April, that the Finance Minister of Mysore stated that Reserve Bank is considering curbs on the rate of interest of private agencies being as high as 18 per cent whether his Ministry will give the prevailing rates of interest of private money-lenders;

(b) whether Government have ascertained that the high rates of interest are related to security of the loans or to the shortness of credit in the hands of money-lenders;

(c) to improve security of loans, why there is no legislation making tendencies a subject of mortgage as that would cover the largest part of rural borrowers; and

(d) to improve credit, why the Co-operative societies of money lenders are not organised with rules about the rates of interest they may charge?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Interest rates for deposits offered by private agencies vary widely from place to place and from agency to agency. The private financial agencies which, according to the report in *'The Hindu'* of the 5th April, 1970 were stated by the Finance Minister of Mysore to be offering rates of interest on deposits varying between 13 and 18 per cent are presumably certain partnership firms describing themselves as Finance Corporations that have come into existence in Mysore and Andhra Pradesh during the last one year or so. Their lending rates are reported to be as high as 24 per cent.

(b) Government have no information as money-lending is a State subject.

(c) A number of States have already passed legislation enabling recorded tenants to mortgage their interest in the land to facilitate their obtaining institutional credit. The last

Chief Minister's Conference on Land Reforms also recommended that other States should pass similar legislation.

(d) Since the State policy has been one of developing cooperatives and other institutional credit agencies as an alternative to money lenders, the question of encouraging the formation of cooperative societies of money lenders has not arisen.

Bank Set up by Messrs J. B. Mangharam & Co. in Gwalior

*1110. SHRI K. N. TIWARY :

SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that in Gwalior there is one J. B. Mangharam Biscuit Factory and it has its own bank and the bank owners are not returning the money of its depositors ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether Government are aware that there are serious cases of suicides every day since the poor people are unable to get their hard-earned money back from this bank ; and

(d) if so, what action Government propose to take against this bank ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Messrs J. B. Mangharam & Co., Gwalior, a partnership firm, engaged in the manufacture of confectionery products was also accepting money from the public and issuing hundies and fixed deposit receipts to the depositors in lieu of the money deposited by them. It was reported in July, 1969 that deposits amount to about Rs. 140 lakhs in all were due to be repaid and that deposits up to Rs. 600/- were being paid in full on due dates, but deposits for amounts over Rs. 600/- were being paid on due date to the extent of 10% of such deposits in cash and the remaining amount was being renewed for a further period of 12 months.

(b) It was reported that the firm had not been meeting the claims of its depositors in full on account of a rift between the partners and shortage of funds.

(c) Government have no information.

(d) The liabilities are in the nature of civil contracts and in the absence of legal powers, no action can be taken by the Reserve Bank or the Central Government to enforce the payment of the amounts due.

मोतिया बिन्द रोगों के मामले

6651. श्री जगेश्वर यादव : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगर विकास मंत्री यह बताने का कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में नेत्र-रोगों के चारों तरफ फैलने के क्या कारण हैं क्योंकि प्रायः यह देखा जाता है कि 50 वर्ष से अधिक की आयु के व्यक्तियों को कम दिखाई देने लगता है तथा इस प्रकार मोतियाबिन्द के रोग के मामले बढ़ रहे हैं ;

(ख) देश के ऐसे नेत्र-अस्पतालों के क्या नाम हैं जहाँ नेत्र के इस प्रकार के रोगों का इलाज किया जाता है तथा उक्त अस्पतालों से गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान कितने व्यक्तियों ने लाभ उठाया है ; और

(ग) ऐसे कितने व्यक्ति हैं जिनका गत तीन वर्षों में आँखों की पुतलियाँ लगाने के लिये आपरेशन किया गया तथा इनमें से कितने मामले सफल रहे और देश में उन स्थानों के क्या नाम हैं जहाँ नेत्र बैंक स्थापित किये गये हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० भूति) :
(क) रोहे. केराटोमेनसिया एवं कुपोषण

चेचक, ग्लोकोमा, मोतियाबिन्द, फोड़े एवं सामान्य रोग जो कि आंखों पर प्रभाव डालते हैं जैसे मधुमेय, हाइड्रॉडप्रेसर आदि देश में नेत्र रोगों के प्रमुख कारण हैं।

अन्धता निवारण राष्ट्रीय समिति द्वारा दिल्ली एवं उसके आस पास की ग्रामीण एवं शहरी जनसंख्या में किये गये नमूना सर्वेक्षण के आधार पर मोतियाबिन्द 31 वर्ष एवं उससे अधिक आयु वर्ग में पाया गया। इन्हीं क्षेत्रों में किये गये वार्षिक सर्वेक्षणों के आधार पर मोतियाबिन्द के रोगियों की जनसंख्या के प्रतिशत में कोई वृद्धि नहीं हुई है। देश व्यापी कोई आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

(ख) देश के विभिन्न नेत्र अस्पतालों, जिनमें आंखों के हर प्रकार के रोगों का इलाज किया जाता है, की एक सूची सभा पटल पर रख दी गई है [ग्रन्थालय में रख दी गयी। देखिये संख्या LT-3224/701] गत तीन वर्षों में इन अस्पतालों से लाभान्वित हुए व्यक्तियों की संख्या सम्बन्धी सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ग) गत तीन वर्षों में कोनिया ग्राफ्टिंग के लिये आपरेशन किये गये व्यक्तियों की संख्या तथा सफल आपरेशनों की संख्या के बारे में सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है। अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान, नई दिल्ली में डा० राजेन्द्र प्रसाद नेत्र विज्ञान केन्द्र में 1965 से, जबसे यह केन्द्र खोला गया था, कोनिया प्रतिरोपण के अब तक 280 आपरेशन किये गये हैं जिनमें से 205 आपरेशन सफल हुए। भारत में नेत्र बैंकों की एक सूची सभा पटल पर दी गई है। [ग्रन्थालय में रख दी गयी। देखिये संख्या LT-3234/70]

New Ashoka Housing Co-operative Society, Delhi

6652. SHRI P. L. BARUPAL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLAN-

NING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the New Ashoka Housing Co-operative Society (P) Ltd, 34, Kamla Nagar Municipal Flats, Delhi has been allotted land in Shahdara Area ;

(b) if so, the total area of the land and its location ; and

(c) by what time the Society is going to provide plots and other facilities to the shareholders ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) and (b). The Society has been offered 14 acres of land in the Shahdara Area, subject to the condition that land will be allotted to it only after other societies, which have already paid the premium, are accommodated. The location of the land has not been decided.

(c) Normally, a period of 3 years is allowed to Societies for the development of land after its physical possession is handed over to them. As land has not yet been given to the Society, no target date for the provision of plots and other facilities to the shareholders can be indicated.

Increased Availability of Chemical Elements in Bhilai Area during Fourth Plan

6653. SHRI D. V. SINGH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether with the expansion of the Bhilai Steel Plant as envisaged in the Fourth Five Year Plan the availability of Chemical elements like Benzene, Phenol, Naphthalene and solid coal tar is likely to increase in the Bhilai area by the end of the Plan ;

(b) if so, to what extent and the present annual availability of each of these elements in the area ; and

(c) the details of the industries to be set up in the area for proper utilisation of these chemical elements and how these elements are being used ?

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

Auction of Diamonds in Rangoon by National Mineral Development Corporation

6654. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of members of the delegation of the National Mineral Development Corporation who visited Rangoon for the auctions of precious stones ;

(b) the quantity and value of precious and semi-precious stones sold in this auction ; and

(c) the number of auctions of Indian diamonds, precious stones and semi-precious stones held abroad during last three years and the foreign exchange earned for each ?

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

1. Shri A. L. Nair,

Director, National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd.

.. (Leader)

2. Shri J. Padmanabha Iyer,
Secretary, National Mineral Development Corporation Limited.

3. Shri Jai Kishan,
Diamond Sales Officer,
National Mineral Development Corporation Limited.

4. Shri Vimal Chand Surana,
Partner, M/s. Bhuramal Rajmal Surana, Jaipur.

5. Shri Rajendra Kumar A. Shah, M/s. Rajendra Kumar A. Shah, Bombay.

} Members

(b) The value of jade, and cut and uncut rubies, sapphires and other precious and semi-precious stones sold at the auction during the period of stay of the National Mineral Development Corporation's delegation in Rangoon was approximately U.S. \$ 14,28,000.

(c) Nil.

Cases of Abortions in States

6655. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of abortions, natural and induced, performed annually in India during the last 2 years ;

(b) the total number of deaths, State-wise, due to induced abortions ;

(c) whether there have been any complaints of negligence against doctors ;

(d) if so, the number of complaints and doctors concerned and the action taken against them, State-wise ; and

(e) the date when abortions will be legalized ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR) : (a) No country-wide statistics are maintained or compiled in respect of number of abortions, natural or induced, performed. However, based on certain assumptions Shanti Lal Shah Committee on Abortions has estimated 6.5 million abortions, 2.6 million natural and 3.9 million induced for the population of 500 millions.

(b) No statistics on number of deaths due to induced abortion are available State-wise.

(c) Question does not arise.

(d) Question does not arise.

(e) At present, abortions are legal under the rupeitic conditions in terms of Section 312

of Indian Penal Code. A Bill on Medical Termination of Pregnancy for liberalizing abortions under certain conditions has already been introduced in the Rajya Sabha and has since been referred to the Joint Select Committee of the Parliament.

Revision of Refinery Agreements with Foreign Oil Companies in India

6656. SHRI BABURAO PATEL :
SHRI MOHAMMAD SHERIFF :
SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :
SHRI DEVINDER SINGH
GARCHA :
SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :

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

(a) the remittances made annually by each of the three Foreign Oil Companies in India

during the last three years ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Oil Prices Inquiry Committee presided over by Shri Shantilal Shah has strongly recommended immediate revision of the lop-sided agreements under which we have been substantially cheated ;

(c) if so, when the new agreements will be made ; and

(d) the annual difference in saving which the recent price revision of crude oil supplies will make in comparison to the figures of previous three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) The remittances made by the three foreign oil companies during 1967, 1968 and 1969 were as follows :

(Figures in Rs. lakhs)

Year	M/s. Burmah-Shell (Refining)	M/s. Burma Shell (Marketing)	M/s. Esso Standard Refining Co. (Ref.)	M/s. Esso (Marketing)	M/s. Caltex (Refining)	M/s. Caltex (Marketing)
1967	901	3400	1715	471	979	230
1968	523	2899	2297	579	1757	96
1969	466	3810	2087	486	1288	44

(b) and (c). The report submitted by Oil Pricing Committee headed by Shri Shantilal Shah is still under consideration of the Government.

(d) The companies gave discounts on posted prices as below :

1.1.66 to 30.4.68	38 cents.
1.5.68 to 31.7.69/31.8.69	.. 41 cents.
1.8.69/1.9.69 to 31.1.70	.. 44 cents.
1.2.70 onwards	.. 51 cents.

On the basis of 10 cents additional discount in February 70 over the discount on 31.8.69, the saving in 1970 will be approximately Rs. 5.44 crores.

Statement by Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals Regarding Setting up of Oil Refinery "all on our own" in India

6657. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the

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

(a) whether he has recently stated that India would be in a position to set up her own refinery "all on our own" during the next five years ;

(b) if so, the steps so far initiated by Government in this direction ; and

(c) the percentage of foreign component at present in the refineries so far set up in the country, refinery-wise ?

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

(b) With the experience acquired/being acquired by the Engineers India Ltd., in the

setting up of refineries, this agency will be in a position to render technical services like process design, detailed engineering, equipment procurement and construction supervision. The Indian Institute of Petroleum, a national laboratory, has developed or is developing know-how processes. Only proprietary know-how will need to be purchased from abroad in future, the total foreign exchange expenditure on which for the next refinery should be approximately 3% of the installed cost. As a result of the development of the Indian engineering capabilities and intensification of

import substitution, about 40% in value of total equipment required for the petroleum refinery needs to be imported today. With additional steps being taken for the indigenous manufacture of items presently being imported, like pumps, compressors, pipes and pipe-fittings, high pressure reactors etc., it is anticipated that this percentage will drop to about 20% in value of the total equipment necessary for a refinery.

(c) The percentage of foreign component in the refineries so far set up in the country is as follows :

S. No.	Name of refinery	Project cost in crores of Rs.	Approximate foreign exchange requirement as % of project cost	Remarks
1.	Burmah-Shell, Trombay	26	50	Figures based on best available information.
2.	Esso, Trombay	18.5	50	do.
3.	Caltex, Vizagpatnam	14.5	60	do.
4.	I.O.C., Gauhati	17.43	36.9	
5.	I.O.C., Barauni			
	(a) 2 million tonnes	47.3	37.5	
	(b) Expansion to 3 million tonnes	2.8	30.4	
6.	I.O.C., Gujarat			
	(a) 2 million tonnes	25.7	33.3	
	(b) Expansion to 3 million tonnes	2.9	38.1	
	(c) Udex unit	2.7	46.3	*(35.3)
7.	Cochin refinery	28.25	65	*(53)
8.	Madras refinery	44.8	37	*(27.4)
9.	Lube India Ltd.	18.2	46	*(35)
10.	Haldia refinery	72	29	*(18.8)
				These are estimated figures, since the project is yet to be completed.

(*These bracketed figures represent the foreign exchange requirement as a % of project cost on the basis of the pre-devaluation exchange rate, i.e. \$1 = Rs. 4.75.)

Slow Progress in Off-Shore Drilling for Oil in India

6658. SHRI R. K. BIRLA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is very slow progress in off-shore drilling for oil in India as compared to foreign countries ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) the names of the countries whose off-shore drillings for oil have been studied by

our engineers ; and

(d) whether it is a fact that in England the off-shore drilling is very successful ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) U.S.S.R., Italy and Iran.

(d) Drilling in the North Sea, off the shores of United Kingdom has discovered gas in commercial quantities.

देश में 'इलोपब' (एलीफेंटियासिस) रोग का फैलना

6659. श्री जगेश्वर यादव : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में इलोपब रोग के फैलने के क्या कारण हैं तथा गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान कितने व्यक्ति इस रोग के शिकार हुए; और

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस रोग की घटनायें रोकने के लिये कोई विशेष प्रबन्ध किये हैं तथा देश में उन अस्पतालों के क्या नाम हैं तथा वे कहाँ पर स्थित हैं जहाँ इस रोग के उपचार के लिये विशेष प्रबन्ध किये गये हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० भूति)

(क) फाइलेरिया जिसे सामान्यतः पीलपांव (एलिफेंटेयसिस) कहते हैं वेक्टर मच्छरों (क्यूलेक्स फैंटागन्ज / मेन्सीनियोडोज प्रजाति) द्वारा मनुष्य से मनुष्य तक फाइलेरिया कीटानुओं (माइक्रोफाइलेरिया) को ले जाकर फैलाया जाता है। यह रोग तीन चोखों के बीच होने वाली अन्तः क्रिया के परिणाम स्वरूप फैलता है, वे हैं एजेंट अर्थात् फाइलेरिया के कीड़े फाइलेरिया जीवाणु, परदोषी अर्थात् मनुष्य और आस पास का वातावरण-प्राकृतिक वातावरण यानि गरम। आर्द्र जलवायु, जैविक वातावरण जो मच्छरों की वेक्टर प्रजाति की उत्पत्ति को बढ़ाता है और सामाजिक वातावरण यानी लोगों का इधर उधर स्थान बदलना, नगरीकरण, औद्योगीकरण और समाजाधिक अवस्थायें।

गत तीन वर्षों में इस रोग से पीड़ित हुए व्यक्तियों की संख्या के बारे में सूचना एकत्र की जा

रही है और इसे सभा पटन पर रख दिया जायेगा।

(ख) फाइलेरिया के फैलाव की रोक थाम के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार 1955 से राष्ट्रीय फाइलेरिया नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम चला रही है। कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत इस रोग के फैलाव वाले विभिन्न राज्यों में स्थित 67 नगरों एवं कस्बों में तैलका लार्वानाशी के रूप में उपयोग करते हुये बार बार लार्वारोधी उपायों द्वारा इन रोगवाहक मच्छरों को नियन्त्रित किया जा रहा है।

उन अस्पतालों के नामों जहाँ इस रोग के उपचार के विशेष प्रबन्ध मौजूद हैं, और वे स्थान जहाँ ये अस्पताल स्थित हैं, के बारे में सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी

Central Assistance for Floods in Nasik, Jalgaon and Ahmednagar Districts (Maharashtra)

6660. SHRI Z. M. KAHANDOLE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that on the 9th September, 1969, due to floods in the Nasik, Jalgaon and Ahmednagar districts of Maharashtra, there was destruction of property on a large scale ;

(b) whether a delegation was sent to these areas by the Central Government to assess the loss ;

(c) what are the findings of the delegation ; and the action taken by Government thereon ;

(d) whether the flood-affected people are still to be resettled ; and

(e) the amount of assistance given by Government to the Government of Maharashtra for the relief work in connection with the floods of the 9th September, 1969 ?

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

(c) The Central Team has, for purposes of Central assistance, recommended the following ceilings of expenditure on various relief, rehabilitation and repair measures necessitated on account of the floods:

	(Rs. in crores)
(i) Relief measures (including gratuitous relief, public health and cattle health measures and housing grants);	1.42
(ii) Loans for house building, agricultural taccavi and for shifting of villages;	3.58
(iii) Repairs of roads and irrigation works.	0.50
	<u>5.50</u>

These ceilings have been accepted by Government.

(d) According to information received from the State Government, relief measures are in progress.

(e) No financial assistance to the State Government has been given so far. Assistance will be released in the light of the progress of expenditure to be reported by the State Government from time to time.

पूर्व निमाड़ में केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को सरकारी आवास स्थान अलाट करना

6661. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के पूर्व निमाड़ जिले में ऐसे केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों की श्रेणीवार संख्या कितनी है जिन्हें अभी तक सरकारी आवास स्थान अलाट नहीं किये गये हैं; और

(ख) एक कर्मचारी को सरकारी आवास स्थान के आवंटन के लिये कितने समय तक प्रतीक्षा करनी पड़ती है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० घुति): (क) और (ख). मध्य प्रदेश के पूर्वी निमाड़ जिले में कोई सामान्य पूल बास नहीं है अतः सम्पदा निदेशालय में पूर्वी निमाड़ जिले के, उन सरकारी कर्मचारियों के संबंध में, जिन्हें अभी सरकारी क्वार्टर नहीं आवंटित किये गये हैं, ऐसे कोई आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। सरकार की नीति केवल उन स्थानों पर सामान्य पूल बासों का निर्माण करने की है, जहां केन्द्रीय सरकारी कार्यालय अधिक संख्या में हैं, बशर्ते कि साधन उपलब्ध हों। फिलहाल पूर्वी निमाड़ जिले में सामान्य पूल रिहायशी बास के निर्माण का कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

मध्य प्रदेश में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की शाखाएँ

6662. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश के अनेक कस्बों और नगरों में इस समय बैंकों की शाखाएं नहीं हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे कस्बों/नगरों के नाम क्या हैं तथा उनकी संख्या कितनी है ; और

(ग) उक्त कस्बों/नगरों में बैंक सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है तथा उनमें से कितने कस्बों/नगरों में वर्ष 1970-71 में से सुविधायें उपलब्ध किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी): (क) और (ख). मध्य प्रदेश में अब तक 123 केन्द्रों को बैंक रहित नगर

या स्थान के रूप में माना गया है। इनमें 1961 की जनगणना में परिभाषित 'नगर', राजकोष / उप-राजकोष केन्द्र और स्थान शामिल हैं जिन्हें सर्वेक्षण के दौरान बैंक रहित माना गया है परन्तु, उनके विकास की सम्भावनाओं को देखते हुए, जहाँ बैंक सम्बन्धी सुविधाओं की आवश्यकता है ऐसे नगरों के नाम विवरण में दिए गए हैं जो सभा पटन पर रखा गया है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-3235/70] बैंक नेतृत्व योजना के अधीन जिन नेता बैंकों को मध्य प्रदेश के जिले दिये गये हैं उन बैंकों के द्वारा सर्वेक्षण के दौरान कुछ और ऐसे केन्द्रों का पता लगने का सम्भावना है जहाँ बैंक सम्बन्धी सुविधाओं की आवश्यकता है।

(ग) भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने वाणिज्यिक बैंकों को कहा है कि वे इन सभी 123 केन्द्रों में अपने कार्यालय खोलें। आशा है, 1970 के अन्त तक कार्यालय खोल दिये जायेंगे।

Taking over of Shyama Prasad Mukerjee Park Colony by Delhi Municipal Corporation

6663. SHRI P. L. BARUPAL : 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. 2026 on the 9th March, 1970 and state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Town Planner had *vide* his letter No. TP2/63/4574, dated the 12th February, 1963, stated that "the Coloniser is supposed to develop the entire area according to the specifications laid by the Corporation. As the Coloniser had completed the services in a part of the colony, the building activity has been allowed in that area";

(b) if so, how the Delhi Municipal Corporation have reported that the "Coloniser has

not provided the services and roads etc., to the prescribed standard"; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to remove the difficulties of the residents of the Mukerjee Park ?

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

(b) The Coloniser had completed the services in accordance with the laid down specifications only in a part of the Colony, where the building activity was allowed. But in the major portion of the Colony the Coloniser had not provided the services upto the specified standards.

(c) It has been reported by the Delhi Municipal Corporation that the concerned Services Departments of the Corporation have been asked to check up the work done at site and the cost of deficiencies be estimated. On receipt of the information, the deficiencies will be communicated to the Coloniser. Either the Coloniser will have to make good the deficiencies in services, or he will have to pay the cost of deficiencies so that the services could be brought to the required standards.

Evasions of Excise duty by a Firm dealing in Wireless receiving sets

6664. SHRI LATAFAT ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a firm of Delhi dealing in wireless receiving sets evaded Central Excise duty of about Rs. 92,000/- ; and

(b) if so, the action taken against that firm and the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Yes, Sir. The concerned firm in Delhi dealing in Wireless Receiving

Sets evaded duty to the tune of Rs. 1,20,800/- in total.

(b) An offence case was booked against the firm. The case has since been adjudicated confirming the three demands for duty of Rs. 92,490/-, Rs. 27,900/- and Rs. 500/- respectively.

Number of assessments of Excise duty in Delhi

6665. SHRI LATAFAT ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of provisional assessments of central excise duty in Delhi Central Excise and Customs Collectorate on 1st March, 1970 ;

(b) the dates on which those provisional assessments were made ; and

(c) the time limit fixed for finalisation of a provisional assessment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) 2190.

(b) Since March, 1968.

(c) No statutory time limit is fixed for finalisation of a provisional assessment. However, under the executive instructions issued by the Central Board of Excise and Customs, provisional assessment cases of a routine type should be finalised within a period of three months and others within a period of six months which may be extended further, considering the circumstances of the particular case.

Excise duty on Metal containers of Geometrical and Colour Boxes

6666. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA :
SHRI VALMIKI CHOWDHARY :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received representations from Delhi Stationers' Association for exemption of educational items

such as Geometrical and Colour boxes from the new excise duty on metal containers ;

(b) if so, the action Government propose to take in the matter ?

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

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Geological Survey of India

6667. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there are serious charges of corruption against a Senior Officer of the rank of Director in the Geological Survey of India at Calcutta ;

(b) whether these charges are under investigation by the Vigilance Department ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

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

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

Receipt of Funds from U. S. A. by individuals in Methodist Intermediate Girls College, Moradabad

6668. SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHAUHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Kumari S. Sinha and Kumari Chancha Joshi of Methodist Girls Intermediate College, Moradabad (U. P.) are getting money and other articles directly from the U. S. A. ;

(b) if so, the purpose for which they get money from the U. S. A. ;

(c) whether their Bank balance are in excess of their salary which they get from the college ; and

(d) whether they have paid income-tax on their known and unknown income ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Government have no information that Kumari S. Sinha and Kumari Chancha Joshi of Methodist Intermediate Girls College of Moradabad are getting any money and other articles directly from the U. S. A.

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

Houses for Workers in Kanpur under Industrial Housing Scheme

6669. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have since taken a final decision to treat the industrial and non-industrial employees of Central Government establishments in Kanpur as "Worker" to make them entitled to live in the houses built under Industrial Housing Scheme ; and

(b) if not, the reasons for this abnormal delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) (a) and (b). Attention is invited to the answer given to Unstarred Question No. 3952 on the 15th December, 1969, in the Lok Sabha.

N. M. D. C. Agreement with G. D. R. for import of Rough Diamonds

6670. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Mineral Develop-

ment Corporation (N. M. D. C.) has recently signed an agreement with the German Democratic Republic (G. D. R.) for the import of rough diamonds worth Rs. 5 lakhs ;

(b) whether G. D. R. has no diamond mines ;

(c) whether some of the African countries account for the bulk of the world's diamond Production and that they sell their diamonds to a Central Selling Agency in London, which controls the sales of the diamonds to the final consumers throughout the world ;

(d) whether the said Central Selling Agency in London does not view with favour any bilateral deals in diamonds ; and

(e) if the answers to parts (a) to (d) above be in the affirmative, whether N. M. D. C. has taken these facts into consideration before entering into the said pact with G. D. R. so that no complications arise in future when we want to purchase diamonds from the Central Selling Agency at London, referred to in part (c) above ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS, AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Agreement is for import of rough diamonds worth Rs. 4,63,657/-.

(b) German Democratic Republic are reported to be not having any diamond mines of their own.

(c) Diamonds are produced in many parts of the world including Burma, India, Latin America, Africa. It is understood that producers sell to several agencies including the Central Selling Agency, London.

(d) The Central Selling Agency, London, is one of several international diamond Companies and does not comment on bilateral matters between third parties.

(e) Does not arise.

Dispute between Workers and Management of Hindustan Housing Factory

6671. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the steps being taken to settle the dispute between workers and management of Hindustan Housing Factory through bilateral talks to avoid further complications and hardships to workers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : The workers of the Hindustan Housing Factory Limited have been demanding dearness allowance at rates paid to Central Government employees. A dispute arose between the employees and the management over this matter. This dispute was referred by the Delhi Administration to the Industrial Tribunal for adjudication in January 1967. Following the Tribunal's award, the matter was taken to the High Court who has recently decided that the dispute be remitted to the Tribunal. As the matter has been subjudice, no bilateral talks have been held.

Issue of Passes to Officers of Indian Oil Corporation for entry into various Ministries

6672. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that only a few Officers of the Indian Oil Corporation Ltd., have been given entry passes for entry in the Ministries for official work ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that most of these officers function in Bombay and the junior Officers who have not been issued passes are finding it difficult to go to the Ministries and meet the Officers, for want of regular passes ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to remedy the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). As per the requirements indicated by the Indian Oil Corporation, 12 entry passes have been issued for Indian Oil Corporation's officers. Their distribution has been made as per the Indian Oil Corporation's advice. Out of the 12 passes, 11 have been issued in favour of officers posted in Delhi. Absence of a regular pass does not cause any difficulty as passes for temporary periods can be had from the Reception desk. No representation of any increase in the number of passes has been received from the Indian Oil Corporation.

Recruitment of Class-I Income Tax Officers

6673. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage for promotion of Class II Income Tax Officers to Class I as compared with direct recruitment of Class I Officers ;

(b) the date on which the promotion of Class II Income Tax Officers to Class I took place in the past ; and

(c) the reasons for not promoting them thereafter when direct recruitment to Class I cadre continued year after year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) The percentage for promotions and direct recruitment to Income-Tax Officers, Class I is 33½% and 66½% respectively.

(b) The last promotions of Income-tax Officers, Class II to Class I were made with effect from 1.1.66.

(c) In 1965-66, an appeal and a writ petition were filed in the Supreme Court by direct recruits, contending, *inter-alia*, excess promotions of Income-tax Officers' Class II to posts

of Income-tax Officers, Class I. The Supreme Court delivered the judgement in February 1967 commanding the Government to prepare a fresh seniority list after adjusting the recruitment for the period 1951 to 1956 and onwards in accordance with the quota rule. The revised seniority list was issued in July 1968. As a result of the adjustment, 154 juniormost officiating Class I Income-tax Officers (Departmental promotees) were found to be in excess of the quota and they were left to be absorbed against future vacancies. 51 excess promotees have since been adjusted against direct recruitment made in 1968 and 1969, leaving a balance of 103 officers still awaiting adjustment. In view of the appeal/writ petition pending in the Supreme Court in 1966, the question of convening a Departmental Promotion Committee that year was not contemplated. Implementation of the mandamus further delayed the matter. The discovery of excess promotions, consequent on the issue of the revised seniority list, is now in the way of convening a Departmental Promotion Committee meeting till the excess promotees are absorbed.

Complaints against Central Excise Officials Meerut

6674. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :
SHRI JAI SINGH :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in the complaint against three Central Excise officials at Meerut for the extortion of Rs. 1,500 from a local goldsmith, the complainant recognised an Inspector as the third Officer involved in this case and supplied this information to the Collector of Central Excise, Kanpur in March, 1968 and if so, the action taken thereon ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that no steps were taken to get this Officer identified by the complainant and his witnesses as had earlier been done in the case of the other two accused officers ; and

(c) whether it is further a fact that this Inspector remains posted at Meerut though the

Swarankar Sangh Meerut had repeatedly sought his transfer from there as he was trying to subvert the complainant and his witnesses ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) A complaint dated 19.1.1968 against three Central Excise officials at Meerut was received from the Swarankar Sangh, Meerut. On preliminary enquiry the two officials were identified. The case was, thereafter handed over to the S. P. E. for investigation. After handing over the complaint to the S. P. E., a complaint from a local goldsmith mentioning three names of the Central Excise officials was also received and this was passed on to the S. P. E. for necessary action.

(b) As the complaint had been made over to the S. P. E. for investigation, no steps were taken to get the third officer identified.

(c) The Inspector concerned has since been transferred from Meerut on the basis of S.P.E.'s advice.

Foreign Bank Account of Prime Minister and other Ministers

6675. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :
SHRI SURAJ BHAN :
SHRI SHARDA NAND :
SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government admitted in the Rajya Sabha that Prime Minister has a foreign bank account ;

(b) if so, in which country and how much amount has been deposited by her in that account ;

(c) what were the special reasons given by the Prime Minister for opening the bank account in the foreign country ;

(d) why Government have permitted her to open the said account ; and

(e) the names of other Ministers in the Centre having accounts in foreign banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI : (a) to (d). Out of the royalty earned by him on his books, Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru gave sum of a £1,000/- to Shrimati Indira Gandhi with which she opened an account in a bank in London on December 18, 1947. Subsequently, the account continued to be maintained with the approval of the Reserve Bank of India. The account might have been closed earlier but for the circumstance that her sons went to U.K. for purpose of education and Smt. Indira Gandhi was also elected as a member of the Executive Board of UNESCO. She then sought permission of the Reserve Bank to be allowed to operate the account to extent of £50 per annum in order to meet incidental expenses when she went abroad for attending the meetings of UNESCO Executive Board. However, the account has now been closed and the balance repatriated to her account in India ;

(c) Information regarding foreign accounts is maintained by the Reserve Bank of India on an annual basis. According to the declarations submitted by such account-holders as on 31st December, 1968, among the other Ministers in the Centre, only Dr. Karan Singh, Union Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation, had an account abroad.

Modification of Agreement with National Iranian Oil Company Re. Price of Darius Crude

6676. 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 Government have persuaded the Oil Companies in India to pay not more than \$1.28 per barrel for Aghajari crude ;

(b) whether Rostam crude is considered inferior to Aghajari Crude and costs 5 to 7 cents less per barrel in the international market ;

(c) whether Darius crude, because of its

high sulphur content, is considered inferior in quality even to Rostam crude and hence should cost not more than \$1.18 per barrel ; and

(d) if so, whether Government would take necessary steps to modify the agreement with the National Iranian Oil Company which ties us to a more or less fixed price of \$1.35 per barrel for Darius Crude ?

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

(b) and (c). The characteristics of Rostam crude have yet to be stabilized and therefore, a comparison with Aghajari crude or with Darius crude is not possible at this stage. Also, the sulphur content is not the only criterion for deciding the value of a crude oil. The entire properties of the crude, potential yield and value of products, design of the refinery to process the crude, are other important economic factors that determine the value of a crude oil.

(d) A Government of India Team has already gone to Tehran for discussing modifications to the present contract for supply of Darius crude.

Marketing of Tetracycline in India under Different Brand Names by American Firms

6677. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN :
SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH :
SHRI RAM GOPAL SHALWALE :
SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA :
SHRI ATAM DAS :

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

(a) whether Government are aware that Messrs. Chas Pfizer American Cyanamid and Messrs. Bristol-Myers of U.S.A. were fined heavily by a U.S.A. Court in February, 1969 for charging exorbitant prices for Tetracycline and other drugs ;

(b) whether it is a fact that some of these

Companies are marketing Tetracycline in India under different brand names ;

(c) if so, the names of the firms which are marketing Tetracycline under brand names in India ;

(d) how much reduction in prices of Tetracycline and other drugs has been done by these firms after February 1969 ; and

(e) if they have not reduced the prices, the action Government have taken so far against these manufacturers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) Some American firms including M/s. Chas Pfizers, M/s. American Cyanamid and M/s Bristol-Myers were held guilty of having violated the Anti-Trust Laws in force in that country for *rigging the prices and for over-charging the consumers* of certain antibiotics at a uniform level during the years 1953-1966.

(b) Yes.

(c) The names of firms operating in India with technical and financial assistance from their respective American Collaborators and marketing tetracyclines in India under different brand names are :

(i) M/s Pfizer Ltd., Chandigarh

(ii) M/s Cyanamid (India) Ltd., Bombay

(iii) M/s Synbiotics Ltd., Baroda

Apart from these, there are a number of other firms in India who are marketing formulations of tetracyclines under different brand names. It is, however, difficult to give a complete list of all such preparations.

(d) Pfizers have brought down the price of tetracycline hydrochloride from Rs. 1147 per kg to Rs. 850 per kg after February 1969. No other producer of tetracycline has reduced his price after February 1969. There has been no reduction in the price of any other essential bulk drug after February 1969.

(e) Government cannot proceed legally against these firms since we do not have laws similar to Anti Trust Laws of USA. Government however are seriously considering steps to bring down the prices of drugs. The Tariff Commission have gone into cost structure and fair selling prices of drugs and pharmaceuticals and submitted a report. The report is under consideration and Government's decision there on will be announced very soon.

Arrears of Income Tax due from Film Distributors of Delhi

6678. SHRI K. N. PANDEY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of Film Distributors of Delhi against whom arrears of Income-Tax exceeds Rs. fifty thousand at present ;

(b) the steps being taken by Government to realise the arrears so far and the time by which the amount of arrears would be recovered in full ; and

(c) the names of those Film Distributors of Delhi who pay the highest Income-tax in Delhi with the amount of Income assessed and the tax paid in each case during the last three years ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The name and other particulars of film Distributors of Delhi who paid the highest Income-tax in Delhi during the last three years is not readily available. These details will be ascertained and placed on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Income Tax Evaders in Film Industry

6679. SHRI ARJUN SINGH

BHADORIA :

SHRI JUGAL MONDAL :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of the Income-tax evaders

in the film industry against whom prosecution cases were allowed by the Income Tax Department during the years 1967-68, 1968-69 and 1969-70 ;

(b) the number of cases out of those in which punishment was awarded, compromise was made and the number of cases dismissed without any punishment ; and

(c) the total amount of Income Tax arrears involved in the cases under trial at present ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) During the three years 1967-68 to 1969-70, prosecutions were launched by the Income-tax Department against three film stars for concealment of income.

(b) All the three cases are still pending before the courts.

(c) Rs. 25,86,757/- was in arrears as on 31-3-1970 from these three film stars.

Allegations against VIPs in a Smuggling Case in Bombay

6680. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the allegations against the present Governor of Bihar, a Minister in Maharashtra Cabinet and another ex-Minister of the Central Cabinet about their relationship with the famous smuggler of Bombay ?

(b) if so, the charges levelled against them ;

(c) whether Government have made preliminary enquiry about these charges ; and

(d) if so, what concrete steps Government propose to take to streamline the Customs Department to stop smuggling ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (c). Government's attention has been drawn to the allegations that the present Governor of Bihar had given a certi-

ficate recommending the grant of a passport to Haji Mastan Mirza of Bombay, and that a Minister in Maharashtra Cabinet and an ex-Minister of Central Cabinet had given certificates recommending the grant of telephone to said Haji Mastan Mirza as a social worker. The matter is being looked into. Haji Mastan Mirza is at present in custody as an accused in a case under section 135 of the Customs Act, 1962.

(d) The following steps have been taken : Systematic collection and follow-up of information, keeping a watchful eye on the suspected smugglers rummaging of suspected vessels or aircraft and patrolling of vulnerable sectors along the coast and the land frontiers. Customs Act, 1962 has been amended making additional provisions to take special measures for the purpose of checking illegal import and export of certain commodities and facilitating their detection. Senior officers of the rank of Collector of Customs and Additional Collectors of Customs have been posted to look after anti-smuggling work exclusively. These measures are kept constantly under review.

Excise Duty on T. V. Sets

6687. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA :
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :
SHRI JAI SINGH :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the proposed levy of 20 per cent on the T. V. sets will result in a rise in prices of the locally assembled T.V. sets from Rs. 2450 to Rs. 2868 ;

(b) if so, whether it is likely to deter the customers from going in for indigenous T.V. sets and thus retard the local manufacture of these sets ;

(c) whether Government propose to withdraw the proposed levy of 20 per cent ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

levy of 20% could however result in rise of prices of the locally assembled T.V. sets from Rs. 2450 to Rs. 2819 only. The indigenous production of T. V. sets is not adequate to meet the full demand for such sets and, therefore, it is premature to assume that excise levy will retard such production.

(c) and (d). The levy being part of the Budget proposals in the Financial Bill still before Parliament, it would not be advisable to say anything at this stage with regard to these parts of the question.

Profits or Losses Incurred by Public Sector Undertakings

6682. SHRI D. AMAT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the profits and losses incurred or estimated to have been incurred by each of the Central Public Sector Undertakings during the year 1969-70 and how they compare with respective figures for the preceding year ;

(b) the over-all loss or profit made by all the undertakings of the Central Government, excluding Railways and Posts and Telegraphs during these years ; and

(c) the reasons for the losses in each case ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) A statement showing the profit and loss position of the running public enterprises during the years 1968-69 (audited) and 1969-70 (estimated) is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-3236/70]

(b) the overall net losses incurred during 1968-69 amounted to Rs. 26.87 crores and this is estimated to be Rs. 31.70 crores in 1969-70.

(c) 26 out of 61 running concerns made losses in 1968-69, whereas in 1969-70, 31 out of 67 running concerns are estimated to have made losses. The main reasons for the enter-

prises making losses may be summarised as follows :—

<i>Main Reasons for Loss</i>	<i>Affected Enterprises</i>
1. Long question period.	Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd. Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd., Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Ltd.
2. Heavy Capital outlay on infrastructure facilities.	Neyveli Lignite Corporation.
3. Under-utilisation of capacity.	Hindustan Steel Ltd., Praga Tools Ltd., National Instruments Ltd., Instrumentation Ltd., National Projects Construction Corporation Ltd., National Building construction Corporation Ltd. and Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd.
4. Increase in cost of production.	Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd. Hindustan Steel Ltd., Fertilizer Corporation of India (Nangal and Sindri) Ltd.
5. Non-stabilisation of production.	Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd., Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Ltd., Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd., Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
6. Early years of production.	Triveni Structurals Ltd., Electronics Corporation of India Ltd., Bharat Heavy Plate and Vessels Ltd., Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd., Uranium Corporation of India Ltd., Madras Refineries Ltd., Cement Corporation of India Ltd.

7. **Losses on Exports.** National Minerals Development Corporation Ltd., Minerals and Metal trading Corporation Ltd.
8. **Lack of traffic income.** Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Ltd.
9. **Labour problem.** Quite a few public enterprises in Eastern India were affected by continuous labour trouble with consequent loss of man-hours due to strike and/or go slow tactics.

Production of Instruments by Surgical Instruments Plant, Madras

6683. SHRI R. K. AMIN :
SHRI D. N. DEB :
SHRI G. C. NAIK :
SHRI MEETHA LAL MEENA :

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

(a) whether it is fact that the Surgical Instruments Plant at Madras is not able to produce instruments but buy from the small industrialists and sell them as their own ;

(b) whether there are complaints against the General Manager of the Plant using office for his personal convenience ;

(c) whether a pamphlet in this regard has been widely circulated and if so, the reaction of Government thereto ; and

(d) whether there is all round deterioration in production, moral of the workers and discipline ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) No. However, sometimes composite quotations have to be given including certain items not included in the product mix of the plant with a

view to avoid the loss of tender. The quantities of such instruments will not justify any development and economic production at the plant. Those few items are therefore procured after satisfying themselves about their quality, specifications etc. and are supplied along with the bulk of the items manufactured by the Plant. This is a common practice in sale of surgical instruments since no plant can manufacture all the instruments required by all the surgeons.

(b) and (c). No. Government is not aware of any such pamphlet.

(d) The production at the Plant as compared to the installed capacity has been low mainly for want of orders. The position is now improving. This has naturally affected the morale of workers but it is not correct to say that serious deterioration has occurred in the morale and discipline.

Effect of Taxation on Industrial Units

6684. SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHARY :
SHRI DEVINDER SINGH
GARCHA :
SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that industrial units, installing new machinery and plant, will be liable to higher rate of tax on their profit with effect from the year 1970-71 ;

(b) whether it is a fact that it will be due to the result of the reduction in the rates of development rebate with effect from this year ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that it will have an adverse effect on the expansion programme of the industrial units ; and

(d) if so, whether Government envisage any steps to see that expansion of industries is not affected ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). Under an existing provision in the Income-tax Act, the rate of

development rebate in respect of new machinery or plant installed after 1-4-1970 will stand reduced from 35 per cent., in respect of priority industries, and 20 per cent in respect of other industries, respectively, to 25% and 15%.

The reduction in the rates of the development rebate will increase, for some initial years, the tax liability of industrial units which instal new machinery and plant after 31-3-1970 as compared to the position prevailing hitherto.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Managing Director/Chairman of Bharat Aluminium Company Ltd.

6685. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that for a considerable period, the Bharat Aluminium Company Limited has no Managing Director or Chairman ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and for what period the company has been functioning without these officials ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO): (a) and (b). The post of Managing Director, Bharat Aluminium Company Limited has been vacant from May, 1968 and that of Chairman from August 1969. A number of names including those selected from the Panel maintained by the Bureau of Public Enterprises have been considered for appointment to the post of Managing Director—cum—Chairman of Bharat Aluminium Company and final selection has not yet been made. In the mean time, one of the Directors has been performing all the functions of the Managing Director.

Search of Baggage of Official Delegation Visiting Japan

6686. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the Customs and the Special Police Establishment regarding the investigations at Palam Airport of the baggage of our official delegation to the meeting of the International Postal Union in Japan ;

(b) whether Government have also received any letter from Shri Satya Narain Sinha, the then Minister for information and Broadcasting, regarding the search of the baggage at Palam Airport ;

(c) if so, the details of the representation and of the reports received ;

(d) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the report in the "Current" weekly of Bombay dated the 14 March, 1970 that baggage stamped as papers in fact contained considerable foreign goods ; and

(e) if so, the substance in this report ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (e). An official delegation led by the Minister of Communications and consisting of 8 officers, one interpreter and two stenographers attended the Conference of the Universal Postal Union at Tokyo. As is customary at such conferences, delegations give and receive gifts. Accordingly, the Indian delegation was also the recipient of such gifts. As is usual at such conferences, a number of papers and files also accumulated. All these papers and files, together with the gifts received by the Members of the Indian Delegation, were packed in 53 postal bags, addressed to the different Members of the delegation. These bags did not accompany the passengers, but were received later. On their arrival at Palam Airport, these bags

were despatched to the Foreign Post Office, New Delhi, where they were examined by Customs. Eighteen of these bags contained official files and documents and the remaining ones contained articles mostly gifts and souvenirs presented to the 9 Members of the delegation, as well as to the two stenographers and one interpreter. The total value of dutiable articles contained in the postal bags was assessed at Rs. 4,286/- only. Of this the value of the dutiable articles contained in the postal bag addressed to the Minister of Communications was Rs. 471/- and all these articles were deposited in Toshakhana as desired by the Minister. On the goods contained in the bags addressed to other members of the delegation, duty @100% amounting to Rs. 3815/- was paid.

Apart from this, the members of the Indian Delegation also brought a few things with them as accompanied baggage on their return journey. These goods were released on obtaining oral declaration by the Customs as is usually done for all Air passengers. Only in respect of three persons a duty of Rs. 2208/- was collected as the value of the articles brought by them was in excess of the permissible free allowance. In respect of other nine persons including the Minister no duty was chargeable as the baggage brought by them was within the permissible limit.

Reports relating to the baggage of the members of the Indian Delegation have been received by the Ministry of Finance from Delhi Customs and by the Ministry of Home Affairs from the Central Bureau of Investigation. In this connection letters have also been received from Shri Satya Narain Sinha, Minister of Communications and Information and Broadcasting. The Government have since seen the report in the "Current" weekly for the week ending 14th March, 1970. Except for the facts mentioned above, other details given in the article appearing in the "Current" weekly are not correct.

Representation by Zinc Smelter Employees Union Udaipur

6687. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND

CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has received any representation from the Zinc Smelter Employees Union, Udaipur ;

(b) if so, the main features of the representation ;

(c) whether it contained charges of mismanagement against top officials of the Company ; and

(d) whether any inquiries have been instituted into the various points contained in the memorandum ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO): (a) to (d). A letter was recently received from the Zinc Smelter Employees Union of the Hindustan Zinc Limited, Udaipur which is an unrecognised union. The letter contains certain observations about production in the plants of Hindustan Zinc Limited and certain allegations/financial irregularities like mis-use of the Company's vehicles etc.

The performance of the plants is being continually reviewed both by the management and the Government. So far as other allegations are concerned, if any of these get corroborated during the course of audit of the Company, appropriate action would, no doubt, be taken.

Expansion Programme of Hindustan Aluminium Corporation

6688. SHRI R. BARUA:
SHRI HIMATSINGKA:

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

(a) whether the expansion programme of the Hindustan Aluminium Corporation remains suspended for more than a year ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether in view of serious shortage of aluminium in the country, Government propose to examine the matter and see that expansion work proceeds ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO): (a) to (c). According to the licence issued to Hindustan Aluminium Corporation for expansion of their Renukoot Aluminium Smelter (60,000 to 1,20,000 tonnes p. a.) under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act 1951 they were to take 'effective steps' by 5.6.68. The question whether the company had in fact taken 'effective steps' under the Registration and Licencing of Industrial Undertaking Rules 1952, as claimed by them is under examination and a decision on the expansion of the smelter will be taken shortly having regard *inter-alia* to the demand and supply position of aluminium.

Shortage of Aluminium

6689. SHRI R. BARUA :
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :

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

(a) whether there has been considerable decline in the production of aluminium due to which there is shortage to meet the requirements of domestic industries ;

(b) if so, the details of the position with regard to the availability and consumption of aluminium in the country at present ;

(c) the names of its principle producers in the country ;

(d) whether Government contemplate to set up more units in the public/private sector to augment the production of aluminium in the country to meet the requirements ?

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

(b) The current demand and production of aluminium is estimated at 205,000 tonnes and 162,300 tonnes respectively.

(c) Details of the aluminium producing units in the country together with their location are indicated below :—

S. No.	Smelter location	Present installed capacity (tonnes p. a.)
1.	Indian Aluminium Company Ltd. Calcutta.	
	(i) Alwaye (Kerala)	15,850
	(ii) Hirakud (Orissa)	20,000
	(iii) Belgaum (Mysore)	30,000
		(Commissioned in October, 1969).
2.	Madras Aluminium Co. Coimbatore. Mettur (Madras)	14,000
3.	The Aluminium Corporation of India, Calcutta. Asansol (West Bengal)	9,000
4.	Hindustan Aluminium Corporation, Bombay. Renukoot (Up)	75,000
		<hr/> 163,850

(d) Yes Sir. In order to meet the growing demand on a long term basis, additional capacity to the extent of 309,500 tonnes per annum (including 150,000 tonnes p.a. in the public sector) has already been licenced or covered by 'letters of intent' issued under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act 1951.

Grant of Loans to Small Scale Industries

6690. SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA :
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that in

spite of the Bank nationalisation, the small scale industrialists are not getting loans speedily and on easy terms ;

(b) whether Government are also aware that loans are not given to small industrialists whose factories are housed in rented premises and if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to liberalise the credit facility to small industrialists.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (c). According to information available, between June, 1969 and January 1970 the number of small scale units financed and the limits in force increased from 50,850 to 66,268 and from Rs. 525.11 crores to Rs. 652.19 crores, representing a rise of 30.3 per cent and 24.2 per cent, respectively. The nationalised banks have been asked to provide more credit to such sectors as small scale industries. Banks are now laying emphasis on the purpose of the loan, economic viability and technical feasibility of the project and character and integrity of the borrower rather than on the nature and extent of the security offered. Many of the public sector banks have formulated special schemes to provide financial assistance to craftsmen who have requisite technical ability and worthwhile projects but may not possess necessary financial resources of their own. Under these schemes loans are provided in deserving cases for acquisition of machinery and for working capital purposes to the full extent of the assets to be acquired. Clean advances are also made for working capital purposes to a limited extent in some cases.

With a view to speeding up disposal of applications, steps are being taken by banks to train their staff in the technique of financing small scale industries. Some of the major banks have established special departments/cells and/or employed technical consultants. Further, with a view to expediting easy flow of credit, the Credit Guarantee Scheme has been modified with effect from 1st February,

1970, whereby the system of submission of individual applications for guaranteeing by the approved credit institutions has been dispensed with. The scope of Credit Guarantee Scheme has also been extended to cover letters of credit, loan and deferred payments guarantees and acceptance credits opened on behalf of small scale industrial units by the credit institutions.

(b) Data available do not show that banks discriminate against small scale units housed in rented premises.

**Graduates of Patna Medical College,
Patna found unfit in U. K.**

6691. SHRI M. N. REDDY :
SHRI LOBO PRABHU :

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

(a) whether he is aware of the fact that eleven Medical graduates of Patna University have been found unfit in U. K. in their professional competence in recent past ;

(b) whether the British Medical Institute Council had threatened to derecognise the Medical degrees of Patna University in the context of above circumstances ;

(c) the reaction of Government with reference to institute thorough enquiry into the background and circumstances under which medical degrees were granted to the above mentioned eleven persons ; and

(d) the action proposed to safeguard the fair name and standing of this country's medical education ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) Government have no such information.

(b) to (d). Reciprocity exists between the

Medical Council of India and the General Medical Council of United Kingdom for recognition of medical qualifications. The GMC has not made any reference to the Medical Council of India for derecognition of any of the medical degrees awarded by the Patna University.

चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में नाइट्रोजन फास्फेट और पोटेशियम सम्बन्धी आवश्यकता

6692. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उर्वरकों के उत्पादन के लिये 1973-74 तक देश को नाइट्रोजन, फास्फेट और पोटेशियम की कुल कितनी आवश्यकता होगी ;

(ख) क्या सरकार चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक उनकी सम्पूर्ण मांग पूरा कर सकेगी ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो कमी को पूरा करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ६० रा० चहल्लाण) : (क) 1973-74 तक नाइट्रोजन, फास्फोरस और पोटेशियम के रूप में, उर्वरकों की अनुमानित आवश्यकताएं निम्न प्रकार होंगी :—

नाइट्रोजन	3.20 मि० मी० टन
फास्फेट (पी ₂ ओ ₅)	1.40 " " "
पोटेशियम (के ₂ ओ)	0.90 " " "

(ख) और (ग). चौथी योजना अवधि के दौरान उत्पादन के मांग के अनुरूप होने की आशा नहीं है और कमी को यथा आवश्यक

आयात द्वारा पूरा करने का प्रस्ताव है। जहां तक पोटेशियम उर्वरकों का सम्बन्ध है इसका देशीय उत्पादन नहीं होता है और इसकी कुल मांग आयात द्वारा ही पूरी करनी पड़ेगी।

Help to farmers by the Central Bank to Boost Food Production

6693. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that three lakh farmers are being financed directly by the end of 1973-74 to boost food production by the Central Bank ;

(b) if so, the names of the States from where such farmers will be selected for help ; and

(c) the number of such farmers who have been financed so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) The Central Bank of India has drawn up a programme for extending credit of the order of Rs. 150 crores to about 3 lakh farmers by the end of 1973-74.

(b) The bank's activities extend all over India. As such farmers from all the States are likely to derive benefit from its advances.

(c) As at the end of January, 1970, about 24,000 farmers have been granted credit by the Central Bank of India.

Land Allotted to Various Co-operative House Building Societies in Delhi

6694. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : 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. 3066 on the 16th March, 1970 and state :

(a) the names of the Co-operative House Building Societies in Delhi which have taken possession of the land ; and

(b) the names of the Societies which have not taken possession of the land and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) A list of the 17 Societies, which have taken possession of the land allotted to them, is given in statement-I laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—3237/70].

(b) The required information is given in statement-II laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—3237/70].

Provision of Accommodation for Government Staff in Rural Areas

6695. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a comprehensive plan is under way for suggesting to all State Governments to provide accommodation on Government built quarters to Government servants in rural areas and to provide them better amenities there ; and

(b) 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 B. S. MURTHY) : (a) and (b). The Department of Works, Housing and Urban Development have no such proposal. The responsibility of providing residential accommodation to their employees lies with the concerned State Governments.

औषधियां बनाने के लिये आयातित कच्चे माल का मूल्य

6696. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने इस तथ्य पर विचार किया है कि औषध उद्योग औषधियां बनाने के लिये अपेक्षित कच्चे माल के आयात मूल्य के आंकड़े बढ़ा चढ़ाकर देता है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बा० रा० चट्ठाण) : (क) और (ख). औषध निर्माण के लिये कच्चे माल के आयात के बारे में औषध उद्योग द्वारा दिये गये प्रार्थना-पत्रों की सरकार जांच करती है और जब कभी यह मालूम होता है कि कोई औषध-निर्माता उस मूल्य की तुलना से, जो अन्य वास्तविक प्रयोगकर्तियों को उपलब्ध है, अधिक मूल्य पर प्रचुर औषधियों या कच्चे माल के आयात की मांग कर रहा है ; तो आयात के लिए अनुमति ज्ञात निम्नतम मूल्य पर दी जाती है। यह कच्चे माल के आयातों की स्थिति है। निरूपणों (फारमूलेशन्स) के बारे में, मूल्यों की स्वीकृति के प्रार्थना-पत्रों में दर्शाये गये आयातित प्रचुर औषधियों के मूल्यों की ध्यान पूर्वक जांच की जाती है और उन मूल्यों की मालूम लागत-बीमा-भाड़ा मूल्यों के संदर्भ में जांच-पड़ताल की जाती है।

Survey of Iron Ore Deposits in Mysore

6697. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD :
SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND

CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS
be pleased to state :

(a) whether the survey work of Mysore Iron ore deposits has been completed by the National Mineral Development Corporation ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) and (b). The National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd., has taken up the construction of an iron ore mine at Donimalai in Mysore State at an estimated capital cost of Rs. 21.54 crores, for the production of 4 million tonnes of run-of-mine ore per annum. They have also taken up techno-economic feasibility studies for (i) exploitation of iron ore deposits at Kudremukh and (ii) a pelletisation plant based on the iron ore fines and blue dust at Donimalai. The report on Feasibility Study of Kudremukh iron ore deposits is under compilation and is expected by May, 1970. Feasibility report on pelletisation plant is under examination in the N. M. D. C. Further, the Corporation has completed a techno-economic study, on behalf of the Government of Mysore, for the Ramandurg-Karwar Complex, seeking to develop the Ramandurg iron ore deposits for export through the Karwar Port. The report has been submitted to the Mysore Government.

