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Vaisakha 2, 1890 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Fourth Session



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

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1905

1906

LOK SABHA

Monday, April 22, 1968/Vaisakha 2, 1890
(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

सामान्य बीमा कम्पनियों

*1349. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कारखानों का बीमा करने वाली बीमा कम्पनियों के नाम क्या हैं तथा वे कहाँ-कहाँ हैं ;

(ख) कितनी बीमा कम्पनियों के विरुद्ध न्यायालयों में दावों के मुकदमे चल रहे हैं और उनके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) इन कम्पनियों को अधिक से अधिक कितनी राशि के लिये बीमा करने का अधिकार है ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Policies of fire insurance on factories and other properties are issued by insurers registered for carrying on fire insurance business. Engineering Insurance policies on risks connected with factories such as Erection Risks, Machinery Breakdown risks and Boiler and Steam apparatus risks, and insurances relating to workmen's compensation, etc. are issued by insurers carrying on miscellaneous insurance business. The names of insurers, the classes of insurance business for which they are registered and the addresses of their registered offices are contained in

the Indian Insurance Year Book 1966. 124 insurance companies are registered for transacting fire insurance business, miscellaneous insurance business or both. Information about the places of location of the various branches of these insurers is not required to be furnished in any return filed with the Controller of Insurance.

(b) The information is not available as the insurers are not required to furnish such information to the Controller of Insurance.

(c) No limit has been laid down either in the Insurance Act, 1938 or the Insurance Rules, 1939 regarding the maximum amount upto which an insurer can insure.

श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री महोदय को ऐसी शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं कि पालिसी-धारी कारखानों की क्षति हो जाने पर बीमा कम्पनी यह कह कर टाल देती है कि जानबूझ कर क्षति की गई है, यदि हां, तो अब तक ऐसे कुल कितने केसों में प्राप्त हुए हैं ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : मेरे पास कोई ऐसी बात नहीं आई है ।

श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या किसानों की फसलों का बीमा कराने के लिए सरकार के पास कोई ठोस कार्यक्रम है ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : उस की बात तो चल ही रही है मगर उस पर अमल अभी तक नहीं हुआ है ।

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : मैं वित्त मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उन्हें नेशनल इंड्योरैस कम्पनी लिमिटेड, न्यु ऐशियाटिक इंड्योरैस कम्पनी लिमिटेड और हवी जनरल इंड्योरैस कम्पनी लिमिटेड के मुतालिक

हेराफेरी की शिकायतें मिली हैं, अगर हां, तो वह किस किस कम्पनी के सम्बन्ध में हैं और उन की तफसील क्या है ? दूसरे क्या इन हेराफेरी की शिकायतों की जांच की गई यदि की गई तो उस को तफसील क्या है और अगर नहीं की गई तो क्यों नहीं की गई ?

श्री भोरारजी बेसाई : कई सवाल पूछे गये मगर यह बहुत पुरानी हकीकत हो गयी है, सात, आठ साल पुरानी हो गयी है। उस की जांच भी हो गई और उस का जवाब भी हो गया।

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : इस में 67 का भी है और न्यू ऐशियाटिक इन्श्योरेंस कम्पनी के बारे में मैं जानना चाहता हूँ ?

श्री भोरारजी बेसाई : इंडिविजुअल इन्श्योरेंस कम्पनीज की अभी मैं तफसील नहीं दे सकता हूँ।

L.I.C. Business

*1350. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) how much new business was booked by the Life Insurance Corporation during the years 1966-67 and 1967-68 and how much of it was foreign business ;

(b) the share of business booked by Northern, Central, Southern and Eastern Zones, respectively ; and

(c) the special measures taken to secure larger business ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGAN-NATH PAHADIA) : (a) New life insurance business written during the years 1966-67 and 1967-68 were Rs. 770 crores and Rs. 844 crores respectively. Of this the foreign business were Rs. 12.4 crores and Rs. 9.1 crores respectively.

(b) The new business of the various zones were :—

Zone	1966-67	1967-68
	Rs.	Rs.
Northern	98 crores	113 crores
Central	97 "	115 "
Eastern	156 "	166 "
Southern	211 "	217 "
Western	196 "	224 "

(c) Corporation takes all possible steps to write the maximum business.

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : मैं माननीय वित्त मन्त्री से जानना चाहता हूँ कि एल आई सी के बिजनेस की देहातों और शहरी इलाकों की परसेंटेज क्या है और एल आई सी ने देहातों में बिजनेस को बढ़ाने के लिए पिछले दो साल में कौन से ठोस कदम उठाये हैं और उन को के 1965-66 के मुकाबले में 1966-67 और 1967-68 में क्या परिणाम सामने आया है ?

1965-66 के मुकाबले में 1966-67 और 1967-68 में क्लेमों का एमाऊंट कितना-कितना है और कितनी ऐसे क्लेम हैं जो एक साल से ज्यादा असें से सैटिल नहीं हुए हैं और यह कितनी रकम के हैं ?

श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया : श्रीमन्, जहां तक परसेंटेज का सवाल है 71 परसेंट शहरी इलाकों में है और 28 परसेंट रूरल एरियाज में है।

क्लेम्स के निबटाने का जहां तक सवाल है 30 प्रतिशत अभी तक आउटस्टैंडिंग हैं बाकी सब सैटिल हो चुके हैं।

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : क्या यह दुस्त है कि एल आई सी की 31 दिसम्बर 1967 में 149.83 करोड़ शेयर्स में इनवैस्टमेंट थी और उस में से पब्लिक सेक्टर में सिर्फ 3 फीसदी थी यानी पब्लिक सेक्टर में सिर्फ 5 करोड़ 16 लाख रुपया और बाकी 97 फीसदी इनवैस्टमेंट प्राइवेट सेक्टर में थी और इस में से 7.72 करोड़ रुपया यानी प्राइवेट सेक्टर से भी इयोड़ी रकम इंडियन आयरन ऐंड स्टील कम्पनी लिमिटेड के शेयर्स में इनवैस्ट कर रखी है जब कि इस कम्पनी का मुनाफा 1965-66 के मुकाबले 1966-67 में 50 फीसदी कम हो गया और मौजूदा साल में मजिद हालत इस की खराब है, अगर हां, तो इस कम्पनी के शेयर्स को जिन को फरोस्त करने से इस वक्त दो करोड़ रुपये मुनाफा मिल सकता है क्यों फरोस्त नहीं किया

जाता और पैसे को किसी ऐसी मद में क्यों नहीं लगाया जाता जहाँ घाटे का डर न हो। क्या माननीय मन्त्री इस इनवेस्टमेंट के मामले की जानकारी देने की कृपा करेंगे ?

श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया : अगर अलग से इस बारे में सवाल किया जायगा तो उस की जानकारी संग्रह कर के दी जायगी।

श्री रवि राय : यह जो एल आई सी का बीमा व्यापार है इस में 1000 रुपये से कम पाने वाले लोगों की तरफ से कितना बिजनेस हुआ है ?

श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया : इस के लिए आंकड़े प्राप्त करने पड़ेंगे।

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : The return on insurance, bonus, has rarely been raised since the time insurance was nationalised. It is reckoned as the lowest in the world. It contrasts very unfavourably with the rate of interest Government pay on loans. In very many cases, the amount received when the policy is paid is almost the same as has been paid and that also in depreciated money. Has the Minister applied its mind to make the bonus higher and to make insurance more attractive ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : The question of the expenses of LIC is being gone into. After that, one can say definitely what can be done.

SHRI RANGA : What about bonus ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : That depends upon the expenses. That is why it cannot be increased.

SHRI RANGA : Because the expenses are going up ? Can they not be reduced ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : Therefore, that is being gone with a view to reducing them. After that is over, I can say.

SHRI RANGA : Result ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : The result will be known when the inquiry is over.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : May I point out to the hon. Minister that it is not only a question of expenses but also a question of investment. All insurance companies are compelled to invest only in Government securities. If they were allowed to invest in equities, in private industrial securities, the return would be bigger and therefore the bonus would be higher.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Panigrahi.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : I would like to know the investment pattern of the LIC deposits. Would the Minister let us know how they have now arranged these investments in the different priority sectors. So far as housing is concerned, the LIC has invested something. (Interruption) I would like to know the investment pattern of the LIC deposits.

SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA : A separate question may be put.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : The investment pattern of the LIC deposits is very relevant to this question, Sir.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : The longevity of the average Indian has gone up considerably in the last 10 years, may I therefore know from the Government whether the State-owner monopoly like the LIC will pass on certain benefits and look towards the common man and reduce his premium rates ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : All common men are not dealt with by the insurance companies. The insurance company deals only with those who deal with it. Therefore, it is no use talking in the name of the average person. (Interruption) Therefore, the Life Insurance Corporation is trying to see how best it can increase its business, how best it can increase its profits consistently with national interests.

SHRI RANGA : Sir, I must protest against this kind of answer. Surely the question is, longevity has gone up, and one of the objectives at the time when

nationalisation was started was that it would be possible for them to bring down the premium rates also. The Public Undertakings Committee has also made a similar recommendation. After having studied these things in detail, my hon. friend does not wish to give any proper and careful answer.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : If I told my hon. friend even before and if he does not consider it a proper answer, it is my misfortune. That is all. I told him that a committee is appointed to go into the expenses of this and as long as the report is not with me, has not been received by me, how am I going to give a definite reply that he wants ?

