

Fourth Series Vol. XL - No. 45

**Monday, April 27, 1970
Vaisakha 7, 1892 (Saka)**

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Tenth Session)



सत्यमेव जयते

(Vol. XL contains Nos. 41 - 50)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

Price : Rs. 1.00

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LOK SABHA

Monday, April 27, 1970/Vaisakha, 7
1892 (Saka).

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

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Sir, before we begin, may I ask for a vote of thanks giving for Mr. Ranga's life which has been saved from a bomb at Patna.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : We are all very happy that he has been saved.

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : We are very happy that he has been saved.

SHRI RANGA : Thanks to Mr. Khadilkar and our friends.

Standard Drum and Barrel Manufacturing
Co., Bombay

*1232. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of Directors/Partners of the Standard Drum and Barrel Mfg. Co., Bombay together with the list of their shareholders and whether it is a limited company;

(b) the amount of Income-tax assessed on the firm/partners since 1966-67 and the amount paid by them against the assessed amount, year-wise;

(c) whether the amount has been recovered from the firm for all these years in full and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government are aware of the acquisition of shares by Kapadia Bros, in National Rayon, Killick Nixon, British Burma Petroleum and some Textile Mills purchased by them on the earnings of Standard Drum and Barrel Mfg. Co., Bombay since 1959-60; and

(e) if so, how these shares were acquired by them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : (a) Standard Drum and Barrel Mfg. Co. is neither a firm nor a limited company but a name in which the business of manufacturing drums and barrels is carried on by M/s. Maganlal Chhaganlal (P) Ltd. The names of the Directors and share-holders of this company are as under :—

1. Shri Maganlal Chhaganlal Kapadia, Director.
2. Shri Popatlal Chhaganlal Kapadia, Director.
3. Shri Mohanlal Chhaganlal Kapadia, Director.
4. Shri Kantilal Maganlal Kapadia, Director.
5. Shri Nagindas Maganlal Kapadia, Shareholder.
6. Shri Rasiklal Maganlal, Shareholder.
7. Shri Manharlal Lalji, Shareholder.

(b) and (c). The assessments of M/s. Maganlal Chhaganlal (P) Ltd. in respect of the assessment years 1966-67 and subsequent years have yet to be completed. Therefore, it is not possible to furnish details of the taxes which they paid out of taxes assessed

in those years. The question of the recovery of taxes will arise only after the assessments have been completed.

So far as the shareholders of the above company are concerned, information in respect of the assessments completed for the assessment year 1966-67 and subsequent years is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) and (e). The Government is aware of the acquisition of shares of the said companies by the Kapadias. The source of the funds from which the shares in question were acquired is being investigated. However, the facts at present available, indicate that at least part of the shares were acquired out of the earnings of Maganlal Chhaganlal (P) Ltd., cash balances available with the British Burma Petroleum Co. Ltd. and borrowings from various parties including share brokers, banks and companies.

श्री सोताराम केसरी : जैसा कि मंत्री महोदय ने फरमाया- स्टेण्डर्ड ड्रम मैन्यूफैक्चरिंग कम्पनी का विजेनस चलानेवाले मगन भाई छगन भाई हैं। 1956 में यह फर्म कुछ भी नहीं थी, लेकिन 1967-68 में उन्होंने आर के पास 60 लाख रुपये का डिस्क्लोजर किया जिस से, पता चलता है कि उन्होंने इस के अलावा भी बहुत बड़ी इन्कम की है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ—क्या सरकार को खबर है कि 1967-68 में उन्होंने डाइरैक्ट आप के पास 60 लाख रुपये की डिस्क्लोजर की, जब कि ऐसी कोई स्कीम नहीं चल रही थी तथा यह डिस्क्लोजर उन को इन्कम टैक्स आफिसर या इन्कम टैक्स कमिश्नर के सामने करना चाहिए था, लेकिन उन्होंने इस को आपके पास फाइल किया। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह आप के पास फाइल हुआ है, यदि हाँ, तो आपने उस पर क्या एक्शन लिया ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : As far as Maganlal Chhaganlal (Private) Limited is concerned, this was floated in 1955. It is a fact that under section 68 of the Finance Act, 1965 they made three voluntary dis-

losures—(1) under section 68 of the Finance Act, 1965 a sum of Rs. 30 lakhs ; (2) under section 24 of the Finance (2) Act, 1965 a sum of Rs. 12,69,773 ; (3) under section 271 (4) (a) of the Income-tax Act 1961 a sum of Rs. 17,30,502 making a total of Rs. 59,90,295. Apart from this, the family also made certain disclosures under section 24 of the Finance Act, 1965 amounting to Rs. 6,33,000.

श्री सोताराम केसरी : जैसे कि मैंने अर्ज किया—स्टेण्डर्ड ड्रम मैन्यूफैक्चरिंग कम्पनी की कॅपेसिटी बहुत कम थी, मगर उन्होंने घोषित किया कि कॅपेसिटी बढ़ा कर सरकार से विटुमेन ड्रम बनाने के लिए जो स्टील का कोटा लिया उस से इन को दो करोड़ रुपये की इन्कम हुई। आप ने अपने स्टेटमेंट में कहा है कि इन्वेस्टीगेशन की जा रही है, मैं आप के प्रयत्नों को बल देने के लिए बताना चाहता हूँ कि 1956 में यह कुछ नहीं था, लेकिन बाद में इन्होंने यह डिस्क्लोजर किया तथा कई कम्पनियों के शेअर खरीदे—विल्क, बर्मा पेट्रोलियम, नेचुरल रेअन, आदि के शेअर खरीदे। मैं जानना चाहूँगा कि सी० वी० आई के द्वारा आप इन्वेस्टीगेशन कराना चाहेंगे या नहीं, जिससे पता चल सके कि इतने बड़े डिस्क्लोजर के बाद भी इन्होंने जो रिटर्न दी है, उस के पीछे क्या तथ्य हैं ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : As far as the steel quotas allotted to Standard Drum and Barrel Mfg. Co. is concerned, it is true that in the year 1967-78 they have got a total quantity of steel which is higher than their manufacturing capacity and the Company Law Board and the Industries Ministry are inquiring into that. With regard to the other question wherefrom they collected so much money to purchase so much shares, that is being gone into by the Income-tax Department. A central office has been established for this in Bombay which is going into all these matters.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Some aspects of the manufacture of barrel and drums by this company has been referred to the Estimates Committee and that Committee has

submitted its report. We do not want to tax the House by placing all those documents and information available with us, I think it is sufficient to say that the activities of this firm are much more than that of Amin Chand Pyarelal.

MR. SPEAKER : Let him ask the question.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE : I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is prepared to refer the entire question for a probe by the CBI or refer it to a fuller investigation by either Estimates Committee, Public Accounts Committee or the Committee on Public Undertakings. What is the reaction of the government ?

SHRI P.C. SETHI : The books of accounts of this Company are already with the Central Bureau of Investigation. They are also looking into this matter.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE : The C.B.I. is there. Let the Public Accounts Committee go into the various aspects of it. That was my question.

MR. SPEAKER : He has replied.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : The C.B.I. is looking into it.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछली बार आपने कहा था कि दम एण्ड बैरल वाले मामले पर एक बार अंतिम निर्णय होना चाहिये लेकिन वह नहीं हुआ और मंत्री महोदय हमेशा इस सदन को गुमराह करते हैं। मैं सदन के सामने इस कम्पनी का बैलेंसशीट रखना चाहूंगा जोकि 1968 तक का है।.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप प्रश्न करें, भाषण नहीं।

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : प्रश्न ही है। दस लाख रुपये की पूंजी वाली यह कम्पनी पचास करोड़ रुपये पूंजी की मिलक निक्सन कम्पनी को ताबे में लेकर बैठी है ..

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप प्रश्न करें।

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : यह प्रश्न है कि दस लाख रुपये की पूंजी वाली कम्पनी ने पचास करोड़ की मिलक निक्सन कम्पनी को हाथ में लिया और इसके अलावा नेशनल रेयान कम्पनी के साढ़े तीन करोड़ रुपये के शेयर इस कम्पनी ने खरीदे तो यह कैसे हुआ ? कहां से चोरी की, कहां से इतना काला पैसा आ गया और कितने बैंकों से इसमें पैसा मिला ? इन तमाम चीजों में जोकि मूछड़ा से भी बड़ा मामला है, सरकार तत्काल जांच करने के लिये तैयार क्यों नहीं है ?

SHRI P.C. SETHI : The hon. Member said that I am trying to mislead the House or giving wrong information. As far as this Barrels Company is concerned, I am replying to this Question for the first time as far as my memory goes. Therefore, I have never previously replied about this Company...

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : मंत्री बदल जायें तो हम क्या करें।

SHRI P.C. SETHI : As far as the original share capital of this Company is concerned, they have got 10,000 shares of Rs. 100 each and, therefore, the total share capital of the Company is, certainly, Rs. 10 lakhs. But the total share holding of this Company today is not of the order of Rs. 15 crores or so but of the order of Rs. 3,73,87,157...

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर मेरा प्रश्न मंत्री महोदय न समझें तो मैं क्या करूं।.....(व्यवधान).....आप मेरी बात सुनिये। मैं ने यह नहीं कहा कि इस कम्पनी के पास तीन करोड़ हैं। मैं ने कहा कि दस लाख रुपये की इस मगनलाल छगनलाल कम्पनी ने पचास करोड़ रुपये की पूंजी रखने वाली मिलक इंडस्ट्रीज की 17 कम्पनियों को ताबे में लिया है और नेशनल रेयान कम्पनी के साढ़े तीन करोड़ के शेयर खरीदे हैं तो वह पैसा कहां

से आया—इसकी जांच सरकार क्यों नहीं कर रही है—यही मेरा प्रश्न है।

SHRI P.C. SETHI : As far as the Killick Company is concerned, out of the total share capital of Rs. 1,24,924 this Company is holding 24,000 shares, As I have said, the total share holding of the Mangal Chhaganial Company is of the order of Rs. 3,73,87,157 and not of the order of Rs. 15 crores or so. I have also stated in reply to the previous question that as far as the quantum of money which has come to them, is concerned, this matter is being look into. It is also being enquired from where they have got the borrowings and loans, including those of banks.

श्री रवि राय : तो आप जांच करके कब बसायेंगे ?

Ban on use of LSD Medicine in India

*1233. **SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether LSD, which is used by Hippies, is now available in India and whether some Indians, particularly students, have also now become addicted to it.

(b) whether Government's attention has been drawn to one of the conclusions of an Expert Committee in Britain that the use of LSD creates a mental state in which the person concerned is excited to commit murder; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government to ban the use of LSD in India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B.S. MURTHY) : (a) and (c). Very limited quantity of LSD is permitted to be imported by psychiatrists attached to teach-

ing Institutions for scientific studies. We are collecting information whether some Indians, particularly students, have become addicted to it.

(b) Yes, Sir. The use of LSD may some times create a self psychosis under influence of which a person may commit suicide or other criminal acts.

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : श्रीमन, क्या यह ठीक है कि पाकिस्तान प्रेस इन्टरनेशनल नामक संस्था ने एक सर्वे किया और उन्होंने बताया कि पाकिस्तान में एल. एस. डी. और दूसरे नारकोटिक्स का बढ़ा भारी भण्डार जमा होता है और वहाँ से पड़ोसी देशों—अरब खाड़ी के देश, अफगानिस्तान और भारत में स्मगलिंग होती है और इस प्रकार के बहुत से केस पकड़े गए हैं ? यदि यह सही है तो उसके सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या उपाय कर रही है ?

SHRI B.S. MURTHY : We do not have any information as to Pakistan collecting this and passing it on to the neighbouring countries. As far as we are aware, we do not have any information as to the import of this by other agencies. As I have said very little quantities are being imported for psychiatric purposes.

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : मैंने स्मगलिंग के लिए कहा है।

SHRI B.S. MURTHY : We are not in charge of smuggling.

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या यह सही है कि विदेशों से आने वाले हिप्पी अपने साथ में बड़ी मात्रा में एल. एस. डी. और दूसरे नारकोटिक्स लाते हैं और उन्हीं के संसर्ग में हमारे देश के विद्यार्थियों और नौजवानों में यह बुराई फैल रही है ? क्या हम सरकार से आशा करें कि जिस तरह से पाकिस्तान ने इस बुराई को रोकने के लिए अपने देश में हिप्पीज पर पाबन्दी लगाई है उसी तरह से हमारे देश में भी हिप्पीज पर

बाबन्दी लगाई जायेगी ताकि इस बुराई को प्रागे बढ़ने से रोका जा सके ?

SHRI B.S. MURTHY : This information will be conveyed to the Customs and they will take necessary precautions.

SHRI RANGA : May I know whether it is a fact that large quantities of LSD as well as other narcotics are being imported used by a number of people in Punjab and a regular trade is being carried on there, having very bad effect on several sections of people including students ? Would the Government be good enough to conduct necessary inquiries as to the extent of these imports and their use in Punjab and through Punjab in the neighbouring areas and also would the Government take necessary steps ?

SHRI B.S. MURTHY : It is a welcome suggestion. But as far as we are aware, no institutions where students are studying have either reported this matter either to the State authorities or to us. (*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K.K. SHAH) : I think the hon. Member refers to barbiturates. It is true that so far as barbiturates are concerned, some misuse is reported and we are looking into it.

DR. RANEN SEN : It is not clear from the answer given by the Minister whether there are firms which are getting import licences to bring LSD from outside India.

Secondly, it is also not clear whether the Government is aware that large scale mugging is taking place in regard to this particular narcotic. If so, what steps are Government taking to check this ?

SHRI K.K. SHAH : The Committee referred to, which was set up in Britain, has come to the conclusion that the illicit source of LSD is mostly smuggled from USA.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Umanath.

SHRI PILOO MODY : It is very remarkable that you can see him behind me.

SHRI UMANATH : The hon Minister said that he is not aware of any import or smuggling of this LSD and such other narcotics. There are a number of press reports in this very capital that there are various agencies, including foreign as well as internal, where they are being sold. They are sold in old hotels and chemical shops, and it is openly mentioned in the Press that so many dens are organized and hippies are connected with this in Delhi city itself. He said that no instances were reported. But students were misled into using this and other things. All these things are happening. I would like to know whether the Government is aware of a press report that a Police official said that the recoveries of such things only constitute 2% of the actual circulation of this stuff in this country and that if a total ban is imposed on hippies coming into this country, half of the job will be over. I would like to know from the Government their reaction to this proposal of banning hippies coming to India.

SHRI K.K. SHAH : It is true that there have been press reports from time to time that LSD from hippies has been found in Goa, Nepal and other places. The question is not about hippies; the question is about whether students here are being addicted. As I said; we are collecting information. So far as hippies are concerned some hippies have been arrested with LSD.

SHRI UMANATH : What about the proposal of a police official that we may ban the coming in of the hippies into the country which will solve 50% of the problem. What is your reaction ?

SHRI K.K. SHAH : The United Nations Social and Economic Council has called a convention the aim of the convention being to regulate the manufacture, import, distribution and use of psycho therapeutic substances including LSD at national and international levels. The Ministry of Finance in consultation with the Health Ministry are proposing a draft for the international convention.

SHRI UMANATH : I talk of chalk and he talks of cheese. A proposal was made by a police official that the coming of hippies must be banned so that 50% of the job would be solved. I am asking for the reaction of the Government to that proposal. He has not answered that.

SHRI K.K. SHAH : It is a good suggestion for action.

Muslim Ulemas-preaching against Family Planning

*1235. **SHRI BALRAJ 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 Muslim Ulemas have been preaching against family planning in the name of religion ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that "Field Marshal" an urdu weekly of Bangalore in its issue of March, through an article published in it, has exhorted the Muslims of India to "Increase your numbers by marrying four times. This is the law of the Koran."

(c) whether it is also a fact that this is being done to increase the number of Muslims in the country for political ends ; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government to such a campaign against family planning among Muslims and its wider implications ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR) : (a) So far no organised opposition in the recent past from Muslim Ulemas has been noticed. But four Ulemas of Deoband issued a Fatwa in 1968 against sterilisation as a rejoinder to the Fatwa issued by the Imam of Jama Masjid Delhi supporting sterilisation.

(b) and (c). The campaign against Family Planning of the type in "a" above is not widespread. We have been able to meet such a stray incidence by counter propaganda,

(d) The department maintains a careful watch and is satisfied that all communities have adopted Family Planning more or less in proportion of their population.

श्री बलराज मधोक : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बयस्क मताधिकार पर आधारित लोकतन्त्र में जनसंख्या का अपना महत्व है, और इस देश में परिवार नियोजन का विरोध इसी पोलिटिकल हेतु से हो रहा है। और यह प्रश्न जिस आधार पर मैं ने पूछा है वह यह रिपोर्ट है, बंगलौर के एक उर्दू साप्ताहिक "फील्ड मार्शल" ने यह लिखा है.....

The Urdu Weekly *Field Marshal* of Bangalore says :

"Increase your numbers by marrying four times ; this is the law of the Koran." And then it goes on : "We can become equal in number with our neighbours, that is, Hindus, in 10 or 15 years having four wives at a time."

This is what has been published in that Urdu Weekly and the object of this is to increase population. I want to know whether in view of this kind of propaganda which has political overtones, which has demographic implications, what is it that the Government is going to do to stop it to see that our Parivar Niyojan or Family planning for which more than Rs. 100 crores is spent in the Fourth Plan is properly implemented.

DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR : The Hon. Member is right ; a paper in Bangalore did write about this matter exhorting those who belong to the Muslim faith about this, because as the paper says, "Our numbers constitute our political strength, and in a democracy numbers matter and therefore we need large numbers." But this is only one Tamil newspaper which has agreed with this. Therefore, we need not take this very seriously.

SHRI BALRAJ MADHOK : Is it a fact that in pursuit of the same policy, a fatwa has been given and it is being implemented ? In Kashmir and in many other places, the ladies get the loops and are paid

Rs. 10/- . Then they go to a *dai* and get them removed. That way, the objective of family planning is being defeated and government's money is being lost. May I know, because I am definite about this, whether Government will make an enquiry as to whether this is being done and thereby the Government is being cheated and also family planning programmes are being defeated? If so, what steps, will the Government take to see that such things do not happen?

DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR : This is not true because, fortunately we have a fairly reliable statistics communitywise of the adoption of the family planning programmes.

SHRI BALRAJ MADHOK : My question was specific.

DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR : I have with me communitywise statistic for Kashmir and there is a large table available which I would like to place on the Table of the House which the hon. Member might like to see. In Kashmir, I have personally examined the records more than once where the people have come to adopt the family planning programmes whose ratio is roughly not even $\frac{1}{2}\%$ of the total women who have received the I.U.C.D.

SHRI BALRAJ MADHOK : Will you at least make an enquiry?

DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR : I shall do that.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : स्पीकर महोदय, मुस्लिम पर्सनल ला में एक से ज्यादा शादियां जायज हैं, शरियत में इस की इजाजत है। मैं मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि कोई भी फैमिली प्लानिंग के नाम से ऐसी चीज आगे नहीं करेंगे कि जिस से करोड़ों आदमियों के मजहबी जज्बात को ठेस लगे, या उन के ऊपर कोई चीज इंपोज की जाय ताकि कॉन्स्टीट्यूशन में प्रोहिबिज में जो प्रोवाइड किया गया है वह न हो ऐसी कोई चीज उन की मर्जी के खिलाफ तो नहीं करेंगे ?

DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR : We cannot discuss the personal laws of the Muslim community. We have taken up the stand that if the Muslim people themselves come forward that they should come under a uniform secular law and if they ask for that we can do that. I do not think we can persuade the majority of the community.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I am grateful to Shri Madhok who has said that the Catholics along with the Muslim are opposed to the family planning. I would like to know specifically from the hon. Minister whether he has considered as to how he is compelling the Catholics to ignore their religion by the practice of family planning? Is it not against Act 26? Further, I would like to know very clearly from the hon. Minister whether the discontinuance of educational concessions to the fourth child who has committed no offence against family planning is consistent with Art. 14 which guarantees to every citizen the same right?

MR. SPEAKER : You are asking for a legal opinion on this.

DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR : The hon. Member's question seems to be based on some misunderstanding. This is purely a voluntary effort. The Catholics in Kerala have come forward without any coercion or compulsion to the family planning clinics. And until the other day, the hon. Minister who happens to be a Catholic of standing has travelled and has also addressed the meetings. If they choose to violate their religious feelings and all that, there is no reason why the Government should not give them the facilities.

The hon. Member knows that through out the country, the Catholics, including those in Latin America which is a very backward country, have come forward and accepted the family planning to this extent, some people are feeling that an encyclical from Vatican is in the offing. Here I happened to be present and made enquiries and it has been confirmed by the Vatican itself that if they want to have a freedom of conscience—let me put it that way—in this regard, they can follow that method.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : He has not answered my question. You cannot force that against any community.

DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR : We cannot force this against anybody's wish. There are cases particularly in Maharashtra and Mysore.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Actually, the Catholics do not adopt this method. Please give me a correct answer.

DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR : Several Catholic priests have met me and talked to me saying that they would like to marry and also practise family planning.

As for the second part concerning the fourth child some State Governments have introduced a system of incentives and disincentives which operate after the third child. The State Governments have every right to see that the policy they have pursued is implemented.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : But it is against the constitution.

DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR : If so, let it go to court and let us see what the decision is.

SHRI HEM BARUA : Is it a fact that those muslim leaders who have supported the family planning campaign by quotations from the Quran and other sources are now silenced because of opposition from the polygamists writing in a Bangalore paper ?

DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR : One prominent Muslim leader has gone on record as saying that the Islamic injunction does permit family planning, and other people have taken cudgels against him. We are taking care to see that nobody is prevented from expressing his views.

SHRI HEM BARUA : He is silenced.

DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR : No, he is still writing.

श्री मु० अ० खाँ : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप को माफ़त सरकार से जानना चाहूँगा कि

क्या सरकार ने कोई ऐसा सर्वे किया है हिन्दुस्तान में जिससे कि यह जानकारी मिल सके कि आया किस मजहब के मानने वालों ने एक से ज्यादा शादियाँ हिन्दुस्तान में की है। कितना परसेंटेज है ? अगर ऐसा कोई सर्वे नहीं किया है तो सरकार क्या कोई ऐसा सर्वे कराने जा रही है जिससे कि यह जानकारी हो सके कि यह एक से ज्यादा शादियाँ किस मजहब के मानने वाले लोगो ने की है और किस परसेंटेज में हिन्दुस्तान में की हुई है ताकि यह बदगुमानी दूर हो सके कि सिर्फ मुसलमान ही अपने पसं-नल ला में बिलीव करन के कारण एकसे ज्यादा शादियाँ करते हैं ? क्या यह सही नहीं है कि अभी जो आँकड़े अखबारों में आये हैं उनसे यह स्पष्ट हो जाता है कि मुसलमानों में परसेंटेज एक से ज्यादा शादियाँ करने का बनिस्वत दूसरे मजहब वाले लोगों के कम है ?

SHRI S. CHANDRASEKHAR : I am glad the hon. member has asked this question. On 21.12.69 the Indian Statistical Institute of Calcutta released the results of a survey done on a sampling basis for the whole country on the incidence of polygamy in our nation. The results are very interesting. According to the studies, 72 per cent of the total polygamous in its are Hindi and 15 percent Muslim. Polygamy persists universally in our cultural trait among the urbanites irrespective of the religious affinity in India. Orissa is reported to have the highest polygamy rate, 19.59 per thousand married men followed by Andhra Pradesh with a rate of 18.21 per thousand married men. So it is not only the Muslims that practise polygamy but also Hindus.

श्री अजुन सिंह भदौरिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बात सही नहीं है कि मुसलमान और उनके परिवार के लोग इन परिवार नियोजन केन्द्रों में नहीं जाते हैं। मैंने स्वयं उदयपुर में वहाँ की मुसलमान महिलाओं के द्वारा चलने वाले जो परिवार नियोजन केन्द्र है उनको देखा है। जो आबादी उदयपुर की है उसमें मुसलमानों ने इस परिवार नियोजन में ज्यादा हिस्सा लिया है

साथ ही मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि दूसरे हिस्सों में चल रहे इस तरह के परिवार नियोजन के काम के बारे में सरकार के पास क्या इस किस्म की कोई जानकारी है ?

DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR : In some parts of India, especially Bhopal, Aurangabad and Shrinagar, Muslims are coming forward in large number to take advantage of family planning. What the hon. Member says is true. If you give up sterilisation and take to IUCD or conventional contraceptives, in some pockets of India the Muslims have come forward in larger numbers to take to them.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : अभी मुसलमानों के पर्सनल ला के अनुसार जो बहुविवाह प्रथा है उसको लेकर यह सवाल उठा कि परिवार नियोजन का काम मुसलमानों के बीच में सफल नहीं हो रहा है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि संविधान में सभी नागरिकों के लिए समान सिविल कोड का दृष्टिकोण रखते हुए जैसे मुसलमानों में तो एक व्यक्ति शरियत के मुताबिक चार बीवियां रख सकता है उनके यहां चार पर रोक है लेकिन हिन्दुओं में तो 4 से भी ज्यादा की इजाजत है और उस पर कोई रोक नहीं थी, उसमें दखल देकर एक विवाह की प्रथा शुरू की गई साथ ही साथ सरकारी नौकरी के नियमानुसार अगर कोई सरकारी कर्मचारी दूसरी शादी करेगा तो दूसरी शादी करने वाले उस सरकारी कर्मचारी के ऊपर इसके लिए मुकद्दमा चलाया जा सकता है और जाहिर है कि सरकारी नौकरी में मुसलमान भी आ गये इसलिए यह कहना कि एक शादी से अधिक पर रोक लागाना उनके धर्म के मामले में दखलअन्दाजी करनी होगी सही नहीं है क्योंकि दखलअन्दाजी तो वह पहले ही हो गई ? इसलिए क्या मंत्री महोदय इस बात का प्रयास करेंगे कि बिना किसी मजहब का लिहाज किये सभी धर्म वाले लोगों को इस परिवार नियोजन के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया जाये ?

DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR : I must repeat what I said, that the ideal is a uniform Civil Code, but I am not here to question the wisdom of the people who wrote the Constitution.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR : It is a well known fact that resistance to family planning is greater among the Muslims than among the other communities, but it is not a fact that the relationship of resistance to family planning is not based on religion but on backwardness and lack of education particularly among women and that the Muslim community, unfortunately, is more backward than other communities ? I would like the hon. Minister to enlighten us as to what extent the size of family is related to the educational level of the mother. Further, will the hon. Minister also find some way of punishing the parents who produce too many children rather than punish the children by not giving them scholarship?

DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR : The hon. Member is absolutely correct in the correlation establishment between the family size and educational status, backwardness, income literacy particularly of the mothers and views concerned. As far the second part of the question that we should do something to penalise the parents and not the children, we shall examine it.

श्री शशि भूषण : मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आज वह लोग जो खास तौर से धर्म के नाम पर प्रचार करते घूमते हैं कि फैमिली प्लानिंग गलत है, स्वयं श्रीमती सिधियां ने मेरी कांस्टीट्यूंसी में जाकर प्रचार किया कि सरकार जो फैमिली प्लानिंग का काम कर रही है वह बलत तथा अधाधिक काम कर रही है हांलाकि उन्होंने खुद तो अपने क्षेत्र में फैमिली प्लानिंग की हुई है, लेकिन दूसरों को वह राजनीतिबश सलाह देती है ज्यादा बच्चे पैदा करो तथा फैमिली प्लानिंग नहीं करनी चाहिए, ऐसे लोगों को चाहे वह शंकराचार्य हो या श्रीमती सिधिया हों, क्या सरकार कोई कार्यवाही करने जा रही है ?

श्री राम गोपाल शालबाले : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इसमें शंकराचार्य जी का माननीय सदस्य को बीच में लाने का क्या मतलब है ? वह तो बेचारे सन्यासी हैं उनसे इससे क्या मतलब है ?

DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR : We do not know what we can do; we can in no way stop people who may be speaking against the policy of the Government but we shall see that they do not interfere in the activities of other persons who want to come and avail of the services that the Government provides for them. (*Inter-ruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : Are you thinking of family planning among the Members of parliament also ? Next question.

Suggestions regarding fixing a Ceiling on Urban Property

*1237. SHRI RAM KISAN GUPTA :
SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :
SHRI DEORAO PATIL :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Governments have sent their suggestions regarding fixing a ceiling on urban property in the form of land and buildings;

(b) if so, whether these have been examined; and

(c) at what stage the question of ceiling is at present ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) The replies received so far from the State Governments are, by and large, of an interim nature informing that they are getting the matter examined.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A Working Group was set up in December, 1969 to examine various aspects of the question of ceiling on urban property. The report of the Working Group has been received and is under consideration of Government.

श्री राम किशन गुप्त : जैसा मंत्री महोदय ने फरमाया, स्टडी ग्रुप की रिपोर्ट विचाराधीन है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस रिपोर्ट को फेम रिक्मेन्डेशन क्या है और उन पर कब तक विचार किया जायेगा क्योंकि मौजूदा सरकार ने अपने 10 प्वाइंट प्रोग्राम में इस बात का एलान किया है कि हम लोग जल्दी कदम उठावेंगे ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : We have recently received a report from the working group. This has come and is being examined by the Cabinet. Unless it is considered by the Government it would be difficult to divulge details of the working group report.

श्री राम किशन गुप्त : जैसा सवाल के (ए) भाग में कहा गया है कि :

whether the State Government have sent their suggestions.

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कौन कौन सी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स हैं जिनकी तरफ से सजेसन आये हैं और उनमें से किन किन स्टेट्स ने इस चीज को पसन्द किया और किस किसने डिस्लाइक किया ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : The Prime Minister wrote a letter to all the Chief Ministers on 20 February 1970 with regard to this matter and so far we have received replies from 11 States. The Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir, M.P., Tamil Nadu, Punjab, H.P. Kerala, Mysore, Tripura have sent interim replies acknowledging the Prime Minister's letter. The Chief Ministers of U.P. and Goa have supported this scheme. Other State have not yet replied to the letter.

श्री देवराव पाटिल : देहात में जो सम्पत्ति है उस पर सीलिंग लगाई है। सीलिंग का अर्थ सीलिंग ग्रान इनकम है। वहाँ पर ऐग्रीकल्चर इनकम टैक्स भी है और ऐग्रीकल्चर पर वेल्थ टैक्स भी लगाया गया है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जिन मुख्य मंत्रियों ने शहरी सम्पत्ति की

सीमा पर सिफारिश नहीं की है क्या उसका मुख्य कारण उन्होंने यह भी दिया है कि फंडा-मेंटलराइट्स का सवाल आ जाने से वह कोई सिफारिश नहीं कर सकते ?

श्री प्र०चं० सेठी : जिन मुख्य मंत्रियों ने इसके बारे में इंटरिम रिप्लाय भेजे हैं उन्होंने कहा है कि वह इस प्रश्न को डिटेल् में दिखवा रहे हैं और स्टेट्स को बकिंग ग्रुप्स की राय उनको लेनी है। इसलिए यह कहना उचित नहीं होगा कि मुख्य मंत्रियों ने इसका विरोध किया है। उन्होंने अभी इंटरिम उत्तर दिया है और इसकी जाँच पड़ताल करने को कहा है।

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : Since the Government is already committed to bring in legislative measures to enforce ceiling on urban property, in order to expedite legislation, have they sent the reports of the study team that is in their possession to all the State Governments so that they may be able to study the problem with the help of that report and make their own recommendations to the Government ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : After the study group's report has been examined by the Cabinet we shall consider this point.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : This report that is in the possession of the Central Government would help the States to formulate proposals before the Centre comes to a conclusion if it is sent to the State Governments.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : The Cabinet is looking into it and we shall consider this suggestion.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : I want to know whether eleven State Governments have sent their reaction to the suggestion of the Prime Minister, Are the Government fixing any target date or time to introduce a scheme for implementing the ceiling on urban property because land reforms legislation had continued during the last

twenty years. Just like it this will also continue to be a lukewarm policy of the Government.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : Sir, the very fact that we have taken it up with the State Governments shows our anxiety to go through this legislation as early as possible, but it is difficult to fix the target date in this matter.

SHRI R. BARUA : The position differs from State to State, particularly in view of the regional imbalances. For instance, the same factor which applies to one city will not apply to a city like Bombay. Therefore, may I know whether the Government is also taking that aspect into consideration in coming to a decision when they come to legislate on urban property ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : It is a matter of detail which will have to be gone into when we actually come to the decision on the reports received.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Sir, a ceiling on urban property is a duty of the Central Government and the Prime Minister has written a letter to the Chief Ministers to implement it without having the Constitution amended as far as the fundamental rights are concerned. I want to know from the hon. Prime Minister in what way the State Chief Ministers or the State Governments are expected to bring about a ceiling on urban property and what is the assistance given by the Central Government for the implementation of the ceiling on urban property ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : We have to send this matter to the State Governments, and in the light of the legal opinion obtained this matter would have to be dealt with under article 252 of the Constitution, and if legislation has to be undertaken on that basis, We have to write to the State Governments and we are soliciting their views.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Sir, it infringes the fundamental rights under

Article 19 of the Constitution. How are the State Governments expected to reply ? (Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER : He is replying to it.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: That is why we have written to the Chief Ministers soliciting their views on this matter. Some of them have appointed Study Groups. They are further examining it, and after hearing from them, and after examining the working group report, we shall come to some finality about it.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : May I know if either after the report or after consulting the State Governments, the Government of India had their own examination of this problem from the Constitutional and legal standpoints and, if so, what is the conclusion thereon ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : I have said that according to the legal opinion obtained by us, this matter will have to be dealt with according to article 252 of the Constitution.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : It is good that the Central Government is taking very serious steps to implement it. But may I know from the hon. Minister, from the interim replies that the Governments of the States have given, whether they have suggested any ceiling according to their findings arising from the interim report.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : As I pointed out, some of the State Governments have sent interim replies; some have appointed working groups and some are further going to examine it. Only two State Governments have broadly concurred with the scheme. It is not possible for me to give the details of the letters which we have received from the Chief Ministers. Of course, two of the State Governments—Uttar Pradesh and Goa—have broadly concurred with the scheme.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Shri Chand Goyal,

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Sir, I wanted to know whether the State Governments have given any suggestions about the ceiling in the interim report.

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. He replied to it.

Chandigarh Compensatory Allowance to Central Government Employees

*1238. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government employees stationed at Chandigarh were given Chandigarh Compensatory Allowance some years ago;

(b) whether it is a fact that the same has been withdrawn on the ground that the State Government had withdrawn it for its employees;

(c) whether it is a fact that the State Governments have now restored the Chandigarh Compensatory Allowance and if so, whether it will be restored in favour of the Central Government employees also ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : Yes, Sir. Special compensatory allowance at 12½% of basic pay was granted to Central Government employees posted at Chandigarh w.e.f. 1st December, 1954.

(b) No, Sir. The allowance was withdrawn from Central Government employees at Chandigarh gradually over a period from 1.1.62 to 1.1.64. This was done because the conditions which had originally necessitated the grant of the allowance had ceased to exist.

(c) and (d). The Government of Punjab issued orders withdrawing the allowance from 1.4.63, but had subsequently recinded the same. The question of restoring the

special compensatory allowance for Central Government servants does not arise since Government had, after a review of the conditions which had originally necessitated the grant of the allowance to its employees, come to the conclusion that with the development of Chandigarh and increasing amenities, the allowance could be discontinued. In accordance with Government policy for grant of house rent allowance to its employees Chandigarh qualifies as a 'C' class town and house rent allowance of 7½% is admissible to staff drawing pay (Inclusive of Dearness Pay), below Rs. 620/- p.m. with marginal adjustments upto Rs. 665/-.

श्री श्रीचन्द गोयल : क्या यह सत्य नहीं है कि चंडीगढ़ की मंहगाई को देखते हुए पहले पंजाब सरकार ने अपने कर्मचारियों को यह विशेष भत्ता दिया था और बाद में केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों के लिए भारत सरकार ने भी उन्हीं दरों पर यह भत्ता देना स्वीकार किया था ? बाद में जब चीनी आक्रमण हुआ और भारत सरकार ने सभी सरकारी कर्मचारियों से अपील की कि चूँकि एमरजेन्सी की स्थिति है, इस वास्ते उन्हें भी कुछ त्याग करना चाहिये और इस कारण से पंजाब के कर्मचारियों का भी भत्ता बन्द हुआ और भारत सरकार के कर्मचारियों का भी बंद हुआ। लेकिन उस एमरजेन्सी के समाप्त होने के बाद पंजाब सरकार ने अपने कर्मचारियों के लिए वह भत्ता पुनः जारी कर दिया। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसी स्थिति में भारत सरकार के कर्मचारियों के साथ क्या यह भेदभाव करना नहीं है ? क्यों इस भेदभाव की नीति का आप उनके साथ प्रयोग करना चाहते हैं ? क्या पंजाब के कर्मचारी कुछ विशेष परिस्थितियों में रहते हैं जिनमें भारत सरकार के कर्मचारी नहीं रहते ? इस भेदभाव का कारण क्या है ?

श्री प्र० च० सेठी : 1954 में इस भत्ते को देना शुरू किया गया था। इस कारण यह भत्ता दिया गया था कि चंडीगढ़ उस समय डिवेलोप-

मेंट की स्थिति में से होकर गुजर रहा था। इस वास्ते वहाँ पर कास्ट लिविंग ऊँचा था, मंहगाई वगैरह ज्यादा थी। उस वजह से यह भत्ता दिया गया था। अब वहाँ भी हालत सुधर गई है। पंजाब सरकार ने भी यह भत्ता देना बन्द कर दिया था और हमने भी तय किया कि 1 जनवरी 1962 से 31 दिसम्बर 1962 तक इसको साढ़े बारह परसेन्ट से घटाकर आठ परसेन्ट कर दिया जाए और 1 जनवरी 1963 से 31 दिसम्बर 1963 तक इसको घटा कर चार परसेन्ट कर दिया जाए और 1 जनवरी 1964 से इसको बन्द कर दिया जाए। तब से इसको बन्द कर दिया गया है। बाद में किन्हीं कारणों से पंजाब सरकार ने अने कर्मचारियों को यह भत्ता देना फिर शुरू कर दिया। लेकिन हमने यही निश्चय लिया कि जो फंसला किया जा चुका है, उस पर कायम रहा जाए। उसी फंसले पर हम कायम हैं। इसलिए यह नहीं दिया गया है।

श्री श्रीचंद गोयल : जिन परिस्थितियों में यह विशेष भत्ता दिया गया था उन परिस्थितियों में क्या कोई परिवर्तन आ गया है और अगर आ गया है तो वह क्या परिवर्तन आया है ? क्या यह सत्य नहीं है कि चंडीगढ़ भारत के दूसरे सभी नगरों के मुकाबले में एक ज्यादा मंहगा शहर है और मंहगाई अगर उसी प्रकार से वहाँ पर कायम है और पंजाब सरकार ने उस मंहगाई को देखते हुए यह भत्ता फिर से देना शुरू कर दिया है, तो आपके द्वारा इस भत्ते को शुरू न करने के कारण क्या हैं ? जो रिब्यू कमेटी बनी थी उसने सारी चीज पर विचार करके अपना निर्णय दिया। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस रिब्यू कमेटी के साथ जो कर्मचारियों के प्रतिनिधि थे, उनको भी सम्बद्ध किया गया था या नहीं किया गया था ? किन लोगों की यह समिति थी और उसने जो सिफारिशें की उसका आधा क्या था ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : जैसा मैंने शुरू में कहा है यह भत्ता इसलिए जारी किया गया था कि चंडीगढ़ उस समय विकसित नहीं हुआ था। अब पूर्ण रूप से वह एक विकसित नगर है। ऐसी सूरत में जिन हालात में यह दिया गया था चूंकि इसमें सुधार हो गया था इसलिए इसको बन्द कर दिया गया। यह मामला रिव्यू कमेटी के सामने गया, उसमें कर्मचारियों के कोई प्रतिनिधि थे या नहीं, इसके बारे में मेरे पास फिलहाल जानकारी नहीं है और मैं जानकारी लेकर माननीय सदस्य को सूचित कर दूंगा।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The hon. Minister said that when Chandigarh was undeveloped, these allowances were given. But it has been proved beyond doubt that when it was undeveloped, the prices were less but when it has developed, the prices have gone high. I want to know whether this question will also be referred to the Pay Commission and till such time as the report of the Pay Commission is submitted, these allowances will be continued?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : As I have pointed out, this was basically given as a construction or project allowance. Now the question of construction or project allowance does not arise because the project has been completed and the city is fully developed. This allowance was not given in view of dearness, but it was given mainly as a construction or project allowance. Central Government employees working in the Union Territories are also pars of the reference to the Pay Commission.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि यह भत्ता निर्माण के एलाउंस के रूप में दिया गया था। क्या मंत्री महोदय स्वीकार करते हैं कि एलाउन्स बन्द होने के कारण चंडीगढ़ में काम करने वाले केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों को आर्थिक हानि उठानी पड़ी है? जब पंजाब गवर्नमेंट ने यह एलाउन्स देना फिर शुरू कर दिया है तो क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार इस मामले पर सहानुभूति से विचार करेगी?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : यह बात सही है कि एलाउन्स बन्द हो गया तो उनको आर्थिक हानि हुई। इससे इंकार नहीं किया जा सकता है। लेकिन सवाल यह है कि जिस मूल मकसद के लिए यह भत्ता दिया गया था वह मकसद अभी भी कायम है या नहीं है? वह नहीं है और इसलिए नहीं दिया जा रहा है।

Opinion of a Medical Expert to process Drinking Water Supply in Delhi

*1239. **SHRI D. N. PATODIA :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Director-General, Indian Council of Medical Research has stated that chlorination of water does not control all germs and bacteria fully; and

(b) whether in view of the opinion of a medical expert, Government have taken steps to process the drinking water supplied in Delhi which is pumped through sources which are contaminable, with other chemicals and will eliminate the element of contamination completely and will save the people from infection of germs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. MURTHY) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

The Director General of the Indian Council of Medical Research had stated that chlorination of the water supply may not control all germs and bacteria and advised the boiling of all drinking water as an added precaution.

In Delhi all possible precautions are taken by treating water in modern rapid gravity filtration plants and by giving extra

doses of chlorine before and after filtration. At Okhla where the raw water is not so good, the break-point method of chlorination is followed and residual chlorine in the final treated water is kept between 1.5 to 2.0 p.p.m. (parts per million) as per recommendations of Dr. Taylor of the Metropolitan Water Board, London.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Whenever there is defective water supply in Delhi it arises from Okhla mainly because water supply from Okhla is not adequate and there is scarcity of water all the time. May I, therefore, know whether the Government is contemplating in terms of closing down Okhla and creating alternative sources of supply for supply of water to Delhi ?

SHRI B. S. MURTHY : Yes, Sir. It is planned to close the Okhla source from September 1973. The alternative arrangement is to increase supply from Wazirabad.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : With effect from 1st April 1970 as much as 4,000 cusecs water has been discontinued from supply to Pakistan through various canals. May I know whether government will think in terms of diverting a portion of that water to be supplied to Delhi ?

MR. SPEAKER : It is suggestion for action.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : I would like to know whether the Minister has made any survey of water-borne diseases in Delhi. If not will he make such a survey for the future ?

SHRI B. S. MURTHY : It is a suggestion for action.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : It is a question whether he has made survey. Let him say "yes" or "no".

SHRI B. S. MURTHY : I am not in a position to say "yes" or "no".

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Since this question was given notice of, the Minister should have come prepared to answer supplementaries.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOP-

MENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : Dr. Windal Taylor was appointed to examine the entire question and the suggestions made are to protect the water source from any risk of gross pollution such as crude sewage ; adequate treatment of the water to remove suspended matter and the application of chloride to produce a stable and substantial amount of residual chlorine. The expert committee set up by the World Health Organisation to make a world-wide study of infectious hepatitis are of the brief that one milligram per litre of free chlorine persist for 30 minutes after dosing of chlorine should make the water safe for consumption provided there has been adequate clarification by alum treatment and settling.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : This does not answer my question. It is not relevant. I asked him about water-borne diseases and he is giving us the biography of Dr. Taylor.

MR. SPEAKER : He has given the reply.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : This is very unfair. How far is the reply of the Minister relevant to the question. I asked, whether a survey has been made of the water-borne diseases and he says something about Dr. Taylor.

MR. SPEAKER : You are never satisfied.

SHRI BALRAJ MADHOK : When the Minister does not give a proper answer how can he be satisfied ?

MR. SPEAKER : Then you should have been satisfied with Mr. Murthy's earlier reply. When some reply is given, you are not satisfied.

SHRI UMANATH : That was not asked for. The question asked was whether a survey has been made about water-borne disease in Delhi.

SHRI K. K. SHAH : I have replied to this question so many times. The only water-borne disease in hepatitis and we have been watching from year to year, from month to month, from day to day to day, the number of cases and we find that after 1963, there has been no water-borne disease.

बजट-प्रस्तुत करने और वित्तीय वर्ष
के आरम्भ के बारे में प्राक्कलन
समिति की सिफारिशें

*1242. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या वित्त
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि प्राक्कलन समिति
ने वर्ष 1958 में सिफारिश की थी कि बजट
अगस्त मास के पूर्वार्ध में प्रस्तुत किया जाना
चाहिए और वित्तीय वर्ष 1 अक्तूबर से आरम्भ
होना चाहिए; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उपर्युक्त समिति ने इस
सिफारिश के क्या कारण बताये थे और इस
सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही है ?

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

(b) The reasons given by the Com-
mittee in its 20th Report (2nd Lok Sabha)
related mainly to :

- (i) predictability of revenues and
its connection with the mon-
soon ;
- (ii) availability of the full working
season for completion of
works ; and
- (iii) suitability from the point of
view of Legislators conveni-
ence. The recommendations
were examined and the Com-
mittee was informed that the
time was not opportune for
considering a change.

The question of change in financial year
has been considered a number of times in
the past. This matter, including the recom-
mendation of the Administrative Reforms
Commission in its Report, on Finance,
Accounts and Audit in this regard was last
placed before the National Development

Council in April 1969. The Council was
generally of the view that no change need
be made in the financial year. This was,
thereafter, considered by Government and in
the light of the view taken by the National
Development Council, it was decided that
the *status quo* should be maintained.

MR. SPEAKER : Question Hour is
over. I am very grateful to you that today
is the first day when we have finished 10
Questions.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY :
How many were the absentees ?

SHRI UMANATH : This is a decep-
tive figure.

MR. SPEAKER : I do my best to
achieve this much. This is only with your
cooperation.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Sir, you
are talking like a Minister, giving the figure
of 10 Questions because of a large number of
absentees.

MR. SPEAKER : There were
not many absentees ; only one or two.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Tube-wells for augmenting Water Supply
from Okhla Pumping Station

1231. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH
GARCHA :
SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL ;
SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDH-
ARY :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that tube-
wells meant for augmenting the water supply
from the Okhla pumping station to Mal-
viya Nagar Delhi and Safdarjang Enclave
in South Delhi have been out of commi-
ssion for the last four months;

(b) if so, whether Government ascer-
tained the reasons therefor;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reported statement of Deputy Mayor of Delhi that only some minor faults like nuts and bolts were required to restart the tube-wells; and

(e) if so, the action Government propose to take against the erring officials ?

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

Statement

The Delhi Municipal Corporation has reported as under—

only one tubewell located in 'F' Block of Malviya Nagar which augments water supply from Okhla remained out of commission from 6.2.1970 to 13.3.1970.

The tubewell in 'F' Block of Malviya Nagar went out of order on 6.2.1970. The pump was dismantled around 10.2.1970 for repairs by the manufactures. As the repairs were expected to take some time, another pump was arranged from one of the suppliers. The installation of the new pump required slight modification in the civil works and the erection of the pump was completed by the end of February, 1970. However, during the testing time, the motor was damaged and since the firm did not succeed in repairing the same, they were permitted on 12.3.1970 to replace the motor from the stock of new pumping sets received for some other work. A new motor was fixed and the pumping set was commissioned on 13.3.1970 and is working satisfactorily since then.

The defects in the pump were not minor faults but involved replacement of vertical shaft and repairs to motors as well as pump. The repairs of pumps and motors had to be done through the specialist firm and hence took time.

The water supply to Safdarjang Enclave is from Wazirabad source only and not from Okhla. Out of the 3 tubewells in this area, one of the tubewells located in 'B' Block which is primarily meant for gardening purposes was put out of commission during November, 1969. as this pumping set had to be shifted to Village Mohamadpur for supply of water to that village because the pump of tubewell installed there had gone out of order. The 'B' Block tubewell was recommissioned on 15.1.1970 when the pump of Mohamadpur village tubewell was received back after repairs on 13.3.1970. The tubewell in 'B' Block of Safdarjang Enclave is working satisfactorily since 15.3.1970.

चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के आकार के बारे में वित्त मंत्रालय तथा योजना आयोग के बीच मतभेद

*1234. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के आकार के बारे में वित्त मंत्रालय तथा योजना आयोग के बीच कुछ मतभेद है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या उक्त मतभेदों को दूर करने के संबन्ध में कोई प्रगति हुई है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) से (घ). ये सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होते।

U.S. Aid to India

*1236. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that U.S. Administration has conveyed to the Indian

Government that proposed aid to be given to India in the fiscal year 1971 beginning on July, 1970 will be of the order of 276.55 million;

(b) if so, whether India's demand was more, but only this much has been granted by them;

(c) whether India has requested U.S. Government to advance more aid as requested earlier; and

(d) if so, how much less has been given by them ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) No, Sir; but the programme presented by the U.S. Administration to their Congress for U.S. fiscal year 1971 (July 1970—June 1971) contains reference to an economic assistance level of 276.55 million for India from the United States Agency for International Development,

(b) India has not made a request for any specific amount of aid from the U.S. for 1970-71.

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

Remittance Abroad of Amount of Purse Presented to Badshah Khan during his Visit to India

*1240. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have given permission to Badshah Khan to remit foreign exchange to Afghanistan of about Rs. 32 lakhs from the purse presented to him in India ;

(b) whether Government are aware of the fact that Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan donated Rs. 7 lakhs out of this Indian purse to the terrorist movement 'Al Fatah' as appeared in a Kabul daily 'Caravan' dated the 26th February, 1970 ;

(c) if so, why Government permitted Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan to remit this

foreign exchange to this terrorist movement; and

(d) the details of money collected from the people of India for any cause outside remitted in foreign exchange to any foreign country in the last three years ?

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

(b) and (c). The Press reports that a donation of Rs. 7 lakhs was made to 'Al Fatah' have been contradicted in a Press note issued on Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan's behalf.

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

Terms of Reference of Third Pay Commission

*1241. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 661 on the 30th March, 1970 and state :

(a) whether the Third Pay Commission for the Central Government employees has since been appointed ; if so, the names of its members ;

(b) the precise terms of reference of the Commission ; and

(c) by what time, if so, stipulated the Commission is expected to submit an interim report for granting provisional relief to the Central Government employees to enable them to meet the rising cost of living ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). Government Resolution No. F. 7(25)—E. 111 (A)/69, dated 23rd April, 1970, regarding the composition, coverage and terms of reference of the Third Pay Commission was laid on the Table of the House on 23rd April, 1970,

(c) It will be seen from para 6 of the Government Resolution, that the Commission will make its recommendations as soon as practicable.

लोकसभा और राज्य सभा सचिवालयों के कर्मचारियों के लिये मकानों का अलग कोटा

*1243. श्री रामचरण : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राष्ट्रपति सचिवालय के कर्मचारियों के लिए मकानों का अलग कोटा नियत किया गया है और यह कोटा सामान्य पूल के बाहर है ;

(ख) क्या लोक सभा सचिवालय और राज्य सभा सचिवालय के कर्मचारियों के मामले में सरकार का विचार ऐसी कोई योजना बनाने का है जिस के अनुसार उक्त सचिवालयों के लिए मकानों का एक निश्चित कोटा नियत कर दिया जाय और फिर ये सचिवालय अपने कर्मचारियों को स्वयं मकानों का आवंटन कर सकें ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है : और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) सामान्य पूल से इस प्रकार मकानों का कोई पृथक कोटा राष्ट्रपति सचिवालय के स्टाफ के लिए निर्धारित नहीं किया गया है। राष्ट्रपति भवन में कार्य कर रहे स्टाफ को आवंटित करने के लिए प्रेजिडेण्ट एस्टेट पूल में कुछ क्वार्टर विशेष रूप से निर्मित किये गये हैं। और वे कर्मचारी सामान्य पूल से आवंटन के लिए पात्र नहीं हैं।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(घ) यदि सामान्य पूल वास को विभिन्न विभागों के कर्मचारियों के लिए पृथक पूलों में बांट दिया गया तो वास को एक स्थान पर पूलित करने का मूल उद्देश्य ही समाप्त हो जाएगा।

Setting up of a Central Research Institute of Homoeopathy

*1244. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO ;
SHRI N. R. LASKAR ;
SHRI DHANDAPANI ;

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

(a) whether the Central Council for Research in Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy has drawn up a proposal for setting up a Central Research Institute for homoeopathy ;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the scheme ; and

(c) the place where this Institute will be located and the amount to be spent on this ?

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

(b) The Central Council for Research in Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy has decided to start the Central Research Institute for Homoeopathy during the current year. The Institute aims at advancing the science of homoeopathy, to enlarge its scope in the field of application, to undertake provings of drugs, to improve the efficiency of homeopathic medicines in diseases, and all other activities for the advancement of homoeopathic system. It will conduct research on fundamental principles, provings of drugs, chemical correlation to study, literary study, pharmacological study, etc.

(c) The Central Council for Research in Indigenous System of Medicine and Homoeopathy has decided that the proposed Institute be located in Calcutta. An allocation of Rs. 14,65,000/- for spending during the Fourth Plan period for this Institute has been made.

Payment of Interim Relief to Central Government Employees without any reference to Third Pay Commission

*1245. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :
SHRI D. AMAT :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government Employees' Organisations have demanded payment of interim relief without any reference to the proposed third pay Commission ;

(b) whether this demand has been made because of wage rise in other public sector projects ; and

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

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

(c) The Pay scales of employees of Public Sector Undertakings are fixed under different conditions and with reference to different considerations which do not apply to Government employees. The question of interim relief, if any, as also the date of its effect are already included in the terms of reference of the new Pay Commission.

चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में कमी वाले राज्यों को विशेष सहायता

*1246. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में कमी वाले राज्यों के लिये विशेष सहायता की जो व्यवस्था की गई है, गुजरात

तथा महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने उसका विरोध किया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उन्होंने किन तर्कों तथा कारणों पर इस व्यवस्था का विरोध किया है ; और

(ग) इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

पूत मंत्री और वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री २० के० खाडिलकर) : (क) से (ग). महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात की सरकारों ने यह विचार प्रकट किया है कि योजना आयोग ने साधनों की कमी वाले कुछ राज्यों को चयनात्मक आधार पर जो विशेष सहायता देने की सिफारिश की है, वह सहायता सभी राज्यों में समान आधार पर बाँटी जानी चाहिये ।

ऋणों के रूप में विशेष सहायता केवल उन्हीं राज्यों को दी जायेगी जिन के साधन आयोग द्वारा किये गये मूल्यांकन के अनुसार, अनिवार्यतः कम होंगे । इसलिये, ऐसे राज्य जिन के साधनों में इस प्रकार की कमी होने की संभावना न हो, विशेष सहायता के पात्र न होंगे और इस प्रकार की सहायता को समान आधार पर बाँटे जाने का सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होता ।

Manufacture of Barrels by Standard Drum and Barrel Manufacturing Company and Hind Galvanising and Engineering Company for Indian Oil Corporation

*1247. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred question No. 40 on the 23rd February, 1970 and state :

(a) why unusual delay is being caused in fixing responsibilities on the concerned officers of the Indian Oil Corporation for their lapse for not including clearly

different specifications of steel in their Purchase Order and agreement against Tender No. OP/Ten-7/65 for manufacturing barrels by Standard Drum and Barrel Manufacturing Company and Hind Galvanising and Engineering Company (Private) Limited ; and

(b) whether the Comptroller and Auditor General of India has got no jurisdiction to investigate into the matter in regard to number of barrels made out of hot rolled steel and supplied to the Indian Oil Corporation by Hind Galvanising and Engineering Company (P) Limited, and correctness of payment made thereof, and if so, why Government are not appointing any other appropriate authority for getting the matter thoroughly investigated ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) The Estimates Committee have recently considered this aspect in their 115th Report presented to the Lok Sabha on 12.3.70. Recommendation No. 6 on page 10 of Chapter III of the said Report refers.

(b) The Indian Oil Corporation has filed a suit against M/s. Hind Galvanising and Engineering Co. (P) Limited in the Bombay High Court a few days back in connection with the supply of barrels under IOC's Purchase Order No. OP/3605 (HG) dated 24.10.66 against Tender No. OP/Ten-7/65. Since the matter is now before a Court of Law, it will not be in the interest of the Indian Oil Corporation to disclose any information on the subject.

Exports of Opium

1248. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) total quantity of opium exported out of the country, year-wise, during the last three years;

(b) whether any demand has been made to process the raw material further before export;

(c) If so, with what result and if not, whether Government propose to consider to process opium before export ; and

(d) the amount spent as development expenditure for its cultivators during the last three years ?

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

<i>Financial Year</i>	<i>Quantity exported</i>
1967-68	426 tonnes
1968-69	563 tonnes
1969-70	694 tonnes

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Export quality opium is already being processed to consistency of 90° and as such does not require any further processing.

(d) The development of agriculture comes within the State field. Proposals for undertaking suitable research schemes for improving the quality and yield of opium and for making the plant disease-resistant are under consideration of the Central Government.

Analysis of Samples received for Chemical Examination in the Central Revenue Control Laboratory

*1249. SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the period for which the reports pertaining to the analysis of samples received for chemical examination in the Central Revenue Control Laboratory, Delhi-12 are preserved in the said laboratory;

(b) the result of the samples received for chemical examination on scrappings and S. Yarn of S. S. Sugar Mills Yamuna

Nagar (Haryana) and Oswal Woollen Mills, Ludhiana (Punjab), bearing diary Nos. 9663 and 11103 on the 14th April and 1st May 1964 respectively;

(c) If the reports pertaining to the above samples are not available, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the disposal of these samples they were received in the laboratory ?

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

The samples pertaining to the test memos bearing diary No. 9663 of 14th April, 1964 regarding scrappings of S. S. Sugar Mills, Yamuna Nagar (Haryana) and diary No. 11103 of 1st May, 1964, regarding shoddy yarn of Oswal Woollen Mills, Ludhiana (Punjab) were not received in the Control Laboratory. Hence the question of analysing the same (or issuing the test reports) did not arise.

(c) and (d). Does not arise in view of (b) above.

**Death due to Unsuccessful Abortion
at A.I.I.M.S., New Delhi**

*1250. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an unmarried pregnant girl of Kidwai Nagar (East), New Delhi, died on March 12, 1970, after an unsuccessful abortion performed by an ear-nose-throat doctor of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences;

(b) if so, name of the doctor who performed the operation ;

(c) circumstances under which the abortion was undertaken and reasons why an ENT specialists tried to perform an abortion; and

(d) action taken against the doctor, if any, reasons therefore ?

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

Statement

This matter relates to the case bearing FIR No. 211 dated the 11th March, 1970, under section 304-A of the Indian Penal Code of the Defence Colony Police Station, New Delhi. At about 9.25 P.M. on the 11th March, 1970, the Police State got information that a woman had been brought dead to the Safdarjang Hospital, New Delhi. After receiving the information, the Police reached the spot and recorded the statement of the mother of the deceased. The complainant stated that the deceased became pregnant due to sexual intercourse with a distant relation at the time of the last Puja festival. When the fact regarding the pregnancy came to her notice, she contacted a doctor named R.K. Deka. Dr. Deka is a post-graduate student at the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, and not a member of the staff of the Institute or its Hospital. The complainant alleged that on the 10th March, 1970, Dr. Deka visited her house, administered an injection to the deceased and also gave her some medicines. After taking the medicines, the deceased started bleeding. Her condition deteriorated and she expired on the evening of the 11th March, 1970.

On the basis of the above complaint, the Police registered criminal cases against the relative of the deceased on account of whom she is alleged to have become pregnant for criminal assault and against Dr. Deka for alleged rash and negligent conduct and arrested them. The dead body of the deceased was subjected to post-mortem examination, but the final report of the post-mortem examination has not yet been received by the Police. The viscera of the deceased has also been sent to the Central Forensic Science Laboratory, New Delhi, and the analysis report is awaited. The case is still under Police investigation.

Expert Group appointed by the Reserve Bank of India

*1251. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the expert group appointed under the Chairmanship of Shri R.K. Talwar by the Reserve Bank of India has since submitted its report to the Government;

(b) If so, the recommendations made by the Group ; and

(c) If not, the time by which the report will be submitted to the Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) No, Sir. The Report when finalised will be submitted to the Reserve Bank of India;

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Having regard to its terms of reference, the Expert Group is likely to take a little more time to submit its report.

Impact of Taxation Policy on Economic Growth

*1252. SHRI R. K. BIRLA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Indirect taxation policy of Government has adverse effects on growth;

(b) If so, whether any Independent study has been undertaken by Government on the effect of growth by the indirect taxation;

(c) If so, the details thereof;

(d) If not, whether Government propose to undertake such a study in view of high incidence of indirect taxation during the last five years ; and

(e) if so, when such study will be undertaken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (c). No, Sir. The objective of the Government's tax policy, direct as well as indirect, is to raise resources for development and promote growth. While no specific study has been undertaken, at the time of the formulation of each Plan, the relative merits of each form of taxation are duly examined, having regard to the tasks and priorities of the country's Five Year Plans.

(d) and (e). The Government does not think that a separate study is called for. However, a study on the incidence of Indirect taxation for 1963-64 was recently undertaken by the Ministry of Finance and circulated to Parliament in December, 1969.

Setting Up of Nettur Srinivas Rao Committee on Haldia-Barauni Pipe Line

*1253. 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 Nettur Srinivas Rao Committee on Haldia-Barauni pipeline was formed without the sanction of the Union Cabinet ;

(b) if so, when it was formed and what were its terms of reference ; and

(c) when Shri Rao is likely to submit the report and the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) Shri N. S. Rau's appointment as Commission of Inquiry to enquire into matters relating to the Haldia-Barauni-Kanpur Pipeline was made with the approval of the Prime Minister and the Minister and Petroleum and Chemicals.

(b) The Commission of Inquiry was appointed on 30th June, 1967. A Statement detailing the terms of reference of this Commission is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Shri N. S. Rau has submitted his report on 16. 4. 1970. It is now under examination.

Statement

Terms of Reference

To enquire into and report on the circumstances underlying the provisional selection of the pipeline alignment between Ondal & Salampur, the objections raised thereto, the considerations given to the objections by Indian Refineries Ltd. and the Government of India, the decision of the Government in April, 1964 to confirm alignment, the further course of events leading upto the laying of the Pipeline in late 1964 and early 1965 and the eventual decision to realign the route.

Without affecting the generality of the foregoing scope, the enquiry shall deal with the following matters in particular :

- (i) Can the pipeline engineers, Snam Progetti, be assumed to have exercised due diligence and given adequate regard to Indian laws and regulations in proposing the alignment of the pipeline between Ordal and Salampur ?
- (ii) On the receipt of the West Bengal Government's objections, were the different aspects of the matter considered with proper care and in full consultation with the several authorities concerned ? If not, what deficiencies have arisen or defaults been committed, and who, if any one, should be held responsible therefor ?
- (iii) What view must be held about the expert advice given by Bechtel and Snam Progetti on the objections to the proposed alignment ? Should or can either or both of them be held in any way responsible legally or otherwise for the loss now being caused to I. O. C. and should any fur-

ther action be taken about any such liability ?

- (iv) On the clearance of the alignment by the Government of India in April 1964, did I.R.L./I.O.C. address itself properly to determination of the safeguards to be provided on the proposed alignment and the costs likely to be incurred ? Has there been any delay or omission in this matter and, if so, - who is responsible for it ?
- (v) With the receipt of many representations from mine owners and in the light of the further discussions with the coal mining authorities in the second half of 1964, should or could IRL/IOC have decided to abandon the alignment and adopt an alternative one, having regard also to the know delay in the completion of the Barauni Refinery and the need to operate the pipeline ? In not taking such a course, did the Company act in an improper or hasty or reckless manner ?
- (vi) Was the Board of Directors of IRL/IOC kept informed of the developments in this matter and was Board approval obtained to the steps taken from time to time? To what extent, if any have these been improper omissions in seeking necessary approvals and sanctions ? Who should be held responsible for any such omissions ?
- (vii) Should any of the officials concerned with this matter in the Ministry of the Government of India and the IRL/IOC be held to have their been *prima facie* careless or negligent in the discharge of their responsibilities ? Should any action be taken against any of them ? If so, what ?
- (viii) Any other related matters.

Malpractices by UNESCO Mission in India

1254. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 593 on the 15th December, 1969 and state :

(a) whether enquiries have been completed into the cases of misuse of diplomatic privileges and of convertible Currency Account maintained in New Delhi bank by the UNESCO Mission in India for purpose other than those for which the account is intended;

(b) If so, the main findings; and

(c) the action taken against the persons concerned or the Mission ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Enquiries in the matter have not yet been completed and are still in progress.

(b) and (c). Do not arise in view of (a) above.

Eradication of T.B. and Leprosy

1255. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a survey has been made with a view to eradicate TB/Leprosy infection in the most-affected areas in the country;

(b) whether a deputation of leprosy patients made a demonstration in Kerala recently and whether the State Government has written to the Centre to expedite remedial measures in that direction; and

(c) If so, the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

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

(b) and (c). According to a message received from the Government of Kerala, there was a demonstration of leprosy from Connanore to Trivandrum led by Shri Vergese Koratty on the 11th March, 1970. But no reference has been made to the Central Government for remedial measures. The demands of the leprosy patients have been referred to the Leprosy Committee constituted at State level. The Secretary of the Committee has forwarded his report and has recommended none of their demands.

Secret Reserves of Nationalised Banks

*1256. SHRI K. RAMANI :
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :
SHRI B. K. MODAK :
SHRI P. GOPALAN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken sufficient steps to find out the secret reserves of the nationalised banks ;

(b) If so, the volume of secret reserves held by each bank ;

(c) If not, whether the Reserve Bank had issued any directive to the custodians of the nationalised banks to find out these reserves ;

(d) the reasons thereof ; and

(e) whether it is also a fact that these reserves were transferred by the erstwhile owners of these banks in collusion with the present custodians ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (d). The secret reserves of the nationalised banks are not outside the knowledge of the Reserve Bank and, are therefore, not secret from the Government's point of view. However, it is not in the public interest to disclose the secret reserves held by banks. In this connection, attention is invited to Section 34A of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 under which the secrecy of these reserves is protected.

(e) There is no question of transfer of secret reserves by the erstwhile owners of

the banks in collusion with the Custodians or otherwise because all the items of assets etc. in which secret reserves have been accommodated, form part of the undertaking of the erstwhile banks taken over by the nationalised banks.

मध्य प्रदेश बिजली बोर्ड को जीवन बीमा निगम द्वारा ऋण देने के लिये बंधक-पत्र का भरा जाना

*1257. श्री हुषम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री अ० सिंह सहगल :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्रीमती मिनीमाता अगम दासगुरु:

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश बिजली बोर्ड को ऋण देने के लिये, जीवन बीमा निगम ने केवल पत्र भरने पर जोर दिया है जब कि राज्य सरकार गारन्टी देने के लिये तैयार है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इससे बिजली उत्पादन करने के लागत में वृद्धि होगी ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार मध्यप्रदेश बिजली बोर्ड को बन्धक पत्र में भरने की छूट देने का है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में मंत्री और पूति राज्य मंत्री (श्री २० के० स्नाइलकर): (क) जी हाँ । राज्य बिद्युत बोर्डों को जीवन बीमा निगम द्वारा ऋण अपनी बन्धक योजना के अन्तर्गत ही दिये जाते हैं ।

(ख) इसके कारण, विद्युत उत्पादन की लागत वृद्धि नगण्य होती है, क्योंकि बन्धक पत्र में लगने वाला व्यय ऋण की बीस वर्ष की अवधि में बँट जाता है, और स्वीकृत ऋण की रकम की तुलना में तुच्छ होता है ।

(ग) जी, नहीं ।

करों की चोरी तथा तस्करी के आरोप में सजा पाये व्यक्तियों की सूची

*1258. श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने देश के उन लोगों की सूची बना रखी है जिनको करों की चोरी तथा तस्करी के आरोपों में सजा हो चुकी है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार उस सूची को राजनैतिक दलों में वितरित करने का है जिससे ये लोग राजनैतिक दलों के साथ सम्बन्ध स्थापित न कर सकें ; और

(ग) उन राजनैतिक दलों की संख्या कितनी है जिनके सदस्यों का ऐसे सजा पाये गये व्यक्तियों के साथ संबंध है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) जो व्यक्ति कर-अपवंचन अथवा तस्कर व्यापारों के आरोपों में न्यायालय से सजा पाते हैं, उनका रिकार्ड सरकार के संबन्धित विभाग अपने सामान्य कार्य के सिलसिले में रखते हैं ।

(ख) कर-अपवंचन अथवा तस्कर व्यापार के आरोपों में सजा पाने वाले व्यक्तियों के नामों की सूचियों को राजनीतिक दलों में वितरित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है ।

(ग) मांगी गई सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है, क्योंकि जिन व्यक्तियों पर राजस्व अधिकारियों द्वारा, कर-अपवंचन अथवा तस्कर व्यापार के आरोप लगाये जाते हैं, उनके राजनीतिक संबंधों की तहकीकात करना राजस्व अधिकारियों की द्यूटी में शामिल नहीं है और ऐसा करना उनके कार्य के लिये आवश्यक भी नहीं है ।

बम्बई की 'वेकर्स' फंडेशन द्वारा
दिया गया ज्ञापन

*1259. श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बम्बई की वेकर्स फंडेशन ने सरकार को इस वाशय का ज्ञापन दिया है कि प्रस्तावित उत्पादन शुल्क ऐसे छोटे कारखानों पर नहीं लगाया जाना चाहिये जिसमें 10 कर्मचारियों से कम व्यक्ति काम करते हों; और

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

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) और (ख). 'वेकर्स फंडेशन आफ बोम्बे' से ऐसा कोई ज्ञापन नहीं प्राप्त हुआ है। परन्तु एक ज्ञापन 'महाराष्ट्र स्टेट वेकर्स फंडेशन, बम्बई-1' से मिला है, जिसमें निवेदन किया गया है कि केवल मंदा गूँघनेवाली मशीन (ब्रेठ नीडिंग मशीन) का प्रयोग करने वाली वेकरियों को, विद्युतशक्ति की सहायता से बने बिस्कुटों पर उत्पादन शुल्क से छूट मिलनी चाहिये। मामले की जांच की जा रही है।

Beautification Drive by N.D.M.C.

*1260. SHRI RAM AVATAR SHARMA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that due to its craze for fountains and big buildings for commercial purposes, the New Delhi Municipal Committee is neglecting its primary duty of good roads, clear surroundings and similar other duties ;

(b) whether Government are also aware that though enormous sums are being spent by N.D.M.C. on so-called beautification drive, schools continue to be housed in tents and slums are increasing, mosquitoes are increasing leading to spread of malaria and similar other diseases ; and

(c) If so, the steps which Government propose to take ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) and (b). Although the New Delhi Municipal Committee is making all out efforts to make New Delhi a "CITY BEAUTIFUL" and is also executing commercial projects, it is not neglecting its primary duties of providing good roads, clean surroundings and similar other duties. It has been reported by the New Delhi Municipal Committee that no school in N.D.M.C. area is housed in tents ; there is no increase in slums and no case of malaria or any epidemic disease has been reported.

(c) Does not arise.

Assistance to States

7518. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of assistance given to each State during the period from January to April, 1970 ;

(b) the purpose for which assistance has been given ; and

(c) the criterion on which such assistance was given ?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—3316/70]

(c) Central assistance for State Plan schemes is distributed in accordance with the criteria laid down by the National Development Council and based on population, per capita income, per capita tax effort, requirement of continuing major irrigation and power schemes and presence of special problems relating to chronically flood or drought affected areas, tribal population, metropolitan areas, etc. Under the exist-

ing procedure, monthly 'on account' payments are made to the States against the Central assistance allocated to them for the financial year as a whole during the months April-December. The balance of the assistance is released in the last quarter of the year in the light of the expenditure on State Plan schemes reported by the State Governments concerned.

In accordance with the recommendations of the Planning Commission, special accommodation (by way of loans) was given to ten States in March, 1970 towards meeting the inescapable gaps in resources with reference to their approved Plan outlays for 1969-70. The requirement of special assistance on this account was assessed after taking into account the recommendations of the Fifth Finance Commission and the assessment of the Planning Commission with regard to unavoidable non-Plan commitments, the scope for economies in non-Plan expenditure, the efforts made to improve revenue and tax collections and mobilisation of other normal budgetary resources by the State Governments concerned.

Seizure of Gold and Watches in 1969

7519. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total value of smuggled gold and watches seized in the year 1969 with countries of their origin and the manner of their smuggling ;

(b) the total number of persons arrested for smuggling of gold during this period and the action taken against them ; and

(c) the steps taken to check smuggling of gold and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) The total value of smuggled gold and watches seized during the year 1969 was as under :—

- (I) Gold : Rs. 530 Lakhs at the international monetary rate.
(II) Watches : Rs. 415 Lakhs in India,

The country of refinement of gold and the country of manufacture of watches is given below :—

Gold : U. K., France and Switzerland.

Watches ; Switzerland and Japan.

Gold and watches were smuggled by concealment on person/in baggage/in post parcels/in all types of conveyances including ships, aircrafts and motor vehicles, by transporting across the land border through unauthorised routes, and by landing contraband at unauthorised places on the coast.

(b) 294 persons were arrested for smuggling of gold during 1969. Apart from adjudication proceedings under the Customs Act resulting in confiscation of the smuggled gold and imposition of penalties on persons concerned, prosecutions are also launched in the court of law in suitable cases.

(c) The Government have taken various steps to prevent smuggling of gold into the country such as enactment of Gold Control Act, systematic collection and follow up of information, keeping a watchful eye on the suspected smugglers, rummaging of suspected vessels or air-crafts, patrolling of vulnerable sectors along the coast and land frontiers. Senior officers of the rank of Collector of Customs and Additional Collector of Customs have been posted to look after anti-smuggling work exclusively. These measures are kept constantly under review.