सरकारी खजानों के बारे में प्रशासनिक सुधार
आयोग की सिफारिश

6698. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या
वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि फरवरी, 1970 में प्रस्तुत किये गये अपने प्रतिवेदन में प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग ने सरकारी खजानों की कार्य प्रणाली में पूर्णरूपेण परिवर्तन करने की सिफारिश की थी ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त आयोग द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों का ब्यौरा क्या है और इस बीच उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) और (ख). आयोग की सिफारिशें सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में संक्षेप में दी गयी हैं। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-3238/70] रिपोर्ट हाल ही में प्राप्त हुई है और उस पर यथासम्भव शीघ्र फैसले किये जायेंगे।

मल्कागंज, दिल्ली में झुगियों के गिराये
जाने के परिणामस्वरूप एक बच्चे की मृत्यु

6699. श्री शशि भूषण :

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री :

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

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने 16 मार्च, 1970 को मल्कागंज में लगभग 50 झुगियां गिराई थीं ;

(ख) क्या यह बात भी सरकार की जानकारी में लाई गई है कि श्रीमती माया देवी नाम की एक महिला जिसने झुग्गी गिराई जाने से दो दिन पहले ही एक बच्चे को जन्म दिया था की झुग्गी भी गिरा दी गयी थी जब कि उसने मकान गिराई दस्ते के अधिकारियों से प्रार्थना की थी कि उसकी और उसके नवजात बच्चे की सुरक्षा के हित में कुछ दिन तक और उसकी झुग्गी न गिराई जाये और उसके परिणामस्वरूप दो दिन बाद ही उसका बच्चा मर गया ; और

(ग) यदि हां तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है तथा उस व्यक्ति का क्या नाम है जिसको सरकार उस नवजात बच्चे की मृत्यु के लिये जिम्मेदार ठहराती है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सु० भूति) : (क) 16 मार्च, 1970 को 10 से 12 व्यापारिक अथवा अर्ध-व्यापारिक प्रकार के अनधिकृत ढांचे हटा दिये गये थे ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

World Bank's Loan to Punjab for Import of Tractors

6700. SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the World Bank has granted loan to the Punjab Government for importing eight thousand tractors ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Punjab Government is insisting that the tractors should be routed through the State Agro-Industries Corporation and not through Private Firms as suggested by the Bank ;

(c) the procedure and protocol for negotiation of loans between the World Bank and the member countries and whether the State Governments in India are permitted directly to negotiate with World Bank ; and

(d) whether all matters involving International agencies are not required to be handled only by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Government of India is exploring the possibility of getting assistance from the International Development Association, an affiliate of the World Bank, for a farm mechanisation Project in Punjab, involving

procurement of tractors and specialised agricultural machinery.

(b) Details such as arrangements for procurement, distribution and servicing facilities etc., are yet to be negotiated.

(c) and (d). Requests for foreign aid for Government and Public Sector Projects are made only by the Government of India. However, a project may be either a Central or a State Project. Where State projects are involved, naturally discussions are held with the State Government's representatives also.

Agreement with Iran for Supply of Crude Oil to Madras Refinery

6701. SHRI N. K. P. SALVE :

SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD :

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

(a) whether Government have entered into an agreement with Iran for the supply of crude oil to public sector refinery at Madras at the rate of dollars 1.35 per barrel, while the private companies have been asked to cut down the price to dollar 1.28 per barrel ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). Yes. At the time when Crude Oil Sales Agreement between the Government of India and National Iranian Oil Company and PANINTOIL for sale of crude to Madras Refineries Ltd., was concluded in November, 1965, the price of Darius crude oil at the rate of \$1.35 per barrel, as negotiated, was competitive in relation to the then prevalent prices for similar other types of crude oils. However, a Government of India Team is in Tehran to discuss modifications to the existing Crude Oil Sales Agreement.

Effect of D. D. T. on Human Life

6702. SHRI N. K. P. SALVE :
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :
SHRI RAMGOPAL SHALWALE :

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 use of D. D. T., has been banned in many foreign countries on account of its injurious influence on the health of the people of the area in which it is used ; and

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any steps to assess the harmful effects of D. D. T. ?

THE MINISTER STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) The use of D. D. T. has been banned in some countries such as U. S. A., Canada, U. K., Sweden and Japan in respect of Agriculture, Forestry and Food preservation, in view of the apprehension of the likely injurious effects of D. D. T., on human health.

(b) Yes. An Expert Committee comprising of the representatives of Ministries of Agriculture and Food, Petroleum and Chemicals, Health, Indian Council of Medical Research, W.H.O., U.S.A.I.D. and Pesticides Association of India is looking into the effects of the continued use of D.D.T. and other pesticides. This Committee has set out guidelines for further research on the possible hazards of D.D.T. to human health.

Excess Production done by Lower Grade and Higher Grade Collieries

6704. SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI :
SHRI SAMAR GUHA :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS

be pleased to state :

(a) the figure of licenced capacity granted to lower grade collieries and excess figure of production done by them i. e., higher grade and also grade II Collieries producing more coal than the licenced capacity ; and

(b) the reasons for allowing excess production, if any, to higher grade collieries depriving lower grade collieries production ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) The Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 envisages the establishment of all new industrial undertakings in accordance with the licence to be issued by the Central Government in that behalf. It also envisages registration of industrial undertakings already in existence at the time of its commencement. The production capacity in respect of collieries is fixed at the time of issue of licence, keeping in view the size of the property and the planned demand for the type of coal. According to liberalised policy the industrial undertakings can increase their licensed capacities by 25% provided no additional plant and machinery is installed except minor balancing equipment and no additional foreign exchange is involved. By and large, such units have been producing coal within the installed capacity and 25% excess allowed under the liberalised policy.

(b) The expansion of production of collieries is permitted after careful scrutiny, keeping in view, *inter alia* demand planned for such types of coal.

Licence for opening and reopening to Lower Grade Collieries

6705. SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI :
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state the reasons for making the licence imperative for opening and reopening of lower grade collieries while the price and

movement is decontrolled and when there is no foreign exchange involved for it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO): Grant of Industrial Licence for coal is provided for under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. There is particular need for continuing the system of licencing in the interest of planned production and scientific exploitation of coal. In the case of lower grades of coal the supply of which is more than the demand, it is all the more desirable to avoid haphazard and unplanned growth and wastage of resources, particularly after the de-control of price and movement of coal. Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 has also laid down that the new units for production of coal except in certain circumstances would be the responsibility of the State. With a view to implementing Government policy in this regard and preventing unauthorised working, valid licence issued under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 is a pre-requisite for obtaining opening or reopening permission of collieries.

Need for discontinuance of office of Coal Board

6706. SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for continuing the office of the Coal Board, when functions performed under that office are being performed by the Director General of Mines Safety in mines ;

(b) whether the continuance of the office of the Coal Board in the present context is resulting in wasteful expenditure ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO): (a) The Director General of Mines Safety is responsible

for the safety of all mines including coal mines. The Coal Board is responsible for the execution of various measures for the conservation of coal resources and for the safety in coal mines, as provided in the Coal Mines (Conservation & Safety) Act, 1952. The emphasis is more on conservation and in the process naturally safety angle also comes in but without being in conflict with the functions of Director General of Mines Safety.

(b) No, Sir. The continuance of the Coal Board is vital for coal industry which is a basic industry.

(c) Does not arise.

Sale of Houses to Public by Government

6707. SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHAUHAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government will sell houses to the public ; and

(b) if so, the cost of a House ?

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). Under the Low and Middle Income Group Housing Schemes, formulated by this Department, houses are constructed by the State Governments etc. for sale. The ceiling costs are Rs. 15,600/- and Rs. 30,000/- per unit, respectively. The primary function of the proposed Housing and Urban Development Finance Corporation will be to finance housing and urban development programmes of the State Governments, Housing Boards, etc. These programmes will include construction of houses for sale outright as well as on the basis of instalments. The cost of such houses will vary, depending on the place of construction, standards of accommodation and the class of beneficiary etc.

नार्थ तथा साउथ एवेन्यू, नई दिल्ली में संसद सदस्यों के सर्वेन्ट क्वार्टरों में छतों के पंखों की व्यवस्था

6708. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :
 श्री हुकम चन्ध कछवाय :
 श्री वंश नारायण सिंह :
 श्री श्रीगोपाल साबू :
 श्री ओंकार लाल बेरबा :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नार्थ तथा साउथ एवेन्यू, नई दिल्ली में संसद सदस्यों के हाल में बने सर्वेन्ट क्वार्टरों में छतों के पंखे लगाये गये हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उनसे पहले बने सर्वेन्ट क्वार्टरों में ये पंखे नहीं लगाये गये हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार पुराने सर्वेन्ट क्वार्टरों में चालू वर्ष में छत-पंखों की व्यवस्था करने का है ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

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

(ख) जी, हां ।

(ग) से (ङ). सरकार ने प्रत्येक सर्वेन्ट क्वार्टर में एक छत के पंखे के पाइन्ट और एक पंखे के टुक की व्यवस्था करने का निर्णय किया है। यह निर्णय संसद सदस्यों तथा अन्य लोगों को,

यदि आवश्यक हों, सर्वेन्ट क्वार्टरों में अपने पंखे लगाने के लिये किया गया है। इस निर्णय के अनुसार नार्थ और साउथ एवेन्यू में नये निर्मित क्वार्टरों में पंखे के पाइन्ट और पंखे के टुकों की व्यवस्था कर दी गई है तथा केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग द्वारा पुराने सर्वेन्ट क्वार्टरों में कार्य आरम्भ कर दिया है। इस कार्य के लगभग तीन महीने में पूरे हो जाने की आशा है ।

पार्लियामेंट वर्क्स डिवीजन में अस्थाई सफाई कर्मचारी तथा बेलदार

6709. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :
 श्री हुकम चन्ध कछवाय :
 श्री श्रीगोपाल साबू :
 श्री ओंकार लाल बेरबा :
 श्री अगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पिछले चार पांच वर्षों से पार्लियामेंट वर्क्स डिवीजन में पूछताछ कार्यालयों में काम कर रहे सफाई कर्मचारी (स्वीपर्स) बेलदार आदि अस्थाई कर्मचारियों के रूप में काम कर रहे हैं और उन्हें दैनिक मजूरी मिलती है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन्हें स्थाई बनाने, मासिक वेतन देने के लिये सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि वर्ष 1962, 1963, 1964 तथा 1965 में फिटर के व्यवसाय परीक्षा में जो बेलदार उत्तीर्ण हुये हैं उन्हें फिटर का वेतनमान नहीं दिया गया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उपरोक्त भाग (क)

तथा (ग) में उल्लिखित कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है और इन व्यक्तियों को जो एक स्थान पर तीन वर्षों से अधिक समय तक काम कर चुके हैं स्थाई बनाने तथा उन्हें फिटरो का वेतनमान देने के लिये सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा-घटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

संसद सदस्यों के सबैन्ट क्वार्टरों के लिये कर्नोचर

6710. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :
श्री श्रीगोपाल साबू :
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग के नार्थ एवेन्यू तथा साउथ एवेन्यू स्थित पूछ-ताछ कार्यालयों ने, जो सामान्यतः संसद सदस्यों के लिए ही हैं, संसद सदस्यों के कुछ सवैन्ट क्वार्टरों में सोफा-सेट तथा पर्दे सप्लाई किए हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार इस बात के बारे में जांच करेगी कि कुछ क्वार्टर जो किसी को आवंटित नहीं किए गए हैं और जिन पर केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग ने ताला नहीं लगाया है यद्यपि वे केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग के पास हैं, बाहर के लोगों ने कब्जा कर रखा है अथवा ताला लगा रखा है ;

(ग) कुछ क्वार्टरों में अनियमित ढंग से सोफा-सेट तथा पर्दे सप्लाई करने के क्या कारण हैं और उपरोक्त भाग (ख) में उल्लिखित क्वार्टरों को बाहर वालों के अवैध कब्जे से खाली करवाने तथा उन पर केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग के पूछ-ताछ कार्यालयों के ताले लगवाने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० भूति) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) अनधिकृत दखल का ऐसा कोई मामला नहीं है ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Gold Deposits Found in Raipur District of Madhya Pradesh

6711. SHRI D. V. SINGH :
SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that rich gold deposits have been found in Raipur District of Madhya Pradesh recently ;

(b) if so, the percentage of gold content found in the sample rocks tested so far ; and

(c) the prospects of their commercial exploitability ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House, when received.

Shifting of Cremation Ground in Naraina, Delhi

6712. SHRI M. SUDARSANAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the residents of C-Block of Naraina Residential Scheme, have submitted any representation to the Delhi Development Authority/Delhi Municipal Corporation regarding the shifting of Cremation Ground near the C-Block;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and how much time D. D. A. will take to shift the same; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) Yes, Sir. A representation was received by the Delhi Development Authority.

(b) The Delhi Development Authority have already shifted the cremation ground.

(c) Does not arise.

Water Supply in R. K. Puram, New Delhi

6713. SHRI JAI SINGH:
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN:
SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA:
SHRI DEVEN SEN:

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

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that the inhabitants of R. K. Puram colony of New Delhi are subjected to a great hardship because of the fact that the water supply in that colony is restricted to the barest minimum in the morning and evening

and even during morning and evening the pressure of water is very low in the upper storey quarters;

(b) if so, the reasons for making this invidious discrimination against the residents of this colony vis-a-vis the other colonies of Delhi and New Delhi; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to make round-the-clock water supply to this colony?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) Yes, Sir. There is scarcity of water in the South Delhi colonies including the Rama Krishnapuram colony.

(b) and (c). It is the statutory responsibility of the local bodies to supply drinking water to the citizens. There is a general shortage of drinking water throughout the Capital. The South Delhi colonies, including the Rama Krishnapuram colony, which are at the tail end of the source of supply are badly served. But the Municipal Corporation of Delhi has undertaken a scheme known as the "Kailash Reservoir" scheme to provide an equitable distribution of water to the South Delhi colonies. This scheme is expected to take another two years or so to be completed. Even then, it is not certain that round-the-clock supply will be available, nor necessary having regard to the general supply situation in the rest of the city.

Auction of Diamonds, Rubies etc. in Bombay by N. M. D. C.

6714. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:
DR. SHUSHILA NAYAR:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that National Mineral Development Corporation Limited auctioned Diamonds, Rubies and Sapphires in Bombay during April, 1970;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the said Corporation has been importing Rubies, Sapphires and Diamonds from foreign countries and then auction in the market ; and

(c) the amount of profit made by this way during the last two years and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO): (a) The National Mineral Development Corporation have auctioned only diamonds in Bombay during April, 1970. The auction of rubies and sapphires, though announced, to be held along with the auction of diamonds, had however, to be cancelled and is yet to be held.

(b) Rough rubies and sapphires have been imported by the National Mineral Development Corporation from Burma in February, 1970, for the first time for auction to registered exporters who are members of the Gem and Jewellery Export Promotion Council. The National Mineral Development Corporation has also entered into an agreement for the import of rough diamonds from the German Democratic Republic on behalf of some merchants, recently.

(c) The amount of profit that will accrue to the National Mineral Development Corporation from the sale of rough rubies and sapphires imported from Burma and rough diamonds to be imported from German Democratic Republic, will be known after the goods have actually been sold.

Setting up of Crop Protection Chemicals production plant near Bombay

6715. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :
DR. SHUSHILA NAYAR :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a plant for the production of crop protection chemicals has

been set up in the private sector at Thana near Bombay recently with the west German collaboration ;

(c) if so, whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to set up such chemical plants in the public sector also ; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) Yes ; Bayer (India) Limited, Bombay have set up a plant for the production of crop protection chemicals like Organo-Phosphatics in the Private Sector at Thana, near Bombay with West German Collaboration.

(b) Yes ; In Public Sector also, two DDT plants have been set up and a proposal for setting up the third unit is under consideration.

(c) Does not arise.

Non-payment of Income Tax by Private Educational Institutions in New Delhi

6716. SHRI RAMCHANDRA VEERAPPA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that several private unregistered educational institutions functioning in New Delhi colonies namely Defence, Lajpat Nagar, and Jangpura are not paying the Income-tax ; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The Government is aware that some private unregistered educational institutions are functioning in the colonies named in New Delhi. Some of them are already assessed to income-tax.

(b) A survey is undertaken to find out new assesses. Educational institutions which are assessable and are not already taxed will be brought to tax as a result of the survey.

Additional Supply of Crude from Assam Oil Wells Belonging to Oil India Ltd.

6717. SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the production of crude from the oil wells belonging to the Oil India Limited, in Assam can be doubled;

(b) whether Government are prepared to examine this possibility; and

(c) if so, the steps Government intend to take?

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

(b) and (c). Periodic scrutiny of production potential is carried out every year by Oil India Limited and Government are kept informed of the results.

Appointment of Chairman of Central Housing Corporation

6718. SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI DHANDAPANI :
SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF :
SHRI SAMINATHAN :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :

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

(a) whether Government have taken any decision to appoint the Chairman of the Central Housing Corporation;

(b) if so, whether State Governments are being consulted in regard to this appointment;

(c) whether State representatives will also be included in the corporation;

(d) if so, in what manner; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) to (e). No decisions on the questions raised in (a) and (c) have been taken so far. They will be considered and appropriate action taken after the proposed Housing and Urban Development Finance Corporation has been set up.

Accepting of Guarantees of Former Managing Agents of Companies by Nationalised Banks

6719. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether banks are freely accepting the guarantees of former Managing Agents of Companies as against the assets of those companies;

(b) if so, whether this has placed the former Managing Agents in an unenviable position as they are demanding heavy price for this; and

(c) what action is proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (c). While granting short or medium term loans to joint stock companies, the banks have been obtaining guarantees of the managing agents or personal guarantees of managing directors or directors/partners of managing agency concerns, wherever considered necessary, on merits as collateral security in addition to the usual securities in the shape of hypothecation/mortgage or the current and/or fixed assets of the assisted companies. Such guarantees are, however, not indiscriminately resorted to by

the banks. The Reserve Bank of India has been impressing on them that they should pay more attention to the commercial viability of the proposals for loans rather than rely on such personal guarantees. The banks have also been advised to refer to the Reserve Bank of India cases where they feel such reliance on guarantees is still considered necessary.

The question of future policy to be adopted in the wake of the abolition of the managing agency system with effect from the 3rd April, 1970, including the extent to which the payment of guarantee commission should be regulated, wherever a personal guarantee is considered inevitable, is engaging the attention of Government.

Break downs of Wazirabad Treatment Plant for Water Supply, Delhi

6720. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn towards the speech made by a Member in Delhi Metropolitan Council on the 25th March, 1970 that if immediate steps were not taken, the Wazirabad Treatment Plant of Water Supply could break down on any day ;

(b) if so, whether there is any substance in the assertion of the members ; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) to (c). The information is awaited from the Delhi Administration and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha when received.

उन कर्मचारियों को जिनके पास अपने मकान हैं, सरकारी मकानों का आवंटन

6721. श्री यशपाल सिंह :

श्री स० कुन्धू :

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

(क) क्या यह है कि सरकार की इस नीति के कारण कि जिस व्यक्ति के पास अपना मकान है वह भी सरकारी क्वार्टर का हकदार है, उन लोगों को भारी कठिनाई उठानी पड़ रही है जिनके पास अपना मकान नहीं है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने ऐसे कर्मचारियों की संख्या के बारे में इस बीच जानकारी एकत्रित कर ली है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इस नीति में परिवर्तन करने का है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० भूति) : (क) से (ग). वर्तमान सरकारी निवास स्थान के आवंटन (दिल्ली में सामान्य पूल) नियमावली, 1963 के उपबंधों के अनुसार जिन सरकारी कर्मचारियों के अपने मकान हैं वे उन सरकारी कर्मचारियों की भांति जिनके अपने मकान नहीं हैं, सामान्य किराये की अदायगी करने पर सामान्य पूल के रिहायशी वास के आवंटन के पात्र हैं इस सम्बन्ध में कोई आंकड़े एकत्र नहीं किये गये हैं ।

उन सरकारी कर्मचारियों को, जिनके अपने मकान हैं, सरकारी वास के आवंटन के लिये अपात्र घोषित करने के प्रश्न को 1968 में पुनरीक्षित किया गया तथा विभिन्न पहलुओं को

ध्यानपूर्वक विचार के पश्चात् यह निर्णय किया गया कि आबंटन नियमों के वर्तमान उपबंधों के परिवर्तन की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

उत्तर प्रदेश के उत्तरी क्षेत्र में मिट्टी के तेल की कमी

6723. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के उत्तरी क्षेत्र में पीले रंग का सस्ता मिट्टी का तेल उपलब्ध नहीं है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बा० रा० चह्माण) : (क) और (ख). इस किस्म का मिट्टी का तेल घटिया मिट्टी का तेल कहलाता है। इसके डीजल ईंधन के इसमें दुरुपयोग होने की सम्भावना से कुछ वर्ष पूर्व इसका आयात पूर्णतया बन्द किया गया। आसाम के कच्चे तेल को साफ करने वाली शोधनशाला के सिवाय, इसका देशीय उत्पादन भी साध-साध बन्द किया गया। इस कच्चे तेल के अन्तर्निहित गुणों के कारण, घटिया मिट्टी के तेल की कुछ मात्रा उत्पादित करनी पड़ती है। यह अधिकांश तौर पर आसाम तथा इन शोधनशालाओं द्वारा वितरित निकटवर्ती क्षेत्रों में सामान्यतः बेचा जाता है। इसके उत्पादन को उत्तरोत्तर कम करने और दिम्बोई तथा गौहाटी शोधनशालाओं में इस समय जो भी थोड़ी मात्रा में घटिया मिट्टी का तेल बनता है उसे अन्ततोगत्वा पूर्णतया समाप्त करने के प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं।

Pending Cases of Income Tax Arrears

6724. SHRI K. N. PANDEY : Will the

Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases at present pending in the Income Tax Department or in the Courts in respect of outstanding arrears of Income Tax for the year 1968-69 ;

(b) the number of such cases as have been decided by Government and also the number of those cases in which the tax payers have been exempted from the payment of income tax ; and

(c) the number of tax payers who have been penalised during the above period for non-payment of the Income-tax ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (c). The required information is not readily available and can be collected only by scrutiny of a large number of files which would involve considerable time and labour. The available information relating to the pendency of assessments and out-standing income-tax arrears in respect of the year 1968-69 is as under :

- | | |
|---|-------------------|
| (i) Assessments in respect of the year 1968-69 carried forward on 1.4.1969 .. | 9,31,172 |
| (ii) Arrear demand out of the demand created during 1968-69 carried forward on 1.4.1969. .. | Rs. 98.94 crores. |

C.B.I. Inquiry against Zonal Manager of L.I.C., Delhi

6725. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that C.B.I., inquiry was instituted against the Zonal Manager of Life Insurance Corporation Branch of Delhi ;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the said inquiry has been completed and the officer has been found guilty and if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) what steps Government have taken against the officer on that score?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) No enquiry was at any stage instituted against the Zonal Manager, Northern Zone. The C.I.B. had, however, some years ago, enquired into allotment of certain premises by the LIC but concluded that there was nothing to indicate any element of corruption.

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

Agreement for Loan with Britain

6726. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an agreement providing for the new loan was signed between India and Britain on the 24th March, 1970, in New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

A loan agreement in the amount of £7.5 million (Rs. 13.50 crores) providing debt relief was signed between the Governments of United Kingdom and India in New Delhi on the 24th March, 1970. The loan which had been drawn in full by 31.3.1970 provided reimbursement to the Government of India of the repayments of principal and partly of interest payments made to the United Kingdom Government during the period 1.4.1969 to 31.3.1970 in respect of some earlier U. K. loans. The loan is to be repaid in Pound Sterling over a period of 25 years inclusive of a grace period of 7 years and is free from interest or any other service charges.

Dividends Payable to Burmah Oil Company by Oil India Ltd.

6727. 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 Government are

thinking of limiting the dividends payable to Burmah Oil Company by the Oil India;

(b) whether the Ministry is going to initiate negotiations with the B.O.C. in this connection; 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) to (c). Government are examining the recommendation of the Estimates Committee on this point.

Invention of New Penicillin and its use in India

6728. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new type of penicillin with longer-lasting effects has been invented by the Finnish scientists recently;

(b) whether the Indian scientists have experimented that type of penicillin in the country; if so, the results achieved; and

(c) whether Government are considering to import that type of penicillin, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) There was a press report to this effect.

(b) The new drug is reported to be still in an experimental stage and the work on it has not yet been completed.

(c) Does not arise.

Allotment of Plots to M. Ps.

6729. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY

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

(a) the number of M. Ps. who have applied for the allotment of plots and whether this number includes some Ex-M. Ps. also and if so, the details thereof ; and

(b) the time by which the plots would be made available to the Members of Parliament and where ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) and (b). So far, the applications of 75 Members of Parliament have been forwarded to the Delhi Development Authority. The Authority have since sent offers of allotment of plots to 25 of these applicants. The applications of the others are being examined and those found eligible will also be offered plots as soon as possible, but no time limit for this can be indicated.

One ex-M. P. has also applied for a plot. As he is not eligible under the approved Scheme, his application has not been forwarded to the Authority.

Rules for Registration of Medical Practitioners

6730. SHRI SHARDA NAND :
SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :
SHRI SURAJ BHAN :

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

(a) the action taken by Government to ensure the future of the Integrated Medical Graduates after the decision taken by Central Council of Health executive at Nainital on the 19th April, 1968 ;

(b) the reasons why the Ministry does not include integrated Graduates to be declared R. M. Ps., under Drug Rules 2 ee (III) when Dentists (2 ee IV) and Veterinary doctors

(2 ee V) have been included in the provisions of Drug Rules as R. M. Ps ; and

(c) the reasons why the Ministry does not create an all India register under some Council to end ~~once~~ for all utter confusion existing in the States due to their common registration with Vaid and Hakims ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) It has been decided that the Integrated System of Ayurvedic Education should be discontinued. Those who have undergone this Course already are continuing in private practice and are even employed as junior physicians in modern hospitals and dispensaries in some States. These persons have also an opportunity, if they so wish, to undertake a Condensed Course in Modern Medicine.

(b) The quality and content of the Integrated Course of study vary from State to State. It has, therefore, been left to the discretion of the State Governments to recognise them as Registered Medical Practitioners under the Drug Rules.

(c) This is not practicable. Government have already under consideration a separate Council for the registration of practitioners of Indigenous Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy.

कडना परियोजना के लिए विश्व बैंक से ऋण

6731. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कडना परियोजना के लिये विश्व बैंक से ऋण मिलने की सम्भावना है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितना ऋण मिलने की सम्भावना है ;

(ग) उक्त परियोजना के पूरी होने के

पश्चात् उत्पादन में कितनी वृद्धि होने की सम्भावना है ; और

(घ) इसके फलस्वरूप विदेशी मुद्रा में कितनी बचत होगी ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) और (ख). अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ (इंटर नेशनल डेवलपमेंट एसोसियेशन) ने, जो विश्व बैंक से सम्बद्ध संस्था है, गुजरात की कडना सिचाई प्रायोजना के लिए 3.5 करोड़ डालर (26.25 करोड़ रुपये) का एक ऋण दिया है। ऋण-करार पर 9 फरवरी, 1970 को हस्ताक्षर किये गये थे और इस करार की प्रतियां संसद पुस्तकालय में उपलब्ध हैं।

(ग) आशा है कि इस प्रायोजना के 1975 के मध्य में पूरा हो जाने के बाद अन्न और अन्य फसलों के उत्पादन में 10.5 लाख टन वार्षिक की वृद्धि हो जायेगी।

(घ) इस प्रायोजना से अन्न और अन्य वाणिज्यिक फसलों के सम्बन्ध में आत्म-निर्भरता प्राप्त करने में सहायता मिलेगी और आयात की कुल आवश्यकता कम हो जायेगी। यदि उत्पादन को आयात-प्रतिस्थापन समझा जाय, तो आयोजना के सम्पन्न हो जाने पर, प्रतिवर्ष 22 करोड़ रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा की सकल बचत होने का अनुमान है।

Vizag Zinc Smelter Plant Project

6732. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a report in the *Financial Express* of 23rd February, 1970 under the caption. 'Vizag Zinc Smelter May Not Come Off' ;

(b) the total expenditure incurred on the Vizag Zinc Smelter Project up till now ;

(c) whether it is a fact that Government are thinking of abandoning the project ;

(d) if the answer to part (c) above be in the affirmative the reasons for the same ; and

(e) if the answer to part (d) above be in the negative, the time by which the project is estimated to be commissioned ?

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

(b) Total expenditure of Rs. 16,36,647 has been incurred so far by the Government including Rs. 15,18,028 paid to M/s. CEN-TROZAP of Poland in terms of the contract entered into with the Polish agency for the preparation of the Detailed Project Report.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) It is expected that the Detailed Project Report, which is under preparation, will be ready by the end of May, 1970. Depending on the economic viability of the Project as assessed from the Detailed Project Report, a decision on implementing the project will then be taken.

Non-Settlement of Claims by L. I. C. of Certain Persons who Died Near Vijayawada

6733. SHRI NANJA GOWDER: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been invited to a report in the *Hindu* of the 15th March, 1970 saying that the Life Insurance Corporation has not settled claims of certain people having died near Vijayawada ; and

(b) if so, whether Government have made an investigation in this regard and if so what action has been taken in the matter ?

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

(b) The matter is being looked into.

कोटा में आयकर कार्यालय के लिये इमारत का निर्माण

6734. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरबा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कोटा में आयकर कार्यालय के लिये एक नई इमारत बनाने का प्रस्ताव बहुत समय से सरकार के विचाराधीन है और इसके लिये भूमि भी अर्जित कर ली गई थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकारी कर्मचारियों और व्यापारियों को होने वाले असुविधा को ध्यान में रखते हुए मार्केट के निकट अथवा किसी अन्य स्थान पर यह नई इमारत न बनाये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो मार्केट के निकट अथवा किसी अन्य स्थान पर उक्त इमारत के कब तक बन कर तैयार हो जाने की सम्भावना है और इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी): (क) जो, हां। कोटा में, आयकर तथा केन्द्रीय उत्पादन-शुल्क कार्यालयों के लिये, एक सम्मिलित कार्यालय भवन का निर्माण करने के लिए, भूमि प्राप्त की गई थी।

(ख) कार्यालय-भवन के निर्माण की योजना तथा अनुमानों को अन्तिम रूप में दे दिया गया था किन्तु 1962 में, संकटकालीन स्थिति के कारण कार्य स्थगित कर दिया गया। बाद में इस भूमि को फौजी-अधिकारियों को फौज के प्रयोग के लिए आवश्यकता पड़ी।

(ग) कार्यालय भवन के निर्माण के प्रश्न पर विचार तब किया जायगा जब फौजी अधिकारी इस भूमि को खाली कर देंगे अथवा अन्य उपयुक्त स्थान विभाग को उपलब्ध कर देंगे।

उदयपुर के निकट सिलखडी खान का पता लगना

6735. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरबा : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि उदयपुर से 7 अथवा 8 मील की दूरी पर झरिया कनकट गांव में सिलखडी की एक खान का पता लगा है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि राज्य सरकार उस खान की पूर्ण क्षमता उपयोग करने में असफल रही है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार उस खान को अपने नियन्त्रण में लेने का है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव): (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर सभा पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

C. H. S. Scheme in other Cities

6736. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a final decision has since been taken to extend C. H. S. Scheme to some more towns in India ;

(b) if so, which are those towns ; and

(c) if not, the reasons for this abnormal delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) to (c). It has been decided in principle to extend the Central Government Health Scheme. The cities where this Scheme will be introduced are yet to be finalised.

Nomination of the Representative on Board of Nationalised banks by the all India Bank Association

6737. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Bank Employees Association has been asked to nominate one of their representatives on the Board which is likely to be constituted to run the 14 nationalised banks;

(b) if not, the reason for the same; and

(c) when this is likely to be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (c). The question of the method of selection of the representatives of the employees on the Boards of Directors of the nationalised banks in accordance with Section 9 (3) of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970 is under examination. A decision is likely to be taken shortly.

Proposal of CPWD for Inclusion in Terms of Reference of Third Pay Commission

6738. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have asked C. P. W. D. to send proposal for inclusion in the terms of reference of the Third Pay Commission;

(b) whether the required proposal has been submitted so far;

(c) if so the details of pay scale etc. recommended for Sectional Officers, Assistant Engineers and Engineers; and

(d) if not the time by which the proposal would be submitted and the details of pay scale etc. to be recommended?

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

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

(d) No proposal have so far been called for and therefore the question of their submission does not arise.

Levy of Income and Wealth Tax on Writers, Journalists and Scientists.

6739. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to raise the exemption ceiling of Wealth Tax and reduce the percentage of the tax in the case of wealth accumulated by intellectual workers like writers, Journalists, scientists, educationists, doctors, lawyers, etc. in contrast with the industrialists and commercial tycoons and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether Government also propose to classify all intellectual workers mentioned above as "Intellectual Professionals" to separate them from normal men of trade and business for the purpose of income and wealth taxation in recognition of the fact that they do not hire or exploit the labour of another to earn their livelihood and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Under the Wealth-tax Act,

so far as the application of the rate of tax is concerned, no differentiation is made on the method of acquiring wealth, and once the net wealth has been determined, the rate of tax is the same in the hands of all taxpayers having net wealth of identical amounts. Concessions, if any, are allowed in the form of deduction from gross wealth before arriving at the net wealth.

(b) No, Sir. Such a classification would not be practicable. However, the Income-tax Act allows certain special deductions and other concessions in the computation of the taxable income of authors, playwrights, artists, musicians, and actors in certain circumstances which have the effect of reducing their net tax liability under the Income tax Act.

Allocation of Foreign Exchange to Tamil Nadu for Veeranam Water Scheme

6740. SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Tamil Nadu has made any request for allocation of foreign exchange for its Veeranam Water Scheme to Madras city ; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon ?

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

(b) The matter is under examination in consultation with the Government of Tamil Nadu.

Pending Cases of Wealth Tax in Courts

6741. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4810 on the 22nd December, 1969 and state :

(a) the total number of wealth-tax cases

pending in the country before the Appellate Courts for disposal for the last three years ; and

(b) the reasons for the inordinate delay in the disposal of these cases ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). The information promised in reply to the question referred to has since been collected and a statement submitted on the 10th March, 1970 for being laid on the Table of the House. The information now desired is available in that statement.

Education on population control

6742. 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 the Minister of State said on the 1st December, 1969 in the Central Health Education Seminar that education on population control is very necessary in the country ; and

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

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

(b) The Government consider it useful to introduce topics relating to population dynamics and small family norm in the schools and colleges which can help the students in the right direction when they come of age. A national seminar on population education was held in August, 1969, and a workshop of the professional experts was held in December, 1969 in New Delhi. The workshop considered the objectives, outlines of contents and materials required and a plan for developing and implementing the programme of population education during the Fourth Plan

period for various stages of education. Follow-up action in this regard is being taken. Debates and competitions are also being organised in the schools and colleges for drawing the attention of the younger generation to the implications of population explosion.

Incidence of indirect taxation

6743. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that indirect taxation is heavier on urban households in comparison to the rural households ; and

(b) whether Government propose to reduce this incidence on urban households and to bring those households on par with the rural households and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir. According to a study made by the Ministry of Finance on the incidence of indirect taxation for 1963-64, the incidence on consumer expenditure worked out to 16.6 per cent for the urban households and 8.0 per cent for the rural households.

(b) While the Government's constant endeavour is to ensure that, to the extent possible, the burden of indirect taxation falls equitably on different groups in the country, there is bound to remain some difference in the tax burden borne by the urban and rural households even in the same expenditure group so long as there are differences in the pattern of consumption.

बेघर ग्रामीणों के लिये आवास व्यवस्था

6745. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि बेघर ग्रामीणों अथवा उन ग्रामीणों के लिये जो गन्दे मकानों में रहते हैं, आवास की व्यवस्था करने हेतु चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में कितना धन नियत किया गया है और इस राशि में से प्रत्येक राज्य को इस प्रयोजन के

लिए कितनी-कितनी राशि देने का विचार है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा बनाई गई ग्रामीण आवास परियोजना स्कीम अगस्त, 1957 से विभिन्न राज्यों में चल रही है। स्कीम में, अन्य बातों के साथ, (i) आवास निर्माण के लिये अग्रिम ऋणों, (ii) भूमिहीन खेतिहर कामगारों के लिये बिना मूल्य के आवास स्थानों का आवंटन और (iii) गांवों में सफाई में सुधार के लिये सड़कों और नालियों के बनाने की व्यवस्था है। यह योजना तथा अन्य सामाजिक आवास योजनाएं राज्य सरकारों द्वारा कार्यान्वित की जाती हैं, तथा वे विभिन्न सामाजिक आवास योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत परियोजनाओं के बनाने, स्वीकृत करने और कार्यान्वित करने में सक्षम हैं। चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना के आरम्भ से राज्य क्षेत्र के विभिन्न विकास कार्यक्रमों (जिसमें आवास सम्मिलित है) के लिये राज्य सरकारों को केन्द्रीय सहायता 'खण्ड ऋण' और 'खण्ड अनुदान' के रूप में दी जा रही है ; तथा ऐसी सहायता किसी विशिष्ट योजना अथवा विकास शीर्ष से सम्बद्ध नहीं है। चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के पुनरीक्षित मसौदे में राज्य क्षेत्र में आवास के लिये (गन्दी बस्ती सफाई को छोड़कर) लगभग 98.28 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है। यह राज्य सरकारों पर निर्भर करता है कि वे अपनी प्राथमिकता को ध्यान में रखते हुये विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों के लिये धन का नियतन करें।

विश्व बैंक के उपाध्यक्ष का दिल्ली का दौरा

6746. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विश्व बैंक के उपाध्यक्ष ने हाल

ही में भारत का एक सप्ताह तक दौरा किया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनके साथ किन विषयों पर बातचीत की गई थी; और

(ग) उस बातचीत के क्या निष्कर्ष निकले थे?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी): (क) से (ग). विश्व बैंक के उपाध्यक्ष श्री बर्क नेपने भारत में हो रहे आर्थिक विकास की प्रत्यक्ष जानकारी प्राप्त करने के उद्देश्य से 18 से 25 मार्च, 1970 तक भारत का दौरा किया था। भारत में अपने प्रवास के दौरान, उन्होंने दिल्ली के अलावा चंडीगढ़, लुधियाना, कोटा और बम्बई की यात्रा की। उन्होंने मंत्रियों और अधिकारियों के साथ भारत के आर्थिक विकास के विभिन्न पहलुओं के बारे में, जिनमें कृषि, परिवार नियोजन, शहरी विकास और उर्वरकों का उत्पादन भी शामिल है, विचार-विमर्श किया। विश्व बैंक से सम्बन्धित विषयों और भारत तथा विश्व बैंक दोनों के पारस्परिक हित के अन्य मामलों पर भी बातचीत हुई। चूंकि बातचीत का प्रयोजन भारत की समस्याओं और उसके प्रयासों की बेहतर जानकारी देना था, इसलिए कोई विशिष्ट निष्कर्ष निकलने का सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होता।

Rationalisation of house rent structures in Calcutta and other Cities

6747. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: 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 during the month of March, 1970, citizens of Calcutta held a convention urging the Government to

rationalise house rent structures in Calcutta and other cities;

(b) whether 'Salami' has become a problem for rentiers in Calcutta and other towns of West Bengal;

(c) whether rent-control system in West Bengal has become practically ineffective; and

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to undertake to meet housing problems of low-income group of people in urban areas in West Bengal (ii) rationalise rent structure (iii) eradicate 'salami system', (iv) strictly enforce rent Control and (v) requisition for big buildings, mansions, courts etc. in possession of big rent racketeers for solving housing problems under Government management?

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

Contract for surface Mining Scheme for Kiriburu Iron Ore Deposits

6748. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Mineral Development Corporation has recommended M/s. W. S. Atkins and Co. for a contract to be given to it for the Design & Engineering of the surface mining scheme for the Kiriburu Iron Ore deposit;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that M/s. W. S. A. & Co. will undertake the venture in collaboration with the Japanese firm, M/s. Nittetsu;

(c) whether for this collaboration with the Japanese firm the Government will have to spend a foreign exchange of Rs. 4 lakhs;

(d) if so, whether W. S. A. & Co. have

entered into this collaboration because Japanese Engineers are considered as essential for doing some special technical work in surface mining of the said ore deposit ; and

(c) if not, why Indian Engineers or any other Indian Company employing Indian Engineers should not be entrusted with the work as such step would promote employment of Indian Engineers and save foreign exchange ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) to (c). The National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd., has recommended the award of the contract for design and engineering of the ore processing and handling plant for the expansion and modification of the Kiriburu Iron Ore Project (and not for surface Mining of the Kiriburu deposits as mentioned in the question) to M/s. W. S. Atkins & Co. The proposal envisages that M/s. W. S. Atkins & Co. will undertake the work with the help of M/s. Nittetsu Mining Consultants Co. Ltd., of Japan as their foreign consultants for which they will have to be paid foreign exchange amounting to Rs. 4 lakhs.

The engineering of the scheme for the expansion and modification of the Kiriburu project would require complete and detailed knowledge of the existing mine and plant including details of construction of civil and structural work. As M/s. Nittetsu Mining Consultants Co. Ltd., had been associated with the Japan Consulting Institute who designed and engineered the original Kiriburu Project, there are obvious advantages in associating them with M/s. W. S. Atkins & Co.

M/s. W. S. Atkins & Co. would be the primary Indian consultants, who would be undertaking the job with limited technical assistance of the foreign firm. The bulk of the work under the proposed contract will be done in India by Indians.

Contract given to M/s Toyo Engineering Company of Japan for Supply of Equipment for Goa Fertilizer Project

6749. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that M/s. Toyo Engineering Co. of Japan has been given turn-key contract for the supply of process, plant and equipment for the Goa Fertilizer Project ;

(b) if so, whether the equipment and components of the plant will be supplied from India ;

(c) whether the design and engineering of the Civil Structural part of the works and the ancillary facilities like the construction of service pipe work, etc., will be done completely by the Japanese engineers ;

(d) if so, whether M/s. Birlas were asked to employ an Indian Consultant to do the above work so that employment potentiality regarding Indian Engineers could be promoted ;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(f) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Equipment and components, as are indigenously available, will be procured from within the country.

(c) The construction Contract for the Goa Fertilizer Project has been awarded to M/s Toyo Engineering Corporation, India. The contract *inter alia* provides for design and engineering of civil works. It is understood that this work will be done by the contractors through their own organisation which has Indian engineers or through sub-contractors.

(d) No.

(e) The Goa Fertilizer Plant is being established in the private sector collaboration with foreign investors. The company has awarded the contract for setting up the plant to a foreign contractor and the question of associating the Indian Consultants in the Goa Project did not arise. However, it is understood that Toyo Engineering Corporation, India is associating Engineers India, a public sector undertaking in the implementation of the project.

(f) Does not arise.

डेल्टा पाउडर नामक रसायन के प्रयोग पर प्रतिबन्ध

6750. श्री रमेश चन्द्र व्यास :
श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री :

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

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार डेल्टा पाउडर रसायन के प्रयोग पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने का है जैसा कि साइक्लामेट के मामले में किया गया है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि यह पाउडर बाजार में खुले आम बेचा जा रहा है और इसे बहुत से खाद्य पदार्थों में प्रयोग में लाया जा रहा है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार का इसके प्रयोग पर कब प्रतिबन्ध लगाने का विचार है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० सूति): (क) किसी भी खाद्य पदार्थ को मीठा बनाने के लिए उसमें डेल्टा पाउडर के उपयोग

करने पर खाद्य अपमिश्रण निवारण अधिनियम, 1954 के उपबन्धों के अधीन पहले ही प्रतिबन्ध लगा हुआ है।

(ख) प्राप्त रिपोर्टों से पता चलता है कि डेल्टा पाउडर की बिक्री हो रही है तथा खाद्य पदार्थों में उसका उपयोग किया जा रहा है। इस तथ्य को संबंधित राज्य सरकार के अधिकारियों के ध्यान में लाया गया है और उनसे अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे कानून लागू करने के लिए कदम उठाएँ तथा दोषी व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध अभियोग चलायें।

(ग) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

हैदराबाद स्थित सिन्थेटिक ड्रग्स फैक्टरी को हुई हानि

6751. श्री ओंकार लाल बोहरा :
श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :
श्री रामावतार शर्मा :
श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हैदराबाद स्थित सिन्थेटिक ड्रग्स फैक्टरी को 7 करोड़ रुपये का घाटा हुआ है;

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों में इस कारखाने को हुये लाभ अथवा हानि का व्योरा क्या है; और

(ग) इसे इतनी भारी हानि होने के क्या कारण हैं और इस कारखाने के बारे में सरकार की भावी योजना क्या है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बा० रा० चहलान): (क) 31-3-69 तक हैदराबाद स्थित

सिन्थैटिक्स फैक्टरी को 4.12 करोड़ रुपये की हानि हुई।

(ख) हानि का व्यौरा निम्न प्रकार है :—

लाख रुपयों में

वर्ष	मूल्य ह्रास और व्याज से पूर्व हानि	मूल्य ह्रास तथा व्याज	मूल्य ह्रास और व्याज के बाद हानि
1966-67	—	—	—
1967-68	33.29	60.55	93.84
1968-69	129.22	189.68	318.90
कुल	162.51	250.23	412.74

(ग) इस अवधि के दौरान कारखाना अनिवार्य रूप में संचालन अवस्था में था और उत्पादन की दर स्थापित क्षमता से कम थी। इससे उत्पादन पर मूल्यह्रास और व्याज जैसे निर्धारित प्रभावों का भारी असर हुआ। इसके अलावा कारखाने में उत्पादित औषधियों को उस मार्केट में बेचना पड़ा; जहाँ पर आयातित औषधियाँ कम मूल्यों पर उपलब्ध थीं।

उन दवाइयों के, जो इस कारखाने के उत्पादन कार्यक्रम में शामिल हैं, आयात पर रोक अथवा प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के लिए उचित उपचारी कदम उठाये गये हैं। निर्धारित क्षमता को प्राप्त करने और सन्तुष्ट की कार्य कुशलता में सुधार लाने के लिए भी कदम उठाये गये हैं। कई अनेकता कार्यक्रम भी विचाराधीन हैं। यह आशा है कि कारखाना 1971-72 तक अपना लक्ष्य प्राप्त कर लेगा।

केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य सेवा औषधालयों से महिला डाक्टरों का स्थानान्तरण

6752. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री 16 मार्च, 1970 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 453 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ऐसे केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य सेवा औषधालयों की संख्या कितनी है जहाँ पुरुष डाक्टरों का बड़ी जल्दी-जल्दी स्थानान्तरण किया जाता है और महिला डाक्टरों को वहीं बने रहने की अनुमति दी जाती है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि मालवीय नगर औषधालय से गत छः वर्षों के दौरान छः पुरुष डाक्टरों का स्थानान्तरण किया गया है परन्तु महिला डाक्टर अभी तक वहाँ कार्य कर रही है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य योजना के अन्तर्गत पुरुष और महिला डाक्टरों के स्थानान्तरण के मामलों में कोई भेद भाव नहीं बरता जाता, तबादले प्रशासकीय सुविधा और चिकित्सकों के आवास स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुये विभिन्न औषधालयों में चिकित्सकों के कार्यभार को विनियोजित करने के हेतु किये जाते हैं।

(ख) और (ग). प्रत्येक केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य योजना औषधालय को एक प्रथम श्रेणी के चिकित्सा अधिकारी के अधीन रखना होता है। मालवीय नगर औषधालय नगर की सीमा पर स्थित है और वर्तमान महिला डाक्टर जो कि एक समोपवर्ती बस्ती में रहती है के अतिरिक्त केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य योजना के अन्य किसी प्रथम श्रेणी के चिकित्सा अधिकारियों को वहाँ पहुंचना सुगम नहीं है, उन्हें वहाँ पर 7-2-1968

नियुक्त किया गया है। इसे पूर्व 5-8-63 से 21-11-63 तक भी वह महिला डाक्टर इस औषधालय की इंचार्ज रही थी।

विगत छः वर्षों के दौरान मालवीया नगर औषधालय से चिकित्सा अधिकारियों के स्थानान्तरण और उसके कारणों से सम्बन्धित एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। [प्रश्नालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT-3239/70]

Fear of shortage of Drinking Water in Capital in Summer 1970

6754. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the newspaper article appearing in the *Patriot* dated the 22nd March, 1970 that the Capital is in for a shortage of drinking water during the forthcoming summer season ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that even though there is provision for filtering additional quantity of water the facility can not be availed of due to non-availability of distribution lines ; and

(c) if so, the particular steps Government propose to take to deal with the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) to (c). The information is awaited from the Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha when received.

Productive and Unproductive Loans given to Bihar

6755. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI RAMAVTAR SHASTRI :
SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI :
SHRI RAMESH CHANDRA
VYAS :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Bihar have approached the Central Government to write off all "unproductive" loan and reschedule payment of "productive" loan ;

(b) if so, the amount of loan under each head given to the State Government ; and

(c) whether the Central Government have considered the issue and if so, the decision taken in this regard ?

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

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

1970-71 में बिहार को ऋण का दिया जाना

6756. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार सरकार ने 1970-71 में अपने घाटे को पूरा करने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार से 23 करोड़ रुपये के अनुदानों की मांग की है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस पर केन्द्रीय सरकार ने क्या निर्णय किया है ?

पूँति मंत्री और वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री २० के० साहिलकर) : (क) और (ख). बिहार सरकार ने अपने 1970-71 के बजट के 23 करोड़ रुपये के घाटे को पूरा करने के लिये, 175 करोड़ रुपये की उस राशि

में से, जिसकी व्यवस्था केन्द्रीय बजट में कुछ राज्यों को विशेष सहायता (ऋणों के रूप में) देने के लिये की गयी है, घन दिये जाने का अनुरोध किया है।

केवल बजट में घाटा दिखा देने से ही किसी राज्य को विशेष सहायता पाने के योग्य नहीं समझा जायगा। केन्द्रीय बजट में जो व्यवस्था की गयी है, वह केवल उन राज्यों के लिये है, जिनके अनुमोदित आयोजना-परिषद् की वित्त व्यवस्था करने के लिये आवश्यक साधनों के सम्बन्ध में योजना आयोग द्वारा लिये गये जायजे के अनुसार, अपरिहार्य रूप से कमी पड़ जाने की सम्भावना हो। चूंकि योजना आयोग की राय में, बिहार के मामले में ऐसी कोई कमी रहने की सम्भावना नहीं है, इसलिये उस राज्य सरकार को कोई विशेष सहायता प्रदान करने का सवाल पैदा हो नहीं होता।

Out-of-turn Allotment Cases for Type III Quarters

6757. SHRI RAMAVTAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Special Committee appointed to go into the cases of out-of-turn allotment cases for Type III have finalised their recommendation in December, 1969 and the persons concerned have also been intimated of the findings ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that no actual allotment has so far been made on out-of-turn basis to these persons who have been sanctioned accommodation by the Special Committee even after a lapse of nearly three months ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for delay and when these persons are likely to get allotment par-

ticularly when a high-powered committee have sanctioned their case ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) There were 136 cases of pending sanctions of out-of-turn allotment on medical grounds in type III which were to be reviewed by the Special ACCOMMODATION COMMITTEE. Of these, 85 cases have so far been finalised. 53 cases have been accepted for out-of-turn allotment in type II (next below type of the officers concerned) while 32 cases have been rejected by the Committee after review. The decisions of the Committee have been intimated to the persons concerned except in one case.

(b) 25 persons have already been given actual allotments. Two persons have been transferred to ineligible offices and as such are no longer eligible for allotment of accommodation from the general pool while one person has informed that he is not interested in allotment of a type II quarter.

(c) Only 12½% vacancies are earmarked for allotment on *ad hoc* basis on medical grounds against the sanctions approved by the Committee after review and the allotment to these persons could be made subject to the availability of houses.

डी० आई० जेड० क्षेत्रों में डी० सी० बिजली का ए० सी० में बदला जाना

6758. श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने डी० आई० जेड० क्षेत्रों में स्थित सरकारी क्वार्टरों में डी० सी० को ए० सी० में बदलने के लिये चार अथवा पांच वर्ष पूर्व बिजली की तारों को बदल दिया था ;

(ख) क्या नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका ने 31 मार्च, 1970 के बाद से डो० सी० की दरों में वृद्धि करने की घोषणा कर दी है ;

(ग) उपरोक्त क्वार्टरों में रहने वाले सरकारी कर्मचारियों को बिजली के लिये केवल अधिक पैसे देने के लिये बाध्य किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं जबकि अधिकारियों ने उनमें ए० सी० बिजली नहीं दी है ; और

(घ) सरकार का विचार उक्त क्वार्टरों में कब तक ए० सी० बिजली देने का है ?

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

(ख) और (ग). नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका ने सरकारी कर्मचारियों से अभी तक परिवर्धित दरें चार्ज नहीं की हैं ।

(घ) उन मकानों में जिन्हें डी०आई०जेड० क्षेत्र के पुनर्विकास के लिये निकट भविष्य में गिराये जाने की संभावना नहीं है, डी० सी० को ए० सी० सप्लाय में परिवर्तित करने के सम्बन्ध में भीतरी वार्डिंग का कार्य केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग द्वारा हाल ही में दे दिया गया है और लगभग एक वर्ष के समय में इसके पूरा हो जाने की संभावना है ।

Assessment of Areas Vulnerable to Earth Quakes

6759. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made some assessment of the areas which are vulnerable to earth quakes ;

(b) if so, whether Government have worked out any scheme regarding the design and material to be used in the construction of

houses for those areas so that they do not fall down in the earth quakes ; and

(c) whether Japan has constructed such houses ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir. Based on the scismo-tectonic history, a seismic zoning map of the country, indicating on the Modified Mercalli Scale the probable intensity of the earth quake shocks that can be anticipated in each zone, has been prepared under the auspices of the Indian Standards Institution.