श्री शिव नारायण : मैं फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि नेशनलाइजेशन करने के बाद जिन लोगों की पालिसियां पेड-अप हो गई उन का हिसाब कर के क्या वह हम लोगों को यह इन्फार्मेशन देने की कृपा करेंगे कि कितना अमाउंट उनका है ?

श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया : हिसाब तो सब का रक्खा ही जाता है। अगर माननीय सदस्य अलग से सवाल पूछें तो जरूर हम सूचना देंगे।

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : The hon. Minister just now said that a Committee is going into the whole matter. But may I know whether it is a fact that the bonus that is being given by the LIC is lower than the bonus that was being given by Oriental and some other insurance companies before nationalisation and whether it is also a fact that a large percentage of the business that is being done by LIC gets lapsed every year ? May I know what is the percentage of lapsed business ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : The lapse ratio is a little over seven per cent. It is somewhere about that. Therefore it cannot be called an extraordinary ratio.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : As against what ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : It is continually the same ; it is continuing like that

for the last three or four years. Therefore, there is not much difference in that. It is possible, as the hon. Member has said, that the bonus now paid is less than that paid by some other companies. It is because of all these things that an enquiry has been instituted and we are going into it very thoroughly.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि एल आई सी का कितना बिजनेस ऐग्री-कल्चरिस्ट्स से होता है, किन्ना बिजनेस क्लास से और कितना सर्विस क्लास से होता है, तथा ऐग्रीकल्चरिस्ट्स को कौन-कौन सुविधायें दी जाती हैं मकान आदि बनाने के लिये ?

श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया : जो स्टेटमेंट दिया गया है उस में सारी सूचना दे दी गई है। अपने उत्तर में मैंने परसेंटेज भी बतला दिया है।

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : मंत्री महोदय ने यह कहीं नहीं बतलाया है कि कितनी इनकम ऐग्रीकल्चरिस्ट्स से होती है कितनी बिजनेस क्लास और कितनी सर्विस क्लास से :

श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया : मैं ने रूरल एरियाज का बतलाया था। अगर माननीय सदस्य ऐग्रीकल्चरिस्ट सेक्टर, बिजनेस सेक्टर और सर्विस क्लास का अलग-अलग परसेंटेज चाहते हैं तो वह अलग प्रश्न की सूचना दें।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : पिछले दिनों भारत सरकार के एक अधिकारी श्री कोलट की देखरेख में वित्त मंत्रालय ने सामान्य बीमा कम्पनियों की जांच के लिये एक संगठन बनाया था, जिस के द्वारा करोड़ों रुपयों के गोल माल का पता लगा था। लेकिन वित्त मंत्रालय ने हेर फेर कर के उस संगठन को बीच में ही स्थगित कर दिया। पीछे इस प्रश्न का उत्तर देते हुए वित्त मंत्री ने कहा था कि इस संगठन को फिर से जीवित करने का विचार किया जा रहा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में क्या प्रगति हुई और क्या उस संगठन को जीवित

कर दिया गया है ? अगर नहीं किया गया है तो कब तक इस संगठन को फिर से जीवित कर दिया जायेगा ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : The organisation that was there before, did go into these things, but this was about five years ago. After that, there has been a change. That is true. Now, how best this has to be organised also is being gone into. At the same time, I am also going into the question whether this monolithic life insurance organisation should not be split up into four or five. All these things are being gone into, but unless I come to definite conclusions, it is not possible for me to come before the House and say what has been done.

SHRI RANGA : The Public Undertakings Committee made that suggestion three years ago.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : First of all, that suggestion was rejected by the Government. I have taken it up, and I believe that this can be done, but I am trying to see what can be done.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Himatsingka—absent ; Shri G. S. Mishra—not here ; Shri Anbuchezhian—not present.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Sir, I submit that according to direction No. 15, you may kindly have this question answered. I request you to take up that question.

MR. SPEAKER : I have listened to poor point, and I have passed on to the next question. Now, Mr. J. H. Patal—not present. Then, Mr. Tapuriah.

Public Sector Undertakings

*1355. **SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the purchase or Procurement Offices maintained by the different public sector undertakings in India in London and in other foreign markets ;

(b) whether in order to coordinate their work and affect economics there is a proposal to amalgamate some of the offices

related to allied for inter-connected units ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the estimated amount of saving in terms of foreign exchange and otherwise, that is likely to accrue thereby ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGAN-NATH PAHADIA) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : The India Supply Mission had been doing some wonderful job for the past several years, making purchases on behalf of India. I want to know whether the Government will consider whether some department or section should be opened in the India Supply Mission to look after and take care of the purchases to be made on behalf of the various public sector undertakings which will not only reduce the expenditure but will also bring more economy in the purchases through the Supply Mission ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : It is a suggestion for action which will be considered.

बैंकों में “धीरे काम करो” आन्दोलन और हड़तालें

*1357. **श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश के बैंकों में “धीरे काम करो” आन्दोलन, हड़तालों आदि में वृद्धि हो रही है और सेवा का स्तर निरन्तर गिर रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो देश की आर्थिक स्थिति और इस में निहित जनता के हित को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया) : (क) : हालांकि बैंक-कर्मचारी अपनी मांगों के समर्थन में हड़तालों और “धीरे

काम करो" के तरीकों का आश्रय लेते रहते हैं और हालांकि बैंकों के असामियों को प्रदान की जाने वाली सेवाओं में सुधार करने की गुंजाइश है, फिर भी हाल के महीनों में स्थिति में कोई खास खराबी नहीं आई है।

(ख) प्रबन्धकों और कर्मचारियों के सम्बन्धों में सुधार करने के उद्देश्य से हाल में बैंकिंग उद्योग सम्बन्धी एक औद्योगिक समिति नियुक्त की गई है। राष्ट्रीय श्रम आयोग ने भी इस उद्योग के संबंध में एक अध्ययन दल नियुक्त किया है। यदि इस समिति और दल द्वारा विशिष्ट सुझाव दिये जायेंगे, तो उन पर विचार किया जायेगा।

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : बैंक उद्योग में दो कर्मचारियों की यूनियनों काम करती हैं, जिन में एक का नाम आल इंडिया बैंक एम्प्लायीज एसोसिएशन है और दूसरी का नाम आल इंडिया बैंक एम्प्लायीज फेडरेशन है। इन दोनों में कुछ विवाद है कि उन में से मजदूरों की तरफ से कौन वारगेन करे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह ठीक है कि आल इंडिया बैंक एम्प्लायीज एसोसिएशन का कहना यह है कि वह मेजारिटी में है और उन को ही इस बात का अधिकार है कि वह मजदूरों की तरफ से वारगेन करे और फेडरेशन यह कहता है कि वह भी प्रतिनिधित्व करता है बैंक एम्प्लायीज का, इस लिए उस को भी वारगेन करने का अधिकार होना चाहिए? सरकार इस गुत्थी को किस तरह से सुलझाना चाहती है?

श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया : जहां तक माननीय सदस्य का प्रश्न है मैं कह सकता हूँ कि बैंक एम्प्लायीज की कई एसोसिएशन् हैं। उन से जो भी हमको रिप्रिजेंटेशन प्राप्त होते हैं उन की हम जानकारी प्राप्त करते हैं और कोई उचित मांग होती है तो उस पर विचार भी करते हैं।

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : इन दोनों में जो भगड़ा है उस के सम्बन्ध में आपकी क्या नीति है।

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : उस में मुझे कुछ नहीं करना है, बैंक वालों को ही करना है।

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : बैंक उद्योग में सामाजिक नियंत्रण हो रहा है। आज कर्मचारी हड़ताल करते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सामाजिक नियंत्रण की जो नीति है उस का स्वाभाविक परिणाम होगा कि इस प्रकार के विवाद कम होंगे और बैंक कर्मचारियों का और अधिक सहानुभूति और सुविधापूर्वक उन में विश्वास पैदा किया जा सकेगा?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : बैंक कर्मचारियों के साथ सहानुभूति पूर्वक आज भी विचार किया जाता है। लेकिन कभी-कभी बहुत ज्यादा सहानुभूति हो जाती है तो इस से भी भगड़े ज्यादा बढ़ते हैं। इस लिए उस की ओर भी नज़र रखनी पड़ती है और रखनी पड़ेगी और उस का भी इलाज ढूँढ़ा जाता है।

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : Recently there was a strike of the bank employees demanding certain trade union rights. May I know what is the attitude of the Government towards the demands raised by them?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : About what trade union rights? I do not follow. There was one demonstration about one clause in the new Bill before the House. That was a strike which was uncalled for, because that is a matter which is to be considered in this House. Government have not done anything to curtail the rights—the legitimate trade union rights—of any people.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : It is a well-known fact that there was a comparative freeze in the banking front till the pernicious clause was put in that proposed Bill for the wonderful social control of banks. I want to know whether the minister is still adamant in trying to take away the rights which the workers have got for so many years and whether he will at least try to discuss the matter with the representatives of the bank employees, sq

that the peaceful situation continues in the banking front ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : This matter is before the Select Committee and it would be improper for me to give any opinion on this just now. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the minister let this House know his reaction about the general strike that was observed by the All India Bank Employees Union recently protesting against the social control Bill ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I have already said that the protest was uncalled for.