Collection of Central Taxes

7520. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of income, wealth, gift and other taxes assessed for the assessment year 1968-69 and the total collection made during the same year with the amount outstanding ;

(b) the total annual expenditure of the Incometax Department for the year 1969-70 ; and

(c) the cost of tax collection per Rs. 1000/- of taxes levied in the years 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) The requisite information is available for the financial year 1968-69 and not for the assessment year 1968-69. The same is given in the statement.

(b) The figures of the total annual expenditure of the Income-tax Department for the year 1969-70 are not yet available.

However the final appropriation for the year amounted to Rs. 16.53 crores.

(c) The cost of collection is normally determined with reference to the gross collections of all Direct Taxes and not with reference to the taxes levied. The cost of collection on the basis of gross collections of all direct taxes per Rs. 1000/- was as under :—

1966-67	15.98
1967-68	17.86
1968-69	19.39

Statement

(Figures in Lakhs of Rs.)

Tax	Tax assessed during the financial year 1968-69	Total collection during Financial Year 1968-69	Arrears outstanding as on 31.3.1969
Income-tax	677,60	678,24	435,49
Wealth Tax	8,61	11,35	7,93
Estate Duty	4,14	6,74	8,22
Gift Tax	1,70	1,52	1,62
Expenditure Tax	33	30	30

Finance made Available to people before Nationalisation of Banks

7521. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that before the nationalisation of 14 banks, these banks had already financed various people as follows :

- (i) Rs. 26 crores to over 14,000 farmers;
- (ii) Rs. 5 crores to over 2,000 taxi, scooter and ricksha-wallas ;
- (iii) Rs. 148 crores, to over 35,000 small-scale industrialists,

(b) If so, how much additional financing these banks have done after being nationalised and in what respect;

(c) whether these banks have been directed to advance loans to authors who want to publish their books; if so, at what rate of interest; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) The number of borrowal accounts with the nationalised banks and the amounts outstanding in those accounts in respect of advances of the categories

mentioned were, as on last Friday of June 1969, as follows:—

	<i>Number of Accounts</i>	<i>Balances Outstanding (Rs. crores)</i>
Direct Finance to farmers	134,849	26.96
Taxi, Scooter & Rickshawallas.	2,147	4.47
Small Scale Industrial Units.	36,301	148.44

(b) On the basis of the amounts outstanding at the end of January 1970, the additional financing by the nationalised banks during the period June, 1969 to January, 1970 to the above categories is as follows:—

	Outstanding as on 31.1.1970		Additional Financing	
	Number of Account	Amount (Rs. crores)	Number of Accounts	Amount outstanding (Rs. crores)
	1	2	3	4
Direct Finance to farmers	2,75,326	65.61	+ 1,40,477	+ 38.65
Taxi, Scooter and Rickshawallas	4,869	10.39	+ 2,722	+ 5.92
Small Scale Industrial Units.	50,960	148.97	+ 14,659	+ 36.53

(c) and (d). Nationalised banks have framed schemes for advancing credit to assist all productive endeavours. In the case of an author, it is difficult for the banks to judge the quality of his work and the chances of its commercial success. Where, however, an author has been able to secure a bulk order in advance of publication, it may be possible for the banks to help finance such publication.

Pilferage in Synthetic Drugs Plant, Hyderabad

7522. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there are frequent cases of pilferage in the Synthetic Drugs Plants at Hyderabad;

(b) if so, the number of such cases detected, dates of detection with quantity and value of pilfered goods during the last year;

(c) the names of the officer in charge of the stock; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to prevent pilferage; if not the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D.R. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). Three cases of theft/shortage of goods were detected during the last year. The details are as follows :

(i) A case of theft of 100 kgs. of copper strips and rod, 1200 ft.

of copper pipes and 11 Nos. of brass valves was detected on 17-12-69. The total value was about Rs. 8,500/-.

- (ii) Physical verifications conducted on 27.6.69, 2.9.69 and 31.10.69, disclosed shortage of certain items of brass and copper pertaining to fire fighting equipment and cables of different sizes. The value was about Rs. 12,700.
- (iii) Shortage of 1500 kgs. of mercury of valued at Rs. 2.2 lakhs was noticed in the stock verification conducted at the end of February, 1970.

(c) The following are the custodians of the stores of officers in charge of the blocks from where the material was stolen:

- (i) Shri Narayan Rao, Store Keeper
 (ii) Shri Koteswar Rao, Store Keeper
 (iii) Shri Sangeeta Rao, Store Keeper
 (iv) Shri Krishna Rao, Store Keeper
 (v) Shri G.K. Raju, Deputy Superintendent.

(d) The suspected pilferages were reported to the police immediately for necessary action.

The plant has tightened up security measures. Action is on hand to raise the periphery wall and erect watch towers as per the advice of the Security Adviser Government of India.

मध्य प्रदेश में लोगों से आय-कर की वसूली

7523. श्री गं० चं० दीक्षित : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में उन 50 व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या हैं जो सबसे अधिक आय-कर देते हैं

तथा 31 मार्च, 1969 को उनमें से प्रत्येक की ओर आय-कर की कितनी घनराशि बकाया थी ;

(ख) उक्त बकाया राशि को वसूल करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है तथा यह राशि कब तक वसूल कर ली जायेगी ; और

(ग) उक्त पचास व्यक्तियों की ओर आय-कर की कितनी बकाया राशि होने के कारण उन पर आयकर अधिनियम की धारा 277 के अधीन मुकदमे चलाये गए तथा प्रत्येक मामलों में क्या परिणाम निकला ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) से (ग). आयकर आयुक्त, मध्य प्रदेश के कार्यक्षेत्र में उच्चतम कुल आय पर जिन 50 व्यक्तियों का कर-निर्धारण होता है उनके संबंध में मांगी गई सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथा-सम्भव शीघ्र ही सभा की मेज पर रख दी जायगी ।

सब्जी की फसलों पर कीटनाशक दवाओं के उपयोग से मानव स्वास्थ्य पर कुप्रभाव

7524. श्री जगेश्वर यादव : क्या पेट्रो-लियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि फूलगोभी सब्जियों की फसलों पर कीटनाशक दवाओं का उपयोग लोगों के स्वास्थ्य के लिए हानिकर सिद्ध हुआ है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त कीटनाशक दवाओं के बारे में व्योरा क्या है, और वे किस सीमा तक मानव स्वास्थ्य के लिए हानिकर सिद्ध हुए हैं ; और

(ग) क्या भविष्य में इस हानि को रोकने का सुनिश्चय करने के लिए इन कीटनाशक दवाओं की उत्पादन प्रणाली में अब परिवर्तन कर दिया गया है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बा० रा० चव्हाण): (क) और (ख). इस बारे में सरकार के पास कोई सूचना नहीं है। आम तौर पर, कुछ कीटनाशक दवाओं का अनुचित प्रयोग जन स्वास्थ्य के लिए हानिकारक सिद्ध हो सकता है।

(ग) कम मैमेलियन विषाक्तता की भय-रहित कीटनाशक दवाओं, जो कम परसिस्टेंट (less persistent) हों लेकिन जो नाशिकीटों और बीमारियों के विरुद्ध बहुत प्रभावकारी हों का पता लगाने के लिए अनुसंधान किया जा रहा है।

दिल्ली में आमाशय (गैस्ट्रिक) रोग के मामले

7525. श्री जगेश्वर यादव : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में आमाशय रोग (गैस्ट्रिक ट्यूबर) के बढ़ रहे मामलों के क्या कारण हैं तथा क्या इस बारे में जानकारी प्राप्त करने के लिए कोई विशिष्ट प्रयास किये गये हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस रोग से ग्रस्त लोगों की संख्या का पता लगाया है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने आमाशय रोग के इलाज के लिये कोई विशेष प्रबन्ध किये हैं, और यदि हाँ, तो उनका व्यौरा क्या है ?

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

में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बा० सू० पूर्ति): (क) और (ख). 1968 के आकड़ों की तुलना में 1969 वर्ष के अन्तर्गत संक्रामक रोग अस्पताल दिल्ली में भरती किये गये रोगियों की संख्या में हैजा तथा आन्त्र-शोथ की घटनाओं में कोई वृद्धि हुई नहीं दिखाई देती। जनवरी, फरवरी और मार्च 1970 में संक्रामक रोग अस्पताल में आन्त्र-शोथ के लगभग 88 रोगी पहुँचे जबकि 1969 में लगभग 825 रोगी दर्ज किये गये थे। राष्ट्रीय संचारी रोग संस्थान के सहयोग से म्युनिसिपल स्वास्थ्य अधिकारी इन घटनाओं का अन्वेषण कर रहे हैं। यह देखा गया है कि ऐसी घटनाएँ उन क्षेत्रों में अधिक होती हैं जहाँ कि सफाई सेवाएँ पर्याप्त नहीं हैं।

(ग) संक्रामक रोग अस्पताल, दिल्ली में हैजा एवं आन्त्र-शोथ (हैजा के संदेह वाले मामले) के उपचार के लिए प्रबन्ध मौजूद हैं। हैजा की रोक-थाम के उपाय किये जाते हैं और जैसे ही किसी क्षेत्र में किसी घटना का पता लगता है तो इस रोग के फैलाव को रोकने के लिए आवश्यक कदम उठाये जाते हैं।

Production of Gold in India

7526. SHRI N. R. DEOCHARE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the places where gold is found in India ;

(b) the annual production of gold in India during the last three years ; and

(c) the approximate time for which these gold reserves will last ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Gold is found mainly in the Kolar district and in Hutti in the Raichur district of Mysore State. Other important occurrences are in Andhra Pradesh and Bihar, while minor occurrences have also been reported from many other States.

(b) Gold is now produced in India only by the Kolar Gold Mining Undertakings and by the Hutti Gold Mines Company Ltd. The annual production of these two mines during the last three years is given below :—

	Kolar Gold Mining Undertakings (In lakh grammes)	Hutti Gold Mines Company
1967-68	33.40	9.21
1968-69	26.38	9.72
1969-70	19.79	7.99*

(c) The quantity of ore reserves varies from time to time with their depletion by mining and the additions of new reserves as a result of exploration and hence it is not possible to assess the period for which the reserves will last.

Gujranwala House Building Cooperative Society

7527. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : 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. 5181 on the 6th April, 1970 and state :

(a) when all the members of the Gujranwala House Building Co-operative Society, Delhi were eligible for plots of sizes for which they had originally opted, the reasons for not allotting the Society the land as per their requirements ;

(b) the reasons to allow the said society to develop certain bigger plots ;

(c) whether the question to develop smaller plots of the same size *i.e.*, 167 square yards was ever considered by the Administration to accommodate all the members and if not, the reasons therefor ;

(d) whether the Society has been allotted the additional land to accommodate the remaining members and if so, when and where and when it is likely to be developed ; and

(e) whether it is a fact that all the members of the Managing Committee of the Society have been allotted plots and if so, how many of those got big plots and how many small plots ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) A part of the land which is due to the Society is under 'Stay Order' from the High Court. It will be allotted to the Society as soon as the 'Stay Order' is vacated.

(b) The plots carved out by the Society are of sizes less than the ceiling imposed by Government.

(c) The plots were to be carved out by Society according to the requirements of its members consistent with the density requirements.

(d) Does not arise in view of the answer to part (a) of the Question.

(e) Except for one, all the members of the Managing Committee have been allotted plots. Three of the members were allotted small plots. The exact number of those who got bigger plots is not known.

Allotment of Land to House Building Cooperative Society in Delhi

7528. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of House Building Co-operative Societies in Delhi which have been allotted land by the Government and which

*For eleven months only, April, 1969—February, 1970.

have partially developed land and allotted to their members ;

(b) the safeguards provided by Government to ensure that all members of the Society get plots out of the land allotted to them ; and

(c) whether there is a proposal to standardise the size of plots to be developed by the house building co-operative societies in order to accommodate the maximum number of members and cover the maximum population 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) Out of 116 Societies, which have been allotted undeveloped land, 26 have developed the land and allotted plots to their members. The development of the land allotted to 12 Societies is in progress.

(b) In order to ensure proper evaluation of land requirements and to avoid enrolment of members in excess of the available area, the Delhi Administration do not recognise members enrolled by the Societies after 3-8-67, for the purpose of allotment of land.

(c) There is no such proposal. However, the Land Allotment Advisory Committee of the Delhi Administration have fixed a ceiling of 400 sq. yds. on plots being developed by Cooperative House Building Societies.

Losses Suffered by Fertilizers Corporation of India

7529. SHRI RAMACHANDRA VEERAPPA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the year-wise break-up of losses suffered by the Fertilizer Corporation of India since 1968 as a result of various contracts entered into by the Corporation with Indian and foreign parties;

(b) the factors responsible for such losses;

(c) the steps taken, so far, to obviate or minimise such losses; and

(d) whether staffing pattern of the Corporation has been in any way, contributory or otherwise, responsible for such losses ?

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

Vigilance Classes in Collectorate of Customs and Central Excise, Delhi

7530. SHRI LATAFAT ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of vigilance and non-vigilance cases decided by the Collector of Customs and Central Excise, Delhi during the years, 1967, 1968 and 1969 ;

(b) the decisions given by the Collector in those cases; and

(c) the time taken in deciding each case ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Total number of vigilance and non-vigilance cases decided by the Collector of Central Excise, Delhi during 1967, 1968 and 1969 is 38.

(b) The decisions taken by the Collector in these cases are indicated below :

<i>No of employees</i>	<i>Decision taken</i>
31	Exonerated
3	Warned
	Increment stopped for two years with cumulative effect.

1	2
1	Increment stopped for two years without cumulative effect.
1	Reverted as L. D. C. for two years.
1	Retired compulsorily from Government service.

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names and designations of the persons who are under suspension in the Central Excise and customs Collectorate, Delhi; and

(b) the dates from which they are under suspension ? and the reasons thereof ?

(c) The time taken in deciding the cases varied from 10 months to 8½ years.

Officials under Suspension in Central Excise and Customs Collectorate, Delhi

7531. SHRI LATAPAT ALI KHAN :

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). The required information is given in the attached statement.

Statement

S. No.	Name & Designation of the officer	Date of suspension	Reasons for suspension
1.	Shri A.C. Rathore Inspector of Central Excise	5.2.1968	Acceptance of illegal gratification
2.	Shri R. C. Singh, Superintendent of Central Excise	30.4.1969	Misconduct and falsification of diary
3.	Shri Krishna Singh, Superintendent of Central Excise	2.05.1969	Lack of devotion to duty and integrity in the discharge of duties
4.	Shri H.B. Vir, Inspector of Central Excise	5.7.1969	Demand and acceptance of illegal gratification
5.	Shri M.K. Baweja, Inspector of Central Excise	5.7.1969	-do-

Posting of Staff after Formation of Nepal Zone in C.P.W.D.

7532. SHRI P. L. BARUPAL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the formation of Patna Aviation Zone, Eastern Zone Calcutta and

South Western Zone at Nagpur in the C.P.W.D. in the year 1962-63 only junior staff of the C.S.S. cadre was posted at different places;

(b) whether on the formation of a newly created zone viz., Nepal Zone in the C.P.W.D. allocating the work of Sonauli Pokhra Road, senior staff is being posted either from the Ministry or the C.P.W.D. Central Office and no option has been ob-

tained from the C.S.S. staff working in Nagpur and Calcutta; and

(c) If so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken for selection and posting employees in the Nepal Zone from among the affected C.S.S. employees who have been brought back to New Delhi on a policy measure ?

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. Staff working in the Zones shifted to Calcutta and Nagpur were transferred alongwith the work. In Patna Zone some staff who became surplus from the office of the Chief Engineer, Union Territories were posted and the rest of the staff were posted *ad hoc* basis in the exigencies of public service. In the subsequent vacancies in the Zones it was decided to send the junior-most staff.

(b) On the formation of Nepal Zone in the 1965 options were called for from the staff working under the Secretariat of the Ministry and its attached offices in Delhi. Of the optees, persons selected on merit were posted to Nepal. No option was called for from the staff working at Calcutta and Nagpur because they were shifted only about 2 years ago. At present staff is being posted to Nepal on the basis of seniority and fitness and options have been invited from the staff working in the Office of the Engineer-in-Chief and the Chief Engineers, C.P.W.D. at Delhi only.

(c) All the staff transferred to the Zones outside Delhi alongwith the shifting of the Headquarters of the Zones have since been transferred back to Delhi after completion of their tenure, leaving behind only those staff who are interested to continue there. In response to the options called for from the staff working in the Offices of the Engineer-in-Chief and Chief Engineers at Delhi, applications have since been received from some staff who had previously worked in Nagpur, Calcutta and Patna and they will be considered for posting to Nepal on the basis of seniority subject to their being found otherwise fit for posting

to Nepal. Options will also be called for from the C.S.S. staff still working in the C.P.W.D. offices at Calcutta and Bombay.

New Rules for Recruitment in Nationalised Banks

7533. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether new rules have been framed for recruitment in the Nationalised Banks for supervisory posts;

(b) if so, whether all the 14 Banks are strictly adopting the new Rules; and

(c) If not, the action taken in this regard so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : (a) to (c). Under Section 19 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970, regulations laying down the conditions or limitations subject to which a nationalised bank may appoint officers, advisers, or other employees, and fix their remuneration and other terms and conditions of service; are to be framed by its Board of Directors after consultation with the Reserve Bank of India and with the previous sanction of the Central Government. The question of framing these regulations will be considered, if necessary, by the Boards of Directors of Nationalised Banks after they are constituted.

Medical Colleges in Delhi

7534. SHRI T. P. SHAH :
SHRI MUHAMMAD
SHERIFF :
SHRI A. DIPA :

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

(a) whether some seats are reserved for the children of the Central Government

employees residing in Delhi and of those serving in Indian Embassies abroad for education in the Medical Colleges in Delhi ;

(b) if so, the details thereof in each of the Medical Colleges in the Union Territory of Delhi ;

(c) whether any preference is given to students who are domiciled of the Delhi State for admission to these Medical Colleges ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) and (b). There are three Medical Colleges in Delhi, namely, the Maulana Azad Medical College, the Lady Hardinge Medical College and the under-graduate wing of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences. No reservation of seats is made in any of these Colleges for the wards of Central Government servants posted in Delhi. In the Maulana Azad Medical College, however, sons/daughters of Central Government servants posted in Delhi at the time of admission and candidates whose father is dead but who are wholly dependant on a real brother/sister who is a Central Government servant posted in Delhi at the time of admission are also treated as eligible for admission on the basis of merit along with the residents of Delhi and other entitled categories of students.

Some seats are reserved every year according to availability in the medical colleges in Delhi and other medical colleges in the country for the nominees of the Central Government including the wards of Indian employees serving with Indian Missions abroad. No reservation for the latter is, however, specifically made in any particular medical college in Delhi or elsewhere.

(c) and (d). Out of the three Medical Colleges in Delhi, twelve seats in the Lady

Hardinge Medical College, and all seats in the Maulana Azad Medical College except those reserved for the nominees of the Central Government are utilised for the residents of Delhi including displaced persons registered in Delhi who have passed Pre-medical examination from the University of Delhi and/or Higher Secondary Examination from Delhi Board or an examination equivalent to Higher Secondary from Delhi centre. Admissions to the All India Institute of Medical Sciences are made on the basis of a competitive examination on an all India basis except for those seats which may be reserved for the nominees of the Central Government.

Age Limit for Promotion to Inspectors in Department of Central Excise

7535. SHRI LATAPAT ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in the Central Excise Department 38 years is the maximum age limit fixed for promotion of Upper Division Clerks to the grade of Inspectors ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this age limit of 38 years was raised to 40 years during the year 1965 only for that year ; and

(c) if so, the circumstances for raising the age limit for one year only ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Yes, Sir. In the Central Excise Department the maximum age limit for promotion of U. D. Clerks to the grade of Inspectors is 38 years. This age limit is however relaxed upto 45 years in the case of U. D. Clerks of outstanding merit.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Due to misinterpretation of the rules a number of U. D. Clerks were left out of the consideration zone. On representations being received from them and with a view to avoid hardship the age limit was raised to 40 years during 1965 as a special case.

**O & M Unit in Custom and Central
Excise Department, Delhi**

7536. SHRI LATAFAT ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to article in the 'Darulsaltan', Delhi, dated the 15th January, 1970 and the 15th March, 1970 regarding O & M Unit in Customs and Central Excise Department, Delhi ;

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

(c) whether action has been taken in the matter and if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) the names of the persons who got training in O & M. the period of their training and the amount spent directly or indirectly including pay and other allowances paid to those who received training ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (d). No Sir. In the absence of (i) copies of the articles and (ii) fuller details about points raised therein, it is not possible for the Government to clarify the position further. There is, however, an O & M Unit attached to the Headquarters office of Central Excise Collectorate, Delhi. The following officers of that Collectorate were sponsored for/imparted training in the work study/O & M techniques/courses conducted by the Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi :

- (i) Shri Jagdish Raj, Examiner of Accounts (Customs and Central Excise) for three months.
- (ii) Shri Pritam Singh, Superintendent (Administration) Central Excise Divisional Office Amritsar for one month only as he was promoted to a gazetted post before the completion of his training.
- (iii) Shri K. C. Kawatra, Deputy Office Superintendent for three months.

The amount spent on these officers on account of their pay and allowances during the period of training is Rs. 4,050 only. No other expenditure except their pay and allowances during their period of training was incurred on these officers.

**Grant of Licence to U. S. Drug Company
"Knox Company" for Manufacturing
Drugs in India**

7537. SHRI SHIVA CHANDIKA PRASAD : 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 U. S. Drug company called the 'Knox Company' has been given the licence to (i) manufacture drugs in India, and/or (ii) import drugs manufactured by its parent company in U. S. A. for sale in India ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that many of the drugs of the parent company, namely, Mandaco, VI-tabs, Nixoderm, Hynox and Cystex, are prohibited from sale in U.S.A. but are allowed to be exported ;

(c) whether Government are aware that the reason for this ban on sale of the company's drugs in U.S.A. is that they have been held by Government Drug Inspectors to be spurious and the company's advertisement claims fraudulent ;

(d) whether Government are aware that high pressure advertisement in the Press and over the Radio is maintained by firm for promoting sale of its products in India ; and

(e) whether Government propose, in the interest of public health, to ban the sale of these drugs ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) (i) Yes, Sir. (ii) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise in view of (b) above.

(d) The advertisement in respect of M/s. Knox and Company in the Press and Radio, with reference to the therapeutic claims made for the products, in relation to their composition, are *Not* considered false, misleading, or exaggerated.

(e) Does not arise.

Earthquake in Gujarat

7538. SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA:
SHRI D. AMAT :
SHRI ONKARLAL BOHRA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the loss of life and property due to the recent earthquake in Gujarat ; and

(b) the amount of money given by the Centre for relief work there ?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) According to information received from the Government of Gujarat, the loss of life and property due to the earthquake which recently hit the Broach district was as follows :—

(i) Number of lives lost	25
(ii) Number of persons injured	250
(iii) Number of houses completely destroyed	400
(iv) Number of houses damaged.	about 8000

(b) No financial assistance has so far been provided by the Government of India on this account.

Cases against Workers of Hindustan Housing Factory, New Delhi

7539. SHRI BAL RAJ [MADHOK : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FA-

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

(a) the total number of employees against whom action was taken after the arson in the Hindustan Housing Factory, New Delhi in 1969 ; and

(b) what are the specific charges against them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) Following arson and violence in the 2nd July, 1969, a case was registered by the Police against 105 workers of the Factory and 4 outsiders.

(b) Charges have not yet been framed against the accused.

Over-Bridge or under-Bridge for connecting Vinay Marg with M. Avenue, New Delhi

7540. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the desirability of connecting Vinay Marg, New Delhi with M. Avenue on the Sarojini Nagar side with an over-bridge or under-bridge has been considered ;

(b) if so, with what result ; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken in the matter to mitigate the hardships of the people living in those areas ?

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 reported by the New Delhi Municipal Committee that there is a proposal to construct an under-bridge connecting Vinay Marg with "M" Avenue at

an estimated cost of Rs. 40 lakhs. The Working Group on Road Sector has recommended this Scheme to be taken up during the Fourth Five Year Plan period with a provision of Rs. 20.00 lakhs; the balance work to be completed during the Fifth Five Year Plan. The survey data of this scheme is at present under investigation.

Ban on Use of Saccharin

7541. 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 press reports to the effect that Dr. George T. Bryan University of Wisconsin, in his recent researches has found that cancer developed in 47 of 50 mice implanted with saccharin-chloresteroil pills;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to ban the use of saccharine in all drinks and food-stuffs; 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.

(b) and (c). Saccharine is allowed as an artificial sweetener for use only in carbonated beverages and in no other food. The reports so far available from all countries of the world indicate that saccharine is very commonly used as an artificial sweetener and no scientific reports are available to indicate that it causes cancer or any other harmful effects.

1969-70 में स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास एवं नगर विकास मंत्री के विवेकाधीन निधि से दिया गया अनुदान

7542. श्री अर्जुन सिंह मधौरिया : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन, और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1969-70 में उनके विवेकाधीन निधि से जिन लोगोंको अनुदान दिया गया उनके नाम क्या हैं तथा प्रत्येक को दिये गए अनुदान का व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार विभिन्न राज्यों में मरीजों की निःशुल्क चिकित्सा कर रहे अस्पतालों को अनुदान देती है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो 1969-70 में उपरोक्त निधि में से पौड़ी गढ़वाल के जिन अस्पतालों को अनुदान दिया गया उनके नाम क्या हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। [संभालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT-3317/70]

(ख) रोगियों के निःशुल्क उपचार करने के प्रयोजन के लिए स्वास्थ्य मंत्री के स्वविवेकानुदान में से स्वैच्छिक संगठनों तथा प्राइवेट अस्पतालों और औषधालयों को छोटे पैमाने पर आर्थिक सहायता दी जा सकती है।

सभी अनुदान अनावर्ती प्रकार के होने चाहिए और किसी भी आवर्ती खर्च की जिम्मे-

दारी नहीं ली जा सकती। चिकित्सा सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करना राज्य सरकारों की जिम्मेदारी है।

(ग) पोड़ी गढ़वाल में केवल एक ही संस्था नामतः कविराज शम्भू प्रसाद भट्ट, कैलाश भोषधालय, खोला चौरौ पट्टी, सितोनस्यू, जिला पोड़ी गढ़वाल, उत्तर प्रदेश को अनुदान दिया गया है।

Mercury Stolen from Synthetic Drugs Plant, Hyderabad

7543. SHRI ONKARLAL BOHRA :
SHRI SAMAR GUHA :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state whether some cases of theft of Mercury in the Synthetic Drugs Plant, Hyderabad have come to light, if so, the action taken to apprehend the guilty persons and the estimated value of Mercury stolen ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : Yes, The case has been reported to the local police who are holding the necessary investigations. It is not possible to assess the total loss through theft at this stage. The stock verification conducted at the end of February, 1970 indicated a shortage of about 1500 kgs. of mercury valued at about Rs. 2.2 lakhs.

T.V. Set brought by a Cabinet Minister from Abroad without Paying any Tax

7544. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU; Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a Cabinet Minister brought a T.V. Set, after his return from South East Asia, without paying any tax thereon by giving declaration that its cost was only Rs. 900/- ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government granted exemption from of Rs. 100/- in this case which was in excess of the allowance of Rs. 800/- as free from the imposition of Customs duty;

(c) whether it is not a fact that the television set brought by the Minister costs more than Rs. 1500/- in the country from where he purchased it; and

(d) if so, the reasons for exemption granted and the foreign exchange given to the Minister for the trip ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). A T. V. set was received as unaccompanied baggage of a Cabinet Minister after his visit to South East Asia in 1969. An affidavit was filed by the Private Secretary to the Minister that its cost was 900/-. The set was passed free of Customs duty under the Baggage Rules after condoning the excess of Rs. 100/- over the permissible free allowance of Rs. 800/-. It is not a fact that Government granted exemption from payment of duty on the excess of Rs. 100/-. The excess was condoned by the competent Customs officer in exercise of the discretion vested in him under the general orders dated 11.7.1966.

(c) and (d). No enquiry was made regarding the price in the country of purchase because according to Customs Law the relevant value is the C. I. F. price based on export price in the country of manufacture i.e. Japan in this case. The declared price of Rs. 900/- appeared reasonable on that basis and was accepted.

Apart from the foreign exchange to be spent on official expenses, the Minister was allowed daily allowance by our Missions abroad on the prescribed scale and was also released foreign exchange equivalent to Rs. 346/- for personal incidental expenses as permissible under rules.

Royalty received by Union Ministers from Abroad

7545. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased

to state the total amount of royalty, interest and profit that the Ministers in the Union Government get from abroad per year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : Information has been collected for the year 1968-69. The total amount for this period is Rs. 4,615.00.

डिस्टिलरी के वैंस्ट-वाटर से आवश्यक तत्वों का निकालना

7546. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या पेंट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि डिस्टिलरी के वैंस्ट वाटर से आवश्यक तत्वों को निकालने में तथा उक्त वाटर को हानिकर होने से रोकने में कितनी सफलता मिली है ?

पेंट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बा० रा० चव्हाण) : सीरा आसवनियों (डिस्टिलरीज) के तरल अपशिष्ट (लिक्विडवेस्ट्स) के प्रयोग के बारे में, इंडियन कौंसिल ऑफ मेडीकल रिसर्च के पब्लिक हेल्थ इंजीनियरिंग रिसर्च यूनिट के एक दल द्वारा प्रयोगशाला और प्रयोगिक (पाइलाट) प्लांट में अन्वेषण किये गये हैं। इस के फलस्वरूप, इन अपशिष्टों के शोधन के दौरान पोटाश, मैग्नेस और विटामिन बी 12 के रूप में कुछ मूल्यवान उपोत्पाद प्राप्त करना सम्भव हुआ है। इस यूनिट द्वारा मालूम की गई पद्धति में अपशिष्ट के ठीक ठीक निपटान के लिए एक सुगम व्यवस्था है और उससे मूल्यवान उपोत्पाद भी प्राप्त हुए हैं।

आल इंडिया डिस्टिलर्स एसोसियेशन ने इस विकास कार्य में अच्छी दिलचस्पी दिखाई है और मैग्नेस गैस की उपलब्धी के लिए, एनीरबिक (गैस-इतर) उपचारण की पद्धति का, अर्ध व्यापारिक पैमाने पर परीक्षण करने के बारे में

एक परियोजना की अर्थ व्यवस्था के लिए पेश-कश की है।

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in F.A.C.T. Factory Travancore Cochin

7548. SHRI MEETHA LAL MEENA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have not been given proper representation in the F.A.C.T. Factory, Travancore-Cochin ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps proposed to be taken by Government in this regard in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). The proportion of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in F.A.C.T. is not yet adequate. This is primarily so because the rules relating to reservation of Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes were applied to Udyogamandal only after the Company came under the control of the Government of India in 1963-64. Since then efforts are being made to recruit the maximum number of Scheduled Caste & Scheduled Tribe personnel, provided suitable candidates are available.

Take-over of Management of Private Corporate Bodies

7549. SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have under consideration any proposal to take over the management of private corporate bodies, where public sector financial institutions hold the largest block of equity shares ; and

(b) if so, when a decision is likely to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). There is no proposal under consideration of the Government or of the financial institutions at present to take over the management of industrial concerns, promoted in the private sector, merely on the ground that the public sector financial institutions singly or jointly come to hold the largest block of equity shares ; nor is there a proposal under consideration of the Government to advise the institutions, in such circumstances, to take over the management of such concerns.

In order to take over the management and retain control of any concern in the private sector, it is not enough for the institutions to hold merely the largest block of equity shares ; the institutions have to be able to command a majority of votes among the shareholders of the concern. According to the information available from the public sector financial institutions there is at present no instance where they have majority shareholding of equity capital in any private sector concern.

However, in accepting the recommendations of the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee, Government have recently announced that it is proposed to ensure, in future, that there is a greater degree of participation in management, particularly at policy levels, in the case of major projects promoted in the private sector involving substantial assistance (whether in the shape of loans or share capital) from public sector financial institutions.

Polyester Fibre Plant for Punjab

7650. SHRI N.K.P. SALVE : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state ;

(a) whether it is a fact that the Punjab Government had sought the permission of the Central Government to set up a Polyester Fibre Plant ;

(b) whether Government are aware that 9.9 per cent of the total production of polyester fibre is consumed in Punjab ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not giving permission to Punjab to set up the Plant ?

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

(b) No ; information available to Government showed a much smaller percentage of the country's production having been consumed in Punjab.

(c) Does not arise.

New House for the Prime Minister

7551. SHRI N. SHIVPPA :
SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO :
SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO :
SHRI K.M. MADHUKAR :
SHRI K.N. PANDEY :
SHRI N.K. SINGHI :
SHRI D.N. PATODIA :

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

(a) whether the plan which was recently approved by the Cabinet for putting up a house for the Prime Minister has been shelved ;

(b) whether attention of Government in this regard has been invited to a report in the "*Hindustan Times*" dated the 4th March, 1970 ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING ; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B.S. MURTHY) : (a) to (c) : Government have seen the report which appeared in

the Hindustan Times dated 4th March 1970. No plan and estimate for the new official residence for the Prime Minister of India has been prepared and the question of the Cabinet approving of the plan, therefore, does not arise. The proposal was at a very preliminary stage of consideration, when it was decided to hold it in abeyance for the present.

Regional Committees for Nationalised Banks

7552. SHRI MURASOLI MARAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has suggested that Committees at regional level should be set up in the case of nationalised banks as in the case of the State Banks of India; and

(b) If so, the action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : (a) A suggestion to this effect was made by the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu during the course of the meeting of the National Development Council held in March 1970.

(b) The question of providing a forum where the nationalised banks can have periodical consultation with officers of the State Governments, and representatives of industrial and commercial bodies etc. in order to enable them to fulfil effectively the objectives of nationalisation, is engaging the attention of Government.

Central debt Commission on loans given to State

7553. SHRI MURASOLI MARAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a Central Debt Commission to examine the loans given to the States;

(b) whether any suggestions have been received in this regard; and

(c) If so, the action taken in this regard ?

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

(c) Does not arise.

Production of Fertilizers at Gorakhpur unit of Fertilizers Corporation of India

7555. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the total production of Fertilizers at the Gorakhpur Unit of the Fertilizer Corporation of India during the last year; and

(b) the total sale during the same period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D.R. CHAVAN) : (a) During 1969-70 Gorakhpur Unit produced 1,56,066 Tonnes of Urea;

(b) 1,46,993 Tonnes of Urea.

Auction of Liquor Shops in Delhi

7557. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the liquor shops auctioned in Delhi recently fetched more money this year ;

(b) If so, the amount of money realised as compared to last year and whether more liquor has been supplied to be sold through these shops ; and

(c) whether some upper limit of price has been fixed and whether more shops are to be opened in Delhi ?

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

(b) The total realisations this year amount to Rs. 63.17 lakhs as compared with Rs. 58.63 lakhs last year. The total quota of supply, however remains unchanged.

(c) No, Sir.

दिल्ली में अवैध शराब के गोदाम पर छापे

7558. श्री शशि भूषण : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पिछले माह सरकार ने दिल्ली में शराब के एक गोदाम में छापा मार कर नकली सील वाली बहुत सी बोतलें तथा स्वीकृत मात्रा से अधिक संख्या में बोतलें पकड़ी थीं ;

(ख) सरकार की जानकारी के अनुसार शराब का अवैध व्यापार कब से चल रहा है ; और

(ग) इस व्यापार को चलाने के लिए कितने व्यक्ति जिम्मेदार हैं तथा उनके विरुद्ध सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) 26/27 फरवरी, 1970 को दिल्ली आबकारी प्राधिकारियों द्वारा बिना शुल्क अदा किये माल रखने के गोदाम पर छापा मारे जाने के कारण, 686 गैलन स्ट्रिप्ट और देशी शराब की 1200 बोतलें स्वीकृत मात्रा से अधिक पायी गईं।

(ख) यह अवैध व्यापार कब से चल रहा था, इस संबंध में कोई निश्चित सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ग) माल गोदाम का ठेकेदार, उसके सहयोगी और आबकारी का उप-निरीक्षक, आबकारी कानूनों के उल्लंघन के लिए जिम्मेदार ठहराये गये ठेकेदार पर 20,000.00 रु० जुर्माना किया गया है और स्वीकृत से अधिक पायी गई मात्रा जन्त कर ली गई है। उपनिरीक्षक को मुअतल कर दिया गया है और उसके खिलाफ अनुशासनिक कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

Security Paper Mills Worker's Committee

7558. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any Committee to look after the grievances of the workers at Security Paper Mill, Hoshangabad ;

(b) if so, whether that Committee was elected by workers and when the last elections took place ; and

(c) If there is no Committee or a nominated Committee, the reasons for the same ?

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

(b) Does not arise,

(c) There is a Labour Welfare Officer in the Mill who ensures that the grievances of the workers are promptly attended to.

Duty Roster in Security Paper Mill, Hoshangabad

7560. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether labourers in Security Paper Mill, Hoshangabad are called for duty before they complete 16 hours rest ;

(b) whether there are call books in which the time when labourers are called is entered ; and

(c) whether there are any documents in Security Paper Mill, Hoshangabad which show when labourers come, when they go and when they are called for work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Normally the labourers are not called for duty before they complete 16 hours' rest. However, when a reliever of a shift worker does not arrive unexpectedly, that worker is asked to continue for the next half shift for which he is paid overtime. In such exceptional cases the next shift of the worker follows after 12 hours' rest,

(b) No, Sir.

(c) There is no separate central time record at present to show the time of entry into or exit from the Mill of the workers. Attendance registers are however maintained to show the attendance of an employee in the shift he is called to work.

Discrimination in Attendance Rules for Workers of Security Paper Mill, Hoshangabad

7561. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a rule of public sector undertakings that labourers coming from outside and reaching factory premises 2-3 minutes late have to go back;

(b) if not, why Security Paper Mill, Hoshangabad workers are so treated; and

(c) if so, whether this enforcement does not amount to harassment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) There is no provision for labourers coming from outside and reaching factory premises 2-3 minutes late in public sector undertakings. All workmen

are expected to be at the establishment at the time fixed and notified. Workmen attending late are liable to the deductions provided for in the Payment of Wages Act, 1936.

(b) and (c). The workers in the Security Paper Mill coming from outside and reaching factory premises 2-3 minutes late are not required to go back. A grace period of upto five minutes is allowed generally, as long as a workman does not habitually misuse this concession. Even if a worker is late by between five minutes and 1 hour, the Sectional Head permits him to attend duty with deduction of wages as per rules. Hence the question of harassment of workers for late attendance upto 2-3 minutes does not arise.

Bonus to Workers of Security Paper Mill, Hoshangabad

7562. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Security Paper Mill, Hoshangabad is producing paper for non-Judicial Stamps, a commercial business;

(b) whether the Security Paper Mill workers are thus saving foreign exchange; and

(c) if so, why they are not being paid production bonus ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (c). The Security Paper Mill, Hoshangabad is producing paper required for the printing of certain varieties of non-Judicial stamps at the India Security Press, Nasik Road, which are used as instruments in governmental transactions, just as it is producing other varieties of paper required for similar purposes. The Mill no doubt saves foreign exchange by undertaking this work as it does by the production of other types of paper. This fact is, therefore, not relevant to the question of payment of production bonus to the workers. No bonus is payable to the employees of the Mill as it is a departmental undertaking under the Central Government.

**Labour Welfare Committee for Security
Paper Mill, Hoshangabad**

7563. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is no elected Labour Welfare Committee for organising departmental tournaments recreations etc., at Security Paper Mill, Hoshangabad ;

(b) whether the expenditure for above is to be met by the Government ; and

(c) whether labourers working in the Security Paper Mill are being compelled to pay Rs. 2/- each for above purposes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) There is a Labour Welfare Fund Committee at the Security Paper Mill, Hoshangabad for organising departmental tournaments, recreations etc. It consists of 11 members of whom 3 are nominated by the General Manager and 8 are elected from among the members,

(b) The Labour Welfare Fund is made up of members' subscription, voluntary donations and grants-in-aid from Government. The grant-in-aid is now at the rate of Rs. 2/- per worker per annum and an additional amount to match the subscription collected by the Fund, subject to a maximum of Re. 1/- per member per annum.

(c) The present annual subscription rate of Rs. 2/- per member is based on a resolution passed unanimously by the Labour Welfare Fund Committee. Membership of the Fund is voluntary and no worker is compelled to become a member.

देश में तपेदिक के रोगी

7564. श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन, और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में तपेदिक रोग से कितने व्यक्ति पीड़ित हैं और उनकी संख्या प्रतिवर्ष किस हिसाब से बढ़ रही है ; और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि छः अस्पतालों में उपलब्ध रोगी-शय्याओं की संख्या तपेदिक के रोगियों की तुलना में बहुत कम है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) देश में क्षय रोगियों की संख्या लगभग 80 लाख अनुमान की गई है जिनमें से 20 लाख रोगियों का धूक रोग सापेक्ष तथा संक्रामक है। यह अनुमान 1955-58 में किये गये राष्ट्रीय नमूना सर्वेक्षण के निष्कर्ष पर आधारित है जिससे पता चला कि 1.5 प्रतिशत लोगों के एक्सरे फोटो में क्षय रोग के चिन्ह थे तथा 0.4 प्रतिशत लोगों के धूक में क्षय रोग के जीवाणु थे। प्रतिवर्ष किस हिसाब से उनकी संख्या बढ़ती है इस बारे में सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ख) देश में क्षय रोगियों के लिए उपलब्ध पलंगों की कुल संख्या लगभग 35,000 है जो कि क्षय रोगियों की अनुमानित संख्या से काफी कम है। बेसे, चूँकि ग्रब पेट्ट क्षय निरोधी औषधियों से रोगियों का अस्पताल जैसा इलाज उनके घर पर ही हो सकता है। इसलिए सभी रोगियों के लिए अस्पताली पलंगों की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

**Retirement benefits to Government
Employees Absorbed in Public
Undertakings**

7565. SHRI RANJEET SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bureau of Public Enterprises has issued instructions regarding grant of retirement benefits to

Government employees on their permanent absorption in the public enterprises ;

(b) whether these benefits are also applicable to those Government employees who have been/or are being permanently absorbed in the autonomous organisations which are partially/fully financed by Government ; and

(c) If not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Presumably, the Hon. Member is referring to the benefits that Govt. have decided to offer to deputationists from the permanent civil services to Central Government industrial and commercial undertakings who decide to opt for permanent absorption in the public enterprises where they are serving. These benefits include the grant of *pro-rata* pension/gratuity earned by the officers during their service in Govt., carry-forward of earned leave and provident fund contribution as well as commutation of pension.

(b) and (c). These benefits are applicable only to those Central Government civil servants who are serving in the industrial and commercial undertakings of the Central Government. The benefits have been allowed in the context of Government's decisions on the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission made in their Report on Public Sector Undertakings to reduce the dependence of the public undertakings on deputationists from the civil services and to enable them to develop their own managerial cadres. The recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission apply only to the industrial and commercial undertakings of the Central Government.

Violation of Customs Rules by Film Industry People

7566. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA ;
SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN ;

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state ;

(a) the Number of cases found by the Customs Department for violation of

Customs Rules by the persons in the Indian Film Industry during the years 1968-1969 and 1970, to date ; and

(b) the total number of cases in which prosecutions have already been launched together with their names ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Information relating to persons in the Indian Film Industry is not specifically maintained by Customs formations. However, on a scrutiny of relevant records of offences it has been ascertained that during the years 1968, 1969 and upto March, 1970 the number of persons in the Indian Film Industry against whom customs authorities had initiated cases was 28, 18 and 1 respectively.

(b) Prosecution was launched only in one case, S/Shri Bishu Sen, Rakesh Bance and Kantilal A. Patel were prosecuted by the Bombay Customs authorities under the Customs Act for misdeclaration of the value of imported films and their importation without a valid import licence. S/Shri Bishu Sen and Rakesh Bance were convicted and sentenced to undergo imprisonment for one day besides a fine of Rs. 20,000/- Each. Shri Kanti Lal A. Patel was acquitted.

Cost of Producing Film 'Mera Nam Jokar'

7567. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA ;
SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN ;

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether Government are aware that the film named "Mera Naam Jokar" by Shri Raj Kapoor has been produced at a cost of more than rupees one crore ;

(b) whether any investigation has been made into the circumstances in which the above producer had produced this film at the cost of one crore rupees ; and

(c) If so, the details thereof, the

source of income and the amount of Income-tax paid thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) The picture "Mera Naam Jokar" is still under production.

(b) and (c). Do not arise since the picture has not yet been produced.

Experiment with Ayurvedic, Unani and Sidha Recipes for Family Planning

7568. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH
GARCHA :
SHRI YAJNA DATT
SHARMA :
SHRI HARDAYAL
DEVGUN :
SHRI JAI SINGH :

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

(a) whether the Central Council of Research for Indigenous System of Medicine has drawn up a scheme for experimenting Ayurvedic, Unani and Sidha recipes for Family Planning ;

(b) If so, the details thereof ;

(c) the names of the places selected for such experiments ;

(d) the progress since made in setting up of pharmacy for preparing these recipes ; and

(e) the other decisions taken at the meeting of the Advisory Committee of the Indigenous System of Medicine for Family Planning held recently ?

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

(b) and (c). Question do not arise.

(d) The Advisory Committee of Indigenous System of Medicine for Family Planning at its 2nd meeting held on 21.3.70 recommended the setting up of a Pharmacy by the Centre for preparing recipes based on I.S.M. for birth control. Government is taking necessary steps for the establishment of a Pharmacy.

(e) The other decisions taken at the meeting are :

1. The selected I.S.M. oral contraceptive may be screened clinically and pharmacologically at the Post-Graduate Institute of Indian Medicine, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi and Gujarat Ayurvedic University, Jamnagar.
2. Practitioner of I.S.M. may be included in the Advisory Committee, Councils and Boards for F.P. at the Centre as well as at State levels.
3. To publish a book on Family Planning based on I.S.M.
4. The present journal of F.P. Department viz. "Centre Calling" and of the Central Family Planning Institute viz. "Family Planning News" and others should be utilised for publishing news and progress of Family Planning according to I. S. M. also.
5. The I. S. M. practitioners should be given Family Planning literature and materials for distribution amongst the villagers.

Committee on Study of rates of Interest

7569. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :
SHRI DEVINDER SINGH
GARCHA :
SHRI VALMIKI
CHOUHDARY :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Committee appointed

sometime back for studying the question of the differential rates of interest to be charged for various types of borrowers such as Government, Semi-Government and industrial concerns, has since submitted its report; and

(b) If so, the salient feature thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). Presumably the reference is to the study group set up by the Coordination Committee of Public sector banks. The group has been asked to go into the question of arriving at working norms for lending rates to the public. The preliminary conclusion of the group is that a coordinated approach in the matter of lending rates could be achieved by working out the minimum rates for specified categories of advances, such as :

- (i) Small scale industries ;
 - (ii) agriculture (both direct and indirect) ;
 - (iii) small business finance including retail trade, professionals etc ;
 - (iv) small sector under any special schemes introduced by banks ;
 - (v) cooperatives ;
 - (vi) public sector undertakings etc.
- rather than by adopting uniform lending rates. The group has not so far submitted its report about the Minimum rates of interest to be charged on advances to the categories mentioned above.

Meeting of Custodians of Nationalised Banks with Chairman of State Bank of India Regarding Agricultural Loans

7570. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :
SHRI DEVINDER SINGH
GARCHA :
SHRI VALMIKI
CHOUDHARY :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chairman of the State

Bank of India and the Custodians of the Nationalised Banks had a meeting recently and discussed the norms and guidelines for agricultural loans of these banks and their relations with cooperative banks in this field; 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 meeting of the Coordination Committee of the public sector banks consisting of the Chairman, State Bank of India and the Custodians of the fourteen nationalised banks was held on March 20, 1970. The meeting considered certain suggestions regarding norms to be adopted in the grant of agricultural loans such as the scale of finance per acre, nature of security to be required for medium term loans, disbursement of the loans in kind as far as possible, seasonal schedule for recovery etc.

The Committee also discussed the question of coordination between commercial banks and cooperative banks for financing agriculture. The points discussed at the meeting contained suggestions for coordination at different levels, national, state and district, to avoid the possibility of the farmers being over-financed, and for commercial banks to finance agriculture mainly in areas where the cooperatives are not able to meet adequately the credit requirements of the needy farmers. It was also suggested that the commercial banks might undertake financing of any project which is under implementation and for which the cooperative agencies are unable to meet the entire credit requirements. In order to avoid taking away of business from the cooperatives it was suggested that interest rate to be charged by commercial banks should be $\frac{1}{2}$ % higher than that charged by the cooperative institutions for similar advances. The steps outlined, however, are to serve as broad guidelines and it would be necessary for each bank to work out its own arrangements having regard to the special features that it might have to deal with.

Shortage of Aluminium and Export thereof

7571. SHRI VALMIKI
CHOUDHARY :

**SHRI DEVINDER SINGH
GARCHA :**
SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :

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

(a) whether It is a fact that the Standing Committee of the Advisory Council of Non-Ferrous Metals met on the 20th March, 1970;

(b) whether It is also a fact that the Committee recommended that Aluminium should not be allowed to be exported in order to ensure that export commitments do not create shortage of aluminium metal for domestic Industries; If so, details thereof; and

(c) whether the Committee made other recommendations also If so, the nature thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) :
(a) The Second Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Advisory Council on Non-Ferrous Metals was held at New Delhi on 21.3.1970.

(b) The Standing Committee had noted the position in regard to export of aluminium viz, the decision already made at an inter-departmental meeting that no export of aluminium metal (either E.C. or Commercial grade) would be allowed during the year 1970-71 until further orders and that the export of commercial grade metal would be restricted to the extent of pending orders. As regards the commitments of the primary producers to export a certain percentage of their production in terms of the industrial licences granted to them, it was decided that such commitments would be held in abeyance and the supplies made by the producers to exporters of Cables/Conductors would be counted against their export obligations. The export policy of aluminium during 1970-71 is being further reviewed in consultation with the Department of Foreign Trade.

(c) The Committee did not make any other specific recommendation regarding the question of export of aluminium.

Project Assistance from World Bank

**7572. SHRI VALMIKI
CAOUDHARY :**
**SHRI DEVINDER SINGH
GARCHA :**
SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :

Will the Minister of **FINANCE** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Irrigation Reconnaissance Mission of the World Bank which visited India last year for possible assistance from the World Bank or its affiliate, the International Development Association, has made appraisal of certain projects for grant of credit;

(b) If so, the names of projects selected for credit by the mission and the criteria of selection; and

(c) the names of the projects which have been already been granted credit and the amount thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : (a) to (c). The Irrigation Reconnaissance Mission of World Bank which visited India in 1969 identified the following eight projects for possible assistance from the World Bank/International Development Association :

1. Mahi-Kadana (Gujarat)
2. Tawa-Irrigation (Madhya Pradesh)
3. Krishna-Godavari Delta Flood Control (Andhra Pradesh)
4. Godavari Barrage (Andhra Pradesh)
5. Upper Krishna (Mysore)
6. Jayakwadi Stage I (Maharashtra)
7. Cauvery Delta (Tamil Nadu)
8. Pochampad (Andhra Pradesh)

Out of these projects, a credit of \$35 million (Rs. 26.25 crores) has been granted by the International Development Association on February 9, 1970 for the Mahi-Kadana Project in Gujarat. The others are at various stages of consideration.

As regards the criteria for selection of Projects referred to in part (b) of the question it may be stated that the World Bank and its affiliate the International Development Association consider for assistance under their procedures, priority projects designed to increase the output of useful goods and services to raise standards of living of the borrowing country. They lend for projects or programmes which are of high priority for the borrowing country's economic development, which are economically and technically sound and which have satisfactory prospects of being carried out and operated successfully. Keeping this in view, suitable irrigation projects which are part of the Five Year Plan schemes are identified from time to time and taken up for discussion. If all aspects are considered satisfactory and adequate funds are available in the Plan, they are taken up for final stages of negotiation for assistance from World Bank/International Development Association.

Taking over of Dr. Joshi's Memorial Hospital and Nursing Home Delhi

7573. SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHARY ;
SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHI ;
SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :

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

(a) whether Government have since taken over the management of Dr Joshi's Memorial Hospital and Nursing Home in Delhi;

(b) whether Government have drawn up a scheme for the development of this hospital; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B.S. MURTHY) (a) and (b) : The management of Dr. Joshi's Memorial Hospital was taken over by Delhi Administration with

effect from the 9th April, 1970, The Administration has not yet finalised the scheme for the development of the hospital.

(c) Does not arise.

Synthetic Rubber and Acrylonitrile Monomer Projects

7574. SHRI R. K. AMIN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Petro-Chemical Corporation Limited has decided to take up synthetic rubber project and Acrylonitrile Monomer project in the public sector;

(b) whether any agreements have been signed with regard to the implementation of these two projects; 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). Yes, it has been decided to set up the acrylonitrile plant in Gujarat in the public sector and entrust its implementation to the Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Ltd. The necessary foreign collaboration agreement is yet to be finalised. In respect of synthetic rubber M/s. Indian Petro-chemicals Corporation Limited have in association with M/s. Polymer Corporation of Canada undertaken a study about the demand for different types of synthetic rubber and the feasibility of manufacturing the particular types required for the country. Their report is expected to be received shortly whereafter a decision about manufacture of the particular type of synthetic rubber will be taken.

Decision Regarding setting up of Caustic Soda Chlorine plant in Gujarat

7575. SHRI R. K. AMIN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMI-

CALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have issued all licences necessary to absorb all downstream products such as Vinyl Acetate and P.V.A. Project;

(b) whether it is a fact that a decision regarding setting up of a Caustic Soda Chlorine plant, which is necessary to supply Chlorine to the complex for manufacture of Chlorinated products, has since been taken up; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps to be taken to fill in these gaps ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D.R. CHAVAN) : (a) Letters of intent to the concerned entrepreneurs for setting up the downstream units of the naphtha cracker plant have already been issued covering manufacture of high pressure polyethylene, Styrene and Polystyrene and Polypropylene. The acrylonitrile downstream unit will be put up in public sector by the Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Ltd. As soon as the report of the feasibility study just completed in association with M/s. Polymer Corporation of Canada about the likely demand for specific types of synthetic rubber and feasibility of undertaking manufacture of particular types of rubber, is received, a decision will be taken about setting up a synthetic rubber unit. In regard to Vinyl Acetate and P.V.A. fibre project, the applications received in response to a press note inviting such proposals are under evaluation.

(b) and (c). The applications from private parties received for the setting up of Caustic Soda plants in Gujarat State have been rejected as the entrepreneurs concerned failed to submit detailed feasibility reports specifying clearly as to how they propose to utilise the entire production of caustic soda/chlorine. They have however been advised to submit fresh applications, if they so desire, when they have definite scheme for proper utilisation of caustic soda/chlorine.

Delay in Completion of Gujarat Petro-Chemical Complex Including Naphtha Cracker Plant

5756. **SHRI R. K. AMIN :** Will the Minister **PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS** be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken to ensure expeditious completion of Gujarat Petro-chemical complex including Naphtha Cracker Plant by laying down realistic time schedule ;

(b) the steps taken to grant suitable representation to entrepreneurs connected with development of petro-chemical industries in Gujarat on the Board of Directors of the Petro-Chemical Corporation of India ; and

(c) whether arrangements have been made to make development of all industries in the complex in a coordinated manner, 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) Gujarat Petro-chemical Complex consists of Gujarat Aromatics Project, the Naphtha Cracker Plant and the connected downstream-units. All arrangements have been finalised for the Gujarat Aromatics Project and the civil construction is in progress. The mechanical completion of the project is expected to be around beginning of 1972. All approvals have been given to the connected polyester fibre and phthalic anhydride down-streams, and these are expected to synchronise with the commissioning of the Aromatics Unit for the Naphtha Cracker, terms of foreign collaboration have been approved and M/s. Indian Petro-chemicals Corporation Ltd. would be signing an agreement with M/s. Lummus Company of U. K. very soon for the basic engineering package for the plant. The plant is expected to be commissioned by early 1974. In respect of the down-stream units linked to this plant, progress in finalising the appropriate terms of foreign collaboration etc. by the concerned private parties holding letters of intent covering the manufacture of High Pressure Polyethylene. Poly-

propylene, Styrene and Polystyrene, is being watched by Government in coordination with the Government of Gujarat and the Indian Petro-chemical Corporation Ltd. so that the availability of the relevant feedstocks from the cracker plant will synchronise with the commissioning of the downstream units.

(b) In the present Board of Directors of the Indian Petro-chemicals Corporation the interests of the chemical industry and business has been given due representation. Entrepreneurs directly connected with any manufacturing scheme in the complex are however not given representation in the Board on principle with a view to avoid conflict of interests.

(c) Yes. The progress made by the concerned entrepreneurs in finalising suitable technology, foreign exchange financing in respect of the project for polyethylene, polypropylene, styrene, and polystyrene for which they hold letters of intent is periodically reviewed by Government. In line with the general policy of Government to have manufacture of basic chemicals in the public sector, it has been decided to put up the acrylonitrils plant in the public sector. M/s Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Ltd. are presently evaluating proposals for finalising the appropriate foreign collaboration arrangement. M/s. Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Ltd. have in association with M/s. Polymer Corporation of Canada completed a techno-economic feasibility study whose report is expected shortly. Decision to take up manufacture of particular types of synthetic rubber will be taken thereafter.

**Supply of Gas from Kalol Oil-Fields to
Ahmedabad Electricity Company by
O.N.G.C.**

7577. SHRI R. K. AMIN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ahmedabad Electricity Company is ready and willing to use gas from Kalol oil-fields ;

(b) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission agreed to supply gas to the Company ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) and (c). The Oil and Natural Gas Commission propose to supply about 60,000 cubic metres of associated gas, per day, to Ahmedabad Electricity Company on a purely temporary basis until the Indian Farmers' Fertilizers Co-operatives Plant goes on stream. Ahmedabad Electricity Company will lay the supply line to their Power House from the existing pipeline of ONGC.

Upgrading of Katihar 'C' Class City

7578. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any decision to upgrade the status of Katihar Town in Bihar as class 'C' city ; and

(b) if so, when the decision is likely to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C.) : (a) and (b). Katihar is one of the 38 cities included in the sample survey of the growth of population for purpose of a mid-census review of classification of cities, for the grant of house rent and compensatory (city) allowances to Central Government servants. After careful consideration, it has been decided to defer the review of classification of cities/towns till 1971 census figures become available. Meanwhile, the Third Pay Commission is also expected to examine this issue.

Working of Medical stores organisation

7679. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND

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

(a) whether Government have considered to review the working conditions of the Medical Stores Organisation and the future of the Organisation the form in which it should continue ;

(b) If so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Government have already reviewed the working conditions of the Medical Stores Organisation and have decided that the Organisation shall continue. However, it is proposed to streamline the working of the entire organisation.

(b) Details are being worked out.

(c) Does not arise.

C. G. H. S. Dispensary in Naraina Colony, New Delhi

7580. **SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD :** 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. 4898 on the 25th August, 1969 regarding opening of C. G. H. S. Dispensary in Naraina Colony and state :

(a) Whether a dispensary has since been started in Inderpuri, Delhi and decision has also been taken to open a separate dispensary in Naraina Colony, New Delhi for the benefit of Central Government Employees residing in Naraina Colony and Naraina village ;

(b) If so, the time by which a separate dispensary would start functioning in Naraina Colony, New Delhi ; 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) to (c). According to C. G. H. S. norm only one Dispensary is justified for the combined areas of Inderpuri and Naraina. Government have issued orders for the opening of an allopathic dispensary in these areas which for the convenience of beneficiaries would be split up into two wings to be known as "Inderpuri-Naraina Complex Dispensary No. 1" to be located in Naraina and the other as "Inderpuri-Naraina Complex Dispensary No. 11" to be located in Inderpuri. While the Inderpuri wing is expected to start functioning during this month, the Naraina wing will start as soon as suitable accommodation is available.

Provision of Amenities in the Colony at Pandara Road, New Delhi

7582. **SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI :** 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 Pandara Road Residents' Association, New Delhi has made a number of requests at Ministry, C. P. W. D. and Horticulture level since April, 1969 for the provision of amenities in the colony ;

(b) If so, what are the amenities/facilities asked for ; and

(c) the action taken on each of the requests so far ?

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 following amenities/facilities have been asked for :—

(i) Glazing of Varandahs.

(ii) 6" high kerb along the edges of the road running by the side of common lawns.

- (iii) Metalling of roads connecting Block 'A' with Block 'B'.
- (iv) Metalling of a portion of the road running adjacent to quarter No. B-93, Pandara Road.
- (v) Widening of some reaches of the road near 'E' type quarters.
- (vi) Street lighting for DII type quarters.
- (vii) Improvements of common lawn.
- (viii) Development of a plot behind multi-storeyed flats at Shahjahan Road into a lawn.

(c) The action taken on each of the requests is indicated below:

- (i) The requests for glazing of verandahs are considered on merits of each case. In the case of allottees whose need for additional accommodation was proved to the satisfaction of the competent authority the verandahs have been glazed already.
- (ii) This request was received in the Month of Dec, 69. The matter is under examination.
- (iii) The work has since been completed.
- (iv) This portion of the road was previously occupied by dhobis and has been got vacated recently. The proposal for metalling the road is now under examination.
- (v) Previously the residents did not allow widening of some reaches of the roads. The proposal for taking up this work is now under examination.
- (vi) The street lights have been provided but the N. D. M. C. has not yet energised the same. The matter is being pursued with the N. D. M. C.

- (vii) The lawn has been fenced with barbed wire, provided with hedges and is being further improved.
- (viii) The plot has been cleared and levelled. Further development of the plot is under consideration.

छत्त बचत योजनाएं

7583. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री झोंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री हुकम चन्व कछवाय :
श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

क्या बिल्ल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देवास, उज्जैन, इन्दौर, साजापुर तथा भोपाल जिलों में इस समय कितने नगर निगम तथा नगरपालिकायें हैं जहां कि राष्ट्रीय बचत योजना आरम्भ की गई है तथा उनके नाम क्या हैं ;

(ख) उपरोक्त नगर निगमों तथा नगर पालिकाओं में से प्रत्येक द्वारा वित्तीय वर्ष 1969-70 में कितनी बचत राशि जमा की गई ;

(ग) उक्त नगर निगमों के उन कार्यकारी अधिकारियों की संख्या कितनी है तथा उनके नाम क्या हैं जिनको इस योजना को पूरा करने के कारण केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा पुरस्कार दिये गये हैं तथा क्या पुरस्कार दिये गये हैं ;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि बचत राशि सम्बन्धित कर्मचारियों की अनुमति के बिना उपरोक्त योजना के अन्तर्गत काट ली गई थी ; और कर्मचारियों ने इस सम्बन्ध में अपना विरोध प्रकट किया था ; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है तथा सरकार द्वारा इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही किये जाने का विचार है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) वेतन बचत योजना, जिसके अन्तर्गत भारत सरकार की अल्प बचत योजनाओं में धन का निवेश किए जाने के लिए विभिन्न संस्थाओं के कर्मचारियों के वेतन से कटौतियां की जाती हैं, उज्जैन, इंदौर और भोपाल के नगर निगमों में तथा उज्जैन जिले में नागदा की नगरपरिषद में शुरू की गई है।

(ख) नगर निगम, इन्दौर	14,670 रुपये
नगर निगम, उज्जैन	18,265 रुपये
नगर निगम, भोपाल	7,105 रुपये
नगर परिषद नागदा	1,560 रुपये

	41,600 रुपये

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कोई पुरस्कार नहीं दिया है।

(घ) जी नहीं।

(ङ) यह सबाल पैदा ही नहीं होता।

अफीम का अवैध निर्यात

7584. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि भारत से अफीम का भारी मात्रा में अवैध रूप से निर्यात किया जा रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस तस्कर व्यापार को रोकने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही करना चाहती है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) भारत से अफीम का बड़े पैमाने पर तस्कर निर्यात नहीं होता

(ख) अफीम के तस्कर निर्यात को रोकने के लिए केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकारों की विभिन्न प्रवर्तन एजेंसियां निरन्तर आवश्यक उपाय करती रहती हैं।

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बैंक सुविधाओं के विस्तार के लिए दीर्घाविधि कार्यक्रम

7585. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बैंक सुविधाओं के विस्तार के लिए कोई दीर्घाविधि कार्यक्रम बनाया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्योरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके कारण क्या हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) और (ख). भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने बड़े बड़े अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक बैंकों की शाखाओं का विस्तार करने के लिए, खास कर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में शाखाएं खोलने का एक कार्यक्रम तैयार किया था। इस कार्यक्रम के अनुसार 1970 में, बैंकों को 1350 नयी शाखाएं खोलने की परिकल्पना की गई है। इनमें से 114 शाखाएं ऐसे ग्रामीण केन्द्रों में खोली जायंगी जिनकी आबादी 10,000 से अधिक न हो। इन केन्द्रों में ये शामिल है।

(i) 1961 की जनगणना रिपोर्ट में परिभाषित 'नगर' ;

(ii) भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक और वाणिज्यिक बैंकों द्वारा संयुक्त रूप से किये गये सर्वेक्षण के दौरान पता लगाये गये केन्द्र; और

(iii) बैंक रहित राजकोष/उप-राजकोष केन्द्र इसके अतिरिक्त, बैंक यदि चाहें तो उन केन्द्रों में भी अपनी शाखाएं खोलने के लिए रिजर्व बैंक से लाइसेंस प्राप्त करने का अनु-रोध कर सकेंगे जिनका पता उन्होंने स्वयं लगाया है।

इसके अलावा 'बैंक नेतृत्व' योजना के अन्तर्गत बैंकों की शाखाएं खोलने के उद्देश्य से बड़े बड़े वाणिज्यिक बैंकों के नाम देश के 335 जिसे नियत किये गये हैं। आशा है कि बैंकों की शाखाएं खोलने के लिए जिन बैंकों के नाम जो जिले नियत किये गये हैं, वे बैंक उन जिलों का सर्वेक्षण करें ताकि बैंकों के विकास के लिए संभावित केन्द्रों का पता लगाया जा सके। अनुमान है कि नेता बैंकों द्वारा किये गये प्रयत्नों के परिणामस्वरूप उन सभी स्थानों में जहाँ बैंकिंग सुविधाओं की आवश्यकता है, यथा समय बैंकों की शाखाएं खुल जायंगी।

(घ) यह सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होता।

Suggestion by Chairman, Indian Mining Federation for uplift of Coal Industry

7586. SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DIURY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chairman of the Indian Mining Federation had suggested in the month of March, 1970 a three-point programme to save the coal industry, from the precarious position of shrinking profits and shrinking markets; and

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

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

(a) A statement giving the information laid on is the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3318/70]

Inconvenience faced by Allottees of Government Accommodation in R.K. Puram, New Delhi

7587. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA :
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :
SHRI JAI SINGH :

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

(a) whether it has been brought to the notice of Government that the allottees and sub-lettees of Government quarters in R.K. Puram Delhi and other colonies have to face a lot of inconvenience because of the fact that the drain pipes in the fore and aft parts of the upper storeyed quarters viz., balconies, are not connected with the sewer system and as such they cannot use those drain pipes;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to connect the drain pipes with the sewer system; 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.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Drain pipes provided in the balconies and verandahs of quarters are meant for the disposal of rain water and floor washings. The discharge through such pipes is carried to the storm-water drains and their connection to the sewer system is neither necessary nor permissible under the Municipal byelaws.

More Beds for Mentally Sick in Various Hospital

7588. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA :
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :

SHRI JAI SINGH :

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

(a) The total number of beds for the mentally sick in the various hospitals of the country;

(b) whether it is a fact that in India the incidence of suicide is highest in the world;

(c) whether a preponderating number of such cases can be attributable to the shortage of beds for the mentally sick; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to provide more beds 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) According to information available, there are 17756 beds available in 38 mental hospitals in the country. In addition facilities for treatment are available in all big General Hospitals.

(b) Figures for suicide in the various countries are not available for comparative study.

(c) The incidence of suicide does not have much relevance to the shortage or otherwise of the number of beds for the mentally sick.

(d) There is at present no proposal to increase the existing number of beds. Since medical care is a State subject it is a matter for State Governments to consider on the basis of availability of resources.

Complaint against Deputy Director of Inspection

7589. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any complaints against a Deputy Director

of Inspection who had information regarding the evasion of taxes by the Volga Restaurant, New Delhi ;

(b) if so, the nature of the complaint ; and

(c) the action taken thereon ?

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

(b) and (c). The matter was looked into and it was found that there was no evidence to support the allegation that favours were shown to the assessee.

देश में लेखाबाह्य घन

7590. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में अनुमानतः लेखाबाह्य घन कितना है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार उक्त घन का देश के कुछ विकास कार्यों में उपयोग करने के लिए कोई उपाय करना चाहती है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(घ) सरकार ने देश के भुगतान शेष पर इसके कुप्रभाव को रोकने के लिये क्या उपाय किये हैं ;

(ङ) यदि कोई उपाय नहीं किये गये हैं, तो इसका क्या कारण है ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० च० सेठी) : (क) से (ग). लेखाबाह्य घन की राशि का अनुमान लगाना सम्भव नहीं है। भावी निवेश के आधार को विस्तृत करने के लिये निर्धारितियों को अपनी लेखाबाह्य बाय को प्रकट करने का अवसर देने की दृष्टि से सरकार ने 1965 में लेखाबाह्य घन प्रकट करने

की दो योजनाएं चालू की थीं। आयकर अधिनियम की धारा 271 (4ए) में अब भी यह व्यवस्था है कि निर्धारित हिस्सा किताब से बाहर रखी गयी गई आय को स्वेच्छा से प्रकट कर दे और कर अपवंचन करने पर लगने वाले दण्ड से बच सकता है। कर अपवंचन को समस्या की ओर सरकार का ध्यान बराबर लगा हुआ है और लेखाबाह्य आय पर कर लगाने के लिए, समय समय पर समुचित उपाय किए जाते हैं, जिससे वह विकास कार्यों के लिए उपलब्ध हो सके।

(घ) सरकार के प्रवर्तन विभाग भी, तस्कर व्यापार को रोकने में और विदेशी मुद्रा विनियम विनियमन अधिनियम के उल्लंघन को रोकने में सतत लगे रहते हैं।

(ङ) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता है।

विदेश निवासी भारतीयों द्वारा धन प्रेषण

7591. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या वित्त मंत्री 16 मार्च, 1970 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 455 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि पाकिस्तान सरकार विदेशों में रहने वाले पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रियों की विधिवत ढंग से धन भेजने के लिए प्रोत्साहन के रूप में विशेष बोनस देती है और इस प्रकार पाकिस्तान को अपने राष्ट्रियों से विदेशी मुद्रा की एक बड़ी राशि बसूल हो रही है ;

(ख) क्या भारत सरकार का विचार भी ऐसा प्रोत्साहन देने का है जिससे विदेशों में रहने वाले भारतीय धन को भारतीय मुद्रा में खोरी छिपे न भेजकर सीधे विदेशी मुद्रा के रूप में भेज सकें; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके कारण क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) यद्यपि सरकार को इस बात का पता है कि पाकिस्तान की "बोनस वाउचर योजना" नाम से एक योजना है, लेकिन सरकार को इस सम्बन्ध में उस देश के अनुभवों की कोई जानकारी नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग). सरकार के विचार में भारतीय परिस्थितियों में इस प्रकार की योजना शुरू करना लाभप्रद नहीं होगा।

दिल्ली की बढ़ती हुई जनसंख्या

7592. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार यह अनुभव करती है कि दिल्ली की जनसंख्या इतनी तेजी से बढ़ रही है कि जन सुविधाएं देना बहुत कठिन हो रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार दिल्ली की बढ़ती हुई जनसंख्या को रोकने के लिए कुछ कदम उठाने और दिल्ली में बसे लोगों को निकटवर्त नगरों में जाकर बसने को प्रोत्साहित करने का है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) जी, हां।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Street Lighting in Pandara Road, D-II, Flats

7593. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA : 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 Pandara Road, D-II flats have not been provided with street lighting since their construction over two decades ago ;

(b) if so, the reason for this situation ;

(c) whether it is a fact that poles have been fixed and wiring done for some years past but the electricity has not been energised ; and

(d) If so, the reasons therefor and when Government would remedy the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) Excepting for the three pole lights, other street lights have not been energised by the N.D.M.C.

(b) to (d). Poles for the street lights were provided by N.D.M.C. at Government cost more than a year ago but these have not been energised by them on the plea that the electric consumption charges and expenditure on maintenance should be borne by Government. As it is the normal responsibility of the Local Body to bear such expenditure, N.D.M.C. were requested to bear the expenditure and at least to energise the street lights, pending a decision on the question of payment of consumption charges, etc. The matter is still under consideration.

Annual Remittances to Foreign Countries

7594. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the latest total amount of money being sent to U.S.A., U.K., West Germany

and France in the form of royalties, management fee, dividends, profits, interests, salaries, etc., per annum and what was the respective total amount sent in the year 1948-49 or 1949-50 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : The earliest and the latest available figures are for the year 1960-61 and 1968-69 respectively. A statement showing the remittances made to the U. K., U.S.A. West Germany and France in these two years on account of profits, dividends, royalties, interest, and management fees (including office expenses, agency services) is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3319/70] Information on remittances of salaries is not separately available.

Loans from U.S.A. and U.S.S.R.

7595. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the total amount of loans secured from the U.S.A. and the USSR and the respective present value of the undertakings, machines, annual productions, etc., from the investment made from the loans obtained from the above two countries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) The total value of loans from USA and the USSR for which agreements have been signed, are as follows :

USA :	\$ 3491.3 millions (Rs. 2618.5 crores)
	(post-devaluation)
USSR :	Roubles 1225.4 million
	(Rs. 1021.1 crores)
	(post-devaluation)

2. The projects and the purposes for which the aid from the two countries per- tain are shown in the statements laid on Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See. No. LT-3320/70].

3. The loans have been used for a very large number projects covering various sectors of the economy. Apart from project tied loans amounting to Rs. 1762.3 crores have been obtained and used for import of a wide variety of miscellaneous

capital equipment, component, raw materials and production materials, which have gone into thousands of investment activities in the public and the private sector over the course of many years. The information desired by the Hon'ble Member is about present value of the undertakings (which involves getting the values of all the assets and liabilities of each of those undertakings), the values of the various machines (which involves going into the question of the normal life of each machine, the depreciation, the state of maintenance and the present value) and the annual production which will cover all the fields of investment covering agriculture, aviation, power, transport, communication, social services and industries of a wide variety including large, medium and small scale etc. It is extremely doubtful if satisfactory information on all these can be collected and even if it is to be attempted, the organisation, labour, expense and time involved for collecting the information will be very large and out of all proportion to any objective to be gained.