(b) Yes, Sir. Indian Standard 1893—1966, lays down the criteria for earth quake resistant design of structures.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Pending Cases of Income Tax in Chandigarh Office

6760. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the cases of Income-tax arrears pending in the Chandigarh office ; and

(b) the steps taken to clear the arrears ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) As on 31-3-1970 there were 1758 assessments cases pending for disposal in the Income-tax Office at Chandigarh.

(b) The pendency is equal to two months workload and can be disposed of in the normal course. No special steps are, therefore, considered necessary to clear the same.

Research in Ancient Ayurvedic Field

6761. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING

AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have carried out research work in the ancient Ayurvedic field ;

(b) if so, the results achieved therefrom ; and

(c) whether Government have any scheme to extend research activities in that direction ?

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) Out of the 58 plants studied under the Composite Drug Research Scheme, 18 plants have yielded encouraging leads and 8 of them have reached a fairly advanced stage of investigation. Under the Clinical Research, 15 problems were taken for investigation and out of these, 5 have provided promising leads and detailed investigations on these schemes are being pursued. Under the Literary Research Programme 14 valuable manuscripts have been edited for publication and work on another 24 manuscripts is nearing completion. Preliminary standards for 50 Ayurvedic preparations have already been worked out under the standardisation programme. About 8000 medicinal plants have been collected under the Survey of Medicinal plants programme.

(c) A Central Council for Research in Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy has been constituted for encouraging research into various aspects of Ayurveda and other Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy.

Programme for Development of Industries for Manufacture of Sulphur under Fourth Plan

6762. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the programme for the development of industries for the manufacture

of sulphur under the Fourth Five Year Plan ;

(b) the latest stage reached in implementation of each of them ; and

(c) the present demand and supply position of this commodity and how far this gap between the demand and supply is to be narrowed down by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan under the said programme.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) There is no programme for the manufacture of sulphur during the Fourth Five Year Plan. However, a quantity of about 16,000 metric tonnes of sulphur per annum is produced by the Madras Refineries Limited.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The present demand of sulphur is estimated at about 600,000 tonnes per year. There being no source of elemental sulphur in the country, the requirements are met through imports. The supply position of sulphur in the international market is at present very satisfactory. The requirement of sulphur is being kept to the minimum by substitution of sulphur in sulphur using industries. A 400 tonnes per day sulphuric acid plant based on iron pyrites has been established at Sindri and another scheme for the establishment of additional 800 tonnes per day of sulphuric acid at Sindri is under implementation. Sulphuric Acid is also being recovered from zinc smelters at Udaipur and Alwaye. Besides, schemes for the recovery of sulphuric acid from copper pyrites at Ghatsila and Khetri are also being implemented. All these steps, when completed, would replace the use of elemental sulphur by about 200,000 tonnes.

Replacement of Foreign made Cars in use with Ministers and High Officials by Indian Cars

6763. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to replace the foreign made cars in use with the Ministers

and high Government officials by Indian cars?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRĪ P. C. SETHI): The proposal is under consideration of Government.

दिल्ली को सुन्दर बनाना

6764. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 26 मार्च, 1970 के 'समाचार भारती' में छपे समाचार के अनुसार दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकार ने राजधानी को पर्यटकों की दृष्टि से आकर्षित बनाने के लिये कुछ नई योजनाएँ बनाई हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनका व्यौरा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० भूति) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) वर्ष के दौरान निम्नलिखित सौन्दर्य योजनाओं का किया जाना प्रस्तावित है :

(1) हीजस्त्रास स्मारक के चारों ओर के 200 एकड़ से अधिक क्षेत्र में फूलदार पौधों और अन्य पेड़ों को लगाया जा रहा है। 70 एकड़ क्षेत्र में एक मृग-उपवन प्रस्तावित है। स्मारक के पीछे एक झील विकसित करने का भी प्रस्ताव है।

(2) शाहदरा के निकट जी० टो० रोड पर एक झील को विकसित किया जा रहा है। इस झील के चारों

ओर लगभग 15 एकड़ क्षेत्र में शोभनीय फूलदार पौधे और घास के मैदान बनाये जायेंगे।

(3) धौला कुएं पर की झील का विकास पहले से ही शुरू कर दिया गया है। यहां पर भी फूलदार पौधों को लगा दिया गया है तथा घास के मैदान बना दिये गये हैं।

(4) कालकाजी के मन्दिर के चारों ओर के 20 एकड़ के पहाड़ी और बंजर क्षेत्र का एक बाग के रूप में विकास करने का प्रस्ताव है। इस क्षेत्र में छायादार फल वाले पेड़ों को भी अधिक संख्या में लगाया जायेगा।

(5) नजफगढ़ रोड के दोनों ओर के क्षेत्र में अगले वर्षा ऋतु में विभिन्न जंगली पौधों को लगाया जाना प्रस्तावित है जो वनस्थली का काम देंगे, और यथासमय एक बाड़े का रूप बन जायेगा।

(6) वसंत बिहार के निकट तुगलकाबाद फोर्ट और मुरादाबाद-की-पहाड़ी से संलग्न बंजर क्षेत्र में पेड़ भी लगाये जायेंगे।

मुसलमानों में परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम

6765. श्री रामगोपाल शालबाते : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री 21 जुलाई, 1969 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 75 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में

मुसलमानों ने परिवार नियोजन तथा लूप पहनाये जाने का विरोध किया है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम केवल हिन्दुओं तथा अनुसूचित जातियों तक ही सीमित है ;

(ग) उक्त कार्यक्रम को सभी समुदायों में लोकप्रिय बनाने के लिये सरकार ने क्या उपाय किये हैं ; और

(घ) इस बारे में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से प्राप्त हुई जानकारी का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० श्रीपति चन्द्रशेखर) :
(क) जी नहीं। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि परिवार नियोजन और लूप निवेश कार्यक्रम का और विस्तार कर दिया गया है तथा सेवा सुविधाएं जाति और धर्म के किसी भेदभाव के बिना सभी समुदायों को उपलब्ध हैं और सभी समुदायों के लोग उनका लाभ उठा रहे हैं।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) समाज के सभी वर्गों में परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम को लोकप्रिय बनाने के लिये संचार के सभी उपलब्ध साधनों का उपयोग व्यापक रूप से किया जा रहा है। इसके अलावा ग्रामीण परिवार कल्याण नियोजन केन्द्र तथा उप-केन्द्र और नगरीय परिवार कल्याण नियोजन केन्द्र भी कार्य कर रहे हैं। सभी समुदायों में कार्यक्रम को लोकप्रिय बनाने के लिये ये केन्द्र और सम्बन्धित क्षेत्रीय कर्मचारी वर्ग भी एक महत्वपूर्ण योगदान प्रदान कर रहे हैं।

(घ) प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार समाज के सभी वर्गों में जन जागृति पैदा करने के लिये उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में वर्ष 1969-70 में किये

गये जन शिक्षा और प्रचार कार्यों का ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :

प्रचार साधन	1969-70 में लगाई गई संख्या
क. प्रचार प्रदर्शन	प्रचार साधन का विवरण
1. होर्डिंग्स	179
2. भीति चित्र	8075
3. बस बोर्ड और बस पैनल	1845
4. रिक्शा प्लेटें	15210
5. घातु प्लेटें	10416
6. दियासलाई बक्स के लेबल्स	3.5 लाख
ख. गीत, नाटक तथा सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रम	3175
ग. सिनेमा स्लाइडें	900
घ. प्रदर्शनियां	883
ङ. विषय परिचायक प्रशिक्षण शिविर	751

Russian Technicians in Public Sector Undertakings

6766. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Russian Technicians employed in various public sector undertakings ;

(b) the total amount paid to them every year during the last three years ; and

(c) the profits/losses of these undertakings every year during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (c). Statement giving the necessary details in respect of Soviet-Aided Public Enterprises is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—3240/70.]

Expenditure on account of T. A. of an Assistant Collector

6767. SHRI LATAFAT ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to an article which appeared in the "DARULSALTANAT" of Delhi dated the 15th January, 1970 regarding unnecessary and avoidable expenditure on the travelling allowance of an Assistant Collector ; and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. Under the rules, the Collectors of Central Excise function as Controlling Officers for purposes of regulating Travelling Allowance of Assistant Collectors. In the absence of (i) a copy of the said article and (ii) fuller details about the case referred to in the question, it is not possible for the Government to make any further enquiries.

U. S. Doctors Report that Cancer cannot be contracted through Filter Cigarettes

6768. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether two American doctors recently reported that filter cigarettes are safer than the other ones and did not contract cancer ; and

(b) whether Government would issue any instructions to the manufacturers of cigarettes to manufacture the filter cigarettes only in future ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

B. S. MURTHY) : (a) No such report has come to the notice of Government. Some chemical compounds found in tobacco smoke and tars which are absorbed to a certain extent by the cigarette filter have carcinogenic properties.

(b) Government have no such proposal under consideration.

(c) No cigarette filter has yet been devised which can definitely arrest the flow of carcinogenic agent.

Regulation of Price and Manufacture of Aluminium under Industries (Development and Regulation) Act

6769. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had taken decision to regulate the price of aluminium and its manufactures produced by the units registered or licensed under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) The Government of India issued an Aluminium (Control) Order 1970 under Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (10 of 1955) effective from 20.3.1970. By issue of a Notification under the Control Order, the Government have for the present fixed the sale prices of aluminium and its products at the ex-factory price level prevailing on 28.2.1970. The ex-factory price is inclusive of dealers commission but exclusive of excise duty, Central Sales Tax or local taxes, if any also exclusive of transportation charges or insurance charges, if any. Government have simultaneously constituted a Working Group to examine the price structure of the aluminium industry, including semis industry and make recommendations on

the pricing and distribution policy having regard to the growth envisaged for the aluminium industry and also keeping in view the needs of the user industries.

Inclusion of Cotton Industry in the Fourth Schedule to Income Tax Act

6770. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Cotton Mills Federation has sent a memorandum to Government in which it had pleaded for resorting to the *status quo ante* in regard to the inclusion of the Industry in the Fourth Schedule to the Income-tax Act and for a development rebate etc.; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

**Setting up of a Cell to Study Problems
Re : Replacement of Bungalows by
Skyscrapers in Delhi**

6771. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have set up a cell to study the problems which might arise from its scheme to pull down bungalows and replace them with skyscrapers ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether Government have received the report in the matter by the cell appointed ;

(d) if so, the details thereof ; and

(e) if not, the time by which it is likely to be submitted to Government ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) (a) No, Sir, not yet ; but the entire question is under examination.

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

Health Educators' Conference

6772. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether in the Health Educators' Conference, the need for effective coordination between workers of different units in the field of health and family planning, was emphasised ; and

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

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

(b) Extracts of recommendations made at the Conference are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—3241/70] These recommendations are under consideration.

**Exploitation of Agnigundala Mines in
Andhra Pradesh**

6773. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : SHRI ESWARA REDDY :

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

(a) whether the exploration and exploitation of the Agnigundala lead mines has been completed ; and

(b) if so, the detailed results achieved ?

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

Only preliminary geological exploration work has been completed by Geological Survey of India in the 3 blocks of Agnigundala Mineralised Belt, viz. Bandalamottu, Nallakonda and Dhukonda.

(b) On the basis of the exploration work so far done in these deposits the following preliminary estimates of ore reserves have been made.

	Lead ore	% of Metal Content	Copper ore	% of Metal content
Bandalamottu	9.85 million tonnes	6.31%	1.02 million tonnes	1.03%
Nallakonda Block	—	—	4.91 million tonnes	1.48%
Dhukonda Block	0.46 million tonnes	8.98%	2.154 million tonnes	1.51%

Geological Survey of India are currently doing deep drilling at Bandalamottu Block ; the detailed exploration in this block is being done by M/s. Hindustan Copper Limited.

Work on a scheme for exploratory mining in the Bandalamottu Block with a view to preparing a Detailed Project Report for the exploitation of lead-deposits on a commercial scale, has been started recently. M/s. Hindustan Copper Limited are also preparing a feasibility report for the development of Nallakonda Block.

Supply of low grade Coal to Steel Plants

6775. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some coal miners supplied low grade coal to steel plants ;

(b) if so, the names of those concerns ; and

(c) what penalties were levied on them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) to (c). Coal programme to the steel plants is drawn on the sources acceptable by them. The actual quality supplied to them is sometimes disputed. Therefore, in order to resolve such disputes, a scheme of joint sampling has been evolved by the Chari Committee which is in the process of being implemented by mutual agreement between the suppliers and the consumers.

Reduction of the Cost of D. D. A. Flats

6776. SHRI RAMAVTAR SHARMA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of houses proposed to be built in Delhi by Delhi Development Authority for low and middle income groups ; and

(b) the steps Government are taking to reduce the cost price of the houses which are beyond the reach of the common man ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) During the current financial year, the Delhi Development Authority propose to construct 5,436 flats in the middle income group and 4,550 flats in the low income group.

(b) The cost of houses is fixed after taking into account the cost of the acquisition and development of land, the cost of the construction contracts and administrative charges. These elements of cost are not susceptible of reduction in existing circumstances ; but the question of cost reduction through the prefabrication of building materials and the mechanisation of house construction on a large scale is under study by an Expert Committee.

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा यमुनापार कालोनियों को गिराया जाना

6777. श्री शशि भूषण : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा यमुना पार कितनी कालोनियों को गिराने का प्रस्ताव है तथा इस सम्बन्ध में कितने नोटिस दिये गये हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार लोगों से विकास सम्बन्धी खर्च लेकर उनके द्वारा गत 15-20 वर्षों में बनाये गये मकानों में न्यूनतम संवर्धन तथा परिवर्तन करके वर्तमान कालोनियों के विकास के लिये किसी योजना पर विचार कर रही है ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस दिशा में सरकार को किन कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है ; और

(घ) यमुनापार कालोनियों के अतिरिक्त दिल्ली में कितनी ऐसी कालोनियां हैं जिनको दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा गिराये जाने का प्रस्ताव है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) और (घ). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है तथा सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

(ख) और (ग). दिल्ली नगर निगम ने यमुनापार की 45 अनधिकृत बस्तियों का नियमितीकरण कर दिया है । इन बस्तियों का विकास, प्लाटधारियों/मकान मालिकों द्वारा कतिपय विकास प्रभारों के किश्तों में अदा करने

पर, चरणों में किया जायेगा । ऐसी और 19 बस्तियां, जिनका भूमि उपयोग रिहायशी है, के नियमितीकरण का प्रश्न निगम के विचाराधीन है ।

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के क्षेत्राधिकार में आने वाली बस्तियों से संबंधित सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Development of Aluminium Industry during Fourth Plan

6778. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the overall policy for developing the aluminium industry in the country under the Fourth Five Year Plan including imports of this metal ; and

(b) the extent and types of aluminium proposed to be imported during 1970-71 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) The estimated domestic demand and likely production of aluminium during the Fourth Plan Period are as under :—

(000' tonnes)

	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Internal demand	205	233	254	274
Production	162.3	200.8	205	278.3

The present installed capacity for production of aluminium is 163,850 tonnes per annum. In order to meet the growing demand on a long term basis including exports, additional capacity to the extent of 309,500 tonnes had already been licenced or covered by letters of intent under the Industries (Development

and Regulation) Act 1951 for realisation during the Fourth Plan or early Fifth Plan period.

(b) On present estimates, it is proposed to import 25,000 tonnes of E. C. grade aluminium during 1970-71. The position will be reviewed further during the year, whether any additional imports are necessary.

Strictures passed against O. N. G. C. by a Magistrate

6779. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Oil and Natural Gas Commission, received severe strictures from a Magistrate that the behaviour was improper in a case in which the Chief Store Keeper was involved ;

(b) if so, whether in the light of the comments of the Magistrate, Government have reviewed the case ; and

(c) if so, whether Government have reinstated the Chief Store Keeper ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) The Additional District Magistrate, Dehra Dun, in his judgement in criminal case No. 108 of 1967 under Section 353 of I. P. C., against Shri C. M. Verghese, a former Chief Store Keeper in O.N.G.C., had passed certain adverse comments on the working of the O. N. G. C. The Allahabad High Court, while deciding the appeal against the judgement of the lower court, held that the Magistrate's remarks were ill-conceived and unwarranted.

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

Increase in Menace caused by Flies and Mosquitoes in the Capital

6780. 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's attention has been drawn to the recent increase in menace caused by the flies and mosquitoes in the capital ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to check this menace ?

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) Increase in the population of flies and mosquitoes during this part of the year is a common feature in Delhi. The several projects coming up, as also dairies, increase in cattle population, open drains, leakage of Sewer water and open privies add to the favourable conditions for breeding of culicine mosquitoes which species are nonmalaria carriers.

(c) 1. Anti-larval measures have been intensified.

2. Coordination Committee constituted by the Delhi Administration meets periodically to review the problem and recommend suitable measures.

Expenditure on Tax Collection

6781. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the approximate administrative expenditure incurred by Government on the collection of Rs. 1000 each of Income-tax and excise duty ; and

(b) the measures being adopted to reduce the administrative expenditure ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Figures for the year 1968-69 indicate that the approximate administrative expenditure incurred by Government on the

collection of income-tax and other direct taxes Rs. 19.6 per Rs. 1000/- of the tax collected, and is Rs. 9.70 per Rs. 1000/- of the duty of central excise collected.

(b) As the reply to Part (a) of the Question would show, the cost of collection, as it is, is not high. However, the position is kept under constant review and every effort is made to keep the administrative expenditure down to the minimum, having regard to the need for strict economy and optimum efficiency.

**Revision of Rates of Increments of
Pay Scales of L. D. Cs. and
Class IV Employees**

6782. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal under consideration of Government to revise rates of increments of the pay-scales of Lower Division Clerks and Class IV employees of the Central Government ;

(b) whether the point of revision of such rates is being referred to the Third Pay Commission ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) to (d). The pay structure of all Central Government employees including class III and IV employees will be considered by the Third Pay Commission whose terms of reference are expected to be announced shortly.

**Paper for Non-judicial Stamp Manu-
factured in Security Paper Mill,
Hoshangabad**

6783. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether paper meant for Non-judicial

Stamp manufactured in Security Paper Mill at Hoshangabad was found unsuitable by Security Press, Nasik ; and

(b) if so, the quantity of paper found unsuitable, its cost, transportation charges etc. incurred in sending it and for its return ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

**The Dera Ismail Khan Cooperative House
Building Society Ltd., Delhi**

6784. SHRI RAJ DEO SINGH : 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. 2047 on the 9th March, 1970 regarding the development of land by the Dera Ismail Khan Cooperative House Building Society Ltd., Delhi and state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the said society in a circular dated the 30th January, 1970 to their shareholders had intimated them that the Delhi Development Authority had accorded its approval to the layout plan of the Society ;

(b) if so, the factual position with regard to the approval of the final layout plan of the Society ;

(c) the nature of difficulties that stand in the way of approval of the final layout plan ; and

(d) the date by which the final layout plan is likely to be approved ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Counting Machines in Security Paper Mill, Hoshangabad

6785. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of counting machines in Security Paper Mill, Hoshangabad ;

(b) when they were received and the date till they all were in working order ;

(c) how many of the above were in working order on the 1st June, 1968, 1st June, 1969 and on 1st March, 1970 ;

(d) whether machines were considered as non-repairable in India till an Indian mechanic repaired one of the machines ; and

(e) the foreign exchange saved by their repairing in India and the quantum of reward given to the man effecting the repairs ?

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

(b) Two machines were received on 3.5.1965, two on 6.7.1965, two on 6.7.1966 and the seventh on 25.4.1967. Except for brief spells, when the machines had to be attended for normal repairs and maintenance, they have been continuously in use since they were commissioned.

(c) Six on 1st June, 1968 ; seven on 1st June, 1969 ; and seven on 1st March, 1970.

(d) and (e). One of the machines which was received from the India Security Press, Nasik Road required repairs. It was not considered irreparable in India and was repaired in the Mill itself. Hence the question of saving of foreign exchange or giving a reward does not arise.

Class I, II, III and IV Employees working in Security Mills

6786. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Class I, II, III and IV employees working in Security Paper Mill at Hoshangabad separately from each State ;

(b) the number out of above, separately for each category, permanent residents of Madhya Pradesh ;

(c) whether the recruitment from Madhya Pradesh is in accordance with the decisions accepted by Madhya Pradesh ; and

(d) if not, the steps Government propose to take to increase the representation of local people ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). A statement showing the number of Class I, II, III, and Class IV employees working in the Security Paper Mill, Hoshangabad separately from each State is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—3242/1970]

(c) and (d). The Security Paper Mill is a departmental undertaking of the Central Government and recruitment of personnel to this organisation is made in accordance with instructions applicable to such undertakings. The representation of local people in the Mill is good and does not seem to need any augmentation ?

Seizure of Books of Jaipur Metals Ltd.

6787. SHRI NAVAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that documents and accounts Books of M/s. Jaipur Metals Ltd., were seized by the Income-tax authorities of Jaipur ;

(b) whether the documents show any evasion of taxes ; and

(c) if so, the action taken or propose to be taken in the matter ?

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

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

**Widening of Desh Bhandhu Gupta
Road in Karol Bagh, Delhi**

6788. SHRI P. M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Development Authority has undertaken widening of Desh Bhandhu Gupta Road (old Original Road) in Karol Bagh, Delhi ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that some shops etc. in wooden *khokas* of refugees ; set up after partition on certain portions of the said road, need to be removed ;

(c) if so, the number of such *khokas* ;

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to provide alternative commercial / residential accommodation to these refugees occupants of the *khokas* ; and

(e) the date by which and the agency through which alternative accommodation will be provided ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) The road is being widened by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi.

(b) to (c). Some 'Khokhas' of displaced persons on the road-berm are affected by the widening of this road. The Delhi Development Authority propose to give alternative accommodation to those affected persons who are found to be covered by the 'Gadgil Assurances'.

National Credit Plan

6789. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have recently decided to prepare a National

Credit Plan consistent with investment priorities for the economy as a whole ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). No. Credit planning in the banking sector has to be flexible to meet emerging situations. The Reserve Bank watches the situation continuously and makes adjustments whenever necessary. Certain broad priorities for the disbursement of bank credit have been indicated to ensure that credit requirements of all viable projects in relatively neglected sectors such as small farmers, small-scale industrialists, retail traders and the self-employed, are adequately met. These will also ensure that large-scale industry is not given excessive credit in relation to its productive needs and lending for speculative or unsocial purposes is stopped.

Expansion of Panna Diamond Mines

6790. SHRI ARJUN SINGH
BHADORIA :
SHRI G. C. DIXIT :

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

(a) whether there is any plan to expand the Panna Diamond mines ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) and (b). The National Mineral Development Corporation have proposals for (i) increasing the production from Majhaghawan mines from 12,000 carats to 22,500 carats per annum (ii) expansion of the open cast working at Majhaghawan and developing an underground mine at Majhaghawan to produce 22,500 carats per annum ; and (iii) developing of a mine based on the Conglomerate deposits at Panna to produce 25,000 carats per annum.

The schemes will be taken up after completing detailed investigations and preparing the necessary feasibility reports.

Rewards to Information of Smuggled Goods

6791. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of award given to an informant whose information resulted in the seizure of contraband and smuggled goods ;

(b) the basis of calculating this award ;

(c) whether Government have paid the sum of Rs. 25,000 to the informant whose information led to the seizure of 40,000 tolas of gold and 4998 wrist watches on the 10th January, 1969 near creek of Chettuvai by Cochin Customs Officials ;

(d) whether this award is in keeping with the rules/norms on the subject ; and

(e) whether any further payment is likely to be made in this case ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Rs. 25,000/-

(b) This amount was determined having regard to the nature and evaluation of the information.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The question as to whether any further payment of reward is merited and if so, its quantum will be decided on the final evaluation of the information.

Patrolling by Customs Parties of Guruvayur (Kerala)

6792. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the circumstances under which Customs

patrol parties were deputed on the 10th January, 1969 (after 11 p.m.), 18th January, 1969 and 20th January, 1969 on sea patrol and again on the 24th January, 1969 for searching certain premises at Guruvayur in Kerala ;

(b) the result of this search ; and

(c) the action taken following this search ?

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

(a) This was done as there was reason to believe that smuggling was likely to take place in that area and that smuggled goods and documents relating thereto were secreted in the said premises.

(b) and (c). Documents relating to smuggling were seized and further searches were carried out in Bombay where smuggled gold and diamonds were seized.

Collection of Arrears of Central Taxes

6793. SHRI K. N. PANDEY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the position of arrears of various Central taxes when the Prime Minister took over the Finance Ministry in the year 1969 ;

(b) the present position of arrears of these taxes ;

(c) the success achieved by Government by enhancing the punishment for Income-tax evasion and whether Government are satisfied with the result achieved so far ; and

(d) if not, other steps proposed to be taken in the matter ?

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

	Position of arrears of Central taxes as on 31.7.69	Position of arrears of Central taxes as on 1.1.70
	(In lakhs of Rs.)	
Income-tax	5,54.08 *	5,12.08@
Wealth tax	7.26	5.65
Estate Duty	8.32	7.10
Gift tax	1.44	1.07
Expenditure tax	29	26
Customs duty	1.08	94†
Central	31.97	41,24‡
Excise duty		

*This represents the position as on 30.6.1969.

@This represents the position as on 31.12.1969.

†This represents the position as on 31.3.1970.

‡This represents the position as on 31.1.1970.

(c) and (d). It will be observed from the reply to parts (a) and (b) of the question that there is an improvement in the liquidation of arrears of revenue under practically every head including income-tax. The provisions for enhancement of penalties under the Income-Tax Act were introduced only recently and they apply to returns filed after 1-4-68. It is, therefore, too early to assess the impact of these provisions. The Government keep the position under review and continue to take such measures, administrative as well as legislative, as are found necessary to cope with the situation from time to time.

Export of Petroleum Products by Indian Oil Corporation

6794. SHRI K. N. PANDEY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state the quantity of petroleum products exported by the Indian Oil Corporation during the years 1968-69 and 1969-70 and the amount of foreign exchange earned therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): The total quantity of petroleum products exported by the Indian Oil Corporation during the years 1968-69 and 1969-70 was of the order of 272,000 tonnes valued at Rs. 3.70 crores, and 405,000 tonnes valued at Rs. 5.50 crores respectively.

Expenditure on Film "Talash"

6795. SHRI K. N. PANDEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the production of film named 'Talash' produced and directed by O. P. Ralhan at a cost of more than Rs. one crore;

(b) if so, whether any investigation has been made into the circumstances in which the above Producer had produced the film at a cost of more than rupees one crore and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount of Income-tax paid by Shri O. P. Ralhan during the last 3 years;

(d) whether any investigations have recently been made by the Income-tax Department to find out the source of income of Shri O. P. Ralhan; and

(e) the amount of money paid by the above Producer to various film artistes who worked in this film and whether any papers were seized from the above Producer regarding black money given to film stars Shri Rajinder Kumar and Shrimati Sharmila Tagore and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). The picture 'Talash' has been released very recently. The income from this picture will come up for consideration in the assessment year 1970-71 for which the return of income itself would be due only in June, 1970. Investigations will be undertaken by the Income-tax authorities in the course of regular assessment proceedings.

(c) During the years 1966-67 to 1968-69, Shri Ralhan paid an amount of Rs. 2,21,222/- as income-tax.

(d) Investigations are always made every year in such cases in the course of assessment proceedings.

(e) The question of payments made to the artistes in this film will come up for consideration only during the course of proceedings for assessment year 1970-71 as stated in part (a) above. There was no seizure of any papers from the Producer by the Income-tax authorities. As such, the other questions do not arise.

Recovery of Income-Tax, Wealth Tax and Gift Tax from M/s Cine Sales Corporation

6796. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL:
SHRI ARJUN SINGH
BHADORIA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of Income Tax, Wealth Tax and Gift Tax realised from M/s Cine Sales

Corporation, Delhi and others associate concerns during the last 3 years and also during the current year ; and

(b) the amount of taxes outstanding against them at present and the amount of taxes about which objections from M/s Cine Sales Corporation, have been raised by them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) The total collections (on all accounts) made from M/s Cine Sales Corporation, Delhi, during the current as well as the preceding three financial years are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—3243/70.]

The Income-tax records at Delhi do not reveal that there are any associate concerns of the firm. The collections made in respect of its partners are, however, given in the said statement.

(b) No tax is outstanding against either the firm or the partners.

Clearance of Arrears of Taxes by Persons in Film Industry

6797. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons in the film industry who cleared their arrears of taxes between the years 1967 to 1969 and also the amount so collected ;

(b) the amount of arrears of taxes for whose recovery cases are pending ; and

(c) the number of persons penalised under the new taxation policy of Government and in action no has been taken against any body, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (c). There are a large number of persons in the film industry who are assessed to income-tax in the various Commissioners' of Income-tax charges. The requisite information can be collected only by scrutiny of a large number of assessment records which will

involve considerable time and labour. If, however, information is required regarding any specific person (s) in the film industry, the same can be furnished.

Investigation into unaccounted Money with Film people

6798. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2785 on the 2nd December, 1968 regarding Unaccounted money with Film people and state :

(a) whether the investigations in respect of the film financiers, film distributors, film producers and film stars have since been completed ;

(b) if so, the names of the film stars to whom unaccounted money was given ; and

(c) if not, the time when the investigations are likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). The investigations in respect of the film distributors has nothing to do with the investigations in other cases and are being made in the normal course of assessment proceedings. In respect of the film financiers the material found during the search is being utilised in the course of regular assessment proceedings. In the case of film producers the assessments are not being completed pending finalisation of assessments in case of certain film stars. As regards the filmstars, investigations in respect of Shri Dilip Kumar, Pran and Miss Waheeda Rehman have been completed. Investigations in respect of some other film stars are in progress and the names of these persons cannot be disclosed at present in the interests of successful investigations.

(c) Every effort is being made to complete the investigations expeditiously.

Sale of Land and Quarters by Auction by D. D. A.

6799. SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND

URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi Development Authority has only replaced private colonisers and is resorting to auction of most of its quarters and land which are beyond the reach of low income and middle income groups; and

(b) if so, the steps Government are taking to check profiteering being indulged in by D. D. A. ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) No, Sir. The Delhi Development Authority does not auction developed plots measuring upto 200 Sq yds or flats intended for people in the low and middle income groups. These are allotted to eligible persons by draw of lots at pre-determined prices that do not include an element of profit.

(b) Does not arise.

Houses used for Commercial purposes in Colonies of Delhi

6800. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that quite a large number of people in Rehabilitation and D.D.A. colonies have opened shops, clinics and such other offices for earning their living ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that such people are being harassed by both Land Development Office and Delhi Development Authority ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that similar shops, offices and clinics exist in houses in the walled city ; and

(d) if so, why the people, mostly displaced person from Pakistan are being harassed in this regard ?

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

AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Land and Development Office takes action in cases involving breach of any of the terms of the lease. The Delhi Development Authority takes action where there is contravention of the provisions of the Master Plan/Zonal Development Plan.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Action is taken irrespective of the consideration whether the offender is a displaced person or not.

Representation from Welfare Association of Andrews Ganj, New Delhi

6801. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a wide *nallah* flows near H-Type quarters of Andrews Ganj, New Delhi ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Welfare Association of Andrews Ganj has been demanding that at least the portion of this *nallah* opposite these quarters be covered to prevent accidents which have resulted in deaths of a number of children ; and

(c) if so, how long Government will take to accept this genuine demand and cover the portion of the *nallah* ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir. A representation from the Welfare Association of Andrews Ganj has been received recently in which accidental death by drowning of an eleven year old girl has been mentioned.

(c) Barbed-wire fencing has been temporarily provided in a portion of the *nallah* to prevent accidents. The question of the further safeguards necessary is under examination.

Nationalisation of the Branch of an Indian Bank by Yemen

6802. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Yemen Government has recently nationalised the branch of an Indian (Nationalised) bank in Aden;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government of India thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir. The only branch of an Indian (nationalised) bank viz. Bank of India functioning in Aden was nationalised by the Government of the Peoples Republic of Southern Yemen effective from the close of business on 27th November, 1969 along with seven other foreign banks functioning at the time in that country.

(b) According to the nationalisation law, the compensation will be fixed in the basis of the net balance of asset as at the date of nationalisation and will be paid by way of registered bond of the South Yemeni Government maturing in twenty years with an annual interest of 2 per cent thereon. The law, however, does not indicate the basis for the valuation of the assets. According to information available, the South Yemeni authorities have appointed a firm of Chartered Accountants to audit the books of accounts of all foreign banks that were operating in Aden upto the 27th November, 1969. The certified balance sheet of the Aden branch of Bank of India is expected to be available by the end of April, 1970.

(c) While Government regret that a branch of an Indian bank, particularly a nationalised bank, has had to close down, they recognise that the matter is mainly one of policy for the South Yemeni Government to determine in the light of their own interests.

Preventive Officers in Calcutta Customs House

6803. SHRI P. R. THAKUR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the replies given to unstarred question Nos. 2958 and 2438 on the 2nd December, 1968 and the 10th March, 1969 respectively and state:

(a) whether the appeal regarding the fixation of seniority of the Preventive Officers in Calcutta Customs House, under consideration since long time, has been disposed of;

(b) if so, the details of the case and the decision taken thereon; and

(c) if not, the reasons for such inordinate delay causing great hardship to the appellant?

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

(b) and (c). The matter is being considered in consultation with the Ministries of Home Affairs and Law.

Average Cost of Answering a Question in Lok Sabha

6804. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the average cost of answering a question in Lok Sabha?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): A scientific study of the average cost involved in collecting information for Starred or Unstarred Parliament Questions has not been made. The effort involved in collecting information for answering a Parliament Question varies with the nature of the Question and the number of sources from which the information has to be collected. In reply to similar earlier Questions, it was stated that it would be extremely difficult to give an approximate figure, but a rough and ready figure Rs. 60/- per question was given in 1950 on the basis of some sample studies. This

figure is no longer realistic considering the general increase in wages, the larger number of offices, the number of copies of the reply to be furnished, the translation to be effected etc.

Paharidhiraj Cooperative Housing Society, Delhi

6805. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the huge amounts received by Jainco, Shekharjain and other property-dealers abetted by President (Khazanchimal Jain)/Secretary (Mahavir-Prasad Jain) of Paharidhiraj Cooperative Housing Society, Delhi for enrolling members during the years 1966-69 and which remained unaccounted and taxes evaded ; and if so, the details thereof ;

(b) whether Government are also aware of members' complaints revelations-evidences in Registrar's/C.I.D. inquiry against fraudulent embezzlement ;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to order thorough probe and take suitable action for unearthing hidden money, realising taxes, safe-guarding interests of persons ; and

(d) if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) No complaint of tax evasion against any of the persons mentioned in the question have been received by the Government.

(b) to (d) . The Government has at present no such information. The allegations have been brought to the notice of the Income-tax authorities for necessary action.

Second Aluminium Factory in Madhya Pradesh

6806. SHRI D. V. SINGH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Balghat area in Madhya Pradesh is estimated to bear 40 to 50 lakhs tonnes of bauxite deposits, which offer good opportunities for the second aluminium factory in Madhya Pradesh ;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to set up such a factory in the area, in the private or in the public sector and if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if the reply to part (b) above be in the negative, how these resources are proposed to be exploited and tapped ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) to (c). According to preliminary surface investigations, the reserves of bauxite deposits in Balghat District of Madhya Pradesh are estimated to be about 36 lakh tonnes. As the individual deposits are small and scattered they do not justify a separate smelter but could be considered as subsidiary sources in future for feeding existing smelter (s).

Stepping up Production of Fertilizers

6807. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it was recommended at the meeting of Consultative Committee of M.Ps. attached to the Department of Petroleum and Chemicals to make all out efforts to step up the production of fertilizers within the country; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

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

(b) All out efforts are being made to step up the production of fertilizers within the country.

Direct advances to Small Man in Business, Industry and Agriculture by State Bank of India

6808. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) what was the amount of direct advances to the small man in business, industry and agriculture by the State Bank of India during the year 1969 ;

(b) whether it is a fact that demand on State Bank resources from various sectors has increased considerably ;

(c) if so, whether in view of this, the Bank proposes to step up the growth rate of deposits beyond the present level of about 15 per cent if they are to effectively fulfil the role expected of them ; and

(d) if so, in what way ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) The amount of direct assistance to the small man in business, industry and agriculture given by the State Bank of India during the year 1969 was as follows :—

Nature of assistance given to.	Limits as at the end of 1969.	Out-standing as at the end of 1969.	Increase in limits during 1969.	Increase in out-standing during 1969.
(Rs. in crores)				
1. Small business under small business finance scheme	12.23	6.71	12.23	6.71
2. Small-scale industries	185.80	102.38	65.03	36.92
3. Agriculture (Direct)	39.57	21.03	33.88	18.62

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir. The bank is aiming at deposit growth at a rate higher than that achieved during the past.

(d) In order to step up deposit mobilisation in the rural areas, the State Bank along with the nationalised banks intends to launch a massive programme of branch expansion. As part of this programme, the Reserve bank has already drawn up a comprehensive branch expansion programme for 1970 under which a minimum target of 1350 centres has been set for major commercial banks, the share of the State Bank Group being 372. Besides, the Reserve Bank of India has also nominated one or more major banks (including the State Bank Group) to act as the "Lead Bank" for each of the 335 districts of the Indian Union excluding the metropolitan districts of Greater Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, and the Union Territories of Chandigarh, Delhi and Goa, of which 89 districts have been allotted to the State Bank Group. It will be the duty of the "Lead Bank" to carry out a survey of the resources, banking potential and credit needs of the districts allotted to it and to chalk out a programme of opening branches. It is expected that this programme along with other steps contemplated for diversifying and improving customer service of the banks will, within the next few years, lead to massive deposit mobilisation in the country in which the State Bank of India and its subsidiaries will get a substantial share. In order to watch the progress of branch expansion and deposit growth the State Bank has already set up a special section in its Central Office.

Income-Tax due from the Employees and Directors of Impact Publications., Ltd., New Delhi

6810. SHRI SARDAR AMJAD ALI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of Income-tax collected from the employees and directors during the years 1968-1970 by Impact Publications (P) Ltd., New Delhi ; and

(b) the amount deposited till March 31, 1970 by this Company with the Income-tax Office ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) (a) The information is as under :—

Total amount of income tax collected from :	1968-69	1969-70
(i) Employees	Nil (the Co. was incorporated on 8-3-1969)	Rs. 2759.21
(ii) Directors	ditto.	Nil (No remuneration is stated to have been paid to Directors)

(b) Out of Rs. 2759.21 mentioned at (a) above, Rs. 2608.03 was deposited during 1969-70 and the balance on 8-4-1970.

Delay in Finalising Financial Plan of Malabar Chemicals and Fertilizers

6811. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 376 on the 9th March, 1970 and state :

(a) what factors have delayed the finalising of the financial plan of the Malabar Chemicals and fertilizers since, 1966 ;

(b) when the Board of Directors do not inspire confidence of the investing public whether Government would see that the Directorate is more broad based ;

(c) failing that, whether Government will consider other parties for the project ; and

(d) the present expectations of Government about 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) The finalisation of financial plan has been delayed mainly due to the delay in the preparation of the necessary feasibility report, marketing survey report, etc., finalisation of the collaboration arrangements and the tie-up of foreign exchange requirements of the project.

(b) The Board of Directors of the company is constituted by the company under its Articles of Association. The Government of Mysore who is sponsoring the project and has an interest in the company is seized of the matter.

(c) There is no proposal at present to entrust the project for implementation to any other party.

(d) It will take about 3 years to complete the project after all arrangements for its implementation have been finalised.

Deterioration in the Working of the Central Medical Stores Depots

6812. SHRI R. BARUA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been progressive deterioration in the working of the Central Medical Stores Depots ;

(b) if so, the main reasons therefor ; and loss suffered on account of deterioration during the last three years ; and

(c) the steps contemplated by Government to improve the working of these Depots in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) and (b). Prior to the year 1966-67 Medical Stores Depots were progressively making profits and aggregated a total profit of Rs. 1.84 crores from 1957-58 to 1965-66. In fact it was possible to gradually

reduce the departmental charges from 20 to 16½ and then to 10%. In 1966-67 six Medical Stores Depots collectively showed a loss of Rs. 4.78 lakhs which attracted certain adverse comments from the P. A. C. The main reasons for the losses are given below :—

(1) Lack of adequate supplies in the Depots to meet the demands of the indentors fully. There have been failures/delays on the part of the contractors with whom the rate contracts were placed by the DGS & D and also in the sphere of local purchases sought to be made by the officers incharge of the Depots.

(2) Fixation of issue prices due to an old system of quarterly fixation whereby even though at times the stores were purchased at higher rates there was delay in the upward revision of prices and a great deal of stores were issued below cost.

(3) Lack of modern facilities in the matter of premises, machinery etc. in the pharmaceutical factories attached to Medical Stores Depots, Bombay and Madras together with shortage of raw-materials at times.

(c) The Government are taking urgent steps to streamline the working of the Depots in order to :

(i) rationalize the accounting procedure in the Depots ;

(ii) rationalize the system of costing of stocks in trade and factory products ;

(iii) evolve improved managerial, personnel and labour policies in the Depots ;

(iv) modernization of the factories ;

(v) changing the system of purchases so as to have plentiful supplies in the Depots to meet the demands of all indentors ; and

(vi) revision of V. M. S. so as to include all the commonly demanded items by hospitals/dispen-saries.

It is proposed to strengthen the managerial set up in the headquarters to provide the necessary policy and procedural leadership to the Depots and also to give them greater autonomy to discharge their day-to-day functions more effectively.

Decision by private sector units to cut down Production Targets of Fertilizers

6813. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some fertilizer units in the private sector have decided to cut down their production targets ;

(b) if so, the names of the units which have decided to cut down their production targets and the extent of cut proposed by each unit ; and

(c) the reasons for reducing the targets ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) As far as Government are aware no such decision has taken by private sector fertilizer units.

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

Import of Catalysts

6814. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of foreign exchange spent annually for importing each item of catalysts required for the manufacture of sulphuric acid, synthetic ammonia, nitric acid, vegetable ghee, ethylene and other chemical products ;

(b) the categories of catalysts for which technology are being developed by the Fertilizer Corporation of India ; and

(c) when such catalysts are likely to be produced in India and other steps under consideration for the manufacture of catalysts and the types of catalysts to be manufactured ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) The approximate amount of foreign exchange spent annually for importing catalysts for the manufacture of the undermentioned items is as follows :

	(Rs. lakhs)
1. Sulphuric acid	Nil
2. Synthetic ammonia	210
3. Nitric acid (Rs. 50 lakhs are, however, spent for import of Platinum and Rhodium required for the manufacture of gauge catalyst)	Nil
4. Vegetable ghee (1968-69)	11.34
5. Ethylene	3.15
6. Other chemical products	7.15

(b) and (c). Catalysts could be inorganic or organic compounds or even metals in a finely sub-divided state which by their mere presence in chemical reactions enhance the speed of the reaction without being affected themselves. A wide range of chemicals could be used as catalysts and considering the vast number of chemical reactions taking place in the manufacture of different products and a wide range of items being used as catalysts for such manufacture, it is not possible to give precise information unless a specific product of manufacture is mentioned. The Planning and Development Division of F. C. I. has developed a large range of sophisticated catalysts required in the production of Ammonia and commercial production facilities for the

following catalysts have been set up by that Division :

1. Desulphurisation iron oxide mass.
2. High temperature Co conversion Catalysts.
 - (a) Conventional
 - (b) Low Sulphur (For both atmospheric and high pressure operation).
3. Nickel Catalysts
 - (a) (Primary reformation (Gaseous Feedstock)
 - (b) Primary reformation (Liquid Feedstock)
 - (c) Secondary reformation (Both for Liquid and Gaseous Feedstock)
 - (d) Methanation
4. Zinc Oxide Desulphurisation Catalyst and Guard Catalyst, Ammonia synthesis/ Cracking Catalysts (Trial runs to start this year).

Others like M/s Catalyst India Ltd., M/s Hindustan Lever Ltd. and M/s Navasari Oil Products Pvt. Ltd. are also catalyst manufacturers.

Besides, M/s Catalysts and Chemicals India (West Asia) Pvt. Ltd. have also planned to manufacture catalysts.

Assistance offered by Polish-French Consortium for Fertilizer Plant in Public Sector

6815. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Polish-French Consortium has offered assistance of about Rs. 20 crores to the Government of India to set up a fertilizer plant in the Public Sector ; and

(b) if so, the details of the foreign exchange content of the proposed plant ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) There is an offer to arrange to finance, from available French and Polish credits, imported supplies and services for the establishment of a fertilizer plant at Haldia. The amount involved is yet to be finalised.

(b) The foreign exchange requirement of the Haldia project is estimated at Rs. 22.43 crores.

Policy of Rationalisation for Public Undertakings

6816. SHRIMATI SUDHA V. REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3082 on the 11th August, 1969 and state:

(a) the progress made to evolve a rationalisation of policy for each public sector undertaking; and

(b) the steps taken by Government in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). As stated in reply to the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 3082 answered on August 11, 1969, the matter of rationalising the capital structure of certain capital intensive public enterprises has to be decided on the basis of various important issues like initial investment, nature of technology, and tie-up of technology, build-up of production, demand, productivity, selling prices, profitability, need for financial relief and its timing etc. These matters have to be further viewed against the implications of the Fourth Five Year Plan proposals on the production and operating results etc. of each of the enterprises. Certain enterprises where reorganisation of the capital structure may be relevant are examining the matter in the context of these various issues.

Duties of Doctors working on the Family Planning side

6817. SHRIMATI SUDHA V. REDDY: 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 doctors on the family planning side are not entrusted with clinical and other duties;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to utilise their services fully?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR): (a) No, the doctors on the family planning side are required to attend to clinical work along with other duties.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The services of these doctors are being utilised fully.

F. C. I.'s Scheme for Training unemployed graduates in marketing Agricultural inputs

6818. SHRIMATI SUDHA V. REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme before the Fertilizer Corporation of India to train young unemployed graduates to take to careers in the marketing of agricultural inputs; and

(b) if so, how far the scheme has progressed so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The Fertilizer Corporation of India has drawn up a scheme for the training of unemployed graduates, particularly graduates in science subjects and agricultural science, in all aspects of marketing agricultural inputs. On successful

completion of the training of selected candidates, they will be offered dealership of the Corporation's products in rural areas. To begin with, 300 candidates are proposed to be trained this year. The Corporation is scrutinising the applications received and the training of the selected candidates is expected to begin between May and June, 1970.

Assistance to Mysore during Five Year Plan

6819. SHRIMATI SUDHA V. REDDY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the amount of assistance given to the State of Mysore for different projects and schemes during the First, Second, Third and so far in the Fourth Five Year Plans ?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

No-Rest period in Security Paper Mills

6820. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the work shifts in Security Paper Mills are of eight hours without break ;

(b) whether the workers are being paid extra wages for half-an-hour for which they should have the rest ;

(c) whether the workers have to work overtime without any rest after release from shift ;

(d) whether in overtime sheet the overtime entry is falsely made after showing half-an-hour's rest ; and

(e) whether the workers are thus being deprived of half-an-hour's wages both for their regular duty hours and for overtime purposes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (c). The workers in the production and maintenance departments of the Security Paper Mills are required to work in

continuous shifts of 8 hours without break, as the process is continuous. They are, however, allowed to take rest by mutual adjustment during the shift and hence the question of paying extra wages to them does not arise. If a worker from the next shift fails to report for duty, the previous shift worker is allowed to work part of that shift.

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

Low Income Group Housing Scheme in Andamans

6821. SHRI K. R. GANESH : 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 existence of low income group housing scheme in Andamans ;

(b) the number of houses built in Andaman under the scheme ; and

(c) the number of persons benefited by the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) to (c). The Low Income Group Housing Scheme was introduced by this Ministry in 1954. The Scheme is implemented by the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. According to progress reports so far received from the Andaman and Nicobar Administration, loans have been sanctioned to 60 applicants for the construction of houses for their own residential use. 39 houses have since been completed.

Treatment of heart Diseases in G. B. Pant Hospital in Andaman

6822. SHRI K. R. GANESH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that

there are no facilities at present in the hospital in Andaman for treatment of heart diseases ;

(b) whether Government are conscious of the fact that a heart specialist and necessary equipment such as Cardiogram is essential for the hospital ; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take for equipping the G. B. Pant Hospital in Andaman to bring it on par with any other modern hospital on the mainland ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) to (c). A post of Medical Specialist has been created for the G. B. Pant Hospital, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and steps are being taken to fill the post. The Medical Specialist would also attend to the heart patients. The question of necessary equipment in the hospital will also be looked into.

Shortage of Specialist Doctors in Andamans

6823. SHRI K. R. GANESH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is shortage of specialist Doctors in Andaman ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to fill up the vacancies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) and (b). Out of 13 Specialists' posts (4 in the Specialists' Grade of the C. H. S. and 9 in the G. D. O. Grade I) 8 posts are already filled. The position in regard to the remaining five posts is as under :

- (i) Surgical Specialist : Recommendation of the U. P. S. C. has been received and the offer of appointment to the selected candidate is being made.

(ii) Medical Specialist : The officer selected has asked for deferment of his transfer for another two months with effect from 1.4.1970. This is under consideration.

(iii) Junior Anaesthetist : The offer of appointment made to the officer selected by the U. P. S. C. was cancelled on 18.2.1970 since he did not accept the post. The Commission were asked on 21.2.1970 to recommend the name of some other suitable candidate. Their recommendation is awaited.

(iv) Junior Pathologist : The post has been advertised by the U. P. S. C. and their recommendation is awaited.

(v) Lady Medical Officer (V. D.) : The officer selected has refused the offer. Action to post another Lady Medical Officer is being taken.

Supply of outdated Medicines to Patients by C. G. H. S. Dispensaries at Bombay

6824. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any information that in the C. G. H. S. dispensaries in Bombay, outdated medicines with changed labels are supplied to patients, most of which are dehydrated and the tablets turned into powder ;

(b) if so, Government's reaction to ensure that such medicines are not supplied from these dispensaries ; and

(c) whether any steps have been taken against the authorities concerned in this regard ?

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

B. S. MURTHY) : (a) No such complaint has been received by Government. It is not correct to say that outdated medicines with changed labels are supplied to patients. However, whenever small quantities of medicines are required to be supplied to the Dispensaries by the Medical Stores Depot, Bombay, while the same have been received by them in larger packings, the Depot puts the required quantities of medicines in separate containers and pastes its own labels indicating on them the names and quantities of the medicines supplied.

(b) Instructions have been given to the Medical Officers Incharge of the various Central Government Health Scheme Dispensaries in Bombay that they are not to issue any medicines of expired date. A register is maintained in each dispensary for medicines bearing the expiry date. These registers are checked frequently by the Storekeeper and at least once in a month by the Medical Officer Incharge.

(c) Does not arise.

Value of Shares of Private Concerns held by Nationalised Banks, L. I. C. and Unit Trust

6825. SHRI ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the value of shares of private concerns held by the 14 nationalised banks on the 30th June, 1969 and on the 31st December, 1969 ;

(b) the value of shares of private sector concerns held by Life Insurance Corporation and the Unit Trust of India as on the 31st December, 1969 ; and

(c) investments made by nationalised banks, L. I. C., and Unit Trust of India in Tata and Birla concerns ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) The book value of investments in the shares of private sector concerns held by the fourteen nationalised banks as on the 30th June and 31st December, 1969 was Rs. 1,618.50 lakhs and Rs. 1,610.93 lakhs respectively.

(b) Book value of shares of private sector concerns held as on 31.12.1969 by—

(Rs. in lakhs)

(i) Life Insurance Corporation	157,28.75
(ii) Unit Trust of India	38,20.00

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

Statement

Value of investments made by nationalised banks, L.I.C. and Unit Trust of India in Tata and Birla concerns

(Rs. in lakhs)

(1) Value of investments made by fourteen nationalised banks (as on 31.12.1969)—	
<i>in Tata concerns</i>	71.31
<i>in Birla concerns</i>	1,49.09

(2) Investments made by the Life Insurance Corporation during the period 1.9.1956 to 31.12.1969 (as per Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee's Report)

<i>in Tata concerns</i>	
Term loans	70.00
Debentures	8,59.38
Shares	15,76.07
	<hr/> 25,05.45

<i>in Birla concerns</i>	
Term loans	1,25.00
Debentures	4,56.29
Shares	17,27.74
	<hr/> 23,09.03

(3) Investments made by the Unit Trust of India as on 31.12.1969—

<i>in Tata concerns</i>	
Shares	5,55.00
Debentures	4,78.00
	<hr/> 10,33.00

<i>in Birla concerns</i>	
Shares	6,08.00
Debentures	2,84.00
	<hr/> 8,92.00

Extension to Commission on Inquiry in Haldia-Barauni Pipeline Case

6826. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Shri Nettur Srinivas Rao sought by a letter extension as the Commission of Inquiry in Haldia-Barauni Pipeline scandal after his retirement as Vigilance Commissioner;

(b) whether Government would place on the Table this letter/communication from Shri Rao;

(c) whether Government would also place on the Table the letter/order/memo/noting by Shri P. R. Nayak, Secretary of the Ministry at the time, extending Shri Rao's term as the Commission of Inquiry after his retirement as Vigilance Commissioner;

(d) if not, the reasons for not placing the documents on the Table; and

(e) the total expenses incurred in each and every form on the Commission of Inquiry, Shri Rao, after and before his retirement as Vigilance Commissioner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) As the enquiry was still proceeding when Shri N. S. Rau was demitting the office of Central Vigilance Commissioner, Government desired that he should continue with the enquiry and issued a letter to this effect. Shri Rau agreed.

(b) to (d). The correspondence exchanged between Shri P. R. Nayak, Secretary of the Ministry at that time and Shri N. S. Rau is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—3244/70.]

(e) No expenditure was incurred on the Commission of Inquiry prior to the retirement of Shri N. S. Rau and the expenditure incurred

after his retirement and upto 28.2.1970 is as under:

Travelling expenses ..	Rs. 33,750.95
Board and lodging expenses ..	11,778.91
Telephone charges ..	1,589.45
Miscellaneous expenses ..	248.12
Honorarium to his former P. S.	4,500.00
Staff car (expenses on petrol alone)	5,337.00
TOTAL ..	Rs. 57,204.43

In addition, it is also proposed to grant an honorarium of Rs. 7,500/- to Prof. K. V. Subrahmanyam of Osmania University for assisting Shri Rau on technical matters.