श्री शशि भूषण बाजपेयी : मंत्री महोदय क्या बैंकर्स को प्रोत्साहन देना चाहते हैं या बैंक कर्मचारियों को। अगर कर्मचारियों को देना चाहता है और उनको आपकी तरफ से प्रोत्साहन मिले तो वे इतना तक आप को बतलाने के लिए तैयार हैं कि इस देश में, प्राइवेट बैंक्स में दो-दो सौ एकाउंट एक-एक आदमी के नाम से हैं और ये इस लिए हैं कि वे ब्लैक मनी को छिपाना चाहते हैं। अगर आप कर्मचारियों का सहयोग लेना चाहें तो वे आप की बहुत सेवा कर सकते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन का सहयोग लेने के लिये आप उन को प्रोत्साहन देने को तैयार हैं ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : जो कोई भी सही बात करना चाहता है वह जरूर मुझे बता सकता है। लेकिन उन को लालच देने का कोई सवाल नहीं होता।

Requirement of Bitumen Drum Sheets

*1360. **SHRI SAMAR GUHA :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3551 on the 11th March, 1968 and state :

(a) the requirement of the bitumen drum sheets during the years 1966-67 and 1967-68 and what part of these sheets were manufactured indigenously ;

(b) whether at an inter-ministerial meeting held on the 11th June 1964, it was decided that drum sheets of all varieties should be equitably distributed to the fabricators only ; and

(c) whether the present basis of allocation of imported and indigenous sheets by the Refineries to the commercial licensed fabricators of their own choice only violates the decision of this meeting and facilitates some of the fabricators to run their plants in full capacity while keeping the others idle or underworked ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : (a) The actual consumption of Bitumen drum sheet was 29,556 metric tonnes during 1966 and 30,418 metric tonnes during 1967. The supply of steel sheets from indigenous sources during 1966 was 5,656 metric tonnes, and during 1967 this was 5,981 metric tonnes.

(b) No. It was decided that the Directorate General of Technical Development would again be the co-ordinating authority in respect of fabricators borne on their list. Directorate General of Technical Development would, however, make corresponding adjustments in the quotas to the fabricators on their list, having regard to the supplies, if any, directly received by them from the oil companies in terms of separate contracts.

(c) No violation is involved in view of (b) above.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : In view of the fact that although representatives from the Ministries of Iron & Steel, Petroleum & Chemicals, Industry and Technical Development of which Mr. Raghuramaiah himself was Minister for some time, attended this Inter-Ministerial meeting held on 11th June 1964 yet may I know firstly how Mr. Raghuramaiah could express his ignorance about the knowledge of this Meeting and its decision in reply to Short Notice Question on 21st Dec., 67 and secondly whether in that Meeting the Chairman of the Meeting made the following observation :—

"The Chairman expressed the hope that DGTD could now try to ensure as far as possible equitable distribution

of raw materials to the container and drum manufacturers".

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : Mr. Raghu Ramaiah was not present at this meeting.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Your Secretary must be present.

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : I have got minutes of this meeting. It is true a desire was expressed that there should be equitable distribution. That did not mean that no supply should be made to the oil companies. The understanding at the meeting was that in making allocations to the fabricators, what is given by the oil companies to the fabricators should be taken into account and necessary adjustments made.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Now you are giving only to the oil companies and not to the fabricators. In that question, you expressed ignorance and said you did not know that such a meeting was held and such a decision was taken.

May I know whether in view of the admission of the Government in reply to the same Short Notice Question that 3,000 tonnes of Bitumen drum sheets costing about Rs. 40 lakhs of foreign exchange imported by I. O. C. could not be utilised and again import licences worth about Rs. 50 lakhs for import of Bitumen sheets had to be converted by IOC of 18 gauge as they had no requirement of bitumen sheets thus wasting further foreign exchange will the Government review their existing policy and allow import of sheets by the bitumen drum manufacturers directly instead of through Oil Companies in order to avoid firstly wastage of foreign exchange and secondly to eliminate the possibilities of corrupt practices of the Licensing Officers and the Oil Companies concerned in distribution of sheets to favourite manufacturers only?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : About the first part of the question, he is probably referring to an answer given by me in another *avtar*, when I was minister for something else. I would request him to give a copy of that, so that I may look into it and see if there is any inconsistency.

About the other aspect, it is not possible to stop the supply to the oil companies, because some of them have their own plants. Cochin Refinery has its own plant. Burmah-Shell has its own plant and so on. About the imports by IOC, it is true that in anticipation of certain production, sheet was obtained by import and the production did not materialise. Therefore, in consultation with the Steel Ministry, it will be considered how best to distribute it. All this has been explained here a number of times on the floor of this House.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Is it not a fact that some corrupt officers have been giving some licences to a few favourite manufacturers only?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : When a licence is given to the oil companies and they get the sheets, they want the drums to be manufactured in time for delivery. So, they give it to whomsoever they have confidence in.

New Excise Duty on Radios

*1361. **SHRI RABI RAY :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the statement of the President, All-India Radio Merchants Association that many of the small scale radio makers may have to close down their units due to the new excise duty levied on valves and transistors ;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the new levy will mean an addition of Rs. 55/- in price on a radio set worth Rs. 165/- ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) to (c). The statement of the President, All India Radio Merchants Association does not appear to have been brought to the notice of the Government. However, representations have been received with regard to the levy on valves, transistors and diodes proposed in the Finance Bill from various interests connected with the radio manufacturing industry. The grounds urged in these representations are under examination.

The effect of the proposed duty on valves, transistors and diodes on the prices of wireless receiving sets depends on whether they are valve sets or transistor sets, and also on the number of these components used in their manufacture.

श्री रवि राय : क्या मंत्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि पहले कितनी एक्साइज ड्यूटी थी और अब जो एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगाई गई है, उनमें कितना अन्तर है ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : इस का अन्तर तो एक-दम बताना कठिन है ।

The maximum price increase would be Rs. 35 in the case of valves and Rs. 28 for transistor sets. For a cheaper set, in case of sets which used to cost Rs. 145 previously the price increase would be only Rs. 15 per set if it consists of five valves and Rs. 8 if it consists of 7 transistors and one diode.

श्री रवि राय : चूंकि साधारण लोग 145 रुपये का रेडियो खरीदते हैं, इस लिए यह जो पंद्रह रुपये बढ़े हैं, क्या मंत्री महोदय इस में कुछ रियायत देने के बारे में सोचेंगे ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : सब सोचा जाता है, लेकिन जो कुछ करना है, या नहीं करना है, उस का फैसला फ़िनांस बिल के समय जाहिर करेंगे ।

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Is it a fact that a transistor set in India is available at the lowest price of Rs. 95 as against similar sets available in other countries at about Rs. 45 to Rs. 50 ? It is also a fact that this difference is mostly made on account of direct and indirect taxation which inflates the price ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : Taxation does increase the price but taxation also is as vital as the transistor set.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : The first part of my question has not been answered, whether whereas in India the cheapest set costs Rs. 95 in other countries similar sets are available for Rs. 45 to Rs. 50 and whether the difference in cost is on account of taxation on them ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I do not think transistor sets are available for Rs. 45 to Rs. 50 anywhere. Japan gives the cheapest set available. There too it is not less than Rs. 75. This is all I can say.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Then it is a matter for investigation.

दिल्ली के चारों ओर उप-नगरों का बसाया जाना

*1362. **श्री बलराज मधोक :** क्या स्वास्थ्य परिवार नियोजन एवं नगर विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ;

(क) गत एक वर्ष में दिल्ली बृहत योजना के अनुसार दिल्ली के चारों ओर उपनगर बसाने के बारे में कितनी प्रगति हुई है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इस बारे में हरियाणा तथा उत्तर प्रदेश, केन्द्रीय सरकार तथा दिल्ली प्रशासन को सहयोग नहीं दे रहे हैं;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि कुछ निजी कालोनाइजरो ने उत्तर प्रदेश तथा हरियाणा में दिल्ली से मिलती हुई रिहायशी कालोनियां में कई प्लॉट बेच दिये थे परन्तु ये राज्य सरकारें उन्हें नियमित नहीं कर रही हैं और इस के परिणामस्वरूप मध्यवर्ग के कई लोगों की घन-राशि संकट में पड़ गई है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस स्थिति में सुधार करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) The Master Plan for Delhi recommends development of satellite towns of Ghaziabad, Faridabad, Ballabgarh, Gurgaon, Bahadurgarh, Loni and Narela. Development plans of Ghaziabad and Faridabad have already been prepared and considerable progress in developing these towns has already been achieved. Development plans of Narela is being published shortly.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The two Governments have regularised a number of such colonies after considering each case on its merits and after completion of certain essential requirements and formalities by the colonisers and/or plot holders in those colonies.

(d) The question does not arise.

श्री बलराज मधोक : अभी बताया गया है कि दिल्ली के इर्द-गिर्द फरीदाबाद, गुड़गांव, वल्लभगढ़ और गाज़ियाबाद आदि को सेट-लाइट टाउन के रूप में डेवलप किया जाना था, परन्तु अभी तक केवल फरीदाबाद के लिए कुछ प्लान बनाया गया है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली के इर्द-गिर्द ये जो नगर हैं, जहाँ पर दिल्ली में बाहर से आने वाले लोग बस सकते हैं, उन के प्लान्ड डेवलपमेंट के लिए कोई कार्यवाही क्यों नहीं की गई है, उन को किसी योजना के अन्तर्गत क्यों नहीं लाया गया है और सारी कार्यवाही केवल फरीदाबाद तक ही सीमित क्यों रही है।

SHRI B. S. MURTHY : Sir, it is not paper work. I have already said that Ghaziabad is being developed and Faridabad has been developed. As far as other satellite townships are concerned they are being developed. It is not a matter of paper work at all.