Advance of Credit to Small Scale Industries by Nationalised Banks and State Bank

7596. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the specific branches and categories of small scale industries for which the State Bank and other Nationalised Banks are advancing credits including the terms and conditions thereabout ; and

(b) the total number of recipients of such loans including amounts thereof in the various districts of Bihar since the nationalisation of the 14 major banks ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Any industrial unit engaged in manufacturing, processing or preservation of goods or in servicing machinery, tractors etc., with capital investment in plant and machinery of not more than Rs. 7.50 lakhs (Rs. 10 lakhs in the case of units manufacturing ancillary components of certain big industries) is eligible for advance from the State Bank and other Nationalised Banks as a small scale industry,

A wide category of enterprises ranging from agro-based industries to those engaged in the manufacture of electrical goods and compliances like engineering goods, spare parts, pharmaceuticals, consumer goods etc., come within the scope of such credit. Advances are granted to new units as well as to existing ones. Credit is advanced both for the short-terms to meet working capital requirements as also for medium-term (generally for 3-7 years) for financing fixed capital expenditure. Short-term finance is generally provided against the pledge or hypothecation of raw materials and finished goods and in some cases stocks in process. In suitable cases, clean advances to a reasonable extent are also allowed. Advances are given against trade bills and supply bills as well. While considering proposals for advances to small scale industrial units, banks generally look to the feasibility of the schemes, the growth prospects of the industry and the character and capability of the management. Interest charged is usually slightly lower than the general rate.

(b) Information regarding the advances of the major banks to small scale industries as on 19th July, 1969 is not available. However, the position as at the end of June 1969 and December 1969 is indicated below :—

Advances to Small Scale Industries by the 14 Nationalised Banks and the State Bank of India in the State of Bihar

	As at the end of June, 1969	As at the end of Dec., 1969
No. of units financed	596	789
Amount of limits sanctioned & in force.	Rs. 7.95 crores	Rs. 10.04 crores
Amount of balance outstanding.	Rs. 3.19 crores	Rs. 4.00 crores

Information relating to the district-wise and category-wise break up of such advances is not available.

Demonstration by Workers of the Hindustan Housing Factory, New Delhi

7597. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK ;
SHRI N.K. SOMANI ;
SHRI S.K. TAPURIAH ;

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

(a) whether it is a fact that workers of the Hindustan Housing Factory, New Delhi held a demonstration before the Prime Minister's Housing on the 3rd April, 1970 and submitted a memorandum to her as also to him;

(b) if so, the main demands of the workers listed in that memorandum and the steps Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B.S. MURTHY) : (a) The workers of the Hindustan Housing Factory, New Delhi, marched in a procession to the Prime Minister's House on 1st April, 1970 and presented a representation to her.

(b) The only demand of the workers was for the grant of Dearness Allowance at the rates paid to Central Government employees. The matter is *sub judice*.

Construction of School on open plot in Sector VIII of R.K. Puram, Delhi

7598. 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 fact that an open plot in Sector VII of R.K. Puram, Delhi which is used as lawn and playground by the Government employees living in that sector is being brought under construction for a school building;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the residents of Sector VIII have represented to

Government that that lawn should not be spoiled and that school building be constructed at some other place;

(c) whether it is also a fact that there is plenty of open space near about which can be utilised for building a school; and

(d) If so, what Government have done to concede this genuine request of the residents of Sector VIII of R.K. Puram ?

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) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The plot under reference is earmarked for the construction of a Nursery school in the approved layout plan. Therefore, it is being utilised for that purpose. In Sector VIII of R.K. Puram, three other plots have been left as open ground to be used as parks and playgrounds by the resident.

New Squatters on Public Land in Delhi

7699. SHRI BALRAJ 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 new squatters have been squatting on public land particularly on the Railway land in Chanakaya Puri, Kirti Nagar and Ramesh Nagar areas in Delhi ;

(b) whether it is a public land and will have to got vacated from these squatters sooner or later ; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to prevent this occupation of public land by squatters ?

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) Yes, Sir.

(c) The General policy under the Jhuggi Jhonpri Removal Scheme is to remove squatters from such public lands as are required for immediate development so that further squatting is avoided. Other casual squatters like hawkers, etc., are removed by the Enforcements Squad of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi which patrols the area regularly.

Financial Assistance to West Bengal

7600. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that West Bengal has requested the Central Government to meet the State's additional liability in implementing the Pay Commission's recommendations ;

(b) whether West Bengal Government's delegation has drawn the attention of Government to the assurance given by the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission at the last meeting with the ex-Chief Minister that the case of the State would be considered ; and

(c) if so, whether Government have agreed to give loan and if so, to what extent ?

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

(b) No such assurance was given by the Planning Commission.

(c) Does not arise.

Overcrowding in Hospitals in Delhi

7601. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there are overcrowding in the hospitals in the Capital ;

(b) if so, the total number of beds provided in Irwin and other big hospitals in Delhi ;

(c) the number of patients admitted at present in the hospitals and the number who have to remain in the hospitals without having any beds ;

(d) whether the recent survey has shown that this overcrowding is because of the tendency of doctors to admit everybody regardless of the patient's conditions ; and

(e) if so, the action Government propose to take in this regard and also to study the ills of hospitals and remove them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) There is some overcrowding in certain hospitals in Delhi as a result of large admission of patients from Accident and Emergency Service Department or whenever there is any epidemic.

(b) The position is given below :

Name of the Hospital	Number of Beds
Safdarjang Hospital	1207
Irwin Hospital	1103
Willingdon Hospital	679
All India Institute of Medical Sciences	750
Lady Hardinge Medical College and Hospital	580

(c) The requisite information will be collected and laid on the table of the Sabha.

(d) There is no information about any survey being conducted, however admission is made depending on the patient's condition.

(c) Government had constituted a Committee, popularly known as Dr. K.N. Rao Committee to go into the working of Government hospitals in Delhi and to suggest ways and means for improving their working. Most of the recommendations of the Committee have been accepted by Government and are being implemented. Every effort is made to improve the standard of service in Government hospitals.

Seizure of Gold in South Bombay

7602. SHRI CHENGALRA YA NAIDU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the contra-band gold valued at Rs. 26 lakhs was seized by the officials of the Anti-Corruption Bureau in South Bombay on the 31st March, 1970 ;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that gold weighing 151,580 grams in the form of biscuits was found in cloth Jackets in one of the flats ; and

(c) If so, the action taken against the persons held responsible ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). On 31st March, 1970 Officers of the Anti-Corruption Bureau searched a flat in Mahim and informed the Customs authorities on finding gold lying there. Customs Officers recovered 13 jackets containing 151,580 grams gold and seized the same under the Customs Act. The approximate price of the gold in India is Rs. 26 lakhs.

(c) Three persons, who appear to be connected with the gold and one occupant of the flat have been arrested under the Customs Act and remanded to custody.

Translation of the Term Reserve Bank of India

7603. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the translation of the term 'Reserve Bank of India'

has been inscribed as 'Bhartiya Reserve Bank' on the currency notes issued in Hindi;

(b) whether the word 'Bhartiya' has introduced as a substitute for the word 'India'; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not introducing any Hindi word as substitute for the word 'Reserve' ?

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

(b) and (c). The word 'Bhartiya' is the recognised Hindi equivalent of the words 'of India'. As for the words 'Reserve Bank', a translation was not considered necessary, as these words have been adopted as they are, in Hindi, in the official Hindi version of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

विकास कार्यक्रम के लिए पंजाब को केन्द्रीय अनुदान तथा ऋण

7604. श्री हुक्म चन्द कल्लवाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय पंजाब सरकार पर केन्द्रीय सरकार का कुल कितना ऋण है ;

(ख) वित्तीय वर्ष 1970-71 में विकास कार्यक्रमों के लिए राज्य सरकार को अनुदान तथा ऋण के रूप में कितनी राशि देने का सरकार का विचार है; और

(ग) वित्तीय वर्ष 1967-68 और 1968-69 में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा राज्य सरकार को ऋण तथा अनुदान के रूप में कितनी राशि दी गई थी ?

पूति मंत्री और वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रा० के० साबितकर) : (क) से (ग).

एक विवरण समा की मेज पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

केन्द्र द्वारा पंजाब को दिये गये अनुदान और ऋण		(करोड़ रुपयों में)	
(क)	31 मार्च, 1969 को बकाया केन्द्रीय ऋण		224.43
(ख)	राज्य की 1970-71 की आयोजित योजनाओं के लिए नियत किये गये ऋण और अनुदान	ऋण अनुदान	12.84 5.51
		जोड़	18.35
(ग)	आयोजना और आयोजना-भिन्न	1967-68	1968-69
	दोनों प्रयोजनों के लिए 1967-68 और 1968-69 में दिये गये कुल ऋण और अनुदान	ऋण अनुदान	22.18 11.02
		जोड़	27.57 9.20
			33.20 36.77

टिप्पणी :

(क) केन्द्रीय ऋणों की बकाया रकमों के बिल्कुल हाल के जिन आँकड़ों को अन्तिम रूप दिया गया है वे 31 मार्च, 1969 तक के हैं।

(ग) स्रोत : राज्य के बजट।

विकास कार्यक्रमों के लिए हरियाणा को ऋण

तथा ऋण के रूप में कितनी राशि देने का सरकार का विचार है; और

7605. श्री हुकम चन्द कछबाय : नया वित्त मंत्री वह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(ग) वित्तीय वर्ष 1967-68 और 1968-69 में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने हरियाणा को ऋण तथा अनुदान के रूप में कितनी राशि दी थी ?

(क) वित्तीय वर्ष 1970-71 में राज्य सरकार को विकास कार्यक्रमों के लिए अनुदान

पूर्ति मंत्री और वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ए० के० साहिलकर) : (क) से (ग)।

एक विवरण सभा की मेज पर रख दिया गया है।

बिबरण

केन्द्र द्वारा हरियाणा को दिये गये अनुदान और ऋण

		(करोड़ रुपयों में)	
(क)	31 मार्च, 1969 को बकाया केन्द्रीय ऋण		152.82
(ख)	राज्य की 1970-71 की आयोजनागत योजनाओं के लिए नियत किये गये ऋण और अनुदान		9.96 4.27
	जोड़		14.23
(ग)	आयोजना और आयोजना-भिन्न	1967-68	1968-69
	दोनों प्रयोजनों के लिए 1967-68 और 1968-69 में दिये गये कुल ऋण और अनुदान	ऋण अनुदान	11.74 6.26
		जोड़	22.59 6.59 29.18

टिप्पणी :

(क) केन्द्रीय ऋणों की बकाया रकमों के बिल्कुल हाल के जिन आंकड़ों को अन्तिम रूप दिया गया है वे 31 मार्च, 1969 तक के हैं।

(ख) स्रोत : राज्य के बजट।

विकास कार्यक्रमों के लिए राजस्थान को केन्द्रीय अनुदान तथा ऋण

7606. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय राजस्थान सरकार पर केन्द्रीय सरकार का कुल कितना ऋण है ;

(ख) वित्तीय वर्ष 1970-71 में विकास कार्यों के लिए राज्य सरकार को अनुदान तथा ऋण के रूप में कितनी राशि देने का सरकार का विचार है; और

(ग) वित्तीय वर्ष 1967-68 तथा 1968-69 में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा राज्य सरकार को ऋण तथा अनुदान के रूप में कितनी राशि दी गई थी ?

पूर्ति मंत्री और वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य एक विवरण सभा की मेज पर रख दिया गया मंत्री (श्री २०के० खाडिलकर) : (क) से (ग). है।

विवरण

केन्द्र द्वारा दिये गये अनुदान और ऋण

		(करोड़ रुपयों में)		
(क)	31 मार्च, 1969 को बकाया केन्द्री ऋण		389.10	
(ख)	राज्य की 1970-71 की आयोजनागत योजनाओं के लिए नियत किये गये ऋण और अनुदान	ऋण	27.96	
		अनुदान	11.98	
		जोड़	39.94	
		---	---	
(ग)	आयोजना और आयोजना-भिन्न दोनों प्रयोजनों के लिए 1967-68 और 1968-69 में दिये गये कुल ऋण और अनुदान		1967-68	1968-69
			-----	-----
		ऋण	63.31	85.62
		अनुदान	29.23	31.27
	जोड़	92.54	116.89	

टिप्पणी :

(क) केन्द्रीय ऋणों की बकाया रकमों को बिल्कुल हाल के जिन आँकड़ों को अन्तिम रूप दिया गया है वे 31 मार्च, 1969 तक के हैं।

(ख) स्रोत : राज्य के बजट।

Oil Drilling Programme during Fourth Plan

7607. SHRI RAM KRISHAN GUPTA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the programme for drilling of oil during Fourth Five Year Plan throughout the country has been finished ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

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

(a) Yes.

(b) The Fourth Plan of the O.N.G.C. envisages a drilling target of 1.25 million metres on land at a cost of Rs. 97.94 crores. In addition, it is envisaged to drill three exploratory wells and nine development wells in shallow waters and five wells in deep waters, at a cost of Rs. 25.99 crores.

House Rent Allowance to Government Employees

7608. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5363 on the 6th April, 1970 regarding grant of House Rent Allowance to Government employees within the pay-range of Rs. 391 to 500 per month and state :

(a) whether exemption from the provision for production of House rent receipt to those receiving pay below Rs. 500 p. m. was granted in pursuance of the Second Pay Commission's recommendations ; and

(b) If so, what new circumstances/reasons arose that warranted this provision to be applied to the category of employees within the pay range of Rs. 391 to 500 p. m. consequent on merger of Dearness Allowance with pay ?

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

(b) While Government were considering the reducing of the limit of Rs. 500/- to Rs. 250/- as before in view of the reported abuse of this concession, with the issue of the orders regarding merger of Dearness Allowance with pay the limit came down from Rs. 500 to Rs. 390/-. Since such reduction is in the direction Government have themselves been considering, the new limit has been left undisturbed.

Disparities in Wages of LIC

7609. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there exist disparities in wages of L. I. C. workers doing identical jobs, and whether L. I. C. workers have recently submitted a memorandum urging the removal of these disparities ;

(b) if so, the details of disparities that have been brought to Government's notice in this regard ; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken by Government to remove the same ?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) to (c). Government have not received any memorandum on disparities in the enoluments of employee doing identical jobs. Details of disparities, if any, are not, therefore, available. The unions who are now currently having discussions with the L. I. C. on their salary scales etc. Will have an opportunity to bring to the notice of the Corporation any grievances they may have in this regard.

Haldia Refinery Project

7610. SHRIMATI UMA ROY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the upto date progress of work of the Haldia Refinery project;

(b) the likely date of completion of the project;

(c) whether top officers of the project have not so far moved to the site;

(d) whether the order for movement to the project site has already been issued by the Managing Director and the same was subsequently cancelled because some top officers are reluctant to move to the project site;

(e) whether Government are aware that these officers represented to the Managing Director for their retention at Delhi on the ground of finalisation of project reports, scrutiny of contracts obtaining clearance from the Director General Technical Development; and

(f) whether Government are aware that the same consideration was not accepted in case of the Gauhati Refinery Project and the Barauni Refinery Project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D.R. CHAVAN) : (a) Pre-construction planning jobs relating to studies on the product pattern, product specification tankage requirements process licences, soil

Investigation and process designs have already been completed. Commercial agreements for detailed engineering design, supply of equipment and materials and technical assistance have been concluded with the two foreign collaborators. The work on the detailed engineering is in progress in the offices of Technip in France, Industrial-export, Bucharest and M/s Engineers India Ltd. in New Delhi. Procurements and fabrication of equipments and materials, both indigenous and imported have been taken up in hand by Technip in France, Industrial-export in Rumania and by Engineers India Ltd. in India. Construction work is also progressing at site. Temporary roads and railway sidings, warehouse, site offices and canteen building have been completed. Works on pre-treatment of soil for storage tankage area, erection and commissioning of 33/6.6 KV sub-station, earth work, are in advanced stages.

(b) By the last quarter of 1972.

(c) to (e) The Management of India Oil Corporation decided early this year to move the office to the site. Accordingly, the General Manager, the Chief Engineer (Civil) and about a dozen engineering and accounts officers connected with the construction work are already at site. Some staff was required to be retained at the headquarters in New Delhi to get clearances from the Directorate General, Technical Development and have liaison with Engineers India Ltd. and the two foreign collaborators for approval of engineering drawings, approval of procurement proposals and works contracts. On the completion of these works, this staff will also shift to site.

(f) The Haldia Refinery Projects is not comparable with Gubati and Barauni Refinery Projects as the latter ones were being executed on a turn-key basis by the foreign collaborators. The Haldia Refinery is being erected by the Indian Oil Corporation with the technical assistance of Engineers India Ltd. and the foreign collaborators, whose offices are located in Delhi. Since the Haldia Refinery is not a turn-key project, close collaboration between the

owners and the technical consultants/collaborators is required at every stage of design engineering and procurement.

**Revolving fund for Housing for the
Year 1970-71 1971-72**

7611. **S. SRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :**
Will the Minister of HEALTH and FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any revolving housing fund has been created for the year 1970-71, 1971-72 in the States of Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir Union Territory of Chandigarh ;

(b) if so, the respective amounts of the funds and the details of house construction programme ;

(c) if not, the time taken to create the funds ; and

(d) the central assistance given to these States for the above funds ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY
PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SRI
B.S. MURTHY) :** (a) to (d). The Government of India are not aware of any move on the part of any of these States or Union Territories, with the exception of Chandigarh, to create a separate "revolving fund" on their own.

The Administration of Chandigarh, however, proposed to retain the repayments of house building advances made by the former Government of the composite Punjab with the object of constituting a revolving fund of the order of Rs. 50 lakhs. This proposal was not acceptable to the Government of India ; but special assistance to the extent of Rs. 35 lakhs was made available to the Chandigarh Administration, as non-Plan funds, during 1969-70, in addition to the Plan provision of Rs. 5 lakhs for Housing for that year.

**Advantages to Employees Serving in
Nationalised Banks**

7612. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the advantages which have accrued to the Bank employees serving in the fourteen banks recently nationalised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): The following advantages are likely to accrue to the bank employees serving in nationalised banks :—

1. Employees will have greater opportunities of advancement arising out of expansion of the activities of the banks through the opening of new branches and diversification.
2. They will also have a greater sense of security and impartiality and fair treatment from the management.
3. As employees will be represented on the Boards of nationalised banks to be constituted under section 9 (3) of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970, they will have a sense of direct participation in the several facets of nation building programmes, in all of which the nationalised banks have a vital role to play. This will also lead to greater job satisfaction.

**Provision of Additional Fans in Type III
Quarters in Government Colonies**

7613. SHRI RAMESH CHANDRA VYAS : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have already passed order that electric fans should be installed in both the living rooms in type III quarters in Government colonies;

(b) the date on which the relevant orders were issued ;

(c) whether electric fans have since been fitted in type III quarters of the Minto Road Area ;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(e) whether in view of the impending summer season, Government would take steps to ensure that the fans are provided in all the type III quarters in Minto road Area without further delay ?

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) Orders in respect of new colonies were issued in July, 1965 and in respect of the old colonies in March, 1969.

(c) No additional fan has been fixed in the second living room of the type III quarters in the Minto road area.

(d) and (e). As the quarters in the Minto Road are proposed to be demolished on account of re-development scheme, additional ceiling fans have not been provided.

**Opening of New Oil Bearing Structure in
Gujarat by ONGC**

7514. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIEF: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether recently the Oil and Natural Gas Commission opened a new possible oil bearing structure in Gujarat and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). Of the several structures recently drilled in Gujarat, one structure called Subhasan structure, which was drilled about a year ago, encountered oil. Further drilling is being undertaken to evaluate the oil potential of this structures.

**Wide Economic Disparity Root Cause
of Tension and Disturbances**

7615. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHE-
RIF : Will the Minister of FINANCE be
pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that
the wide economic disparity is the root
cause of tensions and disturbances in the
country; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Govern-
ment to remove the disparity ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE, (SHRI P. C.
SETHI) : (a) While the Government do
not accept the view that economic dispari-
ties alone are the cause of tensions and
disturbances in the country, it is possible
that, they partially contribute to such ten-
sions and disturbances.

(b) All our plans and policies have
been oriented towards reducing existing eco-
nomic disparities in the country so that all
get equal opportunities to benefit from the
fruits of development. In pursuance of this
policy, the public sector has been continuo-
usly expanded so that further concentration
of economic power in the hands of the few
would be prevented. Besides, legislative
power under the Monopolies and Restrictive
Practices Act has also been taken to
deal with such cases where monopoly
power is used to the detriment of the
community.

As regards narrowing down of existing
economic disparities the Government have
deployed various measures, both fiscal and
non-fiscal. A highly progressive rate of
personal taxation, tax on wealth including
agricultural wealth, additional wealth tax
on urban lands and buildings, taxes on gifts
and estates, and high commodity taxation
of articles of consumption by affluent sec-
tions of the community to curb conspicuous
consumption are some of the fiscal measures
deployed to reduce income and wealth dis-
parities.

Simultaneously, certain measures to pro-
tect and promote the interests of the weaker
sections of the population such as increased
expenditure on social services such as edu-

cation, health, drinking water etc. Increasing
employment opportunities, stabilising prices
of essential commodities of mass consump-
tion by a system of selective price control
and public distribution system, speedy im-
plementation of land reforms to help the
small farmers and landless agricultural
labourers, progressive labour legislation
and the directive to the nationalised banks
to meet the credit requirements of the wea-
ker and hitherto neglected sections of
the society have also been taken. Further, the
Draft Fourth Plan has also indicated various
programmes and policies to raise the living
standards of the poorer sections of the po-
pulation.

**Amount presented to Khan Abdul
Ghaffar Khan**

7616. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF :
SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :
SHEI HIMATSINGKA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be
pleased to state :

(a) The approximate amount which was
given to Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan at the
time of his departure ;

(b) The amount likely to be collected
after his departure and to be sent in the near
future ; and

(c) Whether out of the donations which
were collected for Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan,
some amount was given to the organisers of
Insani Biradari ; and

(d) If so, to what extent and for what
purposes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C.
SETHI) : (a) and (b). At the time of his
departure Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan was
given Rs. 30,13,373.62. Subsequently, appro-
vals were given for further remittances up to
Rs. 1,66,095.75. Another request seeking
remittance facility of Rs. 4,00,000 has now
been received.

(c) and (d). It is understood from the
Gaffar Khan-Sarhad Gandhi Salgira Samiti
that the organisation 'Insani Biradari' is yet

to be formed and the question of any donations to it out of the funds collected for Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan does not arise.

Setting up of Clinical Test Centres for Cheap Pathological Facilities

7617. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) Where Government have considered to have more clinical test centres cheap pathological facilities for poor and middle class people in the country ; 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) Government have no specific proposal under consideration to set up clinical test centres in the country.

(b) Such facilities for pathological examinations already exist in all major hospitals of both Central and State Governments.

उत्तर प्रदेश के पौड़ी गढ़वाल में परिवार नियोजन केन्द्र

7619. श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री उत्तर प्रदेश के पौड़ी गढ़वाल में परिवार नियोजन केन्द्र के बारे में 1 दिसम्बर, 1969 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 2109 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उपर्युक्त में प्रश्न पूछी गई अपेक्षित जानकारी इस बीच राज्य सरकार द्वारा एकत्र कर ली गई है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि, नहीं तो इस सम्बन्ध में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० श्रीमति चन्द्र शेखर) : (क) से (ग). इस प्रश्न का उत्तर सभा को पहले ही 13 अप्रैल 1970 को दिया जा चुका है ।

चलचित्र कलाकारी की और आयकर की बकाया राशि

7620. श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया : क्या वित्त मंत्री 15 दिसम्बर, 1969 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 3844 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजेश खन्ना, बबीता, राजेन्द्र कुमार तथा हेमा मालिनी जैसे चलचित्र कलाकारों की ओर इस समय आयकर की भारी राशि बकाया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो प्रत्येक व्यक्ति की ओर आय-कर की कितनी राशि बकाया है और यह राशि किस तारीख से बकाया है और उसे वसूल करने के लिये अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है या करने का विचार है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने आय छिपाने के किसी मामले की जांच की है; और

(घ) इन चलचित्र कलाकारों के घरों पर कितने छापे मारे गये और छिपाया हुआ कितना धन बरामद किया गया और इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र. चं. सेठी) : (क) से (घ). सम्भवतः माननीय सदस्य राजेश खन्ना, बबीता, राजेन्द्र कुमार तथा हेमा मालिनी के बारे में सूचना चाहते हैं । आवश्यक सूचना सभा की मेज पर रखे गये विवरण-पत्र

में दी गई है। [प्रवालघ्न में रख दिया गया।
देखिये संख्या LT—3321/70]

**चलचित्र निर्माताओं की ओर आयकर
की बकाया राशि**

7621. श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया : क्या वित्त मंत्री 15 दिसम्बर, 1969 के अंतरांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3844 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सर्वश्री धार०के० नैयर, एच० एस० रवेल और जी. पी. सिप्पी, चलचित्र निर्माताओं की ओर इस समय आयकर की भारी राशि बकाया है और यदि हां, तो उन में से प्रत्येक व्यक्ति की ओर बकाया राशि कितनी है और प्रत्येक व्यक्ति की ओर किस तारीख से यह राशि बकाया है;

(ख) उन से आयकर की बकाया राशि वसूल करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है या करने का विचार है ;

(ग) क्या आय छिपाने के किसी मामले की जानकारी सरकार को मिली है और यदि हां, तो उन्होंने कितनी आय को छिपाया था और इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है;

(घ) क्या कुछ चलचित्र निर्माताओं के निवास स्थानों पर छापे मारे गये थे और यदि हां, तो क्या उन में से कुछ व्यक्तियों पर मुकदमे चलाये गये थे; और

(ङ) यदि हां. तो उनके नाम क्या हैं और उनके विरुद्ध चलाये गये मुकदमों का व्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र.चं. सठी):

(क) से (ङ). फिल्म निर्माता श्री धार०के० नैयर,

श्री एच० एस० रवेल तथा श्री जी. पी. सिप्पी, के सम्बन्ध में अपेक्षित सूचना सभा की मेज पर रखे गये विवरण-पत्र में दी गई है। [प्रवालघ्न में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT—3322/70]

**Arrears of Income Tax Outstanding
above Rupees Five Lakhs**

7622. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of companies with arrears of Income-tax of more than Rs. 5 lakhs at present ;

(b) the number of persons with arrears of Income tax more than Rupees five lakhs at present :

(c) the reasons of accumulation of these arrears ; and

(d) the efforts being made by Government to collect these arrears ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Number of Companies with arrears of more than Rs. 5 lakhs as on 30-6-1969. ... 284

(b) Number of persons other than Companies with arrears of more than Rs. 5 lakhs as on 30-6-1969. ... 681

(c) The general reasons for the accumulation of arrears of Income-tax are as under ;

(i) Demands pending realisation on account of the verification of assessee's claims of double income-tax relief.

(ii) Demands wherein the assesses have gone in appeals/references against the orders of Income-tax Officers/Appellate Assistant Commissioners/Appellate Tribunal and are not paying the disputed demands.

(iii) Demands locked up on account of the same Income having been

taxed in the hands of more than one assessee as a protective measure.

- (iv) Demands due from persons who have left India and/or are not treatable.
- (v) Demands due from companies which have gone into liquidation.
- (vi) Demands due from persons who have nil/inadequate assets at present.

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

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

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

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

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

- (ii) Introduction of Functional Distribution Scheme under which the work of collection of taxes has been made the specific function of one or more income-tax officers in the Range.
- (iii) Creation of Special Recovery Units in the Commissioners' charges to look after the expeditious recovery of outstanding demand.
- (iv) Rate of interest in case of delayed payments has been raised from 6% to 9% with effect from 1st October, 1957.
- (v) Acceptance of crossed cheques by the Department and opening of special receipt counters for this purpose in the Income-tax Offices,

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

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

द्राम्बे उर्वरक कारखाना विस्तार परियोजना में प्रगति

7623. श्री महाराज सिंह भारत : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) द्राम्बे उर्वरक कारखाना विस्तार परियोजना में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है और उस के लिए देश में उपलब्ध साधनों से बनी और आयातित मशीनें कितनी संख्या में उपलब्ध होंगी ; और

(ख) मशीनों को प्राप्त करने के साधनों के बारे में अध्ययन दल ने क्या सिफारिशें की हैं ?

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

(क) सरकार द्राम्बे उर्वरक कारखाने के विस्तार की पुनरीक्षित योजना की जांच कर रही है। आयातित अमोनिया का इस्तेमाल करते हुए कारखाने का विस्तार अब प्रस्तावित है। मशीनरी की प्राप्ति तथा जिस स्रोतों से यह प्राप्त की जाती है; के बारे में अभी निर्णय होना है।

(ख) द्राम्बे विस्तार परियोजना के लिए मशीनरी की प्राप्ति के बारे में किसी अध्ययन दल ने अध्ययन नहीं किया है।

Family Planning as compulsory Curriculum in Medical Colleges

7624. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that "Family Planning" as at present does not form a part of compulsory curriculum in the Medical Colleges in India ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Medical Council of India has drawn up a curriculum in this regard ; and

(c) If so, when this curriculum will be implemented by the Colleges ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR) : (a) Some medical colleges in India have already introduced teaching of family planning contents in the undergraduate curriculum as recommended by the Medical Council of India,

(b) Yes.

(c) It is hoped that the remaining medical colleges also will implement the recommendation of the Medical Council of India in due course.

Financial Assistance by Life Insurance Corporation to Earthquake Victims of Broach

7625. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Life Insurance Corporation has agreed to give financial assistance to the earthquake victims of Broach ;

(b) If so, the details of the Scheme drawn up by the Life Insurance Corporation ; and

(c) the nature of assistances already given and those to be given under the above scheme and since when ?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) The Government of Gujarat have approached the LIC for a loan of Rs. one crore for construction of houses demolished by the earthquake in Broach recently. The proposal is under the consideration of the LIC.

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

Outbreak of Malaria in Delhi

7626. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that according to newspaper reports, the outbreak of malaria in Delhi has again registered a sharp increase ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether the malaria eradication programme has been suspended in Delhi and if not, the steps being taken to stop the rise in the spread of malaria ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Union Territory of Delhi has already entered into the maintenance phase of Malaria Eradication Programme. The responsibility for continuation of the vigilance activities under the Programme now rests with the Delhi Municipal Corporation and the New Delhi Municipal Committee. The steps taken by the local authorities are as under:

- (1) Active and Passive surveillance is being carried and blood smears are being checked for incidence of malaria.
- (2) Anti larval measures have been intensified.
- (3) D.D.T. Barrier spray of all the houses in the river line belt and slum areas is done twice a year,

Setting up of Ten Medical Colleges in the Country by 1974

7627. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI NAVAL KISHORE
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 Government propose to set up ten Medical Colleges in the country by 1974 ;

(b) if so, the places where such colleges will be set up ; and

(c) the capacity for admission in each college and the schedule for starting these colleges ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) The Fourth Five Year Plan envisages the establishment of ten new medical colleges in the country under the State plans.

(b) and (c). The annual admission capacity of the above medical colleges may be about 50 each initially. Out of them, one each has already been started in 1969-70 at Sewagram in Maharashtra and Burdwan in West Bengal. The location of the other medical colleges and the time by which they would be started have not yet been decided by the State Governments.

Loans from World Bank and Foreign Countries During Fourth Plan

7628. Shri ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the World Bank and some other countries have refused to advance Loans for the fourth Five-Year Plan ;

(b) if so, the details in each case upto the 31st March, 1970 ; and

(c) the reasons for their refusals ?

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

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

Smuggling on Indo-Pak Border

7629. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Customs receipt at Hussainiwala Border in the year 1969-70 is five times more than that received in the year 1966-67 due to smuggling of goods ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). The customs receipts at Hussainiwala border during the year 1966-67 amounted to Rs. 37,588/- and during the year 1969-70 to Rs. 961,250/-. The reasons for increase are being enquired into and will be laid on the table of the House.

मध्य प्रदेश में चिकित्सा शिक्षा देने तथा प्रशिक्षण योजना के लिये निधियों का नियतन

7630. श्री गं० च० बोक्षित: क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि केन्द्र द्वारा आयोजित योजना के अन्तर्गत चिकित्सा शिक्षा तथा प्रशिक्षण हेतु वर्ष 1969-70 के लिये मध्य प्रदेश के लिए कितनी निधि नियत की गई है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब. सु. घुलित) : चौथी पंच वर्षीय योजना में चिकित्सा शिक्षा के लिए स्नात-

कोत्तर चिकित्सा एवं दन्त चिकित्सा विभागों की स्थापना नामक केवल एक ही केन्द्र पुरोनिधानित योजना को सम्मिलित किया गया है। मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने 1969-70 में स्नातकोत्तर विभागों के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता विषयक कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं भेजा। इसलिए उस वर्ष उन्हें कोई सहायता नहीं दी गई।

Allotment of two Bungalows to Shri V. K. Krishna Menon

7631. **SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :**
SHRI SURAJ BHAN :
SHRI SHARDA NAND :

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 Shri V. K. Krishna Menon has been allotted two Bungalows in Delhi, one by Government and the other by the Delhi Development Authority ;

(b) if so, the reasons for which two residential houses have been given to him ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the bungalow of Shri V. K. Krishna Menon allotted by the Delhi Development Authority is being used by him not for official purposes, but as an office ; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to acquire one of these bungalows from him ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A house has been allotted to him by Government by virtue of his position as a Member of Parliament. The other house, constructed by the Delhi Development Authority, was allotted to him by the Administrator Delhi, for the reason that Shri Menon is Counsel for the Delhi Development Authority in cases in the Supreme Court. When Shri Menon requested for a house from Delhi Development Authority, he was not a Member of Parliament,

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir ; an order cancelling the allotment of the second house has since been passed.

Formation of Muslim Zones in Delhi

7632. **SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :**
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether It is a fact that Government have made some Muslim zones in the Capital;

(b) if so, the names of the zones;

(c) whether It is also a fact that the Hindus and other non-muslims cannot purchase property in that area; and

(d) the reasons for making Muslim zones in the Capital ?

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

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

मद्रास तेल शोधक कारखाने का अपरिष्कृत तेल की सप्लाई के लिए ईरान के साथ करार

7633. **श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :** क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा घातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मद्रास तेल शोधक कारखाने के लिए 1.35 डालर प्रति बैरल की दर से अपरिष्कृत तेल की खरीद के लिये ईरान के साथ 15 वर्ष की लम्बी अवधि के लिए करार किया गया है; जबकि करार करते समय अपरिष्कृत तेल की दर 1.25 डालर प्रति बैरल थी तथा भविष्य में और कम होने की सम्भावना है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कथित करार के अन्तर्गत 15 वर्ष के दौरान इस प्रकार कितनी अतिरिक्त राशि अदा की जायेगी ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री श्री (वा. रा. चव्हाण) : (क) जी नहीं। मद्रास रिफाइनरीज लिमिटेड को कच्चे तेल की बिक्री के लिये नवम्बर, 1965 में जब भारत सरकार और नेशनल ईरानियन आयल कम्पनी तथा पानिनट-आयल के बीच कच्चे तेल की बिक्री का एग्रीमेंट हुआ था, उस समय डेरियल क्रूड के लिये कोई प्रविष्ट (पोस्टेट) मूल्य नहीं था आगाजारी की तुलना में डेरियस के कच्चे तरल का आर्थिक विश्लेषण किया गया था और इससे दोनों में एक निश्चित मूल्यान्तर निकाला गया था। आगाजारी के उस समय के 1.48 डालरों के प्रचलित मूल्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए, डालर 1.35 प्रति बैरल का तय किया गया मूल्य प्रतियोगात्मक समझा गया था। तथापि, विश्व बाजार में आजकल कच्चे तेल के मूल्यों के वर्तमान निम्न स्तर को देखते हुए, भारत सरकार का एक दल क्रूड आयल सेल्स एग्रीमेंट में परिवर्तन पर बातचीत करने के लिये तेहरान गया।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Janhit Trust, Lucknow

7634. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that many persons have deposited their untaxed money with Janhit Trust, Lucknow and had also purchased shares of this trust;

(b) if so, the names and addresses of the persons and companies who have deposited money or purchased shares of this trust during the last three years;

(c) the amount of deposits or the value of shares purchased; and

(d) whether Government have made any enquiry against these persons to find out whether they have paid the Income-tax; and

(e) if so, the result of the inquiry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) The Janhit Nidhi is a Charitable Trust. Since it is not a company, it does not have any shares to be purchased by anyone. It has been reported by the Trust that it has not accepted any deposits from anyone.

(b) to (c). Do not arise in view of the position stated in (a) above.

कृष्ण राम बलदेव बैंक से भूतपूर्व ग्वालियर महाराज के अंशों का हस्तांतरण

7635. श्री शशि भूषण : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भूतपूर्व ग्वालियर महाराज के सभी शेयर कृष्ण राम बलदेव बैंक लि० ग्वालियर (लक्ष्मण) से सिदिया इनवैस्टमेंट कम्पनी लि० को हस्तांतरित कर दिये गये हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उसी धनराशि से सिदिया इनवैस्टमेंट कम्पनी ने कृष्ण राम बलदेव बैंक के सभी शेयरों को खरीद लिया है ;

(ग) उक्त सोदे के सम्बन्ध में बैंक तथा इसके शेयरों को खरीदने वाली कम्पनी की वास्तविक स्थिति क्या है ;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त सोदे के सम्बन्ध में रिजर्व बैंक ने आपत्ति की है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं तथा इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) कृष्णराम बलदेव बैंक लिमिटेड की बिक्री शेयर पूंजी में 100-100 रुपये के 50,000 शेयर शामिल हैं जिनमें से 50-50 रुपया प्रति-शेयर के हिसाब से पूंजी चुका दी गयी है। उपर्युक्त शेयरों में से 49,889 शेयर महाराजा महादेव राव सिधिया के नाम थे। महाराजा ने, पहली दिसम्बर 1968 को, 51 शेयरों को छोड़ कर शेष सभी शेयर सिधिया इनवेस्टमेंट प्राइवेट लिमिटेड के नाम हस्तांतरित कर दिये थे।

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में कोई सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है कि निर्धारित कम्पनी ने 54.82 लाख रुपये की रकम कैसे अदा की। बैंक ने निवेशक कम्पनी को किसी सीमा तक ऋण देने की कोई सुविधा नहीं दे रखी है।

(ग) अब बैंक के लगभग 99.7 प्रतिशत शेयर, सिन्धिया इन्वेस्टमेंट प्राइवेट लिमिटेड के पास है।

(घ) जी, नहीं।

(ङ) यह सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होता।

कृष्णराम बलदेव बैंक में ग्वालियर के भूतपूर्व महाराजा के अंश

7636. श्री शशि भूषण : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ग्वालियर के भूतपूर्व महाराजा के पास कृष्णराम बलदेव बैंक ग्वालियर, लखर में कितने मूल्य के अंश थे ;

(ख) उक्त बैंक की कुल पूंजी कितनी है और जब इस बैंक को एक लिमिटेड बैंक बनाया गया और ग्वालियर की महारानी को इसका चेयरमैन बनाया गया था उस समय ग्वालियर के महाराजा के परिवार के पास इस बैंक के कितने मूल्य के अंश थे ;

(ग) पिछले तीन वर्षों में ग्वालियर के राजशाही राज्य परिवार द्वारा उक्त बैंक से अपने निजी प्रयोजनों हेतु तथा उनकी कम्पनियों के लिए जिनकी भूतपूर्व महारानी निदेशक हैं, निर्धारित राशि से अधिक कितनी राशि तथा ऋण लिया गया ; और

(घ) इस परिवार द्वारा निर्धारित राशि से अधिक ली गई राशि तथा कामों के बारे में नवीनतम स्थिति क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) और (ख). यह बैंक 4 जनवरी 1958 को, मालिकाना कम्पनी द्वारा किये जाने वाले बैंक कारोबार को अपने हाथ में लिये जाने के लिये एक प्राइवेट लिमिटेड कम्पनी के रूप में नियमित किया गया। 25 लाख रुपये की बिक्री पूंजी में से 100-100 रुपये के 49,889 शेयर कम्पनी के मालिक (ग्वालियर के स्वर्गीय महाराजा) के नाम नियत किये गये थे जिनकी 50 रुपये प्रति शेयर के हिसाब से रकम चुकता थी। 5550 रुपये के चुकता मूल्य के बाकी शेयर बैंक के निदेशकों और श्रीमती विजया राजे सिधिया के पास थे।

(ग) और (घ). इस सूचना का सम्बन्ध बैंक की अक्षमियों के निजी खातों से है और बैंकों में प्रचलित रीति और दस्तूर के अनुसार इस प्रकार की सूचना नहीं दी जाती।

बिदेशों से आये गये तकनीकी सलाहकार

7637. श्री शशि भूषण : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सचिवालय के विभिन्न मंत्रालयों और भारत सरकार के अन्य कार्यालयों तथा अन्य भारतीय संस्थानों में कार्य करने के लिये विदेशों से कितने तकनीकी सलाहकार बुलाये गये हैं ;

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में गत तीन वर्षों का व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) उन्हें प्रतिमास कितना वेतन दिया जाता है ;

(घ) भारत में इस समय कितने तकनीकी सलाहकार कार्य कर रहे हैं ; और

(ङ) क्या उन्हें वही कार्य सौंपे गये हैं जिसके लिये उनकी सेवायें मांगी गई थीं, अथवा यदि उनके लिये ऐसा कार्य नहीं है तो उन्हें कोई अन्य कार्य सौंपे गये हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) से (ङ). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और उसे सभा की मेज पर रख दिया जायगा ।

Offer by Rumania to purchase Rostam Crude from India

7/38. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Rumania has recently made a blanket offer to buy Rostam Crude from India until India is in a position to absorb it in her own refineries; and

(b) if so, the details of terms of the offer; and Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D.R. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). During the recent visit of Rumania's Minister of Petroleum to India, Rumania's interest, in principle, to purchase ONGC's share of Rostam Crude on long term arrangement or assist in its efforts to market this crude in the Rumanian refineries under the existing Rumanian Trade Plan, was made known. The matter will be considered in all its aspects by the two countries.

Introduction of Pilot Scheme in Government to Effect Economy and Efficiency

7639. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) what specific steps to effect economy in administrative and other non-plan expenditure are to be taken by Government during 1970-71 and the extent of economy likely to result therefrom ;

(b) whether Government would reconsider introducing a pilot scheme in Government Ministries and Departments with a view to effecting economy and efficiency in Government administration and if not, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether the main reason is non-availability of required calibre of Section Officers required for the scheme ; and

(d) if so, what steps are being taken to obtain the correct type of Section Officers, under the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) A number of measures have been taken during the last few years for achieving economy in the administrative expenditure like ban on revision of pay scales, partial ban on recruitment to certain categories of posts, restrictions on purchase of imported cars, curtailment of travelling allowances, intensification of staff inspection studies etc., and these are being continued during 1970-71. As regards other non-plan expenditure, apart from the close scrutiny in the Finance Ministry at the budget stage, the standing arrangements such as the internal financial advice mechanism within the spending Ministries and expenditure control by financial advisers attached to them ensure the observance of economy to the extent feasible. The Budget Estimates of Ministries for 1970-71 have, in particular been scrutinised so as to keep the expenditure on items like entertainments, conferences, travel allowances and furnishings to the essential minimum. Apart from the above, no specific fresh measures of economy are envisaged, at present, for the current

year, but economy measures being a continuing process, the matter is constantly engaging the attention of Govt.

(b) The pilot section scheme introduced in several Ministries during 1956-57 was discontinued, on the basis of a review, in 1962, except in the Ministry of Defence. There is no plan to reintroduce the scheme. However, a recommendation of the Administrative Reforms Commission suggesting the introduction of a desk officer system of working is under consideration.

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

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा दुकानों के लिये निर्मित चबूतरों (प्लेटफार्मों) का आवंटन

7640. श्री ओंकार लाल बोहरा : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने राजरोरी गार्डन में 253 चबूतरों (प्लेटफार्मों) का निर्माण किया है जिनका आवंटन 1964 में रामाकृष्णापुरम से वेदखल किये गये स्रोके वालों को किया जायेगा ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उक्त चबूतरों का आवंटन लाटरी निकालकर किया जायेगा या किसी अन्य प्रणाली द्वारा किया जायेगा ;

(ग) उक्त चबूतरों का आवंटन कब तक कर दिया जायेगा ;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के कुछ अधिकारों लाभ प्राप्त करने के उद्देश्य से स्रोके वालों की उक्त संस्थाओं की सांठ-गांठ से उक्त चबूतरों का आवंटन मनमाने ढंग से करवाने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं ; और

(ङ) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है.?

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

(ख) और (ग). आवंटन-पद्धति का अभी निर्णय नहीं किया गया है । पात्र व्यक्तियों को प्लेटफार्मों का आवंटन उनके दावों की जांच के पश्चात किया जायेगा ।

(घ) जी, नहीं ।

(ङ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

नई दिल्ली के तेल भवन मार्केट में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लिये दुकानों का आवंटन

7641. श्री राम चरण : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री 23 फरवरी, 1970 के अतांकित प्रश्न संख्या 125 के उत्तर के संबन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 'तेल भवन' के बाजार की चार दुकानों में से एक दुकान अनुसूचित जाति के संसद्-सदस्य की विधवा को अलाट करने का प्रस्ताव है, विशेषतया जबकि वह गाडगिल आश्वासन के अन्तर्गत पुनर्वास लाभों के हकदार नहीं हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और उक्त दुकान उसको किस आधार पर अलाट की जा रही है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त संसद्-सदस्य की विधवा दिल्ली की निवासी नहीं है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो अनुसूचित जातियों के लिये आरक्षित चार दुकानों में से एक दुकान

अलाट करने के बारे में उसे विशेष प्राथमिकता देने के क्या कारण हैं और उसको सामान्य पूल से एक दुकान अलाट न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

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

(ख) विधवा ने दिल्ली में एक दुकान के आवंटन के लिए आवेदन किया था क्योंकि उसके पति ने परिवार के लिए कोई पूंजी भ्रयवा संपत्ति नहीं छोड़ी । सम्बेदनात्मक कारणों पर यह निर्णय किया गया है कि अनुसूचित जाति के समुदाय के सदस्यों के लिए आरक्षित दुकानों में से एक उसे आवंटित करदी जाए ।

(ग) विधवा सामान्यतः दिल्ली की निवासी नहीं है किन्तु वह अपने पति के स्वर्गवास हो जाने के बाद से दिल्ली में रह रही है और उसके बच्चे दिल्ली के स्कूलों में शिक्षा प्राप्त कर रहे हैं ।

(घ) क्योंकि वह अनुसूचित जाति के समुदाय की एक सदस्या है अतएव यह निर्णय किया गया है कि उस कोटे में से उसके लिए एक दुकान आरक्षित कर दी जाए । जनपथ पर सामान्य पूल की अन्य दुकानों को उन स्टाल-वालों को आवंटित किया जाना है जिनके स्टालों को 'तेल भवन' भवन के सामने के भाग की सफाई के कारण गिराया जाना है ; अतएव उसमें से एक दुकान का उसे आवंटन करना सम्भव नहीं है ।

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकार के इंजीनियरों की तदर्थ वेतन वृद्धियाँ

7642. श्री राम चरण : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास

तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री 23 फरवरी, 1970 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 127 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वित्त मंत्रालय की मंजूरी लिए बिना सात सहायक इंजीनियरों को दस-दस तदर्थ वेतन वृद्धियाँ दी गई हैं विशेषतया जब वे तदर्थ वेतन वृद्धियों के हकदार नहीं थे ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) उक्त प्रत्येक सहायक इंजीनियर की योग्यताओं का ब्यौरा क्या है, दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकार के कार्यालय में पद ग्रहण करने से पूर्व वे किस-किस विभाग में कार्य कर रहे थे, वहाँ पर उनके वेतन मान क्या क्या थे तथा प्रत्येक को कितना वेतन मिल रहा था और उनका अब वेतन मान क्या है तथा उनका वेतन किस मूल अनुपूरक नियम/नियम के अन्तर्गत निर्धारित किया गया है ; और

(घ) उन सहायक इंजीनियरों के नाम तथा संख्या कितनी है जिनकी योग्यतायें उन सहायक इंजीनियरों की, जिन्हें एक ही वार दस तदर्थ वेतन वृद्धियाँ दी गई हैं योग्यतायें जैसी हैं, और उन्हें ऐसी वेतन वृद्धियाँ न देने के क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० भूति) : (क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण, जो एक स्वायत्त निकाय है, के वित्त (फाइनेंस) की सङ्गति से सक्षम अधिकारी द्वारा तदर्थ वेतन वृद्धियों के दिये जाने की सूचना मिली है ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ग) उक्त सहायक इंजीनियरों की संक्षिप्त अर्हतायें और अनुभव का एक विवरण

सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। [घनबाल्य में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT-3323/70] दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण में जाने से पहले उनके वेतन/वेतन मान के बारे में सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

(घ) कोई नहीं।

नई दिल्ली में नार्थ तथा साउथ ऐवेन्यू के फ्लैटों में रहने वालों से बाजार दर पर लिया गया किराया

7643. श्री राम चरण : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके विभाग ने नई दिल्ली के नार्थ ऐवेन्यू तथा साउथ ऐवेन्यू के किन फ्लैटों का किराया बाजार दर पर लिया जा रहा है तथा उनमें कौन-कौन रहते हैं ;

(ख) उन दरों पर किराया किन व्यक्तियों से वसूल किया गया है ; और

(ग) किराया किन व्यक्तियों से वसूल करना बाकी है और किन व्यक्तियों की ओर बकाया राशि बट्टे खाते में डाल दी गई है और ऐसा करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० भूति) : (क) से (ग). ब्योरा सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण "क", "ख" और "ग" में दिया गया है। [घनबाल्य में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT-3324/70]

Increase in Medical Examination fee by Doctors of L. I. C.

7644. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Life Insurance Corporation of India has increased medical examination fee by its doctors;

(b) If so, the amount of increase made as against the old fee; and

(c) the reasons for increasing the fee ?

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

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3325/70]

(c) The old scale of fees was fixed at the inception of the Corporation, that is, in 1956. The cost of living and charges by medical practitioners and consultants in private practice have since risen. A number of representations for increase in medical fees were received by L.I.C. The representations were considered and it was decided to raise the medical fees.

Credit made Available to farmers and Small Businessmen in Manipur

7645. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total credit amount made available to the farmers and small businessmen by the banks in Manipur during the year 1969;

(b) the amount of credit, bank-wise for the said period for farmers and small businessmen, separately;

(c) whether the credit facilities are not so much extended to the farmers; and

(d) If so, the reasons therefore ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). The Total amount of credit made available to the farmers and small businessmen in Manipur during the year 1969 by the two commercial banks functioning there, are as under :

	Limits sanctioned	Outstanding as on 31.12.69
(Amount in lakhs of rupees)		
I Farmers		
State Bank of India	0.68	0.65
United Bank of India	Nil	Nil
Total	0.68	0.65
II Small Businessmen		
State Bank of India	12.75	5.15
United Bank of India	0.78	0.70*
Total	13.53	5.85

*Maximum during 1959.

(c) and (d). It will be seen from the data furnished above that the advances granted to small businessmen are comparatively more than those granted to the agricultural sector in the area. The State Bank of India has stated that the response of the farmers to its scheme of agricultural finance has not so far been appreciable in Manipur and that special measures are being initiated by it to increase the agricultural sector in the area.

CBI Probe into the Case of Former Director of Health and Medical Services, Manipur

7645. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS,

HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the CBI probe into the purchase deals of the former Director of Health and Medical Services, Manipur has been over; and

(b) if so, the result thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING URBAN AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B.S. MURTHY) : (a) and (b) The investigation of the case is still in progress.

Grant to Imphal Municipality

7642. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the grant made by his Ministry for use of the Imphal Municipality in sanitary and other allied works for the year 1969-70 and the grant proposed for the year 1970-71;

(b) whether the financial position of the Municipality has comparatively improved in the current year;

(c) whether the Municipal Board has refunded the premium amount of nearly one lakh which they have collected from some allottees for land given out of the Purana Bazar, Women Market; and

(d) if not, the present position thereof ?

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

vernment of India was accorded to the following grants during the year 1969-70 :

(I) Construction of drains & culverts.	Rs. 1,50,000
(II) Improvement and Construction of roads.	Rs. 2,70,000
(III) Sanitary fitting etc. in Municipal offices.	Rs. 20,000
(IV) Improvement of conservancy service in Municipal area.	Rs. 30,000
	Rs. 4,70,000

A provision of Rs. 6,50,000 has been made in the B.E. 1970-71 for giving grants to the Imphal Municipality.

(b) Yes.

(c) No.

(d) The matter is under consideration of the Imphal Municipality.

Housing Loans by Manipur Government

7648. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : 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. 6234 on the 14th April 1969 regarding housing loan by Manipur Government and state :

(a) the reasons for withholding the second and third instalment of the housing loan to the loanees who have already been given the first and second instalments ;

(b) whether it is a fact that no housing loan provision was made for the year 1969-70 by the Government of Manipur and no loan was given for construction of houses for that year ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) to (c). The information has been called for from the Government of Manipur and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha when received.

Restrictions on Operations in the General Hospital, Manipur

7649. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : 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 operation in the General Hospital, Manipur are to be restricted due to meagre supply of oxygen and lack of supply of X-Ray Films to the requirements of the Hospital ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the restricted supply and the steps taken to meet the demand ?

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

साम्प्रदायिक दंगों में मारे गये व्यक्तियों के लिए गुजरात को सहायता

7651. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सितम्बर 1969 के साम्प्रदायिक दंगों में मारे गये व्यक्तियों की विधवाओं को बसाने और उन्हें वित्तीय सहायता देने के लिए गुजरात सरकार ने कोई योजना क्रियान्वित की बंदी ; यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने भी गुजरात सरकार को इस सम्बन्ध में किसी प्रकार की वित्तीय सहायता दी है ; यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) अब तक कितने व्यक्तियों को बसाया जा चुका है ; और

(घ) प्रत्येक परिवार को सहायता के रूप में अधिक से अधिक और कम से कम कितनी धन राशि दी गई ?

पूर्व मंत्री और वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री २० के० खाडिलकर) : (क), (ख) और (घ) गुजरात सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि 'बच्चे स्वातीन' नामक एक संस्था राज्य में सितम्बर, 1969 में हुए सांप्रदायिक दंगों के कारण बेघर/बिस्तरा हुई विधवाओं और बच्चों की देख-भाल के लिए एक विधवा आश्रम चला रही है। राज्य सरकार ने इस संस्था को मान्यता प्रदान की है और विधवाओं तथा बच्चों की देख-भाल के लिए इस संस्था के लिए अब तक 1,03,470 रुपये का अनुदान मंजूर किया है। इसके अतिरिक्त, राज्य सरकार ने विधवाओं के लिए सिलाई की मशीनों या धुंधर चक्के खरीदने के लिए ऋणों तथा राजसहायता के रूप में 70,000 रुपये की रकम मंजूर की है। इस विधवा आश्रम में 43 विधवाओं और उनके आश्रित बच्चों को फिर से बसाया गया है।

गुजरात सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि किसी परिवार के कमाने वाले मुखिया की मृत्यु हो जाने की स्थिति में उस परिवार को 500 रुपये तथा परिवार के किसी अन्य व्यक्ति की मृत्यु हो जाने की स्थिति में 250 रुपये के हिसाब से सहायता देने की व्यवस्था की गई है, किन्तु किसी एक परिवार को अधिक से अधिक 1500 रुपये की सहायता देने की व्यवस्था है।

(ख) जो, नहीं।

Deplorable Plight of Calcutta City and Its Development

7652. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a report appearing in the 'News Week', an American weekly dated the 6th April, 1970 describing the deplorable plight of the city of Calcutta ;

(b) if so, the salient feature thereof and the reaction of Government thereto ;

(c) whether final plan for development of Calcutta has been drawn by Government and if so, the main features thereof ; and

(d) the estimated amount committed by Government for the purpose of the phased programme for development and the time likely to be taken for its completion ?

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 seen the report.

(b) The report speaks of deficiencies in housing, civic services, medical care, employment etc. It also expresses the hope that, with the development of the alternative port of Haldia, the pressure on Calcutta will ease.

(c) The Government of West Bengal has already prepared a Basic Development Programme for the Calcutta Metropolitan District. The salient features of that Plan, on which immediate action was required to be taken by the State Government, are as follows :

- (1) Development of new townships at Salt Lake, Kona and Sonarpur.
- (2) Urban renewal projects in New Market and Howrah Maidan areas.

- (3) Bustee acquisition and improvement programme.
- (4) Preparation of residential land.
- (5) An interim water supply scheme for all Suburban area.
- (6) Provision of new school places.
- (7) Provision of additional hospital beds.
- (8) Establishment of more urban community development centres.
- (9) Preservation of space for parks and recreation facilities.
- (10) Initiation of long-run programme for renewing and developing the Metropolitan transportation system.

(d) In the draft Fourth Five Year Plan, a provision of Rs. 40 crores has been kept for integrated urban development of the Calcutta Metropolitan Region, out of which Rs. 11 crores is for water supply schemes; an equal amount for sewerage and drainage; Rs. 17 crores for the transport sector and Rs. 1 crore for bustee improvement. No definite time limit for the completion of the various development schemes taken up by the State Government, can be given.

Mosquito Problem in Calcutta

7653. 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 mosquito problem has assumed serious proportion in some parts of Calcutta ;

(b) whether press and public have made many complaints about it ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to meet this problem and assure sanitation and health of the citizen of Calcutta ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) Yes, Recently mosquito menace has increased in some parts of Calcutta.

(b) Yes.

(c) The increase in number of mosquito Culex Fatigans in due to breeding places in certain areas which were not provided with sufficient sanitary arrangements such as drainage and sewerage etc. to the same degree as the central areas of the city. For taking up long term measures to improve the environmental sanitary condition of the affected areas, proper drainage and sewerage schemes have been drawn up by the Calcutta Metropolitan Planning Organisation at an estimated cost of Rs. 8.39 crores. As it will take a long time to execute the schemes the Calcutta Corporation at present maintain a Mosquito Control Organisation for Larva control operation as an interim measure to bring some relief in the urban areas against mosquito Menace. The following measures are being taken by the said organization according to the financial capability of the Corporation :

1. Clearing of the open drains very month ;
2. Dressing of the sides of the open drains ;
3. application of Larvacidal oil to the breeding places of mosquito once a week ;
4. repairing of open drains, removal of weeds etc. from the ponds so that Larvacidal oil becomes effective ; and
5. levelling of low lands, if possible,

'Hard Accounts' in Banks

7654. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any 'hard accounts' in the banks ;

(b) if so, what are they ;

(c) whether they could also be called 'back dues' ; and

(d) the total number of such 'hard accounts' in Government controlled banks ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a), (b) and (d). It is presumed the Hon'ble member has in mind advances where the prospects of recovery in full are doubtful. Such advances are generally termed bad and doubtful debts. Information regarding the total number of such accounts or the amount involved is not available. Banks make all possible efforts to make recoveries of such advances and the position varies from time to time depending on the success of such efforts.

(c) This term is not generally used in commercial banks' parlance. Bills which are not realised on the due dates are called "overdue" bills. Similarly, an instalment of repayment of advance is termed overdue if not paid on the due date. Such overdue bills or advances are, however, not necessarily had or doubtful of recovery.

Coal Resources in West Bengal

7655. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the coal resources in West Bengal ; and

(b) how these resources have been explored and put to various uses till date since 1967-68 ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) The total estimated reserves of coal in West

Bengal are about 19,326 million tonnes, as detailed below :—

Name of Coalfield	Depth upto which assessed in metres	Estimated reserves in million tonnes
Raniganj	609	19286 31
Bajora	609	24-70
Darjeeling	75	15.00

(b) The reserves are largely of non-cooking coal. The present level of production in West Bengal is about 20 million tonnes per annum. While higher grades non-coking coals forming 80% of the total are used by certain essential consumers like Railways, Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation, Cement and for export, other coals are used for steam raising, brick burning etc. Coal with good characteristics but low coking index (from Dishergarh seam) it is also used in metallurgical industries, in blend with prime and medium coking coals.

Examination of Samples in Central Revenue Control Laboratory

7656. SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be please to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the chemical examination report of two samples of woollen shoddy yarn drawn on the 17th September, 1969 from M/s. Central Shoddy Spinning Mills, G. T. Road, Ludhiana bearing label No. CLD/2379 and CLD/2380 contained in memo C. No. GL-18/Prev/69-150 dated the 17th September, 1969, of the Central Revenue Control Laboratory Delhi was materially changed after one month vide C. No. 167-Chem/Yarn/Ludhiana/D/-69 CLD/2380 dated the 24th October, 1969 ;

(b) the reason officially recorded for change of the report and also the number of cases where in the reports were changed in the same way during the year 1969 ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that some officer of the said laboratory had visited the said mills in between the 4th October, 1969 and 24th October, 1969 and the report in question was changed ; and

(d) If so, the name and designation of the officer concerned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (d). The two samples in question were initially examined by a Chemical Assistant and on the basis of her examination it was reported on 4-10-1969 that the samples of yarn were "mainly shoddy" (liable to a lower rate of excise duty). Subsequently on 14/5-10-1969 during his routine tour of inspections which he is required to perform, the Chemical Examiner Grade I, a Senior Class I Officer, visited Ludhiana. There the local Superintendent (Preventive) Central Excise discussed with him the case of the two samples and raised some doubts about the correctness of the report regarding the samples. The Chemical Examiner did not visit the factory in question. On his return to Headquarters at Delhi, the Chemical Examiner personally examined the samples under the microscope. He showed the samples under the microscope to another Chemical Examiner also and both of them agreed that the samples could not correctly be described as "mainly shoddy". Hence, another report was issued on 24-10-69 amending the earlier report dated the 4th October 1969. The amended report made the yarn liable to a higher rate of excise duty.

Barring the report about the aforesaid two samples no other report was corrected in respect of any other sample in the year 1969.

Appointment of Scheduled Castes in State Bank of India

7657. SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be please to state :

(a) the number of Clerks and other categories of staff appointed in the State Bank of India during the last 3 years including 1969, year-wise separately ;

(b) the number of Scheduled Caste out of those appointed year-wise ;

(c) whether the quota of 12 percent of seats for Scheduled Castes was fully utilised ; and

(d) If not, the reasons therefor and the steps proposed to be taken to provide the prescribed representation of Scheduled Castes in the services in this Bank ?

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

	No. of clerks and other categories of staff appointed in State Bank (a)	No. of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes out of (a) (b)
1967	5084	149
1968	3540	94
1969	3775	169

(c) No, Sir.

(d) It is understood that the quota reserved for Scheduled Castes could not be utilised because the required number of suitable candidates were not available.

The number of posts reserved for Scheduled Castes, that remain unfilled due to the non-availability of candidates of requisite merit, are carried forward by the State Bank for a period of two years.

Posts Reserved for Scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes in United Commercial Bank, Janpath, New Delhi

7658. SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Nationalised United Commercial Bank, Janpath, New Delhi, held a test on 21st December,

1969, for the posts of clerks; if so, the total number of posts, those reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes separately;

(b) the number of Scheduled Castes candidates called for the test and of those finally selected or proposed to be selected; and

(c) what relaxation was given to Scheduled Caste candidates ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (c). The branch of the United Commercial Bank at Parliament Street (and not at Janpath), New Delhi, held a test on the 21st December, 1969, for preparation of a panel of 74 names for the posts of clerks for filling up temporary leave vacancies and for absorption in permanent vacancies as and when they arise. No posts were reserved for candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and no relaxation was made in their favour. The question of reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the services under the nationalised banks is to be considered by the Co-ordination Committee of the public sector banks shortly.

As the candidates were not required to indicate in the application forms whether they belonged to any Scheduled Caste, it is not possible to state the number of Scheduled Caste candidates who were called for the test. Of the 24 candidates selected for being placed on the panel, however, no one is from the Scheduled Castes.

**Appointment of Scheduled caste Candidates
by Central Bank of India, New Delhi**

7659. SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that more than 500 candidates were called for test held by the Nationalised Central Bank of India, Parliament Street, New Delhi, on 15th February, 1970, for filling up the posts of Accounts Assistants Clerks;

(b) whether no Scheduled Caste candidates was permitted to take such a test;

(c) whether even Scheduled Caste candidates possessing qualifications equivalent to these called for the test were ignored; and

(d) whether no relaxation and reservation in these vacancies has been made for Scheduled Castes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Yes, Sir. 523 candidates were called for the written test held on the 15th February, 1970, for filling up the posts of Accounts clerks etc. 432 candidates appeared in the test.

(b) to (d). No posts were reserved for candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and no relaxation was made in their favour. The question of reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Services under the nationalised banks is to be considered by the Co-ordination Committee of the public sector banks shortly. Applicants for the posts were not required to indicate in their application forms whether they belong a Scheduled Caste and all the candidates were considered by Central Bank of India on the same basis. There is no evidence to suggest that Scheduled Caste candidates possessing the required qualifications were ignored.

**Arrears of Income tax Against Film
Distributors of Delhi**

7660. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the Film Distributors in Delhi against whom arrears of Income-tax are due at present and the steps being taken by Government to realise the arrears;

(b) the time by which the amount of arrears is likely to be recovered in full; and

(c) whether it is a fact that Film Distributors of Delhi have been evading Income-tax arrears during the last 3 years and if so,

their names and the action taken against each of them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : (a) to (c). The requisite information is not readily available. It can be collected only by scrutiny of large number of assessment records which will involve considerable time and labour. If, however, the Hon'ble Member desires information about any particular Film Distributor (s), the same will be duly furnished.

Expenditure on Family Planning Propaganda and Operations in States

7661. SHRI D. AMAT : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the amount spent on family planning propaganda and operations in each State during 1969 ; and

(b) Whether any special arrangements have been made for sterilization of those who suffer from diseases likely to be passed down to their descendants hereditarily ; if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (Dr. S. CHANDRASHEKHAR) : (a) A statement containing the requisite information is enclosed.

(b) For persons who suffer from diseases which are likely to be passed down to their descendants hereditarily and desire to have the Sterilisation operation done on them, the existing facilities at various hospitals and dispensaries are quite adequate.

The Sterilisation Programme is purely voluntary. Sterilisation service is provided at the request of an individual. Persons suffering from disease likely to be transmit-

ted to their offsprings are not classed separately.

Statement

Name of the State	Total Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)	Expenditure on propaganda i.e. Mass Education (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Andhra Pradesh	215.74	7.10
2. Assam	22.66	0.98
3. Bihar	113.89	16.89
4. Gujrat	168.09	4.91
5. Haryana	66.41	1.37
6. Jammu & Kashmir	23.28	3.15
7. Kerala	184.27	4.32
8. Madhya Pradesh	202.67	22.05
9. Tamil Nadu	119.87	3.50
10. Maharashtra	273.88	17.89
11. Mysore	134.49	4.10
12. Orissa	143.48	3.95
13. Punjab	105.98	2.08
14. Rajasthan	145.94	5.04
15. Uttar Pradesh	372.53	22.38
16. West Bengal	184.29	4.05
Total	2477.47	123.76

Construction of Quarters for Central Government Employees Under Fourth Plan

7662. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of quarters for the Central Government Employees proposed to be constructed during each year of the Fourth Five Year Plan, year-wise ;

(b) whether the employees who are drawing monthly salary upto Rs. 800/- will be entitled to these quarters ;

(c) If so, the number of such employees who are at present on the waiting list for the allotment of quarters ; and

(d) whether Government propose to utilise P. L. 480 funds for constructing quarters under the Fourth Plan and if so, the total amount out of these funds proposed to be utilised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) The following are the details of the quarters proposed for construction during the Fourth Five Year Plan period :

Type I	624
Type II	5209
Type III	3842
Type IV	2832
Type V	310
Type VI	299

The number of quarters that will be taken up for construction each year will depend on the actual funds made available for the purpose.

(b) Yes, Sir. The employees drawing monthly salary upto Rs. 800/- will be entitled to Types I, II, III and IV quarters.

(c) The number of employees drawing monthly salary upto Rs. 800/- who are at present on the waiting list for the allotment of quarters is 109247.

(d) PL-430 Funds do not constitute any additional resource. As such, the question does not arise.

ONGC Agreement with Workers Organisation over Unfair Labour Practices

7663. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND

CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether It is a fact that the management of Oil and Natural Gas Commission had entered into an agreement with the workers organisation on the 24th February, 1966 over unfair labour practices ;

(b) if so, whether there are any cases of dismissal or removal from services of employees before the agreement was signed ;

(c) what is the number of such cases ; and

(d) the reasons for the removal or dismissal of these employees ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) No, Sir ; There was, however, a meeting between the representatives of Oil and Natural Gas Commission and the ONGC Employees Mazdoor Sabha on 24th February, 1966 when various points of mutual interest were discussed and a copy of the record of the meeting was sent to the Mazdoor Sabha.

(b) to (d). Information in regard to the number of cases of dismissal or removal is being collected, and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

राज्यस्थान के उदयपुर जिले में सरकारी भूमि से निकाली गई मरकतमणि के बारे में विवाद

7664. श्री रवि राय : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 1950-51 के आस-पास उदयपुर जिले में सरकारी भूमि से निकाली गई मरकतमणि कई वर्षों तक सरकारी खजाने में पड़ी रही थी और बाद में उसे वहाँ से निकाल लिया गया था ;

(ख) क्या उक्त मरकतमणि के बारे में कोई विवाद था और क्या इस विवाद को सुलझाने के लिए मुख्य मंत्री ने हस्तक्षेप किया था ; और

(ग) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय जाँच विभाग ने जाँच की थी और क्या इस जाँच के बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार को कोई प्रतिवेदन प्राप्त हुआ था ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और ज्ञान तथा धातु मंत्री (डा० त्रिगुण सेन): (क) और (ख). पर रख एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा-पटल जानकारी दी जायेगी।

(ग) केन्द्रीय जाँच विभाग द्वारा कोई जाँच नहीं की गई थी।

[Molydenite Mineral found near Palani in Madurai District

7665. SHRI R. BARUA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Molydenite, a mineral of strategic importance, has been struck near Palani in Mahural district ;

(b) whether the exact quantity available is determined ; and

(c) what is the price paid for the mineral for use in ferro-alloy required for defence purposes ?

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

(b) and (c). Systematic exploration with the help of drills by the Geological Survey of India in Karadikuttam area in Madurai district is being carried out. Assessment of gradewise reserves would be taken up after completion of the present investigation. As such, the question of price paid for this mineral does not arise at present.

Setting up of Naphtha Cracker Plant by Petro-Chemical Corporation Ltd., Baroda with British Collaboration

7666. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have allowed any collaboration to Indian Petro-Chemical Corporation Ltd., Baroda with a U. K. firm for the Naphtha Cracker at Baroda ;

(b) if so, which is the party and what are the products ; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the country has lost huge amounts of foreign exchange on account of delay in taking the decision ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). Government have allowed M/s. Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Ltd. to enter into an agreement with M/s. Lummus and Company Ltd. U. K. for setting up a naphtha cracker plant in Gujarat State. Following products are expected to become available from the proposed plant namely : Ethylene, Propylene, benzene and butadiene. There has been no delay in taking a decision except for the time taken in evaluating the offers for collaboration received for the project from foreign firms of repute. Such an evaluation is quite essential for a major project such as this one.

Revised Scheme of Setting up of fertilizer Plant at Mithapur by Tatas

7667. SHRI MADU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Tata Chemicals Limited have sent a revised scheme to manufacture fertilizers at Mithapur ;

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter ; and

(c) what are the terms and whether they are likely to be given the licence ?

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 proposal is being examined.

Raising the Amount for Revolving Fund of Rs. 200 Crores and its Distribution

7668. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to have a revolving fund of Rs. 200 crores for developing sites and constructing houses in congested areas ;

(b) what are the details of the scheme to raise this amount ; and

(c) the mode of distributing these funds ?

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 set up a Housing and Urban Development Finance Corporation to operate a revolving fund which, in the course of 4 or 5 years, may amount Rs. 200 crores.

(b) and (c). The foregoing Corporation has been registered with an authorised share capital of Rs. 10 crores. Starting with an initial paid up Capital about Rs. 2 crores, this Corporation will attempt to raise additional funds from banking and financing institutions, international assistance and other sources of finance. The funds thus raised will be re-lent to finance specific approved projects which may be economically viable and capable of quick regeneration of the seed capital.

Raising of Blending Capacity of Lubricating Oil During Fourth Plan

7669. SHRI D. AMAT : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any further capacity for blending of Lubricating Oils is to be raised under the Fourth Five Year Plan ;

(b) If so, to what extent in the public sector and in the private sector ; and

(c) the tentative location of the proposed units ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). The existing blending plants for lubricating oils are in most cases working on a single-shift and in some cases on a partial double-shift basis. There is thus enough built-in capacity already available in these plants to handle additional volumes by increasing the number of shifts. The necessity of setting up additional blending plants for lubricating oils during the fourth Five Year Plan period would be considered at the appropriate time with reference to the regional growth in demand, the location of the additional refining capacity and other such relevant factors.

Small Savings Scheme in Kerala

7670. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by Government to strengthen the Small Saving Scheme in Kerala ;

(b) the additional Saving proposed in that State ; and

(c) the mode of selection of the Members of the Board of Trustees of such Savings Scheme ?

THE MINISTR OF SUPPLY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) The following steps were taken to strengthen the Small Savings Scheme in Kerala :

- (i) The Pay Roll Savings Scheme was intensified amongst fixed income groups, particularly the teachers, by convening meetings in about 400 centres. Incentive Schemes in the form of gold medals, shields and cash awards were also sponsored by some Panchayats and service organisations like Rotary Clubs, Lions clubs and Junior Chambers to popularise the Pay Roll Savings Scheme amongst plantation and other workers. As a result, 1,600 Pay Roll Savings Groups were functioning in Kerala at the end of December, 1969 as against 2,350 groups at the end of March, 1969.

- (ii) Rural Savings Campaigns were taken up in most of the districts to synchronise with the marketing of foodgrains, as suggested by the State Saving Advisory Board.

New Small Savings Schemes offering attractive rates of interest have been recently introduced by the Government of India. These are expected to give an impetus to the Small Savings movement all over the country, including Kerala.