Alleged Connections between Coal Mining Companies and Government Servants, etc. in Haldia-Barauni Pipeline Case

6827. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Shri Jabbi's (the then Director General, Mines Safety) son was an employee of one of the Coal Mining Companies of the area through which the Haldia-Barauni pipeline passes and if so, in what capacity;

(b) whether Shri A. K. Roy former C.A.G. was connected with Turner Morrison or any of these companies in the said coal field area and in what capacity;

(c) whether Shri Sachin Chaudhury's brother-in-law, when the former was Finance Minister, was in the employ of Andrew Yuk or any other Coal Mining Company interested in the Haldia-Barauni Pipeline Coalfield area; and

(d) whether Government would investigate the whole complex of these relationships and inter-connections between the Coal Mining Companies and Government servants and Ministers and its impact on the whole Haldia-Barauni Pipeline scandal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS

(SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Shri A. K. Ray was a Director of M/s Turner Morrison who were managing agents of Lodna Colliery.

(c) Government are not aware of this.

(d) Government do not consider it necessary at present to undertake such a study.

Haldia-Barauni Pipeline

6828. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a report/memo/document written by the Deputy Minister, Shri D. R. Chavan, on the Haldia-Barauni Pipeline affair, including the question of design, technical advice, contract, actual construction, expenditure estimated and expenditure actually incurred ;

(b) whether the document was placed before the Committee on Public Undertakings the Rao Commission of Inquiry ;

(c) whether the document will be placed on the Table ; and

(d) if not, the reasons for not doing this ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) The noting of the Minister of State, Shri D. R. Chavan, on the relevant file was recorded for the assistance of the Minister.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No.

(d) It is a privileged document, being internal notings within the Ministry for the consideration of the Minister.

Appointment of Shri N. S. Rao as Commission of Inquiry in Haldia-Barauni Pipeline Case

6829. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is not a fact that Shri Nettur Shrinivas Rao was appointed the Commission of Inquiry to look into the Haldia-Barauni Pipeline scandal in his capacity as the then Vigilance Commissioner ;

(b) the exact date of his appointment as the Commission and the date on which he retired as Vigilance Commissioner ;

(c) whether he sought orally or by a letter extension as the Commission of Inquiry even beyond his retirement/expiry of his term as Vigilance Commissioner ;

(d) whether the decision to grant him extension as the Commission of Inquiry was taken by the then secretary of the Ministry, Shri P. R. Nayak, on his own responsibility and without a written order from the Government of India/Minister of Petroleum ; and

(e) if so, whether Government would immediately suspend Shri P. R. Nayak for his doing this, that is to say for his having taken a decision in a matter in which he and his brother I. C. S. Officers were themselves involved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) Shri N. S. Rao was appointed the Commission of Inquiry in his capacity as the then Central Vigilance Commissioner.

(b) 30th June, 1967 and 23rd August, 1968 respectively.

(c) As the Inquiry was still proceeding when Shri Rao was demitting the office of Central Vigilance Commissioner, Government desired

that he should continue and complete the inquiry and issued a letter to this effect.

(d) Minister's written order on the date on which extension was granted is not available in our records. Subsequently, however, the then Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals, has given in writing that the extension to Shri Rau was granted after taking his prior approval.

(c) Does not arise.

Assesseees of Income Tax

6830 SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of assesseees on the G. I. R. of Income Tax Department as on the 1st. April, 1969 or any nearest date for which figures may be ready; and

(b) the number of assesseees who shall have to be struck off from the register after the new exemption limit of Rs. 5000 come into force ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) The latest information regarding the number of assesseees is available upto January, 1970. As on 31st January, 1970 there were 28,65,118 effective assesseees on the General Index Register of Income-Tax Department.

(b) The requisite information is not readily available. However, as per the all India Revenue Statistics for 1966-67 the total number of assesseees (excluding companies) assessed on an income of Rs. 5000 or less during 1966-67 was 4,40,585.

Production and use of Quinine

6831. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number and location of Cinchona plantations in the country and the quantity of quinine produced during the last three years ;

(b) how the production is compared with the corresponding three years ;

(c) whether with the eradication of Malaria from most of the places in the country, the quinine has lost its age-old importance ;

(d) if so, what other use, if any, it is being put to and whether any research is being made to put it to some other and better commercial use ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) and (b). There are two Cinchona plantations in the country, one in West Bengal and another in Tamil Nadu. The quantity of Quinine produced during the last six years by these two plantations is :

Year	Quantity
1964	40,185 Kgs.
1965	47,795 „
1966	53,388 „
1967	50,213 „
1968	53,128 „
1969	47,610 „

(c) and (d). Quinine is used in formulations of drugs as an analgesic (pain reliever), antipyretic (for reducing temperature), stomachic (for stimulating the secretory activity of the stomach) and for treatment of varicose veins. Research institutions have been examining alternative uses for quinine or for products which could be produced from quinine. Quinine which is used for certain conditions of the heart is now produced synthetically from quinine.

(e) Does not arise.

Commercial Exploitation of Khetri Copper Mines

6832. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) when the decision to exploit the Khetri Copper mines on a commercial scale was taken by Government and when the work was actually started at the Project site ;

(b) the details of the plans made phase-wise and whether the work has proceeded according to the plan ;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) when the Project is likely to be commissioned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) Khetri Copper Project was assigned to M/s. National Mineral Development Corporation Limited on 8th March, 1961. In May, 1962, Government approved a feasibility report prepared by M/s. National Mineral Development Corporation Limited with the help of American Consultant, M/s. Western Knapp Engineering Company for the production of 21,000 tonnes per annum of electrolytic grade of copper from Khetri Copper Project.

A Base camp was set-up at the Project site in 1961, but regular work on the Project including sinking of two vertical shafts was started from July, 1963.

(b) Originally a provision of Rs. 10 crores was made in the Third Five Year Plan for the production of 10,000 tonnes of copper metal at Khetri Copper Project. In May, 1962, Government approved a production programme of 21,000 tonnes of electrolytic grade copper metal from the Khetri Copper Project at an approximate cost of Rs. 24.44 crores.

In May, 1964, the scope of the Project was reviewed and it was decided to instal a flash smelter instead of reverberatory smelter at Khetri for the utilization of sulphur values of the ore for the production of sulphuric acid, which in turn was to be used for the production of a suitable fertilizer.

It was also decided to develop the adjacent mine of Kolihaan for the production of 10,000 tonnes of copper metal per annum. The enlarged scope of the Project envisaging a production of about 31,000 tonnes of copper metal per annum and a production of about 600 tonnes of sulphuric acid, per day, was approved by the Government in October,

1966. The enlarged project covers development of two mines (one at Khetri and other at Kolihaan), a smelter plant for the production of fire refined copper, a refinery for the production of electrolytic grade copper and an Acid-cum-Fertilizer Plant for the production of a suitable fertilizer.

On 9.11.1967 a new Company M/s. Hindustan Copper Limited, was formed and the Khetri Copper Project was assigned to this Company. In May, 1968, M/s. Hindustan Copper Limited prepared a detailed time and action schedule for the Khetri Copper Project, according to which the project was scheduled to go into production by 1972 and achieve full production in 1973-74. The work at the Project is, however, behind the schedule and some delays are now anticipated in the commissioning of the various units of the Project.

(c) The work at the project has been delayed mainly owing to unforeseen delays in finalising designs, specifications, etc. in regard to certain specialised items of equipment and plant needed for the Project.

(d) The Company has undertaken a review of the earlier time and action schedule, which will indicate the revised dates for the commissioning of the various units and completion of the Project.

Stoppage of Production of Crude Oil From Rudrasagar Oil Field

6833. SHRI R. BARUA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the production of crude oil from Rudrasagar oil field has been stopped with effect from 1st April, 1970 as reported in the press ; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

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

(b) Trial production of crude oil from Rudrasagar field was commenced in March 1966 with despatches of about 600 tonnes per week by rail tankwagons to Gauhati Refinery.

The freight charged by the Railways is high and uneconomical. The overheads on the very small quantities of crude despatched were also high. Despite this unfavourable economics, the despatches were continued to enable most of the wells to be put on sustained production. The necessary data for utilisation in the technological report of the field has been obtained and it has been decided to discontinue further despatches at the present uneconomical basis until the Railways give concession in freight or the refineries accept larger quantities of crude oil.

हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स की बहुमंजिल इमारत

6834. श्री वंश नारायण सिंह : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कर्जन रोड, नई दिल्ली में बन रही हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स की बहुमंजिल इमारत कार पार्किंग आदि के लिये पर्याप्त स्थान छोड़े जाने जैसे नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका के सब नियमों के अन्तर्गत बन रही है;

(ख) क्या उक्त इमारत के निर्माण का खर्च बिड़ला बन्धुओं द्वारा अपनी निधि से वहन किया जा रहा है या इस प्रयोजन के लिये कुछ राष्ट्रीयकृत या अन्य बैंकों से ऋण लिया गया है; और

(ग) क्या हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स उक्त इमारत का प्रयोग अपने लिये करेगा या किसी अन्य प्रयोजन के लिये ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका ने बतलाया है कि यह इमारत नगर पालिका के नियमों के अनुरूप बन रही है। इसमें 52,125 वर्ग फीट स्थान खुला छोड़ा

गया है। 175 कारों, 230 स्कूटरों, और 1233 साइकिलों को ठहराने के लिये स्थान खुले क्षेत्र के साथ-साथ तहखाने तथा निचली मंजिल में भी छोड़ा गया है।

(ख) ज्ञात नहीं।

(ग) इमारत का नक्शा नगर पालिका द्वारा 'हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स लिमिटेड' के प्रेस और कार्यालय के लिये अनुमोदित किया गया है।

Demands made by National Union of Bank Employees

6835. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether recently National Union of Bank Employees (NUBE) any independent union of Bank employees in the public sector has been organised taking the representatives majority of 14 nationalised Banks ;

(b) whether they have submitted a charter of demand to the nationalised banks ;

(c) if so, what are the main demands ;

(d) whether they are not called for bipartite negotiations by the nationalised banks ; and

(e) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) In a press release dated March 26, 1970 issued by the National Union of Bank Employees (NUBE) a copy of which has been received by Government, the NUBE has stated that it comprises All India State Bank of India Staff Federation, All India Bank of Baroda Employees' Federation, All India Indian Overseas Bank Employees' Union, Canara Bank Staff Union, All India Reserve Bank of India Karamchari Federation and many other unions functioning in Central Bank of India, United Commercial Bank, Punjab National Bank, Allahabad Bank and other banks in the public sector. It claims a membership of not less than 55% in the 14

nationalised banks and the subsidiaries of the State Bank of India. The strength of the NUBE's membership is not susceptible of verification at this stage.

(b) and (c). The NUBE has Communicated the resolutions passed by it at a convention held on the 23rd and 24th March, 1970 to the custodians of nationalised banks. The main resolutions are as follows :

(i) NUBE should be recognised as the sole collective bargaining agent for bank employees in the public sector.

(ii) Bank managements should immediately initiate negotiations with it (NUBE) over the demands for improvements of wages and other conditions of service.

(iii) Various bank managements should expeditiously enter into negotiations with NUBE in order to arrive at a reasonable quantum of bonus to the concerned bank employees, without linking the element of security of depositors' money to maintenance of secret reserves.

(d) and (e). NUBE claims to have finalised its organisational set-up only during the convention held on 22nd 23rd March, 1970. The Indian Banks' Association (IBA) representing the 14 nationalised banks, the seven subsidiaries of the State Bank of India and other commercial banks, is expected to take a decision shortly on how it will conduct the final negotiations with the representatives of employees in these banks, after consulting the managements of each of the individual banks IBA represents.

बिल्डी में विद्युत शवदाह गृह बन्द होना

6836. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :

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

(क) क्या सरकार दिल्ली के विद्युत शवदाह गृह को बंद करने का विचार कर रही है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं विशेषकर जबकि इससे प्राप्त होने वाली आय की तुलना में इसके रख-रखाव पर होने वाला व्यय बहुत अधिक है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सु० भूति) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) मुरदों को निपटाने के लिये जगह की व्यवस्था करना तथा उसका रख-रखाव निगम का कर्त्तव्य है और विद्युत शवदाह गृह की स्थापना अनिवार्य नागरिक सुविधा के आधुनिकीकरण की दिशा में एक निश्चित कदम है और स्वास्थ्य तथा सुन्दरता की दृष्टि से न्याय संगत है । यह एक आधारिक सुविधा है और इसके निरन्तर दिये जाते रहने की बात को केवल इसके आर्थिक पहलू के साथ नहीं जोड़ा जा सकता अथवा ना ही इसके आधार पर इसका निर्धारण किया जा सकता है । वैसे, निगम के संगठन तथा रीति अधिकारी को जिसने शवदाह गृह की कार्य प्रणाली की जांच की, रिपोर्ट की क्रियान्विति के परिणामस्वरूप इसके खर्च में कुछ बचत होने की आशा है ।

ओल्ड राजेन्द्र नगर, नई दिल्ली में निर्माण की अनुमति

6837. श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले .

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने ओल्ड राजेन्द्रनगर के अलाटियों को डाई मंजिल के मकान निर्माण करने की अनुमति दे दी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त अलाटी तीन मंजिल के मकान बना रहे हैं अतः उन्हें अनुमति नहीं दी जा रही है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) से (ग). पट्टे की शर्तों और नगर निगम के उपनियमों के अनुसार ओल्ड राजेन्द्रनगर, नई दिल्ली के रिहायशी प्लाटों पर केवल ढाई मंजिले निर्माण की अनुमति है। तथापि कुछ पट्टेदार अनधिकृत रूप से बरसाती वाली छत पर कमरों का निर्माण कर रहे हैं ; इस उल्लंघन के लिए उनके विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की जा सकती है।

Reward to L. I. C. Officers

6838. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :
SHRI RAMACHANDRA VEER-
APPA :
SHRI Y. A. PRASAD :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Life Insurance Corporation has rewarded its 752 officers for boosting up the Life Insurance Corporation business ; and

(b) if so, the nature of the rewards given to these officers and the outstanding work done by each officers ?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) :
(a) Presumably the Hon'ble Members refer to the Annual Prize Distribution of the Delhi Divisional Office of the Life Insurance Corporation on 4-2-70. Prizes were distributed on that occasion to 614 officers and agents belonging to that Divisional Office. [7 Branch Managers, 3 Asst. Branch Managers, 117 Development Officers and 487 Agents]

(b) The Prizes which were in the form of shields, cups and utility articles, were given on

the basis of the new business produced during various competition periods in 1969.

Enquiry into shares held by Shrimati Aruna Asaf Ali in Journals and news-papers

6839. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM :
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have since completed the inquiry into the shares held by Shrimati Aruna Asaf Ali in several news papers and Journals ;

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

(c) whether a copy of the findings will be laid on the Table of the House ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (c). Enquiries about the source of the funds invested by Shrimati Aruna Asaf Ali in shares of Raisina Publications Ltd. and United India Periodicals Pvt. Ltd. have been completed. The sources have been properly explained. The funds represent gift from abroad, capital gains and loans. The details of the shares of the aforesaid two companies transferred by her to Dr. A. V. Baliga Foundation during the financial year 1968-69 and the shares held by her at the end of that year have already been furnished to this House while implementing on 4-1-1970 the assurance to Unstarred Question No.121 dated 17-11-1969.

Civic Amenities in J. J. Colonies, Delhi

6840. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :
SHRI RAM GOPAL SHALWALE :

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

(a) whether any decision has been taken to improve the conditions of Jhuggi-Jhonpuri Colonies in Delhi and provide them with all the civic amenities ; and

(b) if so, what is the progress so far in this regard in respect of J. J. Colony, Naraina and J. J. Colony, Raghbir Nagar (opposite Rajouri Garden) on the Najafgarh Road?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) The amenities provided in J. J. Colonies under the Jhuggi Jhonpri Removal Scheme include drinking water, latrines and baths, street lights, drains and approach roads. These amenities are provided in all colonies developed under the scheme and there has been no recent decision to amplify the amenities, except that the monetary ceiling of expenditure for their provision has been increased from Rs. 1000 per plot to Rs. 1200.

(b) The aforesaid amenities have already been provided in the two colonies mentioned.

10-point increase in Dearness Allowance of Central Government Employees

6841. SHRI RAJ DEO SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the stage of 10-point increase in Dearness Allowance of the Central Government Employees has been reached, and if so, when the decision of increase is likely to be announced; and

(b) what is the average of the cost of living index for the last 12 months?

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

(b) The 12 monthly average of All India Consumer Price Index (1949=100) for the month of February, 1970, the latest available, is 214.25. Dearness Allowance increase has already been allowed on the basis of 12-monthly average level of 215 from 1.9.68. A further increase will become due only when this level reaches 225.

Demolition of boundary walls of houses in old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi

6842. SHRI NIHAL SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Municipal Corporation of Delhi (Karol Bagh Zone) demolished boundary walls of houses in Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi on the 25th October, 1969 in spite of Standing Committee Resolution dated the 30th May, 1969 on the subject and applications of owners pending in this behalf;

(b) if so, the number of such demolitions and the reasons thereof; and

(c) the number of boundary walls of houses of old Rajinder Nagar Colony demolished by Municipal Corporation of Delhi on the 25th October, 1969?

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). No boundary walls were removed but 28 structures, put up unauthorisedly on municipal land, were removed on 25th October, 1969 under Section 320 of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1958. The resolution of the Standing Committee was not applicable in this case.

Allotment of Plots of Land to M. Ps. and Councillors By D. D. A.

6843. SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA: SHRI D. N. PATODIA:

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

(a) whether Delhi Development Authority has taken a decision to allot plots of land for houses to Members of Parliament, Municipal Councillors and employees of D. D. A. at concessional rates;

(b) whether Government are aware of the acute shortage of houses in Delhi, especially for lower income groups of the population ; and

(c) if the answers to parts (a) and (b) above be in affirmative, the reasons for giving such privileges to these categories of people ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) Government have reserved only 5% of plots developed under the Low and Middle Income Groups for sitting Members of Parliament and the Metropolitan Council, Councillors of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi and non-official members of the Cantonment Board and the New Delhi Municipal Committee. The plots are to be allotted by draw of lots at pre-determined rates (not concessional) to only those who are covered by the income limit prescribed for the Low and Middle Income Groups and do not own a house in Delhi, New Delhi or Cantonment area in their own name or in the name of any of their dependent relations including unmarried children.

No reservation has been made for allotment of plots to employees of the Delhi Development Authority.

(b) Yes. To meet the shortages to the extent possible, the Delhi Development Authority are constructing flats for persons in the Low and Middle Income Groups, besides developing plots of land for allotment to them.

(c) In view of the answers to parts (a) and (b), the question does not arise as no privileges are being shown to these allottees.

Allotment of Land by D. D. A. to its Employees

6844. SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority

propose to reserve some land for allotment to its employees to construct private houses ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether Central Government employees in Delhi and Employees of Delhi Municipal Corporation, New Delhi Municipal Committee, employees of Government of India Corporations will also be given this facility ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) 50% of the plots under Low and Middle Income Groups are reserved for allotment to salaried classes, including employees of the Central Government, the Municipal Corporation of Delhi, the New Delhi Municipal Committee and Government of India Corporations.

(d) Does not arise.

Registration for Allotment of Flats by D. D. A.

6845. SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA :
SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM :

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 recently registered the names of intended purchasers of flats in Delhi ;

(b) if so, the number of persons who got themselves registered for different categories of flats ;

(c) the number of flats (category-wise) under construction with the names of colonies and the date (s) by which likely to be completed for allotment to above persons ;

(d) the number of flats (category-wise) proposed to be constructed in future with the names of colonies ; and

(e) the probable date by which all those who got themselves registered will be allotted flats ?

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) (i) 3426 for flats in the middle income group.

(ii) 4750 for flats in the low income group.

(iii) 2570 for Janta quarters.

(c) 1493 flats in the middle income group in Naraina, East of Kailash, Tagore Garden, Safdarjang Block 'C' and Wazirpur ; 7096 in the low income group at Pankha Road, Naraina, Wazirpur and Lawrence Road ; and 1000 Janta quarters in Jhilmil, Safdarjang, Kailash and Pankha Road are almost ready except a few which are likely to be completed by June, 1970. In addition, 96 flats in the middle income group which are under construction in East of Kailash are likely to become available by December, 1970.

(d) 5436 flats in the middle income group in Wazirpur, Pankha Road, Sunlight colony, Malviya Nagar and near Rajouri Garden ; 4550 in the low income group in Wazirpur Pankha Road, Malviya Nagar, Lawrence Road, Jhilmil and near Rajouri Garden ; and 5900 Janta quarters at Wazirpur, Najafgarh Road, Madangir, Madipur, Jhilmil and other colonies of the Delhi Development Authority, are proposed to be taken up for construction during the current financial year.

(e) In two to three years.

Ceiling on Urban Property

6846. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Planning Commission's pro-

posal for ceiling of Rs. 5 lakhs for Urban property will not be a discrimination only against one form of property and violative of the Constitution ;

(b) how dispossession of House Property in excess of Rs. 5 lakhs is considered a "public purpose", according to Article 31 ;

(c) how non-negotiable bonds can be considered 'due compensation, when the same were proposed and given up in respect of compensation for nationalised banks ;

(d) since Urban construction for reasons of economy and convenience must increasingly be multistoreyed, whether the action against constructions above Rs. 5 lakhs inhibits such construction and accentuates housing shortage ; and

(e) whether Government have made a survey of their own land in Urban areas in order to ascertain that land is available for multistoreyed constructions for the people ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) The Planning Commission has not made any such proposal.

(b) to (d). The question does not arise.

(e) Land available with various government and public authorities is already earmarked for specific purposes of those authorities and hence no surplus land for multistoreyed construction is likely to be available with them. In view of this no useful purpose will be served by calling for such a survey.

Wealth-Tax

6847. SHRI LOBO PRABHU :
SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the realisation of Wealth-Tax for the first nine months of 1969-70 ;

(b) what is the estimated increase next

year from the inclusion of income from agricultural property ;

(c) what increase in rates is necessary to double the income of the current year ;

(d) whether any study has been made of the investment made by different wealth groups ; and

(e) whether the increase in rates takes care that there is no reduction in the investment of these groups and their working capital ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) The realisation during the first nine months of the Financial Year 1969-70, i. e. up to 31-12-1969 was Rs. 10.44 crores.

(b) Presumably, the hon. Member refers to increase on account of Wealth-tax on agricultural lands. If so, the estimated net increase is Rs. 4 crores.

(c) Increase in the collections depends on several factors, such as increase in the number of assessee, increase in the number of assessments completed, prompt payment of taxes by the tax-payers, effective steps taken by the Income-tax Department for collection, etc., though increase in rates also will be one factor. It is, therefore, not possible to indicate what increase in rates will be necessary to double the collection of the current year.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise, in view of (d) above.

ध्यागराज नगर, नई दिल्ली में नागरिक सुविधाएं

6848. श्री ओंकारलाल बेरवा : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ध्यागराज नगर, नई दिल्ली की लोक कल्याण संस्था पिछले दस से बारह वर्षों से वहां पर नागरिक सुविधाओं

के अभाव की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करा रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा इस बारे में क्या संप्रचारी कार्यवाही की जा रही है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि ध्यागराज नगर की नालियां ढकी हुई नहीं हैं और वे प्रायः रुक जाती हैं और उनसे गन्दा पानी बाहर निकलता है जिसका वहां पर खेलने वाले कालोनी के बच्चों के स्वास्थ्य पर बुरा प्रभाव पड़ता है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो वहां पर जल निकास की भूमिगत व्यवस्था के लिए सरकार ने अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है ; और

(ङ) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था अन्य सरकारी कालोनियों में कर दी गई है और यदि हां, तो ध्यागराज कालोनी के साथ भेदभाव करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) पिछले कुछ वर्षों में ध्यागराज नगर, नई दिल्ली के निवासियों के लिये अतिरिक्त नागरिक सुविधाओं की आवश्यकता पर सरकार का ध्यान रेजिडेंट्स वेलफेयर एसोसिएशन द्वारा आकृष्ट किया गया है ।

(ख) निम्नलिखित सुविधाएं अब दी जा चुकी हैं ।

(i) कमरों में आर० सी० सी० लाफ्ट ।

(ii) छतों में पंखे ।

(iii) घास के लान ।

(iv) क्वार्टरों के पीछे ईंटों का बिछाया जाना ।

(v) सामे गुसलखानों और शौचालयों के लिए बिजली के लिए पृथक-पृथक स्विच ।

दरवाजों और खिड़कियों के ऊपर छज्जों (सन-शेड) का निर्माण कार्य स्वीकृत किया जा चुका है।

(ग) गुसलखानों और रसोइयों की नालियां 'गुली-ट्रेप' तक बिना ढकी नालियां हैं, जिसके बाद वह भूमिगत नालियों द्वारा सीवर से मिली हुई हैं। बिना ढकी नालियों से तभी गंदगी पैदा होती है जब वे जनता द्वारा फेंके गये मलबे आदि से रुक जाते हैं।

(घ) और (ङ) . अन्य सरकारी कालोनियों में भूमिगत नालियों की व्यवस्था की जा चुकी है। त्यागराज नगर में भूमिगत नालियों की व्यवस्था का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है।

रामकृष्णपुरम मार्केट तथा नई दिल्ली क्षेत्र के दुकानदारों को मकानों के आवंटन

6849. श्री ओंकारलाल बेरवा : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रामकृष्णपुरम तथा नई दिल्ली क्षेत्र के दुकानदारों ने अपनी दुकानों के समीप मकानों के आवंटन के लिए मांग की है ;

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

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार इन दुकानदारों को उन कालोनियों अथवा सेक्टरों में मकान आवंटित करने के बारे में विचार करेगी जहां वे अपनी दुकानें चला रहे हैं ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० भूति) (क) रामकृष्णपुरम के सेक्टर VI के दुकानदारों ने उन्हें उसी क्षेत्र

में रिहायशी बास के आवंटन का अनुरोध किया है क्योंकि उन्हें अपने कारोबार के स्थानों पर बहुत दूर के स्थानों से आना पड़ता है और वे यातायात की कठिनाइयां अनुभव कर रहे हैं।

(ख) से (घ). दुकानदारों की मांग पर विचार किया गया है और उसे अस्वीकार कर दिया गया है क्योंकि सम्पदा निदेशालय के नियन्त्रणाधीन रिहायशी बास पात्र कार्यालयों में कार्य कर रहे सरकारी कर्मचारियों को आवंटन के लिए है। सरकारी कर्मचारियों की मांग को पूरी तरह पूरा करना संभव नहीं हो सका है और इसलिए दुकानदारों को सामान्य पूल के निवास स्थानों के आवंटन का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Credit for Agricultural Commodities

6850. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) what was the total of credit for agricultural commodities during the three months preceding the recent order of restrictions and what is the corresponding figure for the same period last year ;

(b) since the Reserve Bank had powers to check the expansion, whether it failed to exercise them because scheduled banks had been nationalised ;

(c) whether there is any impact from the restrictions on the increase in prices of agricultural commodities, if not, whether Government would restrict hoarding, credit should not be limited to only two months ; and

(d) if advances have to be made to use up deposits, why loans are not made on house constructions as in other countries where they have been found to be good security ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) The figures of total credit for agricultural commodities during the three months preceding the Reserve Bank's directive

dated the 21st January, 1970 are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

The actual amount of advances that were outstanding at the end of October, November and December 1968 was Rs. 368 crores, Rs. 341 crores and Rs. 348 crores respectively.

(b) The Reserve Bank exercises powers to check the expansion of credit whenever the situation warrants such action in respect of banks whether nationalised or otherwise. The directive dated the 21st January, 1970 on bank advances against certain commodities was issued to all banks in the context of general rise in the prices of agricultural commodities and with a view to discouraging excessive hoarding of stocks of those commodities with the help of bank finance.

(c) Generally it takes some time for the restrictions on credit to have impact on advances, through curtailing the ability of borrowers to hold stocks with the help of bank finance.

(d) Consistently with maintaining their liquidity, banks are already making advances to the extent possible out of deposits collected by them. The question of banks assisting housing construction has to be considered in the light of demands of priority sectors on banks' resources.

12.27 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

RIOTS IN CHAIBASA

SHRI UMANATH (Pudukkottai): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

"Bihar Government's reported request to the Central Government for sending a battalion of Central Reserve Police to meet the situation arising out of recent riots in Chaibasa."

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): Mr. Speaker. Sir, On receipt of information on 26th April that disturbances had taken place at Chaibasa, some companies of C.R.P. were sent to Chaibasa and certain other places as desired by the State Government. The trouble started at Chaibasa on the 15th in course of a Ramnavami procession. Twenty persons are reported to have been killed. The police opened fire twice. 162 arrests have been made. The Chief Minister, Bihar visited Chaibasa on the 16th. Necessary precautionary measures have been taken in other places also. Arrangements have also been made to provide immediate relief to the effected persons. The situation at Chaibasa is now reported to be under control.

SHRI UMANATH: It is a very sorrowful state of affairs as well as significant because it is closely following on the heels of the attempt to shoot Comrade Jyoti Basu, in that very State. At present communal riots have started in that State. Some vested interests have initiated it again, the only difference being, in one case the target was our movement and in the present case, it is Hindu-Muslim unity. I want to know from the Home Minister whether it is not a fact, considering the various reports he must have received, that this incident has been a very deliberate, conscious and pre-planned one, an attempt to create misunderstanding among the communities which are fraternal in that area so that it can be followed by a holocaust of killings and murders? Because; you must also have noticed that this is unlike the earlier incidents. The earlier flare-ups had some innocent private party quarrels taking a communal turn, which is absent here. Secondly, in the earlier incidents we used to have some tension between the communities on some account followed by some mass frenzy. That was also absent here. On the other hand, when there is no mass frenzy, no private quarrels between any parties later taking a communal turn, we find that the perpetrators of this have chosen a particular day, Ramnavami day, a day belonging to a particular community, and they have chosen Chaibasa because in that area

Hindus and Muslims have been fraternal and united. I am sure you will be surprised to know that, according to my information—I want the Home Minister to say whether it is correct—Muslims also participated in the Ramnavami celebrations; as a measure of fraternisation with the Hindus and it was on such a procession that an attack was made and bombs were hurled. I find from the Chief Minister's statement that so far as the Muslims are concerned they had absolutely no grievance, and even now they have no grievance, against the majority community. In fact, many Muslims accompanied the Chief Minister throughout the town without any fear of the other community. It is very clear confirmation of the fact that this had nothing to do with the various communities and that a certain deliberate attempt has been made to create misunderstanding and to bring about murders there. Because of this particular aspect, I would like to know from the Home Minister whether Government will seriously consider the question of appointing a high power commission—I am not saying a judicial inquiry because the Chief Minister himself is considering that—with the assistance of the CBI to go into the entire matter? Because, the Chief Minister himself has stated that it might be provocateurs from Pakistan, Pakistani agents or it may be agent provocateurs and all that.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar) : Naxalities.

SHRI UMANATH : May be, Naxalites also. The Chief Minister has got his own suspicion that this has nothing to do with the communal situation. Therefore, in view of all that, firstly, would the Government consider the question of appointing a high-power commission with the assistance of the CBI to go into the entire affair and find out the real culprits so that things can be prevented in future? Secondly, with regard to the preventive measures, I find from the statement of the Home Minister that subsequent measures have been taken to see that it does not spread. That is good. But with regard to preventive measures, I do not see any preventive measures, have been taken, so far as this situation is

concerned. From the press reports I find that the State Government had sufficient advance information about certain mischief about to be played, because only two weeks earlier in Navada in Gaya district there were certain quarrels and they were about to make a communal turn and 120 persons were arrested. So, two weeks before the Ramnavami procession sufficient information was there that a situation was developing like that. I also come to understand from the press reports that when the Chief Minister was approached by persons for the release of the arrested persons he told them that their release would be considered only after the Ramnavami procession and all those things are over which means the State Government had very much in their mind that something might happen during the Ramnavami procession, especially when the Jansangh had started their campaign and had chosen Bihar and U.P. as their base for the propagation of their Indianisation theory. So, when the Government had in their mind that something might happen during the Ramnavami procession, why were not preventive measures taken? I would like to know whether Government have got any information whether any preventive measures were taken long before the Ramnavami day. If such measures had been taken, the actual bomb throwers could have been caught red-handed instead of later trying to find out the culprits. Thirdly, during the National Integration Council meeting our party had proposed to the Government that on this question of communal enmity top leaders of all the political parties must undertake joint tours of the areas, especially those areas of the country where this situation might develop so as to propagate and mobilise the people against such development and Government said they had no objection to this. But in spite of this demand being repeatedly made on the floor of the House, Government have not taken any initiative or implemented it. To day, especially when this poisonous theory of Indianisation is going whole hog in this particular area, I would like to know from the Home Minister whether he will take the initiative now to contact important leaders of the various political parties who are against this Indianisation theory for joint campaign

[Sri Umanath]

throughout the country so that mass opinion can be created and such incidents prevented.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I would, first of all, deal with the problem of preventive action in this particular matter. It is not only in Bihar but normally in the whole country, that whenever such important days approach, State Governments get ready for that and make all necessary arrangements. In this particular case also, the incident took place on the 15th afternoon and on the 13th they had called a meeting of the leaders of both the communities, the Peace Committee, so that the procession could be in an organised manner. The meeting took place in an amicable manner and the routes etc. were fixed. On the route of the procession also, naturally, other arrangements were made. It seems that they did not anticipate this throwing of bombs. That is certainly true. In the normal course whatever preventive action was necessary it was taken by the authorities. I think, they were ready for such incidents because they acted immediately and this could not spread further.

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai) : Was not the procession on the road ?

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : आप यह बतलाते क्यों नहीं ? मन्त्री महोदय यह बतला नहीं रहे हैं कि कैसे यह शुरू हुआ ? रामनवमी का जलूस था, उन्होंने बम फेंके.....

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I have not completed my statement. Why is he so impatient ? He thinks that I should reply only to whatever is on his mind. Shri Barua and Shri Umanath have asked some questions and I am answering those questions. Please be patient.

He has said that this incident particularly is of a different type, in the sense that while usually some persons start some trouble and then it takes a spontaneous turn, here it is not so. It is true that there was some organised attempt in this particular matter. When the procession was going through a lane, some

five or six bombs were thrown on the procession as a result of which there was confusion the idol of Hanuman which was being led had to be left there and had to be taken under the protection of the authorities in a truck. It was somewhat damaged also.

In a sense what he says has some truth in it, namely, that this is an incident of a different type, because there was no inimical feelings among the masses of Muslims or Hindus and there was no feeling or apprehension of any trouble among them. I think, the Hindus did not anticipate this trouble because there were a number of boys and girls and children also following the procession. So, there was the feeling of confidence in the community.

I think, as he has rightly said, the Chief Minister himself is considering all these aspects. Whatever assistance in the matter he would ask from the Central Government, we will certainly give. I will also find out what his reaction to those particular suggestions are.

SHRI UMANATH : Joint campaign.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : It is true that when the standing committee met, all the leaders of the Opposition came and a statement was issued about it. It was also decided that an organising committee for this campaign should be appointed. We were in touch with the different political parties to get their nominations on this organising committee. Now the recommendations have come and we propose to go ahead with this joint campaign because we feel that it is one of the most important things that will have to be done in this country. I think, this joint campaign will start soon.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR (Peermade) : It has taken so much time.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : The constitution of the organising committee took time.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour) : Better late than never.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सबसे पहले तो मैं गृह-कार्य मन्त्री

महोदय की बात से संतुष्ट नहीं हूँ कि जो यह मूल वक्तव्य दिया गया है उसको इतनी साधारण सी भाषा में उन्होंने दे दिया कि रामनवमी के दिन ए टूबल स्टार्टेड जबकि पूछने पर उन्होंने बताया कि रामनवमी के जलूस पर करीब 6 बम गिराये गये। उनकी अपनी जानकारी के अनुसार 20 आदमियों की हत्या उसी स्थान पर हुई लेकिन सच्चाई यह है कि 22 आदमी वहाँ मरे और 150 से अधिक व्यक्ति घायल हुए। न केवल चाइबासा में उन्हीं दो दिनों के अन्दर अपितु बिहार के दो अन्य स्थानों पर और झगड़े हुए। एक गिरिडीह में और दूसरा नवादा में झगड़ा हुआ। गिरिडीह के अन्दर जिस समय पुलिस ने अपनी घरपकड़ की तो उस समय उनको 11 बम मिले और दो बम बनाने के कारखानों का पता गिरिडीह के अन्दर लगा। नवादा के अन्दर दो व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये जिनके नाम हैं मौलाना अमीन और मौलाना कैसर। यह वह दो व्यक्ति हैं जिनकी कलकत्ता पुलिस भी खोज में थी। चाइबासा के इन दंगों से जिनका अपना सम्बन्ध बतलाया जाता है यह दो व्यक्ति नवादा के अन्दर गिरफ्तार भी किये गये।

मैं एक बात जो विशेष रूप से जानना चाहता हूँ, वह यह और मंत्री महोदय उसको स्पष्ट बतलायें, कि क्या उनकी जानकारी में ऐसे भी तथ्य आये हैं कि चाइबासा में जो दंगा हुआ है उन साम्प्रदायिक उपद्रवों में कुछ सरकारी व्यक्तियों का भी हाथ था? उदाहरण के लिये वहाँ की सी० आई० डी० के स्पेशल ब्रांच के ग्रुप आफिसर मि० टीकी, सूबेदार मि० वहीदुल्ला खाँ और चाइबासा के ए० एस० आई० मि० सोनुल्ला खाँ। इन व्यक्तियों के सम्बन्ध में क्या कोई इस प्रकार की जानकारी मिली है कि उस दंगे में उनका कोई हाथ था? मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह असत्य

हो, लेकिन अगर यह वास्तविकता है तो सबसे बड़ी सोचने की बात यह है। जहाँ कोई कम्यूनिटी बहुत बड़ी तादाद में रहती है और छोटी कम्यूनिटी की ओर से उपद्रव आरम्भ होता है, जबकि वह जानते हैं कि उसका परिणाम स्वाभाविक रूप से उनके लिये हितकर न होगा, तब निश्चितरूप से कोई तीसरी शक्ति होती है जो उपद्रव कराती है।

बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री ने अपना एक वक्तव्य दिया है 19 अप्रैल को, जिसमें उन्होंने कहा है कि इन दंगों के अन्दर नक्सलवादी और पाकिस्तानी तत्वों का हाथ है इस प्रकार की मेरी जानकारी है। चाइबासा का स्थान जहाँ से साम्प्रदायिक उपद्रव आरम्भ हुआ है बंगाल से बिल्कुल लगता हुआ है और नक्सलवादी अपनी ऐक्टिविटीज अब वह बंगाल से हट कर सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में फैलाना चाहते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि बंगाल और बिहार में जो आक्रमण प्रारम्भ हो रहा है और वहाँ के शांत जन-जीवन को इस प्रकार से उपद्रवमय बनाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है, क्या उसके लिये भारत सरकार बिहार गवर्नमेंट के अनुरोध पर सेंट्रल रिजर्व पुलिस भेज कर ही संतुष्ट हो जायेगी, या जिस प्रकार की गतिविधियाँ आज सारे देश को अशान्त बनाने के लिये जारी हैं और जिनके पीछे पड़ोसी देशों का हाथ है, जिनको वहाँ से हथियार और बम मिलते हैं उनको रोकने के लिये वह किसी प्रकार का और प्रयास करेगी?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: As far as the involvement of any officers is concerned, I have no information at the present moment with me. I will collect this information and I will, certainly, look into it. As far as the other people from other States are concerned, I have got some information that out of the persons who are arrested, two of them are from Bengal and some others from other parts of Bihar. This is, certainly, a matter which will have to be carefully looked into.

श्री अर्जुन सिंह मदीरिया (इटावा) : जो गिरफ्तार हुए, उनके नाम क्या है ?

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : मेरे पास नाम नहीं हैं ।

Naturally, when the Chief Minister himself has expressed that he is suspecting some other elements involved in it, I am sure, he will pursue the matter. I will also take up the matter.

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : इसमें जो 162 आदमी गिरफ्तार हुए हैं आपकी रिपोर्ट के हिसाब से उनमें से केवल 27 बाकी रह गये हैं । बाकी को जमानत पर रिहा कर दिया गया है, ऐसी जानकारी है । तो क्या इस प्रकार के काण्डों के लोगों को छोड़ देना ठीक है ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : About 140 persons are still in jail. If they are released on bail by the Magistrate, I cannot do anything about it from here. At the present moment, by 10 O' Clock, in the morning, my information was that there were about 140 people in jail. Some people were arrested and about 40 to 50 people were released later. As I came in, my information was that about 140 people were still in jail. Maybe, the Magistrate may release some of them on bail.

श्री सीताराम केसरी (कटिहार) : जैसा अभी यह कहा गया कि ज्योति बसु पर गोली चलाई गई और उन्होंने दोनों चीजों को लिंक कर दिया, यह बड़ा दुःखद है । फिर श्री शास्त्री ने कुछ मुसलमानों की चर्चा की । मगर दोनों बक्तव्यों में यह बात आई कि हिन्दू और मुसलमान दोनों साथ जा रहे थे एक जुलूस में । मेरा यह ख्याल है कि जब हिन्दू और मुसलमान दोनों जा रहे थे तो उसमें न हिन्दू का हाथ होगा और न मुसलमान का । वास्तव में हाथ है ऐसे तत्वों का, जैसा माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने कहा, जो नक्सलाइट कहलाते हैं ।

क्या इस प्रकार की कोई रिपोर्ट उनके पास आई है ? मैं समझता हूँ कि ऐसे तत्व काम कर रहे हैं जिनसे बहुसंख्यक लोगों के दिमाग में हो कि अल्पसंख्यक लोगों ने ऐसा काम किया है । वास्तविकता यह है कि कहीं इस मुल्क में अल्पसंख्यकों की यह हिम्मत नहीं होती कि बहुसंख्यक लोगों पर आक्रमण करें । लेकिन इस तरह के तत्व इस मुल्क में आ गये हैं जो इन सम्प्रदायों में मतभेद पैदा करके इस देश की एकता पर आघात करते हैं । आज से चार साल पहले इसी तरह की घटनायें वहाँ घटीं और मुल्क के दूसरे भागों में भी । गृह मंत्रालय ने इस पर विचार किया और रघुवर दयाल आयोग की नियुक्ति की । उसने सब तत्वों की जानकारी प्राप्त की कि क्यों इस प्रकार की घटनायें घटती हैं और क्यों इस तरह के कुकर्म होते हैं तथा उसने अपनी रिपोर्ट दी । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रकार की घटनाओं की पुनरावृत्ति न हो, साम्प्रदायिक एकता बनी रहे, इसके लिये क्या आप पुराने आयोग की तरह कोई और आयोग नियुक्त करेंगे और हम प्रकार की घटनाओं की रोक थाम करेंगे ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : The hon. Member himself has mentioned about the Commission which was appointed and went into series of incidents that took place in 1967. We have received all the reports and the recommendations made by the Commission were very carefully examined and the suggestions based on these recommendations have been sent to all the State Governments and I must say that they have also acted upon them. As the Member himself suggested, this incident is of a little different character. That will have to be looked into from the political background of the problem.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : You have not gone into the basic problem. The agents of the East Pakistan Government are very active in the border areas of Bihar and West Bengal. I want to warn the Government that unless they take precautionary measures

there will be more riots in Bihar and West Bengal.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : What happened to the undesirable activities of USIS at Patna ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I am answering the question of Mr. Sitaram Kesari. The character of the present incident is somewhat different. Naturally the Chief Minister is aware of the situation and he will look into the incident.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Sethi.

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाइंट आफ़ ऑर्डर है। मंत्री महोदय ने सारी बातें बतलाई, लेकिन रघुबर दयाल कमिशन की रिपोर्ट की बात क्यों नहीं करते ?

MR. SPEAKER : I have called the Minister and not you. This is not the way of raising points of order.

12.47 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CUSTOMS ACT, 1962 AND CENTRAL EXCISES AND SALT ACT, 1944, ETC.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 :

- (i) G. S. R. 580 published in Gazette of India dated the 31st March, 1970 together with an explanatory memorandum.

- (ii) G. S. R. 582 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st April, 1970 together with an explanatory memorandum.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—3229/70.]

- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 and Section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 :

- (i) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Fourteenth Amendment Rules, 1970, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 576 in Gazette of India dated the 4th April, 1970.

- (ii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Fifteenth Amendment Rules, 1970, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 577 in Gazette of India dated the 4th April, 1970.

- (iii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Sixteenth Amendment Rules, 1970, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 578 in Gazette of India dated the 4th April, 1970.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—3230/70.]

- (3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944 :

- (i) G. S. R. 515 published in Gazette of India dated the 25th March, 1970 together with an explanatory memorandum.

- (ii) G. S. R. 516 published in Gazette of India dated the 26th March, 1970 together with an explanatory memorandum.

- (iii) G. S. R. 517 published in Gazette of India dated the 26th March, 1970 together with an explanatory memorandum.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—3231/70.]

- (iv) G. S. R. 572 published in Gazette of India dated the 4th April, 1970 together with an explanatory memorandum.

[Sri P. C. Sethi]

(v) G. S. R. 574 published in Gazette of India dated the 4th April, 1970 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(vi) G. S. R. 575 published in Gazette of India dated the 4th April, 1970 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(vii) G. S. R. 583-84 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st April, 1970 together with an explanatory memorandum.

[Placed in Library. See No.LT—3232/70.]

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour) : Sir, I have given notice.

MR. SPEAKER : Order please.

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा (जयनगर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे एक दूसरे मंसले पर सबमिशन करने का मौका दिया जाये। आप जानते हैं कि बिहार में अद्वार आयोग ने 6 पुराने मिनिस्ट्रों के बारे में टिप्पणी की थी। मुख्य मंत्री ने कहा है कि दो मिनिस्ट्रों पर मामला चलाया जाय, बाकी को छोड़ दिया जाये। यह बड़ा गम्भीर मामला है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप इस तरह से एक्सेप्टली न उठ खड़े हुआ करें।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : सुप्रीम कोर्ट जज की जांच को अपने हाथ में लेकर वह पूरी करने जा रहे हैं। गृह मंत्री से कहा जाय कि वह इस पर बयान दें। उन्होंने चार मंत्रियों को रिहा करने के लिये कहा है।

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

HUNDRED AND SIXTEENTH REPORT

SHRI THIRUMAL RAO (Kakinada) : I beg to present the Hundred and Sixteenth Report of the Estimates Committee

on the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour and Employment)—Employees' Provident Fund Organisation.

I may add with your permission that the report has also been translated into Hindi and copies thereof are available and such of those members who may want Hindi versions may get it.

12.49 hrs.

MATTER UNDER RULE 377

PUBLICATION OF A DEFAMATORY LETTER IN THE *Hindustan Times* RE. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE, ETC.

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपकी इजाजत से आपके सामने इस तरह का एक मुद्दा प्रस्तुत कर रहा हूँ जिसके सिलसिले में सारे देश में, सारे राष्ट्र में, सारे सदन में एक गुस्सा अथवा रोष व्याप्त है। मैं आपके सामने एक मिनट में एक चिट्ठी पढ़ कर सुनाऊंगा जो 18 तारीख के “हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स” में प्रकाशित हुई थी। एक टेम्पल जोन्स ने 18 तारीख को एक चिट्ठी में लिखा है कि :

“Sir, I was more than astounded to read Mr. Madhu Limaye's some what ridiculous reply to your editorial which was more than commendable.

Any independent eye witness to the puerile demonstration by the S. S. P. in Parliament Street will verify the fact that the blame for the debacle lies squarely on the shoulders of your irresponsible politicians.

And because of this a man died needlessly.

Mr. Limaye has demonstrated once again how he and your other politicians have systematically destroyed a perfectly good system of parliamentary democracy which we left you 23 years ago.

If anything, the police acted with great restraint and Mr. Limaye should be horsewhipped in public."

आपके सामने यह मुद्दा मैं इसलिए उठा रहा हूँ कि यह सदन जो अस्तित्व में आया है यह हमारे राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन का नतीजा है। इस सदन में बहुत से साथी हमारे ऐसे हैं जिन्होंने राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन में भाग लिया था।

टम्पल जॉज को मैं व्यक्तिगत रूप से नहीं जानता। लेकिन मालूम ऐसा होता है कि वह ब्रिटिश सिटिजन हैं और हमारे देश में महमान के तौर पर हैं। एक महमान के नाते जिस रेस्ट्रेंट का उनको परिचय देना चाहिये और जिस रेस्ट्रेंट के साथ लिखना चाहिये उसका न तो उन्होंने परिचय दिया है और न ही लिखा है।

पहला मुद्दा तो मैं यह रखना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स के जो वर्तमान सम्पादक हैं श्री बी० जी० वर्षीस वह प्रधान मंत्री के भूत-पूर्व प्रेस सेक्रेटरी थे। उन्होंने इस पत्र को छपा है।

दूसरा मुद्दा यह है कि अखबार घनश्याम दास बिड़ला का है।

फिर यह सवाल भी पैदा होता है कि जो सम्पादक है वह किस तरह के पत्रों को छापे। पत्र में इन्होंने कहा है कि 23 साल पहले जो आजादी हम दे कर गए थे उसको ये लोग तहस नहस कर रहे हैं। क्या वह यह कहना चाहते हैं कि आजादी उन्होंने हमें दान में दी है या हम कोई भिखमंगे थे ?

उन्होंने यह भी लिखा है कि लिमये जैसे लोगों को हास व्हिप किया जाना चाहिये। अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह श्री लिमये का सवाल नहीं है, पार्टी का सवाल नहीं है। यह सारे राष्ट्र के सम्मान का सवाल है। जॉज साहब हमारी

सार्वभौमिकता को और लोक सभा को चुनौती दे रहे हैं। वह इस तरह जब वह कहते हैं कि इस तरह के लोगों का पब्लिकली हास व्हिपिंग होना चाहिये।

मेरा निवेदन है कि सारे सदन को इस पर गुस्सा व्यक्त करना चाहिये। आप निर्देश दें ब्रिटिश हाई कमिशन को कि वह अपने नागरिक के लिए माफी मागें सारे देश के सामने, सारे राष्ट्र के सामने, आपके सामने। आप होम मिनिस्टर साहब को भी निर्देश दें कि वह पता लगायें कि ये जॉज साहब कौन हैं और उन्होंने इस तरह का पत्र कैसे लिखा। साथ ही वर्षीस साहब जोकि सम्पादक हैं और जो प्रधान मंत्री के भूतपूर्व प्रेस सेक्रेटरी थे उन्होंने इस पत्र को कैसे छपा ?

इस मामले को मैं आपके सामने रखता हूँ और मैं चाहता हूँ कि सारा सदन और सारा राष्ट्र और सभी सदस्य इसकी निन्दा करें, इसकी भर्त्सना करें।

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA (Barh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had also written a letter to you to raise this matter. Sir, the question is, not only that some letter has appeared in Hindustan Times, written by some foreigner. The point is this, that the Member of Parliament mentioned in this letter (Shri Madhu Limaye) was coming to Parliament House to present a Petition to this Parliament and therefore he was performing a Parliamentary duty of carrying the petition to Parliament House and therefore this matter is a fit matter to be referred to the Committee of Privileges. The paper which has published this letter and the gentleman who has written this letter—all these matters should be referred to the Committee of Privileges.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : पार्लिमेंट से सम्बन्धित कैसे हुआ ?

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : वह आ रहे थे पेंटेशन पार्लिमेंट को देने के लिए।

[श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा]

श्री लिमये और उनके साथियों ने स्टेटमेंट दिया है—

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ—

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : It has been stated by leaders of parties and by hon. Members that the lathi charge was made at a time when they were coming to Parliament for presenting a Petition. Presentation of Petition is a part of their Parliamentary duty and therefore reference that has been made to Shri Madhu Limaye, that he should be horse-whipped is a derogatory remark while he was performing his duty as a Member of Parliament. Therefore, this is a fit case for reference to the Privileges Committee. I hope you will agree with the Privilege Motion.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Sir, I have already written a letter to move my Privilege Motion about the same subject. I have also quoted the portions of the letter written by Mr. Tumble-Jones, C/o. The Pines, Faridabad. I am not quoting everything quoted by Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha and Shri Rabi Ray. I shall only quote the relevant portion from that letter of Mr. Tumble-Jones. It says "The police acted with great restraint. Mr. Madhu Limaye should be horse-whipped in public."

This is for your information. There is another intemperate language with which the Hindustan Times has published it. Another letter is issued by Shri A. C. Sen of New Delhi who has condemned the whole letter. He writes as follows :

"I was surprised to find that the Hindustan Times should have published the intemperate letter of Mr. Tumble-Jones (April 18) on the incidents in Parliament Street when the S. S. P. leaders were beaten up by the police. I least expected this of a nationalist paper like yours.

"It is apparent from Mr. Tumble-Jone's

letter that there are people still living in the seventies who imagine they are in the hey-day of the British Raj. When General Dyer massacred people in Julianwallah Bagh, there were British people who applauded him. Mr. Tumble-Jones has resurrected that spirit and the ghost of the General....."

After this letter, in condemning that particular letter of Mr. Tumble-Jones, the Editor has stated as follows :

"We certainly do not share Mr. Tumble-Jone's views on the present state of parliamentary democracy in India on the legacy left by Britain. Indeed the style as well as the content of the letter reveal the writer's old-fashioned outlook, to which laughter would seem a more appropriate reaction than anger.

"Nevertheless, Mr. Tumble-Jones is as much entitled as any one else in a democracy to express his views on public affairs, and it is 'the function of a newspaper to publish all points of view. We do not agree with his suggestion concerning Mr. Madhu Limaye and interpreted it in metaphorical' rather than literal terms. But we express our regrets if publication has hurt Mr. Limaye's feelings, or those of his associates."

After reading this particular remark of the Editor and after he published a letter, he really brought the House into contempt. Of course we want the freedom of the newspapers. And I also agree that Members of Parliament should not have more privileges than the ordinary people of this country. But this is a sort of a campaign going on in our country, I request that this matter may be referred to the Privileges Committee. I am sure, Sir, that this foreigner must be a C.I.A. agent. Otherwise he would not have written such a letter. I feel that some action should be taken against him. He should be asked to explain first and if you deem fit then you may refer this matter to the Privileges Committee.

I fully support Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha's motion.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : उन्होंने कहा है कि प्रिविलेज मोशन की आप आज्ञा दे सकते हैं। आपको दूसरा पक्ष भी सुनना चाहिये।

MR. SPEAKER : Let me exhaust the names of the Members in this list.