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह) : यह सही है कि जितनी प्राप्ति इस सम्बन्ध में होनी चाहिए थी, वह नहीं हुई है। जब यह मिनिस्ट्री मेरे चार्ज में आई, तो मैं ने सम्बद्ध अधिकारियों को बुला कर इस बारे में बात की थी। फरीदाबाद के बारे में जरूर कुछ प्राप्ति हुई है। लेकिन उस के मुकाबले में गाज़ियाबाद में प्राप्ति बहुत कम है। हम चाहते हैं कि जितनी जल्दी हो सके, बाहर से जो लोग यहां आ रहे हैं, उन को रोका जाये और दिल्ली में जो लोग रहते हैं, उन को उचित रूप से बसाने की व्यवस्था की जाये। माननीय सदस्य का यह कहना सही है कि इस में जो प्राप्ति होनी चाहिए थी, वह

नहीं हुई है। हम लोग जरूर इस बात की कोशिश करेंगे कि इस काम में प्रगति अधिक तेज हो।

श्री बलराज मधोक : बाहर के इन टाउन-शिप्स में कुछ कालोनीज बन रही हैं। उन कालोनाइज्ड ने वे ज़मीनें खरीदीं, उन का डेवलपमेंट किया और लोगों को प्लॉट्स बेचे। लेकिन हरियाणा और यू० पी० की गवर्नमेंट्स उन कालोनीज को रिलीज नहीं कर रही हैं, क्योंकि उन को लगता है कि शायद कीमते बढ़ जायें और इस में प्राफिट स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को मिले। परन्तु जिन लाखों लोगों ने उन कालोनीज में प्लॉट्स खरीदे हैं, उन का क्या बनेगा? क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार हरियाणा और यू० पी० गवर्नमेंट्स को कहेगी कि जो कालोनीज बन चुकी हैं, जहाँ प्लॉट्स बन चुके हैं, रीजनेबल डेवलपमेंट चार्जिज ले कर उन कालोनीज को रिलीज कर दिया जाये? उदाहरण के लिए वज़ीराबाद पुल के पास लोनी एरिया में बहुत सी कालोनीज बन सकती हैं, लेकिन वज़ीराबाद पुल से लोनी एरिया तक जो दो तीन मील लम्बी सड़क बनाई जानी चाहिए, वह कई साल से नहीं बनाई गई है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस सड़क के बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : जहाँ तक मुझे इल्म है, हरियाणा और यू० पी० गवर्नमेंट के बारे में कोई रिप्रेजेंटेशन हमारे पास नहीं आया है। अगर हमारे पास कोई रिप्रेजेंटेशन आयेगा, कोई स्पेसिफिक केस आयेगा, तो हम जरूर उस पर कार्यवाही करेंगे। मैं माननीय सदस्य से सहमत हूँ कि बेशी नफे के लिए इस बारे में देरी नहीं की जानी चाहिए।

श्री बलराज मधोक : मैंने वज़ीराबाद पुल से लोनी एरिया तक की तीन मील लम्बी सड़क के बारे में भी पूछा है। वहाँ पर बहुत सी कालोनीज बन गई हैं, लेकिन कई सालों से वह सड़क नहीं बनाई गई है।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : अभी तक नहीं

बनी है, लेकिन हम देखेंगे कि जितनी जल्दी हो सके, उस को बनाया जाये।

श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी : दिल्ली और नई दिल्ली के चारों तरफ बहुत से ऐसे स्थान हैं, जहां प्राइवेट कालोनाइजर्ज ने लोगों को जमीनें बेची हैं और वहां पर बहुत से मकानात बन चुके हैं। अब उन लोगों के पास नोटिस आये हैं कि गवर्नमेंट उन जमीनों को मास्टर प्लान के अन्तर्गत लेना चाहती है और उन मकानों को तोड़ दिया जाये। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जहां प्राइवेट कालोनाइजर्ज जमीन ले कर दूसरों को बेच चुके हैं और जो मकान बना चुके हैं, उस के सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या विचार कर रही है। अगर उन मकानों को तोड़ा जायेगा, तो क्या उन के मालिकों को उस का काम्पेन्सेशन दिया जायेगा ?

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : मेरे पास इस बारे में खबर नहीं है। नोटिस मिलने पर मैं इस की जांच कराऊंगा।

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : दिल्ली का इन्टेरिम मास्टर प्लान 1958 में बना था। मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि डेवेलपमेंट में कुछ प्रॉब्लेम्स हुई हैं, लेकिन जितनी प्रॉब्लेम्स होनी चाहिए थी, उतनी नहीं हुई हैं। मेरा कहना है कि दस बरस में करीब-करीब कुछ भी नहीं हुआ है। मास्टर प्लान के हिसाब से दिल्ली की पापुलेशन 1980 में 45 लाख होने वाली है, लेकिन आज 1968 में यहां की पापुलेशन 36 लाख हो गई है। पापुलेशन तो काफी तेजी से बढ़ रही है, लेकिन सरकार की तरफ से कोई कदम न उठाए जाने के कारण, और खास तौर से सैंटलाइट टाउन-शिप् डेवेलप न होने के कारण, दिल्ली में करीब एक लाख अनऑफिशियल कंस्ट्रक्शन्स बन गए हैं, जो कि पहले तीस हजार थे। इस के अलावा इन दस सालों में जमीन की प्राइस दस गुना बढ़ गई है और मकानों के किराये भी बढ़ने जा रहे हैं। जिस गति से सरकार काम कर रही है, अगर वही गति रही, तो 1980

तक दिल्ली दुनिया का सब से बड़ा गांव हो जायेगा। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ने इस बारे में कोई फेज्ड प्रोग्राम बनाया है; अगर हां, तो अगले साल तक कितना काम करने की योजना बनाई गई है।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि दस बरस में जमीनों के दाम और किराये बढ़ गए हैं। लेकिन यह मानना होगा कि पिछले साल में जमीनों के दाम और मकानों के किराये कम्पेरेटिवली घट गए हैं। आज बहुत से मकानों पर "टू लेट" लिखा हुआ है, क्योंकि किरायेदार नहीं हैं।

श्री बलराज मधोक : उस का क्रेडिट सरकार को नहीं है।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : लेकिन यह कहना ठीक है कि पिछले दस बरस में जो प्रगति हुई है, जो काम हुआ है, उस से मुझे भी संतोष नहीं है। इस वक्त कोई टारगेट फिक्स करना ठीक नहीं है। मैं इतना ही कह सकता हूं कि इस बारे में प्रगति की रफ्तार को तेज करना चाहिए। इस वक्त मैं कोई लम्बा-चौड़ा वादा करूँ और बाद में कुछ काम न हो, यह ठीक नहीं होगा।

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : प्रश्न यह है कि आगे के लिए सरकार की क्या योजना है। मंत्री महोदय कोई वादा भी न करें और आगे की कोई योजना भी न बतायें, तो वह वहां बैठे क्यों हैं ?

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : योजना तो है ही। मास्टर प्लान हमारे सामने है। इस में जो प्रगति हुई है, उस के बारे में माननीय सदस्य जानते हैं। माननीय सदस्य इस बारे में हमें सुझाव दें कि क्या किया जाये। हम जरूर कोशिश करेंगे। यहां की आबादी बहुत बढ़ गई है, यह समस्या कितनी लम्बी-चौड़ी बन गई है, किस तरह से लोग जबर्दस्ती स्वैट कर रहे हैं और भूमियां वर्ग रह बना रहे हैं, मान-

नीय सदस्य को वह सब पता है। इस बारे में कुछ मजबूरियां हैं। तो फिर इन सब बातों को सोच कर माननीय सदस्य से यदि हमें कोई रास्ता मिले, कोई योजना बतावें, तो हम लोग सहयोग करने के लिये तैयार हैं।

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: Before the proclamation of President's Rule, both Haryana and UP had non-Congress Governments and there is a non-Congress Government in Delhi also. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether this is not a glaring example to show that all is not well with the governments of Delhi, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh, that there is inconsistency and incompatibility between them also?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I think the hon. Minister is aware that the East Bengal refugees living in Delhi, most of whom are Government employees, have an association headed by Shri Sen Varma, Chief Election Commissioner, and they are trying to have lands for their rehabilitation. I want to know from the Government whether they will make adequate provision for the rehabilitation of the East Bengal refugees living in Delhi in the satellite towns.

SHRI B. S. MURTHY: The refugees can apply to the DDA for any land they want.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Shri Sen Varma is going to be dissipated by this answer. He is trying at the moment to get land in Delhi for rehabilitation of East Bengal refugees. You are not giving land to them. You are only making a few concessions to some of them, not to all. This is a pressing problem. There are thousands of East Bengal refugees living in Delhi most of whom are Government employees. You did not answer my question.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: We are still in the dark as in the beginning when the question was put. Is there any plan for development for 1968-69, or is he going to accept only Shri Gupta's plan? That is what we want to know.

SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA: The Master Plan is there. But, as I said,

I do not know the details. For 1968-69 the details have not been worked out. But we shall see to it that whatever is possible is done.