(b) The net Small Savings collection in Kerala for the year 1969-70 are likely to exceed Rs. 2 crores. The target for the current year is yet to be fixed by the State Government.

(c) There is no Board of Trustees for the Savings Scheme. Presumably, the reference is to the National Savings State Advisory Board. Selection of non-officials and officials for appointment on the Board is made by the State Government.

किलाचन्द फर्म समूह, बम्बई पर आयकर की बकाया राशि

7671. श्री देवेन सेन : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बम्बई में किलाचन्द तुलसी दास समूह की फर्मों पर इस समय 807 लाख रुपये आयकर के रूप में बकाया है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि गत तीन वर्षों से उक्त समूह की फर्मों पर आयकर की बकाया राशि उत्तरोत्तर बढ़ती जा रही है;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और क्या सरकार का विचार उक्त फर्म समूह से आयकर की वसूली शीघ्रता से करने के हेतु कुछ ठोस उपाय करने का है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र०च० सेठी) : (क) किलाचन्द तुलसीदास समूह, बम्बई की कम्पनियों में से चार के विरुद्ध फिलहाल आयकर के 10.38 लाख रुपये बकाया हैं ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

दिल्ली में दुकानों का अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जाति के व्यक्तियों को आवंटन

7672. श्री देवेन सेन : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में 1967 में निमित्त दुकानों के आवंटन के लिये मांगे गये टेंडरों के परिणामस्वरूप अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों को आवंटित

की जाने वाली उन्हीं दुकानों का कोटा बारक्षित किया जाता है जो व्यापार की दृष्टि से अलाभ-कर होती है और जिन का किराया अधिक होता है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इन वर्गों के व्यक्तियों को दुकानों का आवंटन करने हेतु किसी भ्रष्ट बाजार में दुकानों का आरक्षण करने का है;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो कब तक; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब. सू. भूति) : (क) और (ख) जी, नहीं ।

अगस्त, 1968 में लिये गये निर्णय के अनुसार मार्केटों में होने वाली रिक्तियों का 12.8 प्रतिशत अनुसूचित जाति के सदस्यों के लिये सुरक्षित है । इस प्रकार अभी से मार्केटों में होने वाली प्रत्येक आठवीं रिक्त उस समुदाय के सदस्यों को आवंटित की जा रही है, तथा उन्होंने 1967 से पहले या बाद में बनाई गई लगभग सभी मार्केटों में दुकानें प्राप्त कर ली हैं ।

(ग) और (घ). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Seminar on "Agricultural Financing by Commercial Banks" held in Patna

7674. SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :
SHRI MOHAMMAD
ISMAIL :
SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a seminar on "Agricultural Financing by Commercial Banks" was held in Patna on the 31st December 1969;

(b) if so, the recommendations and suggestions made at the Seminar; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : (a) A "Seminar on Financing of Agriculture by Commercial Banks" was held at Patna from 19th to 21st December, 1969. The Government of Bihar organised the seminar.

(b) The important recommendations of the Seminar related to :

- (i) Suggestions for simplification of procedures in respect of loans to be issued by commercial banks.
- (ii) Consideration of amendments to laws governing transfer of property, tenancy, etc.
- (iii) Consideration of suggestions for co-ordination of the various agencies dealing in agricultural credit such as cooperatives, marketing unions, etc.
- (iv) A number of specific schemes of land levelling, medium irrigation, soil conservation, marketing, cold storage, exploitation of underground water resources, dairy, fisheries, etc. in different parts of Bihar which may lend themselves to financing by Commercial Banks.
- (v) The role of the Agricultural Finance Corporation as a technical consultant on agricultural finance.
- (c) (i) The Agricultural Finance Corporation (which is a company of which all nationalised banks are members) with the collaboration of the National Institute of Bank Management, has introduced a simplified application form. This has been translated in Hindi and is now used in Bihar. !

(ii) The Government of Bihar have already amended the Bihar Tenancy Act and Chhota Nagpur Tenancy Act. As regards other recommendations concerning State Government, several of them have been accepted in principle by that Government while some are at present being examined by them.

(iii) A State-level Coordination Committee has been established in Bihar for coordination of activities of commercial and co-operatives credit structure.

(iv) The Agricultural Finance Corporation has, on behalf of its member-banks, studied some projects and sanctioned some such as potato cultivation and composite scheme with minor irrigation. Several projects are under study, such as Gandak Area Scheme, Hire Purchase and Outright Sale of pumpsets to farmers.

The Agricultural Finance Corporation has conducted a workshop for training bank agents and field officers. It has also prepared guidelines for preparing schemes.

Report of Committee on Prevention of Pilferage of Drugs

7675. SHRI K. RAMANI ;
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS ;
SHRIMATI SUSEELA
GOPALAN ;
SHRI SATYA NARAIN
SINGH ;
SHRI NAMBIAR ;

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 sub-committee on prevention of pilferage of drugs from the Government hospitals, has submitted its recommendations to Government ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Drug Manufacturers' Association has protested against the recommendations made by the Committee ; and

(d) if so, the nature of protest and the reaction of Government thereto ?

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

(b) The 36 recommendations made by the Committee are listed in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See. No. LT—3326/70*]

(c) No, Sir. During the course of informal discussions with the representatives of the Drugs Industry they had agreed to cooperate with the Government by supplying drugs intended for Government hospitals in packings which are distinctly different from commercial packings.

(d) Does not arise.

Survey for Gold Lodes in Wynad Region and Nilgiris (Tamil Nadu)

7676. SHRI K. RAMANI ;
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN ;
SHRI UMANATH ;
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR ;
SHRI P. GOPALAN ;

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Geological Survey of India is carrying out the drilling work in the Wynad Region and the Nilgiris (Tamil Nadu) to find gold lodes ;

(b) whether the result of the investigation is satisfactory ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Termination of Services from Indian Council of Medical Research

7677. SHRI R. V. NAIK :
SHRI D. N. DEB :

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

(a) the number of employees whose services were terminated during the last three years from the Headquarters Office of the Indian Council of Medical Research and its laboratories ;

(b) the reasons of such terminations ;

(c) whether he, as the Chairman has gone into the causes of termination of services ; and

(d) the remedial action, if any, taken by the Ministry 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) 24.

(b) Absence from duty without permission, mis-behaviour, dereliction of duty, unsatisfactory performance during probationary period, mis-conduct, falsification of Scientific data, defalcation of funds, want of prescribed qualifications etc. were generally the reasons for the termination of their services.

(c) and (d). The Director General, Indian Council of Medical Research and Head of the Laboratories are the appointing and punishing authorities in respect of Class III and IV employees and any appeals against their decision will be considered by the Executive Committee of the Council, whose Chairman is the Health Minister,

Registration of Federations or other Joint Bodies of Cooperative Societies

7678. SHRI A. S. SAIGAL :
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 federations or other joint bodies of co-operative societies, cannot be registered under the Societies Registration Act; and

(b) If not, the reasons why a recently formed Federation of Group IV Co-operative House Building Societies (Shahdra Zone) Delhi, was forced to remove the word 'Cooperative' if it wanted to be registered under the aforesaid Act ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) No, Sir, they can be registered.

(b) One Society by the name of Federation of Group IV Co-operative House Building Society (Shahdra Zone) Delhi, applied for registration. The Society, however, themselves dropped the word 'Co-operative' from the name of the said Society.

Selling of small coins after melting to Utensils Manufacturers

7680. SHRI RAMAVTAR SHARMA:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that some staff members of various banks, especially State Bank of India, are involved in the affair of melting the small coins of two paise and five paise denomination and selling them to utensils manufacturers at the rate of Rs. 20 per kilogram; and

(b) if so, the steps Government are taking to check this malpractice and to punish the guilty banks officials ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C.

SETHI) 1 (a) No instances of staff members of Banks being involved in the melting of 2-paise and 5-paise coins and selling them to utensil manufacturers have come to notice.

(b) Does not arise.

Prices of Land for Houses in Delhi

7681. SHRI RAMAVTAR SHARMA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the prices of land for houses which prevailed in Delhi five years ago and the prices which prevail now;

(b) the price at which the land was acquired by Delhi Development Authority and the break up of development charges on development of land for houses;

(c) the amount of money spent on administration, the strength of staff in Delhi Development Authority and the number of officers five years back and now;

(d) the steps Government are taking to check exploitation of people in Delhi by the Delhi Development Authority by auctioning of land; and

(e) the steps Government are taking to curb increase of administrative expenditure ?

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

Alleged Harassment of O. N. G. C. and G. S. I. Scientist by Police in Jaisalmer District of Rajasthan

7682. SHRI RAMAVTAR SHARMA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND

CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some scientists of the Geological Survey of India and Oil and Natural Gas Commission in the Jaisalmer District of Rajasthan were detained and harassed by the Police while they were returning to their headquarters from the field work some time in March 1970 ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the steps Government are taking to check harassment to the scientists on the part of the local Police ?

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

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

Payment of Dues and Release of Grants to Calcutta Corporation for Maintenance of Roads in Calcutta

7683. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Mayor of Calcutta had recently submitted a memorandum to the West Bengal Governor demanding early release of arrears due from the Centre and grants for the maintenance of city roads ;

(b) if so, the total arrears due from the Centre in this respect as well as the amount of annual grants given to the Calcutta Corporation for maintenance of the city roads ; and

(c) what decisions have been taken by the Centre regarding these demands ?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) to (c). According to information received from the Government of West Bengal, the memorandum submitted by the Mayor of Calcutta to the State Governor on the 2nd April, 1970

related to requests for provision of additional funds for the Calcutta Corporation for various purposes, including maintenance of city's arterial road system. The memorandum did not mention any arrears due to the Corporation from the Central Government.

The requirements of development programmes for Calcutta normally from part of the State's Annual Plan outlays, towards which the Centre provides block loans and grants on an overall basis.

Mining Operations of Captive Jat Raj Seam of Korba by NCDC

7684. SHRI HUKAM CHAND
KACHWAI :
SHRI A. S. SAIGAL :
SHRI JAGANNATH RAO
JOSHI :

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

(a) whether the Madhya Pradesh Government agreed to the mining operations of the Captive Jat Raj Seam of Korba by NCDC, on the assurance of the representatives of the Central Government that the cost of middlings would be about Rs. 10 per ton and that raw coal would be even cheaper ;

(b) if so, the price now charged and the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether this high price does not result in uneconomic power generation of Korba and if so, whether Government proposed to consider the reduction in price ; and

(d) if the reply to part (c) above be in the negative whether they would transfer the mines to Madhya Pradesh Government and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). From 16th November, 1959 the Madhya Pradesh State Electricity Board

have been paying a price of Rs. 16.73 per tonne only for Jatraj coal supplied by the National Coal Development Corporation. This is much less than the price billed by the Corporation. The dispute regarding price is currently under arbitration.

Recommendations of Shantilal Committee on Petroleum Products

7685. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :
SHRI DEVINDER SINGH
GARCHA :

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

(a) whether Government have since taken a decision on the recommendations of the Shantilal Shah Committee on pricing policy of petroleum products ;

(b) if so, the nature thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D.R. CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). The report of the Committee is under consideration of Government and decisions are expected to be taken shortly.

Use of Chlorotetracycline as Animal Feed

7686. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5315 on the 6th April, 1970 and state :

(a) the basis of the doubts about the utility of chlorotetracycline for animal feed and medicine and the steps which are being taken to test the same ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the noted British medical journal has categorically stat-

ed usefulness of chlorotetracycline even for human beings ;

(c) If so, the steps being taken for its import and for popularising the same for human use specially in Government Hospitals and Centres;

(d) whether Government have knowledge about the underhand methods adopted by foreign companies to express doubt; and

(e) If so, the remedial measures taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) The doubts about the utility of chlorotetracycline for animal feed have arisen on account of the Swan Committee report in U.K. which has been accepted by the U. K. Government. This Committee appointed by the Government of U.K. was of the view that the presence antibiotics including chlorotetracycline fed supplements for animals has the tendency to make any micro-organism which might be a source of infection in the animal, resistant to such antibiotics. In the event of such an infection spreading in humans, the micro-organism having acquired resistance, will not respond to treatment by such antibiotics.

The World Health Organisation has also made similar recommendations against the use of antibiotics in feed supplements.

The Chlorotetracycline as a medicine is not in use in most of western countries as well as the USSR. With the advent of oxytetracycline and tetracycline the use of chlorotetracycline has been progressively going down all over the world.

(b) Yes. The reference is presumable to an article published under the caption "Today's Drugs" in the British Medical Journal of 8th June, 1968. This article only outlines the pharmacology, anti-bacterial activity, bacterial resistance, toxicity etc. in the tetracycline group of drugs including chlorotetracycline. The article

however brings out the fact that chlorotetracycline is the least stable and is the most bound to protein. Its availability in the system to overcome infection will, therefore, be correspondingly less than other antibiotics of this group. The article also brings out the fact that there are certain circumstances in which one tetracycline may be preferred to the other and habit determines the choice.

(c) The imports of chlorotetracycline have been very negligible which is indicative of its low use in this country.

(d) Government have no such knowledge.

(e) Does not arise.

Memorandum submitted by Alipore Mint Employees' Federation Alipore, Calcutta

7687. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Alipore Mint Employees' Federation, Alipore, Calcutta have submitted a memorandum of their grievances;

(b) if so, whether Government have considered the same; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. L.T-3327/70*]

Replacement of Excise Duty by Sales Tax

7688. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the share which different States will receive from change to Sales Tax from

Excise, on the basis that the Sales Tax will be at only one point and at the same rate as the current excise duty;

(b) if in case Inter-State Tax is added to the single point tax, the calculation of the additional sales tax arising;

(c) whether this calculation has been explained to the backward States which are now receiving the additional excise duty on an equal basis of population;

(d) whether Government are satisfied that cloth, sugar and cigarettes which are in the largest part consumed by lower income groups should bear more taxation by the change to sales tax ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Whilst the taxable event for levy of Central Excise duties occurs at the point of removal from the factory of production, that in respect of sales tax is the "sale". These two events are not necessarily co-extensive or co-terminous. Consequently it will be difficult to spell out what effect, the change over, if any, from the existing scheme of levy of additional excise duties in lieu of sales tax to reimposition of sales tax on textiles, tobacco and sugar would have, on the revenues of each State.

(b) The position with regard to levy of Inter-State tax will also depend upon the point of "sale" in different transactions and so cannot be calculated.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) All relevant aspects will be taken into account when the recommendations of the Fifth Finance Commission in this respect are considered by a Committee of the National Development Council and later in consultation with the State Governments at a meeting of the National Development Council,

Import by Nylone Yarn by Bombay Firm

7689. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1589 on the 23rd Number, 1967 and state :

(a) the action taken in respect of the nylon yarn found stored in the godowns of M/s. National Transport Co. Manilal Patel Co., Tulsidas Khimji, and Khimji Poonja;

(b) whether any prosecutions have been launched in this regard; and

(c) if so, the progress thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Nylone yard found stored in the godowns of M/s. Manilal Patel, Tulsidas Khimji, Khimji Poonja and a part of goods funds in the godown of M/s. National Transport Co., was confiscated under the Customs Act, 1962 with an option to redeem the goods on payment of fines. Part of goods found in the godowns of M/s. National Transport Co. were confiscated absolutely and a personal penalty of Rs. 8,000/- was imposed on Shri Rewachand Manglani of M/s. Rewachand & Sons; Appeals filed by the parties have since been admitted by the Central Board of Excise & Customs and redemption fine has been ordered to be refunded as the Ministry of Law advised that no action could be taken in such cases under the Customs Law for post-importation violation of the condition of an import licence. The Chief Controller of Imports, Ministry of Foreign Trade, has been informed for taking such action as he may deem necessary under the Import/Export Control Act.

(b) and (c). No prosecutions have been launched so far.

Smuggling of Nylon Yarn

7690. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred

Question No. 1588 on the 23rd November, 1967 and state :

(a) the action taken against those who were found in possession of smuggled nylon yarn ;

(b) whether Government have any information about any of the 10 parties from whom nylon yarn was smuggled ;

(c) if so, the names of these parties ; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to prevent large scale smuggling of yarn into the country ?

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

(b) Customs authorities had prior information about 3 of the 10 parties from whom yarn was seized.

(c) Their names are Y. A. Patel, Rewachand and Sons, and Abdul Latif.

(d) The following steps have been taken to prevent smuggling of contraband including yarn.

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.

भारतीय उर्वरक निगम का नामरूप एकक

7691. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा :

क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और स्लान तथा घातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय उर्वरक निगम के नाम रूप में स्थिति कारखाने का उत्पादन निर्धारित लक्ष्यों के अनुसार नहीं है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) उस कारखाने का कार्य संचालन सुधारने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और स्लान तथा घातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बा० रा० चव्हाण) (क) और (ख). नामरूप कारखाने में व्यापारिक उत्पादन केवल जनवरी, 1969 में शुरू किया था और 1969-70 के लिये अमोनियम सल्फेट तथा यूरिया का उत्पादन लक्ष्य स्थापित क्षमताओं का क्रमशः 70 प्रतिशत और 60 प्रतिशत निर्धारित किया था। लेकिन अमोनियम सल्फेट का 66 प्रतिशत और यूरिया का 47 प्रतिशत उत्पादन हुआ, उत्पादन का प्रारंभिक वर्ष होने के कारण, संयंत्र परिचालनों को स्थिर करने में समय लगा तथा बहुत सारी प्रारंभिक कठिनाइयाँ पेश हुईं जिनके कारण उत्पादन पर प्रभाव पड़ा। कारखाने के इलाके में सिविल गड़बड़ ने भी कुछ हद तक उत्पादन पर प्रभाव डाला।

(ग) उत्पादन को अधिकतम करने में पेश हुई कठिनाइयों का ज्ञान हो गया है और उन्हें दूर करने के लिये कार्यवाही की गई/की जा रही है।

**Educational Concessions to Children
Denied by Government of Mysore**

7692. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Mysore issued orders according to which no educational concessions should be available to the fourth and following children of any family ;

(b) if so, how Government justify the discrimination against the said children, which attracts Article 14 of the Constitution ;

(c) whether it is not in contravention of Article 25 since the practice of their religion is denied to Roman Catholics, who are prohibited artificial methods of contraception without which they cannot limit their families ; and ;

(d) if so, whether Government propose to ask the Mysore Government to exclude Roman Catholics and others bound by their religion, from the operation of the order ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR) :
(a) : Yes. These orders will take effect from 1-6-1970.

(b) to (d). The matter is under examination.

**Reservation of Vacancies for S. C. and
S. T. in D. D. A.**

7693. SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOU DHURI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Development Authority did not implement a directive given by the Ministry of Home Affairs regarding the reservation of 12.5

per cent of the vacancies under it for Scheduled Castes and 5 per cent of the Scheduled Tribe persons over ten years ago ;

(b) if so, when and how this position came to be known ;

(c) the reasons for the D. D. A. not taking in action accordance with the directive of the Ministry of Home Affairs referred to in Part (a) and who was actually responsible for this ;

(d) the number of vacancies filled during the period of ten years under reference and how many of these should have gone to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons ; and

(e) the steps taken to make good the loss suffered by the persons referred to in part (d) ?

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 Delhi Development Authority is a statutory organisation and has its own rules for appointment and promotion. The principles laid down by the Authority for appointment and promotion did not provide for any reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In view of the Government Instructions issued from time to time and of the representations received from the Scheduled Caste employees of the Delhi Development Authority, the Authority decided to fall in line with Government in the matter of such reservations with effect from the 1st May, 1969. Even though there was no reservation earlier, the Authority appointed a number of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes,

(d) and (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Conversion of loans into Equity Shares

7694. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Dutt Committee's propo-

sal for conversion of bank loans into equity shares of borrowing companies is only in respect of future advances ;

(b) if so, whether the reduction in borrowing and its effect on industrial investment and production has been considered;

(c) if not, whether it is constitutional to convert advances, when no such condition existed when they were made;

(d) the names of companies in which the Centre is holding equity shares now and what is the average return; and

(e) whether equity share participation will involve participation in management and whether Government have the trained personnel, when its own enterprises are short of it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). The Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee (Dutt Committee) recommended that when public sector long term financial assistance, including term assistance given by the public sector commercial banks, on any significant scale, was provided for a private sector industrial company, not only should an appropriate share in the benefits accruing from the project, after it is completed, be available to the State, but the project should also necessarily be treated as belonging to the 'joint sector' with proper representation for the State in its management. The Committee has suggested that this purpose might be achieved by the financial institutions insisting on the whole or part of their assistance in the form of loans or debentures being made convertible into equity capital of the assisted company, at their option, and, if necessary, the law should be amended to provide for this.

Government have announced their acceptance of this recommendation with certain modifications namely, (i) the long term public sector financial institutions would, as part of their financial assistance arrangements, exercise option for converting of loans to be given to or debentures to be

issued by the assisted companies in the future either wholly or partly into equity within a specified period of time; and (ii) as for loans given or debentures issued in the past, the institutions concerned would have discretion to negotiate conversion in cases of default. Suitable guidelines are being framed in this regard.

It is not the intention of Government for the present to apply the decision to term loans granted or debentures subscribed by the public sector commercial banks.

The terms and conditions on which term-loans/debentures are to be converted into equity share capital will be stipulated in the assistance agreement between the institutions and the company before it is entered into and it will be within the scope of the provisions of Section 81 (3) of the Companies Act, 1956, read with the relevant enabling provisions contained in the respective statutes under which the institutions have been set up. The option to convert loans/debentures into equity share capital will be exercised on a judicious basis by the institutions. It will be done in such manner and at such time as to avoid any undue violent fluctuations in the market value of the equity shares at the time of conversion which may affect the interests of the equity shareholders of the company and also of the institutions alike, and also avoid any serious imbalance in the ratio of debt to equity capital of the company. Government is, therefore, of the view that there will be no disincentive to entrepreneurs and businessmen engaged in productive enterprises, nor will the general industrial growth and investment be retarded.

(c) As the decision of the Government on the recommendations of the Committee will be applicable to future loans only and the option will be exercised on the basis of terms and conditions incorporated in the agreement entered into before the loans are advanced to a company, the question whether it will be constitutional to convert advances where no such conditions existed when they were made, does not arise.

(d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Participation in the equity shares of a company as a result of conversion of loans need not necessarily involve participation of the institutions in the management of the company unless the assistance given by the financial institutions is on a significant scale and the project can be considered to belong to the joint sector. While the number of trained managerial personnel, at present, available with Government or with the financial institutions is limited, Government is of the view that a cadre of trained personnel can be built up in course of time for nomination on a selective basis on the Boards of the companies, which are assisted on a significant scale by the institutions.

Committee on Public Relations Objectives of Public Undertakings

7695. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have set up a seven-member Committee to define and formulate clear public relations objectives of public sector undertakings;

(b) if so, the names of the members of the Committee;

(c) the details of the functions of the committee; and

(d) by when the committee is expected to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Yes, Sir. This Committee has been appointed on the basis of recommendations of the Committee on Public Undertakings given in its report on 'Public Relations and Publicity in Public Undertakings'.

(b) Members of the Committee are as follows :—

1. Shri S. K. Ghosh (Chairman)
2. Shri M. L. Bhardwaj
3. Brig. Sreenivasan

4. Shri Shanker Mitra
 5. Shri B. V. Ranganath
 6. Shri Sanat Lahri
 7. Dr. Raj K. Nigam
 8. Shri Mohd, Fazal
- (co-opted from 10.2.70)

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

- (i) to define and formulate clear Public Relations objectives of public sector undertakings;
- (ii) to make a detailed study of present organisational structure of the Public Relations and Publicity Departments and to suggest guidelines for the setting up of such an organisation;
- (iii) to examine the question of joint cadre for Public Relations Officers and Publicity Officers in undertakings in the same field or producing similar products or doing the same type of business;
- (iv) to examine the question of minimum qualifications and experience for posts in Public Relations and Publicity Department; and
- (v) to evolve guidelines or criteria in regard to expenditure on publicity.

(d) The Committee is expected to report by the end of June, 1970.

India's Requirement of Foreign Aid

7696. SHRI DEVEN SEN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Aid India Consortium has assessed India's foreign aid requirements at 1,000 million dollars annually for both project and non-project requirements ;

(b) if so, what is the prospect of receiving that aid ?

(c) whether Government have considered any steps to find the money internally in view of reduced quantum of U. S. aid to India this year ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (d). According to plan estimates, of the requirement of resources for the Fourth Plan, the foreign aid requirements for both project and non-project are expected to be of the order of \$5,000 million, which means of an annual average of \$1,000 million. The Aid India Consortium considers normally the requirements only on an annual basis. For the year 1969-70, the Consortium assessed India's needs of project and non-project assistance at \$ 1,100 million. As against this, the total authorisations for that year are expected to reach \$ 826 million. So far as 1970-71 is concerned, the Consortium is yet to meet and take a view. In order to keep foreign aid requirements to the minimum, policies in the Plan and in the budget aim at higher domestic savings, import substitution and export promotion.

केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को रात्रि-ड्यूटी भत्ता

7697. श्री नाथू राम अहिरवार : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार के विभिन्न श्रेणियों के कर्मचारियों को भत्ता किस दर से दिया जाता है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि रात्रि-ड्यूटी भत्ते की दरें वहीं हैं जो स्वाधीनता से पूर्व थीं; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार उनमें संशोधन करने के प्रश्न पर विचार करेगी और यदि हाँ, तो कब तक यह संशोधन हो जायेगा ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र. चं. सेठी) : (क) सचिवालय, कार्यालयों में रात्रि-ड्यूटी (निवासी) क्लर्कों तथा उनके साथ तैनात

चपरसियों को, जो सेंट्रल रजिस्ट्री में सामान्य तथा-कार्यालय के बन्द होने के समय से अग्रले दिन कार्यालय खुलने के समय तक ड्यूटी देते हैं, रात्रि-ड्यूटी भत्ता निम्नलिखित दरों पर मिलता है :

रोस्टर ड्यूटी के पहले 6 दिनों के लिये	(छुट्टी वाले) सातवें दिन तथा बीच में पढ़ने वाले छुट्टी के दिनों की ड्यूटी के लिये
रु०	रु०
क्लर्क 3/- प्रति रात्रि	4.50 प्रति रात्रि
चपरासी 1.25 प्रति रात्रि	1.85 प्रति रात्रि

(ख) श्रेणी iv के कर्मचारियों के लिए रात्रि-ड्यूटी भत्ते की दर, जिसका ऊपर प्रश्न के भाग (क) के उत्तर में उल्लेख है, 1-4-57 से चालू की गई थी। इस के अलावा (छुट्टी वाले) सातवें दिन तथा बीच में पढ़ने वाली छुट्टी के दिनों के लिए भी उच्चतर दर 1961 में निर्धारित की गई। परन्तु क्लर्कों के लिये पहले 6 दिनों के लिए रात्रि-ड्यूटी भत्ते की दरें अपरिवर्तित रहीं हैं।

(ग) रात्रि-ड्यूटी भत्ते की समीक्षा की जा रही है।

धूम्रपान पर प्रतिबन्ध

7698. श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान धूम्रपान पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के बारे में विश्व स्वास्थ्य संग-

ठन द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों की ओर आकर्षित किया गया है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उक्त संगठन के अनुसार घुम्रपान के कारण किसी व्यक्ति की असामयिक मृत्यु हो सकती है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० भूति) : (क) और (ख). विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन ने न तो घुम्रपान पर रोक लगाने की ऐसी कोई सिफारिश की और ना ही घुम्रपान को असामयिक मृत्यु का कारण बताया। तथापि विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन के कार्यकारी बोर्ड ने अपने 20 से 29 जनवरी, 1970 तक जेनेवा में हुए अधिवेशन में निम्नलिखित प्रस्ताव पारित किये।

“डाइरेक्टिक कौंसिल आफ दि पान अमेरिकन हेल्थ औरगेनाइजेशन रोजनल, कमेटी फार दि अमेरिकन्स और रोजनल कमेटी फार यूरोप द्वारा 1969 में हुए अपने अधिवेशनों में सिगरेट पीने पर नियंत्रण करने के बारे में पारित प्रस्तावों का स्वागत करते हुए ;

यह मानते हुए ; कि हर व्यक्ति अपने आप केवल यही निर्णय नहीं करेगा कि उसे सिगरेट पीकर अपने स्वास्थ्य को खतरे में नहीं डालना है बल्कि अपने उदाहरण से दूसरों पर प्रभाव पड़ने को भी ध्यान में रखेगा ; और

यह विश्वास करते हुए कि स्वास्थ्य की उन्नति के लिए काम करने वाला कोई भी संगठन इस विषय में उदासीन नहीं रह सकता :

(1) इन बैठकों में भाग लेने वालों से अनुरोध करता है कि वे ऐसे कमरों में

जहाँ ऐसी बैठकें होती हैं घुम्रपान न करें ; और

(2) महानिदेशक से अनुरोध करता है कि वे घुम्रपान की हानियों के बारे में इस संगठन के मत की पुष्टि के लिए तथा विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन की बैठकों में इसे उदाहरण द्वारा प्रदर्शित करने तथा यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि यह संगठन उन हानियों के बारे में सूचनाप्राप्त करने में सदस्य राज्यों एवं इसमें दिलचस्पी रखने वाले स्वास्थ्य संगठनों को सहायता करने के योग्य है, जो भी कदम उठाये जायें उनकी रिपोर्ट 23वीं विश्व स्वास्थ्य एसेंबली को दें।

(ग) सिगरेटों के उपयोग को कम करने के लिए तथा घुम्रपान के दुष्प्रभावों से लोगों को अवगत कराने के लिये सरकार निम्नलिखित कदम उठा रही है :—

- (1) स्वास्थ्य शिक्षा सम्बन्धी अपने गतिविधियों के एक अंग के रूप में तंबाकू पीने के हानिकारक प्रभावों को प्रकाशित करना।
- (2) अधिकांश राज्य सरकारों ने सिनेमाघरों, थियेट्रों और सभागारों में घुम्रपान करने पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया है ; और
- (3) कुछ राज्यों में बच्चों द्वारा घुम्रपान करने के विरुद्ध कानूनी व्यवस्था भी कर दी गई है।

Working of Public Sector Undertakings

7699. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the performance of public sector industrial undertakings during the year

1969-70 and how it compares with that of the last 3 years ;

(b) the steps taken during the year to improve their working ; and

(c) the results achieved thereby ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) The overall net loss of the Central Government Industrial and commercial undertakings (excluding Promotional and Financial undertakings) during the last four years' is as follows :—

Net Losses *Incurred by Public Enterprises

(Rs. in crores)

	1969-70	1968-69	1967-68	1966-67
(Latest estimate)	31.70	26.87	36.93	9.67

(b) and (c). Various measures that are being taken to improve the performance of public undertakings, as outlined in the memorandum submitted to Parliament along with the budget papers in 1968-69 are being continuously implemented and reviewed. Mainly, these measures are directed to effect improvement in the working of the public enterprises by (a) diversification of production, (b) promotion of exports, and (c) improvements in managerial and operational efficiencies. Some major enterprises incurring losses like Hindustan Steel, Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals, Mining and allied Machinery Corporation, Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation and Central Inland Water Transport Corporation were expected to considerably reduce their losses during 1969-70 as compared to the previous year. Exports have also shown considerable improvement. The overall performance in 1970-71 is likely to show a significant improvement over the previous year.

Audit Agency for the Cases assessed by the Income-Tax Officers

7700. SHRI S. R. DAMANI ; Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the agency which carries out audit and review of the assessments made by the Income-tax Officers ;

(b) the scope of its work ;

(c) whether assessments are reopened on the basis of the audit done by this agency, and if so, how many cases were reopened during the last three years ; and

(d) the revenue collected each year as a result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) The agencies which carry out audit and review of the assessments made by the Income-tax Officers are :

(i) Revenue Audit officials working under the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

(ii) Internal Audit Parties of the Income-tax Department.

(b) The Revenue Audit officials are required to see that adequate regulations and procedures have been framed by the Revenue Department to secure an effective check on the assessments, collection and

*The net figures are after depreciation, interest, tax and write-off of Deferred Revenue Expenditure in respect of 1967-68 and 1968-69 but not after Deferred Revenue Expenditure in 1966-67, 1969-70 figure is an estimate.

proper allocation of taxes and to satisfy themselves that such regulations or procedures are actually being duly carried out.

In discharging this function, the Revenue Audit not only check the arithmetical accuracy of the assessments framed and the tax levied but also comment on whether the law and the rules have been correctly applied by the Income-tax authorities and the Central Board of Direct Taxes.

As regards the scope of check by Internal Audit Parties of the Income-tax Department, it was confined till May, 1969 to the arithmetical accuracy of the demands levied and refunds allowed. In May, 1969, the scope of their check was extended to include the aspects of work covered by the Revenue Audit but they were not authorised to question matters relating to the exercise of discretion by the Income-tax authorities and the instructions issued by the Central Board of Direct Taxes.

(c) Yes, assessments are either rectified or reopened on the basis of the audit done by these agencies. This is normally done only in the cases where the audit objections are found to be correct or acceptable by the Income-tax Department; but sometimes the assessments are rectified or reopened as a precautionary measure in other cases as well. A separate record of the cases reopened on the basis of the audit objections is not maintained.

(d) No separate statistics are available indicating the revenue collected in each year which is ascribable to the assessments reopened on the basis of the audit objections pointed out by the Revenue Audit and Internal Audit Parties.

Survey Work undertaken in Goa by Department of Demographic Training and Research, Bombay

7701. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS,

HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Demographic Training and Research Centre, Bombay have undertaken some survey work in Goa;

(b) if so, the nature of the survey work undertaken in Goa;

(c) the staff that has been posted to do his work and their names and designation;

(d) the conditions under which the staff has been posted;

(e) whether any members of the staff employed in Bombay have been forced to go to Goa against their will; and

(f) if so, the action taken in this regard?

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

(b) The survey was undertaken to collect information on knowledge, aptitude and practice of family planning in the city of Punjim and data on fertility and other demographic matters.

(c) and (d). A unit comprising the following staff was deputed for the survey:

- (i) Mrs. Asba Bhende, Coordinator
- (ii) Shri D. N. Saksena, Lecturer
- (iii) Mrs. S. V. Kokatay, Investigator
- (iv) Mrs. L. R. Rao, Investigator

The persons temporarily deputed to Goa for the survey were treated as on tour and paid travelling and daily allowances as admissible to them under the rules.

(e) and (f). None of the persons deputed for this survey was forced to go to Goa against his/her will. One of female Investigators who was to accompany of the Survey Unit, however, did not proceed to

Goa after having drawn an advance of travelling expenses and submitted an application for one month's leave to commence from a day before the Survey Unit was to leave for Goa. The leave applied for by this Investigator was refused. As she did not proceed to Goa in spite of being repeatedly advised to do so, she was suspended from service with effect from the 22nd December, 1969.

This Investigator represented after her suspension that according to service conditions, she was not bound to go out of Bombay on duty. She was, however, given another opportunity to join the Survey Unit in Goa but she did not accept the offer. Although the rules and regulations of this Centre do not so require yet she was given a further opportunity to explain her case before a departmental enquiry officer. She did not appear before the enquiry officer. The enquiry was, therefore, conducted *ex-parte* under intimation to her and she was found guilty of disobedience. It has been reported that this lady Investigator avoids field work and whenever she was assigned field duties, she proceeded on leave for one or the other reason.

Increase in Cases of Insanity

7702. SHRI A.K. KISKU : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether cases of insanity are on the increase in the country for the last three years ;

(b) if so, the details thereof sex-wise, profession-wise and income group-wise; and

(c) the specific arrangements being made for treatment and rehabilitation of such cases ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) In the absence of any scientific survey it cannot be concluded

that the number of cases of insanity is on the increase.

(b) Information is not readily available.

(c) There are 38 mental hospitals which provide adequate medical care. These hospitals have 17,756 beds. In addition, facilities for outpatient treatment exist in all hospitals. In some mental hospitals there is provision for occupational therapy and work therapy units to facilitate rehabilitation.

Increase in cases of Venereal Diseases

7703. SHRI A. K. KISKU : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Venereal Diseases are on the increase in the country during the last three years if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) which income group people are affected most, sex-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) The number of patients diagnosed and treated in 142 Venereal Diseases Centres situated in different States and Union Territories, which represent a cross-section of the Institutions giving treatment in Venereal Diseases in the country, is as follows :-

1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
3,30,890	3,79,274	3,08,521

These figures do not include cases relating to all the V. D. Centres run by State Governments, Municipalities and private Societies. However, they do not show a steady rise during past three years. While there was an increase in the number of Venereal Diseases patients in 1968-69 as compared to 1967-68, the number diminished during the year 1969-70.

(b) Males of the low income group population are most affected by Venereal Diseases.

Production of Test Tube Babies

7704. SHRI A. K. KISKU : Will the MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Gynaecological experiments are being conducted in India for producing "Test Tube babies," and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

राजस्थान में पेट्रोलियम की खोज

7705. श्री ओंकार लाल बोहरा : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में पेट्रोलियम की खोज के सम्बन्ध में किये गए प्रयासों का क्या परिणाम निकला है ;

(ख) क्या राजस्थान में पेट्रोलियम और रसायनों पर आधारित कोई कारखाना स्थापित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसकी रूप रेखा क्या है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दा० रा० चव्हाण) : (क) तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा किये गये भूकम्पीय सर्वेक्षणों से जैसलमेर जिला में कई संरचनाएँ मालूम हुईं। परीक्षण

करने पर चार संरचनाओं में कोई व्यापारिक महत्व के तेल या प्राकृतिक गैस के संचय नहीं मिले, लेकिन पाँचवीं संरचना अर्थात् मनहरा टिब्बा संरचना में प्राकृतिक गैस के चिन्ह पाये गये। यह गैस भण्डार व्यापारिक महत्व का प्रतीक नहीं होता है ; परन्तु इस विषय में अन्तिम निर्णय लेने से पहले कुछ और व्यय करने का विचार है।

(ख) और (ग). जी नहीं। लेकिन रसायन विभाग द्वारा स्थापित एक कार्यकारी दल ने राजस्थान राज्य में स्थित पाइराइट्स और राफ फास्फेट भण्डारों पर आधारित, एक उर्वरक समूह की राजस्थान में स्थापना के लिए सिफारिश की और भण्डारों की व्यापारिक सम्भावना की स्थापना के बाद इसे हाथ में लिया जा सकेगा।

Setting up of National Petroleum Commission

7706. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has favoured and setting up of a statutory National Petroleum Commission to serve as a policy making and co-ordinating authority for all aspects of the Petroleum Industry ; and

(b) If so, whether this has been accepted by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration.

Know-how for Construction of Fertiliser Projects

7707. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR : SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA ; SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR :

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR
SINGH :
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Fertilizer Corporation of India had the necessary know-how to undertake the construction of the similar fertilizer project as the one sanctioned to Birlas in Goa; and

(b) if so, why Government gave the licence to Birlas to set up fertilizer project in Goa ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D.R. CHAVAN) : (a) The Fertilizer Corporation of India can construct fertilizer plants similar to the one sanctioned to be established in Goa. The Corporation are establishing their plants based on their own design and engineering supplemented marginally by licence agreements with foreign parties for certain processes.

(b) Having regard to the fertilizer capacity to be developed in the country and having regard to the investment requirements, specially in foreign exchange, for establishing such fertilizer capacity, it is not considered realistic to assume that public sector alone will be able to fulfill the planned targets of fertilizer production and bridge the gap between supply and demand. In the circumstances, association of private sector in the fertilizer production programme is necessary. The Industrial licence for establishing a fertilizer plant in Goa was granted in these circumstances.

**West German Assistance for Aromatic
Projects of Petro-Chemicals
Corporation**

7708. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the delegation of West German bankers which visited the country

recently had agreed to extend technical cooperation for the aromatic projects of Petrochemicals Corporation;

(b) if so, the nature of technical cooperation offered; and

(c) whether there is going to be technical collaboration with Messrs Crooks of West Germany in this field ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D.R. CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). No, technical collaboration for the aromatics project was signed as early as May, 1968 with M/s. Fried Krupp Chemieanlagenbau of West Germany. The latter has agreed to provide the process and design know-how and also procure the equipment of German origin.

बांसवाड़ा का खनिज-सर्वेक्षण

7709. श्री वृजराज सिंह कोटा : क्या पेट्रो-लियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान में बांसवाड़ा की सीमावर्ति पहाड़ियों में मैंगनीज बोक्साइट और सेल्वडो (सोप स्टोन) के विशाल भंडार हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार उनकी खोज और विकास के लिए इन क्षेत्रों में सर्वेक्षण कराने का है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

पेट्रो-लियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री (डा० त्रिगुण सेन) : (क) राजस्थान में बांसवाड़ा की सीमावर्ति पहाड़ियों में मैंगनीज के कुछ निक्षेप तथा सेल्वडो के छोटे प्राप्ति स्थल सूचित हुए हैं। वहाँ बोक्साइट नहीं मिलता है।

(ख) और (ग). भारतीय भूविज्ञान सर्वेक्षण संस्था द्वारा मैंगनीज अयस्क के लिए किये गये

अन्वेषणों के परिणामस्वरूप 27.29 प्रतिशत से 35.45 प्रतिशत मैंगनीज की 3,30,000 मेट्रिक टन और 46.72 प्रतिशत से 52.82 प्रतिशत मैंगनीज की 32,9000 मेट्रिक टन उपलब्ध राशियों के अनुमान लगाये गये हैं।

उड़ीसा में कोलार नदी के निकट
पाए गए स्वर्ण कण

7710. बृजराज सिंह कोटा : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उड़ीसा में सोपुर जिले की कोलार नदी से लगने वाले क्षेत्रों में स्वर्ण-कण पाये गये हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि प्राचीन ग्रन्थियों में भी इस क्षेत्र में सोना प्राप्त होने की सम्भावनाओं का उल्लेख किया गया है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस बारे में खोज अथवा कोई अन्य कार्यवाही की है ; और

4 (घ) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री (डा० त्रिगुण सेन) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) ऐतिहासिक अभिलेख यह दर्शाते हैं कि उड़ीसा के विभिन्न जिलों में सोना निकालने का कार्य किया गया था।

(ग) और (घ). भारतीय भूविज्ञान सर्वेक्षण संस्था ने ऐतिहासिक अभिलेखों के आधार पर कोरापुट जिले में 1967-68 में सोने के लिए अन्वेषण प्रारम्भ किया। अब तक किया गया अन्वेषण, यह बताता है कि नदी-रेतों और मिट्टी में सोना विद्यमान है। लगभग सभी परिष्कृत नमूनों में स्वर्ण-घूलकण पाये जाते हैं। बट्टी-मुडा तथा रोन्नानगुडा के चट्टानों और क्वार्ट्ज

शिराओं के छोटे टीलों की ढलानों के पास मलबे में सुस्पष्ट तथा कुछ कुछ कोणीय अपोड स्वर्ण-कण अधिलिखित हुए थे। और आगे कार्य अभी जारी है।

Development of roads of Mining areas
of Kundremukh, Mysore

7711. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) in view of the published views of the American Japanese team on the feasibility of the Kudremukh Iron Ore Project, the steps taken to advance money to the State Government to construct the Mallur Ghat road ;

(b) whether Government are aware that if the foundations for these bridges are not laid this year before the rains, the project will be delayed by a year ; and

(c) since the ghat road will be an important communication also, the reasons why government do not secure funds for it from the International Road Development Funds ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) to (c). The proposed Mallur Ghat Road is a State Government Road and the Government of Mysore are therefore, primarily concerned with all matters connected with this Road. No proposal for immediate survey and construction of this Road has been received from the State Government.

The question of providing Central financial assistance by way of loan for the improvement of the Road from Kalasa to Malleswara, also required in connection with the development of the Kudremukh deposit, is how-ever under consideration. It may be mentioned in this connection that the techno-economic feasibility study pertaining to development of Kudremukh deposits is expected in May, 1970.

**Setting up of a Corporation for
Agnigundala Lead mines in
Andhra Pradesh**

7712. SHRI ESWARA REDDY : 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 Corporation for Agnigundala Lead Mines in Andhra Pradesh ;

(b) if so, the nature and composition of the Corporation ; and

(c) when it is likely to be set up ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) Agnigundala Copper-Lead Mines are being developed by the Hindustan Copper Ltd. There is no proposal at present to set up a separate Corporation for these mines at the initial stage.

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

**Establishment of Mineral Resources
through Geological Survey in
Rayalseema District of
Andhra Pradesh**

7713. SHRI ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the finding of the geological survey in the Rayalseema district, Andhra Pradesh and the steps taken, so far, to exploit the mineral resources in the area ;

(b) whether a portion of the foreign exchange earned through export of diamonds is earmarked for the development of Rayalseema ; and

(c) if so, the amount earmarked and the scheme for which the amount is utilised ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) As a result of investigations carried out by the Geological Survey of India in the

Rayalseema area in the Andhra Pradesh, several mineral deposits have been located. The more important of these are gold in Anantapur and Chittoor districts ; asbestos in Cuddapah district ; diamonds in Anantapur and Kurnool district ; barytes in Cuddapah district ; steatite, limestone and ochres in Cuddapah, Anantapur and Kurnool districts.

The Government of Andhra Pradesh has set up the Andhra Pradesh Mining Corporation Ltd., for exploitation of minerals in the State.

The National Minerals Development has also taken up systematic prospecting for diamonds in Ramallakota near Dhone in Kurnool district and at Wajrekarur of Anantapur district along with the Geological Survey of India.

(b) It is reported by the Government of Andhra Pradesh that there is no export of diamonds so far from Rayalseema. Hence the question of apportioning of foreign exchange does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

**Preparation of Maps of Hard Rock areas
of Southern Region by Geological
Survey of India**

7714. SHRI ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Southern Regional Office of the Geological Survey of India has undertaken the preparation of maps District-wise to show the hard rock areas where wells could not be sunk below a particular depth ;

(b) the number and names of Districts in the Southern Region for which such maps have already been prepared ; and

(c) the measures taken to enable the peasants to derive benefits from the scheme in sinking wells in these districts ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND ME-

TALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) So far the Geological Survey of India have prepared maps of Kolar and Chittoor districts.

(c) All State agencies are being provided with requisite information by the Geological Survey of India.

Health Centre in Rural Areas

7715. SHRI RAN SWARUP VIDYARTHI :
SHRI BANSH NARAIN SINGH :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 768 on the 16th December, 1968 and state :

(a) whether Government propose to open Health Centres also in the rural areas like family planning centres; and

(b) if so, the broad out-lines thereof and if not, the reasons for discriminating the rural and urban people in regard to the provision of medical facilities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) and (b). In the rural area medical attention and treatment is provided by a net work of 4998 primary health centres and 24,222 sub-centres (as on 31.3.70.) The Primary Health Centres serve as a focal point for integrated health care to the rural population. It is proposed that during the Fourth Plan period all the blocks which have not so far been covered i.e. 393, should be provided with primary health centres. A provision of Rs. 76.49 crores (Rs. 43.98 crores for Centrally Sponsored sector with 100% assistance for the strengthening of basic health services and Rs. 32.51 crores for the State sector for the establishment of primary health centres) has been provided for these programmes in the Fourth Five Year Plan.

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों से संयाल परगना और छोटा नागपुर के किसानों को फायदा

7716. श्री स०च० बेसरा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान संयाल परगना और छोटा नागपुर के हरिजन, आदिवासी भ्रष्टमूल और मूल जातियों के किसानों की ओर आकर्षित किया गया है, जो राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों से उपलब्ध फायदों को नहीं उठा सकते;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस बारे में विचार किया है कि छोटा नागपुर और संयाल परगना भू-धारण अधिनियमों के अनुसार इन जातियों का अपना अलग अस्तित्व कायम रखते हुए, राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों से उक्त जातियों को कैसे फायदा पहुंचाया जा सकता है; और

(ग) इस बारे में यदि कोई उपाय बूझा गया है तो उसका ग्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इस बारे में कब तक निर्णय लिये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र. चं. सेठी) : (क) छोटा नागपुर और संयाल परगना के अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों और अन्य पिछड़ी जातियों के किसानों को वाणिज्यिक बैंकों से, जिनमें राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक भी शामिल हैं, अग्रिम प्राप्त करने में जिन विशेष कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ता है, सरकार को उनकी जानकारी है।

(ख) और (ग). इस उद्देश्य से कि इस इलाके के अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों तथा अन्य पिछड़ी जातियों के सदस्य सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों और सहकारी समितियों से कृषि प्रयोजनों के लिए ऋण प्राप्त कर सकें, बिहार काश्तकारी अधिनियम और

छोटा नागपुर काश्तकारी अधिनियम में हाल में संशोधन किया गया है, जिसके जरिये इस प्रकार के व्यक्तियों को सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों और सहकारी समितियों के पक्ष में साधारण बन्धक करने का अधिकार दिया गया है। बिहार सरकार ने 5000 रुपये तक की रकम के बन्धक नामे के सम्बन्ध में सारे स्टाम्प शुल्क की छूट देने और 5000 रुपये से 10000 रुपये तक के बन्धक नामे के सम्बन्ध में स्टाम्प शुल्क की 50 प्रतिशत रकम की छूट देने के प्रादेश भी जारी किये हैं। इन उपायों से, इन व्यक्तियों को वाणिज्यिक बैंकों से ऋण प्राप्त करने में आने वाली मुख्य कठिनाइयों के दूर होने की आशा है।

31 दिसम्बर, 1969 को 11 राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की 40 शाखाएं छोटा नागपुर के तीन जिलों अर्थात् हजारी बाग, सिंहभूम और रांची में काम कर रही थी और 6 शाखाएं संथाल परगना में। राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों को इन इलाकों में, विशेषतः यहां के बैंक रहित केन्द्रों में और अधिक शाखाएं खोलने की सलाह दी गई है। इन क्षेत्रों के कुछ जिलों में बैंक आफ इंडिया और भारतीय स्टेट बैंक को नेता बैंक की भूमिका सौंपी गई है। बैंक नेतृत्व योजना के अन्तर्गत नेता बैंक उस इलाके में ऋण देने वाली संस्थाओं के क्रियाकलापों में तालमेल बिठायेगा ताकि इस बात की सुनिश्चित व्यवस्था की जा सके कि ऋणों और अन्य बैंकिंग सुविधाओं का जिनमें कृषि, छोटे पैमाने के उद्योगों आदि के विकास के लिए ऋण देना भी शामिल है, समान वितरण हो।

**Mineral Production in Gujarat During
1969-70**

7717. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA ; Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity of minerals ex-

tracted in Gujarat during 1969-70 and how these figures compare with those of the past three years;

(b) whether any financial assistance has been provided to the State Government during the current year to increase the extraction of minerals in the State; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) A statement indicated the quantities of major minerals produced in Gujarat during 1966 to 1969 is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library] See No. 1733:87:0

(b) and (c). No financial assistance is given to state Governments specifically for mineral production. However, financial assistance to States is given as Block grants or loans, which may be utilised for mineral development as well.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi) : Sir, before you go to the next item, I would like to express our deep concern about the attempt on the life of Prof. Ranga on the 25th at Patna. Earlier also, an attempt was made on the life of Mr. Jyoti Basu at Patna railway station. It is a question of breakdown of law and order in Patna. It is very difficult for politicians to go there. It has become a grave-yard of politicians. I request the Home Minister to make an inquiry into it and make a statement on this in the House. We are all very much concerned about it.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN (Basti) : It is a question of law and order problem there. The Government should make a statement on this.

MR. SPEAKER : We now take up the Call Attention Notice, Shri Surendra-nath Dwivedy.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MAT-
TER OF URGENT PUBLIC
IMPORTANCE

REPORTED CLASH BETWEEN STATE
ARMED POLICE AND SECUR-
ITY STAFF OF DURGA-
PUR STEEL PLANT

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI
(Kendrapara) : Sir, I call the attention of
the Minister of Home Affairs to the follow-
ing matter of urgent public importance and
I request that he may make a statement
thereon :—

“The reported clash between the
State Armed Police and Security
Staff of Durgapur Steel Plants.”

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI
K. S. RAMASWAMY) : Mr. Speaker,
Sir, according to information received from
the Government of West Bengal, on 22nd
April, 1970 at about 20.15 hrs. a jeep
bearing registration No. WGJ 4135 belong-
ing to the State Armed Police was going
back from the Plant to its camp outside.
Some contingents of the State Armed Police
have been deployed by the Plant authori-
ties on security duty inside the Plant. As
the jeep was getting out of Gate No. 2 of
the Plant, it was intercepted by the Plant's
own security staff on duty at that Gate.
They alleged that this jeep had earlier been
used for removal of some material belong-
ing to the Plant. On interception, a scuffle
ensued between the Plant security staff
and the State Armed Police resulting in
injuries to some. Two criminal cases have
been instituted and the investigation has
been taken up by the local Police.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI :
I think the security staff in Durgapur in
the present moment is the Industrial Secu-
rity Force. I believe when it was introduced
in Durgapur, apprehensions were expres-
sed in this House that there will be clashes
between the State police and the Industrial
Security Force if you do not take the consent
of the State Police. I fail to under-
stand how when the Industrial Security
Force was inside the plant, the State Police
was asked to be deployed there for some
other purpose. What is the relationship

between these two forces in the plant itself ?
Whose authority prevails ? When the State
Armed Police go inside the plant, do they
function or operate according to the orders
of the Director of the Security Force or they
are controlled by the IG of Police who is
outside ?

The reply is not very clear whether the
jeep was carrying any stolen material. Only
it has been stated that the jeep at some
time or the other was removing certain plant
property. Did this jeep which was challen-
ged by the security staff contain any stolen
material and what steps were taken imme-
diately to seize the jeep and what proe
tection is going to be afforded to the
security staff if such things occur in future?

SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY : The
Central Industrial Security Force has been
just introduced and they have not taken
position in the plant. The State Armed
Police force is also stationed there for secu-
rity purposes. Of course, the plant security
force is there. On this particular day when
this jeep was going with the Special Armed
Police men, the plant security force people
intercepted the jeep and the SAP men. The
allegation is that the same jeep carried some
stolen material before. But now, the Sub-
Divisional officer and the Police officers
have taken up this matter and an investiga-
tion is being conducted. We do not know
what kind of material was stolen and whether
they were stolen or not. I will furnish
the particulars later on when we receive it.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH (Pa'i) : May
I know from the Minister :

(a) under what circumstances the State
Armed Police was asked to go into the
plant. It is only during the troubled times
they are asked to come to the plant or whe-
ther it is a permanent arrangement.

(b) Is it a fact that some bad blood
exists between the plant security staff and
the State Armed Police because of previous
incidents. Whether any clash took place,
the State Armed Police remained an idle
spectator and the security staff in the plant
had to bear all the brunt. Is it because of

these past incidents that bad blood exists? Under what authority the State Armed Police is still going on and roaming about within the plant ?

SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY : For help of the plant protection force they were sent for.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : For what reasons ? Is it an old order that continues or a new order that was given ?

SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY : It is not going to be stationed there permanently. We are taking steps to station our own Industrial Security Force very soon.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Sir, mine was a straight question—no preliminary or anything. Are you satisfied with his answer, Sir ? Under whose authority they went there ? It is a very simple question.

SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY : They were sent at the request of the management sometime back and they will be withdrawn very soon. Afterwards, the Central Industrial Security Force personnel will be stationed.

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी (मुरादाबाद) : मंत्री महोदय ने अभी बताया है कि जो जीप पकड़ी गई थी उसके बारे में सेक्योरिटी स्टाफ का यह चार्ज था कि उसका प्रयोग पहले सामान चुराने में किया गया था। तो मैं यह जानना चाहूँगा कि चूँकि यह सेंट्रल अण्डरटेकिंग है, पहले समान उस जीप के द्वारा चोरी हुआ था, वह जीप पकड़ी गई थी, उनकी कोई एन्वयरी आपने की होगी तो वह अगर आपने जांच की है पहली चोरी के मामले में तो उसका विवरण क्या है ?

दूसरा प्रश्न मेरा यह है कि जब आपने सेक्योरिटी स्टाफ अपना लगाया है वहाँ तो आप ने सेक्योरिटी स्टाफ और स्टेट आर्म्ड पुलिस दोनों के एक साथ काम करने के कुछ नियम

बनाए होंगे कि कौन किस के अन्डर में होगा कौन क्या मानेगा, क्या आपने कोई ऐसे नियम बनाए ? अगर बनाए तो वह क्या हैं ? नहीं बनाए तो क्यों ?

SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY : I have already said that investigation is being taken up and the matter is being investigated. Two cases have been instituted one by the State people and the other by the Security force ; we have not received the results of this investigation. Regarding the stationing the security force, it is done on the request of the management for additional security purposes.

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जवाब नहीं आया। मैंने कहा कि जो पहले चोरी हुई है उसकी तो एन्वयरी की होगी ? यह तो इस टाइम की जो घटना है उसकी एन्वयरी करा रहे हैं। जो पहले चोरी हुई है जिसमें जीप इस्तेमाल हुई है उसकी एन्वयरी का विवरण क्या है ? और मैंने यह पूछा कि सेक्योरिटी स्टाफ और स्टेट आर्म्ड पुलिस दोनों के एक जगह तैनात करने के सम्बन्ध में आपने कुछ नियम बनाये होंगे, वह नियम क्या हैं ? एक का भी जवाब नहीं दिया।

SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY : It is a simple question. There are two cases instituted by rival parties. There are allegations of removing certain goods and these are all being investigated.

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जवाब अभी भी नहीं दिया

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप शांति से क्यों नहीं पूछते हैं ?

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : मैं शांति तो हूँ ही। मैंने जो पूछा था कि यह जीप पहले चोरों में इस्तेमाल हुई है उसकी जांच का विवरण क्या है ?

MR. SPEAKER : He has said that there were some cases of theft ; these are being investigated.

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : उसका विवरण क्या है ?

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : Was it established that there was theft in the same place earlier ; was there an enquiry ?

SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY : As I said earlier these are being investigated ; the results are not made known yet. But all these cases are being investigated.

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : मेरे प्रश्न का दूसरा भाग जो था, उसका उत्तर भी नहीं दिया।

MR. SPEAKER : I am going to help you. Are there any rules about the posting of these forces ? That was one part of the question. He might ask it again. Why not furnish the information just now ?

SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY : It is made on request from Management and they are sent on deputation and they are withdrawn as soon as they are not needed.

MR. SPEAKER : Calling Attention is over.

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai) : About China entering into the space age, I want the Government to make a statement.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : अघ्यक्ष महोदय, यह बहुत गम्भीर मामला है। इसका हमारी सुरक्षा से सम्बन्ध है

SHRI HEM BARUA : I wrote to you this morning about this. The Prime Minister should make a statement.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : This matter is of great importance connected with our Defence and Government

themselves should come forward with a statement. What is their action and what are they doing ? Will you kindly convey the desire of this House to the Government and ask them to make a statement on this very important question ?

MR. SPEAKER : This is matter of very high importance. And I quite appreciate it ; if you say something, I will not ignore it. But, you will please bring a regular motion.

SHRI HEM BARUA : I have already informed about it. I wrote about that this morning saying that the Government spokesman should be asked to make a statement about China's entry into the space-age.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall look into it.

SHRI BAKAR ALI MIRZA (Secunderabad) : Chinese army personnel have also occupied some parts in Kashmir.

MR. SPEAKER : Do not come here abruptly without any motion. I am not prepared to accept all these things. Is the hon. Member still worried about Putna or something else ?

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : I am worried about China. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I drew your kind attention earlier also as to what we should do. Earlier we used to write to you directly, and then we used to ask the Speaker, to ask the concerned Minister, to inform you of the time what the Minister is going to make the statement. Even if he is not going to make a statement, it is for the Speaker to direct the Government to make a statement because of the importance of the issue involved. I only wanted to draw your kind attention to the earlier practice and I would like you to follow that here.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak) : This is very important and the whole House should take notice of it.

MR. SPEAKER : I have already made certain observations. What is the good of telling this.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY:
What did you say ?

SHRI HEM BARUA : We have not heard that.

MR. SPEAKER : I said earlier that you should come here with a regular motion. Now are you hearing me ?

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY:
This is a very important issue and I request you to convey the desire of this House to Government that they should come forward to make a statement on this important matter.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall convey this to Government.

SHRI BAKAR ALI MIRZA : The Chinese has occupied certain parts in Kashmir which is much more important and so I gave a call attention notice on this. I have not heard anything about it.

MR. SPEAKER : Whatever is admitted, that is taken up. And the rest are still pending.

SHRI BAKAR ALI MIRZA : You will please consider this also.

MR. SPEAKER : Now, papers laid on the table. Shri Nanda.

12.20 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

**ANNUAL REPORT ETC. OF THE ORISSA
ROAD TRANSPORT CO. LTD.
BERHAMPUR**

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI R.L.
CHATURVEDI):** On behalf of Shri Nanda :
I beg to lay on the Table :—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government on

the working of the Orissa, Road Transport Company Limited, Berhampur (Ganjam), for the year 1967-68.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Orissa Road Transport Company Limited, Berhampur (Ganjam), for the year 1967-68,

- (iii) Directors' Report and statement of accounts for the year 1967-68 of the Orissa Road Transport Company Limited, Berhampur (Ganjam) and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (2) A statement showing reasons for delay in laying the papers at (1) above [*Placed in Library. See No. LT 3312/70*]

**ANNUAL REPORT ETC. OF THE HINDU-
STAN LATEX LTD., NEW DELHI**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY
PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR.
S. CHANDRASEKHAR)** On behalf of
Shri K. K. Shah : I beg to lay on
the Table a copy each of the following
papers under sub-section (1) of section
619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (1) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Latex Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1968-69.
- (2) Annual Report of the Hindustan Latex Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1968-69 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT- 3313/70*]

ANNUAL REPORTS ETC. OF THE HINDUSTAN ANTIBIOTICS LTD. PIMPRI

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:--

- (1) (i) Review by the Government on the Working of the Hindustan Antibiotics Limited, Pimpri, for the year 1968-69.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Antibiotics Limited, Pimpri, for the year 1968-69 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- (2) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Insecticides Limited, New Delhi for the year 1968-69.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Insecticides Limited, New Delhi for the year 1968-69 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3314/70]

THE INCOME-TAX (SIXTH AMENDMENTS RULES 1969)

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : On behalf of Shri P. C. Sethi : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Hindi version of the Income-tax (Sixth Amendment) Rules, 1969 published in Notification No. S.O. 5056 in Gazette of India dated the 29th December, 1969, under section 296 of the Income-tax Act, 1961. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3315/70]

12.20 hrs.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON OFFICES OF PROFIT

FIFTH REPORT

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna) : I beg to present the Fifth Report of the Joint Committee on Office of Profit.

MR. SPEAKER : I am so glad that you also presented one Report.

12.22 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

NINETY-EIGHTH, HUNDRED AND SECOND, HUNDRED AND FOURTH, HUNDRED AND FIFTH AND HUNDRED AND SIXTEENTH REPORTS

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं लोक लेखा समिति के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत करता हूँ :

- (1) आयातित चमड़े तथा खालों के अधिक मूल्य के बीजक बनाने से सम्बन्धित समिति के 56वें प्रतिवेदन में उल्लिखित सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही के बारे में 98वां प्रतिवेदन/हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण।
- (2) केंद्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारी उपभोक्ता सहकारी समिति लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली, (गृहकार्य मंत्रालय) से सम्बन्धित लेखापरीक्षा प्रतिवेदन (सिविल), 1969 के पैराग्राफ 112 के बारे में 102वां प्रतिवेदन (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।
- (3) औद्योगिक विकास विभाग और श्रम तथा रोजगार विभाग से सम्बन्धित

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

विनियोग लेखे (सिविल), 1967-68
और लेखापरीक्षा प्रतिवेदन (सिविल)
1968 के बारे में 104वां प्रतिवेदन ।

(4) पूर्ति मंत्रालय से सम्बन्धित लेखा-
परीक्षा प्रतिवेदन (सिविल), 1969
के बारे में 105वां प्रतिवेदन ।

(5) विनियोग लेखे (रेलवे), 1967-68
और लेखापरीक्षा प्रतिवेदन (रेलवे),
1969 के बारे में 116वां प्रतिवेदन ।

12.23 hrs.

TAXATION LAWS (AMENDMENT) BILL

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PRESENTATION REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI
(Bhubaneswar) : I beg to move the follow-
ing : —

“That this House do further extend the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Income-tax Act, 1961, the Wealth-tax Act, 1957, the Gift-tax Act, 1958 and the Companies (Profits) Surtax Act, 1964, upto the first day of the second week of the next session.”

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

“That this House do further extend the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Income-tax Act, 1961, the Wealth-tax Act, 1957, the Gift-tax Act, 1958 and the Companies (Profits) Surtax Act, 1964, upto the first day of the second week of the next session.”

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara) : Is there any Select Committee which has so far submitted its report in time and has not asked for extension ?

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : We fixed time wrongly. What is to be done ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Extension of time is now sought to the first day of the second week of the next session. But no explanation has been given.

MR. SPEAKER : He has given the explanation to me all right. It need not be given here.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Balrampur) : The House would like to know.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North-East) : It is not the right of the House to know the reasons? They may have been communicated to you, but still we should know.

MR. SPEAKER : The Chairman can explain it. I was convinced of the strong reasons adduced.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : As I have already submitted to you, we, wanted to finish the work this session and submit the report in time. But there was hardly time for it considering the exigencies of work connected with the session proper. Evidence has been collected from 49 parties, chambers of commerce, individuals and others. We have not been able to go through all this evidence.

MR. SPEAKER : I expect the Committee to take lesser time.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : We are taking less time.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

“That this House do further extend the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Income-Tax Act, 1961, the Wealth-tax Act 1957, the Gift

Tax Act 1958 and the Companies (Profits) Surtax Act, 1964, upto the first day of the second week of the next session".

The motion was adopted.

12.25 hrs.

DEMANDS* FOR GRANTS—1970-71

MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOY-
MENT AND REHABILITATION—
(Contd)

MR. SPEAKER : The time allotted for this discussion was 5 hours and time taken already 5. Shri B. K. Daschowdhury was on his legs last time.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR (Peermade): Unfortunately, we are very much behind schedule and this year we may even be forced to guillotine the Demands of the Food and Agriculture Ministry. It is a very sad and bad thing to do. My suggestion is that from today onwards till the 30th, we forgo the lunch hour so that we can cover some more of the Demands.

SHRI K. N. TIWARY (Bettiah) : No, no.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL (Chandigarh) : We are anxious to avoid guillotine ; it is very desirable that we discuss all the Demands.

MR. SPEAKER : If you want to forgo the lunch hour, it should be on only one condition, that the zero hour does not encroach upon it. It is usually my experience that we take the zero hour into the lunch hour also. So the moment it is 1 P. M. all other business, short notice questions, Calling attention etc. should be dropped to take up the regular business.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर)
ब्रह्मस महोदय, काल-एटेन्शन ड्राप करना ठीक नहीं है। सार्वजनिक महत्व के मामले उठेंगे तो उन पर चर्चा होगी, इस को कैसे रोका जा सकता है।

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara) : We do not agree to dropping the short notice questions and calling attention.

SHRI K. N. TIWARY : From 11 onwards with a break of one hour for lunch we are now sitting till 7, sometimes 8 and sometimes 9 or even 10 at night. If we forgo the lunch hour, it will be very taxing.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes. Members can go out and come back after lunch; meanwhile the presiding officer will carry on.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR (Jhansi) : The Demands of the Ministry of Health and Family Planning and along with it now Housing, have been guillotined every year, 1967, 1968, 1969 and now 1970. Since this Parliament started, we have not discussed these demands at all. It is a very serious matter. It is an important subject.

MR. SPEAKER : It will be put before the Business Advisory Committee. I cannot give any assurance on that.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : While I fully support the suggestion of Shri Vasudevan Nair to forego the lunch hour, I am all for it, at the same time, I would request you in all earnestness and seriousness not to do away with Calling Attention notices. If necessary we are prepared to sit for another hour from 7 to 8, but under no circumstances should the Food Ministry Demands be guillotined. We should try to adjust.

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : The lunch hour should be there. Whether we should extend is the question.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak) : Instead of 11, we can come at 10.

MR. SPEAKER : For the 30th April there are only three or four days left. It does not matter if we give up the lunch hour.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur) : We are only giving up the lunch hour, not lunch.

MR. SPEAKER : Sometimes immediately after 2 O'Clock there are some meetings and I may have to go without lunch, but not yourselves.

We will give up the lunch hour, we will not curtail the calling attention and short notice questions, but I request the hon. Members not to take much time. The zero hour should finish exactly by 1 O'Clock. If need be, we may sit longer at the end, because it is only a question of three or four days.

There will be no lunch hour from today till the 30th.

SHRI SONAVANE (Pandharpur) : We want the lunch hour.

MR. SPEAKER : The decision has already been taken.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Behar) : Yesterday, while speaking on the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation, I mentioned that the three Ministers in the Ministry put together could not assess the problem of unemployment, a National problem, which has been increasing like a cancerous growth from day to day. In the report on Labour, and employment we find that in the page dealing with employment exchanges, it has been mentioned that the educated unemployed, *i. e.*, matriculates, under-graduates (including Intermediate and Higher Secondary) and Graduates and Post-Graduates, comes to 15 26 lakhs as on 31st December, 1969, but it is astonishing that the whole Ministry and the Ministers could not give a clear picture about this gigantic

problem of unemployment. They could not give any picture about the present size of this unemployment from the registers and records of their own employment exchanges. We know the figure is more than thirty-million upto 31 December 1968. It is not understood why the Minister was good enough to give one part and not the total picture as it is clear from their own records. That is why I expressed my views the other day that the hon. Minister's Mr. Bhagwat Jha Azad, Statement, could not show dynamism, nor leadership in respect of this Ministry. Much has been said in this House about the problem of labour and wage policy and other things but nothing was said about the problem of rehabilitation. Before I turn over to rehabilitation, I should like to remind the hon. Minister one important observation, *i. e.* the assurance which was given by the then Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, on 15th August 1947. I would like to quote him :

"We think also of our brothers and sisters who have been cut out from us by political boundaries, who want to but cannot share the benefit the freedom that has come. They are ours and will remain ours whatever may happen in this country. We shall be sharers in their good and ill fortune alike."

Unfortunately the department of Rehabilitation under the dictates of this Congress Sarkar have forgotten this promise of the First Prime Minister of India. Instead, they have been following a policy of two wives theory as once stated by one Governor Fuller. Governor Sir Bampfylde Fuller once said : now I have two wives; one is the Hindu and another is the Mohammedan. I find the Mohammedan wife is quite favourite to me. It is the same policy pursued by this present Government in respect of rehabilitation. Consider the problem of rehabilitation as it was taken up with missionary zeal, which no doubt everybody should commend, regarding the West Pakistan displaced persons and also consider the case of East Pakistan displaced persons who are the victims of discrimination. Not only that, even the rehabilitation of displaced persons from Azad Kashmir, occupied Kashmir by Pakistan has been treated differently. Even

In this report we find that those families had been given certain ex-gratit payment to the extent of Rs. 3,500 and a little more considering the social problems. Was that consideration not to be shown by this Government for the East Pakistan displaced persons. Instead the Minister emphatically said we have no problems with displaced persons from East Pakistan, especially so far as the old migrants are concerned. How far is it true? Does he think that the East Pakistan displaced persons, both new and old migrants, are to be given certain doles as has been done in the past three years? Is it the policy or process of rehabilitation of this Ministry? I should recommend to them to consider what has been done to the West Pakistan displaced persons. They had been given compensation; they had been given properties—urban and rural. In the rural areas they had been given agricultural land. To quote from the report, not only they have been paid compensation to the extent of Rs 192 crores, a little less than Rs 200 crores, but they have also been given 4,44,000 urban properties and sixty lakh acres of agricultural land. If we calculate on 4,44,00 urban properties and value these urban properties at Rs. 20,000 each on an average, it comes to about Rs. 900 crores relief that was given to the West Pakistan displaced persons. Considering that 60 lakh acres of agricultural land have been given to D.Ps., If Rs. 1,000 is the average price for one acre, it comes to about Rs. 1,20,000. It is all together Rs. 2,100 crores leaving aside the payment of compensation, other benefits, loans and concessions. So, this is the picture. What about the East Pakistan displaced persons whose numbers are much more than the number of displaced persons from West Pakistan? For them, the Government come up with a calculation that they have spent Rs 200 crores to Rs.300 crores for their rehabilitation. But how are those monies spent? Mostly for giving doles, charities, simply to live a life of languishment. Most of the monies are spent on establishment charges. For instance, take the Dandakaranya Project, I quite agree that in the last two years and a half, Dandakaranya Project has progressed and developed to a certain extent. But out of the sum of Rs. 35 crores spent on it up to December, 1959, more than 50 per cent of the amount has been spent for the development of roads

and other things through the State Governments; practically, this has been done through the State Governments of Madhya Pradesh and Orissa. The balance is a little over Rs.16 crores. This is what has happened in regard to the displaced persons in all these years, and out of this, I have calculated that the establishment charges come up to the extent of 65 per cent. So, this is the type of rehabilitation they have made for the displaced persons from East Pakistan. This is the type of calculation that they have done from one end to the other, This is how they say they have been spending a lot of money. But they do not like to go into the facts which are very uncomfortable to these Ministers and the Department. It is very uncomfortable for them to have these refugees' problems in the hands of the Government, though at the time of partition of the country, partition of India, all those national leaders spoke about the need to rehabilitate them and gave assurances from one after the other.

Let us take the case of displaced persons in Assam. I personally have been saying very much about it, and I have been requesting the Government to consider the displaced persons, problems the old grants and the migrants. But their only reply is that they cannot settle any more displaced persons in Assam as the Government of Assam has said that there is no further land. But I must take this opportunity to congratulate the Chief Minister of the newest State of India, Meghalaya. Only the other day, he said in Meghalaya that all avenues will be explored, all doors will be open, to rehabilitate our brothers and sisters, those who are on the other side of the country, that is, East Pakistan, and that they will try to take all possible measures to rehabilitate them in the State of Meghalaya. The same spirit has not been shown by the Chief Minister of Assam? Why? have they not said so? They have only given statistics, saying that "we have rehabilitated 12,000 families and no more."

It is known to all that the density of population in Assam is practically the lowest of all the States in India. There are lands still. Still, there are some valuable lands for use by the poor refugees, fishermen, tradesmen, etc., who can be accommodated and could be rehabilitated. Yet, the Government of Assam is still following the

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policy that no further displaced persons from East Pakistan can be rehabilitated in Assam.