श्री अर्जुन सिंह मबौरिया (इटवा) : यह प्रश्न केवल लिमये जी या किसी व्यक्ति विशेष का नहीं है। मैं आपके माध्यम से गृह मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर एक पक्ष पर जब कभी भी विदेशियों की ओर से आक्रमण होगा और उस समय यदि शासक पक्ष स्वामोश हो जाएगा तो देश में गलत परम्परायें पड़ेंगी। हमारे सामने उदाहरण हैं, परम्परायें हैं। भारत में ऐसा हुआ है कि कौरवों के एक व्यक्ति को छीन कर जब नभ मार्ग से ले जाया जा रहा था, उस समय आपस की शत्रुता होते हुए भी पांडवों ने कौरव भाई को छीन कर अपने बीच में लाये थे। अगर इस तरह की भावना नहीं रहेगी तो हिन्दुस्तान की एकता नहीं बनी रह सकेगी, हम अपने देश को मजबूत नहीं बना सकेंगे। शायद कुछ लोगों को श्री वर्गीज के नाम से कुछ चिन्ता हुई हो। उनके नाम को हम नहीं जोड़ना चाहते हैं। हमको गुस्सा इस लिए है कि श्री वर्गीज जिसके सचिव या सलाहकार रहे हैं, अगर उनके पिता ने जेल काटी है, तो हम भी राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन में 42, 42 साल के लिये सख्त रूप में दण्डित किये गये हैं।

13 hrs.

हमें उस अंग्रेज के खिलाफ गुस्सा है, क्यों कि अंग्रेजों ने हमको आजादी खुशी से नहीं दी हमने उनको धक्के देकर निकाला था। जो आजादी हमें मिली है, उसकी रखवाली के लिए जो कुछ भी करना होगा, वह हम करेंगे। हम अपने गुस्से को रोकते हुए, बहुत ही शान्त भाव से, अपना यह ख्याल गृह मंत्री महोदय को

बताना चाहते हैं कि वह ब्रिटिश हाई कमिश्नर को कहें कि वह माफी मांगें ; अगर वह माफी नहीं मांगता है, तो हमको हाई कमिश्नर के दफ्तर की ईंट से ईंट बजाने के लिए मजबूर होना पड़ेगा।

MR. SPEAKER : Is Shri Jyotirmoy Basu's motion on the same or the other ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : On the same and the other.

MR. SPEAKER : Under the rules, there can be only one privilege motion in one sitting.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Then I will stick to the other one.

MR. SPEAKER : So he is not taking up the one on this ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : I would have liked to, but since you are preventing me from doing so, I stick to the other one.

MR. SPEAKER : By accepting this, the other cannot have any chance.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH (Buxar) : The letter in question is very objectionable. As has been pointed out, the attack on Shri Madhu Limaye was made at a time when he was coming to Parliament. I do not know the nationality of Mr. Jones. It has been said that he is a British national. His correct nationality should be ascertained, also whose guest he was. It is written that he wrote the letter from Faridabad. All these things should be found out by you.

I am raising this point because the comment made by the editor in today's issue of the *Hindustan Times* is much more serious. He should not have made this comment while publishing the letter from Shri Sen.

Therefore, I suggest that these two letters plus the comment of the editor must be referred to the Privileges Committee with authority to find out all the details and take such steps as it may deem proper.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : My notice is under rule 377, on the appointment of adviser to the Governor of West Bengal which is unconstitutional and outside his jurisdiction.

MR. SPEAKER : Without being concerned about the seriousness of the motion already in hand, he is pushing in his own. Let this be disposed of first.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : You asked me whether I wished to speak on this or the other one. I said I would like to speak on both. It is my right to prefer and move both motions.

MR. SPEAKER : No, that is against the rules.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : I have given notice under Rule 377. It does not restrict a member in any way.

MR. SPEAKER : Then he should have said that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : I have not given any notice of privilege but I have given notices under Rule 377.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य, श्री मधु लिमये, और एस० एस० पी० के लोगों के साथ जो व्यवहार किया गया है, उसको सारा सदन, सारा देश कनडेम करता है और हम लोग भी उसको कनडेम करते हैं। जो कुछ इस लैटर में लिखा गया है, वह फैक्चुअली गलत तो है ही, वह बैड टेस्ट में भी है। लेकिन मैं इस बारे में एक मौलिक सवाल उठाना चाहता हूँ कि सदन को यह तय करना है कि क्या किसी व्यक्ति को पार्लियामेंट के किसी मेम्बर के बारे में कुछ लिखने का अधिकार है या नहीं। यह ठीक है कि पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर प्रिविलेज्ड हैं, लेकिन अगर उसके बारे में किसी अखबार में कुछ भी लिखा जायेगा, चाहे वे अपशब्द हों और चाहे कोई गलत बात हो, तो क्या यह सदन उसका नोटिस लेगा। अगर पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर के

रूप में फंक्शन करने में कोई बाधा डाले, तब तो प्रिविलेज का सवाल उठेगा। लेकिन इस सदन को इस देश के हर एक सिटिजन और अखबार के जो फंडामेंटल राइट्स हैं, चाहे वह हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स हो और चाहे प्राइम मिनिस्टर का सेक्रेटरी हो—यह बात भी ठीक होगी कि वे लोग इस बारे में एक कैम्पेन कर रहे हैं—, उनको इग्नोर नहीं करना चाहिए।

इस लिए क्या ऐसी हर एक बात को लेकर प्रिविलेज का सवाल उठाना मुनासिब होगा? मेरे बारे में पेट्रियट रोज इस तरह की बातें लिखता है। कोई अखबार किसी और मेम्बर के खिलाफ कुछ लिखता है। इस सदन को उन सब मामलों को लेना होगा। सवाल यह है कि क्या इस सूरत में अखबारों की आजादी सुरक्षित रहेगी या नहीं। मेरा ख्याल है कि हम यह तो कह सकते हैं कि यह गलत बात लिखी गई है, यह बैड टेस्ट में है और हम उसको बाहर निजी तौर पर कनडेम करें, लेकिन यह सदन ऐसी कोई कार्यवाही न करे, जिससे कांस्टिट्यूशन द्वारा दिये गये आर्डिनरी सिटिजन के अधिकारों, किसी फारेनर के अधिकारों या अखबारों की स्वाधीनता पर किसी प्रकार की पाबन्दी लगे। मैं श्री मधु लिमये से सोलह आने सहमत हूँ कि जो कुछ उनके साथ या एस० एस० पी० के लोगों के साथ हुआ है, वह सरकार ने उनके साथ ज्यादती की है और हम उसको पूरी तरह कनडेम करना चाहते हैं, जैसा कि हमने पहले भी कनडेम किया है।

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं इस बात का विरोध करता हूँ कि यह मामला विशेषाधिकार समिति के पास जाये, लेकिन साथ-साथ मैं आपका और सदन का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि आज इस तरह के लेख और पत्र कई अखबारों में आ रहे हैं, जिनमें, पुलिस द्वारा जो अत्याचार और हिंसा की जा रही है, उसकी खुल्लम-खुल्ला प्रशंसा

की जा रही है। श्री नन्दन कागल मेरे मित्र हैं, लेकिन दो-दिन पहले उन्होंने 'इंडियन एक्सप्रेस' में एक लेख में लिखा है कि पुलिस वालों ने प्रदर्शनकारियों के खिलाफ केवल अपना डिल प्रैक्टिस किया। वह मेरे मित्र हैं, लेकिन मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि पुलिस को हमारा खून करने में सफलता नहीं मिली, इसके लिए उनके मन में अफसोस है। मैं आप से जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह देश किस ओर जा रहा है।

मेरे जैसे व्यक्ति अभी भी अहिंसा में विश्वास करते हैं, लेकिन मैं सदन को चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ कि कभी कभी मेरे मन में जाता है कि अगर इसी तरह की बातें चलीं, तो इस देश में खून की नदियाँ बहेंगी। इस देश में अभी भी ऐसे नौजवान हैं, जो इस तरह की बातों को बर्दाश्त नहीं करेंगे। मैं यह गम्भीर चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ कि अभी भी इस देश में खुदीराम बोस और भगतसिंह पैदा हो सकते हैं। मैं नहीं चाहता हूँ कि यह मामला विशेषाधिकार समिति के सामने जाये, लेकिन अगर पुलिस द्वारा किये गये हिंसात्मक अत्याचार की खुल्लम-खुला प्रशंसा की जायेगी, तो फिर जनता और युवकों के द्वारा भी हिंसा और अत्याचार होगा। आज मैं यह गम्भीर चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ।

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : The letter which appeared in the paper of the 18th is a very intemperate and defamatory attack against not only Mr. Madhu Limaye but every Member of this House. It is an accident that his name came there, because if you read the letter as a whole you would understand and see that this is against "your politicians". Look at the words "your politicians" in which term are included all of us here including myself and the Home Minister and the Prime Minister, and the Speaker also, as the representative of Parliament, comes in for attack. This is a very serious matter and I do

not think there is any body in the House who does not feel indignant over the way in which this letter to the Editor was published on the 18th. Something has appeared today also but that does not take away the seriousness of what was written earlier. Therefore I submit that the House should unanimously take note of the temper of that letter, the lack of taste in that letter. I find it difficult to believe that an Englishman as the name indicates....

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai) : Is that an Englishman or an Anglo-Indian ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : I do not know.... can say like that, because he says that he left this country in 1947 with a very good parliamentary system which is being destroyed by your politicians today ; the very language, and the reference he has made are such and I find it difficult to believe that an Englishman would have written in this strain. I have grave doubts over the matter. I do not know whether it is a fictitious name or a real name. I am sure the Home Minister would enquire into the whole matter. But I want to tell you, Sir, that every Member of this House feels that this is an intemperate attack on all of us including you.... (Interruptions.)

MR. SPEAKER : There need be no debate now ; we are not taking it up for discussion. All these motions have come under rule 377.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I have given under rule 222.

MR. SPEAKER : It is quite serious, especially when it comes from a foreigner and an Englishman out of all foreigners. Before I give my ruling I should like the Home Minister to enquire about this gentleman, who he is, where is he from.

श्री रवि राय : अखबार के बारे में भी।

MR. SPEAKER : That is not difficult,

SHRI HEM BARUA : Should the Indian Parliament take note of an individual writing a letter in a column of a newspaper ?

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : Is there no sense of proportion? I wish you allowed somebody else to express an opinion which does not necessarily form part of the sanctimonious sermon which we have heard so far. I hope you would allow me one minute. I do not use too many words to express an idea.

I quite agree with many of my colleagues here that it would be demeaning this House if we were to take any notice of this letter. There is no difference of opinion on what the Law Minister says about the letter; it is in extreme poor taste and it is not even factually correct and Mr. Madhu Limaye is certainly to be sympathised with for being involved in this sort of scurrilous letter. However, we shall be doing ourselves great injustice—including the Speaker, including the Home Minister as well as the Law Minister—if we started taking notice of letters that appear in the columns of newspapers. There are other correspondents who for the next two or three weeks will go on opposing and writing letters against Mr. Tumble Jones. I do not think that the Parliament of India should be the body to take notice of this sort of thing. Whether it is written by an Englishman or a Javaneese or an Indian. I do not think it makes any difference whatsoever. It is somebody's point of view with which we do not agree. We are all very concerned about it, but nonetheless, it is a point of view which should be treated with the contempt that it deserves.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Let there be an enquiry.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : This is a calculated attempt to undermine this democratic set-up and also the freedom struggle which this country had carried on for years. The question is, whether their over-energetic police officers belonging to Mr. Chavan who wanted to shift their attention and make a judicial enquiry and all that in another region, will now go into this? May I ask the hon. Minister to submit a thorough report of this man's profession, what his reasons are for his stay in this country, and whether this letter is fictitious and so on? At the same time, the Editor of this

paper must be asked to explain why he has taken this step to publish this sort of silly and damaging letter. (Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER : Everything will be taken up later. I must have some information from the Home Minister. I think he will be in a position to supply it.

SHRI HEM BARUA : This matter should be sent to the Privileges Committee. Otherwise, it will be a bad taste on our part. (Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER : I am not going to say anything now. (Interruption)

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यहां केवल मधु जी का सवाल नहीं है। मधु जी को करोड़पतियों के अलबारों के लिये कुछ कमजोरी है, यह हम जानते हैं। सवाल इस बात का नहीं है, सवाल इस बात का है... (व्यवधान) ... मैं जानता हूँ इनकी कमजोरी है टाटा बिरला के अलबारों के लिए... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. SPEAKER : Some views were given. Mrs. Tarkeshwari Sinha—(Interruption) Order, please;—put it like this: that when Mr. Madhu Limaye and his friends were coming, they were taking a petition to the Parliament House. Mr. Banerjee has in a very able manner put his own case. (Interruption)

SHRI HEM BARUA : Why not a judicial Committee enquire into these incidents? (Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER : There are other sides to the question.

SHRI BALRAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) : The House would like to leave it in your hands; you have known the sense of the House, and you should take a decision.

MR. SPEAKER : Let it be examined. We are very conscious of our own rights. We are also conscious of the rights of the citizens also. As to who this citizen is, why he should say that "you politicians; when we left the country in 1947, we left it like "this and all that,—so

many foolish things have been said by him—let us know the facts. He may be justified to exercise his right which is given to the citizens, in writing to the papers. But one thing we should not forget : that his whole attention, that his whole attack is on ourselves ; as to how far we should stand it or ignore it is the question. (*Interruption*)

SHRI HEM BARUA : He has used dirty language.

MR. SPEAKER : There are a number of Englishmen I have met, living even at this time in England, who still think they are carrying the White man's burden even now.

SHRI PILOO MODY : We leave the matter entirely in your hands.

MR. SPEAKER : Thank you. Are you satisfied ? We now adjourn for lunch and meet again at 2.30.

13.19 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till
Thirty minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after lunch at Thirty-
five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock*

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

*DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1970-71—Contd.

MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY
ENGINEERING—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Damani ;
absent. Shri K. K. Nayar.

SHRI K. K. NAYAR : (Bahraich) Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to make a few critical observations on the policies which we have been following and on the results. It is not my purpose to belittle the magnificent effort which is being made, and which has been made, to make this country self-sufficient in steel ; nor is it my intention to disparage

the achievements which have been made so far, but I wish to pin-point some of the failures and also to caution the Ministry against certain pitfalls in the policy which this Ministry pursues at present.

Of all the steel procedures in the country Hindustan Steel Limited in the public sector is pre-eminently the biggest. It produces in the finished steel slightly more than half the total production in the country. In the private sector are Tata Iron and Steel and Indian Iron and Steel. The Hindustan Steel is a triptych or three-fold organisation consisting of three units which have reached this country from different sources—Rourkela Unit from the Germans, Bhilai from the Russians and Durgapur from the British. These units were handed over to us as Turnkey projects, complete in shape. We were not associated with the creation of the project. We have been merely handed over the projects, as it were. Any defects in our functioning must naturally be reflected in the results of our performance. It is a sad commentary on our performance that at the moment our production is only 65 per cent of the installed capacity. Shri Chandi, who took over recently—not quite recently but two years ago—the Hindustan Steel said that if we could increase our production to 75 per cent of the installed capacity we may be able to break even. I do trust that hope would be fulfilled. But I cannot understand why 17 years after the Rourkela Project was installed—it was installed in 1953-54—we are still running so much behind the installed capacity. I cannot see why we should not achieve 75 per cent the economy target, or even excel it. The conditions are favourable ; we have all the material required, manpower, everything.

According to the assessment of Shri Chandy, the failure has been largely due to the inadequate stocking of spare parts. In one of his statements he said that he would not like to exhume old graves. He would not like to disinter the corpses from the graves. At the time when they were installed the persons concerned did not think of stocking enough

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri K. K. Nayar]

spare parts. I do trust that remedial measures are being taken and that this excuse will not be repeated for defective performance.

Of these three, the Durgapur project is being continuously referred to as the Sick-Child of the Hindustan Steel. It is the assessment of all that in this unit coordination between management, machine and labour has been absent. It has also been beset by political troubles which naturally had its greatest impact on the Durgapur Unit and on the people working there.

One of the reasons for the bogging down of production has also been the failure of these units to get coal of the desired quality. I saw from one of the recent reports that Shri Chandy has taken up this matter in hand. He has called the coal suppliers and he is making efforts to get coal of the desired standard and suitable quality. I do trust that his efforts will succeed and that we shall soon be able to put Hindustan Steel again on the world map of steel. Last time when there was an assessment of business houses, H. S. L. was 199th on a list of 200 firms outside Soviet Russia, China and United Kingdom among concerns producing goods of various types. I do trust we shall be able to improve that position.

Having said this I want to caution the present Government against certain pernicious policies which are being followed by Hindustan Steel. I would cite one instance which pertains to the middle of the year 1969. The Hindustan Steel had entered into contracts with various exporters for the supply of steel structurals, wire rods, etc. and the exporters, doubtless, induced by the promise of faithful performance entered the foreign markets and at various places entered into contracts of their own for supply of these quantities. In the middle of August, 1969 the Hindustan Steel suddenly announced that they would not supply the indented quantity for export. What was the result? The exporters became defaulters on their own contracts and the image of the Indian trader was destroyed. What is the excuse? Was it that the Hindustan Steel did not have enough to supply to these exporters?

No. Was it because they did not have materials or resources to implement the contract? No. What was the reason? The reason became apparent a fortnight later. The two incidents are reported in the *Economic Times*, Bombay. On the 13th August, 1969 the news came that the Hindustan Steel had declined to provide the agreed material for export. On 2nd September, 1969 came the report that the Hindustan Steel had itself entered into a contract for the supply of 61,000 tons of structurals and wire rods to the United States. The material was the same and the value was about the same in both cases—it was Rs. 3 crores. What is the inference? The material which was earmarked for the exporters and was ready was diverted. I cannot imagine a public body indulging in a more perfidious form of betrayal. If the material was available and by contract they were bound to be delivered to exporters it should have been given to them. It may be there was some clause in the contract which could enable the Hindustan Steel to refuse the supply, but I maintain and urge that everything which is legal is not moral. The public image of this country and of the traders of this country and of the Hindustan Steel also should have been protected. I am not against the Hindustan Steel entering the export market. They should enter the export market but they should do so after fulfilling their commitments, not after betraying their commitments. The contractors were left in the lurch. There was no other supplier in the country who could have made supplies to them so that they could redeem themselves and also the country's name in the foreign market.

Another word of caution which I want to sound in this connection is about the planned idea of import of steel by Hindustan Steel.

I believe that import and internal production are two contrary trends. They cannot be reconciled. Hindustan Steel came into existence to prevent the import of steel. Its success, its performance, its achievement will be judged by the extent to which imports can be dispensed with. Today import provides one form, doubtless, of improving the balance sheet of Hindustan Steel. It is running at a loss of

about Rs. 40 crores annually. The Chairman believes that after 1970 it will not be losing. I would like to share his hope but without equal optimism. Assuming that consummation, surely we are not going to allow Hindustan Steel to import from abroad, sell it in the Indian market and make profit so that their balance sheet may show an advantage. No worse form can be conceived of sabotage of the country's production effort. To the extent to which you increase production, import should be reduced. These two contrary trends cannot be reconciled in any manner. Least of all can you entrust a producing unit with the responsibility for import. If you must have a unit for import by all means devise one. But let it be an independent unit which is not concerned with its balance sheet and with showing to the public that it is not running at a loss; let it be a body which will consider how little to import, what little loss to incur and is not concerned with how much more to import and how much more profit to make in the Indian market through imports.

One word more about a limb of Hindustan Steel and I shall be done. That is, about the Central Engineering and Design Bureau. It came into existence in 1959 with a core of engineers trained by the two firms of Krupp and Demag, the Germans, who were responsible for installing the Rourkela project. We had our engineers there. Two of them are on other jobs now. They provided the nucleus of this Bureau. Since then persons trained at Durgapur and Bhilai were inducted and they also form part of the membership of the Bureau.

The Bureau is very impressive. It has plenty of talent and I have no doubt that its competence is great. But it has always been a subordinate body of Hindustan Steel. It has led a cloistered existence and has not entered the world of competition wherein alone will talent be tested and merit assigned correctly. Today we are getting every project vetted by this limb of Hindustan Steel. The Bokaro steel project is being vetted by it. One would like to ask what its credentials are, what its past record is which entitle it to be the adviser on all these projects.

I am reminded of a coarse analogy. When a man goes hunting, he usually takes a dog with him. We are hunting for steel and we take our dog, the Hindustan Steel and this little bureau is the tail of the dog. The Bureau is like the tail of the dog. Today the tail of the dog is wagging not only the dog but the man also. This situation cannot be permitted.

When the Bokaro scheme was under consideration, Dastur and Company submitted a project report. It was rejected by Hindustan Steel. Dastur and Company happens to be a private firm living in a competitive world. A United States proposal was also rejected and finally it was handed over to Russians. Many people in the country feel that this decision was incorrect. I would not like to pronounce upon it. It is only when Bokaro is complete that we shall be able to assess its worth. But I feel that we must have a bureau to advise the Government which should not be an appanage of Hindustan Steel. Let us have a bureau. If these same members have the requisite talent, let them form a bureau. But let it be dismembered from the trappings of Hindustan Steel. The Hindustan Steel is concerned with creating not only an image for India but also an image for itself. The interests of Indian steel are not identical with those of Hindustan Steel.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, my intervention in the debate would be very brief because I will only be dealing with one or two problems which have been touched by the hon. Members who have taken part in this debate.

14.50 hrs.

[SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR in the Chair]

As the hon. Members are aware, at present, there is a general feeling in the country about the shortages in certain categories of steel. In a way, it is a good sign because the country has come out of recession. When there is a shortage and the supply cannot meet the demand, naturally, it shows that economic activity has picked up

[Shri Mohd. Shafi Qureshi]

and the wheels of industry have started moving. While the demand of steel has picked up considerably, the production has not picked up to the same extent. The natural result is that there will be shortages.

In 1968-69, the total production of steel was about 4.6 million tonnes. This year, there will be a slight rise in production. It will be about 4.8 million tonnes and, we hope, that there would be an increased production in the years to come. The natural result of this steady rise in the demand of steel and the shortage of steel has generated a climate of scarcity. For a certain period, we allow the economic forces to play their own part to meet the demand of steel in the country. We have often found that the demand of steel in the country is increasing and, in order to see that whatever shortages in the country have developed are met, and whatever little steel we have got available in the country is properly distributed, we have to change our distribution system also.

If we look at the situation, particularly, in this country about iron and steel industry, we have to tackle the problem from four angles. One is that we have to step up internal production, we have to meet whatever shortfall there is between demand and supply by imports, we have to regulate our exports and we have to streamline the distribution system because of the shortages which have developed in this particular industry.

So far as increasing of internal production is concerned, I think, my hon. colleague will deal with the problem. This problem is receiving the attention of the Government and we are trying to see that the output of iron and steel industry is increased and the demand of the industry is met. Apart from the long-term measures which will not be of immediate benefit, we are doing all that we can to assist the plants to increase their production even in 1970-71. Wherever possible, we are also persuading the Steel plants to produce more of those categories which are comparatively more in demand. I would only quote two examples. We have asked the TISCO,

the IISCO and the H.S.L. to produce thinner sheets by reducing slightly their programme of producing galvanised sheets and, in the hot strip mill at Rourkela which can produce either thinner plates or thicker sheets in coils, they have been persuaded to step up production of thinner plates to four times the production in the past year.

As the hon. Members are aware, we have categorised steel into two categories, that is, scarce and non-scarce. But what we have felt that every category of steel has become scarce, whether it is rods, bars or angles or plates or other type of steel. So, we have decided to do away with this categorisation. Because of the shortages which have developed, we have now said that all varieties of steel fall in scarce categories of steel.

With regard to imports, we have taken fairly effective steps which will give results in 1970-71. Imports by actual users have been stepped up by 50% by increasing the value of their old licences which will bring in about Rs. 18 crores worth of steel. We have cleared the bulk imports of Rs. 17½ crores worth of steel by HSL and some of the steel has already started arriving. hon. Members will be happy to hear that Rs. 10 crores out of this is earmarked primarily for the requirements of the small-scale sector industries. The small-scale sector, we are aware, are facing some difficulty and it is our earnest endeavour to see that their requirements are fully met. Whatever shortage there will be in the indigenous production, that will be met by imports. You might also be aware that we have taken a decision to canalise the imports of certain categories of steel through HSL and the imports of stainless steel will be through MMTC.

I have already mentioned the need to regulate exports in our present circumstances. We ourselves have been anxious to build up exports because we feel that whatever exports markets we have built up during the last few years are sustained. From the export level of approximately Rs. 6 crores in 1965-66 our exports of iron and steel have reached a figure of Rs. 70 crores in 1968-69 and are likely

to be of the same amount in 1969-70. As hon. Members are aware, the major part in this development was played by HSL who were awarded the best exporter's shield very recently. We have, however, to consider measures to regulate these exports in order to increase internal availability of steel in the country. As hon. Members are aware, most steel items are not direct consumer goods, but they constitute the most important raw material for industrial development. It would be, I would urge, short-sighted on our part to continue a blind policy of exporting prime steel and hampering the growth of our own engineering industries, preventing them from being competitive in international markets. I would like to take this opportunity of clearing up any impression that some friends both in the House and outside may have of any difference in approach between this Ministry and the Ministry of Foreign Trade. There is no difference of approach between this Ministry and the Ministry of Foreign Trade because we want more exports. But the question is: what to export and at what prices. We feel that instead of exporting bars and rods and creating shortage within the country, we should export high-priced items in order to earn more foreign exchange. It is not the tonnage of steel that counts in export. It is the amount of foreign exchange that we earn that counts, and that we should consider while we are trying to export steel goods outside. For this reason we are trying to fulfil the entire requirements of the engineering industry. This is the industry which is sending finished products abroad.

I would also suggest that instead of importing finished material, we import semi-finished material because both can be used within the country and it will improve the economy of the country. I would take this opportunity also to inform the hon. Members that we are trying to increase the availability of prime steel in the country which will add to the capacity of the engineering goods like automobiles, bicycles, machine tools, textile machinery, railway wagons, etc. the exports of which have shown major increases in the last year or two and in which the quantum of

foreign exchange earned for the quantity of material exported is far higher than prime steel. Our record in supplying steel to the engineering export promotion industries has also been creditable. As against a supply of 69,000 tonnes of iron and steel in 1968-69 to these industries, despatches in 1969-70 will be of the order of 3 lakh tonnes. Engineering export requirements enjoy the highest priority for supply of indigenous iron and steel next only to operational defence uses.

15 hrs.

Even then when it was realised that we cannot meet all the requirements of engineering export industries in certain difficult categories we cleared the import of about 34,000 tonnes of steel worth Rs. 6 crores and have recently cleared a further import of Rs. 1.5 crores for these very industries. On the other hand, in an item of steel, such as bars and rods, which are an essential requirement of building activity on the part of even the common man, there has been a distinct fall in internal availability from about 1.1 million tonnes in 1968-69 to only 0.8 million tonnes in 1969-70. I have been experiencing considerable difficulty—I have seen people coming with small requirements of 5 tonnes or 10 tonnes of steel for construction purposes. With all the programmes that we have taken in our hands of rural electric supply and rural water supply schemes and other construction activities in the country. I think, we have got to look also to the internal requirements of our people, of the common man and see that the requirements of steel such as bars and rods are fully met. In spite of our desire to capitalise on the present higher prices which these steel categories are securing abroad we cannot blind ourselves to the requirements of many a common man in this country who has to face the prospect of buying bars and rods at very high prices. For all these reasons Sir, we are actively considering, in consultation with our sister Ministry of Foreign Trade what would be the optimum regulatory measures which would increase internal availability and retain export markets to the maximum extent possible.

Sir, I think we should leave no doubt in the

[Shri Mohd. Shafi Qureshi]

minds of hon. Members here that there is any difference between our two Ministries. Our common endeavour is to see that we increase our exports, retain our export markets and export instead of raw materials finished goods to these foreign countries. It will also obviously be necessary to tighten up our existing system of distribution. At present we have categorised steel items, as I have said, into two different categories. The present system which has been in existence now is very cumbersome and we are doing away with this categorisation. What happens to the Joint Plant Committee and the Steel Priority Committee? They have to meet and then indents are to be finalised and sent to the plants and then God knows whether it has been despatched or sent or not. But we have received lot of complaints and we have found that this is a cumbersome procedure. In order to simplify the procedure and to see that whatever availability is there within the country is made available to the country and to the other sectors of our economy, we have changed the entire system of our distribution. In this new system taking in view the scarcity conditions prevailing in the country we have tried our level best to see that the small-scale sector is fully fed, the requirements of the common man are; fully met, and we are in a position to sustain our export market also.

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balsore) : These will all be pious wishes. How are you going to implement it, unless you change completely the present system of distribution? Otherwise the small-scale industries are not going to be benefited.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : By imports, as I have already said. The question is that our demand is increasing every day. Our production has not been able to keep pace with the growing demand. Growing demand in the country by itself is a symbol and a sign of greater economic activity. This will be there up till the Bokaro project comes up and our new steel plants come up. Even then there will be shortage of steel to some extent that we have to meet only by imports. There is more economic activity generated in

the country because of Government's policy. In implementing these measures we will require the cooperation of all authorities dealing with industries in their respective spheres, particularly the small-scale industries sector which we would like to help even more in spite of persistent public impression that it is not difficult for unscrupulous parties to set up what are "Sign Board Industries" for the purposes of obtaining scarce raw materials, whether iron and steel or similar scarce materials of other sectors.

We see that most of the steel goes to the traders. But these unscrupulous traders have the capacity to hoard the stocks of iron and steel at the cost of small-scale industries.

Our purpose now is to see that the steel and iron are directly supplied to the actual users. And whatever be the shortfalls, as I have stated, they would be met by import. Our endeavour has always been to see that nothing goes into the hands of the unscrupulous traders who try to hoard and stock them in order to sell them at an exorbitant rate to the industries at a later stage.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO (Dhenkanal) : When there is an idle capacity, what is wisdom of having imports? I cannot understand this. Why can't you raise the productivity?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : We have not been able to meet fully the requirements of our industry from our indigenous production. And in order to meet the full capacity of the industry, we are trying to import. We have liberalised the imports to meet the requirements. We would like to encourage setting up of raw materials depots in the States under the Small Scale Industries Corporation. And we propose to make them available to such depots so as to ensure a steady flow through them to the genuine small-scales industries. Hon. Members know that we have created small-scale industries in the country. We call the Directors of Industries of the States also to see that whatever materials are allotted to the States for utilisation of small-scale sectors are actually made use of in

the small-scale sector. As I have already stated, there are only sign boards but there are no industries or anything of that sort. So, in order to see that whatever materials is made available to the industry actually reaches the consumer, our endeavour has always been to seek the cooperation of the Directors of the Industries of the States in this respect. Previously the Joint Plant Committee used to take up the cooperation of the Directors. In the recent past we have decided to call the Directors of Industries of the States also to the meeting before the Steel Priority Committee meets to assess the requirements of iron and so on. Our efforts are always to see that these are properly utilised by the industries. These are the points which I wanted to deal with—one is the requirement and the other is the distribution of it to the small-scale industries. I have covered these points.

श्री भगवान दास (औसग्राम) : सभापति महोदय, मैं आपका आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने के लिए समय दिया है। देश की प्रगति के लिए यह बहुत जरूरी है कि जो बेसिक उद्योग हैं, जो कि इंडस्ट्रीज हैं, उनकी तरफ़की हो। इस ओर सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिये।

कोई देश कितनी उन्नति करता है या कितनी उन्नति उसने की है, इसका इसी से पता चल सकता है कि देश में स्टील का उत्पादन कितना होता है, हैवी इंजीनियरिंग गुड्स का प्रोडक्शन कितना होता है। देश के डिवेलेपमेंट के लिए इनका डिवेलेपमेंट होना बहुत जरूरी है। हमारे देश को आज कितने स्टील की जरूरत है, उतना हम पैदा नहीं कर पा रहे हैं।

हम यह भी देखते हैं कि वे देश जो हम से बाद में आजाद हुए वे हम से आगे निकल गए हैं खासकर स्टील प्रोडक्शन के मामले में। स्टील के उत्पादन को देखा जाय तो आज भी हमारे देश का नम्बर बहुत नीचे है। यह सरकार की गलत नीतियों का ही परिणाम है।

हमारे देश में स्टील के बारे में भी दो तरह से उद्योग घंघे चलते हैं, एक प्राइवेट सेक्टर में और दूसरा पब्लिक सेक्टर में। यह देखा गया है और रिपोर्ट्स में भी यह लिखा रहता है कि पब्लिक सेक्टर में जो स्टील प्लांट्स हैं, वे लास में चल रहे हैं। लास भी थोड़ा बहुत नहीं, बल्कि बड़ा भारी लास। जितना लास होता है अगर वह न हो तो उससे एक और स्टील प्लांट हम बना सकते हैं। दूसरी तरफ़ प्राइवेट सेक्टर में जो स्टील प्लांट चलते हैं, उनमें हम देखते हैं कि नफ़ा हो रहा है।

कभी-कभी कहा जाता है कि पब्लिक सेक्टर में जो मजदूर लोग हैं, वे गड़बड़ी करते हैं, उत्पादन में बाधा डालते हैं और इसी कारण से जितना उनमें उत्पादन होना चाहिये, नहीं होता है। इस तर्क को मानने के लिए मैं तैयार नहीं हूँ। अगर कुछ समय के लिए तर्क के लिए यह मान भी लिया जाये कि वर्कर्स अपनी डिमांड्स पेश करते हैं और अपने ट्रेड यूनियन राइट्स और डेमोक्रेटिक राइट्स मांगते हैं, तो ऐसा तो पब्लिक सेक्टर में भी होता है और प्राइवेट सेक्टर में भी। लेकिन इसके बावजूद प्राइवेट सेक्टर में मुनाफ़ा होता है। इससे यह साबित हो जाता है कि मजदूरों पर जो दोष लगाया जाता है, उसका कोई आधार नहीं है।

दुर्गापुर कारख़ाने के मजदूरों के प्रति वहाँ के मैनेजमेंट का रुख और दृष्टिकोण अच्छा नहीं है। वह उनका सहयोग प्राप्त नहीं करना चाहता है। यह बात तो सभी मानते हैं कि मजदूरों का सहयोग लिये बिना कहीं भी प्रोडक्शन नहीं बढ़ सकता है। इसके बावजूद दुर्गापुर में ऐसा नहीं किया जाता है।

पब्लिक सेक्टर में जो घाटा होता है, उसका दूसरा कारण यह है कि मैनेजमेंट में इनएफ़िशेंसी है, वहाँ टाप-हैवी एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन है और टाप

[श्री भगवान दास]

आफिशलज डिसानेस्ट हैं। लेकिन इसका सबसे बड़ा कारण यह है कि मैनेजमेंट अपने यहां के मजदूरों का सहयोग नहीं लेता है।

देश में कुछ प्रतिक्रियावादी लोग पब्लिक सेक्टर को ध्वस्त और नष्ट करना चाहते हैं, लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान के जिम्मेदार मजदूरों ने यह तय कर लिया है कि वे प्राण देकर भी पब्लिक सेक्टर की रक्षा करेंगे। इसीलिए वे चाहते हैं कि मैनेजमेंट के साथ समझौता हो और मैनेजमेंट उनका सहयोग ले। कई बार यह देखा गया है कि कोई मशीन बिगड़ जाती है और बहुत बड़े-बड़े इंजीनियर भी उसको ठीक नहीं कर सकते हैं, लेकिन एक अनपढ़ मजदूर केवल आवाज सुन कर ही कह देता है कि मशीन में क्या खराबी है। लेकिन फिर भी मजदूरों का सहयोग नहीं लिया जाता है।

दुर्गापुर कारखाने के मजदूरों पर यह भी आरोप लगाया जाता है कि वह अफसरों पर एसाल्ट करते हैं, उनकी बेइज्जती करते हैं। लेकिन हम यह बात मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। वहां की मजदूर यूनियन बहुत ताकतवर है, यह तथ्य इस बात से प्रमाणित हो गया है कि वहां की वर्क्स कमेटी के चुनावों में उसने सब सीटें जीत ली हैं। इसलिए हम यह विश्वास नहीं कर सकते हैं कि इतनी जिम्मेदार मजदूर यूनियन यह समझेगी कि अफसरों पर एसाल्ट करके यूनियन का काम या वर्किंग क्लास मूवमेंट चलाया जा सकता है। मंत्री महोदय को वर्कर्स को दोष न देकर उनके साथ मिल कर और उनका सहयोग लेकर वहां पर प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाने के बारे में विचार करना चाहिए।

सब ओर से यह कहा जाता है कि देश में कई ओर स्टील प्लांट लगाने की जरूरत है। इन मांगों पर चर्चा के दौरान प्रधान मंत्री ने यह वादा किया है कि चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत दक्षिण भारत में तीन स्टील प्लांट

लगाये जायेंगे। हम इस घोषणा का स्वागत करते हैं। लेकिन इन तीन स्टील प्लांट से ही देश की स्टील की समस्या हल नहीं होगी। देश में केरल और उड़ीसा आदि बहुत से राज्य हैं, जो बहुत पिछड़े हुए हैं, जहां बेकारों की संख्या बहुत अधिक है, जहां कच्चा माल पर्याप्त मात्रा में उपलब्ध है, काफी संख्या में टेक्नोशन और इंजीनियर हैं और प्लांट बनाने की बहुत सुविधायें हैं। इस लिए सरकार को वहां भी प्लांट खड़े करने के बारे में विचार करना चाहिए।

स्टील के दाम बढ़ रहे हैं, जिसका नतीजा यह है कि हमारे देश की इकानोमी को धक्का पहुंच रहा है। स्टील के दाम घटाने के लिए सरकार के पास कोई हथियार या क्षमता नहीं है। इसलिए वह इस बारे में निष्क्रिय है। जो कमेटी स्टील के दाम तय करती है, उसमें हमारे देश के बड़े-बड़े पूंजीपति और मानोपलिस्ट्स हैं। वही लोग स्टील का उत्पादन करते हैं और वही स्टील के दाम फिक्स करते हैं। वे सोचते हैं कि स्टील के दाम कम होने से उनका मुनाफा कम हो जायेगा। वे केवल अपने स्वार्थ को देखते हैं, देश के हित को नहीं देखते हैं। इसी कारण स्टील के दाम कम नहीं होते हैं। मैं सरकार से अपील करूंगा कि अगर वह स्टील के प्राइवेट कारखानों का नेशनलाइजेशन नहीं करना चाहती है, तो कम से कम वह उनको कंट्रोल तो करे और उनके हाथ में खिलौना न बने।

हमारे देश को एलाय स्टील की भी बहुत जरूरत है। समाचार पत्रों में कहा गया है कि विदेशी पूंजीपतियों के साथ सहयोग करने वाले देशी पूंजीपतियों को एलाय स्टील के लाइसेंस दिये जा रहे हैं, जैसे बिहार में फ्रेंच कोलंबोरेशन के साथ और बंगाल में ब्रिटिश कोलंबोरेशन के साथ कारखाने बनाने के लिए लाइसेंस दिये जा रहे हैं। सरकार को पब्लिक सेक्टर के अन्तर्गत एलाय स्टील का उत्पादन

करने के सम्बन्ध में विचार करना चाहिए ।

स्टील कारखानों में लेबर की बहुत सी प्राबलम्ब है । वहां पर बहुत से आदमी ठेकेदारी और मस्टर-रोल में काम करते हैं । उनके साथ ठीक व्यवहार नहीं होता है और उनकी कोई सुनवाई नहीं होती है । सरकार को चाहिए कि जो लोग एक्सपीरियेंस है और दो तीन साल से काम कर रहे हैं, उनको किसी प्रकार प्रोवाइड किया जाये ।

सरकार को स्टेनलैस स्टील का उद्योग भी अपने हाथ में लेना चाहिए ।

हमारे देश में जो आयरन ओर है, उसका पिग आयरन बनाने की ओर सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए । सरकार उस उद्योग को अपने हाथ में ले, प्राईवेट सेक्टर को न दे ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इन मांगों का विरोध करता हूं ।

श्री भंगव उइके (मंडला) : सभापति महोदय, मैं इस मंत्रालय के अनुदानों का समर्थन करने के लिए दुख के साथ खड़ा हुआ हूं । इसका कारण यह है कि यद्यपि मध्य प्रदेश के एक ही जिले—बस्तर—में 2000 मिलियन टन आयरन ओर है, जिसका आयरन कन्टेन्ट 63.5 परसेंट है, जो कि हाइएस्ट इन इण्डिया है, और कोयले को छोड़कर इस्पात कारखाने के लिए आवश्यक सब चीजें उपलब्ध हैं, लेकिन इस सम्बन्ध में अमरीका और इंग्लैंड से जो एक्सपोर्ट टीम आई थी, उसने अपनी रिपोर्ट देने से पहले मध्य प्रदेश के किसी अधिकारी से मिलना पसन्द नहीं किया । और अपनी तरफ से ही उन्होंने रिपोर्ट दे दी । उस रिपोर्ट में परस्पर-विरोधी बातें उन्होंने कही हैं जो मध्य प्रदेश के खिलाफ जाती हैं बेलाडीला में स्टील-प्लांट लगाने के । वह रिपोर्ट उन्होंने दे दी । अब दो मिलियन टन यह लौह कण प्रति वर्ष बेलाडीला से आपके विजगापट्टम

जायगा । विजगापट्टम और बेलाडीला इन दोनों का कम्पेरिजन भी उस एक्सपोर्ट कमेटी ने किया है । उसमें उन्होंने कहा है कि स्टील सब से कम खर्च पर बेलाडीला और हास्येट, (मैसूर राज्य) में बनाया जा सकता है लेकिन एक ही उद्देश्य से उन्होंने विजगापट्टम की सिफारिश की कि वह समुद्र के गहरे पानी के किनारे है और एक्सपोर्ट करने के लिए ठीक है । अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि हमारे यहां जितनी जरूरत स्टील की है उतना स्टील का उत्पादन नहीं हो रहा है तो मैं नहीं समझता कि एक्सपोर्ट की आवश्यकता कहां पड़ती है और पड़ती भी है तो तीन प्लांट जो उस दिन प्रचान मंत्री ने अपने स्टेटमेंट में बताए उसमें विजगापट्टम के सम्बन्ध में हमें कुछ शिकायत है कि बेलाडीला का जो दावा था स्टील प्लांट लगाने के लिए वह न मान कर उसे विजगापट्टम ले जाया गया । अब विजगापट्टम देश के लिए वह कितना मंहगा पड़ने वाला है, यह आप देखें । आयरन ओर 2.3 मिलियन टन बस्तर के बेलाडीला से विजगापट्टम जायगा जिसके बीच की दूरी 445 किलोमीटर है और जिसका रेल किराया 33 रुपया पर टन पड़ेगा । अगर यह स्टील प्लांट बेलाडीला में होता तो यह 33 रुपये पर टन चार्ज नहीं पड़ता । दूसरी बात—उस एक्सपोर्ट कमेटी ने यह लिखा है कि अगर स्टील प्लांट यहां बेलाडीला में बनाया जाता है तो डी० बी० के० की जो रेलवे लाइन बनी है वह इतना भार बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकती । बेलाडीला में अगर यह स्टील प्लांट होता तो 15 लाख टन फिनिश आयरन ओर जो वहां से एक्सपोर्ट करने के लिए जाता उसके लिये लिखा कि इतना भार वह रेलवे लाइन बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकती तो 2.3 मिलियन आयरन ओर विजगापट्टम के लिये बेलाडीला से जायेगा उसका भार कैसे बर्दाश्त करेगी क्योंकि यह तो वहां से जायगा और फिर जापान के लिए बैगन्स कहां से मिलेंगे ? विजगापट्टम के लिए बैगन्स कहां

[श्री मंगरू उइके]

से मिलेंगे ? इसके अलावा लाइम स्टोन भी 7 लाख 85 हजार टन जायगा। वह मध्य प्रदेश में उसी जगह उपलब्ध है पर विजगापट्टम में यह जगैपेटा से 400 किलोमीटर दूर से आएगा। इसके खर्च का भी बोझ इसके ऊपर पड़ेगा। फिर डोलोमाइट 3 लाख 22 हजार टन जायगा। यह मध्य प्रदेश में उसी जगह पर उपलब्ध है जहां हमारा आयरन ओर है। इसके अलावा बाक्साइट 9 हजार टन हर साल लगेगा। वह हमारे यहां आन दि स्पाट उपलब्ध है जो कि 445 किलोमीटर दूर से विजगापट्टम के लिए ले जाना पड़ेगा। वैसे ही बबोरजाइट 55 हजार टन लगेगा। इसको भी वहां 445 किलोमीटर दूर से लाना पड़ेगा जब कि हमारे यहां स्पाट पर अवेलेबल है। वाटर सप्लाई के ऐम्पल सोर्सेज हमारे यहां हैं। दो नदियां शंखिनी और डंकिनी वहां पर हैं। 1 करोड़ 50 लाख रुपये में वहां पर वाटर सप्लाई का सारा प्रबन्ध हो सकता है जब कि विजगापट्टम में 4 करोड़ 76 लाख रुपया वाटर सप्लाई के लिए खर्च करना पड़ेगा। लैंड हमारे यहां मन-मानी उपलब्ध है। वहां पर सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट की लैंड है। सोयल भी हमारे यहां मूरम सोयल है और विजगापट्टम में सोयल की बड़ी डिफिकल्टी बताते हैं, सब-सोयल ऐसी कुछ है। लेबर हमारे यहां बहुत चीप है। पावर हमारे यहां सरप्लस है जब कि विजगापट्टम में पावर के लिए कम से कम चार पांच करोड़ रुपया खर्च करना पड़ेगा, तब पावर वहां उपलब्ध होगी। अभी वह पावर के मामले में डेफिसिट में है। जब तक पावर प्लांट नहीं बनता है, तब तक वहां पावर इसके लिए नहीं मिल सकती। इसी तरीके से रेलवे की जो डी० बी० के० की लाइन है, वह हमारे यहां जो कोल लगेगा वह जापान के लिये माल ले जाने वाले जो एम्प्टी वैगन्स वहां से आते हैं उन एम्प्टी वैगन्स में जा सकता है। इस तरीके से और भी बहुत सी बातें हैं।

ट्रांसपोर्ट की फैसिलिटीज वगैरह हैं। इन सारी चीजों के उपलब्ध होते हुए भी हमारे प्रदेश का जो स्टील प्लांट के लिए दावा था, वह उन्होंने कबूल नहीं किया। खैर, प्रधान मंत्री जी के स्टेटमेंट में एक बात आई है कि जो स्थान अच्छे हैं, स्टील प्लांट के लायक हैं उनका भी विचार आगे चलकर किया जा सकता है तो उस वक्त बेलाडीला के स्टील प्लांट को प्राथमिकता दी जानी चाहिये। सारी चीजें वहां उपलब्ध हैं। दो हजार मिलियन टन कोयला यहां अच्छे किस्म का उपलब्ध है।

दूसरी बात—बेलाडोला में प्लेट्स का कारखाना, लोहे के गोले बनाने का कारखाना लगाया जा सकता है। करीब 60 लाख टन लम्प आयरन और वहां से 1970-71 तक प्रतिवर्ष निर्यात किया जायेगा। लेकिन इसके लाखों टन जो बारीक कण होते हैं और धूल जिसको ब्यू डस्ट कहते हैं, यह ब्यू डस्ट लाखों टन वहां पड़ी रहती है। इसको इस्तेमाल करने के लिये आपके नेशनल मिनरल डेवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन ने कदम उठाया था। इस पर विचार करने के बाद समाचार पत्रों में इधर उधर सब दिया लेकिन ठोस कार्यवाही कोई नहीं की। यह लाखों टन धूल और बारीक कण जो पड़े रहते हैं उनके गोले अगर बनाये जायं तो उनको एक्सपोर्ट करके लाखों रुपया हम को मिल सकता है। 20 लाख टन प्लेट्स प्रतिवर्ष बनाने का कारखाना अगर लगाया जाय तो 20 करोड़ रुपया उस पर खर्च आयेगा और 16 करोड़ रुपयों की विदेशी मुद्रा प्रतिवर्ष हमें वह देने लगेगा। तो कम से कम हमको स्टील प्लांट नहीं दिया तो गोले बनाने का जो प्लांट है वह मध्य प्रदेश को देकर उसे कुछ संतोष दिलाना चाहिये।

मध्य प्रदेश औद्योगिक लाइन में बिलकुल

पिछड़ा हुआ प्रदेश है। वहां का जो कोटा स्टील सप्लाई करने का होता है उसके बारे में मध्य प्रदेश के स्टेट आफिसर्स से मशविरा करके कोटा सप्लाई नहीं होता है और फिर पूरा कोटा भी नहीं मिलता है। होना तो यह चाहिए कि जो पिछड़े हुए प्रदेश हैं उनको एक्सेस कोटा देना चाहिए ताकि वह अपने यहां नये-नये उद्योग खोल सकें। इस कोटे के ठीक तरह से न मिलने के कारण वहां बिजली, पानी, जमीन सारी चीजें हम सस्ती देते हैं लेकिन स्टील न मिलने के कारण कोई उद्योग वाला वहां उद्योग लगाने की हिम्मत नहीं करता। कोई नया उद्योग वहां शुरू नहीं हो पाता। तो यह दूसरी बात ध्यान में रखनी चाहिये।

तीसरी बात यह मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि हमारे जितने ये स्टील प्लान्ट्स बने हैं—दुर्गापुर, रूरकेला और भिलाई,—अभी तक इनमें 1135 आदिवासी परिवार विस्थापित हुये हैं। उसमें से सिर्फ 80 आदिवासी परिवारों को बसाया गया है, परन्तु भूमि नहीं दी गई है। शेष परिवारों को कुछ भी नहीं दिया गया है। तो यह बात नहीं होनी चाहिए। इसकी तरफ मंत्रालय को ध्यान देना चाहिए। लौह भंडार उसी जगह में मिलता है जहां खेती किसानों कुछ भी नहीं हो सकती। ऐसी ही जगहों में आदिवासियों को सब लोगों ने रहने दिया है। तो जाहिर है कि जहां इसकी फैक्ट्री वगैरह होगी वहां से आदिवासियों का विस्थापित होना अनिवार्य बात है। इसके बारे में विशेष ध्यान मंत्रालय को देना चाहिए। दूसरी बात यह है कि जो भूमि उनके कब्जे में जाती है उसका मुआवजा नहीं दिया जाता है। उस तरफ भी ध्यान देना चाहिये।

इसके अलावा बहुत से उनमें से आई०टी० आई० पास किये हुये, पोलिटेकनिक पास किये हुये और इंजीनियरिंग पास किये हुये पड़े हैं, ऐसे सैकड़ों की तादाद में उनके बीच पड़े हैं।

इनको कुछ तो नौकरी आप दें। कम से कम जितना उनका रिजर्वेशन है उतनी नौकरी तो उनको स्टील प्लांट में या जहां भी लौह भंडार निकलता है, वहां दी जानी चाहिए।

चौथी बात यह है कि बेलाडीला में जो आयरन ओर घोया जाता है उसका पानी डंकनी नदी में बहता है। वह पानी बिलकुल लाल, गेरुवे रंग का होता है जिसको वहां के बैल भी नहीं पीते हैं। तो उस नदी के किनारे रहने वाले जो लोग हैं जो उस नदी के ही भरोसे पर जीने वाले हैं जिन्होंने उसकी बजह से अपने लिए कोई कुएं वगैरह नहीं खोदे उन लोगों के लिए और उनके मवेशियों के लिए आज पीने के पानी की बड़ी मुश्किल हो रही है। बेलाडीला के मैनेजर से बातचीत हुई। उन्होंने बताया कि इसके लिए कुछ मंजूरी मिली है और अब हम पानी की सफाई करके नदी में छोड़ेंगे। लेकिन अभी तक कुछ किया नहीं गया। यह मैं 14 नम्बर के डिपो की बात बता रहा हूं। 5 नम्बर के डिपो की बात और सुनिए। वह 1971 में शुरू होने वाला है। वहां पर भी जो आयरन ओर घोया जायगा उसका पानी शंखिनी नदी में जायगा, वह पानी भी खराब होगा। उस नदी के किनारे जितने आदिवासी रहते हैं वह बेचारे तो शिकायत करना जानते ही नहीं। तो वह पानी भी शुद्ध होकर नदी में जाय जिससे उन्हें कष्ट न हो।

इतनी ही बातें मुझे कहनी थीं। भविष्य में कोई भी और स्टील प्लांट बने तो बेलाडीला का जो दावा है उसको ध्यान में रखें ताकि वहां के रहने वाले करोड़ों आदिवासियों को उसका लाभ पहुंचे और मध्य प्रदेश को जो दुख हो रहा है बेलाडीला में स्टील प्लांट न मिलने से उससे भी उनको कुछ राहत मिले।

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA (Cuttack) :
Mr. Chairman, Sir, if beams, rafters and fine steel could be made out of hopes, this Ministry

[Shri Srinibas Misra]

would give satisfaction to the whole country; only hopes, and the hopes are not much realised. I would say that this report is an easy concealment of facts and in whitewashing the inefficiency of the Ministry and the officials. Even now, after all these years of public sector undertakings and the attempts and hopes of the Ministry, India still continues to be the second country in steel production from the bottom, and perhaps the last in *per capita* consumption. In the report they say that the production has improved. Yes, it has improved by 261 per cent, but countries like Brazil and Argentina have shown an increase of 4000 per cent within this period. Therefore, percentage of increase is not the criterion. The question is, what is the *per capita* consumption? The increase in 1968-69 over 1967-68 is only .006 per cent. And, they complacently take satisfaction that we have increased production? It is ridiculous almost to find that to reach the production standards of Belgium in 1967, at the present rate of growth we will take 57 years. To reach the same standard in 2000 A. D. we will have to attain a rate of growth of 11.1 per cent. Our present growth is only 6.3 per cent. Although it is called the Ministry of Steel, it is only a house of cards. My endeavour will be to show how it is a house of cards.

Spectacular performance is in the public sector undertakings of this ministry. Of course, the new ministers have not yet come to the lime light, but still they are there and they have to bear the burnt and explain to the country why and how this has been the state of affairs in the public sector undertakings. In 1968-69, the production in H.S.L. has improved a little but that is negligible. Out of a gross block of Rs. 623 crores, by 1967-68 it was only Rs. 500 crores, because Rs. 123 crores had already been lost. In 1968-69, the loss is Rs. 30 crores. At this rate, it will take only 11 years to wipe out the whole of H.S.L. and after that they should be ready for insolvency proceedings.