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद: दिल्ली में एक तरफ तो भुग्गी-भोपड़ियां उजाड़ी जा रही हैं, दूसरी तरफ एयर-कन्डीशन्ड भवन बनते जा रहे हैं। एयर कन्डीशन्ड भवनों में रह कर लोग मौसम में परिवर्तन कब होता है, भूलते जा रहे हैं। बड़े-बड़े शहरों में मकानों की समस्या को हल करने के लिये शहरों की जमीनों का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर के सस्ते रेट पर मकान बना कर इस समस्या को हल करने के लिये क्या सरकार के पास कोई योजना है? यदि है, तो उस का व्योरा दें।

SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA: It does not arise out of this question.

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का जबाब नहीं आया।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह: नैशनलाइज किया जाय या न किया जाय, यह इस सवाल में कहाँ है।

श्री शशिभूषण बाजपेयी: इस शहर में हमारे जो गरीब कर्मचारी रहते हैं, उन्होंने आसपास की कालोनीज में कम से कम 10 करोड़ रुपया एडवान्स दिया है। यहां पर एक कालोनाइजर ने तीन करोड़ रुपया लिया—उस की पैटीशन मैंने अध्यक्ष महोदय को दी है, उन लोगों को पूरी जमीन नहीं मिली, डवेलण्ड नहीं मिली। क्या सरकार कोई ऐसी योजना बनाने को तैयार है—जब कि कर्मचारी स्वयं अपने पास से पैसा दे सकते हैं, 10 करोड़ रुपया जमा हो सकता है—जिससे कि टीचर्स को और दूसरे लोगों को जमीन मिल सकें? दूसरे—कालोनाइजर्स जो इन गरीब लोगों से इतना रुपया लेकर बैठे हुए हैं, क्या सरकार उन के खिलाफ कोई इन्क्वायरी कराने को तैयार है कि उन्होंने इस तरह से चीट क्यों किया?

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : अगर ऐसा हुआ है, तो जरूर करेंगे।

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या मन्त्री महोदय को ज्ञात है कि लोनी के इलाके में दिल्ली के कई कालोनाइजर्स ने बड़ी भारी घोसाधड़ी की है तथा जो साधारण स्थिति के लोग हैं उन से लाखों रुपया झूठी रसीद बना कर, जाली जमीनें बेच कर पैदा किया है ? मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह भी पूछना चाहता हूं कि इस प्रकार के लोगों को दण्ड देने और जो लोग उन की ठगी और घोसे का शिकार हुए हैं, उन का रुपया वापस कराने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कोई प्रयत्न किया है ?

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : यह सवाल हमारे सामने आया है, इस की एन्क्वायरी की जायगी, यदि ठगी हुई है तो ठगों को जितनी सजा होनी चाहिये, वह जरूर होगी।

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : मास्टर प्लान बनने के बाद दिल्ली और दिल्ली के चारों ओर दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन ने गरीब किसानों की जमीनों को एक्वायर कर लिया। इस सिलसिले में मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि मास्टर प्लान के बाद कितनी जमीन दिल्ली और दिल्ली के चारों ओर इक्वायर की गई है, उस में कितनी जमीन ऐसी है जो पांच साल से बेकार पड़ी है, जिस पर किसी किस्म का कोई डेवलपमेंट नहीं हुआ, तीसरे—क्या सरकार उस जमीन को किसानों को वापस देने के बारे में विचार करेगी।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : इस के लिये मुझे नोटिस चाहिये।

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Sir, on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : There can be no point of order during question hour.

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा सवाल यह था कि दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन और

डी० डी० ए० ने घपला मचा रखा है, लाखों लोगों की जमीनें ले रखी हैं, जो बेकार पड़ी हुई हैं, हम मन्त्री महोदय से जवाब चाहते हैं कि इन जमीनों को क्यों नहीं छोड़ा जाता है, जब कि 10-10 साल से इन को ले रखा है ?

MR. SPEAKER : The Minister wants notice.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : The hon. Minister has just now mentioned that although the Master Plan has been made, no details have been worked out. But I want to know to what extent the Master Plan has been made, whether the lay-outs have been finalized, facilities have been allocated, areas have been marked out, estimates have been prepared. Then, during the interim period during which the Master Plan will be finally finalized, what is going to happen to the unauthorised constructions that come up regularly ?

SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA : The question relates to the satellite town around Delhi, not the Master Plan as a whole, even though Master Plan covers that area also. As I said, the details of the Master Plan have not been worked out fully. I tell you that during the last ten years I have myself admitted that I am not satisfied with the work done for the implementation of the Master Plan. What else do you want from me ?

दिल्ली में बाढ़ के कारण क्षति

*1366. श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : क्या सिंचाई और बिद्युत मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले दो वर्षों में बाढ़ के फल-स्वरूप दिल्ली में कितनी हानि हुई;

(ख) भविष्य में ऐसी हानि न होने देने के लिये सरकार ने क्या निवारक कार्यवाही की है; और

(ग) आगामी तीन वर्षों में बाढ़ नियंत्रण के लिये सरकार ने कौन-कौन सी योजनाएं तैयार की है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क). 1966-67 के दौरान दिल्ली में हुई बाढ़ द्वारा क्षति का अनुमान क्रमशः 20 लाख और 154 लाख रुपये था ।

(ख) और (ग) : 3000 क्यूसेक की क्षमता तक पानी ले जाने के लिए नजफगढ़ नाले को शहर के भाग में पूरा कर दिया गया है । ढांसा नियामक और ककौला नियामक के बीच नाले की 3000 क्यूसेक की धारिता बनाने के लिए कार्य चल रहा है और इसके 1969-70 तक पूरा हो जाने की सम्भावना है ।

खम्हावाला और अलिपुर खण्डों में निकास प्रणालियों में भी सुधार किया जा रहा है और इनके 1969-70 तक हर तरह से पूर्ण हो जाने की सम्भावना है । यमुना के साथ साथ बाढ़ सुरक्षा बंधों को यथा आवश्यक मजबूत किया जा रहा है । संसाधनों के होने पर ये कार्य भी करने का प्रस्ताव है: नजफगढ़ नाले की क्षमता 5000 क्यूसेक करने के उद्देश्य से शहर की सीमा के अन्दर इसके रिप्रेडिंग और लार्निंग का कार्य आरम्भ करना; शाहदरा क्षेत्र में से पानी निकालने के लिए स्कीमें आरम्भ करना; और ढांसा बंध में पड़ने वाले पानी को कम करने के लिए राजस्थान में साहिबी बाढ़ नियंत्रण और सिंचाई बांध का निर्माण ।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, दिल्ली में पिछले साल करीब साढ़े सात करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान इन फ्लड्स की वजह से हुआ । हर साल इन बाढ़ों के कारण कुछ न कुछ तबाही होती रहती है । इस के सिलसिले में कुछ काम हो रहा है—यह कहानी भी हम हर साल मन्त्री महोदय से सुनते जाते हैं । लेकिन उस के बावजूद भी बाढ़ें आती हैं, गांवों को खराब करती हैं । मैं माननीय मंत्री से पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह बात सही है कि जो टारनेट 1967-68 में बना था, वह पूरा नहीं हुआ ? वे कौन कौन से टारनेट्स थे जो बने और हम उनको क्यों पूरा नहीं कर पाये ?

दूसरे-अगले साल आप क्या क्या पूरा करने वाले हैं—यह भी बता दीजिये ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : Regarding the damages due to floods, it is true that Delhi suffered last year to the extent of Rs. 1½ crores. So also the country as a whole to the extent of Rs. 60 crores to 80 crores. I must submit that it is not possible to avoid altogether the damage in Delhi. Every attempt is being made to relieve the flood problem in Delhi. This year, that is, 1968-69, it is proposed to complete the Najafgarh drain's capacity of 3,000 cusecs right to the very end and also to remove the drainage congestion in Kanjhawala and Alipur blocks. This is the immediate programme. In the next three years we propose to take up the Shahdara block and also try to build a dam on Shabi Nadi.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : What was the target for 1967 and is it a fact that that target was not achieved at all ? If so, what are the reasons ?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Sir, the Minister is having a quarrel with one Member for asking a question.

MR. SPEAKER : They are not quarrelling.

DR. K. L. RAO : The target is redigging the Najafgarh drain for carrying as much as 3,000 cusecs of water. It is not exactly a year's target ; that is the work that has been set out and is being done. I think, on the whole the flood control work in Delhi is receiving very good attention.

SHRI RANGA : Question.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : क्या मंत्री महोदय, बतायेंगे कि दिल्ली में अभी तक इन फ्लड्स के कारण कुल कितना नुकसान हुआ है और कब तक दिल्ली में इन फ्लड्स को पूरे तौर से कंट्रोल कर लिया जायेगा ?

DR. K. L. RAO : In Delhi the main loss is due to crops being affected. There is a lot of rural area in Delhi, as the hon.

Member is fully aware. Out of the Rs. 1½ crores loss, most of it comes from damage to crops. It is not possible to say definitely that we will be able to effect 100 per cent prevention of damage in the rural area. Unless we do quite a large amount of work which will involve an investment of another Rs. 6 crores to Rs. 10 crores, it would not be possible for us to say that. Anyway, provision is being made in the Fourth Plan to take up projects which will relieve to a very large extent the flood damages to Delhi. I hope, by the end of the Fourth Plan the rural areas of Delhi will be fairly free from floods.