What has happened further? At the meeting of the Consultative Committee held on the 13th October, 1969, under the aegis of the then Minister, Shri Hathi, a small committee or sub-committee was formed to talk to the Government of Assam and go into the questions of lands in Assam and the search and investigate whether any further displaced person could be rehabilitated. But the Assam Government sternly refused this Committee to come in and inform the Rehabilitation Minister that no further steps by any committee should be undertaken. What do we find now? We find that for the victims of partition, for whom there are so many Ministers here today, there is nobody else to shed tears; they simply say that the displaced persons, particularly in the State of Assam, do not like to work; that they are lazy and all that. I would like to quote from the report of the Enquiry Committee appointed by this Ministry, known as the ITA Enquiry Committee:

"During our survey the Planters have quite often told us that the refugees are idle and responsible for their present plight. Many planters offered them various works in the garden, but they refused to work on the plea that they have come to tea gardens not to become labourers but to rehabilitate themselves, in their original status."

The members of the committee in their wisdom have said:

"Displaced persons in tea gardens, it is alleged are devoid of initiative, are easy going and dependent on Government help. These charges are not wholly baseless. There is some truth in them."

This is the type of committee which in their wisdom the ministry have formed and this is the type of report they have submitted to the ministry. It is very easy

nowadays to make such remarks, uncomfortable and uncharitable remarks against displaced persons, but if they go through the history of 20 or 23 years back, they would not have any courage to do so.

Only the other day one senior minister of this Government said in a press interview in Madras or somewhere if the two Bengals unite today, what will happen to the Government of India? We will have to consider that. If the Naxalites come into power in Bengal, if there is a movement for the two Bengals to unite, what will happen to the rest of India? This is the feeling that has crept into the minds of one of the senior ministers of Government. I would like to remind the minister of the consequences that have piled up upon other due to these faulty measures and rehabilitation processes taken up by this ministry. The should think what may happen in future.

Coming to the process of rehabilitation so far as Kalkaji is concerned, which is nearer to Delhi, was submitted many, case of grievances one after the other and we said, just in your face, you are not in a position to solve the problems affecting the displaced persons. They have issued circulars, press statements and press notes, but ultimately we find those press statements, circulars and instructions are all illegal. They have no basis according to their own laws. In this connection, I would like to remind the minister, if there is any law-breaker in this country, the Ministry of Rehabilitation in the Government of India is the first law-breaker of their own laws, the Displaced Persons Rehabilitation Act and the laws and rules made thereunder. The refugees in the Kalkaji colony have not received the benefits and facilities which they are supposed to have received under those laws. I remember on 18th March last, I had occasion to meet the minister and I had chance to discuss with him about the problems of displaced persons of Kalkaji colony. There were certain officials. When he asked one official, "Is it a fact that the laws for displaced persons as passed by the Delhi Union Territory are applicable to them?" one official said, "The laws are applicable." In consultative committee

meetings, we discussed these points with the minister and he said that the matter is under investigation and if the laws are applicable to them, then all the facilities and conditions will hold good for the displaced persons who have been settled in Kalkaji also. Now, ultimately, the Ministers are not fulfilling their own assurances, probably from pressure of the officials. I had another occasion to talk with the senior Minister, Shri Sanjivayya.

MR. SPEAKER : He should conclude now. He has taken more than his due.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : After all, it is not a Calling Attention. Kindly give me two or three minutes.

I had occasion to meet the Minister in a deputation with some of the deserters from the Mana group of camps, those who were here in the New Delhi railway station for a few weeks together. The other day the hon. Minister said that they are all in camps. In that connection, I had requested him that since these refugees belong to be fisherman community, they do not require any bigha of land but they should kindly be rehabilitated near a river so that they can carry on the fishing trade, which is their only trade. I represented their case before the hon. Minister. I told him that in Rudrapur near Naini Tal there are certain facilities provided by the Ministry of Rehabilitation, there is enough scope for rehabilitating these 29 families, which a small number. The Minister said that he has been told by the officials that there is no such place. Now the question is this. Are you prepared to send a team...

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : I never said that there is no such place. There is a place called Rudrapur. All that I said was that there is no place in Rudrapur for these people ; not that there is no place called Rudrapur.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : I do not deny the Minister the right to explain his position. My only point is that he should not always be guided by the offi-

clals. He has got some guilty conscience and that is why he intervened. He should not be guided only by one version. I am ready to go to Rudrapur along with some of your officials and we will make a joint survey. If there is no such place for us, I would not repeat this point. But the question is : will the officials agree to this ? The point I would like to mention here is this : is it the duty of the Minister simply to be guided by the officials or is it the duty of the Minister to see how this problem could be solved ? That takes me to another point.

MR. SPEAKER : He should conclude now. I am sorry, I cannot give him any more time.

SHRI B. K. DASCAOWDHURY : The problems of rehabilitation is so vast that it requires more time.

MR. SPEAKER : That is why I have given you much more than what is due to you. Now you should conclude.

SHRI B. K. DAS CHOWDHURY : I am reminded of another thing. Only last month Mr. Northcote Parkinson, the famous writer on administration visited this country and he commented that in India his stories will be more remembered than in his own country. Because, the Central officials are always interested in putting forward their own point of view. They are misguiding the Minister one way or the other. I have so many instances with me.

Take the allotment of plots in Kalkaji, I tabled a question to be asked on 5th December 1968 on the subject of irregular distribution of various sizes of plots and certain answers have been given. Again, I tabled a question and it was answered on the 23rd April, only two or three days back. I would request the hon. Minister to go through both these questions the Unstarred question on 512.69 and another on 23rd April 1970 wherein I wanted information about the educational qualifications relative qualifications and addresses of the persons to whom the plots are being allotted. There is divergence between the two answers. There are certain conditions that a man must have so

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much of status, so much of earning etc. to be entitled to the plots. According to the list submitted on the 23rd April, 1970 there is one Nilima Sarkar who has been given a plot and her income is not stated. But in the statement laid on the Table of the House on 5.12.69 that Nilima Sarkar is listed as a partner of Sarkar Singh and Company. So, there is discrepancy between these two replies. Then, again, one N. C. Pal, who has not the requisite qualification to become a plot holder in Kalkaji colony has been given a plot. Firstly, he was given a plot of 160 sq. yards and, later on, on the recommendation of Mr. Sen Verma who is supposed to be the Chairman of the Screening Committee, he has been given another plot of 160 sq. yards. There are two separate challans; I have the challan numbers. This is how he got the plot of land...

MR. SPEAKER : I am sorry. You have taken almost double your time. You conclude now.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : I will finish it here. Just one minute.

MR. SPEAKER : No please.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : I wrote eight letters to the Ministers, five letters to Mr. Sanjivayya and three letters to Mr. Bhagwat Jha Azad, in between 6th March to 2nd April. But none of the letters are replied to properly.....

MR. SPEAKER : It does not make any difference. The time is allotted party-wise. You have taken more than the allotted time to you.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Just a mere acknowledgement. We are not in a position to get proper reply. I would request the hon. Minister to make an inquiry into all this.

Then, one Miss Prabha Nandi who has not got any qualifications has been given a plot of land in collusion and in corrupt practices with some of the officials. Then, Mrs. Savitri Dutt---how she has been a plot of land.....

MR. SPEAKER : I am sorry ; I am not going to allow you any more time.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : The last point.

MR. SPEAKER : Not at all.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : I will not take more than a second.

MR. SPEAKER : Not at all.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : How was Miss Prabhu Nandi allotted a plot of land whose income is known to be Rs. 280? Here, it is said, income "Not Stated".....

MR. SPEAKER : I am not going to allow you any more.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : I would request the hon. Minister to make an investigation into all this.....

MR. SPEAKER : Once, twice, thrice I asked you to please conclude. The result is you have taken double the time. You are taking other parties' time. Please sit down.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : I would request the hon. Minister to investigate all the serious lapses that have been committed from time to time.

MR. SPEAKER : About the voting during the lunch hour, sometimes an objection was taken by Mr. Asok Mehta that there should be no voting during the lunch hour. The position is, if the voting goes by voice-vote, it is all right during the lunch hour. Nobody will object to the voice-vote during the lunch hour. But if there is going to be some division, then this will be postponed and done after the lunch hour. In the meantime, we will take up the next business and the voting will be done after the lunch hour.

श्री मोलहु प्रसाद (बांसगांव) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मतदान के सम्बन्ध ऐसा निर्णय कब किया गया ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐसे ही होता है ।

श्री मोलहु प्रसाद : यह कब हुआ है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पहले से चला आ रहा है ।

श्री मोलहु प्रसाद : ऐसा करके आप सारे अधिकार ही हमारे समाप्त कर रहे हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आखिर माननीय सदस्य भगड़ा किस बात के लिए कर रहे हैं ?

श्री मोलहु प्रसाद : इस तरह करके आप नया रूल निकालने जा रहे हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : किस चीज पर ऐतराज है ?

श्री मोलहु प्रसाद : यह श्रम मंत्रालय संबंधी बजट अनुदानों से सम्बन्धित कटौती प्रस्तावों पर जो इस तरह से लंच आवर में मतदान नहीं होने जा रहा है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने कहा है कि अगर माननीय सदस्य किसी कटौती प्रस्ताव पर डिबी-जन प्रैस करना चाहेंगे तो वह लंच आवर के बाद हो जायेगा । मैंने अभी सिर्फ बाएस वोर के बारे में कहा था । उसमें माननीय सदस्य को क्या ऐतराज है ? मैं माननीय सदस्य से अर्ज कलंगा कि वह जरा अच्छी तरह से मुन कर और सोच समझकर ही बोला करें बीच में बिना सोचे समझे और ठीक से मुने न दखल दिया करें । मैंने यह कह दिया है कि लंच आवर के दौरान अगर बाएस वोट पर चलना हो तो ऐतराज नहीं होगा लेकिन अगर किसी कटौती प्रस्ताव पर माननीय सदस्य डिबीजन चाहेंगे तो फिर वह लंच आवर के बाद अर्थात् 2 बजे के बाद

होगा । उस दौरान दूसरा बिजनैस हाउस में ले लिया जायेगा ।

श्री मोलहु प्रसाद : यह सारा मतदान का प्रोसीज्योर कब से बदल दिया गया मैं नहीं समझ पाया ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह पहले से चला आ रहा है ।

श्री मोलहु प्रसाद : लोकसभा सचिवालय के इतिहास में कभी ऐसा नहीं हुआ । मैं परेशान हो गया है ।

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR (Jhansi) :
Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me a few minutes time to speak on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation. As there is very little time at my disposal, I would very quickly bring out two or three points to the attention of the hon. Minister.

Firstly, a lot of talk of socialism goes on but, in action, we are far from socialism. In this land after 23 years of Independence, after all the tall promises the Labour Ministry has not been able to stop child labour. Go round and in Delhi, in Calcutta and in all the big towns you will find little boys being employed by the shopkeepers, 'halwais' and others in little eating places and instead of going to school, instead of enjoying their childhood they are labouring and working very long hours. I would like the hon Minister to take concrete steps to see that child labour is stopped forthwith.

Secondly, all the promises of socialism and equality are there, and yet till to-day we have not been able to bring about equal pay for equal work. To-day in the villages women work hard as agricultural labour. Very often the output of their work is even more than that of men, yet they are paid far less than men. These glaring examples of injustice deserve to be taken up on top priority basis. We were hoping that child labour will be stopped in the Gandhi Centenary year and the Government had said that they would be giving top priority

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to this problem. Not one State in the Union has taken any concrete steps towards it, and it is the Central Ministry which is to be blamed for it. If they had given the leadership. I am sure the State Ministries would have given attention to this problem.

I shall now come to another problem of health. People have been clamouring and trying to draw the attention of the labour authorities to the fact that productivity is directly related to nutrition and health of the workers. If the Labour Ministry could see to it that a good well-balanced meal is served at mid-day to the workers in the factories at subsidised rates or rates within the means, of the workers, I am sure the expenditure on it would be more than made up by increased productivity. These experiments have been proved successful in other countries. There is no reason that the same results would not follow in India. I would request the hon. Minister to give his urgent attention to this matter. At least let him take it up on an experimental basis at some place where midday meal is given and the level of production recorded. It will be seen if it will go up this can be taken up as a research project to see what the result is, so that he can have force to his arguments when he takes up this matter with the State Governments. There are so many public sector projects. Why cannot be taken up these things at least in the public sector projects? The Government of India should be an ideal employer.

Many people have already pointed out some of the deficiencies in the way of implementation of labour laws and awards of Wage Tribunals, their non-implementation, etc. I do not wish to go into that. But I do wish to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the urgent need of proper nutrition and for proper care of the children of the working mothers. There are huge construction works going on under the Government of India itself and what is the condition of the workers and working mothers? What is the condition of their children? We have read in the newspapers that some of these children covered with dust have been run over by trucks carrying building material and have been killed in

that manner. Surely it is the duty of the Government of India to see to it that proper creches and proper care-centres for these children are provided. Working mothers are employed in construction labour in all the public sector projects. Some little attempt has been made to start nurseries here and there. It is too little. Leave aside the public sector projects. What about this huge Secretariat of the Government of India in Delhi itself? There are so many working mothers. Some of them have complained to us that they are not able to send their children to nursery schools. Private nurseries are very costly. There is nobody with whom they can leave their children. Private nurseries are very costly and very few. Many of the children cannot be accommodated even if they could afford the cost. Surely the Government of India could do something in consultation with the Social Welfare Ministry, or the Labour Ministry on its own should see to it that the women employees employed by the Central Government have a place for their children where they can leave their tiny tots and do not have to leave them in the streets on the mercy of God or neighbours.

13 hrs.

Then, Sir, the Employees State Insurance is going on for a considerable time. The Health Sector is the most important part of the Employees State Insurance Scheme, because the doctors certify the medical bills and all other payments. The doctors are at a very great disadvantage. It is well known that although the scheme was started so many years ago, their *per capita* remuneration has not been revised right from the beginning. The prices of drugs have gone up. The prices of everything also and the cost of living has gone up. They have to supply medicines also. But the remuneration of doctors has not been revised; nobody has thought about it. It is high time that action is taken to revise their terms and go into the remuneration and bring it in line with the requirements of the day and the priceline as it prevails today. Then much talk has been going on to cover the families of the employees in the ESI scheme. But so far most of the families are not covered. It is criminal, I should say. How can a

worker put his heart in his work when his child is sick, when his wife is sick, when his family is in dire distress? Another point, Sir, many of these families are living in areas where there are no other medical facilities available except that provided by the ESI Scheme. It is therefore absolutely necessary and essential that these facilities are extended to the families of the workers. I had set in some of the Committee earlier. I would like to plead with the Minister that they must extend preventive treatment along with curative treatment under the ESI. This is very essential. They have not done it. If you treat a case of tuberculosis and you do not give preventive care to his child and other members of his family, what will happen is, that while you treat one, two others will be getting ready for treatment. It is high time they take up preventive care of contacts also.

Then, the Samachar Bharti is a Government run company and most of its shares are held by the State Governments and the Central in the shape of loans, Labour laws are openly flouted in this concern as nowhere else. The company has refused to pay the minimum of 4% bonus to its employees. It does not even pay linkage D.A. sanctioned by the Wage Board for Working Journalists on 1-1-1968, nor have the recommendations of the Wage Board and Wage Committee been implemented. It is a pity that employees including Journalists working in Patna, Lucknow, Bombay, Bhopal, Indore, Ahmedabad and other centres have not been paid their salaries, I am told, for the past at least two months. They live from hand to mouth. If they are not paid for 2 months how they can they live and carry on their families? This is a very serious matter. The Minister should immediately institute an inquiry into the functioning of the agency.

The Railways is the biggest Public Sector Project According to the Commission set up for wage fixation, the level of house rent is taken at 6%. Instead of 6% In actual practice they are charging 7½ percent from people having Rs. 150 as their salaries and even more at higher levels. There are thousands of old quarters which have outlived their life. They are not taken out from the

pool. If they could be taken out from the pool and the rental value of the rest is pooled together, there would be no need to charge more than 6%.

And as such I wish the Minister would pay attention to this fact that if the calculations for payment are based on 6%, the rent should also be at 6% and if the rent is higher than that and if it is to be charged from the workers the calculations by the commission fixing salaries etc. should include a higher rent for these workers—they should not suffer by having to pay the extra rent at the cost of much needed things such as milk, food or education of their children. It is highly undesirable.

श्री शिव चरण लाल (फिरोजाबाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप के माध्यम से श्रम मंत्री जी के सामने श्रमिकों की समस्या का उल्लेख करना चाहता हूँ। आज 22-23 साल की आजादी के बावजूद बेकारी बढ़ती चली जा रही है। आज बड़े बड़े महलों में उजाला ही उजाला है जब कि श्रमिकों की भोगाइयों में अन्धेरा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे श्रम मंत्री जी और समाजवाद में विश्वास रखने वाली सरकार क्या यही न्याय सब वर्गों को दे रही है। पिछले 23 बरों में बेरोजगारी को घटाने तथा उस को सीमित करने में असफलता का मुख्य कारण यह है कि इस दिशा में कोई ठोस योजनाबद्ध प्रयास किया ही नहीं गया है। बेरोजगारों को यह लक्ष्मी भीड़ 2 करोड़ 10 लाख युवक और युवतियाँ रोजगार की प्राप्ति के लिए जहाँ तहाँ भाग रही है, जिस में तेजी से एक विस्फोटक स्थिति निर्मित होनी जा रही है। चौथी योजना में मुझे राहत के ज्यादा आसार नजर नहीं आते। आगामी पांच वर्ष में 2 करोड़ 30 लाख नए प्रत्याशी श्रम शक्ति में शामिल हो जायेंगे, जिन को रोजगार दिलाना सरकार के लिए असम्भव होगा। आज तो बेरोजगारी दिन पर दिन बढ़ती चली जा रही है।

मैं आप के सामने भारत में रहने वाले कुछ वर्गों के कुछ उदाहरण पेश करूँगा कि उन

[श्री शिव चरण लाल]

में से किस किस वर्ग के व्यक्तियों को पिछले बाइस सालों में नौकरियां मिलीं। आज नौकरियां प्रॉजुएटों के उन वर्गों को दिलाई जाती हैं जो हरिजनों में विशेष सम्पन्न खानदान है आज यहां पर शेड्यूल्ड कास्टस और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स की बहुत बात की जाती है लेकिन बी ए और एम ए पास लोगों में एक ऐसा वर्ग है जिस की सारी नौकरियां और सारी चीजों को दूसरे वर्ग हड़ रहे हैं जैसे कि बड़ी मछली छोटी मछली को खा जाती है। विशेष वर्ग से तात्पर्य है जाटव भाइयों से जो चन्द खानदान हैं।

अब मैं आप का ध्यान गांवों की ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूं। आज वहां पे ऐसे लोग हैं जो बिल्कुल असाहय और नेरोत्रगार हैं, जिन के पास जमीन नहीं है, रोजगार नहीं है, मकान नहीं है, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि उन का पुनर्वास होना चाहिए। आज यहां पर जो लोग पाकिस्तान से आये या दूसरी जगह से आये उन के पुनर्वास के बारे में तरह तरह की बातें होती हैं लेकिन अपने ही देश से रहने वाले प्राचीन लोग जो है जो बिल्कुल असाहय हैं, न तो जिन के पास भौपड़ी है न मकान है, जो हजारों सालों से पिछड़े और मरे हुए, दबे हुए रहे हैं, उन का सरकार उल्लेख भी नहीं करती हैं। इन पिछड़े वर्गों में एक वर्ग वह भी है जो सारे देश की गन्दगी को साफ कर के बीमारियों की रोक थाम करती है, जिस को वाल्मीकि कहा जाता है। उस की हालत बहुत खराब है और उन की ओर बिल्कुल ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है।

ग्रामीण कारीगरों और रोजगार करने वालों के बारे में भी मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता हूं कि उन को रोजगार निलाने का अभी तक कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं हुआ है। गांव के जो कारीगर हैं जैसे मेहतर, धोबी, धानुक,

जुलाहे आदि इन को घन्धे मिलने चाहिए। उन के घन्धे नष्ट हो चुके हैं और वह सब खेत मजदूर बनते चले जा रहे हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या कोई ऐसा कानून बनाया जाएगा जिस से बेकार लोग लाभ उठा कर घन्धे पा सकें।

आज स्वतन्त्र भारत में बेरोजगारी का सब से बड़ा शिकार वह वर्ग है जो बाल्मीकि कहलाता है, जो सब की सेवा करने के बावजूद भी दबा और पिछड़ा हुआ है। आज अगर आप चाहें तो इस वर्ग के पढ़े लिखे बी ए और एम ए पास लड़के सैकड़ों की तादाद में आप के सामने पेश कर दूं। वह बेकार फिर रहे है।

मेरा नमं निवेदन है कि आप इस ओर भी ध्यान दें।

अब मैं श्रम मंत्री के सामने नंगा चित्र रखना चाहता हूं कि प्राइवेट कम्पनियों और जो घन्धे चल रहे हैं उन में मजदूरों की क्या हालत है।

आगरा में दो कम्पनियां खुली हैं अभी हाल ही में। कोका कोला कम्पनी खुली है सिकन्दरा में और चाय फ़ैक्ट्री खुली है टुडला चोराहे के पास। उनके जो मैनेजर हैं उनकी बात मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं। कितना बर्बर और कितना असम्भ्य व्यवहार उनका है, वह मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूं। मैनेजर ने मुझ से मिलना भी नामंजूर कर दिया। कलकत्ता से भाग कर यहीं आ कर चाय फ़ैक्ट्री खोली गई है। वह मेरा इलाका है। मैं वहीं से एम पी चुन कर आया हूं। मेरे चुनाव क्षेत्र में श्रमिकों और किसानों के लड़के सैकड़ों की तादाद में वहां बेकार घूम रहे हैं। वे उस मिल के दरवाजे पर टक्करें मारते हैं, ठोकरें खाते हैं, सिर मारते हैं, किन्तु मैनेजर सुना नहीं है। मैं प्रार्थना करूंगा कि इन दोनों

कम्पनियों को चाय फॅक्ट्री को और कोका कोला कम्पनी को जो लाइसेंस दिया गया है, उसको खत्म कर दिया जाए। ये कम्पनियाँ आगरा में नहीं रहनी चाहिए। मेरा इलाका बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका है। बड़ी भारी बेकारी वहाँ चल रही है। गरीब श्रमिकों और किसानों के लड़के इन फैक्ट्रियों के दरवाजों पर ठोक रहे खाते हैं लेकिन उनकी कोई सुनवाई नहीं होती है। मुझे भी इसकी सूचना दी गई और मेरे पास दिल्ली में कुछ लड़के मिलने के लिए आए। उन्होंने मुझे बताया कि हमें वहाँ नौकरी में नहीं लिया जाता है। कानून में यह व्यवस्था है कि तीन महीने जो काम कर ले उसको स्थायी बना दिया जाए। लेकिन सात सात और दस दस महीने काम कर चुके हैं, उनको स्थायी नहीं बनाया गया है। करते यह हैं कि दस महीने में या सात महीने में डेढ़ डेढ़ महीने का ब्रेक लगा कर उनकी सविस्तर को खत्म कर दिया जाता है और उनको निकाल दिया जाता है। दूसरी भरती कर जाती है। इस कारण से किसानों के बच्चे, श्रमिकों के बच्चे परेशान हो रहे हैं। आप से मेरी प्रार्थना है कि चाय फॅक्ट्री के लाइसेंस को आप खत्म करें। चाय फॅक्ट्री हमारे आगरे में नहीं रहनी चाहिए। वह पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका है। मजदूरों और किसानों के लड़के सैकड़ों की तादाद में बेकार घूम रहे हैं। वे लोग उनको नौकरी पर नहीं लेते हैं। जो उनके गुर्गे लगे हुए हैं वे सी दो सी पांच सी, हजार दो हजार रिश्तत ले कर लोगों को नौकर रख लेते हैं। जो नहीं दे सकते हैं उनको नहीं रखा जाता है। मेरे क्षेत्र में ये दोनों फैक्ट्रियाँ हैं। मेरे ही क्षेत्र के किसानों के लड़के दर दर की ठोक रहे खाते फिरते हैं, बहुत बुरी तरह से परेशान हैं, लेकिन पूछने वाला कोई नहीं है।

वह फाकाकशी अब तक,
वही है बेबसी बाकी
वही हम सब की हालत है,
वही है जिन्दगी बाकी

जो ताकत बरूथते उन में
पन मुदंगी बाकी
तमी जम्हूरियत के रुख पे
एक मुदनी बाकी

यह हालत मेरे क्षेत्र की है और यही हालत सारे देश की है।

उत्तर प्रदेश में मोदीनगर में एक गोली कांड हुआ था सविद सरकार के वक्त में 1967 में। उस गोली कांड में मजदूर लोग मारे गए थे। उस गोली कांड की न्यायिक जांच हुई थी। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उस न्यायिक जांच में मोदी साहब को दोषी ठहराया गया था और अगर ठहराया गया था तो सरकार ने उनके खिलाफ कोई कानूनी कार्रवाई की और अगर की तो क्या की ? मैं चाहता हूँ कि जब मंत्री महोदय जवाब दें तो इसके बारे में मुझे संतुष्ट करें। मजदूर के बच्चे तो मरने के लिए हैं ही।

रात दिन मेहनत करते
हैं श्रमिक किसान
तब भी घिरे रहते हैं
उनके संग रस में प्राण
वे पाप से डरते हैं,
सत्य के साधक
तब भी उन्हें भ्रुकसोरते
दुख दैन्य के तुफान
पूँजी के नागों ने
उन्हें चहुँ और से घेरा
श्रम मंत्री बता क्या
यही है न्याय तेरा
जब महलों में दीबाली है
तो मजदूर की भोंपड़ी
में अंधेरा
चाँदी की रात उनकी
तो सोने का सवेरा
सरकार बता तो यही है
क्या न्याय तेरा।

[श्री शिव चरण लाल]

माननीय सँजीवैया जी से मुझे बड़ी आशा है। वह गरीब खानदान से सम्बन्ध रखते हैं। कोई कहता है कि उसने कुलीगिरी की या क्या किया। लेकिन श्रम मंत्री जी गरीब खानदान से हैं और वह गरीबों की बेवसी को अच्छी तरह से समझते हैं। श्रमिक क्या मांगता है? श्रमिक आज अपने मेहनत का पूरा मुआवजा नहीं पा रहा है। वह माँग रहा है अपने श्रम की कीमत। वह कीमत आज उनको नहीं मिल रही है। क्या वह कीमत उसको मिलेगी?

श्रमिक माँग रहा श्रम की कीमत
 प्रासादों राज मंदिरों से
 इन महलों से मीनारों से
 सर्बोन्नत भव्य कुटीरों से
 दौलत के अतुल खजानों से
 सुमिसाल दुर्ग गढ़ कोठों से
 डिढ़ बुर्जों किलों कंगूरों से
 कोठियों राजसी भवनों से
 जागीरों की प्राचीरों से
 पूँजीपतियों घनवानों से
 मिल मालिक सहकारों से
 राजाओं भूमि पतियों से
 दीवानों जागीरदारों से
 वैभव की रुम भुम रुम कुम से
 हाला के मोहक प्यालों से
 पायल की ठुमक ठुमक मस्ती
 योवन के नव शृंगारों से
 श्रमिक माँग रहा श्रम की कीमत
 जिन की हड्डियों की खाद
 डाल ये बाग बगीचा फुलवारे
 जितने उपवन झुरमुट
 निकुन्ज हंसते सरि सजि प्यारे प्यारे
 जिन के शोणित से सींच
 सींच ऊसर उजार उरवरा घरा
 सेकों का नीरस सा प्रांगण
 मुसकरा रही है वसुन्धरा
 जिनकी मेहनत पर खड़े हुए

आश्चर्य जगत के ताज महल
 जिनकी ताकत पर टिके हुए
 ये गगन विचुम्बित राज महल
 जिनकी कुव्वत पर इठलाते
 विस्तृत विशाल जन
 साम्राज्य
 जिनकी हिकमत पर इतराते
 आवरण युक्त रे लौह राज
 श्रमिक माँग रहा श्रम की कीमत

अगला अनुदान आ रहा है। उस में मैं आपके सामने उन हरिजनों की बात रखूंगा जिन्हें साथ आज भेदभाव किया जा रहा है। एक विशेष वर्ग सारी सुविधाओं का उपयोग कर रहा है और बाल्मीकी समाज ऐसा समाज है, जिसको कोई नहीं पूछता है, भंगियों के बच्चों को नोकरी नहीं मिलती है और न ही दूसरी सुविधायें मिलती हैं।

मैं आपका आभारी हूँ कि पांच मिनट आपने मुझे दिये। मैं सदा आपका आभारी रहूँगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पांच मिनट भाषण के लिए दिये और पांच मिनट कविता कहने के लिए दिये।

श्री ल० मो बनर्जी : कविता का जवाब श्री भागवत भा आजाद ही दे सकते हैं। वह कवि हैं और कविता करते हैं।

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : Many hon. Members have participated in this debate relating to the Demands of the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation. They have given very useful suggestions. I had the opportunity of listening to them with rapt attention. Before I proceed to give answers to the

points raised by various Members, it is my pleasure and duty to convey to them my grateful thanks.

Let me deal with the Rehabilitation Department first, through it has been dealt with at length by my colleague, the Minister of State, Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad. Shri Malhotra has drawn our pointed attention to the question of rehabilitation on those who were displaced on account of Pakistan occupation, those who have come away from Pakistan-occupied territory. He says that there are some outstanding problems. If there are any, the Government of India would certainly give sympathetic consideration to them, but I must thank him for the glowing tribute he has paid both to the Government of the India and the State Government for tackling this problem of rehabilitation with sympathy and consideration.

Before I proceed to say anything about other refugees or repatriates from Burma and Ceylon, I would like to say something about the Tibetan refugees. The total number of Tibetan refugees who came into this country for rehabilitation is 56,000. About 24,000 have already been rehabilitated. About 5,500 of the refugees from Tibet have themselves been able to find employment. Therefore, 20,000 remain to be rehabilitated. Educational facilities are being provided to 6,500 children, and we are spending at the rate of Rs. 54 lakhs a year on education alone. The Government of India is incurring an expenditure of Rs. 1 lakh annually on providing medical treatment to the Tibetan refugees. Fifteen hundred old and infirm refugees are being maintained at the cost of the Government of India. The Government have already spent Rs. 7.25 crores on the relief and rehabilitation of the Tibetan refugees.

Let me say a few words about the repatriates from Burma. So far, 1,78,500 persons have come. They comprise 51,600 families. Out of them 42,548 families have already been given help in the form of business loans and allotment of agricultural land. Most of the repatriates from Burma are small traders. Upto 31-3-1970 an amount of Rs. 611.99 lakhs as loan and Rs. 157

lakhs as grants have been given to various State Governments for relief and rehabilitation of repatriates. A provision of Rs. 42.06 lakhs as grants and Rs. 163.25 lakhs as loan had been suggested budget estimates for this year, 1970-71. According to the Indo-Ceylon agreement of 1964 as many as 5.25 lakhs are to be given Indian citizenship and repatriated to India over a period of fifteen years. Upto 28-2-1970, 67915 persons had been granted Indian citizenship and 13360 persons have actually returned to India. According to the forecast of our High Commission in Ceylon 20,000 are likely to return to India during 1970-71.

SHRI UMANATH : How many had been given citizenship by Ceylon ?

SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA : I do not know. Those who are given Indian citizenship and repatriated are to be looked after by the department of rehabilitation. The repatriates are received at Rameswaram. A reception centre has been set up at Mandapam with a capacity to accommodate 700 families at a time. A demand for a railway line between Mandapam and another place has been made and we have taken up this with the Railway Ministry. The Tamil Naidu Chief Minister has also written to us in this matter. The hon. Member Shri Kiruttinan also raised this question. The repatriates from Ceylon are planters or plantation labour ninety per cent of them. We are trying to find some avenues of employment for them in Kerala, Mysore and Madras. A provision of Rs. 210.13 lakhs had been in the Budget estimates for 1970 71. Then there was the question about East Pakistan refugees. Probably this is a very difficult problem. Though the refugees that came immediately after partition have by and large been settled...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour) : No; they are living a sub-standard living, a sub-human living. Let us not give an impression...

SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA : I said by and large. In 1964 there was a sudden influx of refugees and by the end of 1965 it almost stopped. Upto 31st, December, 1969, 8.54 lakhs of refugees have come in

[Shri D. Sanjivayya]

and rehabilitation arrangements are being made... (Interruptions.) in Mana camp and Dandakaranya and so on. I hope the hon. Members have gone through the report. It is not my intention, much less my desire, to take hon. Members through all those details and figures that had been given in the report. I am only giving the salient points. From January this year upto date as many as 33,000 refugees have come and about 22,000 have already been moved to Mana camp or Chandrapur in Maharashtra. The average daily rate is 300; earlier it was 300 a month. Therefore the whole budget estimates are going to be upset on account of this. We have to provide more funds in order to see that these new migrants are rehabilitated. Unfortunately we are not able to convince various State Governments concerned to release more land; they are reluctant. We hope and trust that in due course they will be persuaded and convinced and ultimately they would make more land available so that the new influx of refugees may be rehabilitated and resettled.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will you kindly look into the complaints relating to the Mana group? There are so many complaints. There was a murder in 1966; there was another murder in 1967 last year also nine persons were killed. Nine people were killed and in all these cases if you go on investigating, you will find that the officials higher-up are interested in this. Kindly start an enquiry.

SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOU DHURI (Krishnagar) : In some of the camps to which they have been sent, for instance, Mana, there is not enough water arrangement for the refugees and that is one of the reasons that they go away from these camps. Secondly, these displaced persons have been again, a second time, displaced by the situation in West Bengal. Will any compensation be paid to them as far as the crops that have been cut are concerned, and as far as the lands that have been occupied from the refugees are concerned?

SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA : All these questions can be looked into. A high-powered review committee headed by no

less a person than Shri N. C. Chatterjee, a respected and elderly statesman, is at the moment looking into the whole matter. This Committee has already submitted three reports: one, two and three. One and three—these reports have already been accepted and some monies have been sanctioned. The second report is being examined in consultation with the Planning Commission. Many more reports of this committee are going to come, and I hope and trust that it will be possible for us to examine them quickly and accept them so that the various complicated problems, difficult problems, that these unfortunate brothers and sisters are facing could be solved as quickly as possible.

Coming to the point raised by my friend Shri Daschowdhury, that there is a difference, a vast difference, between the treatment meted out to the refugees from East Pakistan from the treatment given to the refugees from West Pakistan, I do not know whether my friend who is a voracious reader has noted one point. I do not know whether his attention has been drawn to the statements made in the report. There is actually a difference between the refugees that have come from West Pakistan and those who have come from East Pakistan. The refugees that came from West Pakistan left their properties there and they were confiscated; their properties were frozen there. A similar number or almost an equal number of minorities from here went and their properties were left over here. Therefore, the question of compensation or the question of allotment of alternative properties was solved very easily. But unfortunately, that is not the case with regard to the refugees that have come from East Pakistan. Even today, according to the 1950, Nehru-Liaquat Ali Pact, the properties left behind by the refugees still belong to them, they could dispose of them or they could come back and enjoy those properties. That is the difference. Therefore, this question of compensation is difficult. That is the position.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : That is not the position, because they have promulgated the Enemy Property Act, and all the properties have been taken over by the Government of East Pakistan.

Secondly, I would like to refer to the report of the Government of India, Publications Department, by Mr. Bhaskara Rao. It has been said in that report, with regard to payment of compensation, that the West Pakistan displaced persons' property left by those displaced persons that have come to India is about Rs. 500 crores or more, and the properties left by the Muhammadan migrants to Pakistan is only Rs. 100 crores. It is not the same. It is your own Government of India's Publication Department's report.

SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA : If there is any difference between the views expressed by me and the opinion held by my hon. friend Shri Daschowdhury, that can be discussed later, and I am prepared to discuss it.

Then, he has made some reference to the attitude of the Assam Government. I am very sorry; this question was discussed a number of times at the Consultative Committee and when Shri Daschowdhury met me and when some other Members of Parliament belonging to the Consultative Committee met my colleague, Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad. This question was discussed times without number and it has been made very clear that the Chief Minister of Assam and the Government of Assam are not in a position; they have expressed their inability; they regret their inability to take any more refugees. They promised to rehabilitate and resettle 12,000 families and they have done it. Therefore, it is not fair to go into this question again and again; and even if we thrust some refugees on an unwilling Government what would be the fate of the refugees themselves? We want refugees who go there to settle there peacefully. They should have peace of mind. They should live there in harmony without any troubles.

About, Kalkaji, he has raised it again. This point has been raised a number of times earlier. This was discussed in a sort of special meeting of the consultative committee. Some members of the consultative committee were invited by my colleague, Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad, who explained to them in detail and certain decisions were

taken. All the decisions taken in that meeting will be implemented without any reservation.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Ministry be prepared to start an investigation into the maladministration of the Kalkaji colony? I will give some specific cases. It is a den of corruption and favouritism.

MR. SPEAKER : He yielded once or twice, but this is the third or fourth interruption. He is not yielding.

SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA : The labour situation in the country is generally good, but I do not think hon. member will agree with me. In order to convince them, I would like to give certain figures. Mr. Kundu said in 1964 the man-days lost were about 6 to 7 million whereas in 1969, it was 16 million. I want him to analyse these figures. 1964 was the year which was very calm and peaceful on account of the fact that immediately after the 1962 Chinese aggression there was the industrial truce resolution passed. Everybody realised his duties and responsibilities. Therefore, there were less number of strikes and lockouts. Therefore, the man-days lost were only 7 million. If you take out West Bengal's contribution out of this, it will be only 5 million. Similarly in 1969 though the total man-days lost were 15 million, West Bengal alone accounted for 10 million. In West Bengal it was 2 million in 1964 and 10 million in 1969. It increased by five times. The reasons are obvious. I need not go into them.

SHRI UMANATH (Pudukkottai) : They had more freedom to fight.

SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA : In 1959 it was not as though man-days were lost on account of unexpected and unforeseen activities. Things were planned. For instance, there were general strikes in textiles, jute, and plantation industry.

AN HON. MEMBER : The working class won.

SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA : I am glad some agreements had been entered into. I only hope and trust that these agreements would be faithfully implemented and in years to come, the figure will go down.

Apart from loss of mandays, production loss is really worrying us. Loss of production in 1969 was Rs. 42 crores, out of which Rs. 1 crore was in public sector and Rs. 41 crores in private sector. We feel really worried about it and I hope and trust the situation would improve.

There was a criticism that the Central Industrial Relations Machinery has not functioned very well. I must say that they have done exceedingly well. According to a recent study by the Indian Institute of Labour Studies for the years 1965 to 1968, 58 to 63 per cent of the disputes were disposed of through preliminary discussion and informal mediation without holding formal conciliation proceedings. Another 23 to 28 per cent of the disputes were settled through conciliation. Therefore, they had been doing an exceedingly good job. Even without resorting to formal conciliation, through preliminary discussions and negotiations they have been able to solve disputes up to 58 to 63 per cent. Does it not speak well of the organisation? Not merely that. Whenever arbitration is sought for, whenever an arbitrator has to be chosen, more often an officer of the Central Industrial Relations Machinery is chosen, which only shows the immense faith which the employers and workers have in this machinery. Therefore, it is not correct to say that the Central Industrial Relations Machinery has not functioned properly. I will quote some more figures. In 1964 the number of inspections carried out by the Industrial Relations Machinery was 36,000. In 1965 the figure was 37,000. Apart from inspections, there is detection of irregularities. In 1964 the number was 1,58,000; in 1965 the number was 1,38,000 and in 1969 the number went up to 1,61,000. Apart from these inspections and finding out defects and irregularities, prosecutions are also launched by the Industrial Relations Machinery. The number of prosecutions filed for infringement in 1964 was 1,071 and in 1965

the figure was 1,489. So, every year there are so many prosecutions launched by the Industrial Relations Machinery.

SHRI UMANATH : There might have been 29 lakhs of irregularities.

SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA : One other criticism made against the Labour Ministry, especially by my hon. friend Shri Umanath, is that the policy of the Labour Ministry is anti-labour. I must make it very clear that the policy of the Labour Ministry is, by and large, guided by the tripartite body, namely, the Indian Labour Conference, where my hon. friend's colleagues, people belonging to the AOTUC, INTUC and HMS and the employers sit and come to decisions. No voting takes place in the Indian Labour Conference or the Standing Labour Committee. Often times, I think I should say always, decisions are taken by consensus. If the decisions are taken by the Indian Labour Conference and the Standing Labour Committee are by and large accepted and followed by the Labour Ministry of the Government of India and if that Labour policy is going to be described as anti-labour, what else should I call the views of the Indian Labour Conference, which reflects the views of AOTUC, INTUC and HMS?

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore) : ILC is dead.

SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA : It is not dead. Assuming for the sake of argument that ILC is not an effective body, it is dead and gone, where is the other alternative? There must be an alternative. So, let us not indulge in destructive criticism. Shri Kundu should realise that there should be constructive criticism and not destructive criticism.

SHRI UMANATH : Basically, you have no progressive policy so far as labour is concerned. First decide on your own policy in favour of the workers and then come forward with it... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Do not interrupt the Minister so often.

SHRI UMANATH : I replied because he asked : what is the alternative ?

SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA : As they are not satisfied by the suggestions given by them. Still, I hold that there is no other alternative to the Indian Labour Conference and other tripartite bodies. All the interests concerned will be consulted, including the tripartite body, before we arrive at a policy decision with regard to any matter.

There was criticism that there is no policy, that no new legislation has been introduced. Yes, we will not be able to come forward with any new policy unless we consider the recommendations of the National Labour Commission. After all the National Commission on Labour was a high power body headed by a retired Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Mr. Gajendragadkar and the recommendations of such a high level commission should be given due consideration. It is not as though we are keeping quiet. We have discussed these recommendations in the Indian Labour Conference. We have discussed these recommendations in the Consultative Committee. We are trying to know from various forums the views expressed on these recommendations and for the first time in the history of this Department we have been able to bring together all the labour leaders, AITUC, INTUC and Hind Mazdoor Sabha Leaders met earlier this month and sometime in the middle of next month they are going to meet again and I hope and trust they will be able to come to certain agreed conclusions with regard to trade union movement, with regard to the major policy decision relating to the question of determining the representative union and the question of recognition.

Apart from that, when I am on this point, I would like to make one point clear. The National Labour Commission made a valuable recommendation apart from the recommendations dealt with by my colleague, Mr. Bhagwat Jha Azad. That relates to the transfer of labour relations pertaining to the Central Public Sector undertakings from the State's sphere to the Central sphere. This is a very important recommendation. Some years ago it was con-

sidered that at least labour relations pertaining to the steel plants should be transferred to the Central sphere. Now the recommendations of the National Labour Commission are very clear on this point and I hope and trust this will be given due consideration by the Standing Labour Committee which is going to meet sometime in July and if necessary, we will come to Parliament with a new legislation.

My friend, Shri Umanath, spoke at length of recognition. He narrated quite a number of instances as to how recognition was not given to deserving trade unions. Recognition is being governed to-day by the Code of Discipline which has been accepted by all the parties and wherever there is any departure from the well established practice, the cases were brought before the Central Implementation Evaluation Committees and differences and defects, if any, were rectified. Suppose we say that the Code of Discipline is also dead and gone...

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Mr. Umanath put a question about the recognition of Insurance Representatives Union being withdrawn and I am only saying that that particular matter should be reconsidered. That was done at the instance of Mr. Bhide who is no more Chairman of LIC and who was found to be anti-labour. Now it should be reconsidered.

SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA : If the Code of Discipline is not there, what else is there ? Before we accept the recommendations of the National Labour Commission and before we bring forward a new legislation governing these aspects, there is no other alternative to the Code of Discipline.

With regard to oil companies, about the attitude of the foreign oil companies, my friend, Shri Umanath, was rather eloquent and this question has been pending since a long time. The Gokhale Commission went into the question. Thereafter the parties were advised to enter into tripartite talks. When the talks lasted we felt that a stage is reached where we have to do

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something in the matter. Otherwise the situation is going to be very serious. The question of voluntary retirement is causing immense troubles and difficulties to the employees. Similar is the case about the demands of other employees. Therefore, we are thinking of amending the Industrial Disputes Act to cover not only oil companies but similarly situated employers. Meanwhile we are asking the State Governments wherever there is any provision in their respective laws to take action.

SHRI UMANATH : Immediately force them to accept the *status quo* which they accepted. What are you going to do ?

SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA : That we will consider.

Shri Venkataswamy spoke about construction labour. Just now some other member also mentioned about it: There was a Bill prepared in 1964-65—if I remember right—which went through a tripartite body also. I hope that Bill should be taken up in which case they will get some facilities.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : It should be constructive.

SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA : The Bill will come before you. You give constructive suggestions and we will try to accept them.

Then, Shri Biswas, spoke at length about violence and inter-union rivalry. He read out a telegram which he received that day when he spoke, and the telegram showed that on account of inter-union rivalry a worker was killed. Now I would like to say one or two words about this inter-union rivalry. The problem of inter-union rivalry by and large came to the fore in recent months in an aggravated form in West Bengal, particularly, in the coal belt and Asansol. The reasons have always been economic. There had been considerable disturbance of law and order, militant at time. Violent clashes have taken place in certain collieries like Asansol. So many names are given. Mob violence, arson, looting and even killings have been reported. There has been increasing use of

lethal weapons. Therefore, this is a very disturbing situation. My predecessor in office, Shri Jaisukh Lal Hathi, wrote, to the then Chief Minister of West Bengal and later on I also wrote to the Chief Minister. A few days after my writing to the Chief Minister, the present situation came into being.

Now, the hon. Member, Shri Deven Sen, raised a point about the recent judgment of the Supreme Court relating to hospital employees. We have received an authentic copy of the judgment and we are studying that and we hope we will come to a conclusion soon.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : What about the holiday homes where the American doctors said to the deputationists that they do not bother about Indians ?

SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA : They met me. They told me several things and it may not be possible for me within the short time at my disposal to give all the details pertaining to the conversation between me and the deputationists.

About hospital employees and also about the University non-teaching employees the National Commission on Labour has made valuable recommendations though it may not be to the liking of some people. From my point of view they are very important recommendations and they would be given a deserved consideration.

Some of the people working in the various Universities came and saw me. They also gave me a memorandum. Apart from these categories of employees, the last speaker mentioned about sweepers and scavengers. In the course of their work the National Labour Commission appointed a Committee to study the working and service conditions of the categories of workers. The Commission have made certain valuable recommendations. We will try to take decisions on them.

Film industry is another place where workers represented to the Government that in the matter of their salaries and working

conditions things are not satisfactory. A Committee was constituted to go into this problem because the film industry employees can be divided into three categories—those who are in the production side, those who are in the distribution side and the third category is those belonging to the exhibition side.

Then the circus employees also have their own problem. A study was made and the report has been received. That will be looked into. Porters and vendors in the railway stations have their own problems and difficulties. At the moment, they are observing 'dharna' in front of the Railway Minister's house. There also we have appointed a committee and the report is with us. We will certainly be able to do something before long.

Dr. Sushila Nayar spoke about employment of child labour. I think there is a law already prohibiting child labour. She also made another point that we should give attention to the health of the workers so that they may be healthier and strong enough to increase productivity. This is a good suggestion which has got to be considered later on. She said about ESI doctors and their pay and conditions of service. The ESI at the moment is in a very difficult financial position. However we do not want the doctors to suffer on this account. About Samachar Bharti and non payment of salaries to employees, etc. Some of my friends have written to me and also about non-payment of bonus to employees, and non-implementation of recommendation of Wage Board. Such things were brought to my notice. Unfortunately the appropriate Government in this case is the State Governments; the State Governments will have to implement these particular laws. We have already taken up these matters with the State Governments concerned and we hope and trust that State Governments will take immediate action so that the difficulties of the employees of Samachar Bharti may be solved.

A word about the worker. All the Members who spoke on the Demands for Labour Ministry spoke about this and expressed their concern for the worker whether he is in the field or factory or anywhere

else. It is so because the worker is the person who increases the wealth of the nation by the sweat of his brow. Unless the living conditions and the working conditions of the worker are improved, it will not be possible for the worker to increase productivity or production. If you take housing, often times they live in places which are unfit for human habitation. Therefore, housing will have to be provided for the employees. Apart from that, the Government of India have got a scheme for industrial housing. But not much has been done. Recently my colleague in the Cabinet, Shri K. K. Shah has said about housing and the idea of constituting a revolving fund of Rs. 200 crores for that. I had a talk with him and I discussed this matter with him whether it would also be possible to provide housing for industrial labour; his answer is in the affirmative. So, I hope the situation will improve.

Then about wages. Wage Boards are appointed; they take long time—3 or 4 years. Some interim relief is recommended. Even this interim relief is not given in time. After 4 or 5 years the report is produced. It takes another 6 or 7 months for the Government to examine and accept these things and even after acceptance the implementation is halting. Employers reluctantly agree to implement the recommendations, some partially and some wholly. Therefore my colleague the Minister of State, Shri Bagwat Jha Azad has said, Government are contemplating to see whether Wage Boards can be constituted as statutory bodies so that legal action can be taken in such cases. Even when minimum wages are fixed the tribunal decide wage structure. However the position has not improved very much. In a survey made by a foreigner, it was made out that the working-conditions as such suffered from three Dr. disease, debt and drink.

It is the duty of the Government to see how far we can eliminate these things. They can be eliminated by increasing medical facilities or by giving them more benefits according to the Health Insurance Scheme. The debt should also be reduced by asking the cooperative institutions to give them loans instead of throwing these innocent workers to the tender mercies of the money-lender who are very unkind.

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Apart from wages and better living or working conditions, there should be a sort of an involvement of the worker in the unit or undertaking in which he works. The worker should have a feeling that it is his own unit or his own factory. Therefore joint management councils were called for. Eighty-three joint management councils were formed—thirty in the public sectors and fifty-three in the private sector. I am not satisfied with these joint management councils which have been formed. Many more will have to be formed. The manner of working is not to our satisfaction. It will be my endeavour as also the endeavour of Government to see that more joint management councils are formed and they are made more effective in their functioning. Apart from the joint management council, we are also considering the recommendation made by the Administrative Reforms Commission with a slight modification. The Administrative Reforms Commission has recommended that one of the workers should be made a director on the Board of Directors. In principle, we have accepted it. But the details are being worked out as to what should be the status of the worker; what will happen to him if he continues to work in the factory and what kind of discipline should be imposed etc. These details are being worked out. This way we shall certainly involve the worker in a unit or an undertaking in which he is working.

Besides the Joint Management Councils, and appointment of a worker as a Director we must give a psychological satisfaction to the working class as such. Therefore we are thinking of another scheme called Co-partnership according to which a worker should become a shareholder in the unit or in the establishment in which he is working. People may think that is not a practicable thing. But, in a place near Jullundur—in a small village near here there is an engineering unit called Ladda Engineering works where there is a participation of the workers. Workers have equally contributed to the share capital. You may be wondering as to how the workers were able to secure money to contribute towards the share capital. The management have advanced them money. The workers get a sum of Rs. 750 or 6,00 as loans for taking shares. Fifty

per cent of the shares is held by the workers and the other fifty per cent by the management. And on the board of directors, out of nine directors, six are workers. The unit is working satisfactorily. They are exporting their goods and are earning huge profits. When it works so satisfactorily, can it not be done elsewhere also?

So, we want to place this matter before the Indian Labour Conference or the Standing Labour Committee.

SHRI RAJARAM (Salem) : We should first try all these in public sectors.

SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA : We should try that first in public sector. Unless we try that in the public sector how can we tell the private sector to do it.

Therefore, if anything is accepted in principle, and ultimately, this scheme of co-partnership is approved by the Indian Labour Conference or the Standing Labour Committee, our attempt will be to see that that is implemented in the public sector first and then we shall ask the private sector to follow suit.

Now, there is another way of sharing the profit, that is through the Bonus Act. But, the implementation of Bonus Act has not been very satisfactory.

Therefore, we have to devise ways how best to make it.

SHRI UMANATH : We were getting more bonus.

SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA : I know. Therefore, we have to examine the whole question.

14 hrs.

Apart from this, to give satisfaction to the workers, our Prime Minister announced during her budget speech a scheme called Family Pension-cum Life Assurance Scheme

applicable to all those workers who contribute to the Employees Provident Fund, at the rate of 8 per cent and who opt for this scheme. There are 41 lakh workers contributing to provident fund at the rate of 8 per cent. Out of this, our estimate to that about 75 per cent will opt for this scheme. For the first time in the history of social security schemes in the country, Government are participating in the Family Pension-cum-Life Assurance Scheme. While the worker's share is 1-1/6% the employer's share is 1-1/6% and Government's share is also 1-1/6%. Therefore, 3½ per cent will be funded and this will be given as family pension or insurance money.

SHRI S. KUNDU : Will it apply to mine workers ?

SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA : This is for 41 lakh people who if they opt for the scheme will come under its application. For future contributors, it will be compulsory. Everybody who comes into the scheme of provident fund will automatically be covered by this. The minimum pension will be Rs. 40 and maximum about Rs. 150. If the worker dies during service, the family gets pension plus Rs. 1,000 assurance money. If he survives, he will get upto Rs. 4,000. The Government of India's share will work out, according to our calculations, in a full year to Rs. 7.6 crores. This year a provision of Rs. 2 crores has been made in the budget. The cost of the administration of the scheme will be borne by the Government of India ; it will be about Rs. 89 lakhs per year. This year a provision of Rs. 15 lakhs has been made in the budget.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Why does he not include M.P.s. also ? If I die now, what happens to my people ?

SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA : M.P.s. can always make a law.

So far as coalmine workers are concerned, we are considering another scheme called the gratuity scheme. We want the employer's contribution to be increased

from 8 to 10 per cent. This 2 per cent should be funded and gratuity should be given to the mine workers, specially coalmine workers.

We talk of increasing production and productivity. It is all right. But how can we expect the poor worker to increase production if he is not able to look after his own children, his own wife and mother, if he is not able to provide education for his children. Therefore, all these factors will have to be gone into. They must be given full satisfaction before we ask them to put their heart and soul into work.

There is another scheme. If hon. members agree and if the Indian Labour Conference approves of it, it can be implemented. This is a scheme called payment by results. Even though a worker produces more, he is paid the same amount.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : There is a piece work system already.

SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA : A norm can be fixed. Supposing during 8 hours a worker does more than the fixed norm. He will get his daily wage plus something. This is also under examination. I hope and trust the Indian Labour Conference would give thought to it.

Many hon. members spoke about agricultural labour. They are the most unorganised sector of labour. Probably the largest number of workers belong to this category. Recently in an Asian conference also it was said that unless we bring in agricultural labour and so something for their betterment or amelioration of their condition, we cannot boast of having done anything good for the labour class as a whole. But what is it that is being done for agricultural labour ? In 1948 an Act called the Minimum Wages Act was passed, and according to that Act, minimum wages were fixed in various States, but if I read out the minimum wages fixed by the various States, it is really heart-rending, if I may say so, heart breaking. Some of

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following are the rates fixed :

these wages were fixed in 1959. The

Central Government—May 1969	...	Rs. 2.50 to Rs. 3.70
Andhra Pradesh—1968	...	Rs. 1.50 to Rs. 3.00
Assam—1959	...	Rs. 1.50 to Rs. 2.00
Bihar—1968	...	Rs. 2.50
Gujarat—Feb. 1968	...	Rs. 1.25 to Rs. 3.00
Haryana—1969	...	Rs. 3.50 to Rs. 5 with meals or Rs. 5 to Rs 7 without meals.

Haryana is the only Government which deserves congratulations.

Kerala—Jan. 1969	...	Rs. 4.50—good enough.
Madhya Pradesh April 1970	...	Rs. 1.25 to Rs. 1.75
Tamil Nadu 1959	...	Re. 0.75 to Rs. 1.25

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) : Because it is a very poor State.

SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA :

Maharashtra 1953-54	...	Re. 0.62 to Re. 1.00
Mysore	...	Rs. 1.85 to Rs. 2.35
Orissa 1960/65	...	Re. 1.00 to Rs. 1.75
Punjab 1968	...	Rs. 2.50 to Rs. 3 with meals or Rs. 3.00 to Rs. 3.50 without meals.
Rajasthan 1966	...	Rs. 2.00
Uttar Pradesh 1966	...	Rs. 1.50 to Rs. 1.80
West Bengal 1968	...	Rs. 2.77 to Rs. 3.54
Delhi Administration 1951	...	Rs. 1.50 to Rs. 2.00
Himachal Pradesh 1966	...	Rs. 2.50

SHRI SEZHIYAN : In which year was the rate of Tamil Nadu fixed ?

have fixed only for parts of their States, not for the entire State.

SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA : 1959. They have not revised. These are the rates in vogue on 1.4.70.

Enforcement is the real difficulty. Therefore, we are asking the State Government to appoint more staff in order to see that these minimum wages are endorsed strictly.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : It was the Congress Government then.

SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA : Therefore, we will take it up with all the State Governments, and request them to revise the rates.

The National Labour Commission has also made certain recommendations with regard to organising the agricultural labour we will examine that very carefully. It has recommended that the State Government should take more interest in organising agricultural labour.

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी (मुरादाबाद) :
और इस में भी घादमी, औरतों को बराबर नहीं दिया जाता है।

Apart from landless agricultural labour, there is another class called marginal cultivators owning 2 to 2½ acres wet or 5 acres dry land. They form the bulk of the rural population, and I feel that agricultural labour and marginal cultivators are a vulner-

SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA : While all the other States have fixed wages for the entire State, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu

able section of the society and should be looked after. Fortunately, the banks have been nationalised. I hope the credit policy will be changed, and loans made available to these agricultural labours and marginal cultivators to have self-employment. They may start small Industries or they may have piggery, poultry or buffaloes and they may be able to take out their livelihood. That kind of employment would be much better.

Apart from this, unless land ceilings are fixed in a very effective manner and the surplus land is distributed, this problem cannot be solved. The tiller of soil should be the owner of the soil. This should be the main criterion which should be borne in mind. The Agriculture Minister, I am told, is appointing a National Commission on Agriculture. I hope that one of the terms of reference would be to study the conditions of agricultural labour.

I hope and trust that these remarks of mine are sufficient. If there are any other points which have not been answered...

SHRI S. KUNDU : Say something about workers education.

SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA : Workers education is going on for the last many years. We have trained ten lakhs of workers. I know very well that the scheme is defective. Defects will have to be removed and the scheme must be made more useful with a view to see that the workers themselves become leaders and eliminate all politicians.

I hope and trust that the cut motions will be withdrawn and the demands passed. (Interruptions.)

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I want to know whether his Ministry or he himself was consulted at the time of the appointment of the pay commission in which there is no employees representative. What is his reaction? Is he going to recommend to the Prime Minister that there should be this representation? Is it in the interest of the workers? Should there not be change in the terms of reference for payment of interim relief?

The second part of my question is this, Are the Home Minister and the Labour Minister discussing whether the strike should be banned for the Central Government employees? What is his reaction to this? Have all Central Government employees organisations protested against this and if so what is his recommendation to the Home Ministry? (Interruptions.)

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Lady Member.

SHRI K. N. TIWARY : On a point of order. After the reply, no question was allowed; that had been the practice.

MR. SPEAKER : I am allowing only those who wanted to intervene and the Minister wanted to yield at time. I asked him to continue and told him that I would allow them to put questions at the end. I shall allow Shri Banerjee, Shri Shivachandra Jha, the hon. Lady Member and Shri Patil. (Interruptions.)

DR. MELKOTE (Hyderabad) : I wanted to intervene but did not. Just because I behaved like a gentleman, should I lose my chance?

श्रीमती लक्ष्मी बाई (मेडक) : मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि ऐग्रीकल्चर लेबर के बारे में क्या क्या काम हो रहा है मैं उनको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि ऐग्रीकल्चर लेबर में औरतों का भी हिस्सा होता है। उन्होंने बतलाया कि कहीं पर इन मजदूरों को 2 रु० मिलता है कहीं 2.50 रु० मिलता है, कहीं 2.70 रु० मिलता है। लेकिन उन्होंने यह नहीं बतलाया कि औरतों को क्या मिलता है। मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि औरतों की क्या परिस्थिति है और उनको क्या मिलता है।

श्री देबराज पाटिल (यवतमाल) : राष्ट्रीय श्रम आयोग द्वारा जो सिफारिशें की गई हैं वह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण हैं। उन सिफारिशों में एक यह भी है कि ग्रामीण नियोजन सेवा उन इलाकों में भी फैलाना होगा जहां 10 हजार से ज्यादा

[श्री देव राव पाटिल]

श्रमिक रहते हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि ग्रामीण श्रमिक इस सेवा का लाभ उठा सकें इसलिए इस सिफारिश को कब तक मंजूर किया जायेगा क्योंकि समय बदल चुका है और ग्रामीण श्रमिकों की तकलीफों को दूर करने में टाल मटोल करना खतरे से खाली नहीं है।

श्री शिव चन्द्र भ्ना (मधुबनी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा पहला सवाल यह है मंत्री महोदय से कि क्या उनके पास कोई ऐसा प्रोग्राम है, कोई ऐसी नीति है जो हिन्दुस्तान को जो एवल और विरिग टु वर्क मैनपावर है उसको साल में कम से कम 100 दिन के लिए गारेन्टीड जाब का प्रबन्ध करे ?

दूसरा सवाल यह है कि क्या मंत्री महोदय के पास कोई पालिसी या कार्यक्रम ऐसा है जिस के अनुसार ऐग्रीकल्चर वर्कर्स अपनी ट्रेड यूनियनों बना सकें और क्या आप ग्राम पंचायतों को यह ताकत देंगे कि वह वर्कर्स की ट्रेड यूनियनों रिकग्नाइज करके ट्रेड यूनियन भ्रान्दोलन को बढ़ावा दें ?

DR. MELKOTE : The Minister has ignored all the issues that I have raised, and he has not replied even to one or two of the several points that I hope raised. Will the Minister refer to some of them at least ?

SHRI S. KUNDU : Sir, on a point of order. You will appreciate it if you listen to me.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Kundu, especially you yourself have intervened twice.

SHRI S. KUNDU : My point of order is this : all the Members referred to the problem of unemployment in this country, and it is one of the departments mentioned

in this Ministry. But he did not reply to at all, (Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. It is no point of order.

SHRI S. KUNDU : He has not referred to any of these : unemployment and rehabilitation.

MR. SPEAKER : Do not get excited.

SHRI S. KUNDU : There are three departments in this Ministry ; Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation. He has not replied to any point about unemployment. That is my point of order. (Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER : In the first part he devoted to rehabilitation. He gave a very detailed reply to questions about labour and the rest. His speech was categorical. He covered each and every point.

SHRI S. KUNDU : I am not referring to rehabilitation. I am referring to employment which is one of the departments in his Ministry.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA (Bhavnagar) : Sir, he has not referred to a very important point, regarding the cotton textile worker; 80,000 of them have been rendered unemployed recently. (Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order.

SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA : The hon. Member, Shri Banerjee, wanted to know whether the Labour Ministry was consulted when the Pay Commission was appointed. The Labour Ministry was Consulted. What advice the Labour Ministry gave, it is confidential. Then, with regard to the banning of strikes, the Home Ministry has already consulted the Labour Ministry and we have suggested certain measures. (Interruption) Shrimati Laxmi Bai brought to my notice the question of women workers in agricultural labour. When I referred to agricultural labour, I always kept in view the women workers. Man includes woman.

Shri D. S. Patil made a reference to a recommendation made by the National Labour Commission. Probably he was not here when I gave a detailed reply about it. At various stages the recommendations of the National Commission on Labour are being discussed, and possibly sometime towards the end of July, when we meet in a committee called the standing Labour Committee, we will take a final decision. While taking the final decision, the recommendation to which attention was drawn by the hon. Member will be given due consideration.

With regard to unemployment, only a week ago, there was a long debate on a non-official resolution and my colleague, Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad, gave a reply, and we have also made a commitment here that an expert committee will be appointed to go into the question of unemployment and under-employment in the country. It will be not merely a survey of unemployment, but it would suggest the ways and means as to the steps we can take to tackle this problem of unemployment.

With regard to the other Members who have a feeling that all the points raised by them have not been replied to, I have already made it very clear that it is not possible to give replies to all the points. But I have taken notes. The officers have taken notes. We will give all consideration to the points raised by hon. members.

MR. SPEAKER : There are 99 cut motions. We will take them serialwise. I will now put out motions 12 and 13 of Shri Ramavtar Shastri.

Cut motions Nos. 12 & 13 were put and negatived

MR. SPEAKER : I will now put cut motion 33 of Shri Shiva Chandra Jha.

Cut motion No. 33 was put and negatived

MR. SPEAKER : I will now put cut motions 34 to 36, 38 and 39 moved by Shri Prasannabhai Mehta.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA : I do not press them.

MR. SPEAKER : Has he the leave of the House to withdraw his cut motions ?

HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

Cut motions Note 34, 36, 38 & 39 were, by leave, withdrawn

MR. SPEAKER : I will now put cut motions 42 and 43 moved by Shri Molahu Prasad.

Cut motion Nos. 42 & 43 were put and negatived

MR. SPEAKER : I will now put cut motions 44 to 51 moved by Shri Kundu.

Cut motions Nos. 44 to 51 were put negatived

MR. SPEAKER : I will now put cut motions 52 to 75 moved by Shri Daschowdhury.

Cut motions Nos. 52 to 75 were put and negatived

MR. SPEAKER : I will now put cut motions 76 to 81 moved by Shri Kundu.

Cut motions Nos. 76 to 81 were put and negatived

MR. SPEAKER : I will now put cut motions 85 to 98 moved by Shri Ramavtar Shastri.

Cut motions Nos. 85 to 98 were put and negatived

MR. SPEAKER : I will now put cut motions 99 to 108 moved by Shri O. P. Tyagi.

Cut motions Nos. 99 to 108 were put and negatived

MR. SPEAKER : I will now put cut motions 112 to 117 moved by Shri K. P. Singh Deo,

Cut motions Nos. 112 to 117 were put and negatived

MR. SPEAKER : I will now put cut motions 118 to 138 moved by Shri Ramavatar Shastri.

Cut motions Nos. 118 to 138 were put and negatived

MR. SPEAKER : The questions is :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper, be granted to the President, 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 thereof against Demands Nos. 67 to 71 and 127 relating to the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation".

The motion was adopted

The motions for Demands for Grands, which were adopted by the Lok Sabha, are reproduced below.—Ed.

DEMAND NO. 67—MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 74,52,000 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 'Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation'."

DEMAND NO. 68—DIRECTOR GENERAL, MINE SAFETY.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 50,93,000 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 Director General, Mines Safety."

DEMAND NO. 69—LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,55,69,000 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 'Labour and Employment'."

DEMAND NO. 71—EXPENDITURE ON DISPLACED PERSONS.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,55,26,000 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 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons.'"

DEMAND NO. 72—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,81,000 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 Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation'."

**DEMAND NO. 127—CAPITAL
OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF
LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND
REHABILITATION.**

“That the sum not exceeding Rs. 4,62,89,000 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 Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation’.”

— — — —

14.26 hrs.

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

MR. SPEAKER : The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 1 to 5 and 105 relating to the Ministry of Defence for which 7 hours have been allotted.

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. 1—MINISTRY OF
DEFENCE**

MR. SPEAKER : Motion Moved :

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,54,73,000 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 ‘Ministry Defence’.”

**DEMAND NO. 2—DEFENCE SERVICES,
EFFECTIVE—ARMY**

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,55,74,17,000 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 ‘Defence Services, Effective Army’.”

**DEMAND NO. 3—DEFENCE SERVICES,
EFFECTIVE—NAVY**

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 48,57,50,000 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 ‘Defence Services, Effective—Navy’.”

**DEMAND NO. 4—DEFENCE SERVICES
EFFECTIVE—AIR FORCE**

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved.

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,76,25,00,000 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 ‘Defence Services, Effective Air Force’.”

**DEMAND NO. 5—DEFENCE SERVICES,
NON-EFFECTIVE**

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 38,31,67,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st March 1971, in respect of ‘Defence Services, Non-Effective’.”

**DEMAND NO. 105—DEFENCE CAPITAL
OUTLAY**

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,15,83,33,000 be granted to the

President to complete the sum necessary be defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Defence Capital Outlay'."

MR. SPEAKER : The demands are before the House Hon. Members may now move their cut motions.

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore) : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to employ engineers from Orissa in the H.A.L. plant in Orissa. (25)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to establish ordnance factories in the backward States. (26)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to improve and increase the present Proof and Experimental Centre at Chandipore-on-Sea at Balasore (27)].

"That the demand under the head Defence Capital Outlay be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to set up an ordnance factory at Chandipore-on-Sea where one Proof and Experimental Establishment Centre is located (28)].

"That the demand under the head defence Capital Outlay be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to take over the Amaral port in Orissa. (29)].

"That the demand under the head Defence Capital Outlay be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to make permanent in service the casual labourers in the ordnance factories, (40)].

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA (Madhubani) : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to liberate the Indian areas still under the occupation of foreign aggressors. (101)].

SHRI P.K. DEO (Kalahandi) : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to implement the recommendations of the Pavate Committee of the University Grants Commission to make the students more defence-minded (102)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to redeem the National Pledge of 14th November, 1962 to recover Indian territory from enemy occupation (66)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to effectively deal with the growing fifth column activity in the country. (67)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to improve the living conditions, ration and other amenities of Jawans (68)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to appoint a Liaison Officer in all States to deal with the State Governments regarding the family problems of the Jawans (9)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to take the House into confidence in dissemination of information regarding defence preparedness on pretext of security (70)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to create confidence among the people of the border areas regarding the invincibility of Indian Army (71)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to streamline the production of highly sophisticated fighting and defence equipment and process of introduction of new designs and improved technique in their manufacture (72)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to establish Naval Boys training establishment near Chilka Lake (73)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to establish one Conventment at Bhubaneswar (74)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to make the Territorial Army a More effective force (75)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to streamline Military Intelligence (76)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to absorb the Orissa civil engineers in the Hindustan Aeronautic Factory at Koraput (77)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1."

[Dropping the idea of acquisition of a second Aircraft carrier (78)].

"That the Demand under the Head Minister of Defence be reduced to Re. 1."

[Undersirability of training N. C. C. Cadets by English words of command particularly in Tamil Nadu (79)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to implement the recommendation of Dr. C. S.

[Shri P. K. Deo]

Mahajani Committee regarding up grading the education standard of defence personnel in view of the advances in sophistication of weapons (80)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to absorb 60 per cent of the Emergency Commission Officers in the regular army (81)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure in keeping time schedule in the manufacture of MIG (82)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to give command of T.A. Units to T.A. Officers (83)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to accept the sisal ropes offered by Orissa Government (84)].

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI
(Patna) : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Unnecessary delay in making payment of compensation to the peasants of Mubarkpur village near Danapur Cantonment Board in respect of acquisition of their land, (103)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Acquisition of cultivable land of farmers for extending the firing range in Danapur Cantonment Board, (104)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to upgrade the Turhatoll Middle School of Danapur Cantonment Board to the status of High School, (105)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Illegal act of realizing a sum of Rs. 3/- per house owner in the jurisdiction of Cantonment Board in Danapur in addition to water-tax, (106)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide facilities to the owners of houses constructed in the jurisdiction of Cantonment Board for carrying out additions and alterations in their houses, (107)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to vacate the houses of civilians requisitioned for military use even when they need them, (108)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to elect Chairman of Cantonment Board from amongst-

the members as is done in case of Deputy Chairman. (109)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to make it obligatory to sign a declaration to the effect that land belongs to Government before constructing a house on the land received in terms of 'Old Grant' under the Cantonment Board (110)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to increase the terms of Cantonment Board from three years to five years. (111)]

SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI (Moradabad) : I beg to move.

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Indifference shown to the rehabilitation of retired soldiers on the border areas. (112)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Indifference shown to the manufacture of atomic weapons. (113)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to strengthen the army machinery for getting information of army strength and activities of the enemy. (114)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to increase the pay scales and other allowances of

soldiers similar to that of the officers. (115)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to prevent continuance of violations of Indian air space by Pakistan Air Force Planes. (116)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Inadequate defence arrangements at Jaisalmer on Indo-Pakistan Border. (117)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Discharging those commissioned officers from the Army who were recruited at the time of Indo-China and Indo-Pak war. (118)]

"That the demand under the head Minister of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Indifference shown to the recruitment of hill people in the army. (119)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to make proper arrangement of Navy for the defence of Indian territorial waters. (120)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Indifference shown to setting up check posts in Indian islands in Indian Ocean. (121)]

[Shri Om Prakash Tyagi]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide alternative jobs to the discharged commissioned officers of the army. (122)]

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to attain self-sufficiency in respect of Defence equipments. (123)]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to further strengthen the policy of non-alignment against Military power blocs. (124)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to avoid the delay in the manufacture of MIGs (125)]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to raise the pensions of ex-servicemen (126)]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs- 100."

[Dissatisfactory arrangements to rehabilitate ex-servicemen (127)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to encourage Jawans to read progressive and leftist literature (128)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to arrange regular lecture series for Jawans on the principle of secularism (129)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check the circulation of absence and communal literature in the Defence Forces (130)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to eradicate remaining defects of British Raj in the Defence Forces. (131)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to grant promotions to Jawans. (132)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to stop the practice of getting private work done from Jawans by officers. (133)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide more funds for improving roads under Danapur Cantonment Board (134)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Discrimination in enlisting per-

sons belonging to minorities in the Defence Forces (135)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Harassment by airport officials to the residents of Musepur and other villages near Bihta airport, (136)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Laxity in payment of compensation for trees on the boundaries of lands of the farmers of Simri village acquired for Bihta airport. (137)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to raise the pay of Jawans. (138)]

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA
(Banke) : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to stop supply of sub-standard foodgrains and adulterated milk and other food articles to the Jawans. (139)]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide our Navy with modern type of submarines. (140)]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Failure to take back the areas grabbed by China and Pakistan. (141)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Failure to stop border clashes specially on the eastern Sector. (142)]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Failure to stop lifting of cattle, looting of standing paddy by Pak. intruders from our side of the borders. (143)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Failure to stop infiltration of Pakistani Nationals from across the borders with a view to sabotaging and creating chaos within the country by instigating communal riots. (144)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Need to settle retired soldiers in border areas by providing them with agricultural loans and other facilities. (145)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Failure to provide the army with modern and sophisticated arms including nuclear weapons. (146)]

[Sbri Beni Shanker Sharma]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Government's obstinacy in persistently refusing to manufacture atom bombs in face of serious threats from China and Pakistan. (147)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

Failure of N. C. C. in achieving the aims and objectives for which it was started. (148)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100/-"

[Need to re-orient the N. C. C. on a realistic and practical basis. (149)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Need to disband the N. C. C. which has become a farce and create another corps for imparting military training to our students with a view to create a second line of defence in case of a national emergency. (150)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Need to organise common kitchens for all the Jawans of Hindu, Muslim, Sikh, Christian and other faiths on the lines of those of I.N.A. of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. (151)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Need to improve the service conditions of Jawans. (152)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Failure to stop wastage and pilferage of military stores, (153)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to stop over-dependence on supply of military hardware and spares from Russia. (154)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100/-"

[Need to adopt a policy of open purchases of our military requirements from any country of the world and not to depend on some particular countries only. (155)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Need to manufacture the fighting and other military aircrafts as well as battle ships for our Navy in the country itself. (156)]

MR. SPEAKER : The cut motions are also before the House.