Regarding H.E.C., the loss in 1968-69 was Rs. 15 crores. Every year the loss is rising. The capital was Rs. 100 crores. Out of that Rs. 40 crores have already been lost. The remaining

Rs. 60 crores will be wiped out in 5 years at the present rate of loss of Rs. 15 crores per annum. So, for that also, they will have to prepare for insolvency proceedings or winding up. The most spectacular of all these is the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation, Durgapur. The accumulated loss is Rs. 20 crores and its authorised capital was Rs. 20 crores. Where does this corporation stand? They are standing on loans, on Charvak's principle:

ऋणं कृत्वा घृतं पिबेत् ।

They are living like that. They say, they have improved. But this is a house of cards. It is not the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering. It may collapse any day, with all the finances of this country. The only relieving features are two: Hindustan Steel Works Construction and Tungabhadra Steel Works. They show together a profit of Rs. 23 lakhs, but they are only contracting organisations.

The least said of Bokaro, the better. From the very inception, there was bungling. So many high-sounding names were there. Even now it is being expanded to 4 million tonnes. The Russian advisers are there and the project has already made heavy inroads on our finances and nobody knows when it will start production, whether it will start at all. What about the result? The result will be that it will follow H.S.L.

When we were children we were taught of the earth being round and one of the reasons given, an unreasonable one, was that the other heavenly bodies around the earth are round. In the same way, since all the other public sector undertakings are incurring losses, this project also is incurring losses. Is there a future for Bokaro?

When it was pointed out that this project is not functioning properly, Shri Chenna Reddy, the then Steel Minister, produced some reasons. What are those reasons? One reason is higher investment. That is no reason at all. Because, higher investment is the result of faulty planning. When our private sector undertakings are producing more with less investment, why did you invest more?

Then, I do not think Shri Swaran Singh or

Shri Pant will take shelter under the reasoning, the apparent misleading reasoning, of teething troubles. If the child is so sick that for so many years it has teething trouble then it may require false denture after 10 or 12 years. So, this teething trouble is an absurd plea. I hope this will be taken care of.

Another reason given is labour trouble. They say that production is being hampered by labour trouble. I will give one example. Take the Rourkela project. A steady attempt is being made to create labour unrest; there is corruption, mismanagement, pilferage and theft. The manager there, who is from the private sector, is importing private sector labour policy of playing one union against another. A private sector undertaking may indulge in this policy of setting one labour union against another but it is not becoming of a public sector undertaking. Yet, this officer is encouraging and sponsoring a minority union against the recognised union. The plant authorities are issuing press statements, condemning the recognised union when decisions regarding their action are pending adjudication.

There are allegations against an official named Shri Das Gupta, who is the manager of the Central Repair Shop. There are two serious allegations against him—allegation of misappropriation of Rs. 1,000 and taking part in the communal riots by supplying arms. In spite of these allegations against him, he is still there ruling the roost and exciting one union against another.

Provincialism is also being encouraged by some of the officers under the management. The present union is a reasonable one and we can assure the management that given the opportunity and the management being prompt in looking to the grievances of the workers, the workers will try their utmost and see that there is no pilferage or wastage and the undertaking gives profit. Here is an opportunity for the workmen being made to participate in the management of the mill.

Sometimes the dues of the workmen are not paid in time. Then, they are asked to work in

more onerous job and they are not paid accordingly or given their full complement of assistance.

On the 1967 calculation there was a shortage of about 4 million tonnes by 1972-73. By 1978-79 there will be a shortage of 9 million tonnes. That is why three new steel plants are to be installed and have been announced by the Prime Minister. But what happened to Orissa? These people, this Ministry, pay lip service to socialism and removal of regional imbalances. What of Orissa, which is almost like India, the last but one of the least developed States in the country? The *per capita* income is Rs. 354 according to present prices. There are about 40 lakh people who are under-employed or unemployed. Only 68,000 people are employed in industry out of whom 57,000 are only in mines; so, only 11,000 are working in factories.

This being the state of the State of Orissa and Orissa having in one central place—Bonai-Nayagarh—the best coal area, the best 63.6 Fe iron ore near—about, water, electricity, bauxite, dolomite, limestone and, what—not, in spite of Orissa having everything necessary for a steel plant, Orissa has not been granted a second steel plant. May I ask, why? Orissa is so backward. You want to bring the backward States forward. Orissa has got all the factors available for a steel plant which would have helped the people of Orissa to improve their income. Why have you not done it? You have been jostled by various political forces and pressures and not by economic considerations alone in neglecting Orissa to this extent. By a historical accident Orissa is backward. It had been neglected. You want to perpetuate this historical accident by neglecting it still further.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now. You have taken much more time than was due to you.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: I have almost finished. Please give me some time for the sake of Orissa. It is the most neglected part, you know.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Rabi Ray will take it up.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: He will take it up from another aspect.

Very recently it has come to light that the Swatantra Government—you know what the Swatantra Government can be—of Orissa wanted to reserve some iron and chromite mines to be worked out in the public sector but to every body's chagrin, to the chagrin of people who believe in the public sector as an article of faith, the Union Government leased out those mines to private enterprise. This is the service they render to the public sector undertakings! This is their faith in the public sector enterprise! Of course, the matter is now *sub judice*; that is another matter. But this should not have been done. The Swatantra Government wanted to exploit it in the public sector but the socialists here, the so-called Government here believing in socialism gives it to the private sector for exploitation! This proves that their love for socialism is only lip-service.

One word more and I have finished. There is some hope for Orissa at least because the Prime Minister has said that other claims will be considered. So, there is some hope for the poor people there who are being kicked out everywhere. There is less of railway, less of capital inflow, less of loans—less of everything. Let us hope that within the next two years, to meet the requirements of 1978-79, Orissa will get another steel plant to exploit its natural resources.

श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार (टीकमगढ़) : सभापति जी, मैं इस्पात की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ, लेकिन दुख इस बात का है कि जहाँ पर अभी कुछ दिन पहले इस बात की घोषणा की गई थी कि सरकार पिछड़े क्षेत्रों का विकास करेगी और वहाँ पर उद्योग घन्घे और कारखाने खोलेगी, जिससे वहाँ के लोगों की बेरोजगारी मिटे, लेकिन हमारे यहाँ बैलाडीला में स्टील प्लांट न लगाकर विशाखापटनम में लगाया गया, जहाँ पर कोई रा-मैटीरियल नहीं मिलता।

बैलाडीला में रा-मैटीरियल होने पर भी वहाँ पर कारखाना न लगाना उसी प्रकार की बात हुई जैसे कोई साधु नादिया को लेकर जाता है और शोली फैलाता है और जो अनाज मिलता है उसको अपनी शोली में डालता रहता है, लेकिन नादिया को तो घास ही मिलती है। मध्य प्रदेश के लिये सहानुभूति है, वह पिछड़ा है, वहाँ पर आदिवासी हैं, सब कुछ कहते हैं लेकिन जब वहाँ के लोगों के विकास की बात आती है, प्रान्त के फायदे की बात आती है, तो उसको इग्नोर कर दिया जाता है, भुला दिया जाता है। इसलिये मैं सरकार से इस बात के लिए विनती करूँगा कि वह इस पर फिर से विचार करे और बैलाडीला में इस्पात कारखाना स्थापित करे। दूसरे वहाँ पर जो रेलवे लाइन जा रही है रिलीरधाना और जगदलपुर के बीच में, उससे विशाखापटनम को आइरन ओर जायेगा उसके लिए और भिलाई के लिए कच्चा लोहा भी उससे आता है। इससे दोनों कारखानों का काम चल सकता है। अतः इस रेलवे लाइन का निर्माण शीघ्र किया जायेगा।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि मध्य प्रदेश में जो भिलाई का कारखाना है, हम देखते हैं कि इसको बने हुए काफी दिन हो गये हैं लेकिन क्या कारण है कि हमारे यहाँ उत्पादन कम हो रहा है। सबसे बड़ा कारण उत्पादन कम होने का जो है वह यह है कि पिछले टाइम जब मैं वहाँ के अधिकारियों से मिला तो वहाँ के अधिकारियों ने इस बात की शिकायत की कि हमारे यहाँ जो बड़े बड़े आफिसर्स हैं उनके नीचे जो काम करने वाले हैं उनका काफी हैरेसमेंट होता है। जो लोग चार साल पहले 400 रुपये के ग्रेड में आए थे, आज वे दो हजार रुपये पा रहे हैं और जो 15, 15 साल से हैं, वे 300, 400 रुपये पर ही पड़े हैं। मैंने सरकार से एक सवाल पूछा था इस बारे में। उन्होंने जवाब दिया कि

क्योंकि यह पालिसी नीति का प्रश्न है, इस लिए इस सवाल का उत्तर नहीं दिया गया। हम कहते हैं कि पालिसी का सवाल है लेकिन कम से कम वहां की हालत तो देखिये कि वहां असंतोष क्यों है। असंतोष होने के कारण वहां उत्पादन कम हो रहा है।

तीसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि पहले आप का स्टील पर कंट्रोल था। अब आप खेती में हरी क्रांति लाए और लोहे के औजारों का खेती में बहुत ज्यादा काम पड़ता है। क्योंकि लकड़ी मिलती नहीं है, इसलिये सारे के सारे खेती के औजार लोहे के बनते हैं, स्टील के बनते हैं। जब आपका स्टील पर कंट्रोल था तो रैहट की नाली बनाने के लिये एक टिन शीट 17, 18 रुपये की मिलती थी, आज वह 50 रुपये में मिलती है। लोहे के हल, पंखे और रैहट का सारा का सारा सामान बनाने के लिये जो लोहा लिया जाता है, उसके लिये किसानों से चीयने दाम वसूल किये जाते हैं और किसानों को गल्ले की कीमत दी जाती है केवल 75 रुपये। हर चीज के भाव बढ़ते जाते हैं और किसानों से ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैसा खींचा जाता है और उसको सस्ती चीज आप नहीं दे सकते हैं। इसलिए मैं सरकार से निवेदन करूंगा कि इस प्रश्न पर वह विचार करे और किसानों को जो उनके खेती के औजारों में स्टील लगता है, वह सस्ते दामों पर मिले चाहे आप कारखाने वालों पर कंट्रोल करें या जो कुछ भी सरकार चाहे करे, लेकिन किसानों को सस्ते दामों पर स्टील के औजार मिलने चाहिए।

इसके साथ साथ मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि कहने के लिये तो कारखाना खोल दिया जाता है और कह दिया जाता है कि हमने तुम्हारे प्रान्त में कारखाना दे दिया लेकिन वहां के मजदूरों को केजुअल लेबर पर लगाना भी मुश्किल हो जाता है। वहां पर जो जनरल मैनेजर दूसरी

जगहों से आते हैं वे वहां के सब लोगों को एन्जेज कर लेते हैं लेकिन स्थानीय आदमियों को नहीं रखते हैं। पिछले टाइम मैंने एक प्रश्न किया था कि भिलाई के कारखाने में मध्य प्रदेश के कितने लोगों को पमनिन्ट और टैम्पेरी जगहों पर रखा है। केवल केजुअल लेबर ही लगाते हैं और टैक्निकल आदमी नहीं रखे जाते तो हमारे प्रान्त की बेरोजगारी कहां दूर हुई (व्यवधान)। वे कहते हैं कि सब हिन्दुस्तान के वासी हैं। जब कोई भी प्रश्न आता है तो राष्ट्रीय प्रश्न बतला दिया जाता है और जब वहां लोगों के रखने की बात आती है तो वहां दूसरे क्षेत्र के लोगों को ले लिया जाता है और स्थानीय लोगों को अवसर नहीं मिलता। इस लिए मैं सरकार से निवेदन करूंगा कि वह इस बात की जांच करे और वहां के लोगों का कोटा निर्धारित कर दे कि मध्य प्रदेश के इतने परसेंट लोगों को उन कारखानों में रोजगार दिया जायगा। अगर आपने वहां पर कारखाना स्थापित कर दिया और वहां के लोगों को रोजगार नहीं मिला, तो उसका हमें क्या फायदा इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि प्रान्त के कारखानों में वहां के लोगों को प्राथमिकता मिलनी चाहिए, 50 परसेन्ट वहां के लोगों को रोजगार दिया जाना चाहिये। इसके लिये मैं सरकार से विनती करूंगा।

अन्तिम बात मुझे यह कहनी है कि बैला-डोला के अलावा मध्य प्रदेश में कई और ऐसे स्थान हैं, जहां पर लोहा और कोयला काफी मात्रा में मिलता है। मैं सरकार से विनती करूंगा कि इन जगहों का सर्वे होना चाहिए और इस पिछड़े हुए प्रान्त की दशा सुधारने के लिए प्रयत्न करने चाहिए क्योंकि मध्य प्रदेश एक ऐसा प्रान्त है जहां पर हिन्दुस्तान में सबसे ज्यादा कच्चा लोहा और कोयला पाया जाता है और जहां पर और कारखाने विकसित हो सकते हैं।

[श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार]

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इन मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : सभापति महोदय, मैं इस अनुदान का विरोध करता हूँ। मेरा पहला मुद्दा यह है कि देश में जब हम समाजवाद की स्थापना करना चाहते हैं और पब्लिक सेक्टर के जरिये करना चाहते हैं तो यह साफ है यह इस्पात की पब्लिक सेक्टर अण्डरटेकिंग हमारी पब्लिक सेक्टर अण्डरटेकिंग की प्रतीक है। इस सिलसिले में मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि जिस तरीके से यह सारी इस्पात की पब्लिक सेक्टर अण्डरटेकिंग चलाई जा रही है उनसे हमको लगता है कि कुछ प्राइवेट सेक्टर के और कुछ सरकार के लोग मिल कर सारे पब्लिक सेक्टर को बदनाम करने में लगे हुए हैं। मैं कुछ उदाहरण दूंगा। इस साल जनवरी महीना शुरू होने पर ही सरकार ने एक एलान किया इस्पात के दाम बढ़ाने के सिलसिले में सरकार की तरफ से साफ कहा गया कि टाटानगर के टाटा साहब और इस्को के वीरेन मुकर्जी दोनों सरकार से कहते थे कि फौलाद के दाम टनवाइज बढ़ाइये, और उनके कथनानुसार 75 रु० प्रति टन उसके दाम बढ़ा दिये गये। असल में इससे प्राइवेट सेक्टर वालों को ही फायदा हुआ। यह सच है कि 1970 की जनवरी से ही इस सरकार ने वीरेन मुकर्जी और टाटा दोनों की सेवा की और जो करोड़ों देश की जनता है, जो उपभोक्ता है स्टील का इस्तेमाल करने में, उसकी सेवा करने के लिये सरकार के पास कुछ है ही नहीं।

मैं साफ कहना चाहता हूँ कि श्री स्वर्ण सिंह से मेरी सहानुभूति है। एक तरफ वह प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय को सम्भाल रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ वह इस्पात मंत्री हैं। अभी तक कांग्रेस के अन्दरूनी झगड़े के कारण जिसे इस्पात के लिये हमने 1100 करोड़ रु० इन्वेस्ट किया है अभी तक हम उसके लिये कोई

स्थायी कैबिनेट स्तर का मंत्री नहीं पा सके हैं, और इस कारण आप अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं कि किस तरह से सरकार ने इस मंत्रालय को नजरअन्दाज किया है। अभी सात आठ दिन पहले मैंने एक चीज पूछी थी कि क्या बजह है कि टाटा के बड़े अफसर आर० एस० पाण्डेय को, जो प्राइवेट सेक्टर की नीति पर विश्वास करते हैं, प्राइवेट सेक्टर की सेवा करते हैं, उन्हें लाकर एच० इ० सी० में, जिसको रूस की सहायता से बनाया गया है और जो हमारी पब्लिक सेक्टर अण्डरटेकिंग है, बिठलाया गया है और बोर्ड आफ डाइरेक्टर्स का सदस्य बनाया। एक तरफ वीरेन मुकर्जी और टाटा के कहने पर फौलाद का दाम बढ़ा दिया और दूसरी तरफ आपने वहाँ आर० एस० पाण्डेय को लाकर बिठला दिया। अब आप कहते हैं कि वह बहुत कुशल आदमी हैं। उस दिन सदन में पूछा गया कि क्या आपको पब्लिक सेक्टर अण्डरटेकिंग की नीति पर विश्वास है, क्या वह समाजवाद के ऊपर विश्वास रखते हैं, लेकिन सरकार की तरफ से कोई जवाब नहीं दिया गया। मैंने भी पूछा था कि क्या अब उनमें कोई परिवर्तन हो गया कि आपने उनको यहाँ लाकर बिठला दिया ?

आप जानते हैं कि इंडियन एयरलाइन्स के चेयरमैन भरत राम थे। उनके बारे में हम लोगों ने शिकायत की। उनको हटा दिया गया। उनकी जगह दूसरे को लाकर बिठला दिया गया।

श्री पीलू मोदी (गोघरा) : उन्होंने इस्तीफा दिया था।

श्री रवि राय : उन्होंने इस्तीफा दिया था क्योंकि उनके खिलाफ आरोप था। श्री पीलू मोदी को यह जानना चाहिये। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज एक साजिश है। मैं जोरों के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि सारे देश में प्राइवेट

सेक्टर अण्डरटेकिंग्स और सरकार के वही लोग जो पूंजीवाद में विद्वान करते हैं, जब हमला होता है तब सरकार की तरफ से कोई जवाब नहीं देते हैं अपने काम से।

मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि आज सरकार की तरफ से किस तरह से काम होता है। मैं आपको हैंडबुक आफ पब्लिक इन्फार्मेशन और प्राइवेट सेक्टर एंटरप्राइज से बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले सप्ताह चण्डी साहब यहां सेमिनार में आये थे और वह कह रहे थे कि पब्लिक सेक्टर जो सामाजिक लक्ष्य, सोशल आम्बेडिबल रक्खा गया है वह हमारा लक्ष्य नहीं है। जब मैंने इसके बारे में सवाल किया तो सरकार की तरफ से कहा गया कि हम लोग इसके बारे में बतलायेंगे। अभी तक श्री चण्डी, जो एच० एस० एल० के चेअरमैन हैं पब्लिक सेक्टर अण्डरटेकिंग में चल रहे हैं लेकिन उनको मालूम नहीं है कि इस पब्लिक सेक्टर अण्डरटेकिंग के जरिये देश में समाजवाद कैसे लाया जा सकता है और उपभोक्ताओं और करोड़ों जनता का भला कैसे किया जा सकता है और इसमें रुपया लगा कर देश का औद्योगिकरण कैसे बढ़े। मैं आपकी खिदमत में रखना चाहता हूँ कि इस सिलसिले में ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव रिफार्म्स कमिशन ने क्या रिकमेन्डेशन किया है। उसमें यह दिया है :

Government should make a comprehensive and clear statement on the objectives and obligations of public undertakings. This statement should lay down the broad principles for determining the precise financial and economic obligations of the enterprises in matters such as creation of various reserves, the extent to which the enterprises should undertake the responsibility of self-financing the anticipated returns on the capital employed and the basis for working out rational wage structure and pricing policies.

आप जानते हैं कि बहुत साल पहले इंग्लिस्तान में स्टील का राष्ट्रीयकरण हुआ। लेकिन वहां

तारीफ देखिये कि वह बार-बार सोशल आम्बेडिबल को डिफाइन करते हैं। इंग्लिस्तान में एक इस तरह की कमेटी बनी। मैं आपको पढ़ कर सुनाता हूँ :

It is noteworthy that the British Government have in a White Paper in November, 1967 made a review of the economic and financial objectives of their Nationalised Industries. Recently again the question in that country was gone into by the Select Committee on Nationalised Industries, popularly known as the Mikardo Committee which categorically stated that limits of their responsibility in regard to social obligations and economic objectives must be made plain, as the imposition of this dual set of responsibilities normally confuses their sense of purpose and results in the weakening of their managerial efficiency and damage their performance and leads to public criticism.

इसका मतलब यह है कि इंग्लिस्तान में कई सालों पहले राष्ट्रीयकरण हुआ लेकिन फिर भी वहां बार-बार कहा गया गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से कि सामाजिक लक्ष्य को बढ़ाया जाये। जनता की कैसे भलाई होगी, समाजवाद कैसे आ सकता है वह काम किया जाना चाहिये। लेकिन मैं कहूंगा कि दुर्गापुर को देखने के लिये एक पाण्डे कमेटी बनाई गई। पाण्डे कमेटी का कहना था कि :

The Committee has been critical of the actions of the top management concerned. The senior officers in managerial positions have dual roles to play. They must not be content with only solving the day to day problems but should put even greater emphasis on long term plans for continued improvement.

अभी तक पाण्डे कमेटी की जिस तरह की सिफारिश थी उसमें सरकार ने क्या कार्रवाई की है और किस तरह से पब्लिक सेक्टर अण्डरटेकिंग्स में जो बड़े बड़े जनरल मैनेजर हैं और बड़े-बड़े ओहदों पर आदमी हैं उनको

[श्री रवि राय]

बतलाया जाय कि उनका सामाजिक लक्ष्य क्या है। लेकिन अभी तक यह नहीं हो पाया है।

हम लोगों को फौलाद कारखाना देखने का सुयोग मिला। मंत्री जी भी हमारे साथ थे। रूरकेला में एक शाम को मनोरंजन का प्रबन्ध किया गया। वहां जो बड़े अफसरों की बीबियां थीं उनकी तरफ से मनोरंजन का कार्यक्रम रक्खा गया, लेकिन आपको ताज्जुब होगा कि यह कैसा समाजवाद है कि हमने और मंत्रियों ने भी महसूस किया कि किसी कर्मचारी या मजदूर की बीबी से किसी अफसर की बीबी नहीं मिलती थी। सिर्फ जो बड़े अफसर थे उनकी पत्नियों और बहनों से मिल कर मनोरंजन की व्यवस्था थी। वहां किसी मजदूर की बीबी या बहन नहीं थी। इसका मतलब यह है कि जो सामाजिक संस्थाएँ हैं उनके यहां जिस तरह का भाईचारा बड़े अफसरों और कर्मचारियों में रहना चाहिये वह नहीं है।

अभी भी सरकार इम्पोर्ट की बात करती है। मैं इस हैंडबुक से पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार की स्टैटिस्टिक्स क्या हैं। रूरकेला में जो यूटिलाइजेशन कैपेसिटी है, जो परसेंटेज आफ यूटिलाइजेशन है वह 64 है, इसी तरह से दुर्गापुर में 51 परसेंट यूटिलाइजेशन कैपेसिटी है और भिलाई में 69 प्रतिशत आप देखेंगे कि भिलाई और रूरकेला में और दुर्गापुर में इतनी अनयूटिलाइज्ड कैपेसिटी है जिसका कोई ठिकाना नहीं है। कहीं 25 प्रतिशत, कहीं 30 प्रतिशत और कहीं 40 प्रतिशत। मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह इस अनयूटिलाइज्ड कैपेसिटी को काम में लाने के लिये क्या कर रही है। अभी कुछ साल पहले मुझको एक संसदीय प्रतिनिधिमंडल में रूस को देखने का मौका मिला। भिलाई को जिस रूसी इंजीनियर ने बनाया था उसके कारखाने रूशोव को देखने हम जान बूझ कर गये। वहां हम लोगों ने जो देखा उसके बाद

हमने भिलाई के उस कारखाने को देखा जिसको रूसी इंजीनियर ने बनाया था। वहां जो मजदूरों, अफसरों और जनता के बीच सम्बन्ध स्थापित हैं, उनको हम देखना चाहते थे। ये आदर्श सम्बन्ध हैं। आदर्श स्थिति वहां स्थापित कर दी गई है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि हमारी सरकार को जो अच्छी चीजें हैं, उनकी तो नकल करनी चाहिये लेकिन जो बुरी चीजें हैं उनकी नकल नहीं करनी चाहिये।

16 hrs.

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि रूस ने जिस तरह से हम लोगों को सहायता दी है पहले, उसमें कुछ परिवर्तन अब नजर आ रहा है। मैं इसके बारे में आपको चेतावनी भी देना चाहता हूँ। रदुश्चेव के जाने के बाद रूस के दृष्टिकोण में भारत के प्रति कुछ परिवर्तन आया है। जिस तरह से भिलाई के वास्ते उसने सहायता दी थी मुझे डर है कि उसी तरह से वह बोकारो और एच० ई० सी० के वास्ते सहायता नहीं देगा। उसके दृष्टिकोण में कुछ परिवर्तन आ गया प्रतीत होता है। ऐसा मैं इसलिए कह रहा हूँ कि आप बैंगन डील को देख लें, ताशकंद करारनामे को देख लें। रूस कुछ हाथ खींच रहा है। जिस उदारता के साथ रदुश्चेव के जमाने में वह हमारी सहायता करता था उस उदारता के साथ अब नहीं कर रहा प्रतीत होता। रूस के दृष्टिकोण का अगर आपको तुलनात्मक अध्ययन करना हो तो आप भिलाई और अभी बोकारो और एच० ई० सी० का दौरा कर के देख लें और आपको पता चल-जाएगा कि उसके दृष्टिकोण में परिवर्तन आ गया है।

सी० ई० डी० बी० नाम से आपने एक संस्था की स्थापना की है। यह हिन्दुस्तान स्टील ने की है। सेंट्रल ब्यूरो और इंजीनियरिंग का भी गठन किया गया है यही अच्छी चीज है। मैं इसका स्वागत करता हूँ। मैं चाहता हूँ कि

हमारे इंजीनियर आदर्श इंजीनियर बनें और दूसरे देश हमारे देश के इंजीनियरों को कंसल्ट करें। उच्च कोटि के इंजीनियर हम तैयार करें।

सभापति महोदय, दस्तूर एंड कम्पनी एक निजी संस्था है। मैंने एक प्रश्न पन्त जी से किया था जो इस प्रकार है :

"whether it is a fact that the said company reminded Government that the Bokaro Project report submitted by the U. S. S. R. would be both expensive and wasteful?"

इसके उत्तर में पन्त जी ने कहा था :

"The Bokaro Project Report submitted by the Soviet Organisation was accepted by Government after its examination and approval, with certain modifications, by a Technical Committee which included representatives from M/s. Dastur & Co. M/s. Dastur & Co. subsequently made certain suggestions for cost reduction which were fully discussed with the Soviet experts. As a result of these discussions, with which M/s. Dastur and Co. were also associated, proposals for reduction of cost by Rs. 11.4 crores were accepted."

इसका मतलब यह है कि दस्तूर एंड कम्पनी ने जो सजेशन दीं उनको इम्प्लेमेंट करने से 11.4 करोड़ का रिडक्शन हुआ। मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि सोवियत संघ से जो सहायता हमको मिलती है इन कारखानों की स्थापना में उसकी छानबीन हमको करनी चाहिये। हमें अब यह देखना चाहिये कि बोकारो ज्यादा एक्सपेंसिव और खर्चीला तो नहीं होने जा रहा है? आपने यह बचन दिया था कि 1973 में बोकारो में उत्पादन शुरू हो जाएगा। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप इस बचन पर कायम हैं? आपको इसके ऊपर अड़े रहना चाहिये कि 1973 में उत्पादन शुरू हो जाए।

जहां तक रिफ़ैक्टरी का सम्बन्ध है, ऐसा सोचा जा रहा था कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर में इसको किया जाना चाहिये। लेकिन अब सरकार की नीति में परिवर्तन आया है। सरकार सोच रही है कि इसको पब्लिक सेक्टर में किया जाना चाहिये। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार बताये कि कब और कहां सरकार इसको पब्लिक सेक्टर में करेगी?

एक सरकार कमेटी बैठी थी और आप जानते ही हैं कि बहुत से अफसर स्टील ट्रांज़क्शन के सिलसिले में फंसे थे। उस बारे में केवल इतना ही कहा गया है कि कारंबाई की जा रही है। सरकार कमेटी की रिपोर्ट और साथ ही साथ ख़ाडिलकर साहब की अध्यक्षता में जो स्टडी टीम बैठी थी आयरन और स्टील कंट्रोलर्ज ऑर्गेनाइजेशन के बारे में उसने जो रिपोर्ट दी थी उन दोनों की रोशनी में हमें बताया जाए कि जिन्होंने सरकार की नीति के खिलाफ जाकर हमारी स्टील पालिसी में गड़बड़ की है, उनके बारे में आप क्या कर रहे हैं?

दक्षिण में तीन इस्पात कारखाने बनाने का जो एलान हुआ है, वह स्वागत योग्य है। लेकिन क्या क्राइटीरिया है और किस क्राइटीरिया के आधार पर आगे चल कर ये बनेंगे, इस बारे में आप स्पष्ट एलान करें। मैं हेंडबुक आफ इनफार्मेशन आन पब्लिक एंटर-प्राइजिज से पढ़ना चाहता हूँ :

"According to existing instructions, before any investment proposal is approved, a Feasibility Study has to be made on the lines indicated in the Manual prepared by the Planning Commission. This Manual requires that the Feasibility Studies should incorporate information on the pattern of demand, competitive position, technical data, capital cost estimates, foreign exchange requirements, operating cost, profitability and

[श्री रवि राय]

return on investment. It is only after a careful scrutiny of all the techno-economic factors that approval is accorded to setting up of new projects or expansion of existing capacities."

"The considerations regarding requirements and availability of raw-materials, as also availability and cost of transportation, among other things, play an important part in decisions regarding locations of projects. A steel plant, for instance, needs to be located in an area where coal and iron ore (or at least one of them) are available provided distances from markets are not too great. Also to be determined at this stage is the quality of raw materials available at different locations. In basic industries, it may be more economical to beneficiate a low grade ore which is readily available rather than transport over long distances a better quality material which does not need beneficiation. This—the factors regarding the availability and cost of transportation—raw materials and also finished products—become important. Other techno-economic considerations being equal, preference is, however, given to developmental needs of less developed areas."

यह मापदंड है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि दक्षिण में जिन तीन इस्पात कारखानों की स्थापना का एलान किया गया है, वे इन मापदंडों को पूरा करते हैं या नहीं करते हैं।

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि उड़ीसा सरकार से सरकार को क्या एक मैमोरेण्डम मिला है या नहीं कि बनाई और नयागढ़ में फौलाद के कारखाने होने चाहिये। दस्तूर एंड कम्पनी तथा कुस्त्रियन कारपोरेशन ने 1965 में हिन्दुस्तान के तीस स्थानों की छानबीन की थी और छानबीन के बाद वे इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुंचे थे कि सरकार को बनाई और नयागढ़ में फौलाद के कारखाने खोलने चाहिये। क्योंकि

ये इसके लिए आदर्श स्थान हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह बात भी सही नहीं है? उड़ीसा सरकार ने अभी कुछ दिन पहले सरकार को अपने मैमोरेण्डम में कहा है कि ये स्थान आयरन ओर के मामले में स्वर्ण के समान हैं। आप जानते ही हैं कि बिहार भी बगल में है इनके। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस बारे में आपकी नीति क्या है और आप क्या करने वाले हैं?

एच०ई०सी०रांची में जो मुसलमान कर्मचारी विस्थापित हो गए थे, जहां उनके मकान थे उनको वहीं ले जाने के लिए सरकार कोशिश कर रही थी। आप इस मामले में आगे बढ़ें और वचन दें कि आप उनको वहीं वापस ले जायेंगे। मैं चाहता हूँ कि बताया जाए कि कब तक आप इसको कर देंगे।

यह फौलाद का मंत्रालय है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री और मंत्रालय का मन भी फौलादी होना चाहिये। तभी पब्लिक सेक्टर अंडरटेकिंग को कामयाब बनाया जा सकेगा। लेकिन अभी तक फौलादी मन का कोई आभास नहीं मिल रहा है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आगे चल कर मंत्रालय का दिमाग और मन फौलादी बनें और फौलादी मन बना कर वे आगे बढ़ें।

****SHRI M. S. MURTI (Anakapalli):** Mr. Chairman, Sir, I congratulate the Prime Minister for the announcement regarding the establishment of three steel plants in the South during the Fourth Five Year Plan period. We are especially grateful for the decision regarding the establishment of a steel plant at Visakhapatnam. This decision has been long over due; if it had been taken a few years ago, when there was an agitation in Andhra Pradesh for the 5th steel plant there, many innocent lives of students could have been saved and many cases which are still pending in the courts of law could have been avoided. Even though it is belated I congratulate the Prime Minister on this decision.

**The original speech was delivered in Telugu.

Coming to the demands of this Ministry. I would like to place before the House a few points. There are already two white-elephants in the shape of public sector steel plants. You are adding one more i. e. the Bokaro steel plant. We cannot say whether the burden of those steel plants on the exchequer will crush down the Government and, ultimately the country, along with it. With the capital investment of eleven hundred crores of rupees in these three plants the production of steel is only of the order of six million tonnes. With the same amount of investment in the Bokaro steel plant the production is estimated to be only four million tonnes. It is not clear why this decision has been taken in respect of this plant. It looks as if the decision was taken more for reasons of prestige than for any things else. Now, there have been demands voiced by Members from Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Goa for the establishment of steel plants in their respective regions. If the investment of eleven hundred crores of rupees had been distributed equitably on these plants the country would not face the threatened steel famine in 1974 and thereafter. The different plants could have been manufacturing various grades and kinds of steel and steel products. If the decisions had been taken at the appropriate time the prosperity of the country through self-sufficiency in steel would have been assured. But the tragedy of our country is that in the decisions regarding development of the various regions of the country, political rather than economic consideration play a more prominent part. This development is, a matter of grave concern to everybody and, therefore, I request the Minister that plans and schemes should be formulated purely on economic considerations.

16.09 hrs.

[SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI in the Chair]

References have been made in this House to the decision to export iron ore worth about Rs. 500 crores to Japan and other countries. If, instead of iron ore, semi-finished products are exported, we would earn another Rs. 500 crores. Apart from this, the problem of unemployment of engineers and other technical people could be solved to a great extent by pro-

viding them employment in manufacturing semi-finished products. This aspect should also receive due attention of the Government.

The production in our steel plants so far has been based on a conventional method. Russian collaborators have adopted a new method known as continuous casting system in the plants set up by them in Iran. Why is it that this new method is not being adopted in our country? With this new progress the production capacity can be increased by about 20%. I do not know why the Government agreed to the conventional method instead of insisting on the modern technique. This gives rise to a suspicion in our minds that there is something more than what meets the eye. I suggest that the three new steel plants which have now been announced should be established immediately so that we can avert the steel famine during 1974. This would also reduce our imports from abroad. Greater the production, lesser the cost.

It so happens that the private individuals or industry always get their requirements, met fully while the public sector undertakings suffer from lack of supplies. That is why the Bharat Heavy Plates and Vessels Corporation had to postpone, by six months, the manufacture of certain steel products which could be produced indigenously, only because they could not get the required quantity of steel. Similarly, the Hindustan Shipyard at Vizag had not been able to build the target number of three ships per year. It had to be content with constructing only two ships because the steel sheets and other ancillary materials were not available to the Shipyard. Why is it that even the Controller of Iron and Steel does not accord proper priority for the allocation of steel to public sector products? When there is huge gap between supply and demand and even public sector products do not receive the priority in the matter of allotment, who is responsible for all this? The Government have, therefore, to review the situation. Because of these various defects and because of the wide gulf between promise and performances the public sector projects are under a cloud and are held to ridicule.

We have the Bharat Heavy Plate and Vessels at Vizag. Recently when the hon. Minis-

[Shri M. S. Murti]

ter, Shri K. C. Pant, visited that area, three of us, Shri Tenneti Viswanatham, Shri Bhadram (of Rajya Sabha) and myself, brought to his notice the various instances of irregularities and malpractices in this organisation. While I doubt if that he has taken any remedial action I know for certain that before leaving the place he had given a good chit to the officers of this Corporation. The effect of this has been that the officers have been behaving with more arrogance than before. I would like once again to bring to the notice of this august House, and, in particular of the Minister, certain cases of irregularities. If he takes prompt action to inquire into these charges he would know how patronage in providing jobs has assumed serious proportions there. The Managing Director, who is there since the inception, is a very fine man and technically qualified also. One Stenographer who was getting Rs. 110/- or so was employed there originally at a salary of Rs. 350/- per month and he has now been promoted to a higher grade carrying a salary of Rs. 600/-. There is another case of a civil overseer who is occupying a senior position but is not fully qualified. At the same time engineering graduates who are locally available are being taken on temporary basis on a salary of Rs. 130/- per month. How far can such things be justified? There is also the case of an Executive Engineer who was in the grade of Rs. 700-1150 and who is now appointed to a higher scale with four additional increments. There is another case of appointment of an ex-service men as an Electrical Supervisor. Though he had no requisite qualifications for the post this had been done without any advertisement and without considering the available local talents who are qualified and are unemployed. There is also the case of the Senior Personnel Officer, who while in "labour pool" was in the scale of Rs. 350-600/-. He was first appointed to the grade of Rs. 700-1150 and has since been promoted to the grade of Rs. 1100-1600. This organisation was started only in January 1967. Within a period of three years these people have been promoted to higher grades and given additional increments what is the basis or justification for such rapid promotions? Are they so competent, so qualified that the organisation was benefited by their

services which warranted such rapid promotions for them? We have got a Chief Purchase Officer in the organisation. Though technically qualified and experienced personnel were available locally this particular officer has been favoured and appointed without any advertisement even though he does not possess even the requisite qualifications. The various cases I have cited have given rise to a feeling that the management has been favouring people of a particular region to which these appointing officers belong. I therefore request that the Minister should cause an inquiry to be made into these various charges and remedy the situation. There is also the case of a Private Secretary to the Managing Director. He was a stenographer on a lower salary but has now been appointed on a salary of Rs. 500/-. The main office of the Corporation is at Vizag and it is surprising that the Private Secretary always stays at Delhi. It, therefore, seems that this post has been specially created for the incumbent who is the favourite of the higher-ups in the Ministry in Delhi. Similar is the case of an Assistant Personnel Officer there. He was promoted from the post of stenographer or so drawing Rs. 180/- per month to a post with a salary of Rs. 600/- per month. This man was absolutely unqualified and had no experience about labour laws. After appointment he has been deputed to Calcutta on Company's expenses and has been promoted now. The reasons why I have dilated upon these cases is that the employment opportunities for the qualified and experienced local people have been denied to them. I request Minister to take necessary remedial action before the situation goes out of control and to assuage the feelings of the local population. The Board wanted to appoint an administrative Officer and passed a resolution also to this effect. A panel of names was also forwarded by the Government of Andhra Pradesh from amongst the IAS Officers. But because none of them happened to be in the good books of the management and probably due to the fear that all these irregularities may come to light even the appointment of the officer has been kept in abeyance.

In the matter of works also there are irregularities like awarding contracts without calling

tenders. For the construction of a well, the work was awarded without calling tender to a particular contractor. Subsequently a dispute arose and they had to pay a higher amount than earlier agreed to because the estimates were faulty and had to be revised upwards later on. An over-head tank was constructed near the air-field but it was subsequently demolished because the airport authorities considered it a flying hazard. Another tank of lower height was then constructed again. Such cases prove how infructuous expenditure is being incurred without any financial discipline or propriety. The National Industrial Development Corporation framed certain estimates for some works. They split up the work and awarded the contract for flooring alone to a certain contractor. This work was awarded not by calling tenders, but by nomination, at an estimated expenditure of about Rs. 15 lakhs. According to my information such infructuous and wasteful expenditure would easily aggregate to about Rs. 35 lakhs. I, therefore, request that these matters should also be investigated.

We have already a labour union there. Recently a rival labour union has been established. Who is the brain behind this? It is an officer of the Corporation there. A friend of this particular officer has now come out with an article in a local paper. He has charged that the management has been running, a call-girl racket in the Corporation. The title of the article is "public sector undertaking runs a brothel with the working girls as prostitutes". I do not want to quote from it here. I am sending the paper to the Minister. He can have it translated and should see that a proper inquiry is conducted into the charges levelled therein. That is my submission to him. If the charges are not proved, the paper should be sued for defamation and stringent action taken against the person concerned. This is a very serious and dangerous matter. The author of this article and the particular officer are good friends and they are in collusion with each other in the matter of giving jobs to their own people. Therefore, to clear the matter once and for all, I request that the Minister should take serious note of these allegations and institute an inquiry in the matter immediately.

Another point I would like to mention is about a gherao in the Canteen there. There was a gherao for 24 hours because the rates charged in this canteen are much higher than those obtaining in the canteens of other public sector undertaking or in the local restaurants. Though the gherao was lifted on a promise by the Management to reduce the rates, the rates have not been reduced so far. I request the Minister to take immediate action in this matter also.

Another matter is about free medical aid to the employees. Where the Employees State Insurance Scheme is not in operation, there should be provision for free medical aid to the employees. But here, though the deduction are being made from the employees, there is no provision for medical aid. Because so many irregularities are taking place in this organisation, I submit that the Minister should cause an inquiry being conducted into all these irregularities to arrive at the truth.

Many people have been promoted recently. Is there any justification for promotions when the criteria of works load and the staff strength laid down in this regard do not justify such promotions? Why should an Executive Engineer be promoted as a Superintending Engineer when there are only one Supervisor and only one assistant engineer working under him. There is no justification for the post of Superintending engineer in such a situation. This is an instance of wasteful expenditure. Because of such irregularities, there is discontent in the employees. This will lead to serious repercussions. I request that before the situation gets out of hand, causes for discontent should be eradicated and the situation remedied. I request the Minister once again that all these points I have mentioned, he should get an inquiry conducted for the sake of planned development and progress of this Corporation.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY
ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT):
Madam Chairman, I am thankful to the hon. Members who have participated in the debate and the interest that they have shown in the working of the Ministry of Steel and Heavy

[Shri K. C. Pant]

Engineering. Many of them have made constructive and useful suggestions and we shall try to benefit from them. On the whole, the debate has been a friendly one, and I am beginning to wonder if the Prime Minister's intervention on Friday has anything to do with that. But while Shri M. S. Murti was at his best in Telugu, very fluent, very facile and very powerful, I could not really make out whether he wanted a steel plant at Vizag or not. On that point, all the arguments he gave seemed to be against locating the plant in Vizag.

SHRI M. S. MURTI : I wanted to congratulate you.

SHRI K. C. PANT : He began by congratulating us, and emphasised the need for export and cautioned me against taking a shortsighted political view, etc., etc. But at the end of it all, I am not very sure whether he wanted a steel plant at Vizag or not.

My hon. friend Shri Rabi Ray raised a point to which I would refer in the beginning, about the Sarkar Committee and the Khadilkar Committee. So far as the Khadilkar Committee goes, we have taken action on that largely, on all the recommendations, and accepted many of them, and have put many of them into effect. So far as the Sarkar Committee goes there again, follow-up action has been entrusted to a Special Secretary who has been appointed for this purpose, and there also follow-up action has proceeded at a fairly good speed, considering the volume of work involved, and in many cases it has reached a conclusive stage, and in some cases it has already concluded. But still there are a few cases which are left to be concluded. Therefore, I cannot give the details at this stage. Otherwise, I would have been glad to do so.

Mr. Srinibas Misra, Mr. Singh Deo, Mr. Naghnoor and Mr. Murti made certain criticisms of the functioning of the public sector and its management, which seemed to suggest that they consider the working of the public sector wasteful. Mr. Misra referred to the dangers of insolvency. Mr. Murti colourfully referred to white-elephant. But towards the latter part of their speeches, I find all of

them wanted a white-elephant or one of these agents of insolvency to be located in their States. There is already a plant in Orissa which also Mr. Misra attacked with vigour. I was not quite sure of the consistency of the two approaches. To invite trouble on oneself is not usually to be associated with Shri Misra.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : It is trouble to you, but benefit to us.

SHRI MANOHARAN (Madras North) : Do not provoke him.

SHRI K. C. PANT : He is a good friend. Even when provoked, he knows that I wish him well and he knows he wants a steel plant. Therefore, he may criticise the functioning of the steel plant, but still he makes out a case for locating one in Orissa. We understand each other very well.

I was a little surprised that my hon. friend from the Communist Party also joined in this chorus of criticism. (*Interruption*). I am sorry ; I should have clarified. I meant the CPM member. I am a few years behind. When I say Communist Party, I should say which it is. He also joined the chorus of criticism. I am sure he is a supporter of the public sector. If he makes a sweeping criticism of the management of public sector units, surely he is strengthening those who today are the biggest critics of the public sector and who are not his political friends, to put it mildly. I would only request him to criticise where it is due by all means, but not to make his criticism so sweeping as to play into the hands of those who are politically on the other side of the fence.

AN HON. MEMBER : Bad logic.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Since it is a day of bad logic, why should I not join it ?

Steel is a basic material and I agree with Mr. Misra that it is an index of the economic wellbeing and strength of the country. He cited certain figures regarding the growth of per capita consumption in India. I agree with him that we have a long way to go. If

you look at the growth of the steel industry in the last few decades, it has been quite phenomenal. In 1927 the total production in the world was around 100 m. tonnes. Today there are two countries which produce more than 100 m. tonnes each. USA, the biggest producer, produces something like 130 m. tonnes. The Soviet Union, which is the second, produces about 120 m. tonnes. Japans' story is even more spectacular. At the end of the second world war Japan was producing one million tonnes, which was its capacity. Today it has reached over 80 million tonnes and it has very big future plans. They are entering into contracts for supply of iron ore and so on, aiming at a target of 100 million tonnes in the not distant future. So when we think of the growth of our steel industry it is not with any sense of complacency. It is a capital intensive industry and the constraints on resources in a country like ours is the material factor, which has to be taken into account.

So far as Indian policy is concerned, after Independence the development of the steel industry has been one of the planks of India's economic policy; a great deal of emphasis has been laid on this. And it was a bold decision, and a decision of foresight and vision, if I may say so, on the part of the leaders of the country in the 50s to being three new steel projects in the country all at once in the public sector. It was an act of faith and it is a matter of happy coincidence that my senior colleague, Sardar Swaran Singh, who was then associated with these basic decisions is again guiding this Ministry. It is these bold decisions that brought India on the steel map and brought it among the top ten countries in the field of production of iron and steel in 1967.

Now looking ahead, we have again to have a bold approach to the development and growth of the steel industry in the country. Many hon. members have referred to the fact that there are large iron ore deposits in their respective areas. Taking all the iron ore deposits into account, India is rich in iron ore. It has the other necessary raw materials. Coking coal may be a bottleneck after some decades; but, at the moment, it is not a

bottleneck. If necessary, one can consider importing coking coal also, at a particular point of time; one can look into that problem. But, that apart, by and large all the other raw materials are there.

So far as the demand goes, it is bound to grow with the growth of the economy. You need it for construction and for development. As the income of the common man in India goes up, his requirements of durable consumer goods like bicycles, tractors and so on are bound to go up. Therefore, there is undoubtedly a case for a bold approach to the expansion of the steel industry.

This is a strengthened by the fact that it has been our experience during the last two years that steel is readily marketable abroad. Recession compelled us to look for avenues of export and we did go out of the country and it is a matter of gratification that the steel produced in this country did find a ready market. Qualitywise and otherwise, it found a ready market in the international market and we could step up our exports rapidly during the last few years. The figures have already been given by my colleague, Shri Qureshi; I do not want to go into them, but I would only mention that the prospects and potential of export strengthens the argument for a bold approach to the question of expansion of steel industry.

Another fact we have to keep in mind, a lesson we have learnt from the last few years is that the total production of steel have virtually remained static and we have perhaps not been as concerned as we should have been about the stepping up of production more rapidly. Because of recession the situation in the country was such that agricultural production fell and there was a fall or temporary curtailment in the domestic demand of steel. I can give you some figures which would show that the demand in fact declined in the years of recession. While the consumption of steel was about 5 million tonnes in 1965-66, it fell to about 4.5 million tonnes in the succeeding year, to 4.1 million tonnes in 1967-68 and was about 4.4 million tonnes in 1968-69.

[Shri K. C. Pant]

Thus it is only from the beginning of 1968-69 when the economy began to pick up that the demand of steel also began to pick up and in fact registered a sharp increase and has now again grown to about 5 million tonnes.

Now, the experience during recession was that in the context of the decline of demand for steel there was a large scale cancellation of orders of steel placed on the steel plants. During the years of recession we were told again and again to be very careful in making our demand estimates. We were warned that even Bokaro would not be necessary; that demand has already been met and it would not be necessary to expand the steel industry. All these things seem now a distant past because the pendulum has swung so fast that in a matter of months from the picture I just placed before you now there is a regular shortage of steel, of rising prices and so on and some friends estimate shortage of million tonnes. The lesson of this is to always take a perspective view of industry like steel and not to be unduly perturbed by current market trends, by temporary fluctuations in demand and supply. If one takes a short-term view of demand and supply in steel sometimes one can create very serious imbalances.

Madam, we can never afford to lose sight of the fact that the setting up of a steel plant requires a long lead time and it is not merely the construction of the steel plant but the ancillary facilities that go with it—the mines, the railway lines, the washery, the equipment manufacturing, etc. All these require time. Therefore, one should provide on the basis of past experience something like 7 to 8 years for the setting up of a steel plant, that is, from the stage of construction to the stage of commissioning of a big steel plant of the order of 2 million tonnes. This has become more necessary as we are switching over to indigenous production of machinery. Take H. E. C. Today if H. E. C. is to supply the demand for the future steel plants then it must also gear up with designing facilities and it must design and fabricate various equipments and machinery etc., on the basis of design supplied by the consultants.

This itself requires certain time. This may require as much as 2½ years. So 2½ years to 3 years are required for indigenous manufacturing of machinery. A complicated piece may require purchase of know-how. All these things will come in as we Indianise the process.

So, various time horizons have to be interlocked; there has to be co-ordination between them so that ultimately all the streams flow in at a certain given time and we can have the steel plant that can go into production.

Along with that we have to see the possibilities of standardisation so that our machinery manufacturers can duplicate more easily what they begin to manufacture. If every time they manufacture from different set of drawings, that only lengthens the whole process.

These are some of the matters to which we have to pay attention. This cannot be done only in the context of five-year plans. We have to have a perspective at least of 10 to 12 years before we can rationally plan on this basis. Therefore we are engaged in drawing up a 15-year rolling plan. It is called the rolling plan, because every year we shall extend it by another year so that we always have a clear view of the next 15 years and can plan on that basis.

It is for this reason that in formulating our plans for the Fourth Plan we have not only considered the demand at the end of the Fourth Plan or the Fifth Plan but we have tried even to look ahead. Keeping this whole panorama in view we have come to the conclusion that we will broadly have to double our capacity in ten years. Every decade we have to double our capacity. Just now our capacity is of the order of 9 million tonnes. That means, we have to increase this capacity by about 1 million tonnes every year or, if you want to go in for 2-million tonne plants, 2 million tonnes every alternate year. This also matches HEC's capacity which is designed to produce machinery for setting up roughly a 1 million tonne plant every year.

This is the broad approach. This order of rate of growth is almost the minimum considered necessary in relation to the continued growth of the economy at the rate of 6 to 7 per cent per

year. It is this perspective which the Prime Minister also placed before the House while she made her announcement.

This will mean very heavy investment. Therefore we have decided to create an Economic and Planning cell in the Steel Ministry which can scrutinise from the economic angle the new projects etc.; otherwise, it will be difficult to take correct investment decisions of this order.

Coming to the Fourth Plan schemes, although in the course of questions and answers very often I have had occasion to refer to the various Fourth Plan schemes on the floor of the House, I think, it would be incomplete for me to omit a reference to the Fourth Plan schemes on this occasion.

We want to expand the Bhilai steel plant from its existing capacity of 2.5 million tonnes to a capacity of 4.2 million tonnes. I know that Members in the House do not normally take a parochial view of things but I hope my hon. friends from Madhya Pradesh will permit me to point out that this expansion from 2.5 million tonnes to 4.2 million tonnes is an expansion of 1.7 million tonnes which is the capacity of Bokaro, Stage I. Therefore, although we are not putting up a new steel plant in Madhya Pradesh, we are in fact creating capacity which is equivalent to the capacity of Bokaro, Stage I.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul): That is not our question. In comparison to Vizag, Salem and Hospet how are the claims of Bailadilla any less? It is one of the topmost places considered by the experts.

SHRI K. C. PANT: I knew when Shri Salve got up that he would say this. I wanted him to speak on the Demands of this Ministry. I requested him to do so. He could have made this point at length. But he has chosen not to. I shall reply to Shri Ukey when the time comes.

Coming to Rourkela, again I hope, my hon. friends from Orissa will permit me to point out that among the Fourth Plan schemes there is a scheme to set up a cold rolled grain oriented

sheets plant as an addition to the product-mix of Rourkela. This also involves a sizeable additional capacity.

SHRI S. KUNDU: When you are expanding other plants, why are you not taking any programme of expansion of Rourkela plant? This is purely from the national point of view. There is nothing parochial in it.

SHRI K. C. PANT: I am convinced it is not parochial. But he has mentioned other plants also. The point is, whether it is expansion of Rourkela steel plant or the creation of new capacity in any of the States, these are matters which are to be considered at the appropriate time. It is a question of really balancing the techno-economic advantages of the one with the other. If my hon. friend, Shri Kundu, thinks that the expansion of the steel plant is preferable to the setting up of a new plant in Bonai-nayagarh, then I will give priority to that.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: That is not his intention.

SHRI S. KUNDU: If the hon. Minister wants to sidetrack the issue, he can jolly-well do so. But he must meet the point.

SHRI K. C. PANT: I am slow in understanding. I would like to be clear.

Then, my hon. friends from Bengal are sometimes sensitive that we are not expanding the Durgapur steel plant. But we are proposing to double the capacity of alloy plant which is also located in Durgapur. There is no question of any bias in these matters. We want to expand the alloy steel plant at Durgapur from 100,000 tonnes to 200,000 tonnes. Then, somebody also referred to the need for a refractories plant.

श्री रवि राय : आप कब कर रहे हैं और कहां कर रहे हैं ?

SHRI K. C. PANT: We will have to decide that. The previous project report is for locating at Bhilai. But now Bokaro has come into being. We will have to consider the whole question afresh taking Bokaro into account.

[Shri K. C. Pant]

Then, the Bokaro steel plant is proposed to be expanded from 1.7 million tonnes to 4 million tonnes. Here, we are telescoping the two stages of the construction at Bokaro with a view to reaching 4 million tonnes target quickly. This is also a part of the Fourth Plan programme.

Apart from all this, because of the reasons which I mentioned earlier, we have, consistent with our resources, decided to launch a massive and continuous programme of increasing steel production in the country by setting up new plants also and the Prime Minister was giving expression to this resolve when she announced on Friday last the Government's decision to start the work on three steel plants in Andhra, Mysore and Tamil Nadu during the Fourth Plan.

SHRI SHINKRE (Panjim): What about Goa.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI (Mandsaur): Will the hon. Minister tell us when the first stage of Bokaro would be commissioned?