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से मन्त्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली को बाढ़ से बचाने के लिये जो योजना बन रही है, क्या उनके साथ साथ बुलन्दशहर, गाजियाबाद, और गुडगांव के देहाती क्षेत्र जिसकी लाखों एकड़ जमीन पानी में डूब जाती है, उसको भी सम्मिलित किया जायेगा ताकि उसको बाढ़ से बचाया जा सके या समाचार-पत्रों और गुप्त जी के आतंक के कारण दिल्ली पर ही आपका ध्यान केन्द्रित रहेगा ?

DR. K. L. RAO : It is true, of course. Delhi, as the capital city and the pride of India, must receive more attention than other places. With regard to the neighbouring areas of UP to which the hon. Member referred, I am also fully aware that there is a lot of flood problem there. I expect the UP authorities to frame proposals and send them up for implementation.

श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, दिल्ली में जमुना की बाढ़ आती है लेकिन यू० पी० में गंगा और घाघरा की बाढ़ आती है और बिहार में भी आती है तो क्या इस योजना को मन्त्री जी हमारे यहां भी लागू करने की कृपा करेंगे ?

MR. SPEAKER : If we go to Uttar Pradesh, then some other State will come in. If it is about Delhi, it can be answered.

श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर : अध्यक्ष महोदय, दिल्ली को बाढ़ से बचाने के लिये योजना बनाने की बात मन्त्री महोदय सोच रहे हैं लेकिन इसी प्रकार से देश के बहुत से भागों में हर साल बाढ़ के कारण करोड़ों और अरबों रुपये की बर्बादी होती है और जानमाल की क्षति होती है इसलिये मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार कोई इस तरह की योजना बना रही है जिससे, देश में जो करोड़ों और अरबों रुपये और जानमाल की क्षति होती है उसको बचाया जा सके ?

DR. K. L. RAO : Yes, Sir. Having regard to our availability of funds, to the extent that finances are available we have taken the steps so far and are continuing the national effort to control damages due to floods in the Fourth Plan also.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : It is a strange irony that while parts of Delhi, UP and Haryana are crying for safety from floods, there are vast tracts in our country which are dying and thirsting for water. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Ministry has any plans to divert these surplus waters to those areas which are thirsting for them.

DR. K. L. RAO : That is possible to the extent water can flow from a higher level. If the difference of level is very much and in the reverse direction I am afraid, it is not possible.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : May I know if it is a fact that there is so much flood damage in Delhi because we do not have a drainage plan here ? The way construction has been made, the roads and other things have been made, has destroyed the natural drainage of the city. Therefore may I know whether Government has any plan of drawing up a drainage plan so that the natural flow of water is not restricted by the construction that is being made here and there ? Secondly, another cause of floods is that the River Yamuna, which has to carry that flood water, is not deep enough. Is there any plan to dredge the Yamuna and make it deeper ? Thirdly, much of the flood water in Delhi can be

stored in the Najafgarh Lake and made use of for irrigation in the dry area. Is there any plan to store that water in the Najafgarh Lake for that purpose ?

DR. K. L. RAO : It is true that mainly the problem in Delhi arises because of congestion in drains. For that we are trying to increase the capacity of these drains within the possibilities. The Najafgarh drain, the Manglai drain, the Mangeshwar drain, the Bawana Escape and other drains that are coming from Haryana and Rajasthan are being widened in order to give them the greatest capacity to drain themselves into Yamuna.

With regard to the dredging of the Yamuna, it is true that the Yamuna has silted up and that is also the reason why some of the neighbouring areas, Shahdara and Alipur areas, are being flooded. On a river like this how far dredging will be effective is a question which we have not investigated as yet. Generally, we do not resort to dredging as a measure of deepening but in the particular case of Delhi, I think, I will try to investigate that further.

As regards the Najafgarh Lake, I wish it was possible for us to control the water in the Najafgarh area. Unfortunately, it is not so; it is very shallow. In fact, the construction of the Dhassa Bund itself has created a big headache. Every year we have got difficulties with Haryana and Delhi. As hon. Members are aware, for storage of water there must be a deep depression. Unfortunately, it is not so. So, it is not possible for us to store the water in the Najafgarh area.

इस्पात फर्नीचर तथा अस्पताल उपकरणों पर उत्पादन शुल्क

*1368. हरदयाल बेवगुण : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि छोटे फर्नीचर निर्माता संस्था, दिल्ली, द्वारा भेजे गये ज्ञापन में इस्पात फर्नीचर और अस्पताल उपकरण पर, 20 प्रतिशत उत्पादन शुल्क लगाये जाने के विरुद्ध जैसा कि इस वर्ष के बजट में प्रस्ताव किया गया है, विरोध प्रकट किया गया है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि संस्था ने

इस तर्क पर, कि इस्पात फर्नीचर तथा अस्पताल उपकरणों के निर्माण में लगे छोटे एकक पूर्णतया नष्ट हो जायेंगे, इस उत्पादन शुल्क को समाप्त करने की मांग की है ; और

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (क) और (ख) का उत्तर स्वीकारात्मक हो, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) से (ग). यह सच है कि दिल्ली में लघु पैमाने पर स्टील फर्नीचर बनाने वाले कारखानेदारों के संघ से अस्पतालों में काम आने वाले तथा अन्य प्रकार के स्टील फर्नीचर पर उत्पादन शुल्क लगाये जाने के खिलाफ अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुआ है। छोटे-छोटे कारखानों द्वारा बनाये जाने वाले स्टील फर्नीचर को शुल्क से माफी देने के लिए जो कारण उक्त अभ्यावेदन में दिये गए हैं, उन पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

श्री हरदयाल बेवगुण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अस्पताल का सामान बनाने वाले कारखानों ने विदेशी मुद्रा में काफी बचत की है पिछले कुछ वर्षों में। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि चूंकि यह उद्योग नया है, विदेशी मुद्रा को बचा रहा है और देश की एक बड़ी आवश्यकता को पूरा कर रहा है, इन बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या मन्त्री महोदय अस्पताल का सामान बनाने वाले उद्योगों को इस उत्पादन कर से सर्वथा मुक्त करने पर विचार कर रहे हैं ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : सिर्फ अस्पताल में काम आने वाला फर्नीचर ही वह नहीं बनाते हैं बल्कि सब कुछ बनाते हैं। सब पर लागू नहीं किया है, फर्नीचर पर ही लागू किया है। इन सब बातों पर ध्यान दिया जाता है। फर्नीचर बाहर भेजा गया हो, यह बात सही नहीं है।

श्री हरदयाल बेवगुण : क्या यह बात सही है कि आपने यह आश्वासन दिया था कि चूंकि आर्गेनाइज्ड सेक्टर में ऐसा सामान बनाने वाले उद्योग नहीं हैं, इनको इस कर से मुक्त कर

दिया जायेगा ? यदि हां, तो ऐसे उद्योगों को जिनको मुक्त किया जायेगा, उनकी परिभाषा आपने क्या निर्धारित की है ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : आश्वासन तो हम ने कोई दिया नहीं है। मैंने यही कहा है कि उस के ऊपर विचार किया जायेगा और विचार हो रहा है।

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : In view of the shortage of timber which no one will deny and the surplus of steel which is a worry to Government, will the Finance Minister consider some relaxation in the taxation proposed so that we may have more of steel furniture and less of timber furniture ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : The particular kind of steel required for much of the furniture is also scarce, more scarce than even timber.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

भारतीयों के ट्रेवलर्स चैकों का विदेशों में
भुगतान न होना

*1347. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मार्च, 1968 में विषव्यापी स्वर्ण संकट के कारण फ्रांस में अमरीकी ट्रेवलर्स चैकों की भांति भारतीय यात्रियों के ट्रेवलर्स चैकों का भी भुगतान नहीं किया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो जहां कहीं ऐसी स्थिति उत्पन्न हुई वहां भारतीय दूतावासों ने भारतीय यात्रियों की किस प्रकार सहायता की ?

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) हमारे पेरिस स्थित दूतावास को ऐसे किसी भी मामले की सूचना नहीं दी गयी।

(ख) यह सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होता।

Failure of 'Loop'

*1348. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that complaints have been received of the failure of contraceptive devices including the loop; and

(b) if so, whether Government have thought of any new plans for making the Family Planning Programme more effective and to check the population growth ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR) : (a) Yes, Sir. However the failure of contraceptive devices including the loop is inherent in the devices themselves and the nature and percentage of such failures in the case of loop in India are not very different from those obtaining in other countries of the world.

(b) The Government advocates a cafeteria approach in the matter of family planning services. Sterilisation is advised in case of couples having two or more children and use of other contraceptive devices for spacing in case of couples having two or less children.

Excise Duty on Airconditioning and Refrigeration and Equipments

*1351. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether at the 15th Annual General Meeting of the Airconditioning and Refrigeration Council of India held in New Delhi on the 8th March 1968, complaints were made that the recent increase in the excise duty on the industry's products was on the heavy side;

(b) if so, what were the precise demands voiced at the said meeting; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Ministry of Finance is not aware of the complaints which may have been made at the 15th Annual General Meeting of Air Conditioning and Refrigeration Council of India held in

New Delhi on 8th March, 1968 against the increase in the excise duty on the industry's products.

(b) and (c). Does not arise in view of what is stated against (a).