DR. D.S. RAJU (Rajahmundry) : Sir, I thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to make a few observations on the budget proposals of the Ministry of Defence. At the outset, I would like to express my disappointment that our hon. Minister, Shri Swaran Singh, has been saddled with two Ministries. It is not that we doubt his capabilities but the subject is so important and the times are so grave and the problems are so important that it is not fair to him, to the Ministry or to the country that he should be saddled with these two Ministries.

Having said that, I would like to say that our hon. Minister and the Service Chiefs have on several occasions made very optimistic reports about our capabilities. Now, let us examine our defence capability.

14.28 hrs.

[SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL *in the Chair*]

Let us also examine whether our defence policy or strategy is related to our foreign policy and whether we have been able to mobilise all our resources in men, materials, equipment, stores, logistics etc, whether we have taken full cognisance of the scientific and technological advances that are taking place all over the country and whether we have taken cognisance of the distant and long range steps which we have to take in relation to our neighbours Pakistan and China and, lastly, whether our home front is adequately prepared to help our defence effort. These are the considerations on which we should make an assessment of our ability to defend our frontiers.

I must admit that I must thank the Ministry for some improvement which they have effected since the war of 1962 and subsequently after the confrontation with Pakistan in 1965. Significant improvements have been made and the Ministry is moving in the right direction so far as self-reliance and self-sufficiency are concerned and it is making several attempts to make economies in our defence expenditure.

It has been mentioned in the Annual Report that we have significantly improved our fire power, the organisation of our army has been expanded and some of the small arms, particularly automatic rifles are being supplied by our own armament factories. They are also making some of these bombs, rockets, missiles and some of the anti-tank mines. They have very good features. We have been manufacturing in our own laboratories. That is a very good picture. I would like to compliment the Government on that.

Now, so many changes have taken place in science and technology. We have allotted about Rs. 1100 crores in the budget for

1970-71. That is a big sum. There is no doubt about it specially for a country like ours. It is not that we grudge to give this amount to this Ministry. But our country, our people, are anxious to know to what extent it has been used properly. Even very advanced countries like America are having a second look at their military budget because on account of the continuous commitments all over the world. They are feeling the difficulty of having heavy expenditure under military head. So, we should also see that with the money that is available to us, we should make the best use of it.

Our army is extended to about a million men. So far as man-power is concerned, that is adequate. It is a well-trained and well-equipped army. It is well-known that weapons play a very decisive role in shaping the destiny or winning the battles. It is very well known, right from the history of human-race that weapons have always decided the fate of battles and, perhaps, decided the course of civilisation also. There is no doubt now that our times are very critical. Perhaps, the same sort of climate, the same conditions, which were existing just before the Second World War during 1938-39 and even before that also, in 1914, when the First World War broke out. The same climate was existing then. Now, I am not very hopeful or optimistic that this period of peace will continue for a long time. It does not require a prophet to say that something may break-out soon. In our ancient history also, Sage Vyasa had predicted the Mahabharata war 30 years ahead because he knew that a suitable climate was developing for such a big conflict. He knew the princes were arrogant and intolerable and they were making preparations day and night for a battle for deciding issues with a military conflict. So, he could predict the Mahabharata battle 30 years ahead of it.

Now, it does not require a prophet to predict the same holocaust. Almost all the countries of the world are spending about 3000 million dollars on military budget. It is a very huge sum. What are they going to do with all this military equipment? I am sure they are not going to dump it in the seas. It is impossible. So, by any

[Shri D. S. Raju]

accident, or by any design or by any plan, there might be a global war and we might not escape it.

Having said that, I would like to make a few references to science and technology. I think, it has been very aptly described that a neurotic sickly girl in a laboratory is more effective than a thousand soldiers however tough and courageous they might be. That is to say, science has acquired such a prominent and dominant place in our affairs today. In the last war, Mr. Watson Watt discovered the radar just in time and quickly deployed around the coast of England. But for that, the battle of Britain would have been lost. It was the radar deployment that saved England. That is the advantage of science. Even about computers, naval gunnery, can be used extensively. This has become very accurate. Also, so many innovations are being discovered everyday. Take, for instance, missiles. It has been said about Laser Beam which is being experimented upon has a great potentiality for diffusing incoming missiles. These Laser Beams were able to measure the distance to the moon. By sending the Beam and getting its reflection, they are able to calculate the distance to the moon. It has been said that, in fact, these Beams can diffuse the incoming missiles and make them harmless. This is how they are working on it.

Now, the same of the atomic experts have said that atomic bombs could be made very easily now. They have gone to the extent of saying that they could manufacture in any basement workshop with a very insignificant sum of Rs. 10,000 dollars. These are the dangers. Any small country can go in for nuclear weapons. So, in the context of these developments, we should also see to what extent we will be able to defend our country.

Coming back to our own army, navy and air force, about navy, we have got a very extensive coastal line and I am glad to say that the Naval Chiefs are not thinking building more aircraft carriers or battleships or cruisers. They are outmoded. I am glad they appreciate it. So, how can we defend our frontiers? Our policy is one

of defence and not of aggression. We do not want to aggress on any other country, and, we do not want to occupy any other territory. Our policy is entirely defensive and not aggressive. It is a point to consider whether by defensive strategy alone, we can defend our frontiers. In this scientific age, I personally feel that it is possible to defend our country without going in for aggressive steps.

About navy, as I have often repeated, these big vessels have become obsolete. They are only for the purpose of training and they can be utilised to that extent only. Apart from that, we are not able to built battle-ships. It will cost us several crores of rupees and several years. How are we going to defend our coastal line? The best weapons are midget sub-marines and torpedo boats. Japan has got a very good variety of torpedo boats. They are very fast, about 40 miles an hour, and they are manoeuvrable. They are very effective weapons as against battle-ships or other big hostile, enemy, naval craft. How is it possible to defend our long coastal line with a handful of these things. I do not want you to reveal the number of such boats that you have got. But you must have hundreds of them if you want to defend the entire coastal line.

It is all right to have balanced land army and also a similar Air force. That is for a conventional warfare. What guarantee is there that there will be a conventional warfare. The method of warfare, their techniques, their strategies, are changing everyday. Even in regard to Pakistan and China, what guarantee is there that they will attack us with a massive strength. They may not do it. China also may not do it. There is a new warfare technique, the guerrilla technique. Mr. Mao Tse-tung is a master mind in that. He is an expert in that. How are you going to defend our frontiers against guerrilla tactics? Almost all the countries are trying to avoid these long and protracted wars. They may like to have quick decisions. So, indeed, however much our army is well-equipped or well-trained, how are you going to meet this menace. It is all right when you fight a conventional war with Pakistan or China. But it may not be like that. Our

big weapons may not be useful against a guerilla warfare. Their tactics are, they come in batches, they sabotage, they mix themselves with the local population and they try to destroy the communications and important vital installations. That is the type of guerilla warfare and our north eastern front is a very very suitable place for that type of warfare. China is giving training to so many in guerilla tactics to Mizos, Nagas and Naxalites. That is the type of warfare we may have to encounter with China. She has recently sent her satellite round the earth. That is an indication that China can send an intercontinental ballistic missile. They may not employ big armies but they may adopt this tactics and destroy our steel plants and fertiliser plants and get away. That is what they might do and then try to seek political solution. Pakistan may also do so. So, we have to be prepared for it.

Coming to aircraft, the Air Marshal gave a very optimistic picture. It is very good. Recently we have released the 1000th HF. 24, It is a good supersonic fighter. I don't think numbers alone will ensure us victory. Strategy and tactics are very important. To quote a few instances, in the Israel 7 day war, the Israeli Air Force destroyed Nasser's aeroplanes on the aerodromes; they had an easy walk over. The same thing happened in Singapore war also. Japanese came and destroyed our air force about 200 airplanes on the ground and after that it was easy walk over for the Japanese. So these tactics are very important. For every weapon there is a counter weapon. For every move there is a counter move. We must therefore be on our watch against these attacks.

Personally I feel fighters are a defensive weapon. They are not at all offensive. They operate on the front and they give support to our land forces. It is much better if we encounter the attack from the ground. We must have sufficient nuclear ground to air missile. Suppose enemy tanks are moving in into our territory.

There is no sense in using a gun against a gun or a tank against a tank. What we should do is this. The first principle of a

war-fare is to inflict the greatest amount of damages on the enemy with the least amount of loss on our side. That suits our defence policy also. Bombers are very expensive and they require a crew of ten per bomber. If a bomber is lost, it is always lost in enemy's territory whereas if a fighter is lost probably the pilot is lost but it lands in our own territory. I think that fighters are very useful and we should have as many fighters as possible. The life of a pilot or a fighters plane is very short in a prolonged war-fare. Next comes the helicopters. They proved to be very very useful in Vietnam war for conveying the equipments and soldiers. Besides they can also convey the casualties front to front. The casualty rate has been very much reduced. So, it has been very rightly said whoever masters the communications system and whoever perfects in the logistic system, he would be masters in that fields. That is very important.

About the army, it is no longer feasible nor is desirable that we should allow our troops to march on their feet, and with the heavy equipments. Modern warfare demands that these should be transported by Lorries or Armoured cars. Time factors is also very important and one should reach the battle front much quicker. What is essential is modern and mechanised transport. We should be able to transport our men and supplies by the quickest method possible.

Apart from this, transport planes are absolutely necessary. We have got long distances to contact from East to the West and from North to South. It is sensible for us to have transport planes. In addition we should be able to build up our perfect rail and road communications. In the battle of Singapore, it so happen that all communications had been destroyed. The Japanese were so overconfident that they said that they did not want any aeroplanes. Once all these rail communications, bridges etc. were destroyed, they lost their battle. That was because they lost control over the communications.

Having said these things, I would now like to come to the home-front. Home-front

[Shri D.S. Raju]

is equally important. You know that there is so much of instability in this country, particularly, in the North-Eastern regions. Even Shri Jyoti Basu said that half of Bengal had been in flames and he was going to see that the rest of Bengal was also done likewise. This is a very serious situation in West Bengal. Apart from that, refugees are pouring into Assam and Bengal from these areas.

There is another problem which we have to tackle. In almost all the States, there is unrest there is confusion or unemployment, there is poverty. All these factors are not at all conducive for an effective defence of the country. After all, when we put a soldier in the front-line there must be at least fifty or sixty or seven hundred people to work behind him. We have to work in the laboratories, in industries so and on. All these people should cooperate and supply the Armed in the front. This is very important.

Now we have got a National Security Council. I do not know to what extent it is functioning. It should be rejuvenated. It is not only the armed forces that fight our battles. It is the whole country that fights. So we must integrate all the elements of our country, politicians, scientists philosophers, academicians, teachers Vice-Chancellors, labour leaders, industrialists, agriculturists and so on. We must jointly evolve proper methods for our defence. This is very important. Failure on the home front can mean defeat to the army on the battle-front. This happened in Singapore. Whereas only 10,000 troops were killed when the Japanese were attacking and in seven days Singapore lost about 40,000 civilian personnel. Then the civilian leaders fell upon the Governor to sue for peace. This was how the failure on the civilian front broke the military front.

This also happened in Germany. So unless we mobilise all our resources and integrated all our people emotionally and spiritually, the battle cannot be won. The morale of the armed forces is very important. By themselves, the armed forces are excellently trained and well commanded by

young and energetic officers. They are very courageous. We have no reason to doubt their efficiency, discipline or courage. But their morale depends on the morale of the nation. If they have the feeling that the whole nation is behind them, they will have tremendous confidence in themselves.

We have discussed the problem of rehabilitation of ex-servicemen. Fair treatment to them will boost the morale of the armed forces. Every year, we are releasing 50,000. That means, in the last 20 years, about 50 lakhs of them have been released. Some of them are dead now; but many are living. If our sepoy and soldiers get the confidence that their families will be properly looked after, they will have no worry about them and to that extent their morale will be higher. During the discussion of this matter the other, the problem was gone into and the hon. Minister also gave a reply listing the measures being taken. This is a very important aspect that should not be ignored.

Some of the people serving the army, navy and air force are low paid. I believe their pay scales were not revised during the last 10-20 years. Some of the sea men and ground crew get very low salaries. With the high prices prevailing they are finding it difficult to make both ends meet. This should be looked into.

Why do we not utilise the 50,000 or so men released annually from the defence force for the purpose of civil defence? Of course, a man who belongs to South India and is retiring cannot be settled in the border States, but those who belong to the border States and retire could be profitably settled in those border regions. This is what China has been doing in the China-Burma border, India-Tibet border and in Sinkiang. Our retiring Punjabi and Kashmir service personnel could be settled in these border areas so that they will form a very effective line of defence. The nation must also be prepared psychologically and philosophically. Unless and until we give a national ideal to our people we cannot inspire them.

The whole student community is in a state

of confusion. The NCC scheme is very satisfactory. I do not know why you are trying to dilute or minimise its importance. It is a very good organisation and I am glad to know that about 400 Cadets are getting commissions every year. There should be a constant study as to what extent the NCC and the Territorial Army are useful.

According to your own Report, the accounts of about 1700 INA personnel still remains to be settled. They are going round the streets, begging for money. Whenever I come to Delhi, a few INA soldiers in rags come to me and beg for money.

SHRI RANJEET SINGH (Khalilabad): It is a shame on this Government.

DR. D. S. RAJU : It is very horrible thing. They still take the name of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose, and they say that is why this Government is not doing anything for them. At least, for the sake of the sacred name of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose, that peerless patriot, the greatest soldier, at least for his memory we should do something for these people and settle their accounts. It is only a small amount.

We are passing through very critical times. We cannot afford to be complacent. If the Chinese had not given that kick, that humiliating and crushing defeat in 1961, I do not think we should have been in our present improved position. Though we curse them for their aggression, we should be really grateful to them. When Napoleon was marching with his armies towards the Middle East, one of his Generals suggested that he should go to China because it was a fertile place for conquering. He replied, "For God's sake, do not wake up the sleeping giant. That will be the most dangerous thing. Once it wakes up, it will be a measure to the whole world." He was a statesman, he could see far ahead, a century and a half ahead. What he failed to do to China, Mao-tse Tung has done to us. We should be really grateful to him. He has woken us up. I hope there will not be any more complacency, that we will

face realities and do our best for the safety and security our country.

श्री सीताराम केसरी(कटिहार) : सभापति महोदय, रक्षा मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करते हुए मैं रक्षा मंत्री जी को इस बार घलसेना को शक्तिशाली बनाने के लिए, वायु सेना को सबल करने के लिए, नव-सेना को बलवान बनाने के लिए जो विस्तारपूर्वक सदन के सामने जानकारी दी है, उसके लिए धन्यवाद देता हूँ। तो मैं कह रहा था कि आज जो रक्षा मंत्रालय की मांग 1151 करोड़ की हो गई है उसके पीछे एक इतिहास है। सन् 1962 और 1965 में दो विरोधी राष्ट्रों ने हमारी सीमा पर, हमारे मुल्क पर जो आक्रमण किया उसके फलस्वरूप हमें अपनी रक्षा व्यवस्था पर अधिक से अधिक खर्च करने के लिए विवश होना पड़ा। आप जानते हैं कि हमारे देश में गांधीजी की विचारधारा के आधार पर इस दिशा में हमेशा से कम खर्च करने की इच्छा रही लेकिन दो विरोधी राष्ट्र जो कि हमारे दोस्त थे—चीन ने सन् 1962 में हमारी सीमा पर आक्रमण किया और सन् 1965 में पाकिस्तान ने हमारे देश पर आक्रमण किया और इसी कारण रक्षा मंत्रालय पर अधिक से अधिक खर्च करने के लिए हमें विवश होना पड़ा। यद्यपि आज भी हमारे देश की ओर रेवेन्यू है उसका तीन परसेंट ही हम अपनी रक्षा व्यवस्था पर खर्च कर रहे हैं जबकि अन्य देश 8 परसेंट, 9 परसेंट और 10 परसेंट तक खर्च कर रहे हैं। मैं रक्षा मंत्रालय को धन्यवाद देते हुए उसका ध्यान इस बात की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि आज हमारी जो सीमाएँ हैं वे आरक्षित हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में दो प्वाइंट्स आफ व्यू हैं। एक तो यह कि सन् 1965 तक अमरीका ने पाकिस्तान को 15 सौ मिलियन डालर की युद्ध सामग्री दी है। इसके अतिरिक्त दूसरे राष्ट्र भी, अब खासकर रूस ने जो कि हमारा मित्र था उसने भी पाकिस्तान को सस्त्रास्त्र देने का

[श्री सीताराम केसरी]

फँसला किया है और चीन भी उसे मदद कर ही रहा है, साथ ही आर्थिक सहायता भी दे रहा है ताकि पाकिस्तान प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाकर और स्वावलम्बी होकर अपने यहाँ शस्त्रास्त्रों का निर्माण कर सके। ये सारी चीजें जो हैं वह हमारे सामने एक चुनौती के रूप में खड़ी हैं जिसका कि हमें मुकाबला करना है।

15.00 hrs.

अब मैं आपके माध्यम से कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। अभी मेरे दोस्त ने ठीक कहा कि जो आपके पास तीन लाख के करीब रिटायर्ड सोल्जर्स हैं उन्हें आप सीमाओं पर बसाइये, उनके पुनर्वास का प्रबन्ध कीजिए ऐसा करने से आपकी सीमायें सबल हो सकेंगी और साथ ही सीमाओं की ज्यादा से ज्यादा रक्षा हो सकेगी। जैसा कि आप जानते हैं कि चीन पाकिस्तान में भी और नेपाल में भी सामरिक सड़क बना चुका है। ये सारी चीजें हमारी सीमा पर एक आक्रमण के रूप में खड़ी हैं। आप यह भी जानते हैं कि तिब्बत में चीन की डेढ़ लाख सेना यह आदेश पाने के लिए खड़ी हुई है कि कब हमारे पर आक्रमण करे। उन सीमाओं के द्वारा ही नागालैंड और कलकत्ता में हमारी आन्तरिक शांति में हस्तक्षेप करने के लिए घटनायें होती हैं। इस लिए मैं आग्रह करूंगा कि सीमा की सुरक्षा ही मुख्य बात है और यह तभी सम्भव हो सकता है जबकि आप सीमाओं पर उन तीस लाख रिटायर्ड सोल्जर्स को बसा दें।

मैं एक सुझाव और देना चाहता हूँ। नौ-सेना की दिशा में दो साल हुए आपने एक युद्धपोत का निर्माण किया था, इस साल भी आपका एक युद्धपोत समुद्र में उतरने जा रहा है और आगे भी आप निर्माण करेंगे। लेकिन मेरा खयाल है कि जहाँ तक पनडुब्बियों का सवाल है, पाकिस्तान के पास पनडुब्बियों की ताकत आपसे ज्यादा

हो गई है इसलिए यह आवश्यक है कि उसका मुकाबला करने के लिए आप भी पनडुब्बियों तथा तथा युद्धपोतों का ज्यादा से ज्यादा निर्माण करें। प्रोडक्शन के मामले में आप स्वावलम्बन की ओर बहुत आगे बढ़ रहे हैं इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि इस दिशा में यदि आप सबल कदम उठायेंगे तो स्वावलम्बन के आधार पर अधिक से अधिक निर्माण करके अपनी ताकत को काफी आगे बढ़ा सकेंगे।

जहाँ तक हवाई ताकत का सम्बन्ध है, जैसा कि आप जानते हैं हवा से हवा में लड़ने के लिए और हवा से जमीन पर लड़ने के लिये चीन पाकिस्तान को वायुयान दे रहा है, अफ्रीका भी दे रहा है और रूस भी दे रहा है। इस चीज को मद्दे नजर रखते हुए मैं समझता हूँ हवा से हवा में लड़ने के लिए और हवा से जमीन पर लड़ने के लिये वायुसेना की ताकत ज्यादा से ज्यादा करनी चाहिए... (व्यवधान)... आप लोग इस चीज को समझ नहीं सकते हैं।

इसके अतिरिक्त हमारे सामने एक और भी खतरा है। हमेशा से अमरीका सारे विश्व में युद्ध सामग्री बेचने का व्यापार करता आ रहा है। आज से दस साल पहले वह सारे विश्व में दार्ड बिलियन डालर की युद्ध सामग्री बेचना था और आज के जमाने में वह पाँच बिलियन डालर की युद्ध सामग्री सारे विश्व में बेचता है। सन् 65 की लड़ाई में एक बिलियन डालर की युद्ध सामग्री का खर्चा हुआ। सारे विश्व में 5 बिलियन डालर की युद्ध सामग्री का खर्चा है जिसमें 4 बिलियन डालर का व्यापार खुद अमरीका करता है। रूस जो कि समाजवादी राष्ट्र माना जाता है वह भी इस व्यापार में पड़ गया है। एक बिलियन डालर का व्यापार रूस भी करता है। इसलिए हमें हमेशा इन देशों से होशियार रहना चाहिए जो कि व्यापार के दृष्टिकोण से आर्म्स एण्ड एम्युनिशन हमारे दुश्मनों

को तथा हमें बेचते हैं और लड़ाने की कोशिश में रहते हैं। मैं आपके द्वारा मंत्री महोदय से आग्रह करूंगा कि ये जो सारी चीजें विश्व में हो रही हैं उनको रोकने का प्रयत्न किया जाना चाहिए। आप जानते हैं अभी थोड़े दिनों की बात है, फ्रांस ने लीबिया को युद्ध सामग्री बेची तो अमरीका ने बहुत जोर की चिल्लाहट की कि क्यों बेचते हो। तो उसने कहा कि आप तो दोनों राष्ट्रों को बेचते हैं—इजरायल को भी बेचते हैं और ईराक को भी बेचते हैं और पकिस्तान को भी बेचते हैं। तो इस तरह का चार्ज उन्होंने अमरीका पर लगाया।... (व्यवधान)... सबसे बड़ी दुख की बात यह है कि रूस जो कि पाकिस्तान और हमारी लड़ाई को ताशकन्द घोषणा के रूप में लाया वही मुलक आज पाकिस्तान की मदद कर रहा है और इसके पीछे उस का तर्क यह है कि रूस चाहता है कि पाकिस्तान चीन के पजे से निकल जाये। लेकिन उनके इस तर्क के पीछे कोई भी तथ्य नहीं है। मैं समझता हूँ कि वह सारी मदद हमारे खिलाफ है। बचापि हम चाहते हैं कि उनके साथ हमारी दोस्ती रहे लेकिन यह दुख की बात है कि जिन के सामने ताशकन्द घोषणा हुई वही इसमें इवाल्द करे, हमारे दुश्मन को शस्त्रास्त्र दे। अमरीका ने पाकिस्तान को जो शस्त्रास्त्र दिये थे, हमारे विरोध करने पर अमरीका ने हमेशा यही तर्क दिया था कि यह युद्ध सामग्री भारत के खिलाफ इस्तेमाल नहीं होगी लेकिन हुआ क्या? वह युद्ध सामग्री हमारे खिलाफ इस्तेमाल हुई और सारी दुनिया ने अपनी आंखों से इस बात को देखा। जिस प्रकार से अमरीका झूठा तर्क दे रहा था उसी प्रकार से रूस भी झूठा तर्क दे रहा है। मैं इस बात को स्पष्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि कोई भी देश पाकिस्तान को जो इस तर्क पर शस्त्रास्त्र दे रहा हो कि उसका इस्तेमाल हमारे खिलाफ नहीं होगा वह सरासर गलत और झूठा है मैं इस बात को नहीं मानता और मंत्री महोदय से मैं करूंगा कि उन्हें इन

सारी परिस्थितियों से अच्छी तरह से अवगत होना चाहिए।

अब आप हिन्द महासागर का प्रश्न लें। उसके सम्बन्ध में मैं मानता हूँ कि वहाँ रिकतता की अवस्था नहीं है। मैं यह भी मानता हूँ कि जितने तटवर्ती देश हैं उन्हें आजादी होनी चाहिए कि हिन्द महासागर में प्रवेश करें लेकिन मुझे शक है और गहरा संदेह है कि बड़े राष्ट्र चाहेंगे कि उनका सागर में प्रवेश हो, इस पर आपका अवरोध होना चाहिए और आपको सतर्क और सचेत रहना चाहिए।

एक चीज और कह दूँ। हमारा राष्ट्र लोकतंत्र पर आधारित है—सारे विश्व को यह बात प्रकट है। इस देश की विशालता, महानता और जो संघटनात्मक शक्ति है उससे सारे बड़े राष्ट्र घबराते हैं और वे समझते हैं कि अगर यह राष्ट्र लोकतंत्र, लोकशाही के आधार पर सारे विश्व में प्रकट हो गया तो चूँकि यह एक विशाल लोकतांत्रिक राष्ट्र होगा इसलिए यह सभी को विश्व में घन्याय करने से रोकेगा। आज जो विश्व में उन बड़े राष्ट्रों का शस्त्रास्त्रों का व्यापार होता है और इंसान की जिन्दगी का कोई महत्व नहीं रह गया है उसको रोकने का काम अगर कोई राष्ट्र करेगा तो यही राष्ट्र करेगा क्योंकि एक विशाल राष्ट्र के रूप में यह इमर्ज हो रहा है। इस बात से घबराकर जो बड़े राष्ट्र हैं वह दूसरी तरफ न होते हुए भी हमारे खिलाफ हो रहे हैं। मंत्री महोदय ने रक्षा विभाग को काफी शक्तिशाली बनाया है, उन्होंने इस मंत्रालय को स्वावलम्बी और साधन रूप से शक्तिशाली बनाने में ताकत दी है और प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाने की तैयारी की है, यह सराहनीय है। मैं जानता हूँ, आज वह हमारे दल में नहीं हैं, मगर मैं श्री कृष्णा मेनन को बधाई दूँगा कि उन्होंने इस दिशा में एक बहुत बड़ा कदम

[श्री साताराम केसरी]

उठायी और राष्ट्र की युद्ध सामग्री का उत्पादन करने से स्वावलम्बी बनाने की शुरूवात की, जिनमें वह कामयाब रहे। मुझे याद है कि स्वतंत्र पार्टी के एक सदस्य ने श्री कृष्णा मेनन को इसी सदन में बघाई दी थी। इसलिए मैं उनको बघाई देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने इस देश की प्रोडक्शन की दिशा में स्वावलम्बी बनाने का महान कर्तव्य किया।

अन्त में मैं रक्षा मंत्री जी, उनके सहयोगियों तथा कर्मचारियों को भी बघाई दूँगा कि उन्होंने इस मंत्रालय को सबल बनाने में सहयोग दिया है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं रक्षा मंत्रालय की अनुदानों का समर्पण करता हूँ।

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalabandi) : While discussing the Demands for Grants of the Defence Ministry, I will be failing in my duty if I do not say that it is most uninspiring, much less informative and defeats the very purpose of creating confidence in the minds of the people of the country and the members of the House as to our defence preparedness and our readiness to meet any challenge which may come from any quarter. Though the demand envisages an expenditure of Rs. 1115.51 crores, an increase of Rs. 47 crores over that of last year, a figure never achieved so far, the House will not grudge it and will pass the demand if the objective would be fulfilled even at the cost of good money which could have been spent for improving the lots of the masses and on various other productive expenditures. At the same time; the Defence Minister should be prepared to listen to some unpalatable truth of and the various lapses in the Ministry.

Since the Chinese debacle and since the clashes with Pakistan, there has been a general awakening and awareness among the informed public, more so among the Members of Parliament, about the need for knowledge in connection with national se-

curity matters. While there should be no dispute that such things could be kept secret from the point of view of security, but the complaint is that information available to the potential adversaries are denied to our own people. For example, arrival of Soviet 130 mm guns or T-55 tanks which were reported two years back in various foreign papers were very lately admitted in this House. The construction of the Aksaichin road, instruction into our Indian territory and occupation of large chunks of Indian territory in Ladakh, Barahoti and Longju had been kept secret for as long as five years from this House. The composition of our armed forces is not given in public, though foreign academic bodies have their own realistic estimates regarding our strength. Refusal to give information in the name of security tends to create doubt about our defence preparedness. Public disclosure of our having more than 30 squadrons of fighters and fighter bombers out of 45 squadrons will not do any harm to anybody. Rather, it will create a sense of confidence in the minds of the people. On the other hand, the discussion of such things is conducive to the best interests of national security and will boost the morale of the people.

These annual debates have become an empty ritual involving inadequate appreciation, and I submit most respectfully that this report should be more informative than what it is today. The scar of humiliation of 1962 has not been wiped out. Due to the jolt received in the Chinese hands, as pointed out by my friend, Dr. Raju, our confidence is shaken and prestige lost. Though it has been retrieved to some extent by Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri in 1965 in our conflict with Pakistan, the health of the nation is not good and national confidence is lacking. These are manifested by phenomena which are unpatriotic, which are treacherous and defeatist. Mass fear psychosis is created by the fifth column of the enemy. The unauthorised occupation of 22,000 square kilometre has become a *fait accompli*. We are acquiescing in that position. The redeeming of the national pledge of 14th November, 1962 is like unscrambling a scrambled egg. I say so because I see Gandhi's pictures and books are being burnt, his statues are being disfigured, his statues are being

kept under heavy guard whereas posters of Mao, whose hand has been stained with Indian blood, is being displayed in large numbers in various parts of our country, specially where the Naxalites and the CPM are dominated. Mao's Red Book has become the Bhagavat Gita. A regular plan to terrorise and liquidate our patriotic leaders is already there. Only this morning I expressed our concern at the attempt on the life of Professor Ranga. Inspiration, in shape of money and literature are regularly pumped into the hands of the fifth column to create chaos.

In history we have come across individuals like Jayachandran and Mir Jaffar (We have now such individuals) who turn the course of history by bartering away the honour and prestige of our nation. Such people have started raising their heads. Only a socio-economic bogey is being given to justify murder, loot, robbery, molestation of women in broad day light. The ulterior motive is to have a continuous base of sabotage right from NEFA up to Kerala through West Bengal and inaccessible eastern ghats in Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and Tamilnadu. The intention is to let loose a reign of terror. The training in guerilla warfare has been highlighted by my friend, Dr. Raju. Hostile Nagas, Naxalites and Mizos are being given training in this warfare. The Prime Minister's statement of 18.4.70 at Madras is a categorical confession of the Government's inability to meet such a situation. Why then has she been sitting as the head of the government in the Treasury Benches?

Is the Defence Minister and his intelligence wide awake to these developments? We find that these unhealthy manifestations have malignant growth every day. These could be counter-acted by taking the people under confidence, by firing the spark of patriotism in their heart, by making them think of India's preparedness and determination to meet any challenge and any eventuality. From time to time their should be discourses where people could be educated. The University Grants Commission had appointed the Pavate Committee to go into this aspect and various recommendations have been made but there has been no

follow-up action so far. India's potential wealth is its man-power, specially the young generation should be made defence-minded. No university should be granted unless there are two years of active service among the fighting forces. I cannot understand why the NCC which was compulsory a few days back is not so today. I am surprised to find that in Tamilnadu the various Hindi commands for the NCC are being changed over to English commands. Even in Nagaland where the regional language is English there they have Hindi commands but I am sorry that the Government has sacrificed all principles of emotional and national integration on the after of expediency and been reduced to such a position inspite of the assurance of the Defence Minister that he would not succumb to these threats. He has succumbed to it because the Government for its existence depend on the support of DMK. Why books written by eminent retired personnel of the Army are being forwarded upon when they criticise the Government policy. Lord Louis Mountbatten, the former Chief of British staff and Sir John Hackett, the former British Commander often criticised the British Government's defence policy and tried to educate their own people in their country. The task of defence of this country imposed a complexity and diversity with snowbound mountains, sea, island territories as well as land border. They are problems of tremendous magnitude. We have to prepare for mountain warfare, jungle warfare, through ravines, rain swollen rivers, from desert, rock and varied landscape. The PAC in their 69th Report has highlighted this aspect and suggested to prepare a perspective plan for a period of 15 years as it is no use limiting our vision for five years in case of certain type of equipment like aircraft, naval ship and communication. Studying and streamlining our development of aircraft, electronic, artillery and even technology of tactics and strategy should march with time. At the same time one has to see that the poor taxpayer's money is most judiciously and economically spent. Wasteful expenditures have to be plugged in. Various startling revelations have been made in the PAC reports. I request that the Defence Minister should take a personal interest in this matter.

[Shri P. K. Deo]

Sir, it is a good thing that the importance of the use of computers in management has been realised and a beginning has been made. I beg to submit it should be extended to various other fields. This report also says that action taken is not only improving the tooth to tail ratio but increasing the bite in the teeth. It is a very good thing and I congratulate the Defence Minister.

At the moment both our neighbours—China and Pakistan—are potential adversaries and we cannot evade facts. History and geography have made Pakistan and India neighbours. They could remain good neighbours and could channelise all their resources for the development activities and then both could prosper but the bitterness of partition is not yet over. On the other hand we find a collusion of Pakistan with China. We hear of the silk route connecting Sinkiang with Gilgit. Chinese T59 tanks have rolled along the silk route.

Stockpiling of military hardware along with one division of Chinese army has been lately reported at Gilgit. A case of joint simultaneous attack will, of course, pose a threat to this country but so long tension remains along the Sino-Soviet border immediate invasion could be ruled out with a temporary easing of tension against India. Though aggression in the shape of money, literature and radio and other propaganda media will continue and is being continued, it is reported that China has got 115 divisions—50 divisions are engaged on the Sino-Soviet border, 50 divisions are on the eastern & south-eastern coast of China and about 10-15 divisions are in Tibet.

Another observations that I would like to make is that there must be complementary functioning between the External Affairs Ministry and the Defence Ministry. The compartmentalised functioning will tend to make the Defence Ministry more management-oriented than policy-oriented. When the jawans work hard in that unfriendly atmosphere and try to get back our territory, the External Affairs Ministry tries to have a dialogue with China. It demora-

lises them. As you know, when Gen. Thimmaya was about to free the occupied Kashmir from the aggressors, the cease-fire was ordered by Mr. Nehru. I hope, the same pattern will not follow.

Any military conflict with Pakistan, as pointed out by Dr. Raju, will take the form, in all probability, of high intensity war of a short duration of a conventional type. China spends 10 per cent of its Gross National Product on defence; Pakistan spends 6 per cent of G. N. P. and India only spends 3.5 per cent of its G.N.P. The Institute of Strategic Study, London, in its book "The Military Balance of 1969-70" stresses on this aspect of Pakistan spending more on defence in ratio of its G. N. P., age and population and more armed forces in relation to its people of military age, that is, between 18-48, even then, I believe, that India has stolen a march ahead in view of its advanced industrial base and manufacturing capacity of the military hardware. From Avadi, Vajanta has started rolling out. I would submit we can have smaller tanks also for mountainous warfare and that aspect should be looked into.

In the past, Pakistan received massive military aid from the United States. In recent years, it has been stopped for good. But it is a matter of concern to all of us that the Soviet Union which has been so long selling arms to India alone in the sub-continent has now agreed to supply arms to Pakistan in order to maintain a military balance between India and Pakistan. The other day, we heard about Soviet tanks being supplied to Pakistan. Though China has about 10-15 divisions of armed forces in Tibet, they could be equally met by our fighting forces, for our mountain division who have been acclimatised and whose logistics have been improved by the Border Roads Organisation. Still much has to be done in this regard.

About China, nuclear blackmail is there. On 22nd September, 1969, China had its 9th nuclear test and its first underground test. China has stockpiled more than 100 bombs and having entered the

space club by launching a satellite of earth, they must have perfected inter-continental ballistic missiles. I demand a categorical answer from the Defence Minister as to how he is going to meet this problem and this hazard.

India has got 90 per cent of world's uranium deposits besides some uranium deposits and strategic nuclear warheads could be manufactured. But the various estimates vary about the manufacture of an atomic bomb. The Jana Sangh's estimate of Rs. 750 crores to Rs. 6000 to 8000 crores as calculated by Col. Rama Rao of the Institute of Defence Studies and Analysis is there. In the context of China *vis-a-vis* India most of the critical Chinese targets are far that away from the most advanced Indian bases whereas most of the Indian critical targets are stretched at the shadow of advanced Chinese bases. In that position we are in a disadvantage. It necessitates dispersal of our various ordnance factories and military installations from that zone to further south. Western authorities have dealt with this aspect of bomb and they feel that even tactical nuclear weapons should not be used even in border engagements because they will invite strategic retaliation. They will invite instant nuclear retaliation. Hence, a nuclear strike by China or India will no doubt invite world condemnation. I would like to state my Party's view in this regard. So far as nuclear weapons are concerned, they are not useful as weapons of defence. They are not only expensive but put a half to all our economic progress. They are weapons meant for annihilation of human race. Rajaji has stated 'Security through deterrence is illusory'. Tooth for tooth and eye for eye is the primitive way of relation. (Interruptions) .. India's genuine friendship and rousing of the world's conscience are the real deterrents against China's blackmail. In this regard, there is a very nice article by Mr. Prem Chopra. He has also agreed with this view. He says :

"The only anti-dote is sustained capability for a conventional war based on a strong industrial economy and political consolidation."

But things do not happen as we wish. Though optimistic views have been expressed on the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks resumed at Vienna last week and we expect better results than what happened in Helsinki, things continue as before. Through the US Senate has opposed it USA continues to work on Anti-Ballistic Missile and multiple independently targetted re-entry vehicles (MIRV) and the Pentagon goes on multiplying them. Though Russia protests, they also work on similar lines. The other day Brezhnev's statement at Belgrade on the 21st April corroborates my statement. I hope sense will prevail and God forbid the two sensitive and palpable spots in South and East South Asia and Middle East may not escalate to a Third World War and Asia become its main theatre.

Though we have succeeded in improving the teeth to tail ratio, further development in the shape of increased fire power, better communications, and tougher training is needed. There should have been greater emphasis on 'battle inoculation' with sophistication of weapons. Officers in defence services should be adequately acquainted with science and technology. The recommendation of Dr. C. S. Mahajan Committee in this regard has been lying in cold storage since August 1969.

I would like to say a word about our Jawans who spend most of their time in bunkers and inhospitable terrains. They are prepared to give their most precious lives for this country. When they go home on leave, they should feel that their sacrifice are fully recognized. The welfare of their families, their local problems like the schooling of children, marriage of daughter, cultivation of land, freedom from the *Jum* of the local banias, all these are simple matters which should be sympathetically considered and solved. The Defence Minister should appoint liaison officers in all States to follow up the civil administration, so far as the problems of the jawans are concerned.

Coming to the ex-service personnel I beg to submit that I support the demands made by several hon Members that

[Shri P. K. Deo]

we should rehabilitate them in the vulnerable areas like Jaisalmer, Bikaner, Kashmir, Naga and Nagaland. It is a matter of concern that only 42% of the emergency commissioned officers have been absorbed. It is a pity that the rest 58% are now starving who once facing the bullets. They demonstrated before the Prime Minister's house and it was a pitiable sight. I cannot understand why after they were released they could not be absorbed suitably and why no gainful employment could not be found for them. Their hard training and their background of discipline should not be lost to the country. They should be utilised and opportunities should be given to them in our public sector undertakings. They will do much better than our diehard bureaucrats.

In Orissa, for a cantonment at Bhubaneswar 6,000 acres of land have been allotted. Construction of Orissa cantonment should be expedited.

I now come to speak about the territorial army. The territorial army is the second line of defence. I cannot understand why command of territorial army should not be given to territorial army officers. Their terms and conditions of service and ratios and other amenities should be improved. Too much fatiguing duty is given to them instead of exercises of defence preparedness. After they attain the service of 15 or 20 years they should get pension benefits like other jawans. The territorial army officers should be given command of the Territorial army units. These are my suggestions.

Coming to Airforce, we have a variety of airforce. Gnats are to be replaced by Mig 21, Mystres by Marut *i. e.* H. F. 24, and there will be continuous introduction of sophisticated system of static and mobile radars and installation of surface to air missiles which improved air defence. But it is a matter of great concern to me that Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., was started in 1964, especially its Koraput division, produced its first engine with all fanfare and there was inauguration by the Chief Minister there 2 years back. But there is no sight of indigenous Mig.

being made. We are very much behind schedule. I fear by the time of production, they will become obsolete. I would like to refer to a latest book on aircraft by Janes. It says that USSR further developed Mig 21 called E. 33. It further developed E-66 and E. 76, improved versions of E-33. The latest are Mikoyan Mig 23 or E. 266 which are in operation now. How much are we behind, Sir? My fear is justified. By the time we produce the Mig 21, they will be obsolete.

So far as Koraput Division is concerned, the absorption of Orissa civil engineers in the HAL should be considered as a human problem. They constructed the entire plant and they should be given chance to look after the maintenance and be absorbed in the establishment. The missile testing station at Copalpur should be commissioned at an early date. There should be more dispersal of ordnance factories and installations in various parts of the country and Orissa should have its quota.

I now wish to say something about the navy.

We have got a vast coastline-Island territories. The duty of the navy is to guard the area and also to ensure our free and uninterrupted trade in Indian Ocean. Why the idea of acquisition of 2nd aircraft carrier has been dropped? Though alternative arrangement made to give air support to our Navy from Vizag, Goa etc. I do not think that it would be adequate. I.N.S. Jarawa in Andamans and air-base in Car Nicobar should be developed and improved. Similarly, we should have another naval base in Lacadive and Amindivi Islands; construction of Boy's Naval Training Establishment in Chilka should be expedited. After the decision of the British Navy to withdraw from the rest of the Suez, there has been added responsibility to our navy for the collective security of this area. And we should have common defence arrangement with the other powers of the South East Asia, that is, Japan, Indonesia, Malaysia, Australia and such other countries. Unless this is done, the other powers will compete among themselves to fill up this vacuum. Soviet Union has been emerging as a Great naval Power.

We find the regular sorties of the Soviet battle ships with nuclear powered submarines in the Indian ocean and the Soviet Union is emerging as a great naval power. They are making series of sorties right from Baltic found the Cape to Vladivostok to maintain link with the U. S. S. R. West and U. S. S. R. East. Unless we do something in this regard, the Indian ocean would be the Soviet waters and it will go completely out of our hands. Or, in alternative the American Navy is there in Pacific which may pounce upon the Indian Ocean.

With these remarks I support my chief motion on the Demands of this Ministry. Lastly I would submit that this country is going to become a satellite of U. S. S. R. and Delhi is going to be a suburb of Moscow. I hope such a situation will not arise.

श्री प्रेम चन्द बर्मा (हमीर पुर) : समापति महोदय, मैं सुरक्षा मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मैं बहुत से आंकड़े लेकर आया था और मैं उन को सदन के सामने रखना चाहता था। लेकिन अभी माननीय सदस्य, राजा साहब, ने बहुत से आंकड़े रखे हैं और अगर मैं भी ऐसा ही करने लगूँ, तो सदन को इस एक बहस में कोई दिलचस्पी नहीं रहेगी, क्योंकि आम तौर पर जब आंकड़ों की बात आती है, तो बहस में दिलचस्पी खत्म हो जाती है।

वर्तमान घटनाओं से यह पता चलता है कि संसार का हर एक देश अपनी सुरक्षा के बारे में चिन्तित है और उस के लिए हर संभव प्रयत्न कर रहा है। इस दृष्टि से अन्य देशों को तरह हमारे देश के लिए भी सुरक्षा मंत्रालय का बहुत महत्व है। मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि हालाँकि अन्य कई मंत्रालयों के पिछले साल के काम की काफी आलोचना होती रही है, लेकिन इस मंत्रालय की आलोचना काफी कम हुई है। इससे पता चलता है कि इस मंत्रालय ने अच्छा काम किया है।

मोटे तौर पर किसी भी देश की सुरक्षा नीति का लक्ष्य यह होता है कि यद्यपि दूसरे देशों, खास तौर से हमसया देशों के साथ हमारे दोस्ताना ताल्लुकात हों और हम एक दूसरे के मामलों में दखल न दें, लेकिन उस के साथ ही हम अपने देश की सीमाओं और भ्रूखंडता की सब विदेशी खतरों से हिफाजत करें। इस लिए हमारे देश का यह कर्त्तव्य हो जाता है कि अपने हमसायों की कार-कदगंगी पर पूरी नजर रखी जाय, क्योंकि आज तक हमें तो अपने हमसाया देशों से ही खतरा रहा है। जहाँ तक पाकिस्तान का ताल्लुक है, 1966 में हुए ताशकंद मुआहिदे की बार-बार बात की जाती है, लेकिन वह मुआहिदे केवल कागज पर ही रहा है और उस पर कोई अमल नहीं हुआ है। इन सब बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए हम को अपने देश की हिफाजत के लिए पूरी तैयारी करनी है।

कुछ दिनों पहले प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि अभी हमें परमाणु अस्त्रों के बारे में किसी भगड़े में नहीं पड़ना चाहिए। लेकिन जब चीन ने एक मसनूई सेयारा छोड़ कर यह साबित कर दिया है कि वह केवल एशिया की एक बहुत बड़ी ताकत नहीं है, बल्कि सारे संसार की बड़ी ताकतों में उस को एक खास दर्जा हासिल है, तो फिर हमें इस सवाल पर फिर से विचार करना होगा। मैं सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह से अर्ज करूँगा कि वह इस मामले को फिर केबिनेट के सामने रखें और प्रधान मंत्री जी और केबिनेट से कहें कि इस सदन के सदस्यों की यह इच्छा है कि इस बारे में सरकार मौजूदा हालात के मुताबिक फिर से विचार करें।

इस के अलावा हमारे सामने पाकिस्तान का खतरा है। पाकिस्तान को अमरीका से बहुत फौजी इमदाद मिली है। जैसा कि सुरक्षा मंत्रालय की रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है, पाकिस्तान

[श्री प्रेम चंद वर्मा]

को 1965 तक अमरीका से 1500 मिलियन डालर की फौजी इमदाद मिली थी। 1965 के बाद उस को चीन से 250 टैंक, बम्बज के दो स्क्वैड्रन और 120 मिग एयरक्राफ्ट मिले हैं। आज जहाँ हम फौजी सामान के बारे में अपने पाँवों पर खड़े होने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं, वहाँ पाकिस्तान संसार के बहुत से देशों से, जिन में अमरीका, रूस और चीन भी शामिल हैं, हथियार और फौजी सामान हासिल कर रहा है। वह अपनी नीति के द्वारा सब देशों से फायदा उठा रहा है। हमें उस तरफ भी तब-ज्जह देनी पड़ेगी।

तिब्बत को सरहद पर चीन की बड़े लाख से ज्यादा फौज खड़ी है। जब चीन का मसनूई संयारा जमीन के चारों तरफ चक्कर लगा रहा है, उस की फौजों का मोराल कितना ऊंचा होगा। इस लिए हमारे लिए भी यह जरूरी हो जाता है कि हम अपनी फौजों के मोराल को ऊंचा रखने के लिए ऐसे कदम उठाएँ कि हमारी फौजों को यह विश्वास हो जाये कि हम चीन और पाकिस्तान का मुकाबला करने में पूरी तरह समर्थ हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि आज के दौर में लड़ाई केवल हथियारों से ही नहीं लड़ी जाती है, बल्कि दिलों से लड़ी जाती है। अगर देश की जनता और उस की फौजों में भरोसा और सेल्फकॉन्फिडेंस न हो, तो कोई लड़ाई नहीं लड़ी जा सकती है। मैं किसी देश का नाम नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन संसार इस बात का गवाह है कि करोड़ों लोग कुछ लाख लोगों से पिट रहे हैं और उन की पिटाई का कारण केवल यह है कि उन कुछ लाख लोगों में सेल्फ कॉन्फिडेंस है। मैं सुरक्षा मंत्री से कहूँगा कि सरकार अपनी नीतियों और कामों के द्वारा प्रचार के द्वारा अपनी फौजों को नये से नये और अच्छे से अच्छे हथियार मुहैया कर के देश की जनता और अपनी फौजों में सेल्फ

कॉन्फिडेंस पैदा करने की कोशिश करे ताकि जनता में और हमारी फौज में एक सेल्फ कॉन्फिडेंस आए।

जहाँ तक बजट का सवाल है हमारा बजट 1962 में 300 करोड़ था। आज 1970-71 का बजट 1151 करोड़ का है। कुछ लोग कहेंगे कि यह बहुत बड़ा है। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बजट और भी अगर बढ़ जाय तो इस में चिन्ता की कोई बात नहीं है। लेकिन उस में हमें एक बात जरूर देखनी है कि जितना बजट हमारा बढ़ता है उस बजट का जो पैसा है वह एक एक पैसा ठीक तौर से इस्तेमाल होना चाहिए। यह नहीं हो सकता कि दालों का 105 का भाव हो वह 155 में बिके और वह भी खराब दालें वहाँ पर जायें। इस प्रकार की बातों को रोकने के लिए भी मंत्रालय को कोशिश करनी चाहिए। क्योंकि जो सरकार पैसा खर्च करती है, वह जनता खुशी से देना चाहती है, हिन्दुस्तान की जनता चाहती है कि डिफेंस पर ज्यादा से ज्यादा खर्च किया जाय। इस के साथ साथ वह पैसा उन लोगों की बेह-तरी के लिए भी खर्च किया जाना चाहिए जो सिपाही हैं। मैं चाहूँगा बड़े बड़े अफसर कप्तान हों, मेजर हों, जनरल हों, उन पर चाहे कम तबज्जह दी जाय तो कोई बात नहीं क्योंकि वह अपनी जिम्मेदारियों का एहसास रखते हैं और उन के पास अपने जराये भी हैं लेकिन जो सिपाही है जो बेस है हमारा उस की बेह-तरी के लिए माननीय रक्षा मंत्री जी से मैं हाथ जोड़ कर अर्ज करूँगा कि जितना करना चाहिए उतना हम नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। इस पर हमें तबज्जह देनी पड़ेगी।

डिफेंस प्रोडक्शन के बारे में मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि पब्लिक सेक्टर की सात फ्रैक्शेज आप के पास हैं और उन में 134 करोड़ की प्रोडक्शन 1969-70 में हुई जब कि 66-67 में

22 करोड़ की हुई थी। लेकिन इसे देखते हुए कोई तसल्लीबख्श नहीं कहा जा सकता। जो पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग हैं उन में इस वक्त परागा ट्रान्स लिमिटेड और गोआ शिप यार्ड में पब्लिक के शेयर्स हैं। मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि इन पब्लिक शेयर्स को सरकार खरीद ले क्योंकि इन दोनों डिफेंस कम्पनीय में किसी प्रकार का पब्लिक का कोई शेयर्स नहीं होना चाहिए ताकि किसी पब्लिक के शेयर होल्डर को यह मालूम न हो कि सरकार की यह फंड्री कौन सा काम कर रही है। दूसरा मेरा सजेक्शन है कि परागा ट्रान्स फंड्री बहुत पुरानी फंड्री है। वह घाटे में चल रही है और कई लाख रुपये का घाटा है। यह मुनासिब बात नहीं है। हिन्दुस्तान एयरोनाटिक्स जिस ढंग से काम कर रहा है उस को भी आप देखें, बहुत अच्छा काम है, लेकिन उसमें बहुत चीजें ऐसी हैं जो बेकार हो गई हैं। इस तरह से डिफेंस की जो पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग हैं उन में कितना माल जाया होता है, कितनी खामियां रहती हैं और किस तरह से वह दूसरी बार काम आने लायक नहीं रहते हैं इस की तरफ भी मन्त्री महोदय तबज़्जह दें। इस के साथ ही मैं चाहता हूँ कि सारी की सारी चीजें हिन्दुस्तान में ही बनें। इस वक्त व्हील्स एंड प्रेंस वर्ग रह बाहर से आते हैं। कोशिश होनी चाहिए की वह हिन्दुस्तान में पैदा हों।

अब मैं कुछ और बातें कहना चाहता हूँ कि हिमाचल प्रदेश एक पहाड़ी इलाका है जिस की सरहद चीन से मिलती है। दूसरी ओर जम्मू काश्मीर से मिल कर पाकिस्तान के साथ जा कर मिलती है। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि वह ऐसा प्रदेश है जहां के बहादुर डोगरे इस फौज का नाम हमेशा रोशन करते आए हैं। लेकिन हिमाचल प्रदेश के अन्दर कोई सैनिक स्कूल नहीं है। मेरी मांग है कि एक फौजी स्कूल जिला कांगड़ा में जहां के फौजी डोगरों ने सारे हिन्दु-

स्तान में ही नहीं, सारी दुनिया में नाम पैदा किया है, वहां पर खोला जाय और इस के साथ साथ वहां पर एक एयर बेस भी होना चाहिए। दूसरे, मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि बड़े पै कमीशन में आर्मी को भी शामिल किया जाय और आर्मी की तनख्वाह जो है खास तौर से सिप.हियों की वह भी उस में शामिल की जाय। अफसर जो बनते हैं, रेगुलर फौज से तरक्की देकर अफसर बनाए जायें। रिटायर्ड फौजियों के रोजगार का कोई मुनासिब बन्दो-बस्त नहीं है। जब वह यहां वापस आते हैं तो जो आप ने उन के लिए जगहें रिजर्व कर रखी हैं, कई मंत्रालय ऐसे हैं जो उन पर तबज़्जह नहीं देते हैं। उन की देखरेख भी रक्षा मंत्रालय को ही करनी है। एक चीज और मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि पेंशन पाने वाले को 1 अप्रैल 1970 से ज्यादा पेंशन दी जाय। फिर से नये तौर पर उन की पेंशन के ऊपर गौर किया जाय और उन को पेंशन ज्यादा दी जाय।

अब मैं एक बात यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जैसे हिमाचल प्रदेश है, जम्मू और काश्मीर है, आसाम है, बंगाल है, पंजाब है और गुजरात है, यह जितने भी सरहदी इलाके हैं उन के अन्दर उन सीमाओं के साथ फौजियों को जमीन एलाट की जाय, उन को वहां पर पैसा दिया जाय, मकान दिए जाय, उन को हथियार दिए जाय और उन को वहां पर रहने के लिए कहा जाय। मैं कहता हूँ कि जम्मू और काश्मीर के अन्दर भी जहां जमीन खरीदने की इजाजत नहीं है, सरकार को वह दफा उड़ा देनी चाहिए और अपने फौजियों को हमें वहां बसाना चाहिए। उस से बहुत सारे मसले हमारे हल हो सकते हैं अगर हमारे फौजी वहां बसा दिए जाते हैं।

इस के बाद एक बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हिमाचल प्रदेश एक सरहदी इलाका है

[श्री प्रेम चंद वर्मा]

और उस सरहद्दी इलाके के अन्दर हालत बहुत खराब हैं। मैं डिफेंस मिनिस्टर से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह प्राइम मिनिस्टर और होम मिनिस्टर तक यह बात पहुंचावें कि आज हिमाचल प्रदेश के अन्दर आग लगी हुई है जो कि चीन की सरहद से मिलता है.....(ब्यवधान).....सवा लाख नान-गजेटेड एम्प्लॉईज वहाँ हड़ताल पर चल रहे हैं। कान्टीन्यूड चार रोज से हड़ताल चल रही है, आज पाँचवां रोज है उन की हड़ताल का.....(ब्यवधान)..... फौजियों पर इस का असर पड़ता है, यह बिलकुल डिफेंस ही संबन्धित है। इसलिए मेरी मांग है कि यह मेरे जजवात उन तक आप पहुंचा दें कि उन की मांगें जल्दी मान ली जायें ताकि वह हड़ताल खत्म हो सके।

SHRI JAI SINGH (Hoshiarpur) : I believe I am allowed twenty minutes. Kindly ring the bell after eighteen minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall do.

SHRI JAI SINGH : I think it is for the first time that our armed conflicts with China and Pakistan during the last decade have been designated as wars in the President's address. Never again must we forget that although we ourselves are opposed to the doctrine of hatred and violence, and prefer the rule of law, there are others who think differently. They seem to have accepted war as an instrument of national policy. International law also recognises the right of a State to go to war. Mere hatred of war does not help. War must be studied diligently, understood and prepared for. This is the best guarantee for an end during peace, and without it co-existence must remain more wishful thinking.

That war is exclusively the business of the armed forces is an erroneous belief. Armed forces are only specialists, who work under the control of the Government. The nation fights, and wins or loses as a whole. The stakes are indeed very high and we

must all realise that National Security is the responsibility of the entire nation, and therefore above party politics. For the successful conduct of war it is necessary to have firstly, a well disciplined people with high morale, prepared to make all kinds of sacrifices in the face of common danger. In a society such as ours, legislators have a special responsibility in moulding the people on these lines. This is a gradual and continuing process; secondly, economic stability. The current year's budget shows a large deficit. The public sector continues to show heavy losses. Most of the states also continue to present deficit budgets, and overdraw despite exhortations. All this calls for the strictest financial discipline, without which a severe jolt to our economy is a distinct possibility; thirdly, adequate industrial potential backed by technological and research capability to make the armed forces sufficient in most of their important requirements, and at the same time meet the normal needs of the country; fourthly, disciplined, efficient, and adequate armed forces; and lastly dependable friends, who need not necessarily provide manpower. In this connection, I think I should also quote a very old saying: "You know as well as I do, that right as the world goes is only in question for equals in power. The strong do what they can; the weak suffer what they must."

16 hrs.

I shall now give a very brief account of some of the more important factors which have an intimate bearing on our national security and which must be very carefully considered to determine the threat we face in China. China must remain the starting-point of any appreciation with regard to our defence needs as we cannot hope to escape a prolonged and powerful competition with China. You have only to listen to the Chinese broadcast to know her attitude towards us. As things stand today, there is no military balance in the purely Asian setting and China is strong enough to virtually undertake any military venture successfully anywhere in South East Asia. She has made no secret of her encouragement of wars of national liberation by proxy. She is now negotiating with USA and USSR and counts herself as a nuclear power. On the 31st January, 1970, the President of the United

States of America disclosed that he had decided to expand the USA missile system to protect USA and its pacific allies against any nuclear threat from China.

China's nuclear capability is being developed with the main objects of, firstly, taking nuclear hostages amongst the neighbouring countries, and secondly, eventually possessing the ability to inflict unacceptable damage on nuclear super powers. China is reported to have already tested short and medium range missiles which could over targets on the Asian mainland, including the oil and steel complexes in the whole of northern India, and part of the territory of the USSR. It is anticipated that she will have initial intercontinental ballistic missile capability within the next two or three years. There are reasons to believe that Sino-Soviet differences are increasing in complexity.

Pakistan continues to build up her war potential from all available sources far in excess of her genuine requirements for defensive purposes. In time of need, Pakistan can also count on dependable allies to keep supplied with modern military equipment and skilled technicians. She is known to have at least held one joint exercise with the Air Force of one of her allies, and continues to maintain intimate friendship with others through military missions and so on. In addition, Pakistan continues to interfere in our internal affairs with the aim of creating disaffection among the various communities. Al Barq irregulars have been specially raised and trained for the "liberation" of Kashmir. The garrison in East Pakistan has been reinforced substantially. She has openly declared India as her only enemy.

In 1971, the withdrawal of the British from the Indian Ocean will remove one restraint to military adventure and subversion in this area. There are indications that based on her experience in committing large ground forces in Asia, and due to certain developments in USA itself, the USA will limit itself in future to the employment of Naval and Air Forces in South and South East Asia.

The political, industrial and military organisation of the central Asian regions of the USSR point to the possibility of USSR reaching the Indian Ocean through the Persian Gulf which has great naval and commercial potentialities. USSR is becoming diplomatically and commercially committed in the Indian Ocean, but at present it has insufficient framework in which to operate, USSR has confirmed that she is going to treat India and Pakistan on parity in all respects. This is but a logical step for keeping India in check for strategic, political and ideological reasons.

The situation in West Asia, Burma and South East Asia is growing in complexity and intensity. The defence budget of Israel for the next year is about 40 per cent of the total budget. Japan has also increased her defence budget by 18 per cent.

A very careful study of the present situation in Asia, the aggressive build-up by China and Pakistan and the conditions prevailing in Eastern India, where we have special commitments, suggests that it would be prudent to conclude that our responsibilities in respect of National Security are likely to increase in the near future and we should not expect much assistance from outside to meet our increased responsibilities.

It is now possible to state that in these conditions :

- (a) a total war by China against India in the near future is a remote possibility ;
- (b) if and when China attacks India singly or in collusion with Pakistan, she is liable to do so without much warning, by simultaneous thrusts along the approaches from the north, from Ladakh to NEFA, generally conforming to the 1962 pattern. The main aim of such an attack would be nibbling of additional territory and encouragement to insurgents and the subversive elements, who are likely to adopt national liberation techniques ;
- (c) Pakistan can also start hostilities in the State of Jammu and Kashmir and add to our difficulties in Eastern India.

[Shri Jal Singh]

Operations are likely to be intensive and spread over to over a wide area, but not drawn out over a long period of time. During such operations, any significant raisings, expansions and training of new units and formations is not practical. It should also be realised that in the mountainous terrain, in the jungle country and for internal defence, man-power is as important as fire-power, if not more.

I understand that the demarcation of the Indo-Burma border was to be completed by 31st March 1970. When this has been done, urgent steps should be taken to depopulate, defoliate and finally deforest an area about 10 miles in the width all along the border. This will be of great assistance in dealing with elements jeopardising national security.

It has now to be determined if the present strength army is adequate to meet all the situations which can arise in the near future. I claim a fairly accurate knowledge of the present order of battle of the army and I cannot help feeling that perhaps the present strength of the army would not be adequate for the tasks which the army is liable to be ordered to undertake in the near future. I, therefore, recommended that all necessary measures be taken now to make available adequate well equipped, well-trained and acclimatised additional formations at short notice.

Although the authorised strength of the Territorial Army has been fixed at about 50,000, the actual strength has seldom exceeded 40,000. In the conditions [prevailing today, the concept of part-time employment does not carry much appeal and it is necessary to think of other ways and means of augmenting the strength of the Territorial Army.

An examination of the organisations and weapon systems of the Border Security Force and the Central Reserve Police suggests that it should be possible to convert these units into TA units at short

notice in a national emergency, without serious difficulties. Similarly it should be possible for the Border Wings of Home Guards of the border States, towards which the Central Government makes varying contributions, to be converted into TA units at short notice. But to enable all this to be done it is necessary to take all measures now.

It is unlikely that in a national emergency all the States would need all units of their armed police for use within their own boundaries. Therefore, necessary measures should be taken now to federalise these units for use under the Central Government, outside their parent States, with the concurrence of the parent States. The question of language should present no special difficulty if the national language is encouraged for all armed police units in all the States, by offering suitable inducements.

I would now like the Government to please confirm that, firstly, the Government has formulated clear and well-defined national security aims, and has also evolved a national security strategy to achieve these aims; secondly, individual plans dealing with strategic situations have been prepared and approved by the government; thirdly regular reviews of national security aims in accordance with the latest information, equipment and advanced technology are held from time to time to bring them up to date; fourthly, the civil war books, civil defence measures, the Central and State security schemes, including schemes for the adequate and speedy use of the radio and the press exist, and are regularly reviewed; fifthly, a smooth and efficient organisation for the furtherance of national security aims at all levels exists and is periodically practised in its allotted role, and lastly hard military realities are given due consideration in framing our foreign policy.

Coming to nuclear weapons, I have studied the views put forward by the government during the half an hour discussion on the manufacture of atom bomb on 11th March, 1970. While I can accept some of the arguments, I remain unconvinced.

ed by others. It is not convincing to propose that non-alignment or the absence of nuclear weapons *ipso facto* gives the necessary protection. We appear to be happy to be the involuntary beneficiaries of the nuclear super powers. It should be realised that such a position automatically accepts the liabilities of the provocations or the imprudence of the nuclear super powers. Technology does play a decisive role in war. Nuclear weapons are also political weapons and give strength in diplomatic manoeuvres. In addition, research and development of these would greatly stimulate the development of technology.

It is generally not realised that nuclear rockets with ranges varying from 4,000 yards to 100 miles have been placed in the arsenals of nuclear powers. These weapons can be easily transported and used with devastating effect without running the risk of a very serious protest from the nuclear super powers. I, therefore, continue to recommend the manufacture of nuclear weapons with built-in delivery systems. As the manufacture, testing and adaptation for field use of these weapons is a laborious and time-consuming process their manufacture should be taken in hand without further delay.

Then I come to defence production. Modern military equipment is so highly technical and its maintenance and constant modification so costly that only the great military powers can attempt to tailor their defence structure flexibly to meet the ever-changing requirements. It follows, therefore, that with the present pace of technology it is not possible for countries other than the great military powers to be entirely self-sufficient in all their requirements of defence equipment and stores.

If it is expected that the armed forces get the full support of a viable and progressive national economy to back them in war then the armed forces must make full contribution towards the building up of a viable and progressive national economy in peace. Any attempt to provide all the requirements of the armed forces mainly by

the Ordnance factories is pre-destined to failure both in peace and war. Industrial growth of any country, whatever its form, strengthens the economy of the country as a whole.

Time has come for the establishment of an autonomous Board to take over the functions of the Defence Production Ministry. Defence Production must be run as a commercial organisation and supply all its products at competitive prices consistent with quality. All problems attendant to expansion and contraction should be very carefully examined to avoid delays, idle capacity, and retrenchment of workers. The idle capacity of Ordnance Factories should be put to good use for manufacturing such goods for the trade as can be easily produced at competitive prices.

The Private Sector should be encouraged by technical skill, import licences, on account payments, and so on. With the possible exception of the following, defence equipment and stores should be obtained from the trade so that an adequate capacity is built up for rapid expansion in time of need:

Firstly : Item on the secret list ;

Secondly : lethal items but not their components ;

Thirdly : Items which are peculiar to the armed Forces, and which cannot be manufactured by the trade for some- weighty reasons ;

Fourthly : Items which can be conveniently and economically manufactured from the by-products of a plant already in existence ;

Fifthly : Items which it would be more economical to import and which do not deteriorate on long storage, provided that these items are not of such a nature that their non-availability would jeopardise National Security.

[Shri Jal Singh]

Praga Tools Ltd., and Bharat Earth Movers Ltd., do not supply a large volume of items to the Defence Ministry. Praga Tools Ltd., continue to show losses. Both these concerns should be permanently transferred to the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering.

It is a matter for regret that in the fifth annual report by the Central Vigilance Commission for the year ended 31st March, 1969, action ranging from warning to dismissal from service was recommended against 46 gazetted officers and 214 non-gazetted officers belonging to the Ministry of Defence and complaints against 89 gazetted officers and 150 non-gazetted officers were pending at the end of March. Suitable steps should be taken to root out bribery and corruption from the Ministry of Defence.

I recommend that the demands of the Ministry of Defence be passed in full. I conclude with my best wishes to all servicemen and civilians in the Ministry of Defence for devoted service. I have every reason to believe that all of them will give an excellent account of themselves in the testing times which lie ahead. But, let me hope that the Government have appreciated in depth the likely tasks to be entrusted to them and will take timely action to ensure that adequate necessary tools are made available to them when the need arises. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Defence Ministry has remained constantly aware of the growing danger to the sovereignty and freedom of our country. It is a happy thing that indigenous production in the defence factories is increasing and efforts are being made to set-up anti-tank missiles manufacturing factory.

It is for the first time that Defence Ministry has taken up advance planning for a period of 10 years so that they can go ahead with the latest weaponry and technology being developed in advanced

countries. Self-reliance has been recognised as the foundation of sound defence arrangements. I am very happy that all efforts are being made in this direction and during a short period the border roads and communications have developed remarkably well. For instance the road to Leh through Rohtang pass is a remarkable feat on the part of the Border Roads Organisation and the engineering and technical personnel who have made this road a success.

But, Sir, I am surprised to see that even before the road could be completed, the military intelligence of Pakistan is so active that they had already marked this road in their maps prepared for their defence intelligence. Therefore, Sir, our military intelligence remains poor and inefficient. I would urge upon the hon'ble Minister to see that our Ministry gave a guideline to the Atomic Research Institute to develop electronics and our own satellites by 1971 at least. We can also get the assistance of the military intelligence of other big powers who have better knowledge of Chinese manoeuvres than India possesses. In this respect I must submit that the military mission that we had in Nepal was helping us a great deal and I do not know what steps have been taken after our military mission is shifted from Nepal whether in the near-about place such a post will be set-up so that we can get accurate and exact information of the Chinese manoeuvres. After this achievement we have made, most honourably I would like to submit before the hon'ble Minister that we will not be able to project our defence strategy properly unless we understand and appreciate the minimum essential objective of defence policy and defence preparations of the world for 1970s and 1980s. Today China has put its satellite in the orbit and it is working very well and it has also developed to intermediate range ballistic missiles with its range of 2600 miles. Supposing China shifts her nuclear base to Tibet and sends a rocket to the Indian Ocean right across our territory, what effect will have on the morale of our army and the people.

The two super powers have now recognised China as the third super power. Today, America has recognised China as

a super power. They have come out publicly. Therefore, the minimum essential objectives of defence policy and defence preparations for 1970's and 1980's must be such as would deter or effectively discourage a major attack on India. India should try to achieve that power status which almost all the three powers, Russia, U.S.A. and China have achieved. The deterrent will be directed towards meeting a non-nuclear offensive against India. Further, it will be able to counter a threat, an ultimatum, to use nuclear weapons against India. Therefore, we shall have to develop nuclear power. India should also develop nuclear power as soon as possible. I ask the hon. Minister: Is it possible to achieve these objectives on a planned and strategic basis through merely conventional and non-nuclear weapons? This is a challenging question which must be answered by the Defence Ministry and it must be answered within a short period by the end of 1970 or 1971.

We are always comparing our defence notes with those of Pakistan. We say Pakistan has, say, 250 tanks and we are having 700 tanks; Pakistan has 250 fighters, we are having 500 fighters; Pakistan has so many submarines, we have so many. It is no use comparing notes with Pakistan alone. Our thinking should be that the next battle that we are going to fight against is not going to be only with conventional weapons. However much we are modernising our conventional weapons, we shall have to look to this aspect also, that is, to develop nuclear power. Given the will and the determination, a nation can fight to the finish with any aggressor even with the conventional weapons. And that is the people's defence strategy and their determination. North Vietnam has developed and perfected that people's defence strategy, and with the people's will and determination they have downed 3500 American planes in North Vietnam. This is a new military strategy that our nation can develop it. And if we can develop and perfect such a strategy there is nothing like that.

But you shall have to change the entire system if you have to develop the people's

defence strategy. You have to develop the economy of the country. If there is affluence and poverty side by side you cannot make the millions of people to fight willingly the aggression when it comes. Therefore, the Defence Ministry will also have to think of these things. If we can forge such a people's defence strategy where every citizen is determined to fight the aggressor till his last, then there is nothing like that. We will have to develop that kind of confidence not only amongst the armed forces, the army, the navy and the air-force, but the entire nation which is committed to the ideal to defend the country against any kind of aggression.

One argument is that whenever there is a nuclear attack, we cannot take help of any nuclear power. But I can only say that when the rain comes, supposing you want an umbrella from a friend, sometimes the umbrella does not open. Even if you ask him to lend an umbrella, he may or may not lend you depending on his mood or even his whim. In certain conditions, he may not lend you an umbrella. You must not depend on any nuclear umbrella.

We must be aware of the new power pattern, that is developing. You must be aware that almost all the modern countries are discarding many of the conventional weapons and they are switching on to the methods of push-button war with the help of electronics. In this country, we have the capacity to develop electronics. Recently, Mr. Sarabhai, in-charge of the Atomic Research Institute said that we have the capacity to develop it. We have to develop that capacity. We have put in so much money. China has at least employed 15000 scientists who are engaged in the development of nuclear power. We have put only 5000 people. There are about 50,000 engineers who are unemployed. The man in-charge of the Atomic Research Institute has said that if you develop nuclear electronics, then all these thousands of engineers who are unemployed could be given work. We can enter into a second industrial revolution based on the development of electronics. After all, what is the life time of a conventional weaponry? Almost all the scientists and almost all

[Shri Chintamani Panigrahi]

the military experts have said that the life time of a conventional weaponry is at least between 7 to 10 years. But, supposing you have a 10 year plan for conventional weaponry—I am happy that the country is developing new kinds of missiles and it is good—still after 10 years we are likely to be behind China by 20 years in the nuclear arms field. Therefore, I will humbly suggest to the hon. Minister: let us start our preparations for a nuclear arsenal right now so that within 10 years we reach the stage of meeting any nuclear aggression.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contal): China is not 20 years ahead of us.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: I say after our ten year planning in conventional weaponry, China will be 20 years ahead of us in the nuclear field. Therefore, supposing for another five years there is no war—I don't take it so. Perhaps by 1971 there may be an onslaught on us—and supposing for the coming seven years there is no war, then the 8th year you have to replace many of the conventional weapons which we have got because if they are not used, they have to be replaced. Therefore, in all earnestness may I suggest to the hon. Minister that out of Rs. 1100 crores that we allot to the defence budget, let us allot Rs. 200 crores to nuclear side and the balance Rs. 900 crores may go to the conventional weapons side. Sir, minimum force is not a static quantity. It is relative in relation to the strength of its adversaries. Therefore, let us not think that our strength to-day will be just sufficient in 1971 or 1972 or 1973 or 1974 or 1975. Perhaps I am quite confident that even to-day—the hon. Minister may contradict me—we can manufacture atomic shell between 1 to 5 tonnes capacity which can be fired even in a conventional cannons. I think it is correct. Even one tonne atomic shell fired from a rocket has a tremendous capacity of destruction. Now, the question is: have we got that much of money? I know if the Defence Minister asks the Defence Secretary saying 'Government wants to have these atomic weapons by 1971', a note will be prepared saying 'Yes, it is possible. We

can prepare it.', I have seen such notes. If you want a thing to be done, it will be done. Once there was a drought in the country. People prayed for rain and then Vishnu asked Brahma and wanted to know from him whether there is any possibility of rain mentioned in the almanac. Brahma said 'No'. But when he returned from Vishnu, he kept his umbrella open. Then Vishnu asked, 'Why do you keep your umbrella open if there is no possibility of rain?' Then Brahma said, 'The people of the country desire rain and you have asked me to come to you for that purpose which means that you desire that there should be rain. So, it is better to keep the umbrella open so that I may not be drenched in rain.'