SHRI K. C. PANT: As the Prime Minister mentioned, and as has been referred to by various hon. Members here, in the years to come, new steel plants will be set up. I have given the broad frame work within which we are planning the expansion of the steel industry in the coming years. It is not a short-term perspective. It is not just the Fourth Plan. It is a longer term plan when we will have to start looking up for new sites. It is not something which will be postponed for decades. After the Fourth Plan, in the Fifth Plan, further new capacity will have to be created and we will have to decide new sites. Taking this perspective plan of 7-8 years, we will have to decide how much capacity we will want at the end of the Sixth Plan. We will have to begin work on new plants within the Fifth Plan to cater to the needs of the Sixth Plan. Therefore, while we are planning now to cater to the needs of the Fifth Plan, within a couple of years, we shall have to start thinking of new capacity and, much earlier, we will have to start new possibilities of having new sites. Whatever my hon. friends have mentioned, whether Shri Ahirwar in respect of Bailadilla or, for that matter,

Shri Salve, or Shri K. P. Singh Deo or Shri Rabi Ray or Shri Srinibas Misra or Shri Kundu who wrote a letter.....

SHRI MANOHARAN: Why don't you promise them one? Promises are meant to be broken.

AN HON. MEMBER: I see that he is charitable since they have already got one.

SHRI K. C. PANT: The hon. Member has a fine sense of timing.

About Goa also I can say that all these sites will be considered. There is no question Vizag making it impossible for Bailadilla being considered. There is no question of Rourkela making it impossible for Nayagarh being considered. All these sites should be examined at the appropriate stage. All I can tell them at this stage is that all the promising features they have pointed out will certainly strengthen their respective cases. That is all I can say.

SHRI S. KUNDU: The Prime Minister specifically laid the responsibility on the shoulders of Sardar Swaran Singh and Mr. K. C. Pant to answer the possibility of locating future plants when we intervened. Immediately I wrote a letter drawing the attention of Sardar Swaran Singh. I don't think this is the answer that the Prime Minister wanted you to give. Can you be more specific and say that there is a great possibility of Bonai and Nayagarh being selected for locating a steel plant and investigations can start?

SHRI K. C. PANT: I can't be very specific. In saying that I am reflecting the Prime Minister's mind, he has misunderstood her. I have sketched the bold programme that we want to take up in the Steel Ministry in the years to come and to implement this kind of programme with a view to strengthen the technical organizations in the country.

As has been pointed out during the debate, our first three plants were turn-key projects in which we depended exclusively on foreign know-how and the process of Indianisation has really started in Bokaro. Now, so far as the new steel plants are concerned, we do not pro-

pose to adopt the old concept of turn-key project or any foreign collaboration for this purpose. Indian technical personnel will be the consultants for the new steel plants and it shall be our endeavour to produce, if possible, all the machinery required for the steel plants within the country. Therefore, we shall have to space out the new steel plants in such a manner that HEC, MAMC, BHEL and other units in the public and private sectors can be given orders on the one hand and can cope with those orders. Even bunching of the steel plants may create problems in the fabrication of the machinery. So, there will have to be a rational gap between taking up all these projects. This is something which I want the House to understand because it is necessary keeping in view the shift from the imported machinery to the indigenous machinery.

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी (मुरादाबाद) : क्या यह सही नहीं है कि एच० ई० सी० के पास 1971 के लिये कोई आर्डर्स ही नहीं हैं और एच० ई० सी० 1971 के बाद बेकार हो जायेगा ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : बेकार हो सकता था, लेकिन जो योजनाएं मैंने आप को बतलाई हैं, उस के बाद वह बेकार नहीं रह सकते ।

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : दो साल पहले आर्डर होने पर ही एच० ई० सी० (HEC) आर्डर पूरा करता है, तुरन्त नहीं ।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : जितनी जल्दी उन को आर्डर दे सकते हैं, दिया है । मैं नहीं समझता कि इसमें अब और कोई समस्या रह गई है । आप को काम करने की समस्या है ।

The CEDB was another subject which was referred to by hon. Members. Shri K. P. Singh Deo referred to this specific collaboration and asked why was it necessary. Now, I don't want to go into the details ; I could, if the House likes ; but I think it will tire the House. Broadly speaking in respect of a steel plant, the various stages. First is

the preparation of the detailed project report ; after that project engineering and designing ; after that, designing of the equipments and after that, comes the fabrication. It is broadly divided into these four categories. With regard to the first stage there is perhaps adequate know-how. But for project engineering the know-how that we have got is not adequate ; therefore this gap needs to be filled.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : The detailed project report which was drawn up by Indian consultants was accepted by the Soviet experts when they joined us.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Then after the detailed project report, the next stage is the design of the blast furnace, or a coke-oven, and a rolling mill and so on. And it is in that stage that the gap occurs. That gap has to be filled up. Therefore it would be necessary to fill up that gap. Secondly, you may be able, individually, to design some of these units ; but to have an integrated view of the whole steel plant it requires again another aspect of expertise which has to be found ; these are some of the gaps which we have to fill up.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : These are not convincing answers.

SHRI K. C. PANT : If he wants to be convinced, he will be convinced.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR (Sambalpur) : During the last 15 years you did not make any attempt to get this coordinated picture of fabrication and designing. Why did you not do it for the last 15 years ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : You should congratulate us ; because, this coordinated picture has emerged now because we have approached this problem from various points. We have to develop the know-how ; it does not develop overnight. You have to develop your organisation. The production capacity in HEC has to be built up slowly. Before that it would not be possible to take up the onerous responsibility of designing and fabricating these steel units, in the country.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: You never tried it.

16.59 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

SHRI K. C. PANT: In Bokaro itself we have tried. We are trying to supply a good portion of it indigenously. Two-thirds of the machinery equipments come from within the country. Most of the structures, over 90% come from within the country. Therefore it is not correct to say that. I can say that our technical people are very good and there is no denying this fact and they have developed extremely well. They have taken on an onerous responsibility and in fact the CEDB itself has done the designing for the expansion of the present HSL steel plant.

17. hrs.

But, in spite of that, I have pinpointed specific areas where the gaps remain. We have to cover the gaps in these areas. If you are interested in understanding fully these gaps, then, perhaps, you will have to go into the technical details. I do not think that it will be good to burden the rest of the members with all the technical details just because one or two Members are particularly interested to know what these gaps are. The point I am making is that we are interested in the technical collaboration and there is no intention of trying down the country with any one source of technical know-how. This is an overall agreement with the Soviet Union. On the coke-ovens side, H.S.L. is entering into an agreement with Ottos of Germany. On the rolling side, it has entered into an agreement with one of the leading American concerns—the United Engineering for rolling mills. For instance, in L. D. Plants, it is entering into collaboration or is discussing for such a collaboration with Voest of Austria. Therefore selection of the best technology available in the world for the fabrication or construction of the steel plant is something which is very very desirable.

And I would submit to the House not to be too critical of some excessive import of know-

how. Even if there is some excessive import, it is much better to import the know-how than to import the machinery. It is much better to import the know-how and create the possibility of building up a cadre of engineers. It is better to develop that technical know-how rather than to feel shy. We are forced to keep on importing our machinery. In future, therefore, if at all some excess is to be allowed, it is in this area where I would submit that these things should be allowed. It is of course better to avoid this excess and it is much better to be careful by covering the gap rather than leaving the gap.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: That means you align with everybody.

SHRI K. C. PANT: This a multi-alignment.

In the same context I would like to refer to the controversy that has been raised between the Indian Consultancy and Foreign Consultancy or between the C. E. D. B. and M/s. Dastur & Co. and so on. I have outlined already the kind of steel programme on which we are embarking, and the volume of work and the responsibility for their execution would be of such an order that there is more than sufficient work for all the consultants in this country. And therefore there need be no controversy, and still less, the fear that one or the other consultancy organisation is not being treated justly or fairly. My hon. friend Shri Salve says there is no answer. Let me give him a more concrete answer.

My concrete answer is that in the matter of Bokaro Stage II, the Russians have been replaced by the C.E.D.B. But, Dastur & Co. continues to do the work which it was doing earlier. They have not been displaced from there. Full advantage is being taken of the fact that they have been associated with this project and they are familiar with several aspects of the work.

Now, I would submit that I have given a broad approach of the Government in deciding on individual cases. In deciding on individual cases, whether A or B should be the consultant, I think that the primary consideration is when

the project can be completed by him. This has to be the primary consideration and it is this kind of consideration that has prompted the Government to give the primary consultancy of Bokaro Steel Stage II to C.E.D.B. At the same time, in a plant like the Alloy Steel Plant with which Dastur & Company is associated all these years with the First Stage—and over the years they have been associated with it—Government is considering to give them the consultancy for the expansion of the Alloy Steel Plant including the Cold-Rolling Mill.

On various occasions when we have had to approach them for importing something in a hurry, even though it has meant some adjustment to their own programmes, they have come forth to help us. They have been helping us with extra import of machinery, refractories etc. when we have had to ask them for it. So whether it is the Soviet Union or Germany or UK or any other country, if they offer us collaboration, if they associate and co-operate with us in such steel plants, I think the House should take a broad view of these and should not, if I may suggest, put a narrow interpretation upon it.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : May I correct the impression. I did not say anything against Soviet Union. I mentioned particularly this collaboration.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I am glad to hear this. So I will say no more on this.

I would also like to point out that we are not only taking help from others ; we have reached a stage where in a modest way we are also trying to help under-developed countries. From Iran just now, the House will be glad to know, 500 young technicians have come for training. They are being trained in HSL plants—I think 125 are under training and the others are to come. UAR is also considering sending her trainees to India in this particular sector. So in a modest way we are also trying to help other countries.

A great deal has been said about HSL and I would like to refer to its working. It is the largest public sector undertaking in the

country and about which there is a great deal of interest in the House and outside. By the end of 1968, the expansion in HSL plant had been completed, in Bhilai from 1 to 2.5, in Durgapur 1 to 1.6 and in Rourkela from 1 to 1.8—all in millions of tonnes. As against the total production of 3.72 millions tonnes (ingot) and 2.62 million tonnes finished steel from HSL plants in 1968-69, the total in 1969-70 in terms of steel ingots was 3.78 million tonnes and finished steel 2.78 million tonnes. This could have been improved upon but for various difficulties, to some of which I shall refer later, and some of which are known to hon. Members—troubles in the fields of industrial relations, procurement of spare parts, balancing equipment, refractories and so on and so forth. But the House will be glad to know that in spite of these handicaps, so far as Bhilai is concerned, it has recorded a significant increase in production from 1.73 million tonnes to 1.86 million tonnes steel ingots. Production of saleable pig iron has also registered an increase of approx. one lakh tonnes. In the month of March, the rate of production in Bhilai has been equivalent to 2.2 million tonnes per annum, which is about the rated capacity of plant without oxygen lancing. It is making good progress.

SHRI K. M. Koushik (Chanda) : What is the gap between target and achievement ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : I have indicated at what level they were operating in March and what is their rated capacity. The rated capacity of Bhilai is 2.5 million tonnes, but that would require oxygen lancing.

In Rourkela, the rate of production in March has been exceedingly good, having touched the level of the equivalent of 1.39 million tonnes per annum. Taking the year as a whole, Rourkela will make a profit this year.

The alloy steel plant registered a significant rise from 23,000 tonnes of finished steel last year to 41,000 tonnes of finished steel this year.

For this progress or movement forward, I would like to thank the management of HSL

[Shri K. C. Pant]

and the workers of all the steel plants, and I hope the House will join me in extending our congratulations to them.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH (Buxar) : No officer is supposed to be congratulated by the House. That is wrong procedure. If all the Ministers start doing this, we will be creating a wrong precedent.

SHRI K. C. PANT : If a good effort is forthcoming, let us not congratulate them, let us encourage them. I hope that this trend will be kept up in the years to come and that during the coming year further increased production will be registered.

Coming to the question of losses to which various hon. Members made reference, there have been losses and it is a fact that on 31st March, 1970 the accumulated losses are estimated at Rs. 191 crores, but it must be remembered that these losses are only after setting apart substantial amounts towards depreciation and interest on loans given by the Government. I would like the House to take note of these figures. By way of depreciation about Rs. 400 crores have been set apart. By way of interest as much as Rs. 190 crores have been paid to Government. By way of excise duty alone Hindustan Steel has paid to the public exchequer as much as Rs. 250 crores. The reasons for these losses have been discussed at length in the House and since Shri Srinibas Misra has taken objection to Shri Chenna Reddy's pamphlet, I do not refer to it, but what I might mention in passing is that in 1969-70 it is expected that the loss will come down by about Rs. 10 crores as compared to the previous year and will be about Rs. 30 crores this year, and in 1970-71 as my hon. friend Shri Nayar mentioned in his speech, Hindustan Steel is planning to make a profit. Let us encourage them in this effort.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी (बेतिया) : मिनिस्टर साहब ने दुर्गापुर के बारे में कहा है कि हम वहाँ का प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाने जा रहे हैं। वह दुर्गापुर के लास के बारे में एक्सप्लेन

नहीं कर रहे हैं। यह सवाल बराबर हाऊस में उठाया जाता रहा है। हम समझते हैं कि दुर्गापुर का लास 100 करोड़ रुपये से कम नहीं है।

SHRI K. C. PANT : I was referring to the alloy steel plant and not the expansion of the steel plant. They are two different units, both located at Durgapur.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : दूसरे प्लांट का लास भी तो एक्सप्लेन करें।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र, पन्त : मैंने बताया है कि वहाँ का प्रोडक्शन बढ़ा है—27 हजार से 41 हजार बढ़ा है एक साल में।

SHRI S. KUNDU : Since you are touching a very important point, I may intervene with your permission.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The permission is that of the Chair and not of the Minister.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I may refuse to yield, but I will not.

SHRI S. KUNDU : The hon. Minister said that the losses of H.S.L. were after providing for depreciation, excise duty and such other things. I would like to know whether the plants which make profit do not take into account all these things. Therefore, what is the real reason? These are all modern plants. Other firms have outdated machinery and yet they make a profit, whereas Hindustan Steel is not making a profit. This is a very vital point. He should take the house into confidence and tell us the real reason for the losses.

SHRI K.C. PANT : May I be permitted to request the PSP next year to give him a chance? He has been making so many points in interventions. It is much better he makes a full speech next year. It is easier to deal with a full speech.

SHRI S. KUNDU : My intention was not to put him in an embarrassing position.

SHRI K.C. PANT : The measures taken to increase production include improved operational practices installation of balancing facilities, adoption of technological improvements, improvement of the quality of raw materials, lower rates of consumption of raw materials, better utilisation of capital, reduction in working capital, higher labour productivity through incentive bonus schemes and better management. Briefly I should like to refer to industrial relations I should like to assure the House that be it the Government or the HSL we are anxious that the managements in these various public undertakings should establish good relations with labour resulting in better production. Therefore, the managements have all the time striven to have a dialogue with the unions so as to achieve this result. In Durgapur alone as many as 21 memoranda of settlement were entered into between the management and the recognised union. Unfortunately no assurance of settled conditions seems to be forthcoming in the near future. Consequently production suffers in all the steel plants put together. In the year 1969-70 the total number of man hours lost works out to six lakhs on account of disturbed conditions in industrial relations; in terms of production it works out to 10.5 crores. In the context of the losses made by HSL, it can therefore be said that one of the direct causes leading to the losses was poor industrial relations.

One of the disquieting features of labour agitation which I feel the House should note is assaults on officers and even on an hon. Member of the House. If the orders given by officers in the legitimate discharge of their duties are to be challenged and if the officers and personnel are assaulted, it will become impossible to use these plants. The pity is that there is no essential conflict of interests between management and labour in the public sector units; unlike the private sector units both are employees of the Government; both are functioning for the betterment of these units; one does not profit of the cost of the other; both are ultimately contributing to the well-being of the country. It is in that spirit that I am making these remarks. It is our fervent hope that the opinion of this house and enlightened public opinion

would be brought to bear on these facts and we would have satisfactory industrial relations so that management and labour can concentrate on increasing production and helping the country in its present situation where there is such an acute shortage of steel. I do not want to deal with the shortage of steel or the distribution aspect of it because my hon. friend Shri Qureshi had already dealt with it. But one big factor is that the year that has gone by has seen a shortage of steel not only in India but in the whole world. Since the end of World War II at no time had there been a boom in steel production as in the year gone by. Even those big producers such as the USA or the USSR have actually been importing steel in the year gone by and even India has sent steel to those countries.

I should like to come to Bokaro about which there was a lot of criticism. I may mention one or two broad facts. One is the question of delay in setting up the Bokaro Steel Plant. I have already indicated that Bokaro is going to produce flat products; it is a highly sophisticated plant. We propose to telescope the work on the first two stages and expand continuously to achieve four million tonnes. In fact we want to achieve the capacity of 2.5 million tonnes, if possible, by the end of the Fourth Plan itself. According to present estimates we propose to erect the first blast furnace by December 1971 and the entire plant by March 1973. An hon. Member wanted to know when it will go into production. Some delay has been there but I have already explained how many agencies are involved in setting up this plant and how big an enterprise it is. Hon. Members of the Consultative committee who visited Bokaro sometime back have seen for themselves the gigantic nature of the enterprise. I shall give a few figures to indicate the size of the project.

At present, the project site is engaging nearly 50,000 workers round the clock, and so far as the RCC work in this project is concerned, the volume of concreting work is 1.72 million cubic metres, which is roughly equivalent to the concreting work in Nagarjunasagar, Hirakud and Kosi dams projects taken together. This will give some indication of the volume of work.

AN HON. MEMBER : Are you building a steel plant or a dam ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : If one cannot differentiate between a dam and a steel plant, then my education will not help him.

AN HON. MEMBER : Both are damned !

SHRI K. C. PANT : So far as the chimney is concerned, the tallest chimney in Bokaro is about 180 metres high, which is nearly two and a half times the height of Qutab Minar, and this is already completed. I mention this only to give you some idea of the volume and the dimension of work involved.

Coming to the criticism with regard to the delay in setting up this project, I would like to point out that in the detailed project report itself, it has been mentioned that the volume of construction and erection of Bokaro in the last three years would be three to four times the total volume of work done annually at the Bhilai steel plant. If you compare the figures of the other steel plants in Bhilai, the one million tonne stage took four years and six months, and the expansion stage another four years and three months. That is, taking both together, it took eight years and nine months. It took longer to put up Durgapur and Rourkela plants. If we calculate for Bokaro to reach the same 2.5 million tonne stage, it will take six years and five months, as against eight years and nine months in relation to Bhilai. I would like the House to appreciate this, if anything, as an improvement.

One can of course take the view that one should not insist on a particular tight time-schedule. One can always have a more liberal time-schedule. But that time-schedule, it will be easy to achieve but the country will lose. It is much better to have a tight time-schedule and honestly come before the House and say there has been delay. I would much rather be criticised for delay rather than for padding on the time-schedule and providing for an over-liberal time-schedule. This is the only point that I would like to place before the House.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : But this delay has cost Rs. 100 crores.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I would like to mention fact categorically that in the last six

months, there has been an improvement in Bokaro and that improvement is visible, and any hon. friend who has not seen the progress in Bokaro can go and see it for himself.

श्री रवि राय : एक्विपमेंट की डेलिवरी में देर क्यों होती है ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : The supply of equipment is one of the factors of delay, and it is quite right. Shri Shastri is quite correct in this. But when we are going to attempt a fabrication of these sophisticated equipment for the first time in the country, we have to take the risk of some delay, and the only way to avoid this risk is to keep importing the equipment. I am sure my hon. friend would not support that.

My hon. friend Shri Kartik Oraon referred to the importance of engineers, and he advised us to appoint engineers to head these projects. I would like to point out that wherever such engineers who can take responsibility for these projects, are forthcoming and can be located, certainly we give them a responsibility. In Bokaro itself which is the biggest steel plant in the country, the biggest under construction. We have placed a relatively young engineer of proven competence at the helm of affairs and in order to speed up the decision-making process, have appointed him Chairman as well as Managing Director of Bokaro Steel Limited. For the post of General Manager (Construction), we have secured the services of an experienced Construction Engineer from Hindustan Steel, and both of these are together working on this plant. Therefore, I would like Shri Kartik Oraon to understand that wherever it is possible we employ engineers, but that does not mean that other specialists or others cannot be appointed or cannot make good managers. One would have to make a selection in each case.

I would like to refer to the functioning of the HEC. The HEC complex comprises three plants—Heavy Machine Building Plant, Heavy Machine Tool Plant and Foundry Forge Plant. It is by way of being a mother plant which is going to assist in the setting up of steel plants and going to supply equipment and structural.

It has done so to Bhilai ; it is doing so to Bokaro and in future it will do so for all the plants we have under consideration at the moment. That is why I had referred earlier to the need for coordination and interdependence between HEC and the steel plant.

श्री श्रीनिवास मिश्र : दो या तीन, बस ।

SHRI K. C. PANT. You know how dangerous it is to see say that in the present context.

All the three plants of HEC have shown improvement in their performance over the last year, the value of production being Rs. 18 crores as compared to Rs. 14 crores last year. Unfortunately, the strike by Artisan trainees affected adversely the performance of both. HMBP and FFP.

MAMC is another unit under the ministry which was set up in 1965 for the construction of the coal mining machinery. Sri Misra was very scathing in his criticism of MAMC. But I would like him to appreciate that MAMC was set up for producing mining machinery, particularly for coalmines at a time when the plan target for coal was very much higher than it eventually turned out to be. Therefore, the capacity for producing this kind of machinery was very much bigger. It is not the fault of MAMCs but the fault in projections of demands for coal, on the basis of which MAMC was constructed. It really created additional difficulties for MAMC. Therefore, it had to diversify its production in a very big way. Diversification is a very simple word but a complicated process. In order to diversify, new know-how has to be acquired. Certain machines can be used. Certain machines cannot be used. Certain machines have to be modified. The whole process has to be gone through. Designing is an additional factor. Then, jobs are not repeat jobs. In engineering concerns, if we can ensure certain repeat orders which form the broad and outer line, in addition to that, it can do one or two other jobs of a casual nature. But if every time it has to do casual jobs, it is very difficult for an engineering concern to make good or achieve rated capacity. MAMC has already secured orders for the manufacture of

conveying equipment for Haldia port. Similar orders are also expected for the expansion of harbours at Madras, Marmagoa and Visakhapatnam. The manufacture of components of heavy duty tractors to be made by Bharat Earth Movers Ltd., is being taken up. A proposal to manufacture 20 HP tractors in collaboration with HMT is also under consideration. Thus, this plant will also make substantial contribution to the building up of infrastructure of the Indian economy.

Sir, I have tried to give a general survey of the work being done by the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering and the various undertakings under it. All these units are gigantic units in their own right and they play a crucial and basic role in the development of national economy. As the last few years have shown, we are capable of developing indigenous know-how and technology at a fast pace and establishing ourselves as exporters of steel and steel products. But along with the imbibing of the knowledge which science and technology gives, we have also to transform our attitude to imbibe the values of the culture of the new age. This to my mind is a very important precondition for us to make quick progress. I am proud of the fact that I represent in this House a ministry which claims about two-fifths of the total outlay of the Central Government on public sector. I have no doubt that we will contribute more than our proportionate share in the overall industrial and economic development of the country. I say this because the magnitude of our contribution will not be the quantum of our share only but also the accelerator and multiplier effect it will have on the growth of the economy as a whole. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I seek the whole-hearted support of this hon. House in this venture in which all of us are engaged.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : I had made two points. One was about mini plants costing between Rs. 18 crores to 20 crores. Is it possible to do so? Technology has advanced very much in other countries so far as mini plants are concerned. My second point was about the transportation problem. If we are to improve our exports in the competitive market, we require improved transportation. In this con-

[Shri K. P. Singh Deo]

text, had referred to Paradip port, which is an export-oriented port. The Steel Development Committee had referred to the development of the missing link from Rourkela to Paradip. I would like to have an answer on that.

श्री रवि राय : अभी नये स्टील प्लांट बँटाने के सिलसिले में बहस हुई। लेकिन मंत्री महोदय ने जो मैंने सवाल उठाया था, उसका कोई जवाब नहीं दिया कि आप के पास क्या क्राइटेरिया है ? क्या कोई इकानामिक या टेकनालाजिकल, जिसका हैंड बुक से उद्धरण दिया था, उसमें कोई क्राइटेरिया है, जिससे तै करेंगे कि नया प्लांट कहाँ लगाया जाय या कोई और क्राइटेरिया है, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जो अभी फीरेन कन्सलटेंसी सोवियट यूनियन, यूनाइटेड स्टेट्स और स्वीडन के साथ सी० ई० डी० वी० के साथ हुई है, जो पांच साल के लिये है, उसका अन्त होने के बाद और फीरेन कन्सल्टेंसी नहीं लेंगे, कोई और करारनामा नहीं होगा और सी० ई० डी० वी० अच्छे ढंग से काम कर सकेगा, इसके बारे में मंत्री जो कोई वचन दे सकेंगे।

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : क्या मंत्री जी बिहार में टाटा जमींदारी को खत्म करने के लिये कोई कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं ? टाटा आयरन स्टील कम्पनी का शुरू में जो भी कंट्रोवर्शियन रहा हो, लेकिन अब समय आ गया है कि उसका राष्ट्रीयकरण हो। इन्होंने ज्यादा कनसेन्ट्रेंट किया है पब्लिक सेक्टर पर, लेकिन प्राइवेट सेक्टर के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा। इसलिये मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि टाटा आयरन स्टील कम्पनी का कब तक आप नेशनलाइजेशन करेंगे।

श्री शिंदरे : गोआ की जब बारबार इस्पात के कारखाने के लिये मांग आती है,

तो वहाँ के लोग यही सोचते हैं कि गोआ में मारमागोआ जैसा बन्दरगाह है इसलिये एक स्टील प्लांट हम को भी मिलेगा। मंत्री जी ने कहा कि हमारी सरकार के सामने इस्पात के निर्यात का प्रश्न है। तो जब निर्यात का प्रश्न है, और गोआ से जब मांग आती है, और वहाँ बन्दरगाह भी है, फिर गोआ को प्रायरीटी क्यों नहीं दी जाती है ? गोआ को इस्पात के कारखाने की मांग है, उनको प्रायरीटी क्यों नहीं मिलती है।

मैं जानता हूँ कि पॉलिटिकल प्रेशराइजेशन रहता है। गोआ एक छोटा सा प्रदेश है, उसको न देकर आन्ध्र, मैसूर और तमिलनाडु को स्टील प्लांट मिल गये। इस लिये मैं जानना चाहूँगा कि गोआ से जो मांग आती है इस्पात कारखाने की वह कब तक पूरी होगी ?

श्री तुलसीदास जाषब (बारामती) : पब्लिक सेक्टर और प्राइवेट सेक्टर की बार-बार टीका होती है क्या मंत्री जी पब्लिक सेक्टर और प्राइवेट सेक्टर की कम्पैरेटिव फिगर्स देंगे कि पब्लिक सेक्टर में क्यों मुनाफा नहीं होता है और प्राइवेट सेक्टर में मुनाफा होता है। जब प्राइवेट सेक्टर में मुनाफा होता है पब्लिक सेक्टर भी क्यों मुनाफा नहीं करते हैं ?

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : दिल्ली को भी स्टील प्लांट दीजिये। जब हर प्रान्त वाले मांग रहे हैं तो मुमकिन है कि दिल्ली के लिये भी यह फायदेमन्द हो।

SHRI K. C. PANT : There are no more steel plants in the kitty at the moment. Otherwise, I would have obliged my hon. friend.

My hon. friend, Shri K. P. Singh Deo is fond of mini things, from mini skirts to mini plants. He wants to know whether mini plants are possible. Well, a lot of research is going on in the world on these small steel plants and we

are also in touch with those developments. At the present stage, we in this country do not possess the know-how to set up these small plants. But we are certainly interested in these developments and we are keeping a close eye on them and we shall study the techno-economic aspect for setting up even the smaller units in the country.

My hon. friend Shri Rabi Ray wanted to know what criteria we have for future.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : Non political.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Whenever my hon. friend Shri Rabi Ray raises a question of dispersal of industry then it is non-political ; but when I say about dispersal of steel plants, it becomes political.

I have already indicated the various aspects which are covered by the term techno-economic assembly the raw-material, the distribution costs, transport costs, etc. etc. All these things come into it. I need not go into it and it is not something which my hon. friend does not know himself. He is aware of this problem. He knows the complexity of the problem and these are not very simple matters to deal with. One has to weigh various pros and cons.

So far as CEDB Agreement is concerned he wants us to make sure that we take full advantage. I am entirely with him and we have asked HSL already to see to it that in the next five years—this Agreement covers five years—they take full advantage of this Agreement so that they can develop themselves and take advantage of this Agreement.

My hon. friend Shri Jha referred to the Tata zamindari with which I have nothing to do here. On zamindari matter I refer him to the Bihar Government. So far as Tata Iron and Steel Company is concerned there is no proposal before us to nationalise this.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : (मधुबनी) क्यों नहीं ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : So far as my hon. friend Shri Shinkre is concerned he referred to Goa and said : Why not Goa ? I can only ask : Why not the sites which have been mentioned

by me ? After all one has to make a beginning somewhere. One has to make a choice. As the development of the country proceeds, all the sites will be considered on merit, and Goa will not be excluded.

श्री शिंदरे : मंत्री जी ने उल्लेख किया था एक्सपोर्ट का इसीलिये बन्दरगाह को ध्यान में रखकर मेरा प्रश्न था ।

SHRI K. C. PANT : Goa harbour may be kept in mind.

I do not think I need go into the point raised by my hon. friend, Shri Tulshidas Jadhav, because I have already placed volumes of material on the Table of the House on this issue.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Am I required to put any cut motion to the vote of the House separately ?

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Cut motion No. 15 may be put separately.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I am now putting cut motions Nos. 1 to 3 to the vote of the House.

Cut motions Nos. 1 to 3 were put and negatived

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now I am putting cut motion No. 15 to the vote of the House. The question is :

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering be reduced to Re. 1."

[*Failure to nationalise the Tata Iron and Steel Company Ltd., (15).*]

The Lok Sabha Divided

AYES

Arumugam, Shri R. S.
Dar, Shri Abdul Ghani
Gudadinni, Shri B. K.
Jha, Shri Bhogendra
Jha, Shri Shiva Chandra
Khan, Shri Ghayoor Ali

Kundu, Shri S.
 Misra, Shri Srinibas
 Molahu Prasad, Shri
 Murti, Shri M. S.
 Naghnoor, Shri M. N.
 Naidu, Shri Chengalraya
 Pandey, Shri Sarjoo
 Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
 Pramanik, Shri J. N.
 Rajasekharan, Shri
 Raju, Dr. D. S.
 Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
 Ray, Shri Rabi
 Reddy, Shri P. Anthony
 Sambhali, Shri Ishaq
 Sen, Shri P. G.
 *Sethuraman, Shri N.
 Shastri, Shri Ramavatar
 Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari
 Solanki, Shri S. M.
 Supakar, Shri Sradhakar
 Thakur, Shri Gunanand
 Viswambharan, Shri P.

NOES

Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
 Ahmed, Shri F. A.
 Awadesh Chandra Singh, Shri
 Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
 Babunath Singh, Shri
 Badrudduja, Shri
 Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar
 Barrow, Shri
 Barua, Shri Bedabrata
 Barupal, Shri P. L.
 Basumatari, Shri
 Bhakt Darshan, Shri
 Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.
 Brahmanandji, Shri Swami
 Buta Singh, Shri
 Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
 Chaturvedi, Shri R. L.
 Choudhury, Shri J. K.
 Dalbir Singh, Shri
 Dasappa, Shri Tulaidas
 Dixit, Shri G. C.
 Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
 Ering, Shri D.
 Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
 Gavit, Shri Tukaram
 Girja Kumari, Shrimati

Gupta, Shri Lakhan Lal
 Iqbal Singh, Shri
 Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
 Jadhav, Shri V. N.
 Jamir, Shri S. C.
 Kahandole, Shri Z. M.
 Kamla Kumari, Kumari
 Karan Singh, Dr.
 Kavade, Shri B. R.
 Kcari, Shri Sitaram
 Khadilkar, Shri
 Khan, Shri M. A.
 Kisku, Shri A. K.
 Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
 Krishnappa, Shri M. V.
 Kureel, Shri B. N.
 Kushok Bakula, Shri
 Laskar, Shri N. R.
 Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
 Maharaj Singh, Shri
 Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
 Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
 Marandi, Shri
 Master, Shri Bhola Nath
 Menon, Shri Govinda
 Mukne, Shri Yeshwantrao
 Oraon, Shri Kartik
 Pahadia, Shri Jagannath
 Palchaudhuri, Shrimati Ila
 Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
 Pant, Shri K. O.
 Paokai Haokip, Shri
 Partap Singh, Shri
 Parthasarathy, Shri
 Patel, Shri Manibhai J.
 Patil, Shri S. B.
 Pradhani, Shri K.
 Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shafi
 Raghu Ramaiah, Shri
 Raj Deo Singh, Shri
 Ram Sewak, Shri
 Ram Swarup, Shri
 Rana, Shri M. B.
 Rao, Shri Jaganath
 Rao, Shri Thirumala
 Rao, Dr. V. K. R. V.
 Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
 Roy, Shrimati Uma
 Sadhu Ram, Shri
 Saha, Dr. S. K.

* The Member voted by mistake from an unallotted seat and later informed the Speaker accordingly.

Sait, Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman
Saleem, Shri M. Yunus
Salve, Shri N. K. P.
Sankata Prasad, Dr.
Sen, Shri Dwaipayana
Sethi Shri P. C.
Shambhu Nath, Shri
Shankaranand, Shri B.
Sharma, Shri Naval Kishore
Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
Sher Singh, Shri
Shinkre, Shri
Shiva Chandika Prasad, Shri
Shukla, Shri S. N.
Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
Sinha, Shri Mudrika
Snatak, Shri Nar Deo
Sonar, Dr. A. G.
Sursingh, Shri
Swaran Singh, Shri
Tiwary, Shri D. N.
Tiwary, Shri K. N.
Uikey, Shri M. G.
Ulaka, Shri Ramachandra
Venkataswamy, Shri G.
Verma, Shri Prem Chand
Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Vyas, Shri Ramesh Chandra
Yadav, Shri Chandra Jeet

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The result of
the division is ; Ayes : 29 ; Noes : 105.

The motion was negatived

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now, I put
all the rest of the cut motions to the vote of
the House.

All the other cut motions were put and negatived

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question
is :

"That the respective sums not exceed-
ing the amounts shown in the fourth column
of the order paper, be granted to the Presi-
dent, to complete the sums necessary to
defray the charges that will come in course
of payment during the year ending the 31st
day of March, 1971, in respect of the heads
of demands entered in the second column
there of against Demands Nos. 82, 83 and

132 relating to the Ministry of Steel and
Heavy Engineering."

The motion was adopted

*[The motions for Demands for Grants which
were adopted by the Lok Sabha, are reproduced
below—Ed.]*

Demand No. 82—Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 21,95,000
be granted to the President to complete the
sum necessary to defray the charges which will
come in course of payment during the year
ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in
respect of 'Ministry of Steel and Heavy
Engineering'."

Demand No. 83—Other Revenue Expendi- ture of Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 81,62,000
be granted to the President to complete the
sum necessary to defray the charges which will
come in course of payment during the year
ending the 31st March, 1971, in respect of
'other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry
of Steel and Heavy Engineering'."

Demand No. 132—Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs.
73,35,63,000 be granted to the President
to complete the sum necessary to defray the
charges which will come in course of pay-
ment during the year ending the 31st
March, 1971, in respect of 'Capital outlay of
the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineer-
ing'."

17.46 hrs.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House
will now take up discussion and voting on
Demand Nos. 6 to 11 and 106 relating to
the Ministry of Education and Youth Services
for which 6 hours have been allotted.

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

Hon. Members present in the House who are desirous of moving their cut motions may send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move.

DEMAND NO. 6—MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 96,82,000 be granted to President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Ministry of Education and Youth Services'."

DEMAND NO. 7—EDUCATION.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 57,28,73,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Education'."

DEMAND NO. 8—ARCHAEOLOGY.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,36,47,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Archaeology'."

DEMAND NO. 9—SURVEY OF INDIA

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,03,72,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Survey of India'."

DEMAND NO. 10—GRANTS TO COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,11,04,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Grants to Council of Scientific and Industrial Research'."

DEMAND NO. 11—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,77,52,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Education and Youth Services'."

DEMAND NO. 106—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,75,42,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Education and Youth Services'."

Hon. Members may also now move their cut motions.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR (Sambalpur) : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and Youth Services be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to remove evils of different standards of schools at primary and secondary stages. (12)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and Youth Services be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide suitable jobs to engineers and other young persons with technical qualifications. (13)]

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to raise the status of the Regional Engineering College at Rourkela, Orissa, to that of Indian Institute of Technology. (32)]

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to promote compulsory primary education. (33)]

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Inadequacy of the grants to the universities for promotion of university education. (34)]

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to promote the Sanskrit education in the country. (35)]

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Slow progress in evolving correspondence courses in the universities. (36)]

"That the demand under the head Grants to Council of Scientific and Industrial Research be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to review the working of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research in the light of Sarkar Committee Report. (39)]

"That the demand under the head Grants to Council of Scientific and Industrial Research be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Unsatisfactory working of the National Laboratories. (40)]

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Education and Youth Services be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Functioning of National Service Scheme. (41)]

SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN (Trivandrum):
I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and Youth Services be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to formulate and implement any scheme worth mentioning in the Youth Services wing of the Ministry. (42)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and Youth Services be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to abolish the public schools and other special type primary schools. (43)]

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to establish a National Laboratory in Kerala. (50)]

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to give adequate financial assistance to voluntary agencies engaged in the propagation of Hindi in non-Hindi speaking States. (51)]

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to extend generous financial aid and scholarships to students coming from financially backward families. (52)]

"That the demand under the head Grants to Council of Scientific and Industrial Research be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to eradicate corruption, malpractices and favouritism in the C.S.I.R. (53)]

SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI (Moradabad) : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and Youth Services be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to remove indiscipline and discontent among students. (54)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and Youth Services be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of adult literacy programme. (55)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and Youth Services be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Shri Om Prakash Tyagi]

[Need to overhaul the present system of education. (56)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and Youth Services be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to stop aid to the universities and other educational institutions receiving Government aids of communal names and Constitution. (57)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and Youth Services be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to make primary education compulsory in the country. (58)]

SHRI SARJOO PANDHEY (Ghazipur) : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to nationalise education. (59)]

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to make Hindi the national language. (60)]

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to expand technical education in the country. (61)]

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to develop the regional languages. (62)]

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give adequate scholarships to students. (63)]

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Inadequate provision of educational facilities for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. (64)]

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to pay salaries to teachers of private secondary schools from public exchequer. (65)]

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to review the pay scales of primary teachers. (66)]

SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check the partiality in grants being given to universities. (67)]

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to make arrangement for payment of salary to teachers of private secondary schools from Government treasury, (68)]

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Absence of suitable incentive to private institutions imparting technical education. (69)]

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to increase the number of technical institutions in the country. (70)]

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide scholarships to students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes going abroad for studies in accordance with the quota reserved for them. (71)]

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check the sale of ancient works of art of India in foreign countries which have been surreptitiously taken away from India. (72)]

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Shortage of funds for acquiring works of art for the museums. (73)]

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Sending only singers and dancers in the Cultural delegations and neglecting the philosophers of India. (74)]

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Prepare a book to familiarise the students with the ancient cultural history of India. (75)]

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Danger to the unity of India due to the conception that there are several cultures of India in place of one. (76)]

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Neglect of moral and spiritual education in educational institutions. (77)]

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Indifference of educational institutions in the direction of removing social evils like casteism, provincialism and untouchability. (78)]

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Neglect of Sanskrit language which is the foundation of Indian culture, civilization and Indian languages. (79)]

SHRI SARJOO PANDEY : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head Archaeology be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to protect ancient monuments. (80)]

"That the demand under the head Archaeology be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for research and digging in connection with antiques. (81)]

SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head Archaeology be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Discriminating policy in preserving ancient monuments. (82)]

SHRI SARJOO PANDEY : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head Grants to Council of Scientific and Industrial Research be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Corruption rampant in Botanical Garden, Lucknow. (83)]

SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Education and Youth Services be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to preserve ancient manuscripts available in National Museums with modern scientific methods. (84)]

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Education and Youth Services be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to increase the number of national libraries. (85)]

SHRI P. ANTONY REDDY (Anantapur) : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and Youth Services be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to implement the Constitutional directive about compulsory primary education. (86)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and Youth Services be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide larger financial aid to the States for elementary and secondary education. (87)]

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Excess amount spent by Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, Tirupathi (88)].

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give proper attention to the physical education. (89)]

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check indiscipline of college students in the country. (90)]

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Neglect of practical training in technical schools and engineering colleges. (91)]

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna) :

I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Policy of casteism and high handedness being followed in Central schools. (100)]

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Casteism in Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan. (101)]

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to stop high handedness and mismanagement in the managing committees of schools. (102)]

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Payment of lesser amount than signed by teachers and lecturers in several schools and colleges. (103)]

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to curb the propagation of communalism through text books, (104)]

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to stop the teaching of the text book "Sahsi Balak" in Delhi. (105)]

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to pay salary to teachers of private schools from Government treasury. (106)]

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to stop the teaching of material to primary school students in Delhi which is meant to incite against muslims and other minorities. (107)]

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to meet the demands of the teachers of primary, secondary and higher secondary schools. (108)]

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to introduce a uniform syllabus in schools in the whole of the country. (109)]

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide immediate financial assistance to Patna University in order to help it over-come the financial crisis. (110)]

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to accept the demands of All India Federation of the employees working in Universities. (111)]

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to convert Patna University into a Central University in view of its weak financial position. (112)]

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to establish at least one Central University in each State in accordance with the announcement made in 1964 by the then Minister of Education. (113)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and Youth Services be reduced to Re. 1."

[Favouritism, casteism and nepotism in the selection of Vice Chancellors of Universities. (116)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and Youth Services be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to meet the reasonable demands and solve the problems of students. (117)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and Youth Services be reduced to Re. 1."

[Allocating lesser amount for education in the Fourth Five Year Plan as compared to the previous plans. (118)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and Youth Services be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to reduce the cost of education. (119)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and Youth Services be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to make education vocation oriented by making radical changes in the education policy. (120)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and Youth Services be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to lay special emphasis on the development of technical education. (121)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and Youth Services be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to nationalise education. (122)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of education and Youth Services be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to curb destructive and communal elements in education institutions. (123)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and Youth Services be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to safeguard and increase the facilities to Urdu speaking students. (124)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and Youth Services be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to safeguard the right to write answer books in Urdu, Bengali, Oriya and other languages. (125)]

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA (Madhubani) : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and Youth Services be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to stop the brain drain from India to foreign countries. (126)]

SHRI JANESHWAR MISRA (Phulpur) : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head Ministry

of Education and Youth Services be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Non-implementation of the formerly declared policy of making those Universities as Central Universities which are hundred years old. (127)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and Youth Services be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in taking active steps for introducing identical scales of pay for the teachers. (128)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and Youth Services be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Non-implementation of the policy of abolishing English as a compulsory subject and teaching by English medium. (129)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and Youth Services be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to remove the Hindu, Muslim and other racial titles from the names of universities and educational institutions. (130)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and Youth Services be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Slackness in establishing students organisation and encouraging partnership in management of the Universities by making joint management of students and teachers. (131)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and Youth Services be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Inability to check the misuse of money, irregularity and embezzlement at Koshamati and other places by department of Archaeology. (132)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and Youth Services be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in introducing free and compulsory primary education in the country. (133)]

[Shri Janeshwar Misra]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and Youth Services be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in making education free up to higher secondary standard. (134)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and Youth Services be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Defaming the students in the name of discipline. (135)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and Youth Services be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Absence of guarantee of job after taking degree. (136)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and Youth Services be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in giving unemployment allowance to the educated unemployed from the Education Department. (137)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and Youth Services be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to abolish public schools for maintaining uniform primary education. (138)]

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to lay down definite principles for affiliating colleges. (139)]

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Use of Raghuviri Hindi in Government publications. (140)]

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide special grants for publishing technical books in other languages also. (141)]

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide special financial assistance for equipping the library of Patna

University with modern books and literature. (142)]

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to simplify Hindi and make it more understandable. (143)]

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give the right of giving the application in Urdu to Urdu speaking people. (144)]

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to keep books of Hindi, Urdu, Bengali and other languages in the libraries of Central universities. (145)]

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to develop Hindi as an international and link language. (146)]

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to pay attention towards all-round development of Urdu language. (147)]

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to make Hindi, the medium of higher education in Hindi-speaking States. (148)]

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to accord equal status to all the languages enumerated in the Constitution. (149)]

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to remove the office of R. S. S. from Banaras Hindu University. (150)]

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to eradicate communal and goonda elements from Banaras Hindu University. (151)]

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to neutralise the anti-Urdu propaganda of anti-Urdu elements. (152)]

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to back the demands of All India Urdu Convention held at Bombay. (153)]

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to accept seven point demands of Bihar's Anjuman Traqui-E-Urdu. (154)]

"That the demand under the head Archaeology be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to remove dissatisfaction among the employees of Patna Archaeological Department. (155)]

"That the demand under the head Archaeology be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check the misappropriation of money and misuse of material in Patna Archaeological Department. (156)]

"That the demand under the head Archaeology be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to intensify excavation near Kuntar after having found some wooden structures there. (157)]

SHRI K. M. Koushik (Chanda) : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and Youth Services be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to take necessary steps to eradicate illiteracy among the adults. (158)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and Youth services be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to make education a concurrent subject. (159)]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Education and Youth Services be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to check waste of public money in having double establishment for the same purpose like Institute of Advanced Studies, Simla and the Nehru Museum in Teen Murti. (160)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and Youth Services be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to remove primary and secondary education from the clutches of the politicians under the Panchayat Raj and the Zilla Parishads. (161)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and Youth Services be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to check nepotism and favouritism in the appointment of the Vice-Chancellors. (162)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and Youth Services be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to implement the directive principles in the Constitution as regards primary education. (163)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and Youth Services be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check favouritism and nepotism in the field of text books. (164)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and Youth Services be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to pay adequately to the primary teachers. (165)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and Youth Services be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide trained teachers at the primary stage. (166)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and Youth Services be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check indiscipline among the students even after ascertaining the causes. (167)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and Youth Services be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide text books in time (168)]

SHRI P. ANTONY REDDY : I beg to move :
That the demand under the head Education be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure of N.C.E.R.T. to produce original text books. (169)]

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced to Re.1."

[Failure of giving housing facilities for low paid staff in N.C.E.R.T. (170)]

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide more funds to give stipends to students of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and backward classes to States. (171)]

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to increase the amount of stipend to school children. (172)]

SHRI MOLAHU PRASAD (Bansgaon) : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced to Re. 1."

[Neglect shown by Ministry for the development of Hindi as shown by expenditure of 4 lakhs as against grant of Rs. 14 lakhs for 1969-70 and getting only 12,000 pages translated as against the target of 23,000 pages. (173)]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The cut motions are also before the House.

SHRI P. ANTONY REDDY : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the one problem that is most important for the success of democratic socialism and for the improvement of economic conditions in the country is, that of educating about 200 million children of the age group of 5-14 years and of educating about 150 million adult illiterates who do not know to read and write. I regret to remark that due to lack of realisation of its importance on the part of our Government and because of the step-motherly treatment with which the Central Government and the State Government allot funds for this, the effort to solve this important problem has become most unsuccessful.

The National Policy of Education has recognised that if our democracy is to be a success, if our agricultural production is to be improved and if our industrial efficiency is to be increased, the education of the masses is the most important thing. Even in 1870's Mr. Gladstone in England had remarked, "In order to make our democracy a success we must educate our masses."

The National Integration Council also realised that unless our masses are educated, the unity of the country will be jeopardised. It also remarked that in order to enhance the unity of our country, we must see that the disparities that exist in literacy between one State and another and between one region and another in the same State should be abolished as soon as possible.

Dr. Mathur, in his book "Educational Administration" observes :

"India is still backward, illiterate, poor and emotionally disunited. The Centre should take more interest in education. The glaring disparities on the quantum, content and provisions for education in the various States of the country can be removed only if the Centre is actively engaged in formulating sound policies of education and in implementing them."

Recently, Lord Butler who was once the Deputy Prime Minister of England, now an educationist, and who is the Master of the Trinity College and the Chancellor of two Universities in England, delivering the Azad Memorial Lecture, last month, observed :

"No modern country can solve its problems without investment primarily not in guns, not in butter, not in heavy industrial ventures, but in education."

He continued : "More than development, in a developing country, knowledge and know-how are the key to better life, not as financial investment but as priority."

He suggested to the Education Minister who was presiding over the meeting :

"Your country and, as a matter of fact, any country would be wise to allow education budget to be on level even with the Defence Budget."

But, unfortunately, our educational allotments are so meagre that we have failed miserably in following the Directive Principles of the Constitution. After 22 years of Independence our enrolment in elementary schools is not more than 78% according to last year's statistics. You must know this 78% includes only those who are enrolled on the admission register of the schools and not those who are actually attending the classes. If you take attendance as the criterion, then you will have to reduce this by another 50 per cent.

In the Fourth Plan, our Minister was telling us in the Consultative Committee with enthusiasm, in the original draft they had allotted Rs. 1,217 crores for educational development, but in the final draft it was reduced by Rs. 400 crores to Rs. 840 crores. The Ministry in its report tells us, that the axe has fallen heavily on elementary education and qualitative improvement of our secondary schools.

Let us see our literacy rate. Our literacy rate is hardly 30%. This 30% includes those who know only to put their signature and those who know only to read and not to write and it includes all those who passed out of Fifth class, without considering that women in the rural areas have lapsed completely into illiteracy. Therefore, if you take absolute figures, this 30% should be reduced further and our literacy rate, in the ultimate analysis, will not be more than 20 to 25%. Let us compare ourselves with the neighbouring nations, it is said that Thailand has a literacy rate of about 60%, Burma—57% and Pakistan's and Chinese literacy rate is much higher than ours. If we compare with Latin American countries, where governments are changing every year or two, it is noted, Bolivia has 80% literacy rate, Peru has 60%, Chile 83%, the highest in South America and Mexico has 65%. It is said that our neighbouring nations like Philippines and Burma have launched a scheme with determination to abolish illiteracy within a decade or so. When these countries are giving so much impor-

tance to literacy, I am sorry to say that our country has ignored this important problem of educating our masses. This is mainly because of the stinginess with which the Central Government and the State Governments allot funds for education. The Central Government has never allotted more than 3% of their total budget for education and the State Governments have allotted hardly 20% of their budget for education of the masses. If you consider the position in the advanced countries, you will see that Russia spends 7% of its total budget for education; USA spends about 6% of its total budget for education; and Japan which out of a scratch has become one of the most advanced industrialised countries of the world, spends about 5.7% of its total budget on Education. The plea of paucity of funds is often raised here and it only shows that our Government and our leaders have not realised the importance of education. Is not Government wasting lot of money in starting public sector projects? Year after year we are suffering losses after losses. Why not the Government think deeply and wisely? Unless we educate our masses our agricultural production cannot improve; our industrial efficiency will not increase and our socialist pattern of democracy will not survive.

Coming to the next important problem of Adult illiteracy, it is estimated that there are about 150 million adult illiterates in our country. But unfortunately the Fourth Plan allotment for adult literacy for the Central Sector is Rs. 3.5 crores and to the UGC for this purpose about Rs. 1 crore and in the States Sector, all the States included, it is between Rs. 5 and Rs. 6 crores. With 10 crores for 5 years, is it practically possible to educate 150 million adult illiterates? If only the Government had thought deeply and realised the importance of eradicating adult illiteracy, they should have allotted Rs. 100 crores.

It is said that a Spanish adult literacy enthusiast, Mr. Luback, has evolved a method which can be adopted to any language in the world by which an illiterate adult can be made literate within 2 months and the expenditure will not exceed Rs. 6 per adult. In Andhra Shri Hari Sarvothama Rao—himself an adult

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literacy enthusiast—evolved a system of teaching Telugu to the adult in 2 months and an adult can be made to read and write fairly well. This method can be adopted for any language which has Sanskrit origin. Another enthusiast Shri Venkata Rao also evolved a method by which adult illiterates can be educated in 2 months, if only we spend Rs. 6 per adult. If we want to see that all adult illiterates in the country are educated by the end of the Fourth Plan we require Rs. 90 crores. If we do that, our democracy will be a greater success. But our Government pleads paucity of funds; but what about the wastage? For the construction of the Bokaro plant we have lost over Rs. 100 crores. If the amount thus wasted in the Bokaro plant had only been utilised for adult literacy our country would have been completely literate by now. It is only one State that has launched a scheme for adult literacy, that is, Maharashtra. They have started 'Grama Sikshan Mohim', village education movement to liquidate adult illiteracy.

All the departments of the Government are mobilised to make every illiterate adult a literate person. If only the Maharashtra movement is extended to the other States also, the adult illiteracy can be eradicated in this country by the end of the Fourth Plan.

18 hrs.

Our Education Minister, with his power of persuasion should prevail upon, if need be, go in for a fist fight with the Government of India to see that Rs. 90 crores are allotted for this purpose.

Our adult literacy scheme will not be a success unless there is a follow-up work. A number of literates who pass out of the Fifth Class, lapse into illiteracy after some time. Mass media such as radio, cinema should be used to prevent the literate from lapsing into illiteracy. The Government should encourage the opening of reading rooms and libraries in the rural areas by giving liberal grants to the Panchayati Raj Institutions. This might cost the Government about ten crores. If this is done, I am sure our literate people will never lapse into illiteracy.

Coming to the secondary schools, the aim of the Fourth Plan is to improve the quality

of teaching in secondary schools. It is an accepted fact that the secondary schools are the nurseries of the national talents. It is the education that is given in high schools which makes the children to go in for the college education. I hope that the standards in high school stage would be raised so that the standards in the universities can be maintained. But, unfortunately, this aspect has again been neglected and there is no scheme in our schools by which we can find out the natural talents of our children. Among our children some have aptitudes for fine arts, some others for music and a few for technology. But we have no method by which we can find out the aptitudes of the children. At the high school stage, in advanced countries like the U. S. A. and the U. S. S. R., they have vocational guides in the schools. And they study the student's aptitudes and their interests. And by the time they pass out of the high schools, they are given proper advice, and direct the pupils to other schools of technology, of fine arts and to universities and so on. If that is done, we shall be solving some of the problems that are existing in this country.

Universities have almost become hot-bed of politics. Politics are being imported into them. We are ashamed to see what is happening in Bengal and other places. Our universities or colleges which should be models of discipline are the scenes of murders and of acts of vandalism. I feel that one main cause for the students' indiscipline is that those who are not fit for higher studies have entered into the portals of colleges. They cannot follow the classes; and they are not able to take any interest in college studies. To-day their attention is diverted to something else. There are political parties which take advantage of this, encourage the boys to commit unsocial acts.