Administrative Reforms Commission Report on Public Undertakings

* 1352. SHRI G. S. MISHRA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2545 on the 4th March, 1968 and state :

(a) Whether the Administrative Reforms Commission Report on the management of Public Undertakings published recently, has since been considered by Government; and

(b) if so, the broad details of the decision taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). The recommendations contained in the Report of the Administrative Reforms Commission on "Public Sector Undertakings" are still under consideration by Government.

National Income

* 1353. SHRI ANBUCHZHIN : will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that the Committee appointed to study the distribution of national income during the first two Plans has yet to report on one of the points referred to it;

(b) whether the Committee has met at all after submitting the last report; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to study the aspect which has a direct bearing on planning in the country ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Government awaits Part II of the Committee's Report.

Inter-State River Water Dispute

* 1354. SHRI J. H. PATEL : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state the progress

made in resolving the Inter-State River Water dispute between Mysore, Maharashtra and Andhra ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : The Chief Minister concerned have been addressed urging upon them the need for an early settlement of this dispute in the larger national interest.

Loans to States

* 1356. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of loans given to different States during the last five years, the amount realised and the amount still due ;

(b) the reasons for non-realisation ;

(c) the steps Government are taking to realise the same ; and

(d) whether any idea of adjusting the same against their share from Excess duty, Income-tax etc. in future has been considered ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) : (a) A statement indicating the loans paid to and repaid by the State Governments during the four years ended the 31st March, 1957 along with the amounts overdue from them on that day is laid on the Table. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-967/68]. Figures for the last year are not yet available.

(b) and (c). The defaults were taken up with the Governments of Jammu and Kashmir, Madras and West Bengal. They, however, sought relief, in one form or other, in the matter of clearing the outstandings.

(d) This is also considered but is avoided as far as possible.

Japanese Method of Generating Electricity

* 1358. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Japanese method of hydel project generates electricity from water falling from 13 to 15 feet of height ;

(b) whether this method is more economical ;

(c) the number of places in the country in general and Bihar in particular where such schemes are in progress ; and

(d) whether Government propose to implement such schemes in all the ever-flowing rivers and canals ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—968/68].

Postponement of Eviction of unauthorised People in Delhi

*1359. SHRI RANJIT SINGH :
SHRI T. P. SHAH :
SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN LAL :

Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have discontinued or postponed for some days the work of removing people settled unauthorisedly on Government land in Delhi ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether Government have received any communication from Delhi Administration in this regard ; and

(d) if so, the action taken by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI JAGANNATH RAO) : (a) and (b). Clearance operations under the Jhuggis and Jhopris Removal Scheme have been suspended temporarily. Before removing squatters from their present places of squatting, the amenities made available at the sites to which the squatters are shifted, are proposed to be inspected by a small Committee.

(c) Yes.

(d) The matter is under consideration.

Effect of Devaluation of Pound Sterling

*1363. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number, nature and value of our transactions with previous commitments and the extent to which these transactions and the trade in general has been

affected by the devaluation of Pound ; and

(b) the amount of approximate loss suffered by the exporters since the devaluation of the Pound ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). The committed transactions in the form of undisbursed credits from the U. K. amount to about £47 million. In terms of rupee value, this assistance when disbursed would amount to less than what it would have been had there been no sterling devaluation, though because of the purchases being tied to U. K. there would be no direct effect in terms of their sterling value. As regards India's debt obligation, which amounts to £245 million, in terms of rupee value, this liability has been reduced as a result of the pound devaluation. In respect of the then subsisting import and export contracts, in which the price is expressed in sterling, irrespective of the country of transaction, there would have been a gain or loss to the importers and exporters in India, except in cases where the contracts were subsequently amended to take care of the results of the sterling devaluation. Statistics of contracts for import and for export, with reference to the currencies in which the prices are expressed and the changes made in them from time to time, are not maintained and therefore it is not possible to state the number, nature and value of the then existing commitments or the profits or losses made by importers and exporters.

Talks on Malaria Eradication with Pakistan

*1364. SHRI D. C. SHARMA : Will the minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether representatives of India and East Pakistan met in Bongaon on 27th March, 1968 to discuss the malaria eradication programme with special reference to border areas ;

(b) if so, the decisions taken at the meeting ; and

(c) the steps taken to implement the same ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main decisions taken at the meeting are as follows :

(i) There should be periodic meetings across the border to understand mutual problems and to exchange technical information.

(ii) There should be an easy and quick system of transmission of information regarding parasite positive cases of the border areas of both the countries.

(iii) Barrier spraying around the enclaves—both on Indian and Pakistan sides should continue.

(c) The decisions arrived at in the meeting are under consideration of the respective Government.

मच्छरों का प्रकोप

1365. श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन एवं नगर विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इस वर्ष दिल्ली में मच्छरों का प्रयोग बहुत बढ़ गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने मच्छरों के कारण रोगों के फैलने को रोकने के लिये निवारक उपाय करने हेतु एक अभियान आरम्भ करने का निर्णय किया है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री सत्यनारायण सिंह) (क) जी, हां, इस वर्ष मच्छर अधिक हो गये हैं।

(ख) जी, हां।

(ग) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Industrial Workers' Housing Scheme

*1367. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether some more houses under Industrial Workers' Housing Scheme are

likely to be constructed in Kanpur and other cities during the Fourth Plan period; and

(b) if so, the amount likely to be given to various States as subsidy for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI JAGANNATH RAO) : (a) and (b). The Subsidised Housing Scheme for Industrial Workers is a continuing scheme and the houses under it can be built by the following agencies who get Central financial assistance according to the scales noted against them :—

Agency	Loan	Subsidy
(1) State Governments, Statutory Housing Boards and Municipal Bodies.	50%	50%
(2) Registered Co-operative Societies of eligible workers.	65%	25%
(3) Industrial Employers.	50%	25%

These agencies formulate projects for construction of houses for industrial workers after assessing the housing requirements in different areas and then submit them to the State Governments for sanction. The State Governments are competent to sanction the projects formulated by them or by other construction agencies in their States. The Central financial assistance is released to the State Governments every year taking into consideration the expenditure incurred by them under the Subsidised Housing Scheme for Industrial Workers.

The Fourth Plan has not yet been finalised. Tentative allocation for the Subsidised Housing Scheme for Industrial Workers in the Draft outline of the old Fourth Plan was Rs. 34.00 crores, 50% of which was to be loan and 50% as subsidy. The Government of Uttar Pradesh propose to sanction during 1968-69 construction of 468 tenements at Kanpur at an estimated cost of about Rs. 30 lakhs.

Soda Bicarbonate Manufacturing Factory

*1369. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a licence for the manufacture of 1,100 tons of soda

bicarbonate has recently been given to a factory in Mysore, the investment of which is only Rs. 22,000/- ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore ;

(c) the capacity of the factory ; and

(d) whether any investigation has been made in the matter and if so, the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI ASOKA MEHTA) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Tax Evasion by Dyer Meakin-Mohan Group of Industries

1370. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards the huge amount of Income-tax evasion by the Dyer Meakin-Mohan Group of Industries between 1954 to March, 1968 ;

(b) if so, the total amount of evasion involved therein ; and

(c) the action taken by Government in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGAN-NATH PAHADIA) : (a) No instance of huge tax evasion by Dyer Meakin-Mohan Group of Industries has come to the notice of the Government.

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

Production of Vitamin 'C' at Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd Pimpri (Poona)

***1371. SHRI R. S. VIDYARTHI :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state ;

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have given a green signal to the Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd. at Pimpri to undertake the construction of a plant for the production of Vitamin 'C' ;

(b) if so, the likely date of its completion and the quantum of foreign exchange involved ; and

(c) the quantum of expected annual

foreign exchange savings/earnings on its completion ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI ASOKA MEHTA) : (a) No, Sir. The proposal is still under consideration.

(b) The project is expected to be completed within two years from the date when all Government approvals are given.

(c) The foreign exchange saving will be Rs. 45 lakhs.

Effect of Terminal Tax by D. M. C. on Prices of Essential Commodities in Delhi

***1372. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Municipal Corporation's proposal for a terminal-tax in Delhi will increase the prices of the essential commodities ; and

(b) if so, whether Government have examined this matter and their reaction ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGAN-NATH PAHADIA) : (a) and (b). The revision in the rates of terminal tax has been effected with the prior approval of the Lt. Governor to whom powers to vary rates have been delegated by the Central Government under the relevant provisions of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957. On the basis of information supplied by the Delhi Municipal Corporation, increases in the prices of essential commodities are not likely to be significant.

Report of Backward Classes

***1373. SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO :** Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any "further investigations" were undertaken by the Central Government, as envisaged in the Memorandum submitted along with the Report of the Backward Classes, in accordance with Article 340 of the Constitution ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether any *ad hoc* surveys had been undertaken by the State Governments as anticipated in the Memorandum ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA) : (a) to (d). Attention is invited to the position stated in Section XXII of Volume I (pages 317 and 318) and Appendix LXI (pages 366-367) of Volume II of the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the year 1960-61.