SHRI RANJEET SINGH: We don't have Lord Indra ruling here. We have got Devl Indra ruling here.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Lastly, even to-day, I would say that our defence scientists can also work on developing chemical and biological bombs. Therefore, it is imperative that the Government should set up an atomic, biological and chemicals authority—a separate authority—consisting of experts and scientists for manufacturing the terror weapons till we are able to have nuclear weapons. All atomic explosions have taken place in the name of peace and friendship. By 1971 let us have atomic explosion for the sake of peace and friendship and survival of democracy socialism and for preservation of sovereignty. Let us have a separate missile division. If we develop this, by 1970-71, there is a possibility that we shall face boldly the challenges that are coming to us, and this will have a great effect on the people and on the army of this country. Therefore, let us be prepared for it. I am sure the Defence Ministry is capable of taking up the challenges as they have taken many strides in modernising the defence apparatus of India to-day. Thank you.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY (Nominated-Anglo-Indians): May I at the outset say that some parts of the Defence Ministry's report are satisfactory and even gratifying? There is also the necessary em-

phasis on increasing self-sufficiency and production, design and development. I also appreciate the fact that complete self-sufficiency is far away—we have neither the know-how nor the industrial capacity. There is also another fact that we must accept that with increasing sophistication of weaponry the cost per unit of tanks and planes is bound to increase many-fold. I am glad to find that we have provided for a rolling plan. It means that the Defence Ministry is now not going to live from year to year or hand to mouth, and, we believe, there is going to be some kind of strategy, both long-term and short-term. I am happy to see the increased allocation to defence research and development.

Having said that, I have some observations to make which the Minister may regard as being of a critical character. I am one of those who are particularly anxious that the old convention of keeping this House largely uninformed should not be there; Members of the House have the convention of keeping an empty House and complacent enough to be kept uninformed with regard to the vital aspect of Indian's security.

Sir, I think it is all to the good that military personnel are beginning to write books. I don't know how many Members have read Brig. Dalvi's book. As the preface has said, it was rather a traumatic experience for those of us who read it. It was a story in large part of betrayal, betrayal by Members of this House, their complacency and their ignorance, betrayal by the ineptitude of the Defence Ministry, betrayal by civilians who continued to lord over the Defence Ministry, betrayal by inept Generals. And this story of betrayal was relieved only by the fact that Brig. Dalvi's book underlined that man to man the Indian jawan is incomparably a better soldier than the Chinese.

Sir, I am hoping that the inside story about the Indo-Pakistan war will also be written by some people who were involved in it. Sir, last year I had mentioned that probably every case of a service officer

involved in that campaign went through my hands. Fortunately or unfortunately no member of the House had my information. What I feel is this, that we continue with this old convention. It is a bad convention and it marks unfortunately a complex that continues to mark not only a backward but immature nation. I read an article the other day—the writer said that the Arabs would continue to be thrashed by the microscopic Israelisation because the Arabs never admitted their mistakes and therefore they never learn from their mistakes. We do not want to emulate the Arabs.

Last year, I had raised some basic issues, and to not one of those issues the Defence Minister replied. I had asked for a Committee—I am going to repeat it with much greater emphasis this year—consisting of certain knowledgeable Members of this House only to take a hard look at the need for re-organising our Defence structure and our armaments production. I think there is great need for further integration so far as this organisation is concerned.

We are palmed off with anodyne remarks; we have had plenty of them from before 1962 that everything in the Defence Garden was lovely. And you know precisely what happened when we were faced with the NEFA debacle.

Sir, not long ago, I was reading an article—a statement—by Major General Lunt who used to be the Chief of British Liaison Staff in India or something like that. And he said that after visiting our Nathu La posts, he could not help feeling that the Indian Army was still rooted in a military pattern which the British had left here in the old World War II. What I cannot help feeling is that we have to glean our information not from the Defence Minister but from articles and journals. The British were always noted for their stolidity, lack of imagination, capacity not to move too fast. But, to-day, the British have moved a bit forward and the Canadians much more than them. The Canadians have integrated the three Services. The Australians have also moved forward.

Our pattern is based or moulded largely on the British pattern. I do not

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see any inclination I won't say capacity—on the part of any Defence Minister to bring about even the minimum necessary integration our defence services.

I went through this report and I see here this deliberate commitment to the old and obsolete pattern. It is on page five. This is what the report says :

"The defence organisation remains substantially unchanged."

The emphasis is on the lack of change.

I have a feeling—I do not know—that the Defence Ministry continues to be dominated by the civilian. There is the doctrine of civilian supremacy. I agree with it up to a point and that is symbolised by the Defence Committee of the Cabinet and by the Defence Minister. But, I remember—not too long ago—a retired Chief of Army Staff telling me that he used to have to wait on the Defence Secretary, or rather on the pompous Defence Secretary, who had all the arrogations of some Defence Secretaries—not only of omnipotence but of omniscience—and when I look at this Appendix, I find that we still have that precedence given to the civilians. That is why I want a Committee to look into this. After, the Defence Committee of the Cabinet we give the number—two place to the Secretaries, the Chief of Staff come much further down. I want this to be examined; I also want this question of so-called intelligence to be examined. The so-called intelligence would be amusing as applied to our intelligence section—if they had not produced disaster after disaster for the country. What happened in NEFA? You did not even know that we did not have roads, and we thought we were to fight three hundred or four hundred China men. Take Cutch. There also you did not know the logistic arrangements as far as Pakistan was concerned.

When we came to Indo-Pakistan war, we thought the Ichhogl Canal had to do with irrigation when our troops went in, we

realised that it was a Maginot line. And thousands of our people were killed only because of this Criminal failure in the so-called military intelligence. I was reading an article not so long ago—and I think it was written by Air Marshal Lal—with some kind of anaemic gestures. After this failure of the military intelligence, he seems to suggest that there has been some change. Once again it is a hostage to the civilians. Before that it used to be known as the Chief of Staff Committee—I do not think that a Chief of Staff was sitting on it—the constituents have remained the same, The Directors of Intelligence, the Central Bureau of Intelligence and the Ministry of Home Affairs—but now you have created another job for the civilian. And I think the person who presides over it is an Additional Secretary—good people as revenue collectors. But what expertise have they got in defence matters? I will be dealing with that again.

I do not blame the intelligence department. You have danda-happy policemen; you have spit and polish military people. I do not know whether they have any specialised training so far as intelligence is concerned.

I was reading an article by Gen Chaudhuri. I think he was Chief of the Army Staff then—where referring to intelligence he says that if you feed garbage into the most sophisticated computer, all that will come out will be garbage, suggesting that the military intelligence had been feeding the armed forces with just plain garbage.

Now you have got the Chiefs of Staff Committee. Here again the old pattern persists. As far as I am aware, the Chairman is appointed by rotation, the senior gentleman who may be pot-bellied, whose mental arteries may have hardened. You appoint him by seniority. Even the slow-moving British have moved away from that. They have got a permanent Chairman. It does not matter to which service he belongs. He is selected because of his capacity. He speaks with authority for all the three arms. Perhaps we may have to amend it a little because of the context of the challenges we face. Perhaps it would not be a good

thing to have a navy man as the permanent Chairman.

But what is happening today? I do not blame them. Today there is this jealous regard for the separated identity of every service, with the result that you do not only get competition, you get rivalries, you get triplication of work and triplication of expenditure. It is natural—each service jealous of its own tradition. And today with this loose arrangement that we have, they are, if I may say so, working at cross purposes. It is axiomatic or elementary that war is total and you must have some kind of a minimum of integration so far as our defence pattern is concerned.

Brig. Dalvi tells us in his book that during the NEFA debacle, the Air Force did not know what was happening. After certain units of the Army had been captured, the Air Force came there, they had to shooed off by the Chinese. There was not a semblance of co-ordination in the field between the Army and the Air Force.

I think Arjan Singh had written an article—I read it sometime ago. There again there was another anaemic gesture. After this NEFA debacle, I think they have placed—I may be wrong—two squadrons at the disposal of a Corps Commander. That is the hostage we are now giving to Army-Air Force integration.

Khera has said in his book—he was Cabinet Secretary for some time and so must have been speaking with some inside knowledge—that there is this tendency for empire-building in the services. I am not blaming them. It is human nature. Look at the empire-building that goes on in the civilian administration. What he has pointed out is that because of this empire-building, you get this tremendous unnecessary expenditure in Defence Services.

I was reading the Aeronautics Committee's report. I do not know whether they were right or wrong. They also were concerned at the competing trend—the Air Force for a larger air force and the Navy

for a larger naval air wing. They thought both claims were inflated.

Now I come to the position of the Chief of the Army Staff. I am speaking entirely on principle. I think we are very fortunate that we have had, by and large, exceedingly good Chiefs of the Army Staff including the present one. But we know what happened during the NEFA debacle. I do not want to be hard on the gentleman. I blame the politicians. They wanted a pliant, conformable Chief of Army Staff and they got a very pliant, conformable Chief of Army Staff, with consequent disaster for the country. But what I am suggesting is this—it is only a suggestion; you may not accept it. This is to prevent in future some kind of disaster overtaking the country, because the civilians want a pliant, as I said, conforming Chief of Staff and get inured to an Army Chief of Staff toadying to the Defence Minister and to the Defence Ministry.

What happens? What guarantee is there that you will get independent, first class advice. That is why I am suggesting, that the Defence Minister should take his advice from a kind of Committee presided over by the Chief of the Army Staff consisting of the Chief of the Army Staff and perhaps the Principle Staff Officers. Probably he writes their confidential report—I do not know whether that would continue. But at least the other Senior Generals have the experience, they have the capacity and, I hope, they will have the independence, when the country faces a crisis, to give absolutely independent expert advice, which will act as a counterpoise to a weak or inept Army Chief of Staff whom we may have in future.

There is this question of the training of the Generals. I do not want to point a finger at anybody, you have got good and bad Generals I suppose in every Army, but so far our experience has been that wherever we have failed, it has been a failure of our Generals at the top. Khera has said that they are rooted in Western military manuals. As my hon. friend there said, we are obsessed with Pakistan. As long as we have only to face Pakistan, probably their Generals

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also are rooted in Western military manuals probably now they are getting a certain amount of reorientation from the Chinese. But as I said, the information that I received of the Indo-Pakistan war is that there were many successes, but also many failures. The country has been given an ultra rosy picture that it was only success. I do not want to go to the other extreme. Russel Brines in his book on the Indo-Pakistan war said that Ayub Khan removed eleven Generals and 39 Colonels because they fell down in the war. From the information that I collected from service people whose cases I did in my professional capacity, we retired three Major Generals, ten Brigadiers and 25 Lt. Colonels. The figures may be wrong.

Why was it that the Eleventh Corps failed? I say this advisedly that the Eleventh Corps failed, that it did not achieve its objective. A Battalion was across the Ichhogil canal on first day yet ultimately the Ichhogil Canal was never crossed. Why was it that out of the eleven Brigadiers of 11th Corps about five were retired? Again I say that the British made mistakes and they covered up their mistakes, they did not advertise them. I went into the case of one Brigadier I think it was a shameful case, he was made an absolute scapegoat so that the Generals could get Padma Vibhushans. Why was it that five out of the eleven Brigadiers in the Eleventh Corps were retired? Some of them had been Brigadiers, General Staff, crucial appointments. Why is it that above nine Battalions in Eleventh Corps broke? That is no reflection on the fighting capacity of the Jawans. In one case that I went into, the person was the only officer, fairly senior, who was court-martialled for cowardice, what I could gather from his file was this. Here was a Battalion with the finest of fighting traditions but its recruits were young fellows, they had received no collective training, they had received no training even in the use of their Brownings, they had never seen their tanks. Of course, they broke.

Why was it that you had these mis-

takes? I am not saying that they were unusual, but the question is: who has taken a hard look at our mistakes? You swept the Henderson Brookes Report under the carpet. We do not know to what extent you might have looked into some of the mistakes, made in NEFA but who has looked into the mistakes in the Indo-Pakistan conflict? As I said, we did well, but we also had our mistakes.

So far as the Air Force is concerned, there again, as I said, the Aeronautics Committee hit on the head the suggestion that we should have a larger Air Force. I do not know whether they were right. They have now fixed the strength 45 squadrons. But it is difficult to get any meaningful information, because the Defence Minister will not give us information which everybody in the street knows, which certainly Pakistan knows. I remember reading an article that Pakistan has got at least one squadron of Mirages. And in the same article it said that the Mirage is an infinitely superior plane to the Mig-21, that it has much greater fire power, that it fires missiles from both the front and the back, whereas the Mig can fire missiles only from the front.

I read a very disturbing article by Jagan Chawla the other day in the *Indian Express*. Several years ago I talked about this unusual period of gestation for the HF-24 an absolute, utter mess. Nobody has got to the root of this mess, but Jagan Chawla in his article underlines certain very disquieting features. He was referring to the crash in which Group Captain S. Das was killed. He said it was due to the failure of the re-heat system and total loss of thrust from the right engine. He went on to say that your present Chief Designer appointed by amateurs is himself an amateur. He has asked specifically for the appointment of a Committee of Members of Parliament because he has made the claim that if such a Committee is constituted, it will expose all the extraneous influences and policies at work in the Defence Ministry. He says that it will show that revenue officials are now dominating planning, strategy, production of sophisticated

weapons in the Defence Ministry. I do not know whether the hon. Minister will tell us whether Mysteres which are out-dated are still in service.

We have still got some of the out dated planes. I do not know how long that is going to be there. I read an article that Gnat is out-dated. Arjun Singh in an article says that perhaps it is better to have out-dated planes than no planes at all. I do not know whether that was a counsel of despair or a counsel of necessity. I do not now whether the Defence Minister will say that it is better for us to have out-dated planes than no planes at all.

As far as armaments production is concerned, I remember reading an article not long ago saying that we have fallen down on our faces. Our target of mountain guns was 25 a month; we are producing only six or seven a month. So far as our field gun is concerned, it is still in the paper stage. That is why I want this committee. Last year there was much chest-thumping in this House on this missiles production—the whole House—because they did not know better. We thought we were producing the whole family of missiles and that we have entered the space age or something like that. As far as I can make out, all that we are producing with French collaboration, is an air-to-air missile. So far as the surface-to-air missile is concerned, we are abjectly dependent upon the Russians. I want this to be looked at because I know that the Defence Ministry will do nothing unless you get a committee that is prepared to see where you have fallen down, where you can improve. Otherwise, you will not improve, you will continue to dole out all these anodyne remarks to us.

I want to say a word about the abject performance of the public sector. I read a criticism that the Army wants to have even its own forge foundries; these army people want to empire-build. When I talked to a very senior person, Chief of Army Staff for some time, he says: yes, because we cannot depend on our civilians. Hindustan Steel—the ailing giant; sabotage in Dargapur; go-slow in Rourkela, I do not know whether I am correct, I seem to have gathered

that you are only now going to produce the armoured cars—I hope I am right—while China has produced or got near to producing the ICBM. What is it due to? Is it due to deliberate sabotage by your civilians? I do not wish my friend there to soft pedal this. If civilians are sabotaging our defence effort, let him say so, so that at least the union leaders and this House will not encourage civilian employees to continue to sabotage our defence efforts. I read a statement from the Institute of Strategic Studies, London; I think they were flying kites; they said that we were producing only ten Vijayanta tanks a year and have fallen down badly. I remember A. M. Thomas saying that our target of production was only one a month. So I do not think we have fallen down very much there.

Finally this question of cost. Khera said: if you look at it, the Services are entirely unconscious of costs; if there was any kind of cost consciousness you can cut down without any impact on your defence security by ten per cent.

One word about nepotism. I addressed not long ago fairly senior officers at the National Defence College. When I was having lunch with them, a senior officer said: you are one of the few persons who take an interest in defence; do something. One of these days the lid will blow off the Armed Services. More and more nepotism is taking place in appointments at the highest level. I wrote to my friend, the Defence Minister, the other day. I do not want to say much about it. It was a rankly nepotistic appointment in the Navy. The Defence Minister came back with the usual stereo-typed reply: the officer was found unfit for promotion. A Rear Admiral for 4½ years had held appointments carrying the responsibilities of a Rear Admiral. But when it came to a substantive appointment, whom did you get to? A person who had received the age of superannuation. This is the kind of thing that is happening in the Armed Forces at the highest level. Finally, are you getting suitable material? I remember General Chauhan telling us in the National Defence Council that 75-80 per cent of the young persons who apply for commissions had been rejected. Because not even your

[Shri Frank Anthony]

second-class stratum of our youth are applying for the officer cadres of the armed forces.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, let me start with the Navy, the neglected wing of the armed forces. Sir, the navy received very scant attention for nearly 23 year after Independence. For example, 1963-64, out of Rs. 816 crores, only Rs 21 crores was spent on the navy and in 1964-65 only Rs. 22 crores were allowed for the navy out of Rs. 805 crores. Only for the last two or three years, the Defence Ministry has been recognising the naval wing.

With our northern borders sealed by the hostile neighbour India has virtually become an island in the Indian ocean. We have to depend completely upon the sea routes for our imports and exports which are the lifeline of this country. Again, the defence of our offshore islands like the Andaman and Nicobar islands and the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi islands is the prime responsibility of our navy. Car Nicobar is only 90 miles from Indonesia but it is nearly 800 miles from the mainland. Andaman is closer to Rangoon than to Madras.

The navy has also to safeguard the 3,500 miles of the sea coast and the peninsula is wide open to the intrusion from sea and particularly by submarines. The situation in Indian ocean is changed now after the withdrawal of the British forces. Whatever Mr. Brezhnev's collective security might mean, it means the Indian ocean. Some people talk of a vacuum in the Indian Ocean and the ways and means of filling it up. When the Soviet space capsule, Zond V, splashed down in the Indian ocean, the first to greet it were two American destroyers. There is no more vacuum in the Indian ocean and the Americans are already there. The Russians have also made their presence felt and both of them are studying the oceanography, looking zealously at each other. Fortunately, the Chinese have not yet entered the competition.

What is the attitude of the Government? Mr Swaran Singh, the Defence Minister, says that the withdrawal of the British forces has not cast on us any additional responsibility or burden. Probably, he welcomes the presence of the two super powers so long as they keep the Chinese out or perhaps he welcomes them since there is no other alternative.

What is our naval strength? Are we in a position to safeguard the coastline and to protect the islands? Let me give an example. A Singapore fishing vessel with eight crew members on board was captured near Meroe island in the Andaman and Nicobar islands, in December, 1969. But later on we were told that they escaped not only with the fish which they caught but with two rifles and 100 rounds of cartridges of the police department. The Indian Navy has a post close to that area but the navy did not have a boat to come out for a chase. Again, the incident took place at about 11 a.m. and the navy office at Port Blair got the information at about 4 p.m. This is the situation in the Andaman and Nicobar island.

We have to look at the navy from this experience and also in the context of the growing strength of the naval force of our two hostile neighbours. I am not talking of commerce raiders, naval blockader, submarine warfare, amphibious landings, etc., etc., but the protection of our territory and our maritime trade. Once during the Chola empire, the Indian ocean was a lake of the Cholas. What is our position now? At present we have about 25,000 men in the navy; one aircraft carrier-you know about it; three submarine, two cruisers, three destroyers, 14 frigates, 16 minesweepers and so on and so forth. But what is the strength of the enemy? China has 1,41,000 men-according to military balance-and they have 969 vessels including 33 submarines at present, annually they are producing six to eight submarines per annum. Again, Pakistan has 9,000 men, three submarines, five destroyers and so on and so forth.

About Air-craft Carrier, the report says in page 52 "For reasons of economy and

to utilise resources cost effectively it has been decided to give up the idea of acquiring a second carrier, and to arrange for suitable alternative means of providing the necessary aerial support for the Navy." We have only one Air-craft carrier I.N.S. Vikrant which is completely obsolete. It cannot even enter Visakapatnam harbour, the only naval base in the east coast. The Defence Minister is of the opinion that the Air-craft carrier is of imperial and colonial in origin and not in consonance with freedom and democracy.

17 hrs.

I would request him to consider the opposite view also. The air-craft carrier is a mobile air-field with a massive defensive and offensive capability. Normally, it can carry two squadrons of fighter bombers and one of anti-submarine air-craft.

I understand that in five minutes the carrier can launch her interceptors which will engage and destroy the enemy forty to fifty miles away from the fleet. Surface ships can be attacked and destroyed 100 to 200 miles away,

In addition the air-craft carries squadrons can be used to deliver lighting air-strikes against enemy targets ashore and the carrier is an elusive target for the enemy.

17.01 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARI *in the Chair*]

Regarding the position of submarine, we are very late in joining the submarine club. Nobody can minimise the role of submarine in modern times. We cannot forget the historical fact that Netaji made his 12,000 mile voyage from Germany to Indonesia *en-route* to Japan in a German submarine.

Now the nuclear powered submarine are dominating the seas. Such a submarine does not need to surface nor to refuel and can move under the sea at great depths,

The nuclear powered submarines can launch nuclear missiles from under water at targets thousands of miles away.

U.S. Navy and Air Force are busy with designs for a flying submarine.

Even if we cannot hope to buy or build such submarines in the near future, a great deal can be done to develop a fleet of submarines to patrol the coastal waters.

Experts are of the opinion, that for every two submarines, which go out into the sea there should be one which stays back for the purposes of maintenance. On this basis, they say, we must possess at least 12 submarine.

To defend the lengthy coast-line, harbours and our island territories, and to maintain the sea routes in the Indian Ocean, India should have at least two fleets one for the east coast and the other for the west coast. Each fleet should be equipped with an air-craft carrier and a guided missile ship apart from submarines, frigates and other vessels. It means, we have to acquire one more Air-craft carrier apart from this good old Vikrant.

A Naval base should be established at Tuticorin the Southern most harbour which will be of much strategic importance. Then, our position will improve in the Indian Ocean.

Now our ships from Bombay or Cochin have to go to Colombo to reach the east coast or Andamans. A canal in the Palk Strait is very essential for the quick movement of ships. We have been pressing for this project otherwise known as Sethu Samundram project for a long time and so far our demand has fallen on deaf ears. I request the Defence Minister to take up this case with the Government.

To assess in depth the problems of the future to point out the pit-falls, and to help the Navy in formulating its future policy a Naval Committee should be appointed on the model of the Aeronautics Committee.

[Shri G. Vishwanath] coming] to army the Report says about the force level :

"The force level has been maintained within the ceiling of 8,28,000; it has not been found necessary to increase the force level, as our success in improving the teeth to tail ratio has added to the effectiveness of the army."

I would like to say that by and large our army is well-equipped and better organised and they have to face 30 lakhs strong Chinese army and 3 lakhs strong Pakistan army.

There is more than one opinion about the teeth to tail ratio. At present the teeth to tail ratio in our army is 59.41. Previously, it was 57.43. But what is the correct ratio? The optimum ratio seems to be 62:38. In that case, there is need for improvement. In our army. According to Brig. Rathy Sawhny.

"In view of the extensive borders to be safeguarded and the fact that large portions are mountainous and jungle terrain where heavy weapons are less effective and large numbers of trained infantry men have to be deployed to effectively deal with comparatively small bands of insurgents, it appears that there is little scope for reduction in the teeth elements."

Regarding infantrymen, we are told that they are still over-loaded with numerous and cumbersome equipments. We have to find ways and means to cut down the overall weight which they carry in a battle.

Coming to the police work of the army, troops were called out to assist the civil authority in maintaining law and order on 18 occasions in 9 out of 17 States and two Union Territories from February 1969 to February 1970. Army also helped the civil authorities in dealing with natural calamities such as floods and fire on 26 occasions. But is it desirable to call the army to do

police work? General Maneckshaw disapproves of frequent calling of army for suppressing civil disturbances. He is reported to have said that it was the duty of the police and the police should do it. On the other hand, the noted journalist Shri Nirdad Chowdhary argues.

"Ever since armies were created, their function has been as much to defend the legally established government against internal insurrection as to defend the country against external attack."

I am inclined to agree with General Maneckshaw. I also agree with Maj. General Palit, the military correspondent of *Hindustan Times*, when he says :

"In numerous ways logistically and even operationally, it derives sustenance from the peoples, backing and their material and intellectual resources. This report is difficult to establish if the army is too frequently used to suppress political disturbances."

I think the army should be avoided as far as possible in doing police work.

The soldiers, the jawans in the army, I am sorry to say, are ill-treated in the armed forces, especially in the army. They were treated as slaves by the officers during the British regime. The same relationship continues even now, 23 years after independence. The jawans are asked to serve not only the officers but also the family and relatives of the officer and the the poor jawans cannot complain against this cruelty, if he murmurs he will be punished mercilessly. This is not a good sign for a contented army and the Minister should see that this abuse of power is put an end to.

A few days back we had a discussion in this House on the quality of food supplied to our armed forces. The ration supplied to our armed forces are of very poor

quality. All the unsold things are dumped on the soldiers.

I am very much pained to hear the same thing from our military hospitals. There are rules for supply of food to patients. Very often the patients in military hospitals do not get what is due to them. All is not well with the purchase and supply of ration, which has become the centre of corruption. Immediate action is necessary in this direction as this is playing with the lives of lakhs of soldiers.

I am more concerned with "how" you spend the money than "how much" you spend. Every rupee that is spent out of this Rs. 1151 crores for 1970-71 must be accounted for. I understand that even the Comptroller and Auditor General of India has no authority to go into the accounts under certain heads. I want to know the amount which do not come under the purview of Audit. There should be strict control on expenditure.

The Defence Research & Development Organisation which is an important wing of the Defence Organisation was there without a head for more than six months. Dr. Bhagvantam, an eminent scientist was the scientific adviser to the Minister of Defence and Director-General of DRDO. The hurry which was shown by the Ministry in sending him out without even finding a successor shows that these people were being for the earliest opportunity to chuck him off. You seem to prefer a yesman to eminent scientist and you had your way. I am told from reliable sources that the purchase of Hovercraft was almost finalised and after the exit of Dr. Bhagvantam certain forces are working to cancel the deal itself on certain ideological inhibitions. I want to know the truth from the Minister.

Again, Sir, DRDO has much room for improvement. It should widen its scope and should increase its contracts with outside experts and universities. DRDO must be in a position to utilise all the available expertise in the country. Sir, no doubt we are proud to have a 45 squadron strong Air Force. The strength of the Air Force lies more in effectiveness than in number. This

45 squadron includes many old and obsolete planes. In this missile age still we are depending upon Canberra's.

We have to consolidate and standardise our Air Force. Different types of planes in service is a great hurdle in the way of standardisation.

We are yet to receive the full report of the Aeronautics committee. I do not know why the government is delaying its publication. The committee has stated "provision of radar cover and facilities and arrangements for maintenance of air-craft in service should receive precedence over increases in force levels of the IFA." It means that still the radar cover is not satisfactory. I want to know from the Minister what is the achievement so far in radar cover and how much is yet to be done.

I am told that from 1963 the Government have been thinking of providing tropo-scatter communication links between our early warning radar installations given by USA after Chinese invasion and the data analysis centres. Instead of giving impetus and support to our defence scientists to develop these links and building up our own know-how over these seven years, government are now thinking of giving a Rs 60 crore collaboration contract to an American or French firm.

Wherever our scientists are capable of doing the job, opportunity must be given to them and it is deplorable to go in for foreign collaboration where it is not necessary.

Sir, about defence production if at all there is import substitution, the Defence Ministry should be the first to adopt it. We have been talking of self-reliance for a long time and nothing has materialised. In 1965 Mr. D. S. Raju, the then Deputy Minister of Defence made a statement that India would achieve self-sufficiency in defence requirements within five years, that is, 1970. In 1970, the Minister for Defence Production, Mr. L. N. Misra says that the country is fast moving towards the goal of self-reliance in defence.

[Shri G. Vishwanathan]

We have to step up the production in the ordnance factories. We can no longer depend upon super powers for our supply. The less superior equipment produced in the country is always preferable to a better equipment imported. What is the defect in our defence factories. According to the *Hindu*—I quote :

“There has also been an unfortunate tendency in recent years to staff defence factories with military men who have no experience of business or expertise in technology. Yet these qualifications are essential if the defence plants are to keep pace with the growth of technology abroad.”

Unless one is qualified, he should not be appointed in the defence factories simply because he belongs to the armed forces.

We learn that the Government are considering a proposal to create an autonomous board to administer the ordnance factories. It means more power to the factories which also will mean more responsibility. I think, this proposal can be accepted and given a trial.

Then, China is the only nuclear power in Asia and it will be the sole power in the next 10 or 15 years. From yesterday, it has become the fifth member of the space club, means, as it has been rightly pointed out by Maj. Gen. Palit that for the first time in history of nuclear confrontation, the same power will hold both nuclear and conventional superiority. According to the West German observatory, the rocket used by China to launch its satellite into orbit is powerful enough to reach any point on earth.

What is our defence against these nuclear weapons? Are we going to carry non-violence to the battle-field? Are these Gandhi caps to defend us from ICBM? Some argue that China may not use nuclear weapons against India. But the very possession of nuclear weapon give her an advantage over us. Nuclear weapons have

been described as political weapons since by merely possessing them, one could achieve one's purpose.

I do not agree with the view we could deter the Chinese by stepping up our conventional strength. I think, we are forced to change our policy. If we want to possess nuclear weapons in 1980's, we have to start now itself. No doubt, the cost factor also comes in. Some few years back, there was the thinking that it will cost hundreds of crores of rupees. Now the experts say that for 100 IRBM bombs with a range of 2000 miles, it will cost us Rs. 750 crores to Rs. 800 crores. The Government can go into the question. But the decision has to be taken without delay. At least, they must wake up now from the deep slumber to take a decision for the safety and protection of our motherland.

Finally, I would like to ask the hon. Minister to go into all these questions. Then, you have either to receive the National Defence Council or to form a separate National Security Council on the model of the U.S.A.

Lastly, my speech will not be complete if I do not mention about the problems of ex-servicemen. They are 3 millions at present with an annual increase of 40,000. No planned programme has been prepared for resettlement of ex-servicemen in the first three five year Plans. We have now to take it up. A very high-power commission is necessary to recommend the ways and means towards the resettlement in the civil life of the ex-servicemen and their dependents.

Then, most of the old camping grounds of the Armed Forces should be given to ex-servicemen for agricultural and housing purposes. Their pension is only about Rs. 20 a month. The minimum should be increased having regard to the increase in price index.

Again, the priority should be given in the disposal of surplus vehicles to ex-servicemen and only if any balance is left, it may be offered to the civilians by auctions. But

the priority should be given to the ex-servicemen in the disposal of surplus vehicles.

Lastly, regarding the recruitment to the defence services, the boys are asked to come to certain centres and, after the preliminary things are over, they are asked to go to big cities, like, Bombay, Madras, etc. for selection and often they have to return disappointed. I would say, it must be done at the first centre itself, either they should be selected or not, and that they should not be harassed like this.

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : चेयरमैन महोदय, हमारा देश खतरनाक से खतरनाक तारीख में जो पोजीशन होती थी डिफेंस के लिहाज से, उससे गुजर रहा है। हम स्क्वाब की दुनिया में रहेंगे अगर जिन हालात हैं हमारी अब पोजीशन है उसका हम पूरी तरह से ऐं-प्रि-सियेशन नहीं करेंगे। साढ़े तीन हजार मील हमारा साहिल है और साढ़े पांच हजार मील हमारा सरहद है जिस पर हमारे नौजवान, हमारे बहादुर फौज के, एयर फोर्स और नेवी के सिपाही और अफसर देश की निगहबानी करते हैं। जिन हालात में वह देश के लिए कष्ट उठा कर और जिन मुश्किल हालात में वह देश के लिए देश की पशोवानी करते हैं, देश का चौकी दाराना करते हैं, उनको आज के दिन जब कि डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री के बजट पर विचार चल रहा है, सारे हाउस का सलाम भेज दिया जाय, हमें नाज है उन भाइयों पर जो 15, 20 हजार फिट की बलन्दी पर जिन हालात में और जिस आबो-हवा में कड़कती सरदी में देश के लिए काम करते हैं, अगर नखरे से बोलने वाले भाई यहां से नाथूला और चोला चले जायें तो शायद पांच मिनट में हाट अटक हो जायेगा। लेकिन बड़ी हमदर्दी करते हैं, क्रिटिसिज्म करते हैं, अच्छी बात है।

मैं ज्यादा बातें नहीं कहूंगा, सीधी एक बात कहूंगा और जगत लगती बातें कहूंगा।

चीन और पाकिस्तान, दो दुश्मनों का मुकाबला करना, आज से हजार साल पहले गजनी ने हमला किया था, सोमनाथ मन्दिर के पुजारी कहने लगे कि देवी मुकाबला करेगी। देवी क्या मुकाबला करेगी? देवी को भी उखाड़ ले गया और पुजारी को कैदी बना कर गजनी ले गया। इसी तरह से आज यह अमरीका और रूस की देवी भारत का बचाव नहीं करेगी, बल्कि इन्हीं बाजूओं को मुकाबला करना है। और बाजू हमारे कमजोर नहीं हैं, तगड़े बाजू हैं। हमारे बहादुर जवानों ने जर्मन का मुंह खट्टा किया है पिछली लड़ाई में। हमारे बहादुरों ने जापानियों को खदेड़ दिया सारे जूनूबी मशरूकी एरिया से। हमारी एक प्लेटून ने जो भेजर शैतान सिंह के अन्डर थी उन 125 जवानों ने पूरी मुकम्मिल दो ब्रिगेड की चीन की दो सप्ताह में साफ कर दिया। इसलिए हमारे जवान कमजोर नहीं हैं। डोगराई और बरकी की लड़ाई में हमारे जवानों ने हिन्दुस्तान में ही नहीं बल्कि दुनिया में रेकार्ड कायम कर दिया है। हमें नाज है उन पर। हमारे बहादुर अफसर, नये नये छोकरे देश के लिए अपनी जान की परवाह न करके लड़ाई में बूढ़ गये। लेकिन चेयरमैन महोदय, मुझे अफसोस है कि आज उनकी कोई खैर खबर लेने वाला नहीं है। मैं डिफेंस मिनिस्टर साहब से कहना चाहता हूँ कि उनकी तरफ ध्यान दें। फौजी खानदान का एक चश्मी चिराग, एक मार्शल कम्प्युनिटी का भाई, एक नौजवान अफसर प्राइम मिनिस्टर के घर के सामने भूख हड़ताल करे, इसको देखकर मेरा खून खौलता है। इस बात से क्या भ्रसर पड़ेगा। पहले तो जब उनकी जरूरत हुई तो उनसे काम लिया और जब काम निकल गया कहा चलो यहाँ से। आये साल हजारों और लाखों की तादाद में लोग फौज से निकलते हैं, इनके साथ आप जो सलूक करते हो उसका फौज के जवानों के मोरेल पर क्या असर पड़ेगा, यह मैं सिर्फ डिफेंस मिनिस्टर से पूछना चाहता हूँ?

[श्री रणधीर सिंह]

जाहिर है कि इसका बुरा असर पड़ेगा। ये छोटी बात नहीं है, बहुत बड़ी बात है और इसके बहुत दूर तक नतायज होंगे। मैंने प्रधान मंत्री को कल एक चिट्ठी लिखी, और आप को भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि उनके पास जाओ, और प्रधान मंत्री भी वहाँ जायें और उनको प्यार से जा कर समझाओ। वह आपके बच्चे हैं। कोई घाँस से काना हो गया, कोई लंगड़ा हो गया लड़ाई में, किसी का जिस्म डिसएबिल हो गया लड़ाई में, जिसने अपनी जबानी फौज में लगा दी देश के लिए, उसकी अब दूध की मक्खी की तरह निकाल कर फेंक दिया जाता है। हम यह दूकानबारी नहीं चलने देंगे क्योंकि वह हमारे बच्चे हैं, हमारे चश्मो चिराग हैं। अगर आप उनको फौज से बेकार करेंगे और वह बिगड़ गये ती क्या करेंगे कुछ पता है? यह जो लिबरेसन फौज बनती है, जो नक्सलाइट दंगे होते हैं उनको कौन करता है? इस किस्म की जो बातें चलती हैं उनको कौन करता है? चीन हमारा दुश्मन है। बड़ा खतरनाक दुश्मन है वह कहता है जब अमन की बात तो कहता है कि अमन तोप के मुँह से निकलता है, जब यह कहता है ताकत की बात तो कहता है कि दनादन गोली निकलती है तब ताकत की बात चलती है। आज दुश्मन फौज की बात नहीं करता, आज किसानों के खेतों पर बम्बारी करता है और लोगों को डिमारलाइज करता है। वह शहरों पर हमला करके लड़ रहा है। भ्रम आगे से जो लड़ाई होगी वह कारखानों में और खेतों में होगी। यह जो बातें चलती हैं इनसे सारा मशरिफी हिन्दुस्तान खोखला बन गया है।

आज आप देखिये कि कितने जबर्दस्त हालात में हमारी फौज काम कर रही है। उन हालात में हमारी फौज के जवानों के साथ जो कोल्ड ट्रीटमेंट होता है उससे उन लोगों पर क्या असर पड़ेगा यह मैं सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह से पूछना

चाहता हूँ। मैं सूबेदार से दुश्मन की आवाज पहुँचाना चाहता हूँ उन तक कि यह हमारे बच्चे और भाई, मां जाये जो हैं क्या उनसे ज्यादा राजदुलारे यह आई० एफ० एस० और आई०, ए०. एस० के लोग हैं। देश के लिए तो वह कठता और मरता है लेकिन आई० ए० एस०, आई० पी० एस०, डिप्टो कमिश्नर, पुलिस कप्तान यह लोग बनते हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिस तरह से हरिजनों के साथ गरीबी की वजह से प्रिफरेंशल ट्रीटमेंट होता है उसी तरह से फौजियों के साथ भी होना चाहिए, उनके भाइयों के साथ भी होना चाहिये क्योंकि उन्होंने खून दिया है। मैं यह बात कोई जोश में नहीं कह रहा हूँ, लेकिन सच्ची बात कहता हूँ, जिसको आप को ऐप्रिशिएट करना चाहिये।

आज मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि पीस पीस पीस की माला जपने से काम नहीं चलेगा। कैसी पीस साहब? आज का अखबार कहता है हमारे भाई ने ठीक कहा, कि एक तरफ तो हमारा आदमी नाथूला में और एक तरफ मुकाबले में चीनी नाथूला में। एक तरफ फोटो लगा है गांधी का और दूसरी तरफ माओ का। यह चीज डेली चलती है। मैंने इन आंखों से देखा है कि बड़ा मुकाबला चलता है रेडियो के ऊपर और दूसरी बात में। वह हमारे खिलाफ कहते हैं, हम उनके खिलाफ कहते हैं, वह हमारी गवर्नमेंट के खिलाफ कहते हैं हम उनकी गवर्नमेंट के खिलाफ कहते हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर इस तरह चलेगा तो तुम अपने 3.3 बन्दूक से क्या करोगे? क्या इस तरह से तुम्हारा काम चलेगा? तुम्हारे पेटन टैंकों को हमारे नौजवानों ने मिट्टी का खिलौना बना दिया: एक एक आदमी ने 10-10, 12-12 पेटन टैंक तोड़ दिये चाहे अब्दुल हमीद हो चाहे सूबेदार गुलज़ार सिंह हो, जहाँ तक बहादुरी का सबाल है, उसकी कोई मिसाल नहीं दुनिया में। लेकिन ऊपर से जब हाइड्रोजन बम पड़ेगा तब चाहे हरियाणा का, पंजाब का सिपाही हो, मरहटा

सिपाही हो या दक्खिन मद्रास का, वह क्या करेगा ? क्या ऊपर उछल कर उसको तोड़ देगा ? मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जब हजारों मील से इंटर कॉन्टिनेंटल बैलेस्टिक मिजाइल्स चलेंगे तब उसका मुकाबला हमारे सिपाही कैसे करेंगे ? हमारे सिपाही की भुजायें कमजोर नहीं हैं, जहाँ तक भुजाओं का सवाल है चार फिरंगी उस के, मारे दो हिन्दुस्तानी छोरे। इसमें कोई कमी नहीं होगी, वह तगड़े हैं। उन्होंने चीनी लोगों को खदेड़ दिया। हमारे एक प्लाटून ने चीनियों के दो ब्रिगेडों को पीछे खदेड़ दिया।

जहाँ तक पाकिस्तानी फौज का सवाल है, यह साबित हो चुका है कि हम उनसे कम नहीं। लेकिन याद रखना मैं कोरे हमले की बात या डराने की बात नहीं करता—कि रूपाबे गफलत में भी न रहना। वह दो दफे पिट चुके हैं पूरी तरह। अगर मैं आप से सही बात नहीं कहता तो चश्म पोशी करूँगा। मेरे खयाल में अपने दलाई लामा ने भी उतना कम टाइम नहीं लगाया होगा नाथूला से आते हुए, जितनी जल्दी हमारी पल्टनें आ गई थीं। इसमें किसका कुसूर था ? फौज के सिपाही का कुसूर नहीं था, अफसर का कुसूर नहीं था, कौम का कुसूर नहीं था, यह हमारी गवर्नमेंट का कुसूर नहीं था। यह बात नहीं है कि हम बहादुर नहीं थे। लेकिन हमारे सिपाहियों के पास एक मामूली सी बंदूक थी, पहनने को कपड़े नहीं, मोजे नहीं, 10,000 फीट सी बलन्दी पर साँस भी रुक रुक कर आती है। आदमी को छोड़ कोई परिन्दा भी बहाँ जिन्दा नहीं रह सकता: आज भी वहाँ चीनी दुश्मन बैठा हुआ है, उसकी 19 डिवीजनें हैं अकेले निम्ब्रत में। मैं डराने की बात नहीं कहता, लेकिन यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि बी प्रिपेअर्ड। बी प्रिपेअर्ड इस तरह से नहीं कि रूस आ कर अफ़्ग़ेला दे देगा, अमरीका आ कर अफ़्ग़ेला दे देगा। सारा हिन्दुस्तान स्पेशल सैस देने को तैयार है। हम नहीं होंगे, मुल्क नहीं होगा, देश की

इज्जत नहीं होगी, हमारी बहनों की इज्जत नहीं होगी, तो क्या होगा ? गुलाम अगर हम हो गए तो क्या करेंगे ? जायदाद, दौलत, पैसे से हमको डरना नहीं है। पंसा अगर आप को चाहिये एक हजार करोड़ या दो हजार करोड़ तो हिन्दुस्तान आपको देगा। बहाना नहीं चाहिये। बहाने करने से काम नहीं चलेगा। मैं जानता हूँ कि हमारे डिफेंस मिनिस्टर बहुत तकड़े हैं। लेकिन उनके अकेले तकड़े होने से काम नहीं हो सकता है। हो सकता है कि चीन के डिफेंस मिनिस्टर को वह कुदती में गिरा दें, यह दूसरी बात है। लेकिन आपका यहाँ एक बहुत बड़ी और तकड़ी ताकत से मुकाबला है। चीन से आपका मुकाबला है। चीन वह देश है जिससे आज रूस भी काँपता है, अमरीका भी काँपता है। चीनी ड्रैगन है। उसकी ताकत की कोई हद नहीं है। इससे भी बड़ी बात यह है कि वह हिन्दुस्तान में इनक्लाव लाना चाहता है। आज के ग्रन्थबारों में आपने लिबरेशन की बात पढ़ी होगी। लिबरेशन आर्मी वह बनाना चाहता है। बंगाल में वह बगावत कराना चाहता है। केरल में बगावत कराना चाहता है। नागा लैंड में उसने इनक्लाव लाने की सोची है। न सिर्फ बेरुनी हमले का हमको मुकाबला करना है बल्कि अन्दरनी जो यह गड़बड़ है, इसका भी हमें मुकाबला करना है। हिन्दुस्तान को वह तहस नहस करना चाहता है। इन सभी ताकतों से मुकाबला करने की अपनी जिम्मेदारी है। ये जो सब चीजें हैं, इनके लिये आपको पूरी पूरी तैयारी करनी होगी, इनका मुकाबला करना होगा। इसमें पैसे की कमी आपको नहीं आने देनी चाहिए।

नीड बेस्ड वेज की बात भी चलती है। जो आदमी इसकी बात करते हैं शायद वे छः घण्टे भी पूरा काम नहीं करते हैं। उनको दो सौ या चार सौ तनस्वाह मिलती है। लेकिन मेरे जवान को, मेरे फौजी सिपाही को, एयर फोर्स में जो छोटे से छोटा आदमी है, एयर कारपोरल है,

[श्री रणधीर सिंह]

नेवी में जो मामूली रेटिंग है, उनकी तनस्वाह इन से किसी भी तरह कम नहीं रहनी चाहिये, ज्यादा ही होनी चाहिये। ये जो दूसरे लोग हैं ये तो सुबह शाम बंडी मारते हैं, काम भी पूरा नहीं करते, सारा समय लेकिन जो फौजी आदमी हैं उनको आपने तोप के मुंह पर बांध रखा है, उनकी तनस्वाहों का आपको खास तौर पर खयाल रखना चाहिए। उनका मारे ल हाई रहे इसका आपको खास खयाल रखना चाहिए। छुट्टियों में उनके आने का ठीक इन्तजाम नहीं होता है। लोग दस दस साल तक अपनी बीबियों का, बच्चों का मुंह नहीं देख सकते हैं। वे भी माँ के बेटे हैं, बहन के भाई हैं। उनको भी आप पीस टाइम स्टेशन दें। उसके लिए भी आप मकानात बनायें। मैं एक बार नहीं छः बार कह चुका हूँ साल में या दो साल में जिस तरह से अफसर कुनबा ले जाते हैं, वे भी अपना कुनबा ले जायें ऐसा इन्तजाम आपको करना चाहिए।

जब वे घरों से गैर हाजिर हों, तब उनके कुनबों का खयाल किया जाना चाहिये। यह नहीं कि जवानी तो अपनी वे देश के लिए खत्म कर दें, तोप के मुंह पर जवानी के दिनों में आप उनको बांध दें, लेकिन जब वे अधमरे हो जायें, लंगड़े लूले हो जायें और घर लौटें तो बाप भी उनको अलग कर दे। भूखे मरे और नक्सलाइट बने, यह नहीं होने दिया जाना चाहिये। गवर्नमेंट की सबसे पहली जिम्मेदारी है कि उनको फौसिलिटीज दे, उनके बच्चों को फौसिलिटीज दे, तालिम की, लिटिगेशन से बचाने की। और भी जो भगड़े हैं उनकी तरफ आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये। यह मामूली बात नहीं है, बड़ी बात है।

नेरी स्टेट में प्रताप सिंह कैरों साहब एक जबर चीफ मिनिस्टर हुए हैं। शानदार आदमी

हुए हैं। उन्होंने अपने आपको लोगों में बड़ा पापुलर बना दिया था। यह बात अब बहुत लोग भूल गए हैं। फौजी एक एक उनकी तारिफ करता था। जो काम उन्होंने इसके लिए किया उसको आप जारी रखें।

पेंशन की बात मैं कहता हूँ। पेंशन उनकी बढ़नी चाहिए। आई. सी. एस. वालों की पेंशन की बात होती है, उनके प्रिबलेजिज की बात होती है। लेकिन सूबेदार भेजर या सिपाही वगैरह जब रिटायर होते हैं तो उनको वही पेंशन मिलती है जो उनको बीस साल पहले मिलती है। कितनी महंगाई बढ़ गई है। पचास साठ साल पहले कितनी पेंशन उनको मिलती थी, उतनी अगर मिलती रही तो क्या उनका बन सकता है। जो रेट्स हैं उनको आप रिवाइज करें। पैसे की जितनी कीमत रह गई है, उस हिसाब से उनको ग्राप पेंशन दें।

एम० पीज का डैलीगेशन गया था जवानों के बीच में। उसका बहुत अच्छा इम्प्रेशन पड़ा था। पिछली बार मैं कुछ और साथियों से गया था। जवानों से हम लोग मिले थे। इससे उनका मारे ल बड़ा हाई हुआ था। और होता है। मैं अपोजीशन वाले भाइयों से और मिनिस्टर साहब से भी कहता हूँ कि आए साल एक दो डैलीगेशन एम० पीज के खास तौर पर फार्बैंड एरियाज में जरूर भेजे जाया करें। ये लोग उनको छाती से लगा कर मिलें।

जो यहां मिनिस्टर है और जो जवान है, जो देश के लिए मरता है, इन दोनों में फर्क है ही। मुझे यह बहुत बुरा लगता है कि एक ज्वायंट सेक्रेटरी के सामने चीफ आफ दी स्टाफ जाकर सलाम करे। दस लाख की फीज के चीफ आफ स्टाफ किसी जायंट सेक्रेटरी के मातहत हों, यह मुनासिब नहीं है। मैं समझता हूँ कि मेरी बात में कोई गलती नहीं है। यहां पर भी अमरीकन पैटर्न के मुताबिक को-प्राइनेशन

लाने के लिए चीफ्स आफ स्टाफ की एक कमेटी हो, जिसके चेयरमैन तीनों सर्विसिज के चीफ बाई रोटेशन हों। उसका डायरेक्ट ताल्लुक डिफेंस मिनिस्टर के साथ हो और कोई आई० सी० एस० आफिसर उसके ऊपर चौघरी बन कर न बैठे, क्योंकि इस से फौज डीमारेलाइज्ड होती है। यह तो वैसे ही बात है कि इंजीनियर्स के ऊपर किसी इंडियन फारेन सर्विस के आदमी को लगा दिया जाये। टेकनिकल बातों को फौजी ही समझते हैं, दूसरे नहीं समझ सकते हैं।

फौजी स्कूलों में एक एक लड़के पर सर-कार दो, तीन, चार सौ रुपये माहवार खर्च करती है, लेकिन उनमें से पचास परसेंट लड़कों को आर्मी, नेवी या एयर फोर्स में नहीं रखा जाता है। अगर उनको कमीशन नहीं दिया जा सकता है, तो उनको इस सर्विसिज में किसी छोटे ओहदे पर लगा देना चाहिए। आखिर वह देश का बेहतरीन मैटीरियल है और उनको लगातार दस साल तक ट्रेन किया जाता है। इसलिए उनको किसी न किसी डिफेंस के काम में लाया जाना चाहिए।

अगर गैलेंटरी या बहादुरी दिखाता है रविराय और परमवीर चक्र ले जाता है रणधीर सिंह, तो यह मुनासिब बात नहीं है। मुझे इस तरह के चार पांच केसिज का पता है। पीछे किसी ने फौज में प्रुपिज्म पैदा कर दिया था। लेकिन अगर प्रोमोशनज वगैरह और दूसरे मामलों में इस बात का खयाल किया गया कि फ्लां किसी जेनेरल, ब्रिगेडियर, एयर मार्शल या वाइस-एडमिरल के खानदान का है, तो यह बात फौज को बर्बाद कर देगी। हमारी आर्मी, नेवी और एयर बेश की इन्टेग्रेशन की निशानी है। अगर वहां भी पार्टीबाजी, प्रुपिज्म या नेपाटिज्म घुस गये, तो यह देश बर्बाद हो जायेगा।

मैं इन ग्रान्ट्स की पुर जोर ताईद करता हूँ और उम्मीद करता हूँ कि मेरे सुझावों पर जरूर गौर किया जायेगा।

वनत देने के लिए मैं भ्रापका शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ।

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : सभापति महोदय, मैं अपने कुछ साथियों के आग्रह पर हिन्दी में बोलना चाहता हूँ, हालांकि हिंदी मेरी भी मातृ भाषा नहीं है।

इस चर्चा में कई माननीय सदस्यों ने कई विषयों पर अपने अपने विचार प्रकट किये हैं। इस समय मैं केवल रक्षा उत्पादन सम्बन्धी विषयों के बारे में कुछ कहूँगा। और विषयों पर बोलने से कबल (पहले) मैं श्री एन्थनी और श्री विश्वनाथ द्वारा उठाई गई एक दो बातों का जिक्र करना चाहता हूँ।

श्री एन्थनी ने बड़ी अच्छी तकरीर की और बहुत अच्छी और समझ की बातें कहीं। लेकिन शायद उन के पास सही खबर नहीं थी, इस लिए उन्होंने विजयन्ता टैंक और अवाड़ी के कारखाने के बारे में ऐसी बात कही, जो ठीक नहीं है। उन का यह खयाल है कि वहां पर महीने में एक टैंक बनता है और शायद वहां का प्रोडक्शन उस से भी नीचे चला गया है। अगर उन को किसी पुरानी बात का खयाल है, तो वह उस को भूल जायें। मैं इस की सही संख्या तो नहीं देना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि वह देश के हित में नहीं होगा, लेकिन मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि हम वहां इससे कई गुना ज्यादा टैंक बनाते हैं। जो भी हमारे टारगेट्स, लक्ष्य, रहे हैं, उन को हम पूरा करते रहे हैं। पार साल जितने टैंक बनाये गये थे, इस साल उन से बीस सैकड़ा ज्यादा बनाए गए हैं।

[श्री ल० न० मिश्र]

माननीय सदस्य ने एच० एफ० 24 के बारे में कहा कि वह ठीक हवाई जहाज नहीं है। उन्होंने एक एक्सपर्ट को भी बात कही, जिस में हमारे टेस्ट पायलट दास की मृत्यु हुई। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि एच० एफ० 24 इस वक्त स्क्वैड्रन सर्विस में है और एयर फोर्स को उस के बारे में कोई शिकायत नहीं है। टेकेनिकल कमिटी ने हमारी नई रीहिल (New Reheat Engine) इंजन को टेस्ट कर के पास किया था। श्री दास हमारे बहुत अच्छे टेस्ट पायलट थे। उन्होंने उस हवाई जहाज की उड़ान करने की कोशिश की और दुर्घटना हो गई। उस दुर्घटना की जांच हुई है। उस से पता चलता है कि माननीय सदस्य ने जिन बातों की चर्चा की है, वे सही नहीं हैं। उन्होंने चावला साहब के लेख का जिक्र किया।

मिस्टर चावला यहाँ काम करते थे। ठीक है वे विद्वान आदमी हैं, होशियार आदमी हैं, लेकिन श्री एन्यनी से मैं कहूँगा उन की सभी बातों को सीरियसली नहीं लेना चाहिए और मैं यह भी कहूँगा कि इस बारे में उन का कहना सही नहीं है। उस में इंजन की शिकायत किसी तरह से नहीं है। दुर्घटना हो गई, उस के भी कारण पता लगे हैं। किसी कारण पायलट से छोटी सी भूल हो गई। उस के कारण दुर्घटना हुई।

दूसरी बात उन्होंने मिजाइल्स के बारे में कही। उन्होंने कहा कि पार साल जब हम ने इस की घोषणा की तो जो भी उस का स्वागत हुआ वह शायद सही नहीं हुआ। मुझे अफसोस है कि इस मामले में भी उन की सूचना गलत है। जिस कारखाने की चर्चा की गई वहाँ एयर से एयर मिजाइल नहीं बनता है। वह कहीं अन्यत्र बनता है। और जिस मिजाइल की हम ने चर्चा की भी वह कारखाना हम हैदराबाद में लगाना चाहते हैं और वहीं हम मिजाइल्स बनाना चाहते हैं।

अब हमारे दूसरे साथी विश्वनाथन जी ने जो डी. एम. के के सदस्य हैं उन्होंने भी इस बात की चर्चा की। उन्होंने भगवन्तम साहब के बारे में भी बात की। मैं उन्हें बताना हूँ कि उन की खबर सही नहीं। भगवन्तम साहब हमारे साथ काम किए हैं, इस देश के बड़े भारी वैज्ञानिक हैं, रक्षा मंत्रालय में आठ दस साल रहे। बड़े अच्छे ढंग से काम किया उन्होंने, लेकिन आयु बढ़ती है तो आदमी को रिटायर करना पड़ता है। 58 साल में जाना चाहिए था, हम ने दो साल तक एक्सटेंशन दिए। 60 साल तक काम करने के बाद वह गए। उस के बाद जो एक नये वैज्ञानिक हैं उन से आग्रह किया गया आने के लिये जिन का नाम उन्होंने लिया। इसलिए मैं उन से कहूँगा कि भगवन्तम साहब के बारे में कोई यह बात हो कि हम लोग केवल "येस मैन" चाहते हों, यह बात कहना गलत है। भगवन्तम साहब के साथ हमारा संबंध बहुत ही मीठा रहा। डायरेक्टर बन कर हमारे बहुत से कारखानों में वह रहे, एच०ए०एल० में रहे, बी० ई० एल० में रहे, उन का सहयोग और उन का काम बड़े फायदे का रहा। इसलिए यह बात कहना गलत है कि हम उन से छुटकारा चाहते थे या हम चाहते थे कि वह चले जायँ, लेकिन 60 साल की आयु हो गई तो देखा गया कि नये लोगों को लेना होगा और वह रिटायर कर दिये गए।

अब मैं कुछ और बातों की चर्चा करना चाहता हूँ। पहले मैं रक्षा उत्पादन की बात करना चाहता हूँ जो कि हमारी आर्डिनेंस फैक्ट्रीज में होता है। हमारे पास 28 आर्डिनेंस फैक्ट्रीज हैं। दो और फैक्ट्रियाँ हैं जो आर्डिनेंस फैक्ट्रीज के साथ में हैं। इधर जो कुछ भी उत्पादन रहा है इस साल में भी उस का उत्पादन काफी बढ़ा है। पहले जो रक्षा उत्पादन की, सामग्री 50 करोड़ की कीमत की हम बनाते थे उस को उठा कर 200 करोड़ पर ले गए हैं। जहाँ तक इन आर्डिनेंस फैक्ट्रीज का सवाल है, नये नये असल तो उन्होंने बनाए हैं

लेकिन विशेषतः इन दो वर्षों में मेरा यह प्रयास रहा है कि विशेष ध्यान हम इस को सुदृढ़ करने पर दें जिस को कि कहते हैं आधुनिकीकरण करना, किस तरह इस को स्टेविलाइज किया जाय, किस तरह इस को मार्डनाईज किया जाय, इस के ऊपर हम ने जोर दिया। जो हमारे कारखाने रहे हैं उन्हें प्राधुनिक बनाने के लिए, माडर्न बनाने के लिए और उन के प्रोडक्शन को स्टेविलाइज करने के लिए हम ने प्रास किया है। जो टारगट रखे जायं, जो लक्ष्य रखे जायं, वे पूरे हों इस बात का प्रयत्न किया गया है। हमारे आमर्ब फोर्सेज के लोगों की यह शिकायत रही है कि जो लक्ष्य हम रखते हैं वे पूरे नहीं होते हैं। इसलिए हम ने यह प्रयास किया है कि हम अपने लक्ष्य को पूरा करें। इसलिए दो वर्ष का जो समय रहा है पिछला, वह विशेषतः इसी तरह का रहा है जिसे हम कह सकते हैं कि इस को मार्डनाइज करने में और इस को स्टेविलाइज करने में हम ने इस्तेमाल किया।

दूसरी बात सन् 61-62 में जब चीनी आक्रमण हुआ तो हम ने 50 करोड़ की सामग्री बनाई। अभी हमारे एक जनसंघ के साथी ने कहा कि चीजों के भाव बाढ़ गए हैं इसलिए 50 करोड़ या 200 करोड़ की बात जो हम कहते हैं, यह कोई मायने नहीं रखती।

लेकिन फिजिकल ग्रचीवमेंट जब हम ने किया है, जो चीजें पहले 6 बनाते थे, वह 12 बन गई या 18 बन गई तभी हम मानते हैं कि आगे बढ़े हैं। इसलिए यह नहीं है कि भाव बढ़ गए इसलिये 50 करोड़ की जगह 200 करोड़ की सामग्री हम ने उत्पादन की, इस को ले कर हम तसल्ली कर लें। जब तक फिजिकल अचीवमेंट नहीं हुआ है जब तक साकार रूप में हमने देखा नहीं है तब तक हम ने नहीं माना है कि हम आगे बढ़े हैं। दूसरी बात यह है कि जो हमारी आर्डिनेंस फैक्ट्रीज रही है अभी तक जैसा कि मैं ने बताया 28 आर्डिनेंस फैक्ट्रीज हैं, देखा गया

कि काम तो उन का अच्छा रहा है, और जो जो उन से कहा गया नये नये हथियार बनाए उन्होंने बनाए। जो चीज बनाने को कहा वह भी उन्होंने बनाई। फिर भी हमें एक दो नये कारखाने बनाने हैं। खास कर एलाय-स्टील की कमी रहती है, स्पेशल एलाय-स्टील के लिए हम को बहुत तकलीफ उठानी पड़ती रही है। बहुत दिनों से पिछले 8-9 सालों से यह योजना रही है, जिस को हम साकार रूप नहीं दे सके हैं, लेकिन अब हम ने तय किया है कि कानपुर में एलाय-स्टील का कारखाना स्थापित करें, जिस से कि हमारी रक्षा सामग्री की जो मांग है, उस की पूर्ति कर सकें।

इसी तरह से हमारी आर्डिनेंस फैक्ट्रीज के लिए जिन चीजों को हम बाहर से मांगते हैं, जैसे कैमिकलज हैं, राकेट प्रोपेलेंट्स हैं, उन को भी हम अपनी कारखाने में एक लैबोरेट्रीज के जरिये या जिस तरह से भी हो, बनाने की तरफ ध्यान देना चाहते हैं जिससे उन को इम्पोर्ट करने से हम को छुटकारा मिल सके।

17-45 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

कुछ शब्द में आर्डिनेंस फैक्ट्रीज के प्रॉग्रेसिनिंगेशन के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। 28 के करीब हमारी आर्डिनेंस फैक्ट्रीज हैं। इन का काम बहुत तेजी से बढ़ा लेकिन जिस तरह से इन को एक रूप देना चाहिये या, इन को संभालने में हम असमर्थ रहे हैं। इस कमी को पूरा करने की दृष्टि से, इन को ठीक प्रकार से आर्गनाइज या पुनर्संगठित करने की दृष्टि से शुरू शुरू में हम ऐसा करने जा रहे हैं कि इन को चार हिस्सों में बांट रहे हैं, इन सब कारखानों को चार रिजनल डाइरेक्टर्स के अन्डर डालने जा रहे हैं। जबलपुर, कानपुर, पूना और कलकत्ता में रिजनल डाइरेक्टर्स को रख कर उन के अन्डर हम इन कारखानों को रखना चाहते हैं, जिससे कि इन का विकेन्द्रीकरण हो सके, डीसेन्ट्रलाइजेशन हो सके। हम इन कार-

[श्री ल० ना० मिश्र]

स्नानों के जनरल मैनेजर्स को भी ज्यादा शक्ति देना चाहते हैं, जिससे कि वे स्वयं इनीशियेटिव लेकर काम कर सकें और छोटी छोटी बात के लिए उन को कलकत्ता पर निर्भर रहने की आवश्यकता न रहे। हर बात के लिए उन को कलकत्ता दोड़ना पड़ता था, इस से हम पीछे रह जाते थे, परन्तु इस प्रकार के रिआर्गनिजेशन से यह कठिनाई दूर हो जायगी।

अभी एक माननीय सदस्य ने चर्चा की कि आइनेन्स फैंक्ट्रीज प्रोडक्शन बोर्ड बनना चाहिये हम उसे बनाना चाहते हैं और हमारे सामने वह योजना आ चुकी है। विभिन्न मंत्रालयों से और खास कर वित्त मंत्रालय से और सप्लाई मंत्रालय से इस के बारे में हमारी बातचीत हो चुकी है। अभी तक यह होता था कि यदि सप्लाई मंत्रालय को फाइल भेजी गई तो दो महीने वहां पड़ी रही, उस के बाद फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री को भेजी एक महीना वहां पड़ी रही, इस तरह से किसी भी निश्चय पर पहुँचने में बहुत विलम्ब हो जाता था। हम चाहते हैं कि इस बोर्ड में हर मंत्रालय के प्रतिनिधि को किया जाय, डिफेंस प्रोडक्शन के सैक्रेटरी इस के चेयरमैन रहें, तीनों सविस्ज के रिप्रेजेंटेटिव उस में हों—आम्बे फोर्स, ऐअर फोर्स और नेवी तीनों के प्रतिनिधि उस में हों और वे लोग मिल कर फैसला करें। जिस मामले को वे लोग तय न कर सकें, उस को हम ऊपर ले जा कर फैसला कर सकेंगे, इस तरह से समय की बहुत बचत होगी।

आइनेन्स फैंक्ट्रीज के बारे में एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ—बी एस० एम० बनर्जी इस समय यहां नहीं हैं, कुछ दिनों से हमारी क्लोडियम फैंक्ट्रीज के वर्क-लोड के बारे में झगड़ा चल रहा है। बहुत से कटमोशन्स आपने देखा होगा इस के सम्बन्ध में आये हैं। आप जानते हैं कि पिछले दिनों इन फैंक्ट्रीज की उत्पादन

क्षमता को बढ़ाया गया था, चीन की लड़ाई की बजह से उन की उत्पादन क्षमता को बढ़ाने की जरूरत थी, क्योंकि नये नये ढंग के कपड़ों की हम को जरूरत पड़ी, जितनी भी हमारी फौजों की मांग थी, उन की उत्पादन क्षमता को बढ़ा कर उस मांग को पूरा किया, लेकिन अब वह मांग घट गई है, जिस के कारण हम अपने इन कारखानों की उत्पादन क्षमता का पूरे ढंग से इस्तेमाल नहीं कर पा रहे हैं, फुल-यूटिलाइजेशन नहीं कर पा रहे हैं—यह समस्या हमारे सामने है और हम चाहते हैं कि इस का समाधान करें। हम कतई नहीं चाहते हैं कि अपने मजदूरों का रिट्रेन्चमेन्ट करे, हम एक भी मजदूर की छटनी नहीं करना चाहते हैं...

श्री भोषेन्द्र झा (जयनगर) : ऐसे भी कई कारखाने बन्द पड़े हैं, जिन में उत्पादित होने वाला सामान हम बाहर से खरीद रहे हैं।

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : हम ऐसा कोई भी कार्य नहीं करना चाहते हैं जिस से मजदूर बिना कार्य के रहें। अब प्रश्न यह है कि ये कारखाने कैसे चलें ? हम यह चाहते हैं कि हमारे बहुत से डिपार्टमेंट्स जो बाहर से सामान खरीदते हैं, जैसे पी एण्ड टी, रेल्वेज, ये डिपार्टमेंट हम को आर्डर दें और हम से सामान लें। इन डिपार्टमेंट्स से हमारी बातें हो रही हैं। इसी तरह से हम यह भी चाहते हैं कि हम अपने माल के लिए एक्सपोर्ट विल्ड अप करें, हम अपने माल को बाहर भी भेजना चाहते हैं क्योंकि हम ने देखा है कि हमारा कपड़ा दूसरे कपड़ों के मुकाबले देखने में भी अच्छा है, पहनने में भी अच्छा है और दामों में भी बाजार के दाम से 22 से 30 प्रतिशत तक कम है। इसलिये हम अपने माल को बाहर भेजने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं और मार्केटिंग आर्गनिजेशन की तरह की बेचने के लिए एक संगठन बनाना चाहते हैं। मैं इस समय इतना ही कहूँगा कि हम देखेंगे कि हमारे

मजदूरों की काम के अभाव में छटनी न हो, उन को पूरा काम मिले। जो इस समय नहीं मिल रहा है—यह समस्या इसी तरह से हल हो सकती है। हम अपने किसी भी कारखाने को बन्द नहीं करना चाहते हैं—चाहे शाहजहां पुर का कारखाना हो या कानपुर का कारखाना हो—वे बन्द न हों और किसी तरह की छटनी वहां पर न हो।

अब मैं दो शब्द पब्लिक सेक्टर अन्डर-टेकिंग के सम्बन्ध के कहना चाहता हूँ। अभी हमारे डी. एम. के. के सदस्य विष्वनाथन जी ने चर्चा की और दूसरों ने भी कहा कि पब्लिक सेक्टर में घाटा होता है। जहां तक रक्षा मंत्रालय का सवाल है, हमारे पास सात कारखाने हैं और हमें घाटा कहीं भी नहीं है केवल प्रागा को छोड़ कर। माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि प्रागा को स्टील मिनस्ट्री को दे डालो। मेने बात तो नहीं की है लेकिन अगर स्टील मिनस्ट्री उसको लेना चाहे तो हम खुशी से दे सकते हैं।।..... (व्यवधान) इसमें तरह तरह की शिकायतें हैं। पिछले दो ढाई साल में इस कारखाने ने कुछ उठने की कोशिश की है लेकिन वह बीमार है, मैं मानता हूँ कि प्रागा ट्रस्ट की हालत ठीक नहीं है। थोड़ी सी हालत गोम्रा शिप यार्ड की भी खराब है लेकिन उसकी भी हालत अब बहुत बुरी नहीं है, वह घाटे में नहीं है। पहली बार उसका एक नया रूप हुआ है और वह आगे बढ़ने जा रहा है।

मैं पब्लिक सेक्टर की खासकर एच. ए. एल. की चर्चा करना चाहते हूँ। उसके विषय में यहां भी बातें हुई हैं। मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान एरानाटिक्स लि० की हालत बड़ी अच्छी रही है, उसका उत्पादन भी अच्छा रहा है—यह बात सही है। बंगलौर डिवीजन का जहां तक सवाल है, परसाल जिसकी चर्चा की थी और कहा था कि बंगलौर डिवीजन की हालत बड़ी अच्छी रही लेकिन इस साल उसकी

हालत उतनी अच्छी नहीं रही। मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी दिक्कतें क्या हैं। कुछ तो उत्पादन की दिक्कतें हो गई हैं। प्रोडक्शन की डिफीकल्टीज के कारण, उसमें जितना करना चाहिए था उतना इस साल नहीं हो सका है। लेकिन इस साल ऊपर उठ रहे हैं और मुझे उम्मीद है कि अगले साल जग हूम आपके सामने आयेंगे तो एक अच्छी तस्वीर लेकर आयेंगे। बंगलौर डिवीजन की हालत भी अच्छी रहेगी।

जहां तक मिग का सवाल है, ऐंथनी साहब ने और श्री पी. के. देव ने चर्चा की कि मिग समय पर नहीं बनता है, उसका काम पीछे पड़ा हुआ है और 8 वर्ष में वह सब बेकार हो जायेगा लेकिन मैं अदब के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि उनकी सूचना इस मामले में भी गलत है। जहां तक मिग का सवाल है, हम पीछे नहीं हैं बल्कि शेड्यूल के साथ जा रहे हैं और किसी किसी मामले में तो आगे भी हैं। उसकी जो चार स्टेजेज रखी गई थीं उनको पूरा करके हम अन्तिम स्टेज में प्रवेश कर गये हैं। इसलिये जहां तक मिग का सवाल है, वह शेड्यूल के मुताबिक है। मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि सन् 1973-74 के बाद, जो मिग 21 हम अभी बना रहे हैं उसको बनाना नहीं चाहते हैं। सन् 73-74 के बाद उसका एक नया वर्जन हमारे सामने आयेगा जो कि ज्यादा शक्तिशाली होगा, जिसमें ज्यादा दौड़ मारने की शक्ति होगी और जिसके पास ज्यादा फायरिंग पावर होगी। सन् 73-74 के बाद हम उसको लाना चाहते हैं।

श्रीमती शारदा मुकुर्जी (रतनगिरि) : यह तो आपसे बताया गया है, आप भी पता लगाइये।

श्री ला० ना० मिश्र : मैं खुद पता लगाता हूँ और स्वयं कारखानों में जाकर देखता हूँ। अगर आप चाहें तो आपको भी साथ ले चलूँ और वहां पर दिखाऊँ।।... (व्यवधान)...