Next, coming to technical education, it is said that we have lakhs of technicians and engineers unemployed in our country. In a developing country like ours, there should be so many chances of employment for trained technicians, still they remain unemployed. One reason for this is that our engineering colleges and polytechnics, the teachers have not practical experience. In Engineering

Colleges, the lecturers have never constructed a dam or a bridge, or even a house. And these people teach engineering subjects.

I came across a very interesting story. One highly intelligent engineer was asked to construct a small dam in one State. That engineer—brilliant fellow—took pride in his ability in constructing the anicut according to correct calculations as in the book and felt that he had done a fine job. When asked as to where the dam was, he said that it was washed away. That is the result of our non-experience-oriented teachers who are getting into the engineering colleges. Imagine if the same thing happens in medical colleges, do you think any of us will go for treatment to junior doctors? No. Medical colleges have experienced doctors as teachers. Unfortunately, in our engineering colleges and polytechnics, engineers who have constructed dams, roads and bridges are not teachers.

Some years back when the British were there, posts of lecturers in engineering colleges and actual engineers in the field were interchangeable. But now we find highly qualified engineer teachers without any experience in charge of these colleges and the result is that the dams constructed are often washed off, the buildings crack and we read in papers of buildings having collapsed and even children having been killed.

Therefore, it is high time that our Education Minister, who is an educationist of long standing, sees to it that hereafter our polytechnics and engineering colleges are staffed by lecturers who have a few years' practical experience in the field. Then only will the products of these engineering colleges will turn out to be better engineers and better technicians. Not only this. The students in the engineering colleges and polytechnics should be compelled every year to work in the field for two or three months to acquire practical knowledge. This will help them to be useful engineers or technicians when they leave their colleges.

Another thing. We are turning out a good number of skilled workers. But are they being

employed by industry? No. The industrialists fear that these inexperienced skilled workers and technicians will damage the costly machines if they are entrusted with them. Unless the practical aspect of engineering training is fully understood and implemented, unemployment among our skilled workers and technicians will go on increasing year to year.

Another important aspect is physical education. When we enter a training school, the first thing we learn is 'all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy'. Mere learning without any physical activity and play is not enough. Such a boy will not make a good and intelligent citizen. What is the use of having a lean and weak boy and what can he do in the field? This aspect of physical development has not fully been realised, either by the State or the Centre.

Schools are sanctioned even in villages without playgrounds. We have schools without even a physical education instructor. If such a state of affairs continues, the boy's education will not lead to his full growth.

The rules are very strict, very clear in Andhra Pradesh. Every teacher should supervise the games class all boys must play games. But unfortunately this is observed only in the breach. I would request the Minister to lay emphasis on this aspect also.

Coming to the Sanskrit Vidyapiths, the Government have with good intentions opened a number of them. Unfortunately, some of them are not sending out real Sanskrit scholars. About the Tirupathi Vidyapith, I have some personal knowledge. Two years back, I had made some complaints in writing to the Ministry telling them about some irregularities taking place there.

There are two sects of Vaishnavites, Thenkalais and Vadakalais. It so happens that the Principal and the Chairman of the Board of the Pith are Vadakalais, with the result that the Thenkalais are often ill-treated, and a good number of irregularities have been committed. Though I have reported about these, till now no inquiry has been made. Even the Review Committee

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which is supposed to inquire into these allegations have not done so. It is now more than two years since this matter was raised. The Government are spending Rs. 4 lakhs every year on the Vidyapith. What is the number of students there? Hardly 60.

Recently I saw a pamphlet published in Tirupati where it is said that one boy by the name of Kodandarama Reddy has been failing in the Sanskrit final examinations four times and then the Principal and the Chairman sent his case to the Moderation Board and they gave him 21 marks to make him get 35. If such students go to our High Schools and teach Sanskrit, what will be the fate of Sanskrit learning? The Education Minister should look into these too and see that the Vidyapeeths are real Vidyapeeths like the ancient Vidyapeeths and that the Sanskrit taught there makes good Sanskrit scholars and not narrow-minded *Vidvans* fighting like the Tenggais and Vadagalais. There may be other Vidyapeeths in a similar position though they have not come to my notice. The Ministry should see that the Vidyapeeths are reorganised to make them into efficient institutions of Sanskrit learning.

Coming to the C. S. I. R., as I am in the Enquiry Committee, it is not proper on my part to say much. But often some of the Directors of the Laboratories give press statements criticising the administration of the C. S. I. R. I do not know if the disciplinary rules of the Government servants allow this. Without any reference to the Director-General, some of the Directors of the Laboratories give press statements, and directly approach the Minister without the permission of the Director General. I think this is gross indiscipline. If such indiscipline is encouraged, naturally efficiency of the Laboratories will suffer and they cannot be improved.

It appears, sometimes the Directors take the research results of the junior scientists and publish them in their own names without even a reference to the junior scientists. Naturally the junior scientists are frustrated and their research work suffers. The Enquiry Committee

has already given a report and I hope the Minister will go into it and see the Laboratories are made more and more effective and more useful for the industrial development of the country.

Regarding the National Council on Educational Research and Training, the Review Committee made a remark that the text-books published by this Organisation are on hypothetical syllabus. This made me look into some of the text-books published by them. On 13 December in reply to my Unstarred Question whether some of the science books published by N. C. E. R. T. were translations of Russian text-books, the Minister replied in the negative and said these books were written by the staff of NCERT with the help of UNESCO experts. This made me do some research. I got some of the books. I will hand them over to the Minister so that he can go through them before he replies. The Physics text-book published by NCERT, *Science for Middle School—Part I* and the Russian text-book on Physics published for VI Form may be compared by the Minister. They are almost sentence by sentence similar. The Russian book was published in 1966 while the NCERT book was published in 1968. The Minister can find out whether it is a translation or not.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have taken about 30 minutes. You can take the full time of your Party if you like.

SHRI P. ANTONY REDDY: Similarly, in respect of Chemistry text, a local publishing company by name Rajkamal Prakashan Private Limited have published a translation of the Russian book in 1963. This book and the NCERT book published in 1968 for the same subject are almost similar.

The reply the Minister gave is not correct. I request the Minister to go through these and see whether my statements are correct or not. Another complaint is that the State Governments do not adopt the text-books of the NCERT. The State Governments have syllabus and the NCERT text books are published without any syllabus. So, these text books cannot possibly be adopted by the states, that

is perhaps the main reason why the State Governments have not introduced these books.

I have taken much time. In conclusion I wish only to say that education has been one of the most neglected subjects in the country at the central level. I request the hon. Minister to see that our educational standards are raised at all levels, that the adults in our country who are illiterate are made literate during the Fourth Plan period and that the two hundred million students in our schools are provided with schooling facilities. If we can do this we shall become one of the great nations of the world. In conclusion, I only pray in the words of the Upanishad :

Lord, from the unreal lead our ministers and leaders to reality.

From darkness lead them on to light.

From death lead our leaders to immortality.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Sarjoo Pandey is going away from Delhi to-night. He may kindly conclude before 6.30.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय (गाजीपुर) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हम जिस मंत्रालय की मांगों पर बहस कर रहे हैं, हमारे देश में उसका बहुत महत्व है। लेकिन दुख की बात यह है कि जिस तरह यह सरकार अन्य क्षेत्रों में असफल हुई है, उसी तरह शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में भी उसकी गलत नीतियों के कारण हम बहुत पिछड़ गये हैं।

1968 में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में एक संकल्प पारित किया और राज्य सरकारों को उस पर अमल करने के लिये कहा। लेकिन आप जानते हैं कि केन्द्रीय सरकार कहती है कि शिक्षा राज्य का विषय है और राज्य केन्द्रीय सरकार की नीतियों को नहीं मानते। इस स्थिति में उस संकल्प पर ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है और हमारे देश में शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में कोई नीति निर्धारित नहीं की गई है।

शिक्षा का उद्देश्य क्या होना चाहिये? अगर हम देश में समाजवाद लाना चाहते

हैं और उसको एक आधुनिक तथा प्रगतिशील देश बनाना चाहते हैं, तो हमारे स्कूल-कालेजों में ऐसी शिक्षा देनी चाहिये, जिससे हमारे देश के बच्चे सेकुलर-माइंडिड बनें, समाजवाद के प्रति उनकी रुचि पैदा हो और पूंजीपतियों द्वारा किये जाने वाले अन्याय, अत्याचार और शोषण के प्रति नफरत की भावना पैदा हो। यह सरकार स्कूलों में बच्चों को क्या तालीम देती है, मैं उसकी दो मिसालें आप के सामने पेश करना चाहता हूँ।

वर्ण माला के सफहा 104 पर कहा गया है :

“हमारी कामधेनु (गय) यह हमारी माता है... उसकी सेवा से हम पवित्र होते हैं। ऋग्वेद में गाय के बछड़े तथा बैल को पिता (बाप) कहा गया है। गाय धरती माता की मां भी है। वह हमारी कामधेनु है। हमारे लिये पूजने के लायक है।”

“हमारा इतिहास” के सफहा 33 पर कहा गया है :

“दिल्ली के सुल्तानों में कुछ बातें ऐसी हैं, जो आम तौर पर बराबर चलती रहीं, जैसे हिन्दुओं को ऊँचे ओहदे न देना, मन्दिरों को नष्ट-भ्रष्ट करना और हिन्दुओं से जजिया वसूल करना”।

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY in the Chair]

अगर हमारे देश में ऐसा इतिहास पढ़ाया जाता है, तो फिर हिन्दू-मुस्लिम एकता की बात करना मूर्खता है। शिक्षा मंत्रालय इस बात के लिये जिम्मेदार है कि उसने आजादी के बाद पिछले बीस वर्षों में हमारी शिक्षा में कोई आमूल परिवर्तन नहीं किया है और हमारे देश में आज भी पहले की किताबें पढ़ाई जाती हैं।

हमारी शिक्षा संस्थाओं में भ्रष्टाचार फैला हुआ है। आपने अखबारों में पढ़ा

[श्री सरजू पाण्डेय]

होगा कि डिप्लोमा बेचे जाते हैं। स्कूलों और कालेजों में किताबें लेकर परीक्षाओं में नकल करना तो एक आम बात हो गई है। इन बुराईयों का कारण यह है कि हमारे देश में शिक्षा संस्थाएं अभी भी प्राइवेट हाथों में हैं। प्राइवेट हाथों में हमारी शिक्षा संस्थाएं हैं। यह शिक्षा संस्थाएं रोजगार का अड़्डा बनी हुई हैं। कलकत्ते में मैंने ऐसे स्कूलों को देखा जिनकी आमदनी दस-दस और पन्द्रह पन्द्रह हजार रुपये महीने है। उन स्कूलों को सरकार सिर्फ मान्यता देती है और सारे स्कूल वहां के उद्योगपति चलाते हैं। एक-एक स्कूल में पचास-पचास और इक्यावन-इक्यावन रुपये फीस ली जाती है। वहां बड़े बड़े लोगों के लड़के पढ़ते हैं। उनसे बड़ी-बड़ी फीस वसूल करते हैं और बाकायदा इन संस्थाओं को एक रोजगार की तरह चलाते हैं।

प्राइमरी स्कूलों की शिक्षा को देखिये। एक तरफ ऐसे स्कूल हैं जहां अमीरों के लड़के पढ़ते हैं, बड़ी ऊंचो-ऊंची तालीम हासिल करते हैं और दूसरी तरफ वह लड़के हैं जिनके बैठने के लिये टाट नहीं, दरी नहीं, तखती नहीं और कहीं-कहीं तो इमारत भी नहीं है। प्राइमरी स्कूल के टीचरों को देख लीजिए। राजनैतिक लोग उनका इस्तेमाल करते हैं। मुझसे एक प्राइमरी स्कूल का टीचर मिला। उसने एक कोट पहन रखी थी जिसमें ऊपर खदर था और नीचे उसमें मलमल का अस्तर लगा रखा था। मैंने उससे पूछा कि तुमने ऐसा कोट क्यों पहन रखा है तो उसने कहा कि जब कांग्रेसी चेयरमैन होता है तो खदर ऊपर पहन लेता हूं और जब कांग्रेस के खिलाफ आता है तो मलमल ऊपर कर लेता हूं। इस तरह की गुलामी की हालत हमारे देश के टीचरों की है। प्राइमरी स्कूल के टीचरों की दशा सबको मालूम है। वह बेचारे आन्दोलन कर

रहे हैं। जब शिक्षक हमारे देश में आन्दोलन पर उतरेंगे तो देश में शांति और अमन की बात करना भूलता है। आप को सुन कर ताज्जुब होगा, मैं एक बार फर्स्ट क्लास में सफर कर रहा था। एक लड़का मुझे मिला। उसको जब मैं एक बड़ा सा छुरा था। मैंने उससे पूछा तुम यह छुरा क्यों लिये हुये हो तो कहने लगा कि आप चिन्ता मत कीजिये। अगर यह छुरा न हो तो हमको किताब का दाम नहीं मिलेगा, हम पास नहीं होंगे और अगर छुरा नहीं होगा तो हमारा कोई काम नहीं होगा। तो जिस देश के लड़के छुरा लेकर घूमेंगे और डरा कर इस तरह का काम करेंगे उस देश की शिक्षा संस्थाओं का क्या होगा? आधी शिक्षा संस्थाएं मैनेजमेंट और उनके झगड़े की वजह से बन्द हैं। हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में माध्यमिक शिक्षक संघ के लोग आन्दोलन कर रहे हैं हजारों आदमी जेलखाने में बन्द हैं। लोग पीटे गये हैं। इसी तरह से बिहार में भी आन्दोलन हो रहा है। उनकी एक मांग है शिक्षा संस्थाओं में कि हमको पूरी तनखाह दो। आपको मालूम होगा कि इन स्कूलों में काम करने वालों को तनखाह कम देते हैं और रसीदें पूरे रुपये की लिखवाते हैं। अगर 60 रुपये तनखाह देंगे तो रसीद लिखवाएंगे 120 रुपये की। उनकी मांग यह है कि हमको खजाने से तनखाह दी जाय। लेकिन सरकार उसको मानती नहीं है। कोठारी ने कहा कि शिक्षा का राष्ट्रीयकरण होना चाहिये। कोठारी कमीशन की मांगों को लागू करने के लिये कई बार कहा गया लेकिन शिक्षा मंत्रालय ध्यान नहीं देता। कभी राज्य का विषय बताता है और कभी किसी का विषय बताता है। तो इस तरह से आज शिक्षा संस्थाओं में क्या हाल हो रहा है? लोग कहते हैं कि शिक्षा संस्थाओं में गड़बड़ क्यों हो रही है? जब मैनेजमेंट प्राइवेट हाथों में रहेगा, टीचरों को तनखाह नहीं मिलेगी, जब टीचर आन्दोलन करेंगे,

विद्यार्थी झगड़े में पड़ेंगे तो उस देश में शिक्षा का और क्या हाल होगा ?

मैं कुछ मिसालें भ्रष्टाचार की आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। हमारे यहां लखनऊ में एक बोटैनिकल गार्डन है। उसके अन्दर कितना भ्रष्टाचार चल रहा है, मेरे पास इतना सारा सबूत मौजूद है, यदि मैं बताने लगूँ तो शायद सुबह हो जाय। वहां एक एल० बी० सिंह साहब हैं, उन्होंने चोरी का बाजार गरम कर रखा है... (व्यवधान)...

एक माननीय सदस्य : वह सब दीजिये न। टेबल पर रखिये।

श्री सरजू पांडेय : सब लीजिये, कितना लीजिएगा ? मेरे पास बंडल का बंडल भरा पड़ा है। यह एल० बी० सिंह साहब जब से वहां बोटैनिकल गार्डन के डायरेक्टर हुये हैं, उन्होंने वहां लूट मचा रखी है। मेरे पास प्रमाण मौजूद हैं। उनकी जांच हुई। खुद डिपार्टमेंट ने जांच की। उसके बाद डा० सन्तापो चैयरमैन बनाए गए, तीन साइंटिस्ट्स की एक कमेटी बनाई गई, उसने जांच की। जांच करके रिपोर्ट सरकार को दी। प्रधान मंत्री यहां मौजूद हैं। अभी मैंने 20 मार्च को एक सवाल किया तो मंत्री जी ने कहा कि जनहित में कमेटी की रिपोर्ट बताई नहीं जा सकती। जनहित के नाम पर भ्रष्टाचार को आप दबाना चाहेंगे तो यह सम्भव नहीं होगा।

इसी तरह से मैं एक और उदाहरण भ्रष्टाचार का आपको देता हूँ। लालबहादुर शास्त्री संस्कृत विद्यापीठ है। यहां एक पंडित महाराज हैं, मिश्राजी, वह भी उसके डायरेक्टर हैं। मिश्रा जी की कहानी बड़ी अजीब है। यह मिनिस्टर साहब की नोटिस में है। इनको मालूम है। इनके भ्रष्टाचार की तो हद हो गई। इन्होंने तो कमाल कर दिया है। मुझे मालूम

हुआ है कि इन्होंने सात-सात हजार, आठ-आठ हजार रुपया प्रान्तों से वसूल किया संस्कृत की तरक्की के लिये और सारा रुपया खा गए। दस हजार रुपया राजेन्द्र प्रसाद लाइब्रेरी को दिया गया। उस दस हजार रुपये में से एक हजार रुपया लाइब्रेरी में खर्च किया और बाकी रुपया खा गए। मेरे पास चेक मौजूद है जिसमें एक लड़की को जो बी० ए० पास भी नहीं थी, जो हिन्दी भी ठीक नहीं लिख सकती थी, उसको 6 हजार या 2 हजार रुपया का चेक दिया है। कोई मिजैस जैन हैं। वह चाहें तो मेरे पास सारे पेपर मौजूद हैं, मैं प्रस्तुत कर सकता हूँ। यही नहीं, वह लड़की बी० ए० पास भी नहीं है, एम० ए० पास भी नहीं है और उसने फर्जी पी० एच० डी० की डिग्री ली है। यह सब से बड़े भ्रष्ट अधिकारी यहां बैठे हुए हैं।... (व्यवधान)... यह मिस्टर मिश्रा जो हैं, इनके बारे में आचरण संबंधी आरोप भी लगाए गए लेकिन मंत्रालय उस पर ध्यान नहीं दे रहा है। नेशनल कैंडेट कोर बनाया गया उसमें सात हजार टीचर रखे गये इस लिये तमाम देश में एकरूपता लाने के लिये, लोगों में राष्ट्रीय भावना पैदा करने के लिये इनको रखा जायगा लेकिन नतीजा यह हुआ कि वह डिसेंट्रलाइज किया जा रहा है। प्रान्त वाले कहते हैं कि हम लेंगे नहीं और यह उसे डी-सेंट्रलाइज कर रहे हैं। सात हजार आदमियों का जीवन अंधार में पड़ा हुआ है और सरकार कोई विचार नहीं कर रही है।

हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय की हालत देखिये। गजेन्द्र गडकर की कमेटी बनाई गई। हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय जो हमारे प्रदेश का सबसे बड़ा विश्वविद्यालय है, आज नरक का अखाड़ा बना हुआ है, वहां गुंडागर्दी हो रही है, चाकू और छुरे चलते हैं। वहां पर आर० एस० एस० की एक बिल्डिंग बनी हुई है। उसको डिमालिश करने के लिये कहा गया लेकिन आज तक शिक्षा मंत्री की हिम्मत नहीं हुई कि उस पर

[श्री सरजू पांडेय]

कार्यवाही करें। गजेन्द्र गडकर कमीशन की कुछ बातें उन्होंने मानीं। बाकी के लिये कहा कि देखेंगे लेकिन कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की।

इसी तरह से पटना यूनिवर्सिटी है, वह छाटे में चल रही है। लगातार मांग हो रही है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार उसको ले। सरकार सुनती ही नहीं है।

हमारी सरकार हिन्दी का बड़ा ढोल पीटती है। मैं खुद हिन्दी वाला हूँ। लेकिन आज तक सरकार ने कोई डिक्शनरी हिन्दी में नहीं तैयार की जो इस्तेमाल की जा सके। रोज हिन्दी के नये-नये शब्द गढ़े जा रहे हैं। हमारे यह हिन्दी के दोस्त हिन्दी को बरबाद कर रहे हैं। ऐसे-ऐसे नारे लगाते हैं कि जिनसे अहिन्दी भाषी लोगों का दिल दुखी हो। आपको सुन कर आश्चर्य होगा चाय की भी हिन्दी बनाई गई है। चाय की हिन्दी बनाई है दुग्ध शर्करा मिश्रित पर्वतोत्पन्न वाष्पेय। रेलगाड़ी की हिन्दी बनाते हैं, कुर्तों की हिन्दी बनाते हैं, पजामे की हिन्दी बनाते हैं... (व्यवधान) उर्दू जबान हमारे देश में मारी जा रही है। उर्दू का पूरी तरह से इस देश से सर्वनाश कर दिया है। उर्दू में कोई खत नहीं लिख सकता। हालत यहां तक पहुंच गई है कि उर्दू में अगर पता लिखा जाता है तो डाक वाले उसको उठा कर फेंक देते हैं। चिट्ठी नहीं पहुंचती है। उर्दू में दरख्वास्त नहीं ली जाती। उर्दू सिर्फ मुसलमानों की जबान नहीं है। हमारे यहां कुछ ऐसे लोग हैं जो इसको साम्प्रदायिकता का कलर देते हैं।... (व्यवधान)... आप के जनसंघ के मंत्री ने उत्तर प्रदेश में यह किया, मिस्टर राम प्रकाश गुप्ता। और यह सबसे बड़े दुश्मन आज बैठे हुए हैं देश की जबान और देश की संस्कृति के... (व्यवधान)...

श्री कर्बार लाल गुप्त : मैं माननीय सदस्य

को चैलेंज करता हूँ, गालिब की शायरी यह भी करें और मैं भी करूँ, मैं इनका जवाब देने को तैयार हूँ... (व्यवधान) जरा मुकाबला हो जाय उर्दू के बारे में।

श्री सरजू पांडेय : उर्दू जबान हमारे देश में समाप्त हो रही है। उर्दू का सम्मेलन किया गया। प्रधान मंत्री को पत्रक दिए गए। बम्बई में सम्मेलन हुआ। मगर कोई प्रभाव नहीं पड़ रहा है। यहां तक कि उर्दू पढ़ने वाले लड़कों के लिए टीचर नहीं मिल रहे हैं। हमारे प्रदेश में उर्दू जानने वाले काफी लोग हैं। मैं खुद उर्दू जानता हूँ। मैंने उर्दू पढ़ी है। मगर आज उर्दू को पूरी तरह से यह सरकार नेस्तनाबूद कर रही है और हमारे देश की किसी भी क्षेत्रीय भाषा को यह सरकार तरक्की नहीं देना चाहती है। उर्दू को भी नहीं, हिन्दी को भी नहीं। न इसकी कोई जबान है, न कोई नीति है, न इसका कोई रास्ता है। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश में अगर सही मानों में आप एकता लाना चाहते हैं तो इन चीजों को आप लाइए जिनकी आज आवश्यकता है। जैसे उर्दू हमारे देश की एक भाषा है, उसके लिए रास्ता निकालिए। उसके लिए टीचर दीजिए। स्वयं मौलाना अबुल कलाम आजाद ने एक चिट्ठी लिखी थी, उर्दू को तरक्की, उर्दू जबान को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए, मेरे पास इस समय वह खत नहीं है, लेकिन उसमें उन्होंने कहा था कि आप इसकी फ़िक्र न कीजिए, हम सरकार से भी कोशिश करेंगे और हम चाहते हैं कि उर्दू चले हमारे देश में। लेकिन उर्दू नहीं चली। दो मिनट मुझे समय दिया जाय, मैं अभी समाप्त करता हूँ।

अन्त में मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर हमारी सरकार शिक्षा में प्रगति करना चाहती है तो कम से कम उच्चस्तरीय शिक्षा को केन्द्र का विषय बनाया जाय, राज्यों के ऊपर न छोड़ा जाय।

दूसरा सुझाव यह है कि क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं को तरक्की दी जाय, और हिन्दी को अगर राष्ट्र भाषा बनाना है तो उसको जनसंघ की जवान नहीं बल्कि आसान बनाइये ताकि सब समझ सकें।

तीसरी बात यह है कि पटना यूनिवर्सिटी, जहां पर बहुत बड़ा आन्दोलन हो रहा है, उस को अपने क्षेत्र में लीजिये। और हमारे प्रदेश के माध्यमिक शिक्षकों की मांगों को स्वीकार कीजिये, उनको तनख्वाह खजाने से दी जाय। साथ ही साथ जितना मुमकिन हो सके शिक्षा संस्थाओं को अपने हाथ में लीजिये ताकि उनकी तरक्की हो सके, और जो देश में अराजकता की स्थिति उत्पन्न हो रही है, वह बन्द हो सके।

कल प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा कि लोग नक्सलवादी हो रहे हैं। हमें डर लगता है कि अगर आपकी यही नीति चलती रही तो लोग नक्सलवादी हो जायेंगे, क्योंकि पागल आदमी नक्सलवादी ही होगा। इसलिये अगर इस देश को हिंसा, लूट से बचाना है, और देश की प्रगति करनी है तो उन किताबों पर रोक लगाइये जो कौमी नफरत फैलाती हैं। मुझे मालूम नहीं कि पुराने शासकों ने क्या किया, हिन्दू राजाओं ने क्या किया, मगर नये हिन्दुस्तान के निर्माण के लिये पुरानों को तोड़ो और उनको खत्म करो और ऐसी किताबों को देश में बन्द करो और उनमें से उन तमाम चीजों को, जो हमारे स्कूलों में पढ़ायी जाती हैं कि गऊ माता, गंगा माता, अल्लाह अकबर, इन सबको साफ कीजिये। अगर देश को सेक्यूलर बनाना है तो जनता में ऐसा प्रचार करो जिससे हमारे देश के लोगों की बुद्धि बढ़ सके, और इस तरह से शिक्षा में परिवर्तन करो ताकि हमारा देश आगे बढ़े, तरक्की करे और शिक्षा की सही माने में नीति हमारे देश में चल सके।

18.32 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

USE OF NUCLEAR ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY FOR PEACEFUL PURPOSES

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : Sir, the Atomic Energy Ministry is headed by the Prime Minister, a gracious lady who does not believe in any kind of purdah system. But, surprisingly, she is pursuing a policy of a purdah lady in respect of the atomic policy of India.

I tried during the last three years through a number of questions to get some informations on the development of atomic science in our country and also production in our nuclear fuels in our reactor. I asked a question how much plutonium is produced, a bi-product in our nuclear reactor, and how much heavy water is produced by our Nangal project. The reply given every time was that it is in the interest of the nation, it is in the national interest, not to disclose these facts. Those facts which are denied to this Parliament and to these members are not secret to the foreign countries. Firstly, as regards those foreign countries which supply nuclear fuel and also nuclear reactor technology, our government is bound under the agreement to furnish them with these informations. Not only that, I asked a question whether it is not a fact that even if we try to suppress or withhold facts from the Parliament, just by a little bit of calculation the foreign makers and suppliers of our reactor can have important facts about the productive capacity of the bi-product of plutonium by our reactor. Again, about heavy water, even though facts were denied to this Parliament, all those facts appeared in the foreign papers wherein they stated that India annually produced 14.6 tonnes of heavy water of which 6 tonnes are used for consumption in this country and the rest are exported to Belgium and Canada. In reply to my questions, the government agreed and said :

"It is also possible for such parties"—that means, the foreign countries—

"to arrive at an estimate in this regard"—that means, production of plutonium and other by-products and heavy water.

[Shri Samar Guha]

'However, it is not in the national interest to give publicity to such information.'

Sir, what is in the national interest and not—is a matter of dispute. What the Government may consider as a matter of national interest, the Opposition—even the other Members of her own party—may not consider that to be in the interest of the nation. On the contrary it is in the interests of nation that this Parliament should be furnished with all the facts, data and informations in regard to the development of atomic energy in our country so that they can arrive at a conclusion in regard to the future policy and projects that our country will undertake in regard to atomic energy.

Sir, in the consultative committee for Atomic Energy when I told the Government, what informations you have denied to the Members of Parliament are all known to the foreign countries, immediately the reply of the Prime Minister was: "we do not want to give an official seal to this data and information." Sir, I desisted that day and even today I desist to use strong words about this attitude of the Government. But I would say that if Government wants to deny this Parliament the right to have all informations, data and facts and other things in regard to atomic development, then they should legislate an Act. Only by that Act they can prevent or debar a Member of Parliament from his legitimate right to have information from the Government in regard to nuclear development in our country.

Sir, I had sent to the Government more than a dozen questions in different forms to have informations as to whether our scientists have theoretical as well as practical knowledge in regard to nuclear blast technology. Do you know what the answer was? That is very interesting. I shall read the whole question and answer also :

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the atomic scientists of India will be allowed to acquire experimental knowledge about nuclear blast

technology as to develop Indian capacity for nuclear engineering ;

- (b) whether it is a fact that unless our scientists are allowed to have experimental knowledge about mass fission technology it will not be possible for them to acquire practical knowledge about the nuclear fusion technology in the future for harnessing thermo-nuclear energy ; and
- (c) if so, the stand taken by the Government in this direction for developing nuclear and thermonuclear blast technology in our country.

The answer was ?

- (a) to (c). Our atomic scientists are engaged in theoretical and experimental work needed for development of entire range of peaceful use of atomic energy in the context of our economic development and consistent with our objective. The Atomic Energy Commission keeps itself abreast of the latest technological development.

Sir, here you should note two words : (a) that our atomic scientists are engaged in experimental work and (b) that they are abreast of all the latest development in regard to nuclear technology.

What does it mean ? Does it mean that our atomic scientists have already conducted or have plans to conduct experiments in nuclear blast technology ? If not, why is this answer that our scientists are engaged in experimental work ? This creates a suspicion and an enigmatic impression in the mind of the world powers and also a false hope in the minds of the people of our country that our scientists have already conducted experimental work in nuclear blast technology.

I am very glad that in this reply, perhaps inadvertently and unconsciously, they have used the sentence :—

"Our scientists are engaged in the development of the entire range of peaceful use of atomic energy."

Please note the words "entire range of peaceful use of atomic energy".

Today I am not advocating for making a nuclear weapon.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : why ?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : My whole approach is to develop nuclear engineering technology.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar) : Is there some understanding with the Prime Minister ?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : You have no knowledge.

What is the entire range of peaceful utilisation of atomic energy ? It is, firstly, the use of radioactive isotopes for medical purposes, for preservation of food, for industrial and other purposes ; secondly, the utilisation of nuclear energy for development of nuclear power plants for electricity ; and, thirdly, the development of nuclear engineering.

What is the purpose of nuclear engineering ? It is to convert the desert into fertile land, to change the course of rivers for flood control purposes, to create roads in mountainous areas, tunnel in rocky areas and for many other purposes. Nuclear energy can be used for effective engineering purposes. In our country every year more than Rs. 700 crores worth of ordinary dynamite is used for blast purposes. If nuclear engineering is allowed a full play in our country to develop, this blasting work can be conducted at a much cheaper rate.

When I wanted to know whether Russia, America and other nuclear powers, after signing the treaty for banning nuclear weapons or non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, were conducting underground nuclear tests, it has been stated that up till now the Soviet Union has undertaken 58 underground tests and the USA 141 underground tests. I do not want to add the figures for UK, France and China. But there is one significant sentence here. Our Government admits that out of these, "20 were reported to have been for peaceful and scientific purposes"

In the USA there are two projects—Project Gnome and Project Ploughshare—which are being conducted by the USA only for the purpose of developing the technology of nuclear engineering. Not only that, even in the treaty on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons there is one clause in which it has been agreed that if any country outside these nuclear powers wanted to use nuclear devices for peaceful purposes, it will be made available to that country.

If it is so, what does it mean ? The nuclear non-proliferation treaty or the nuclear ban treaty—neither of them—does prevent India to develop the technology of nuclear engineering. Not only so, if it is the commitment of our Government to use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, if that is the policy of the Government, what prevents the Government to develop the technology of nuclear engineering ?

Not only the Government, perhaps, inadvertently committed to this policy of developing technology of nuclear engineering, but even Shastriji, as back as in 1964, while replying to a debate raised in this House, not only supported but he said that our Atomic Energy Commission was already seized of the problem and they were developing nuclear engineering technology. I want to quote what Shastriji said, when as a Government policy, he committed himself to this House. This is what he said it was in Hindi ; I quote :

“मान लीजिए, हम एक एक्सप्लोशन करते हैं, भारी-भारी आज हमें टनलज बनानी है, बहुत बड़ा एरिया, मान लीजिए, हमें साफ करना है पहाड़ों को तोड़ना है, डिबेलेपमेंट वर्क के लिए हमें उसका इस्तेमाल करना है और उसके लिए अगर हम न्यूक्लियर डिबाइसिस की शक्ति को बढ़ाएंगे, तो उससे देश को लाभ होगा, दुनिया को भी लाभ होगा । आज एटोमिक एनर्जी कमीशन हमारा उस काम को कर रहा है । उस तरफ उसका डिबेलेपमेंट और विकास बढ़ता जाता है ।”

This is the commitment of another Prime Minister in this House that, for making a tunnel, for the development of a wide area,

[Sri Samar Guha]

this nuclear device should be used, and it will be for the benefit of the country and for the world as a whole. He has committed this House and this Government to the position that our Atomic Energy Commission is not only seized of the problem but they are already working on it. If it is so, our Government is also committed to use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.

I want to ask the Prime Minister: Can not the development of nuclear engineering be used for peaceful purpose, as done in other countries? As I have already said, U. S. A., Russia and other countries have developed nuclear energy, nuclear blast technology for development of their own countries. If it is the purpose of the Government to have nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, what prevents the Government to develop nuclear engineering in our country?

The Government says that they are bound by an agreement with the foreign suppliers of nuclear fuel and nuclear reactor. Yes. Why will we be bound, and for what purposes, not to use nuclear energy for making nuclear weapons. In this debate, I am not raising the point that our Atomic Energy Commission should immediately go to make nuclear weapons. But neither the international agreement nor the international convention, nor the nuclear weapons ban-treaty, nor the non-proliferation treaty,—none of the international commitments or international treaties, or our commitment to any international treaties, debar us from developing the nuclear engineering technology in our country.

Now, the ultimate question, if it is not against the policy of the Government to which it is committed, is: are we capable of undertaking nuclear blast technology? Are we capable of blasting nuclear devices? I would say with all the sense of responsibility and with all knowledge that I had gathered after visiting Trombay and other areas of activities of the Atomic Energy Commission that we have nuclear fuel, we have nuclear technology, we have the techniques and we have the components and all the necessary other requirements for undertaking experiment

in blasting of nuclear devices. It is only the question of decision of the Government. The Government has created an impression—I have already used the expression enigmatic impression—inside and outside the country that our nuclear scientists are abreast of even experimental devices and experimental knowledge of blasting nuclear devices. Then, what does stand in the way? I want to know. This House has a right to know as to what stands in the way of the Government not allowing our scientists to declare nuclear blast engineering and to make experiments with nuclear devices. That answer the Government owe to this House and the country. Unless the Government is reluctant for any other purpose, according to their policy according to their commitment, according to the necessity of the country and according to the capability of our Atomic Energy Commission, we are capable of developing nuclear engineering technology in our country. I want to know from the Government as to what stands in the way of not allowing our scientists to undertake practical knowledge of nuclear blast technology.

SHRI RANJEET SINGH (Khalilabad): If Government stands in the way, blast the Government. No violence is meant.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): The hon. Member has shown fairly great interest in the subject and very persistently so for quite some time. As he has mentioned, he has raised this subject in other forms also. However, it is after some time that he is coming back to the engineering side of it. Normally his demand has been for the manufacture of an atom bomb.

If I may skip the long introduction, the main question he has asked is why we are preventing the Atomic Energy Commission from going in for nuclear blasting and for using nuclear energy for engineering; why are we opposed to it? Now, Sir, we are not at all opposed to the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes when a meaningful application on mere economic significance is identified. This was an important part in our opposition to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

The hon. Member has mentioned about some of the experiments which have taken place in USA. We know that such blasts and experiments have also taken place in the Soviet Union and perhaps few in France also. Although this wording seems to irritate the hon. Member I must say again that our scientists have tried their best to keep themselves informed of these developments and they are in the picture so far as this matter is concerned. At the present moment the peaceful use of nuclear explosives and detonators is very much in the developmental stage and a practical technology of economic value based on such uses has not yet emerged. In other words the nuclear detonator as a substitute for TNT is not yet on the market as a commercial proposition, as there are many complicated problems connected with this development which are yet to be solved.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : The most complicated problem is the decision of the Government.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : If the hon. Member is reading the magazines and papers which come from other countries he would have noticed that the one thing which is greatly occupying the minds of people in the West is concerned with the changes in the environment which any scientific experiment can bring about : for instance, the effects on the environment as a result of residual radio-activity. In an underground explosion there is always the danger of the contamination of ground-water. For many years many things were being done in all these countries which we all looked up to as advanced technology, of advanced country, but today these very things are being looked at with new eyes. We see how, although they have led to progress in some directions, at the same time such actions have done great harm in other directions, as well as this matter is occupying great deal of energy, money and the attention of the public. Obviously they now consider these ill-effects to be quite serious for the population.

As I said, apart from the uncertainly regarding the amount of radio-activity, such explosions would also cause serious ecological

changes which will be far more significant in the long run.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : The clean devices of atomic explosions are there and there is no radio-activity falling out ; they have developed this system in U. S. A. and Russia.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : There is such a thing as a clean blast, but, as I said earlier, in all these countries this is still in the experimental stage. We are in touch with developments, in the sense that our scientists have attended the meeting, they have gone to the sites before the explosion took place, they have been explained the whole thing, they have seen the place after the blast—that is what we mean by saying that we are fully in touch. Yet, for a country like India, whether such experiments at this stage are economically feasible and whether they can give results which are commensurate with the expense, is a matter for consideration. As I said, should we feel that this is necessary for any particular project, we would not hesitate to do it, but we must see the problem from all aspects. As Professor Samar Guha has himself pointed out, we are going ahead in many directions. He mentioned food preservation, medicines, agriculture, etc. There is also the use of isotopes for studying the silt in the harbour and many other such things.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I am proud of our atomic scientists ; but unfortunately you are not allowing them to go ahead.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I can assure the hon. Member that we are not stopping scientists. They are in no way being stopped from making experiments. They are today engaged in gathering greater knowledge in all directions so that when it is necessary to take up any project we will be fully ready with the knowledge and experience. They are the people who will decide, in consultation with us, what is the right place, what is the right project for using such technology and in what ways it will be more useful ? Whether India can start now when even in other countries which are so much more advanced in this technology, the matter is still at an experimental stage, whether it helps us at this moment to do

[Shrimati Indira Gandhi]

some experimentation, is a matter which has to be considered.

19 hrs.

I think the hon. Member Dr. Guha raised another point with which he was very much concerned. That was with regard to our withholding information. We have never withheld any information from the House which can be given to the House. For instance, in reply to an earlier question, we have given information regarding the amount of heavy water. I think it was Dr. Guha's question.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I have given the figures which you deny.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I think we said that the Nangal Plant produces about 14 tonnes of heavy water per year. But regarding some other information, we did feel that it was not useful to give to the House.

As the hon. Member knows, there are many items of information which are guessed at by other countries. And there are some items of information which are known to some people. But, there is no reason why this information should be made available to all countries publicly.

Some matters may come up when we are discussing defence or other such matters. I am sure the House will appreciate that it is one thing for people to guess at information, and it is another thing for authoritative information being given by Government. People can always guess a certain figures. I do not think the hon. Member has asked anything else.

I have just mentioned some of the problems connected with the development of this technology—one about the effect on the environment, the contamination and so on, and the other about the actual usefulness of exploiting ores of indigenous origin by creating cavities from such blasts and reaching the ores. Reaching in Situ type of ore is economically feasible, but this may not be necessarily suitable for all types of ores and specially the types which we have in India.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : मैं एटम बम बनाने के पक्ष में हूँ। लेकिन आज मेरा सवाल दूसरा है। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि इसमें कुछ कम्प्लीकेशन हैं, कठिनाइयाँ हैं। पीसफुल यूज के लिए आगे काम करने के रास्ते में जो सबसे बड़ी कठिनाई है, वह सरकार का डिसेशन न लेना है और लैंक आफ डिट-मिनेशन है। आपको याद होगा कि 1963 में हम इस मामले में चीन से आगे थे। उस वक्त भाभा साहब यहाँ थे। आज चीन से हम छः सात साल पीछे हैं। इसका कारण क्या है? कारण यह है कि भाभा साहब नहीं रहे और उनकी जगह पर एक बिल्कुल बेकार आदमी श्री साराभाई को बिठा दिया गया है। यह मुझे कहना तो नहीं चाहिये लेकिन कहना पड़ता है। देश का जो इंटेरेस्ट है, मैं समझता हूँ कि अमरीका के दबाव में आकर उसको हमें हानि नहीं पहुँचानी चाहिये। अमरीका के दबाव में आकर हम लोगों ने भाभा साहब की सारी की सारी स्कीम को ठप्प कर दिया है। हर महीने अमरीका का ट्रिप करने से कुछ लाभ नहीं होगा।

सभापति महोदय, कंसल्टेटिव कमेटी की मीटिंग हुई थी। उसमें किसी मेम्बर ने सवाल पूछा था कि आप इस प्रकार का एक्सप्लोशन क्यों नहीं करते हैं। साराभाई साहब ने जवाब दिया था कि इससे कुछ मिसअण्डरस्टैंडिंग फैल जाएगी और उसका नतीजा यह होगा कि हमें जो देश मदद करते हैं, वह हमें नहीं मिलेगी। पीसफुल यूजिज के लिये अगर एक्सप्लोशन किया जाए तो क्यों नहीं ऐसा करने दिया जाता है। इसके उत्तर में उन्होंने कहा था कि मिस-अंडरस्टैंडिंग हो जायेगी। इस प्रकार की मिस-अंडरस्टैंडिंग से डरने वाला हमारा एटमिक एनर्जी का चेयरमैन है। इसकी वजह से देश की सिक्योरिटी, देश का डिफेंस, देश की इकोनोमिक हालत और इंडस्ट्रियल डिवेलपमेंट आदि रुक जाते हैं। मिसअंडरस्टैंडिंग की कोई बात

ही नहीं है। आपने ट्रीटी पर हस्ताक्षर नहीं किये तो क्या हो गया है? कुछ भी तो नहीं हुआ है। यू० एस० ए० एक साल में तीन सौ एक्स-पेरिमेंट कर रहा है। वहाँ पर एक्सट्रैक्शन आफ कापर इससे हो रहा है जिसकी कास्ट पचास परसेंट है, आधी है। इसके अलावा वे एक्स-पेरिमेंट कर रहे हैं।—when kerosene under the sea is subjected to the intense heat of nuclear explosion, it converts to oil.

वहाँ यह भी एक्सपेरिमेंट हो रहा है।

building, canals and tunnels, extracting copper, building underground reservoirs, release of gases from tight rocks.

इस तरह से कई चीजों में वे कर रहे हैं। अगर तेल के ऊपर एक्सपेरिमेंट ठीक हां जाए तो मैं कहता हूँ कि मिडिल ईस्ट की जो पोजिशन है उस में काफी फर्क पड़ जायेगा। आज हम सौ करोड़ का तेल मंगाते हैं।

अभी बताया गया है कि हम टच में हैं। लेकिन कोई भी न्यूक्लियर पावर आपको कुछ बताने वाली नहीं है इस चीज के बारे में।

मैं सवाल करता हूँ। पहला सवाल यह है कि आपके दिमाग में डिटेमिनेशन है और क्या आप डिस्मिशन लेंगे कि पीसफुल भीज के लिए जितना धन चाहिये, जितना एक्सप्लोशन करना है, उसकी व्यवस्था की जायेगी और एक्सप्लोशन किया जाएगा? इसमें मिसअंडरस्टैंडिंग की कोई बात नहीं है। उसकी आपको चिन्ता नहीं करनी चाहिये। क्या इस मामले में आप साइंटिस्ट्स को पूरी छुट्टी देंगे? उनके रास्ते में किसी प्रकार की बाधा तो खड़ी नहीं करेंगे?

क्या आप एक एक्सपर्ट्स की कमेटी बनाएंगे जो यह देखें कि एटॉमिक एनर्जी के पीसफुल यूज कौन-कौन से हो सकते हैं? हमारे जितने

भीज हैं उनके तहत या जितनी हमारी प्रगति है उसके तहत हमें किन-किन चीजों पर एक्सपेरिमेंट करना चाहिये, कमेटी इसका पता लगाये। मैं नहीं कहता कि पब्लिकली आप बतायें कि कहां तक इस क्षेत्र में हमने डिवेलेपमेंट किया है। लेकिन इस प्रकार की एक कमेटी आप बनायेंगे?

साराभाई की वजह से और अमरीका के प्रभाव की वजह से, जो उन पर पड़ रहा है, सारा काम जो भाभा साहब ने किया था, उसको मिट्टी में मिला दिया गया है। क्या उनको हटाया जाएगा? भाभा साहब का जो प्लान था 1963-64 का क्या उसको पूरा किया जा सकेगा? इस प्रकार के साइंटिस्ट को जो इन चीजों को जानता हो, उनकी जगह बिठाया जाएगा?

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या जो नान-प्रोलिफरेशन ट्रीटी है, और उसके तहत जो कंडिशन हैं कि पीसफुल यूज के लिए कोई चीज बताने पर भी पाबन्दी है, उस पर आप साइन नहीं करेंगे, क्या यह आश्वासन भी आप देंगे?

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Bihar): We have had an interesting discussion on atomic energy and nuclear power and its peaceful uses. At the same time, the reply given by Madam Prime Minister is also not very satisfactory.

It has been clearly stated that Government are not putting any impediment in the way of better progress of research of the scientists. I would request Government to go through the budget allocations for the last few years. Without having any comparison, we can say that even Pakistan, our neighbour, has started two big projects for extraction of nuclear power and its development. One is already done near Karachi with Canadian help. Very recently another was set up in Dacca, in Rupur, under Belgian experts. For the one in Rupur, they have a scheme costing nearly 70 million dollars.

[Shri B. K. Daschowdhury]

Considering this, what is the amount budgeted even in the current year's budget for research and development?

It is only Rs. 50 to Rs. 55 lakhs more than last year. Comparatively the national budget of Pakistan is only a little more than 40 per cent of ours, but they are spending more money on this nuclear development. Therefore, I would like to draw the attention of the Prime Minister to the inadequacy of the provision and would like to know if she is going to increase this fund for the development of nuclear power for peaceful purposes.

Secondly, the projects that we have got are only in the north-western part of our country and in Madras. The eastern part is completely neglected. Why should not there be such a project there? Though we have not yet got uranium, it is possible to develop nuclear energy from thorium by certain processes according to scientists. We have enough thorium in the country.

There are two principles in the development of nuclear energy, the principle of fission and the principle of fusion. Till now the scientists and engineers have been harnessing the principle of fission and now the developing countries are making research into fusion. I would like to know from the Prime Minister whether our scientists are being authorised to do research in fusion so that there may be a new burst of power.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : सभापति महोदय, परमाणु शक्ति के शान्तिपूर्ण उपयोग की हमारी जो नीति है, उसको ध्यान में रख कर मैं अपने सवाल कर रहा हूँ।

बिहार के सिन्धुम जिले में जादुगुड़ा में युरेनियम माइनर हैं। इस बात को ध्यान में रखकर क्या सरकार की वहाँ पर कोई एटामिक प्लांट बनाने की योजना है या नहीं?

आज कई लोग शान्तिपूर्ण प्रयोजनों के लिए न्युक्लियर एक्सप्लोजन की बात कह रहे हैं।

क्या सरकार ने ऐसा कोई अध्ययन किया है कि ऐसे एक एक्सप्लोजन पर कितना खर्चा होता है और हमारे जीवन पर आर्थिक दृष्टि से उसका क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा; यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है?

सब लोग जानते हैं कि हमारे देश में सिंचाई की व्यवस्था की बड़ी जरूरत है। हमारे देश के वैज्ञानिक इस दिशा में प्रयत्नशील भी हैं और वे कई जगह पावर स्टेशन बनाने के लिए प्रयत्न भी कर रहे हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार परमाणु शक्ति के माध्यम से किसानों को सिंचाई के लिए पानी देना कब से शुरू करने का विचार रखती है।

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि मेडिसन आदि के क्षेत्रों में आइसोटोप्स के सम्बन्ध में एक्सपेरिमेंटल बेसिस पर काम चल रहा है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि किन-किन फील्ड में ये एक्सपेरिमेंट चल रहे हैं और इस बारे में कितनी प्रगति हुई है।

क्या सरकार ने कोई हिसाब लगाया है कि न्युक्लियर एनर्जी को कृषि में प्रयुक्त करने से प्राइक्टिविटी कितनी बढ़ जायेगी, देश की ऐरेबल लैंड या खेतो-योग्य जमीन में कितनी उपज बढ़ जायेगी?

न्युक्लियर एनर्जी के पोसफुल यूजिज के लिये जो ऐपेरेटस या टेकनालोजी है, क्या आवश्यकता पड़ने पर उसको वार परपजिज के लिए स्विच ओवर किया जा सकता है; यदि इसमें कोई दिक्कतें हैं, तो वे कौन सी हैं?

डा० खुराना जैसे जो एटामिक साइंटिस्ट्स बहुत बरसों से हिन्दुस्तान से बाहर गये हुये हैं, क्या उनको वापिस हिन्दुस्तान में बुलाने का कोई कार्यक्रम है या नहीं?

बरसों से बिहार की उपेक्षा की गई है श्री सभापति महोदय, आपने भी इस बारे में बिहार

की कोई मदद नहीं की है। इसी प्रकार न्युक्लियर एनर्जी के मामले में भी बिहार की उपेक्षा की गई है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या बिहार में कोई न्युक्लियर प्लांट होगा या नहीं; अगर नहीं, तो क्यों नहीं।

SHRI KARTIK ORAON (Lohardaga) : Please allow me to put a very simple question.. (Interruptions.)

सभापति महोदय : जिन चार सदस्यों के नाम बेल्ट में आए हैं, सिर्फ उन्हीं को सवाल पूछने का मौका दिया जाता है।

श्री कार्तिक उरांव : मुझे सिर्फ एक मिनट दिया जाये।

सभापति महोदय : अगर मैं आपको एक मिनट दूंगा, तो फिर दूसरों को भी मौका देना होगा।

AN HON. MEMBER : If you allow him, you will have to allow others also.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON : It relates to the development of nuclear energy in the country.. (Interruptions.)

MR. CHAIRMAN : You know the procedure. I am calling the Prime Minister. Only those four Members will be allowed to put questions.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON : I am a design engineer; I have been associated with an atomic power plant in the United Kingdom, the biggest in the world. *** (Interruptions.)

MR. CHAIRMAN : No, please. I cannot allow this to go on record. The Prime Minister.. (Interruptions.)

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I must say that I entirely agree with the hon. Member that the provision for atomic energy is not sufficient. But the hon. Member knows just as well as I do the financial limitations under which we have to function.

It is a question of seeing what item or what programme is curtailed. In this process all State plans are pruned; and the Central plans are pruned; the Minister of Education was just saying how much his programmes have been cut. So, this is something about which none of us can be happy. But we can only enlarge these programmes if we can enlarge our overall resources.

I am sorry that some strong words were used with regard to the Chairman of our Atomic Energy Commission. Dr. Vikram Sarabhai is a dedicated and knowledgeable scientist and it is very unfair to say that he is blocking the atomic energy programme in any way. On the contrary, I think that he is doing his utmost to go ahead with it as fast as possible. Dr. Bhabha was a very great scientist, and it is true that he has left a void in our scientific life. But if we do not have one person to fill that void, I think the younger scientists as a community are trying their best to fill it.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI (New Delhi) : Dr. Sarabhai—is he a nuclear scientist?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : Well, I said that all of them are functioning together to try and work.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : He is not a scientist at all. You ask him.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : This is a point of fact. We would like to know from the Prime Minister.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : The other question asked was, whether we should have an expert committee. The Atomic Energy Commission is such an expert body; it is in touch with expert bodies, the highest expert bodies, all over the world. Therefore, it would not be possible to have another expert committee which could do more than this Commission is doing. (Interruption) Shri Shiva Chandra Jha's question is covered by what I have said about the budget.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : कुछ खास सवाल हैं मेरे ।

श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी : खास सवाल हैं लेकिन वह बातें करने में रुपये लगते हैं ।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : जो साराभाई साहब ने कहा था कि दूसरों पर गलत प्रभाव पड़ेगा इसलिए हम एक्सप्लोजन नहीं करते, इसका क्या जवाब है ? दूसरों से दबे हैं ।

श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी : हम लोग किसी से दबे नहीं हैं और यह हम वहां भी कह चुके हैं, इस हाउस में भी कई बार कह चुके हैं ।

श्री समर गुहा : जरा अपने से दबे हुए हैं ।

श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी : अपनी सर्कम्स्टेंसेज से जरूर कभी-कभी दबे होते हैं ।

According to the circumstances and the needs of India, which is the top priority for what has to be done first, these have always to be considered. What is in the long-term interests of the country has also to be considered.

AN HON. MEMBER : Treaty.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : The NPT bans not only nuclear weapons but also other nuclear devices, and therefore, one has to keep this in view. But, as I said earlier, the most important thing for us is to gather knowledge about all these matters. That is the only way in which we can go ahead. And as you see, today we are getting knowledge from other countries, and also help from other countries ; so much so, that the Indian component of

reactor construction materials which were only 35 per cent for the Rana Pratap Sagar reactor I, are now 78 per cent for the Madras reactor. We are going ahead.

Much has been said about peaceful nuclear explosion in other countries. I find from a paper which I have that there are a great many unknown factors. A great deal of information on the properties of nuclear explosions and in fact their effects relative to conventional explosives must still be developed. This was confirmed by the conclusions reached by the Board of Governors of the IAEA after it discussed the findings of the committee established last year on the applications of nuclear explosion for peaceful purposes and the role of the Agency in this matter.

The Board concluded that—

"In the light of the experimental status of the technology, the Agency should approach this subject on an evolutionary basis, devoting its attention initially to the exchange and dissemination of information."

That is why, since this is still at an experimental stage, I think it would not be wise for us to go into it immediately, but as I said, we should endeavour in every possible way to gain knowledge and learn from the experiments which other nations are undertaking, so that we are ourselves placed in a better position.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House stands adjourned till 11 A. M. tomorrow.

19.26 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, April 21, 1970/Vaisakha 1, 1892 (Saka).