श्री रणजीत सिंह (खलीलाबाद) : आप कारखाने में मिग देखने जाते हैं तो आपको क्या पता है कि वह मिग है या तितली है।

श्री ला. ना. मिश्र : मेजर साहब, अपने लोगों पर भरोसा करना चाहिए।

श्री रणजीत सिंह : हमें आप पर बहुत भरोसा है।

श्री ला. ना. मिश्र : घन्यवाद।

जहां तक कानपुर का सवाल है, वहां पर एच. एस. 748 ट्रांसपोर्ट प्लेन बनाते हैं। फौज को देने के अलावा, हमने 14 प्लेन बनाकर इंडियन एयर लाइन को दिये हैं और दस और देने जा रहे हैं। आगे अगर और बात चल गई तो और भी बनाना चाहते हैं। कानपुर में हमें कोई शिकायत नहीं है।

एक नई बात और बताना चाहता हूँ कि हम लखनऊ में एच०ए०एल० का एक नया कारखाना और खोल रहे हैं जो कि एक्सप्रेसरीज डिवीजन होगा। साढ़े चार करोड़ का वह कारखाना बनेगा जहां पर हम हवाई जहाज के छोटे छोटे पुरजे, टायर वगैरह बनाना चाहते हैं। हम उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार के आभारी हैं कि जिन्होंने हमें जमीन दी है और अभी एक मकान भी दिया है जिसमें टेम्पोरेरी ढंग से उस कारखाने को शुरू कर दिया गया है।

एच. ए. एल. में ऐयरक्राफ्ट्स के बारे में असल बात यह है कि हम सबसे ज्यादा जोर सेल्फ डिजाइनिंग पर देना चाहते हैं। अभी तक एच. एफ 24 को छोड़ करके लाइसेंस प्रोडक्शन रहा, बाहे वह नेट रहा हो या एच. एस. 748 रहा हो इसलिए हम लाइसेंस प्रोडक्शन को हटाना चाहते हैं और अपने पांवों पर खड़े होना

चाहते हैं, अपनी सेल्फ डिजाइन बनाना चाहते हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि हमारी सेल्फ डिजाइनिंग में हमारे ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोग लगे और जहाँ तक लाइसेंस प्रोडक्शन की बात है उसको समाप्त करें और हमारा प्रयास रहेगा कि लाइसेंस प्रोडक्शन के बल पर जहाज न बनायें।

हवाई जहाज की बात दुनिया में बढ़ती जा रही है। सारी जगह पर्सपेक्टिव प्लानिंग बनता है। इसलिये अगर हम लाइसेंस प्रोडक्शन में पड़े रहे तो हम 10 15 बरों और पीछे पड़े रहेंगे और दुनिया के बड़े देशों के समकक्ष कभी नहीं जा सकेंगे। इसलिए दो बातें हम हवाई जहाज के उत्पादन के बारे में करना चाहते हैं। एक तो सेल्फ डिजाइनिंग करना चाहते हैं, और दूसरी बात इंडिजिनाइजेशन करना चाहते हैं जिससे जितने भी पुर्जे हों जहाज के वह हमारे ही देश में बनें।

एच० ए० एल० के बारे में एक बात बताना चाहता हूँ। आपने देखा, रिपोर्ट में निकला है, उस करके मैं आंकड़े देना चाहता हूँ जिससे माननीय सदस्यों को उस कारखाने की स्थिति का सही ज्ञान हो जाये। पाकिस्तान की लड़ाई के बाद 1966-67 में एच. ए. एल. की उत्पाति 34.92 करोड़ थी, 1967-68 में 46.44 करोड़ थी, 1968-69 में 53.93 करोड़ थी, 1969-70 में 66.83 करोड़ थी और 1970-71 में हमारा भरोसा है कि यह बढ़ कर 73.82 करोड़ हो जायेगी। यानी दुगने से ज्यादा प्रोडक्शन बढ़ गया है।

अब जरा प्रॉफिट के आंकड़े देख लिये जायें। 1966-67 में एक करोड़ 29 लाख का प्रॉफिट हुआ, 1967-68 में एक करोड़ 30 लाख का प्रॉफिट हुआ, 1968-69 में दो करोड़ 22 लाख का प्रॉफिट हुआ, 1969-70 में तीन करोड़

लांल का प्रोफिट हुआ और 1970-71 में पांच करोड़ का प्रोफिट होने की आशा है।

एक दूसरी बात एच. ए. एल. के बारे में जो कहनी है वह यह है कि पहले हमारे यहां कोस्ट प्लस वेसिस का सिद्धान्त था, अर्थात् जिन्ना खर्चा होता था जहाज में, हम उसकी कीमत लेते थे एयर फोर्स से और फाइनेंस वालों से। उसको अब हमने बन्द कर दिया है। अब हमने एक नया नियम बनाया है कि हम कोटेशनस दें, हम कीमत दें और निगोशियेट करें, और हमारे एयर फोर्स के लोग और फाइनेंस के लोग जो हैं वह देखेंगे कि अगर एच. ए. एल. सही कीमत पर चीज देगी तो उसको आर्डर मिलेगा, और अगर नहीं दे सकेगी तो उनको हक नहीं होगा कि अपने खर्च के मुताबिक उसके दाम लें। इससे लोगों में जागरण होगा और लोग कीमत घटाने की कोशिश करेंगे।

जहाँ तक ऐरोनाटिक्स कमेटी का प्रश्न है, इसकी रिपोर्ट पार साल आयी थी। उस समिति ने 118 सिफारिशें की हैं। उनमें से 53 छोटी और बड़ी सिफारिशों को हमने मान लिया है और जो 65 शेष रह गई हैं उनको भी आगे मानना चाहते हैं और उन पर अमल करना चाहते हैं।

हैली-कोप्टर के लिए भी हम अपना एक नया डिजाइन सेल खोल रहे हैं बंगलौर में। आप जानते हैं कि बंगलौर में एक फ्रेंच कम्पनी के साथ हम अपना हैलीकोप्टर बनाते हैं। पार-साल उसकी हालत खराब थी लेकिन इस साल हालत कहीं अच्छी है और आशा है कि अगले साल और भी अच्छी होगी। हम अपना डिजाइन सेल बनाना चाहते हैं और इस तरह अपना हैलीकोप्टर बनाना चाहते हैं।

यहाँ पब्लिक सैक्टर की भी चर्चा हुई इस लिए मैं भारत इलाक्ट्रानिक्स के बारे में एक, दो बात कहना चाहता हूँ। उसमें घाटा था। हमने इसको देखा है भारत इलाक्ट्रानिक्स ने चार पांच साल के भीतर अपना उत्पादन 14 करोड़ से उठा कर 23 करोड़ और 23 करोड़ से 31 करोड़ की बात की है। यानी जो 1962-63 में 3.13 करोड़ का उत्पादन था वह बढ़कर अब 24 करोड़ हो गया है। आठ गुना उत्पादन बढ़ गया है और इस कारखाने ने सोफिस्टिकेटेड, सूक्ष्म से सूक्ष्म चीजों को बनाया है। अभी वहाँ के मजदूरों ने इंजीनियरिंग वेज बोर्ड की बातों के मानने की मांग की थी। उसके बाद जो मजदूरों के साथ सैटिलिमेंट हुआ है उसके अनुसार मजदूरों की मजदूरी बढ़ाई है और भारत इलाक्ट्रानिक्स ने मजदूरों के साथ अच्छा व्यवहार किया है। और बोनस की जहाँ तक बात है तो बी० ई० एल० ने 20 परसेंट बोनस दिया है जो कि कानून के मुताबिक सबसे ज्यादा बोनस है। बी० ई० एल० का जो भी प्रोडक्शन रहा, चाहे राडार का प्रोडक्शन हो या और कोई प्रोडक्शन हो, वह पीछे नहीं रहा है लेकिन यह बात जरूर है कि यहां भी हम लाइसेंस प्रोडक्शन कम करना चाहते हैं और अपना डिजाइन करना चाहते हैं। जिस तरह से एच० ए० एल० में करना चाहते हैं उसी तरह से बी० ई० एल० में भी करना चाहते हैं। और इसके लिए एक नया कारखाना खोल रहे हैं जो उत्तर प्रदेश में गाजियाबाद स्थान पर होगा जहाँ माइक्रोवेव और सोफिस्टिकेटेड राडार ऐक्विपमेंट्स बनेंगे।

अब मैं थोड़ी सी बात मजगांव डाक और माइंड रीच के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने फिगेट के बारे में कहा था। मैं उन्हें बताना चाहता हूँ कि एक फिगेट प्रधान मंत्री ने अक्टूबर 1968 में पानी में उतारा था। दूसरा फिगेट 6 मई को महाराष्ट्र के मुख्य मंत्री की पत्नी द्वारा पानी में छोड़ा जायेगा। और

[श्री ल० ना० मिश्र]

तीसरे फ्रिगेट का काम भी प्रारम्भ कर रहे हैं। जहां तक मजगांव का सवाल है, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि उस में 1966-67 में 5.39 करोड़ रु० का प्रोजेक्शन हुआ, 1967-68 में 6.93 करोड़ रु० का प्रोजेक्शन हुआ और 1968-69 में 10.71 करोड़ रु० का प्रोजेक्शन हुआ। इस का मतलब है कि पाकिस्तान की लड़ाई के बाद उस का उत्पादन दुगुना हो गया है। विदेशी जहाजों की मरम्मत कर के भी यह कारखाना भारत के लिए विदेशी मुद्रा कमाता है।

18 hrs.

इसी प्रकार गाइड रोज वर्कशॉप का उत्पादन भी बढ़ा है, खास कर डेजर बनाने की जो बात है वह भी आगे बढ़ती जा रही है। इस कारखाने का उत्पादन काफी बढ़ा है पहले से। 1966-67 में 4.87 करोड़ रु० का प्रोजेक्शन था उस के बाद 1967-68 में यह 6 करोड़ 29 लाख रु० का हुआ, 1968-69 में 6 करोड़ 76 रु० का हुआ और 1969-70 में 8 करोड़ 50 लाख रु० का हुआ।

गोवा शिपयार्ड की बात है, उस के जो फाइनेन्शियल रिजल्ट्स हुए हैं उस से भी मालूम होता है कि प्रागा को छोड़ कर हमें कहीं घाटा नहीं हो रहा है। हर जगह फायदा हम लोग उठा रहे हैं। 1967-68 में जो प्रोजेक्शन 89.69 करोड़ रु० का था वह बढ़ कर 1969-70 में 133.70 करोड़ रु० का हो गया और सात डिफेंस पब्लिक सेक्टर अन्ड रेटेकिम्स से हम ने कुल मिला कर 9 करोड़ 66 लाख रु० का प्राफिट सरकार को और वित्त मंत्रालय को दिया है। इस लिये जब पब्लिक सेक्टर की आलोचना हो तो हम को कम से कम इन कारखानों को भी याद रखना चाहिये और देखना चाहिए कि इन में घाटा नहीं हो रहा है।

यहां कुछ रिसर्च एंड डेवेलपमेंट की भी बात हुई थी। इस के बारे में मैं ज्यादा नहीं कहना चाहता, लेकिन जैसा पार साल कहा गया था और श्री इंद्रजीत गुप्त द्वारा और इस साल भी उस की चर्चा हुई, उस के सम्बन्ध में दो एक बातें कहना चाहता हूं। यह भी प्रागे बढ़ता जा रहा है। हमारे हाथ में 1961-62 में 372 आर० एंड डी० प्रोजेक्ट्स थे और आज हमारे हाथ में 1130 प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं। इस ने नये नये अस्त्र बना कर दिये हैं, नई नई चीजें बन कर दी हैं जिस की चर्चा श्री ऐन्थनी ने भी की थी। इस का श्रेय इन वैज्ञानिक लोगों को है। इन लोगों ने मिजाइल्स पर काम किया है और इस में बड़ी दूर तक सफलता मिली है। कुल मिला कर जो 160 रु० के अस्त्र हम बाहर से मांगते थे उस के वजाय जो हमारे वैज्ञानिक लोग हैं, लेबोरेटरी में बैठे हुए लोग हैं, उन लोगों ने ध्वेषण और अविष्कार कर के अपने अस्त्र निकाले और 160 करोड़ रु० बचाये फारेन एक्स्चेन्ज में। सब कुछ हम ने अपने देश में उन के बल पर बनाया है। हमारी लेबोरेटरीज आगे बढ़ती जा रही हैं और हम नये नये वैज्ञानिकों को लेते जा रहे हैं और उनकी सहायता से नये नये प्रोजेक्ट्स हाथ में ले कर उन को पूरा करते जा रहे हैं।

यहां पर कुछ आलोचना यह भी हुई है कि जो हमारी लेबोरेटरीज हैं वे यूनिवर्सिटीज के या प्राइवेट सेक्टर के लोगों से ज्यादा सहयोग नहीं ले पा रही हैं। यह बात नहीं है। हम ने ऐसे सहयोग की व्यवस्था की है। हमारे साइंटिस्ट्स बर्हा जा सकते हैं और उन के साइंटिस्ट्स हमारे यहाँ आ सकते हैं। जो डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री की सब से बड़ी रिसर्च कीमती है उस में भी बाहर के साइंटिस्ट्स हैं और तीन चार बड़े बड़े साइंटिस्ट्स हैं।

श्रीमती शारदा मुर्कजी : बाहर के हैं तो किस देश के हैं ?

श्री ल०ना० मिश्र : बाहर के नहीं मैं प्राइवेट सेक्टर की बात कर रहा हूँ। वह सरकारी मुलाजिम नहीं हैं।

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : उन में विदेशी नहीं है ?

श्री ल०ना० मिश्र : विदेशी नहीं है। मिजा-इल्स के बारे में पहले चर्चा की गई थी। अब वह योजना अन्तिम रूप में आ गई है और हैदराबाद में कारखाना खुलने जा रहा है।

कुछ सदस्यों ने यहां पर इम्पोर्ट सबस्टिट्यूशन के बारे में चर्चा की। हमारी नीति यह है कि हम इस देश में जो चीजें बना सकते हैं उन को बनायें। हम इस में यह झगड़ा नहीं करते कि वह प्राइवेट सेक्टर में बनाता है या पब्लिक सेक्टर में। यह जरूर है कि हम पब्लिक सेक्टर को प्राथमिकता देना चाहते हैं, लेकिन जिस चीज को हम बाहर से मंगते हैं उस को अगर प्राइवेट सेक्टर वाले भी बना सकते हैं तो हम उन से बनवाना चाहते हैं और उस में हर तरह की मदद हम उन को देना चाहते हैं। निजी क्षेत्र को मशीन लाने के लिए हम रुपया देना चाहते हैं, उन को नो-हाऊ देना चाहते हैं। लेकिन इस से यह गलतफहमी नहीं होनी चाहिये कि हम अपने कारखानों में न बना कर चीजों को बाहर से मंगते हैं। हम लोग दो ही हालतों में निजी क्षेत्र के आर्डर देना चाहते हैं। जहां या तो हम किसी चीज को बना नहीं सकते या फिर जितनी आवश्यकता है उतनी नहीं बना सकते हैं और मुल्क के लिए कोई दूसरा रास्ता नहीं रह जाता है सिवा बाहर से इम्पोर्ट करने के। इस लिए आज जो कहा गया कि कोई द्वंद्व या झगड़ा है प्राइवेट और पब्लिक सेक्टर में, यह बात नहीं है। इम्पोर्ट सबस्टिट्यूशन के मामले में जो चीजें हम पब्लिक सेक्टर में नहीं बना सकते हैं, उन्हीं को लेकर प्राइवेट सेक्टर को बढ़ाना चाहते हैं। यह खुशी की बात है कि दो बरस के भीतर 22 करोड़ और चार बरस

के भीतर 42 करोड़ के आर्डर हमने प्राइवेट सेक्टर के लोगों को दिये हैं। अगर इनको न दिया होता तो इन जीवों को हमें इम्पोर्ट करना पड़ता और उसके लिए फारेन एक्सचेंज हम को खर्च करना पड़ता। लक्ष्य यह है कि दो सौ करोड़ रुपये की चीजें चीथे प्लान में निजी क्षेत्र से हम लें। ये सब वे चीजें हैं जिनको अभी तक हम बाहर से मंगते थे। आशा है हमें इस में सफलता मिलेगी। 42 करोड़ के आर्डर तो दिये जा चुके हैं और पंद्रह करोड़ के आर्डर नए हम देना चाहते हैं। जिन लोगों ने इस में हमें सहयोग दिया है, उनके हम आभारी हैं, उनको हम धन्यवाद देते हैं। इन्होंने देश की मदद करने की कोशिश की है, विदेशी मुद्रा बचाने में देश को सहयोग दिया है।

किसी के विभाग यह बात नहीं आनी चाहिये कि हम पब्लिक सेक्टर इसको दबा कर रखना चाहते हैं। जो कुछ हमें पब्लिक सेक्टर से मिल सकता है, उससे लेते हैं लेकिन जो उससे नहीं मिल सकता है और जिस को हम बाहर से मंगते हैं, उसी को हम प्राइवेट सेक्टर से लेते हैं।

इलैक्ट्रॉनिक्स की बात में करना चाहता हूँ। यहां भी और राज्य सभा में इसकी बहुत चर्चा होती है। बम्बई में अभी हाल में एक सम्मेलन हुआ था। लोगों का ख्याल है कि इस देश में इलैक्ट्रॉनिक्स की तरक्की नहीं हुई है। लेकिन इलैक्ट्रॉनिक्स की देश में जितनी तरक्की हुई है किसी भी इन्डस्ट्री की शायद उतनी नहीं हुई है। लगभग पांच गुना उत्पादन बढ़ गया है 1964-65 में 30 करोड़ का उत्पादन होता था। आज 138 करोड़ का हो रहा है। यह उस हालत में हुआ है जब कि दुनिया के और देशों में इलैक्ट्रॉनिक्स की कीमतें बढ़ रही है और इस देश में उसकी कीमत पचास परसेंट कम हुई है। भाभा कमेटी ने जो अनुमान किया था उससे हम आगे हैं, पीछे नहीं हैं। भाभा कमेटी ने जितना कहा था उससे आज भी हम

[श्री ल० न० मिश्र]

आगे हैं। उसने दस बरस बाद की पैदावार की बात कही थी। हमें आशा है कि उस समय भी हम आगे रहेंगे। एंटरटेन्मेंट का सामान, रेडियो, टी० वी० प्रोफेशनल इक्विपमेंट आदि के मामले में जो तरक्की हमने की है उस पर सन्तोष किया जा सकता है। टेलीकम्युनिकेशन के जिस, किसी इक्विपमेंट की पोस्टस एण्ड टेलीग्राफ डिपार्टमेंट को, रेलवे को, पुलिस को और आर्मी आदि को जरूरत थी उसको हमने पूरा करवाया है। देश में काफी इसकी तरक्की हुई है। जहाँ तक सोफिस्टिकेटेड इक्विपमेंट का सम्बन्ध है, 21 आइटम्ज ऐसी बड़ी हैं जो हमेशा हम बाहर से मंगाते थे। 150 आइटम्ज हम प्रोफेशनल ढंग से इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स में बना कर देना चाहते हैं।

जहाँ तक विदेशी मुद्रा की बचत का सवाल है, तीन साल पहले एक रेडियो में आठ रुपये कम विदेशी सामान लगता था, अब एक रुपये का ही विदेशी सामान लगता है। जहाँ तक टी० वी० का सम्बन्ध है जिस की कीमत चौदह सौ और सोलह सौ है उस में 250 रुपये का विदेशी सामान लगता है। 18 महीने के भीतर जब हम पिक्चर ट्यूब बना लेंगे तो इस विदेशी सामान की मात्रा बीस रुपये रह जाएगी। इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स के मामले में हमारा देश तेजी से आगे बढ़ता जा रहा है। इसका उत्पादन भी बढ़ता जा रहा है। कीमत भी कम होती जा रही है। विदेशी मुद्रा जितनी होनी चाहिए उससे कम इस्तेमाल हो रही है।

इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स के लिए रिसर्च और डिवेलपमेंट पर हम ने विशेष जोर दिया है। जिन को हम लाइसेंस देते हैं उनको हम कहते हैं कि रिसर्च एण्ड डिवेलपमेंट पर आपको पैसा खर्च करना होगा। गत वर्ष मैंने श्री इंद्रजीत गुप्त को कहा था और आज फिर मैं कहता हूँ कि

1967-68 में टीचर्स रु ग्यारह करोड़ हमने इस पर खर्च किया। 1968-69 में 12 करोड़ लगाया। पिछले साल 14 करोड़ लगाया। इस साल साल बजट में 18 करोड़ रखे गये हैं। हम समझते हैं कि रिसर्च एण्ड डिवेलपमेंट में जितने ज्यादा पैसे लगाये जायेंगे आगे चल कर उससे बहुत ज्यादा मुल्क को फायदा होगा। जिन लोगों को हम इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स के लाइसेंस देते हैं उन से कहते हैं कि जितनी आपकी सेल होगी, जितना उत्पादन होगा, उसका एक निश्चित परसेंट चार परसेंट या पाँच परसेंट या और ज्यादा आप रिसर्च पर खर्च करेंगे। इस काम में लेबोरेटरीज के जो लोग हैं, उन से भी हम सहयोग लेना चाहते हैं।

रेडियोज का उत्पादन भी तेजी से बढ़ता जा रहा है। पहले प्रति वर्ष 10 लाख रेडियो बनाए जाते थे आज तीस लाख साल में बनते हैं। दो तीन साल में हमारा स्थाल है कि सत्तर लाख रेडियो साल में बनने लग जायेंगे। हम इनका एक्सपोर्ट भी करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। कुछ एक्सपोर्ट किया भी है। ज्यादा एक्सपोर्ट हम करना चाहते हैं। पहले जहाँ इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स का सामान 26 लाख का बाहर भेजा था इस साल पाँच करोड़ का बाहर भेजा है। हम उत्तरोत्तर आगे बढ़ रहे हैं। भाभा कमेटी का जो कहना था न केवल उसको हम पूरा कर लेंगे लेकिन उससे भी हम आगे हो जायेंगे। जहाँ तक इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स का सवाल है उसका कहना था कि 1975 तक 380 करोड़ का सामान तैयार होना चाहिए। लेकिन हमें आशा है कि 1975 तक हम पाँच सौ करोड़ का सामान तैयार कर लेंगे।

मजदूरों की बात भी मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। हमारे यहाँ करीब दो लाख मजदूर काम करते हैं। सारे कारखानों में हमारे मजदूरों के साथ सम्बन्ध बहुत मधुर रहे हैं, मीठे रहे हैं। कहीं एक आध हड़ताल हुई है। लेकिन आम तौर

पर हमारे सम्बन्ध भीटे रहे हैं। 19 सितम्बर, 1968 को हड़ताल हुई। उस हड़ताल की बात होती है। लोग कहते हैं कि बहुत से लोगों के साथ हमने अन्याय किया। उनको हमने नौकरी से हटा दिया।

19 सितम्बर, 1968 को केवल 6 परसेंट मजदूरों ने हड़ताल में भाग लिया था। हमने डिफेंस प्रोडक्शन विभाग में लगभग चार हजार लोगों के विरुद्ध अनुशासनात्मक कार्यवाही की—चाहे उनको नौकरी से हटाया हो और चाहे उन की प्रमोशन को रोका हो, हमने लगभग चार हजार लोगों को कोई न कोई सजा दी। मुझे यह कहते हुए खुशी है कि आज हालत यह है कि उन में से सिर्फ चार पांच लोग रह गए हैं और बाकी सभी काम पर ले लिये गए हैं। मैं इन चार-पांच व्यक्तियों के केसिज को भी देखूंगा, लूंगा।

अब तक यह रिवाज रहा है कि हमारी ज्यादातर आर्डिनेंस फैक्टरीज में—सब में नहीं—पीस-वर्क सिस्टम प्रचलित है। आप जानते हैं कि यूरोप के सभी देशों में डिफेंस कारखानों में पेमेंट आन आउटपुट बेसिस है। हम अपनी आर्डिनेंस फैक्टरीज में, डी० जी० ओ० एफ० में, इस व्यवस्था को पूरी तरह लागू करना चाहते हैं कि जो जितना काम करेगा, उस को उतनी मजदूरी मिलेगी। इस बारे में एक बेसिक मजदूरी तय कर दी जायेगी। इस से हमारे कारखानों में प्रोडक्शन बढ़ेगा।

हम अपने कारखानों में वर्कर्स पार्टिसिपेशन इन मैनेजमेंट के सिद्धांत को कार्यान्वित करना चाहते हैं।

एक माननीय सदस्य : सरदार स्वर्णसिंह के कहने के लिए भी कुछ छोड़ दें।

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : अच्छा।

मजदूरों के साथ हमारे सम्बन्ध अच्छे रहे हैं। मुझे उम्मीद है कि भविष्य में भी हमें उन का सहयोग मिलेगा। हम अपने कारखानों के मजदूरों और अफसरान के आभारी हैं कि उन के सहयोग के कारण आज हम इस स्थिति को प्राप्त कर पाये हैं। हम एक नई दिशा की ओर जा रहे हैं। वर्तमान स्थिति से मुझे तसल्ली नहीं है। जब मैं पीछे मुड़ कर देखता हूँ, तो हूँ कि हम बहुत आगे आगे आ गये हैं, लेकिन जब मैं आगे की ओर देखता हूँ, तो मैं महसूस करता हूँ कि हमें अभी बहुत आगे जाना है। हम आगे बढ़ने में सबका सहयोग चाहते हैं।

श्री भोगेन्द्र भ्वा (जयनगर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, गत साल का जो प्रतिवेदन हमारे सामने आया है, उसके प्रारम्भ में ही इस बात का जिक्र किया गया है कि हमारी आम नीति शान्ति की है। कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने उस पर एतराज किया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस बारे में कोई दो रायें नहीं होनी चाहिए, क्योंकि शान्ति की नीति तत्कालीन दृष्टि से भी और दीर्घकालीन दृष्टि से भी हमारे राष्ट्रीय हित में है। आम तौर से हमारी नीति शान्ति की है, लेकिन प्रश्न यह है कि शान्ति कायम रहे और हम शान्ति की नीति को चला रख सकें, उस के लिए हमारा सुरक्षा मंत्रालय, हमारी रक्षा-वाहिनी, कहीं तक कारगर साबित हो रहे हैं। और कहीं तक इस को आगे हम कारगर बनाने जा रहे हैं यह सवाल विचारणीय अवश्य है। अभी कुछ सदस्यों ने यह सवाल उठाया, संयोग से वह खबर ताजी है कि चीन ने जो अपना राकेट ब्रह्मांड में भेजा है जो अभी अग्रण कर रहा है, इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि हम शान्ति चाहते हैं, इस में कोई शक नहीं है कि हम युद्ध नहीं चाहते हैं, लेकिन इस में भी कोई शक नहीं होना चाहिए कि जब युद्ध हो तो उस में हम पराजित भी नहीं होना चाहते। इसलिए ऐसी स्थिति में यह हम जरूर आशा करेंगे कि हमारा

[श्री भोगेन्द्र भा]

सुरक्षा विभाग क्षमता के माने में, इस राकेट प्रक्षेपण की क्षमता के बारे में, उस की शक्ति के बारे में किसी तरह से गफलत में न रहें और मुस्तंदि से, पूरी शक्ति से इस काम को करे। यह जो थुम्बा में खिलौना छोड़ा जा रहा है, वह नाकाफी साबित हुआ है। उस खिलौने से काम नहीं चलेगा। इसलिए उस थुम्बा के कारखाने पर विशेष ध्यान देने की जरूरत है ताकि हमारी क्षमता, जो आवश्यकता आ पड़ी है उस के सामने कम से कम प्रक्षेपण के मामले में कम न हो। मैं कोई नई बात नहीं कर रहा हूँ। हमारी पुरानी परम्परा के मुताबिक भी यह बात आती है। एक वक्त परधुराम के सामने यह सवाल उठा कि आप विद्वान हैं, आप हथियार उठाएँ। उस सवाल का जवाब यह मिला कि :

अग्रतः चतुरो वेदाः पृष्ठतः सशरो धनुः ।
इदं शस्त्रं इदं शास्त्रं शापादपि शराजदपि ॥

मुंह में चारों वेद, पीठ पर तरकश और कमान, शस्त्र से हो, शास्त्र से हो, शास्त्र से प्रथमतः और लाचारी में मजबूर होने पर शस्त्र से भी, हम दोनों के लिए तैयार हैं। इस स्थिति में जो हमारी सुरक्षा नीति का सवाल है वह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है और मैं समझता हूँ कि जो प्रति-वेदन है और जो कई सदस्यों ने जोर दिया, उस सब में हम शायद डाली पर जोर दे रहे हैं, पत्ते पर जोर दे रहे हैं, हम जड़ पर जाने का प्रयास नहीं कर रहे हैं। यह तथ्य है कि हमारा पड़ोसियों से भगड़ा हुआ है, युद्ध हुए हैं, खतरा टला नहीं है, खतरा अभी भी है। लेकिन पाकिस्तान के बारे में क्या सिर्फ पाकिस्तान के चलते वह खतरा है? हम सभी जानते हैं कि युद्ध का खतरा जहाँ तक पैदा होता है, और मसले अलग हैं, लेकिन उस में काश्मीर एक मूल चीज जरूर है। हमारे राष्ट्र के अस्तित्व के लिए, हमारे राष्ट्र की जो नीब है, उसके आघार

में मैं नहीं जाऊँगा, वह आघार का विषय नहीं है, लेकिन काश्मीर की स्थिति में वह आघार हम लेना-देना नहीं चाहते जो पाकिस्तान के साथी चाहते हैं। लेकिन पाकिस्तान के अन्दर यह धारणा दिलाई जाती है और बहुत से लोग वहाँ ईमानदारी से विश्वास करते हैं कि जिस आघार पर देश का बंटवारा हुआ, यानी मजहबी आघार पर, उसके मुताबिक काश्मीर को वहाँ जाना चाहिए, साम्प्रदायिक आघार पर। वह आघार क्यों? क्यों कि अंग्रेज साम्राज्यवादियों का यह किया हुआ है। उन्होंने उस वक्त काश्मीर को आजाब कर दिया। उस समय के राजा भारत में शामिल होने को तैयार नहीं हुए और अभी तक वह साम्राज्यवादी शक्ति यानी अंग्रेज सरकार काश्मीर को भारत का हिस्सा नहीं मान रही है। उसका दोस्त, संसार की नम्बर एक साम्राज्यवादी सरकार, अमेरिका की सरकार काश्मीर को भारत का अंग नहीं मानती। इतना ही नहीं, दो-दो बार सुरक्षा परिषद् में उन्होंने प्रस्ताव पास कर दिया कि काश्मीर से भारत हट जाय। इस बात को भुलाए बगैर हम काश्मीर की रक्षा या पाकिस्तान से युद्ध की बात अगर उठे भी तो हम कर सकते हैं या नहीं? मैं इस-लिए यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसको हम भुलाएँ तो हमारे फौजी अफसरों के दिमाग का सवाल भी उठेगा, हमारी सरकार के दिमाग का सवाल भी उठेगा। उस को हम देख चुके हैं 1965 की लड़ाई में पैंटन टंक अमेरिका से आए थे, जेट विमान अमेरिका से आए थे। जब तक अमेरिका में साम्राज्यवादी व्यवस्था है, जब तक विलायत में साम्राज्यवादी व्यवस्था है तब तक उन के लिए यह आसान नहीं नहीं है जब तक उन से भी बड़ा शक्ति उन्हें मजबूर न कर दे कि वह काश्मीर की नीति को बदलें। उन की बांटने की नीति हमेशा से रही है। उन्होंने आयरलैंड को बांटा, उन्होंने फिलिस्तीन को बांटा, उन्होंने वियतनाम को बांटा, कोरिया को बांटा और अब वह कम्बोडिया को बांट रहे हैं। वह खुल

कर एशिया वालों को एशिया वालों से लड़ा रहे हैं। अब वह कम्बोज और वियतनामी लोगों को लड़ाना चाहते हैं। वहाँ के एक तटस्थ शासन को खत्म किया और जनता को उभाड़ने के लिए जैसा हमारे यहाँ वह करते रहे हैं जब हम गुलाम थे तब भी साम्प्रदायिक बँगे वह करते थे और बाद में भी कराने की कोशिश करते रहे हैं वैसे ही कम्बोज और वियतनामी जनता को लड़ा रहे हैं ताकि जनता का गुस्सा दूसरी ओर जाय और एशिया वाले एशिया वालों से लड़ने में लग जाएं। यदि इस बात को हम नहीं समझेंगे तो पाकिस्तान के साथ युद्ध की बात या शान्ति की बात या समस्या के समाधान की बात हम नहीं समझ सकते। इस बात को सभी लोग जानते हैं कि हमारे योग्य जनरल, पहले के सेनापति जनरल चौधरी ने अपनी एक किताब लिखी जिस में उन्होंने यह कबूल किया, वह इस बात को गलत नहीं मानते, बड़ी ईमानदारी से वह इस को कबूल करते हैं कि जब वह फौज में थे, 30 साल तक अंग्रेज पूंजीपतियों का उस समय का अपना अखबार, अब बह टाटा का हो गया है, उस के वह गुप्त संदेशवाहक, गुप्त संवाददाता थे, गुप्त युद्ध-संवाददाता थे। मैं नहीं जानता कि कोर्ट-मार्शल इस जुर्म के लिये होना चाहिये ना नहीं। लेकिन कम से कम अपनी सफाई के लिए मैं सुरक्षा मंत्री जी से जवाब चाहता हूँ। अब उनको कैनाडा का हाई कमिश्नर बना कर रखा गया है। कैनाडा हमारा दोस्त है, विलायत का साम्राज्य हमारा दोस्त है, विलायत के पूंजीपतियों के अखबारों से गुप्त पैसा पाने वाला हमारा सेना अव्यक्ष रह सकता है तो बताइये हम कैसे काश्मीर की रक्षा कर सकते हैं, कैसे देश की रक्षा कर सकते हैं ?

इस लिए, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ—जो हमारे युद्ध की जड़ है, जो उस का कारण है, उस बात को समझने के लिये कम से कम हमें दिमागी तौर से तैयार होना

पहला काम है। कहाँ से विवाद पैदा होता है, क्यों पैदा होता है और आज तक जो विवाद काश्मीर का बना हुआ है, संसार में उस को चलाने वाला कौन है ? क्यों आज तक काश्मीर हमारे हाथ में है, हमारे साथ में, क्यों नहीं है—जो हिस्सा भ्रलग हो गया है—इस को समझे बिना दोस्त और मित्र तय नहीं हो सकते हैं। करोड़ पतियों के अखबार आज भी अंग्रेज पूंजीपतियों के विज्ञापन का पैसा पाते हैं, उनके बल पर फलते हैं, क्यों हंगामा कर रहे हैं—सोवियत मदद क्यों लेते हैं ? अगर रूस के बीटो से इंकार कीजियेगा तो क्या फिर काश्मीर हमारे हाथ में रहेगा। क्या आप भूल गये जब अमरीका और ब्रिटेन ने काश्मीर के मामले में सुरक्षा परिषद् से उस के अलग होने के लिये, प्रस्ताव पास करा दिया था, लेकिन उस वक्त किसने बीटो लगाया था। लेकिन उस के बावजूद भी हमारे फौजी अफसरों को क्या पढ़ाया जाता है—अमरीका और ब्रिटेन डेमोक्रेसीज हैं, हमारे एलाईज है, हमारे मित्र हैं, और सोवियत संघ जिसने उस वक्त हमारा साथ दिया, उसको कहा जाता है कि टॉटेलिटेरियन है, अनडेमोक्रेटिक है। इस समझ के आधार पर, इस जहूनियन के आधार पर क्या देश की सुरक्षा हो सकती है। हथियार तो बाद में आते हैं, सब से पहले तो हथियार चलाने वालों के दिमाग की बात आती है। आज वियतनाम की स्थिति को हम देख रहे हैं, दिमागी तौर से जो देश पूरी तरह से तैयार होगा, वह कायम रह सकता है। रोकट रहें या न रहें, एटम रहे या न रहे, लेकिन अगर हम 50 करोड़ आदमी दिमागी तौर से तैयार रहें तो फिर संसार की कोई शक्ति हमारा कुछ भी बिगाड़ नहीं सकती। 200 सालों की गुलामी के बाद अंग्रेज हमारे देश से गये, हमारे देश को खण्ड-खण्ड बना कर चले गये, लेकिन उनकी जहूनियत के, उन के लगाव के बहून से अफसर जमी भी हमारे यहाँ मौजूद हैं, हमारे ऊपर उनका प्रभाव पड़ा है। पाकिस्तान और काश्मीर के युद्ध की जड़ में वे

[श्री भोनेन्द्र भा]

ही लोग हैं। अगर वे हट जायं तो पाकिस्तान से युद्ध का मामला अपने आप तय हो जायगा।

इस लिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि सुरक्षा के मामले में साम्राज्यवाद विरोधी परम्पराओं की आज भी कम जरूरत नहीं है, बल्कि कुछ हद तक यह जरूरत और ज्यादा बढ़ गई है। नागालैंड के मामले को ले लीजिये—वहाँ का एक बाणी फौजी अपने आपको राष्ट्रपति कहा है और विलायत में बँठा है, लेकिन करोड़गति अखबार उस पर ध्यान नहीं देते। अगर कहीं वह पीकिंग में होता, तब हम देखते कि क्या होता, अगर कहीं वह राक्लिपिडी में होता, तब देखते की क्या होता ? आज वह विलायत में बँठा है, वहाँ की सरकार ने उस को अपना नागरिक बना दिया है, फिर भी हम कहते हैं कि विलायत हमारे हित के खिलाफ नहीं है, वह हमारा एलाई है, डेमोक्रेसी है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, ऐसे अखबार जो आज हमारे फौजियों को पढ़ने के लिये दिये जाते हैं, लेकिन अगर कोई अखबार इन बातों को साफ रखता है, तो उन को वहाँ भेजने से रोका जाता है ताकि सही बात वे न पढ़ने पायें।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारी फौजों ने जो गौरवशाली काम किये हैं, उनमें गोआ-दमन-दीव एक प्रमुख स्थान रखता है। गोआ-दमन-दीव के सम्बन्ध में अंग्रेज और अमरीका की सरकार ने जो कुछ किया, उसे हम जानते हैं, इन को हासिल करने के बाद उन्होंने जो किया वह भी हम जानते हैं। हमको हमलावार कहां, हमको निकल जाने के लिये कहा और इस संबंध में जब प्रस्ताव पास होने लगा तो सोवियत सरकार ने अपने वीटो से उस प्रस्ताव को रोका। इतना ही नहीं, जो मुझे जवाब मिला है

माचं 1970 में विदेश विभाग से, आज तक अमरीका और विलायत की सरकार गोवा डामन ड्यू को भारत का अंश नहीं मानती। आज भी पोर्चुगीज पार्लमेंट में गोआ का प्रतिनिधि बिना चुने हुए जाता है, वहाँ पर आज भी गोआ का प्रतिनिधि मौजूद है। इलेस ने कहा था कि गोआ उपनिवेश नहीं है, पोर्चुगीज के अधीन है। बार-बार मैंने सबाल उठाया लेकिन विदेश मंत्री बुखार को लग जाता है। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि हमारे उधर के मित्र इसको गैरदोस्ताना बात नहीं समझेंगे, राजनीति के खिलाफ बात नहीं समझेंगे। आज तक गोआ डामन ड्यू को, अजाद होने के बाद भी भारत का अंश नहीं समझा जाता है, इसीलिए मैं जोर दे रहा हूँ उसके लगाव के हमारे फौजी अफसरों का बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा आज भी मौजूद है—जो कि इस रूप में काम करते रहे हैं और आज भी कर रहे हैं और इसका सबूत मैंने जनरल चौधरी रवीकारोक्ति के रूप दिया है।

अब सबाल चीन का आता है। दुनिया का अफीमची देश चीन जिस पर दुनिया का हर देश, अमरीका, जापान, फ्रान्स, जर्मनी, चढ़ गया लेकिन अब कौन-सी ताकत है जिसने उस को ऐसा बना दिया है। नीतियों की बात अलग है लेकिन दुनिया की कोई भी शक्ति चीन को पछाड़ने की बात सोचने के पहले हजार बार सोचेगी और जिसके नाम पर हमारे कुछ साथियों को यहाँ पर बुखार लग जाता है। मैं पूछता हूँ कि आजादी के 22 सालों बाद भी क्या यह सम्भव हुआ है कि फौज में हमारे जवानों और अफसरान की एक मेज और कैंटीन रहे ? एक साथ उनका खाना-पीना और रहन-सहन हो ? साम्राज्यवाद की परम्परा को आज भी क्यों चलाया जा रहा है ? क्यों भाई के रूप में एक साथ लड़ते हैं मरते हैं और खून बहाते हैं ?

लेकिन हमारे यहाँ आज भी गुलामी की परंपरा मौजूद है जो कि अंग्रेजी साम्राज्यवाद की दी हुई है। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैंने बार बार सवाल उठाया लेकिन सुरक्षा मंत्री उसको गोल कर जाते हैं। मैं कहता हूँ कि इस बात को आप चीनियों से सीखिये। यह परिवर्तन करना जरूरी है ताकि लड़ने में, मरने में और जान देने में मजा आये। नहीं तो बोमडोला में 15 हजार जवानों का क्या हाल हुआ? हाथियारों में आग लगा दी जाये? 15 हजार मर जायें लेकिन दोनों हाथ तो ऊपर न जायें। सभी बहादुर थे लेकिन सिर्फ एक चेतना का सवाल है जिसको कि फौजी अफसर समझें।

इसका एक दूसका पहलू भी है कि लड़ने और मरने के वक्त हमारे जवान समझें कि उन को अपने बच्चों की तालीम की कोई फिक्र नहीं है और उनको यह फिक्र नहीं है कि उनकी बेवा भूतों मर जायेगी। लेकिन होता क्या है? मोर्चे पर जब जवान मर रहे हों तब सेठ जी किरोसिन तेल सवा रुपया धोतल देते हैं, चीनी का ब्लेक होता है। वे जवान समझते हैं कि देश को बचाने के लिये हम तो अपनी जान दे रहे हैं लेकिन कुछ व्यापारी देश को लूट कर मजा मार रहे हैं, हमारे बच्चों को पढ़ने के लिए किरोसिन भी नहीं मिल रहा है। इसलिए इसमें भीतरी नीति की बहुत जरूरत है। सुरक्षा के निमित्त, सुरक्षा को मजबूत करने के लिये आर्थिक नीति की जरूरत है और सुरक्षा को मजबूत करने के लिए नई संस्कृति की जरूरत है। इस में राम और हनुमान की तरह सेनापति और पलटन को एक साथ मिलकर रहने का सवाल है। इसलिये जैसा मैंने कहा कि विरोध और खतरा भी है लेकिन हमारे लिये गुण सीखने की बात है। लेकिन जहाँ पर खतरा है उसके लिए सिर्फ हाथ तोबा मचाकर या कोई फोटो की बात लेकर उसका मुकाबला हम नहीं कर सकते हैं। उसके लिये हमें फौज के रिवाज में, फौज के अन्दरूनी रिवाज में परिवर्तन करना होगा

और जो हमारे फौज के आफिसर और जवान हैं उनको सुरक्षा की गारन्टी देनी होगी कि उनके जिन्दा रहने पर उनके परिवार को जो सुविधायें होतीं, उसके मरने के बाद भी उसके परिवार को वही सुविधायें दी जायेंगी। इसी के साथ-साथ लगा हुआ एक दूसरा सवाल भी है। 13 साल पहले जब यहाँ पर नौसेना कानून पेश किया गया था उस समय कहा गया था कि नौसेना, थल सेना और वायु सेना, सभी के लिये कानून एक स्तर पर लायें जायेंगे लेकिन इन 13 सालों के बाद भी आज तक वह एक स्तर पर नहीं आ सके हैं। एक जगह पर कोई मामूली अफसर तीन महीने की सजा दे देगा तो दूसरा तीन साल की सजा दे देता है। एक जुर्म के लिये एक ही ओहदे का अफसर दो तरह की सजा दे सकता है। सजा देने के मामले में मैंने पहले कहा जनरल चौधरी का कोर्ट मार्शल नहीं होगा, बड़े अच्छे अफसर थे, मगर कोर्ट मार्शल के बाद जो जज या ऐडवोकेट जनरल की जगह का मामला है, जिस बात के लिये पूंजीपति देशों में भी ऐसा होता है कि कोर्ट मार्शल के बाद जरा कमोवेश निष्पक्षता से, कुछ न्याय की, कुछ बदले की भावना से, अलग से उस पर गौर किया जाय, इसलिए फौज से बाहर का कोई आदमी रहे, कोई जज के ओहदे का आदमी रहे जो न्याय दे सके। अभी तीनों विभागों में, जल, थल और वायु में इस को लागू नहीं किया गया है। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि खुद फौज में विश्वास हो इस बात का कि अगर कोई अफसर नाराज हो जाय हम से तो यह न हो कि उसी के चलते हमारा फंसला हो जाय, उसके बाद भी कहीं एक जगह सुनवाई है जहाँ जज के ओहदे के बाहरी लोग, जो फौजी अफसर नहीं हैं, वह उसमें रहेंगे और हमारे साथ न्याय होगा। यदि ऐसा शिवबास फौज के लोगों में नहीं रहता है, उन में असन्तोष रहता है तो उसका असर मरने के वक्त जरूर पड़ जाता है। इसलिए जो फौज के भीतरी मामले हैं, कानून में परिवर्तन का

[श्री भोगेन्द्रा झा]

मामला हैं, उसके बारे में मेरा आग्रह है कि इन बातों में जो यह कानून की शर्तें हैं इनकी पूरी तरह आप छान बीन करें।

अभी हमारे सामने जो बातें आयीं, जो इन्होंने एक संकलन दिया, वह ना-काफी है। मेरा कहना है कि साम्राज्यवादी परम्परा से मुक्ति ले कर आजाद भारत की जो फौज है उस में एक सहोदर का रिश्ता, आरमोयता का रिश्ता पैदा करना चाहिये। यह नहीं होना चाहिये कि बड़े अफसर और छोटे सिपाही अगर एक जगह बैठ जायेंगे तो अनुशासन भंग हो जायेगा। इस रिवाज और परम्परा को तिलान्जलि दे कर नये आधार पर आप सेना का गठन करें।

साथ ही साथ पेंशन की बात का जिक्र हुआ है। 10 रु० उठाने की बात उठी थी। तो वह तो एक भीस है। कोई आदमी सात साल में मर गया, उसकी विधवा है, मैंने सुरक्षा मंत्री को एक चिट्ठी लिखी थी तो उन्होंने जवाब दिया कि वह कुछ पहले मर गया इसलिये उसकी विधवा को पेंशन नहीं मिलेगी। इस नियम में परिवर्तन की जरूरत है, उसमें कुछ बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता है। फौज के लोग यह न समझें कि दुनिया में कहीं जगह नहीं मिली तब फौज में प्राये। बल्कि लोग यह समझें कि फौज में होना एक गौरवपूर्ण बात है : यह भावना लाने के लिए जरूरी है कि नियमों में परिवर्तन किया जाये जिससे उनको अपने बाद बीबी, बच्चों की इतनी चिन्ता न रहे, जितनी आज है।

एक जोर सवाल पर मैं मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ जो पुलिस का काम करने के बारे में है। बड़ी अच्छी बात है कि हमारे सेना-ध्यक्ष ने इस सवाल को उठाया है। समूचा देश फौज को अपनी फौज समझे, फौज देश के भीतरी मामलों से अलग रहे इसके लिये यह

जरूरी है कि देश के भीतरी मामलों में फौज का इस्तेमाल न किया जाये, खास कर के जब हालत बदलती जा रही है, काफी बदली भी है और आगे भी बदलेगी, ऐसी स्थिति में अगर कहीं पर राज्य में जनता का असंतोष अभिव्यक्त हो तो उसको दबाने के लिए पुलिस है, पुलिस प्रांतरिक शान्ति और व्यवस्था का इंतजाम करे, इस कामके लिये फौज का इस्तेमाल न किया जाये अगर फौज को शान्ति और व्यवस्था कायम करने के लिए काम में लाया जायगा तो उसका बहुत ही खतरनाक नतीजा होगा। जानता की जो श्रद्धा फौज के लिये है उसको जो सर्वांगीण समर्थन और श्रद्धा मिलती है उसमें कमी आयेगी यदि आप फौज को देश के भीतरी मामलों में, छोटे छोटे शान्ति व्यवस्था के मामलों में, काम में लायेंगे। इसके अतिरिक्त फौज के लोगों में भी राजनीतिज्ञ विभाजन उनके दिमागों में आना शुरू हो जायेगा। और इसी संदर्भ में श्री एंथोनी ने जो सुझाव दिया था, मैं उसका विरोध कर रहा हूँ क्योंकि वह खतरनाक बात है। उन्होंने कहा था कि जल, धूल और वायु सेना के जो अध्यक्ष हैं वे सब मिल कर एक कमेटी बनाये और वह राय दें। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस की आवश्यकता नहीं है। इस तरह की समिति का बनाना देश के जनतंत्र के लिए एक खतरा है। फौज का काम देश की सुरक्षा करना है और उसी के लिए वह रहे।

आप देख रहे हैं कि रिटायर्ड जनरल कैरि-अप्पा साहब हर दो, चार महीने बाद एक सपना देखते हैं, जब कुर्ग के काफी फार्म से उनको फुसंत मिलती है तो एक सपना देखते हैं कि पकिस्तान में तो अय्यूब खां और याहिया खां को मौका मिला लेकिन हम बड़े हो रहे हैं और कोई मौका नहीं मिल रहा है। इसलिए यह खतरा कभी नहीं पैदा होने देना चाहिये। इसलिये जो सुभाव माननीय एंथोनी ने दिया उसका मैं विरोध करता हूँ। वह रिवाज भारत

में नहीं भ्रनाना चाहिये । एक निर्णायक सवाल अभी हो गया है । पिछले साल एक जोरों का हंगामा अखबारों में और इस सदन में भी हुआ कि हिन्द महासागर खाली हो गया और चूक इस में सोवियट रूस आ रहा है इसलिये खतरा हो गया । जब अंग्रेज रह गये तब खतरा नहीं था । जिन्होंने पूरे दक्षिण एशिया को गुलाम बना दिया उन से वह खतरा नहीं था जिन्होंने आस्ट्रेलिया और एशिया को योरुप बना दिया उस से खतरा नहीं हुआ, उनको भी खतरा नहीं मालूम पड़ता है जिन को कम से कम प्राचीन संस्कृति के आचार पर बोलने की आवश्यकता है । जब बन्दूकों के लिए आप दुनिया भर में गये और कहीं नहीं मिली तब आप आखीर में सोवियत संघ गये । बिलायत के अन्दर कबायद कर के आप चसे गये उसने नहीं दिया, अमरीका ने भी नहीं दिया ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह (देहरादून) : यहां पर माननीय सदस्य बार बार बिलायत का नाम लेते हैं । मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि बिलायत किसी कंट्री का नाम नहीं है दुनिया में ।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : मैं समझता हूँ कि श्री यशपाल सिंह मेरे अनुवाद को समझेंगे क्योंकि मैं उनके ही कहने पर हिन्दी में बोल रहा हूँ ।

ऐसी स्थिति में चीन का हमारे ऊपर खतरा हुआ । उसकी फौज बढ़ी आ रही थी । उस वक्त अमरीका ने भेज दिया अणुशक्ति से लैस समुद्री बेड़ा हिन्द महासागर में । मित्रों ने चीन से बचने के लिए उत्तर से आकर दक्षिण में मोर्चेबन्दी सम्भाल ली । तब हम ने कहा कि लड़ाकू विमान दो । उसने कहा कि हम हवाई छतरी देंगे । अखबारों में निकला कि एक स्काई अम्ब ला दे रहे हैं, यह हम को गुलाम बना रहे

हैं, यह फौजी अम्ब्रेला का सवाल नहीं है ।

ऐसी स्थिति में सर्वांगीण और आखीर चीज यह है कि आप के युग में जहां तक संभव हो सके आप शस्त्रों के मामले में आत्म-निर्भरता हासिल करें और वही हमारे असली मित्र हैं जो उसको पैदा करने में हमारी मदद करते हैं । अगर हमारे पास साधन नहीं हैं, हमारे पास ज्ञान नहीं है तो हम को देखना चाहिये कि साधन के मामले में, ज्ञान के मामले में, उसको पैदा करने के मामले में कौन हमारी मदद कर रहा है । जो आप को जहाज देगा, जो आपको हथियार देगा उसकी कीमत खास खास मीके पर हो सकती है, सारे मीकों पर उसकी कोई कीमत नहीं है । कीमत होती है पैदा करने में मदद की । इस मामले में आपको मिग कारखाना दिया गया है, जिसकी मुसालफित करोड़पतियों की तरफ से होती है । जब चर्चा होती है तब विरोध किया जाता है कि मत लो क्योंकि जब खराब ही जाता है, जब उसकी जगह कहीं नहीं रहती तब जबरन दिया जाता है और अभी तक यह आलोचना हो रही है हैलिकाप्टर और पन-डुम्बियों के मामले में ।

हमारे रक्षा उत्पादन मंत्री जो कुछ अभी बोल चुके हैं इससे ज्यादा बोलने का दबाव मैं उन पर डालना चाहता, लेकिन जो प्रगति उन्होंने बतलाई है वह नाकाफी है । एक या दो साल में जो कुछ भी जोड़ा गया है वह नाकाफी है । देश की सुरक्षा के लिये छलांग लगानी होगी, खाली जोड़ से काम नहीं चलेगा । इसलिये इस बात की जरूर है कि सुरक्षा के मामले में हिन्द महासागर में नौसेना की निर्णायक शक्ति बनाई जाय । वह आप बना रहे हैं यह खुशी की बात है । अमरीकी बेड़ा हमको फिर गुलाम न बना पाये सोवियत संघ का बेड़ा इस को रोके ।

18-38 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION
FOREIGN BANKS IN INDIA

श्री श्रीचंद गोयल (चण्डीगढ़) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बैंकों के सम्बन्ध में जिस प्रश्न में से आधे घण्टे की यह चर्चा निकली है उस का उस समय दायरा बहुत सीमित था। केवल यह पूछा गया था कि अपने देश में कितने विदेशी बैंक काम कर रहे हैं और उन के डिपॉजिट्स की रकम कितनी है। अपने देश में 13 विदेशी बैंक हैं जिन का 483 करोड़ रुपये का डिपॉजिट है। आज सरकार की तरफ से जो "स्टेटिस्टिकल टेबल रिपोर्टिंग टु बैंक इन इंडिया" नाम की जो पुस्तक है उस में मैंने कुछ आंकड़े देखने का प्रयत्न किया। उस से पता चला कि अनेकों इस प्रकार के बैंक हैं, जैसे नेशनल फ्रिडलेज बैंक, जिन का डिपॉजिट 186 करोड़ से अधिक है, जिस का वार्षिक लाभ 80 करोड़ के लगभग है। उसी प्रकार फर्स्ट नेशनल सिटी बैंक के एसेट्स 81 करोड़ से ज्यादा के हैं। हमारी सरकार ने जब बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण का निश्चय किया तो क्या उसने एक राजनीतिक प्रश्न इसको बना कर किया और इसी कारण से विदेशी बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं किया। हो सकता है कि उनके दिमाग में एक विचार यह आया हो कि हमने दूसरे देशों को कुछ आश्वासन दिये हुए हैं और उनको पूरा किया जाना चाहिये। उनके हमारे देश के अन्दर बैंक हैं और उन बैंकों को निबंधन रूप से कार्य करने की स्वतन्त्रता रहनी चाहिये। यह भी हो सकता है कि हमारी सरकार के मन में यह विचार आया हो कि यदि हमने इन विदेशी बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया तो दूसरे देशों में हमारे जो बैंक कार्य कर रहे हैं, उनके साथ भी वहां की सरकारें बदले की भावना से कार्य करें और उनका भी राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दें। हो सकता है कि हमारी सरकार के दिमाग में यह विचार भी आया हो कि विदेशी बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण

करने से विदेशी पूंजी भारत में लगना कहीं बन्द न हो जाये। अगर विदेशी पूंजी के लगने के बारे में सरकार के मन में सन्देह उत्पन्न हुआ था तो क्या वित्त मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस ओर गया था कि अमरीका के आजूबत ने यह बात कही थी कि भारत में बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण होने का अर्थ यह हर्गिज नहीं है कि यहां पर विदेशी अपना सरमाया नहीं लगायेंगे। उन्होंने कहा था कि हमने ऐसे देशों के अन्दर, फ्रांस आदि में जिन्होंने कि बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया है, अपना योगदान दिया है और वहां भी विदेशी सरमाया और विदेशी पूंजी बराबर लगाई है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि चूँकि उनके दिमाग में यह एक राजनीतिक प्रश्न था, क्या यही कारण था कि उन्होंने विदेशी बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं किया और अपने देश के अन्दर चलने वाले देशी बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करके एक भेदभावपूर्ण नीति बरती या इसके अन्दर कोई कानूनी अड़चनें महसूस की ? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उन्होंने इस मामले में कोई कानूनी राय जांचने की कोशिश की थी। हमारे देश को अनेकों और भी इस प्रकार की स्थितियों का मुकाबला करना पड़ रहा है जैसे मलेशिया के अन्दर उन्होंने भारत के जो तीन बैंक काम करते हैं, उनका राष्ट्रीयकरण कर लिया है। मैं समझना चाहता हूँ कि क्या हमारी सरकार के दिमाग में यह प्रश्न एक राजनीतिक प्रश्न के रूप में उपस्थित हुआ था ? क्या उसने यह सोचा कि विदेशी बैंकों का अगर राष्ट्रीयकरण किया गया तो उससे कुछ कानूनी अड़चनें पैदा हो सकती हैं ?

जहां तक सुप्रीम कोर्ट के फैसले का सम्बन्ध है, मैं समझता हूँ कि उस में इस प्रकार का कोई संकेत नहीं है कि कानूनी अड़चन सरकार के रास्ते में आ सकती थी अगर विदेशी बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाता। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि हमने जो अपने देश के बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया और इनको छोड़ा तो इसका

क्या परिणार निकला ? इसको किए हुए कुछ महीने बीत चुके हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार इस स्थिति में होगी कि जो उसने सारी स्थिति का मूल्यांकन किया है, उससे वह इस सदन को अवगत करा सके। जो जायजा उसने लिया है, उससे मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस सदन को अवगत कराया जाए। आज तक जो परिणाम निकले हैं, वे हमें बताये जायें। जब से हमने अपने बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया है, तब से क्या यह सही है कि जो सरमाया है वह विदेशी बैंकों की तरफ दौड़ने लग गया है और क्या यह भी सही नहीं है कि उनके अन्दर कुछ ज्यादा हिसाब खुले हैं। यदि यह सही है तो इस पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के बारे में भी किसी प्रकार का कोई पग उठाया जाएगा ?

मैं ने एक वक्तव्य पढ़ा था जिस में कहा था जिस में कहा गया था कि विदेशी बैंकों को बिना भारतीय बैंकों के मुकाबले में आए, बिना उन से स्पर्धा किये, अपनी शाखायें खोलने की ज्यादा छूट मिल गई है। जब राष्ट्रीयकरण किया गया था उस समय इन सारी स्थितियों के बारे में सन्देह प्रकट किया गया था और कहा गया था कि इसका नतीजा यह भी निकल सकता है कि राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की कास्ट पर विदेशी बैंक फले फूलेंगे, उनकी ज्यादा शाखायें खुलें, उनके पास ज्यादा हिसाब आयें और हमारे बैंकों का सरमाया भी उनकी तरफ दौड़े मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले महीनों का इनका अनुभव इसके बारे में क्या रहा है ?

काजी कमेटी मुकर्रर हुई है इस बात का अनुमान लगाने के लिए या इस बात को तय करने के लिए कि जो तेरह विदेशी बैंक हमारे देश में चल रहे हैं उनका कोई एक संस्थान बन सकता है या उनका कोई एक इंस्टीट्यूशन बनाया जा सकता है।

मंत्री महोदय इस पर भी प्रकाश डालें कि

काजी कमेटी के कार्य में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है और क्या उस ने कोई इन्टेरिम रिपोर्ट पेश की है या नहीं।

भारत में विदेशी बैंकों को छूट देने का ज्यादा उद्देश्य यह था कि विदेशों के साथ हम व्यापार करते हैं और एक्सचेंज के सिलसिले में उन बैंकों की सहायता की आवश्यकता पड़ती है। मैं समझता हूँ कि उस का अर्थ तो केवल इतना ही होना चाहिए था कि बम्बई, कलकत्ता और मद्रास प्रादि भारत के बड़े बड़े बन्दरगाहों में उन बैंकों की शाखायें होतीं। लेकिन आँकड़ों को देखने से पता चलता है कि एक एक बैंक की पचास पचास शहरों में शाखायें हैं और बम्बई में तो एक ही बैंक की अनेक शाखायें हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि देश भर में उन विदेशी बैंकों की शाखाओं का जो जाल बिछा हुआ है, क्या भारत सरकार उस पर कोई प्रतिबन्ध लगाने और उन शाखाओं को कुछ कम करने का विचार कर रही है या नहीं। क्या सरकार ने कोई ऐसा प्रतिबन्ध लगाने का निश्चय किया है कि विदेशी बैंक भविष्य में अपनी शाखायें न खोल सकें, भविष्य में उन के हिसाब न बढ़ सकें या दूसरे बैंकों का सरमाया उन के पास न जा सके ? क्या सरकार ने इस सिलसिले में कोई पग उठाये हैं, या क्या वह ऐसे कोई पग उठाने का विचार रखती है ?

बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के सम्बन्ध में सरकार की इस भेदभाव की नीति के कारण देश में यह विचार पैदा हुआ है कि शायद किसी राजनैतिक दबाव में आ कर, या किसी राजनैतिक विचार को दृष्टि में रख कर, सरकार ने विदेशी बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं किया। मंत्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि इस संबंध में भारत सरकार की नीति भविष्य में क्या रहेगी।

[श्री श्री चन्द गोयल]

कहा जाता है कि रिजर्व बैंक की तरफ से यह डायरेक्टिव जारी किया गया है :

“Permitting foreign banks in the country to open new accounts and branches without offering competition to Indian banks.”

मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सबमुच इस प्रकार का कोई आदेश रिजर्व बैंक की तरफ से जारी हुआ है ; अगर हाँ, तो क्या भारत सरकार उस पर पुनर्विचार करने के लिए तैयार होगी। मैं समझता हूँ कि भारत सरकार को अन्य बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने के साथ साथ विदेशी बैंकों का भी राष्ट्रीयकरण करना चाहिये था, क्योंकि उन के पास बड़ी पूंजी है, उन को बड़ा वार्षिक लाभ होता है, उन की शाखाओं का जाल सारे देश में फैला हुआ है और वे अपने कार्य को आगे बढ़ा रहे हैं। क्या पिछले चार पांच महीनों के अनुभव के आधार पर सरकार अब इस नतीजे पर पहुंची है कि विदेशी बैंकों का भी राष्ट्रीयकरण करना देश के हित में होगा ? अगर यहाँ के बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करना देश के हित में था, तो क्या विदेशी बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करना भी देश के हित में है या नहीं ; अगर है, तो फिर सरकार किन दिक्कतों के कारण उन का राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं कर रही है ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour) : Sir, these foreign bankers, especially the British ones which have a predominant business in this country, are guided by the policy laid down by the London Institute of Bankers which is confined to merchant banking, simply money-lending, and has no obligation to follow your policy in this country, while operating, they give preferential treatment to foreign-controlled firms. While giving advances, they do not bring their own capital; they are using the Indian depositors' money to borrow and

lend. The PL 480 funds are going to give these foreign-controlled banks an added advantage over the counterparts controlled by Indians.

These foreign banks are dens of over-involving and underinvolving performances which may be costing us Rs. 300 to Rs. 400 crores a year in foreign exchange. I am drawing the attention of the Minister to the famous case which took place in Calcutta, involving the National and Grindlay's Bank and several officials. I am also drawing attention to the B. N. Eillas and Company case' and the case where fake medical students names are created for remittance of foreign exchange through Hong Kong. Then there is silver smuggling which goes on between Indian and other countries. Dubai is the centre of these foreign banks operating in India and running their offices; they are the greatest participants in this smuggling business. They take out money from this country by showing head office charges. Why should they be allowed to take out this money ? They have been allowed to open new branches. Government has allowed them to bring into existence new branches in Calcutta. The minister must tell us whether it is a fact that National and Grindlays Bank have opened a new branch in Calcutta. If I remember aright, it is in Southern Avenue.

I want to know whether it is also a fact that the restriction that was there on opening of new branches by foreign banks has been removed a couple of years ago and, if so, what is the reason ? Then, they do not maintain separate figures for foreign exchange banks and Indian banks in the international business. Why is it so ? Then my demand is that these banks should be nationalised immediately. Till such time these banks should be restricted wholly and fully in their business.

श्री रमधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : पहला तो सवाल मैं यह पूछना चाहूँगा कि यह बैंक जो हैं यह एक प्रिविलिज्ड इंस्टीट्यूशन तो नहीं बन गए हैं ? क्या इन बैंकों के सरमाये को भी देश के नेशनल डेवलपमेंट के लिए या रूरल डेवलप-

मेंट के लिए सोशल कंट्रोल करके किसी प्रकार इस्तेमाल किया जा सकता है ? जैसे नेशनलाइज्ड बैंक हैं, उन से कर्जा लेने की सहूलियत है वैसे ही इन से भी हो सकता है क्या ? यह बैंक किसी खास प्रिविलिज्ड क्लास के लिए ही तो नहीं रहे जैसे पहले दूसरे बैंक हुआ करते थे ?

दूसरा सवाल मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इन बैंकों को नेशनलाइज न करने से आप के जो नेशनलाइज्ड बैंक हैं उन पर कोई अच्छा असर पड़ा है या पुरा असर पड़ा है ? अगर बुरा असर पड़ा है तो उस के लिए क्या कर रहे हैं ?

तीसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि अगर इन को नेशनलाइज नहीं करते, या तो इन को नेशनलाइज करो, अगर नेशनलाइज नहीं करते तो क्यों नहीं करते ? और नहीं करते तो सोशल कंट्रोल इन का करदो ताकि देश के हित के लिए यह काम आ सकें ।

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : विदेशी बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के सिलसिले में हम लोग पहले से जो सरकार के खिलाफ आरोप लगाए हैं उस के दो पहलू हैं । एक तो पहलू है जैसा आप जानते हैं हमारा दो तिहाई इलाका देश का पिछड़ा है । जैसे नासिर साहब ने एक ऐतिहासिक काम 1956 में किया कि स्वेज नहर का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया, भले ही इंग्लिस्तान, इज्रायल और फ्रांस की सरकार का हमला उस के कारण उस के ऊपर हुआ लेकिन एक ऐतिहासिक काम उन्होंने किया लेकिन इस सरकार ने विदेशी बैंकों और विदेशी राष्ट्रों के दबाव में आकर यह जो चीज थी कि विदेशी बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करती, वह नहीं किया । क्या इस में यह झलक नहीं आती है कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट के विचार के बाद यह पसपात हो रहा है कि इंडियन बैंकों का

राष्ट्रीयकरण तो कर दिया, ठीक किया लेकिन विदेशी बैंकों को क्यों छोड़ दिया ?

दूसरा मुद्दा यह है कि जैसे बर्ड एंड कम्पनी है, इन का नीदरलैंड बैंक है, यह बर्ड एंड कम्पनी हमारे देश को लूट रहे हैं और इन का एकाउंट नीदरलैंड बैंक में रहता है, हम जानना चाहते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान में जितने विदेशी बैंक काम करते हैं इन का कौन कौन विदेशी फर्मो से ताल्लुक रहता है और क्या इन का धोरा है और क्या मंत्री महोदय देश में बैंक राष्ट्रीयकरण के सिलसिले में जो एक वातावरण बन गया है उस को देखते हुए यह बतायेंगे कि कब तक, किस ध्रुवधि तक हिन्दुस्तान में विदेशी बैंकों की जो शाखायें हैं उनका राष्ट्रीयकरण करेंगे ? उन का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने के सिलसिले में कब तक कदम उठायेंगे ?

श्री बेनी शंकर शर्मा (बाँका) : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ हमारे बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने से पहले क्या संसार के और कितने देश में बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया गया था, जिनसे शायद हमारे मंत्री महोदय को बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण की प्रेरणा मिली ? अतएव क्या माननीय मंत्री जी उन देशों के नाम बतायेंगे जिन्होंने अपने बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने के साथ साथ विदेशी बैंकों का भी राष्ट्रीयकरण किया तथा उन देशों का भी जिन्होंने केवल अपने ही बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया, एवं विदेशी बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं किया ?

मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न है कि आपने अभी बताया था कि कई ऐसे कारण हैं जिन की बजह से आप विदेशी बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं कर सकते हैं । मैं इस बात को समझता हूँ, लेकिन जिस उद्देश्य के लिए आप उन का राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं कर रहे हैं उस उद्देश्य की प्रति के लिए अर्थात् विदेशी व्यापार की सुविधा के कारण क्या उन

[श्री रवि राय]

बैंकों की ब्रांचों की जो आज शहरों और गाँवों में खुली हुई हैं, कोई आवश्यकता है। क्या मंत्री जी कम से कम उन को बन्द कर सिर्फ पोर्ट्स पर ही उन की ब्रांचे रहें ऐसी व्यवस्था करेगी।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : The matter before the Supreme Court relating to discriminations against the banks which were nationalised had mainly two aspects—firstly, these fourteen banks were prohibited after the acquisition of their undertaking from carrying on banking business; secondly, there was no reasonable basis for the selection of fourteen banks as against the other Indian banks and foreign banks for the acquisition of their undertaking and that there was no reasonable nexus between the selection and the object sought to be achieved by the Act. As far as the first point is concerned, as the hon. House is aware, we have amended the Act in the light of the Supreme Court decision. So far as the second point of hostile discrimination against the said banks is concerned, the Supreme Court left the issue open by saying that “In the absence of reliable data we do not think it is necessary to express an opinion on the question whether the selection of the undertakings of some out of the many of the institutions for compulsory acquisition is liable to be struck down as hostile discrimination”. So, the Supreme Court itself has not given any decision on this point in its judgment. While they were very clear in their decretal opinion as far as hostile discrimination with regard to not allowing these banking companies to carry on their banking business is concerned, on the other point they did not pronounce any judgment because they said that the relevant data is not before them. In view of the Supreme Court not having given any decision on that point, we thought it wise not to enlarge the scope of the nationalisation which was earlier decided by the government and was also approved by the hon. House.

As far as the question of not taking the foreign banks in the category of nationalised

banks is concerned, I think we have advanced the arguments a number of times as to why foreign banks could not be nationalised. For the benefit of the House, I would like to enumerate the main reasons why the foreign banks have not been nationalised. The foreign banks are part of the worldwide organisation and their international connections enable them to give better facilities in regard to foreign trade than most of the Indian banks.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Then why did you nationalise foreign life insurance companies? Don't give cock and bull stories all the time.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : We are talking of banks, not of life insurance companies.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Both of them are financial institutions.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : Then, foreign banks undertake certain items of business of a specialised nature. For instance, the bank of Netherlands specialises in financing the export of jewellery and import of uncut diamonds etc. Foreign banks also assist raising foreign currency loans and also assist entrepreneurs to contact parties overseas equipped with technical know-how. Several foreign firms of long standing have close relationship with officers of the foreign banks operating in India. As Shri Goyal has rightly pointed out, there is also the question of reciprocity in the matter of foreign banks because we have branches of our banks in United Kingdom and Japan.

Then Shri Goyal raised the question of the branches which we have got in Malaysia. Sir, the Malaysian Government has not nationalised them. On the contrary they have allowed them to function for the time being. We approached them with a request to continue them but the position or the character of the banks there will have to be altered, and we are in negotiation with the Malaysian Government in order to amend the whole situation in accordance with the existing practice and law. Therefore, the statement that they have been nationalised there is not correct.

I would also like to deny the fact that Government were acting under some pressure.

19 hrs.

श्री रवि राय : एक तरफ बाप कहते हैं कि सेल्फ सफिशिएन्ट बनें और दूसरी तरफ कहते हैं कि फारेन कैपिटल फ्लो करेगा तो इसका क्या मतलब है ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : Self-sufficiency is the object. It does not necessarily mean that in a hurry we should jump over it. We have to approach it with caution and see that national interest is not hampered. I would like to deny that there was any pressure whatsoever. We had no agreement whatsoever with regard to this point and the nationalisation of foreign banks was not done because of any pressure. It was on account of these considerations which were in the national interest that we had done so.

With regard to the position of flight of capital, I would like to point out as far as the foreign banks are concerned in the deposit as on July 18, 1969 with foreign banks there is only a rise of 1.5%, that is, 7.2 crores. It was 481.9 crores on 18th July, 1969 whereas on 27th March, 1970 it was 489.1 crores. As far as the State Bank Group is concerned, there is a rise of 10.9%. It was 1248.1 crores on July 18, 1969 whereas on March 27, 1970 it was 1384.7 crores—an increase of 136.6 crores. With regard to 14 nationalised banks the position on July 18, 1969 was 2686.2 crores whereas on 27th March, 1970 it was 2814.7 crores—a rise of 188.6 crores or 7.2%. Therefore, as compared to the rise in the 14 nationalised banks and the State Bank Group we can confidently say there is no flight of deposits either from the State Bank Group or from the nationalised banks to the foreign banks. Therefore, Sir, the fear that there will be flight of deposits from the nationalised banks to the foreign banks is not correct, and on the country we are moving on a definite line which was quite expected. In the initial stage the Reserve Bank had issued an Informal direc-

tive to them not to encourage any flight of deposits and they have persistently adhered to this policy.

Shri Randhir Singh also asked whether the Reserve Bank had any control over these banks. As far as the lending and borrowing policies are concerned, they are governed by the Reserve Bank as is done in the case of other banks. Then Sir, Mr. Jyotirmoy Basu raised the question of head-office charges of these banks and he said they are also being remitted as part of the cost of these banks. It is a fact that in some cases head office charges are being remitted.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : How much per year ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : I do not have that break-up. As far as the profits of these banks are concerned it is true, as compared to the total deposit—Mr. Goyal raised this point—their profits are high. This is on account of the nature of business they are carrying on.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : They are taking Indian deposits, doing business and making a lot of profit, and taking the money home.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : On account of the nature of the business, it is a fact that the profits are high and, along with the profits, they remit a certain part of the expenses to the head offices which they are doing.

As far as the question of opening new branches is concerned, now the policy is, except in the port towns, in the interior they are not allowed to open new branches. Whatever branches they have opened in the interior, except in the port towns, were opened before. Now they are not allowed to open new branches in the interior of country. They are allowed to open new branches in the port towns but that is also subject to the permission of the Reserve Bank of India.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : What about opening of the new branch of the National Grindlays Bank in Calcutta at Southern Avenue? This is after the nationalisation of the banks.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : I have not said that they are stopped from opening branches. In the port towns, with the permission of the Reserve Bank, they are, certainly, allowed to open branches in the port towns, not in the hinterland.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Are you maintaining separate accounts, separate figures, showing the quantity of international business handled by foreign banks and the Indian banks and if not, the reasons therefor?

श्री रवि राय : बाद में दे दीजियेगा ।

SHRI P. C. SETHI : I do not have the detailed information in regard to this particular point. If the hon. Member desires it and, if it is permissible under the present Reserve Bank rules, I will certainly furnish the information.

As far as the question which was raised by Shri Goyal and Shri Rabi Ray concerned, whether we are going to nationalise these banks sometime in the future, whether we have fixed any target date, I can not predict as to what will happen in the future. The present policy of the Government was just announced and it was discussed in the House twice and there we have stated that we are not nationalising the foreign banks on account of the factors that were given. As long as it is in the

interest of our country, we shall certainly follow the present policy. If the interest of the country is going to be hampered, certainly it is always open to the Government and to the Parliament to change it. But for the time being, I do not envisage any change in the present policy.

श्री रवि राय : हमारा सवाल यह था कि बड़े एंड कम्पनी का नीडरलैंड्स बैंक में अकाउंट रहता है । और उसी तरह से भिन्न भिन्न बैंकों को कम्पनियों में अकाउंट रहता है ।

SHRI P. C. SETHI : It will be very difficult for me to do within this short time. I do not have all the accounts as to which of the foreign banks... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : What about under-invoicing and over-invoicing? They are their creation. They are detts of under-invoicing and over-invoicing.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : I could realise Mr. Jyotirmoy Basu is an expert on the subject. I would certainly like to be briefed on this subject so that I can take advantage of his long experience. Sir, I have explained the present position and I have nothing more to add.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow at 11 A.M.

19.09 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, April 28, 1970/Vaisakha 8, 1892 (Saka)