कारगिल और लेह में सिंचाई परियोजना की विफलता

1374. श्री कुशोक बाकुला : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत, मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने कारगिल में कूर्बा थान्ह नहर परियोजना और लेह में रसकीर पुर नहर परियोजना पर लाखों रुपये व्यय किये हैं परन्तु वे सिंचाई प्रयोजनों हेतु नहरों में पानी देने में अभी तक सफल नहीं हुए हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इन परियोजनाओं की विफलता के कारणों की जांच करवाई है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसका ब्योरा क्या है ; और

(घ) क्या चौथी पंच वर्षीय योजना में इन दोनों परियोजनाओं पर पुनः कार्य शुरू करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री (श्री० कु० ल० राव) : (क) कारगिल में कूर्बा थान्ह नहर परियोजना पर सर्वेक्षण तथा योजना रिपोर्ट आदि तैयार करने के व्यय के अतिरिक्त कोई और व्यय नहीं हुआ है। परियोजना पर निर्माण कार्य अभी आरम्भ होना है। यह बताया गया है कि रणवीरपुर नहर परियोजना पर कुछ खर्चा किया गया था किन्तु परियोजना दोषपूर्ण सिद्ध हुई।

(ख) रणवीरपुर नहर की असफलता के कारणों की जांच हो रही है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(घ) कूर्बा थान्ह नहर परियोजना चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में शामिल की जा रही है।

I.O.C. Officials

*1375. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the lavish scales on which some of the I. O. C. Officials are living ;

(b) whether Government have tried to find out how these officers drawing around Rs. 2,000 per month can afford to spend over Rs. 4,000/- per month ;

(c) whether Government have also ascertained how, after living on such a lavish scale, these officers manage to make a lot of 'Savings' ;

(d) the sources of their concealed incomes , and

(e) the action taken against these officers ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI ASOKA MEHTA) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Exploration of Oil in the Gulf of Cambay

*1376. SHRI MOHAMED ISMAIL :
SHRI K. RAMANI :
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :
SHRI GADILINGANA
GOWD :
SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :
SHRI D. N. DEB :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2614 on the 4th March, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the negotiations with the U.S. Oil firms for the exploration of oil in the Gulf of Cambay has since been completed ;

(b) If so, the details thereof and name of the U.S. firm ;

(c) whether negotiations with other firms or countries have also been finalised and if so, the details of the offer and names of firms and countries ; and

(d) the decision taken on those offers ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI ASOKA MEHTA) : (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No such negotiations are being carried on at present.

(d) Does not arise.

Centrally Aided and Sponsored Schemes, Orissa

7918. SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the amount of grant sanctioned to the Orissa State under all the Centrally aided and Centrally sponsored Schemes since 1957, year-wise and Scheme wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : A statement containing the information is attached. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT 969/68*].

Major and Medium Irrigation Schemes

7919. SHRI V. B. TARODEKAR : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state the particulars of irrigation schemes, major and medium, pending clearance by the Central Government, with particular reference to Maharashtra State ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : 35 major irrigation schemes and 112 medium irrigation schemes are pending clearance by the Central Government. Of these 10 major schemes and 23 medium schemes are of the Maharashtra State, details of which are given in the statement, laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT 970/68*].

Foreign Loans

7920. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of foreign loans repayable in foreign currency country-wise, as on the 31st December, 1967 ;

(b) the amount of loans repayable, country-wise, through export of goods as on the 31st December, 1967 ;

(c) the amount of loans repayable country-wise, in rupees as on the 31st December, 1967 ; and

(d) the amount of loans expected, country-wise, during the next two years under various heads ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) to (c). A statement containing country-wise details of the three categories of loans drawn and outstanding repayment by the Government of India as on the 31st December, 1967 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT 971/68*].

(d) It is not possible to make an estimate of this type, as it will depend upon a number of factors including decisions of the respective governments and legislative appropriations for aid funds.

Housing Shortage

7921. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that housing shortage as on the 31st December, 1967 was 15 million houses in urban areas and 70 million in rural areas ;

(b) if so, how many of the recommendations made at the Conference of Housing Ministers held on the 8th November, 1967 were given immediate effect to by the 31st January, 1968 ; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) Housing shortage at the end of 1967, is estimated at 11.8 million units in urban areas and 69.6 million units in rural areas.

(b) and (c). The Conference has made 31 recommendations regarding housing. Of these 11 primarily concern State Governments and Union Territories and these were commended to them for implementation in December, 1967. Of the remaining recommendations, decision has since been taken on 9 recommendations and Government orders have been issued wherever necessary. The rest of the recommendations are under consideration.

Bhartiya Depressed Classes League

7922. SHRI NAMBIAR : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the grant given to the Bhartiya Depressed Classes League for removal of untouchability in the country is not utilised properly ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the cinema van is used by its President for his personal use and the employees are kept at his residence as his own employees and all the salary vouchers are entered as bogus in the accounts of the league ; and

(c) if so, whether an enquiry would be made to eradicate misuse of Government grants ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA) : (a) A copy of the latest available Audit Inspection Report is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-972/68].

(b) No such specific complaint has come to Government's notice.

(c) Does not arise.

जिला बुलन्दशहर के गांवों में अस्पताल प्रसूति गृह

7923. श्री राम चरण : क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन एवं नगर विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जिला बुलन्दशहर में 3000 अथवा इससे अधिक जनसंख्या वाले कितने गांव ऐसे हैं और जिनमें सरकारी अस्पताल और प्रसूति गृह हैं ;

(ख) कितने गांवों में अब तक अस्पताल तथा प्रसूति गृह नहीं खोले गये ;

(ग) क्या इस बारे में सरकार को कुछ लोगों से आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त हुए हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उन पर कार्यवाही न की जाने तथा शेष गांवों में अस्पताल न खोले जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० भूति) : (क) से (घ). सूचना तुरन्त उल्लेख नहीं है।

Replacement of Electric Wiring in Electricity Department in Bulandshahr District, Uttar Pradesh

7924. SHRI RAM CHARAN :
SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the copper wiring has been replaced with aluminium wiring in the Electricity Department in district Bulandshahr, U. P. ;

(b) if so, the length in meters of copper wiring which has been replaced with aluminium wiring during the last five years ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the said copper wire has been disposed of by certain Government Officials in an illegal manner ; and

(d) if not, how the said copper wire has been accounted for and when it was auctioned and when the auction proceeds were credited to Government account ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 21,208 metres of copper conductors have been replaced by aluminium conductors during the last five years.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The replaced copper conductor has been taken into stock. No auction of copper wire has been done.

**Increase in Excise Duty on Cigars in
Budget of 1968-69**

7925. **SHRI MURASOLI MARAN :**
SHRI BENI SHANKER
SHARMA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be
pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that due to the present budget proposals cigars whose price is Rs. 151 per 1,000 carries a Central Excise Label Duty of Rs. 182.50 as against the Duty of Rs. 60.84 for 1 000 cigars with a price of Rs. 150 and less ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that against a Label Duty of Rs. 41.84 per 1,000 cigars whose price is Rs. 50 and less, the Label Duty on cigars with a price of Rs. 51 is Rs. 60.84 ;

(c) whether in view of the fact that in both the cases mentioned above the duty is more than the prices themselves and when the duty is added with the prices it results in about two-fold increase and even more, do Government propose to reconsider the proposals ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

**THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER
AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI
MORARJI DESAI) :** (a) to (d). No change is envisaged in the rates of duty on cigars and cheroots in the present (1968-69) budget proposals. The question of reconsideration of the proposals therefore does not arise. The current effective rates of duty on cigars and cheroots, which were also the rates prevalent before the budget, indicated below :—

Description	Rate	Special	Additional	Total
	Basic			
(Rs. per 100 cigars and cheroots)				
Cigars and cheroots of which the value--				
Exceeds Rs. 25/- a hundred	20.00	33 $\frac{1}{8}$ % of Basic duty	3.75	30.42
Exceeds Rs. 15/- a hundred but does not exceed Rs. 25/- a hundred	12.00	-do-	2.25	18.25
Exceeds Rs. 5/- a hundred but does not exceed Rs. 15/- a hundred	4.00	-do-	0.75	6.08
Exceeds Rs. 2.50 a hundred but does not exceed Rs. 5/- a hundred	1.00	-do-	0.15	1.48

On the basis of above values and rates of duty, in terms of 1000 cigars the position will be as under :

Description	Rate		Special	Additional	Total
	Basic				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
(Rs. per 1000 cigars and cheroots)					
Cigars and cheroots of which the value—					
Exceeds Rs. 25/- a hundred	200.00	33½% of Basic duty	37.50	304.17	

1	2	3	4	5
Exceeds Rs. 15/- a hundred but does not exceed Rs. 25/- a hundred	120.00	-do-	22.50	182.50
Exceeds Rs. 5/- a hundred but does not exceed Rs. 15/- a hundred	40.00	-do-	7.50	60.83
Exceeds Rs. 2.50 a hundred but does not exceed Rs. 5/- a hundred	10.00	-do-	1.50	14.83

ग्रामीण आवास परियोजनाएं योजनाएं

7926. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा पूति मंत्री 25 मार्च, 1968 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 832 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ग्रामीण आवास परियोजना योजना के अन्तर्गत पिछले वर्ष देश में कितने गांवों में मकान निर्माण कार्य आरम्भ किया गया तथा उनमें से कितने मकान, राज्य-वार, बनाये जा चुके हैं;

(ख) क्या ये मकान खेतिहर मजदूरों को भी दिये गये हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो प्रत्येक राज्य में कितने कितने मकान इस प्रकार से दिये गये हैं ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पूति मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : (क) से (ग). राज्य सरकारों तथा संघ क्षेत्रों से सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है तथा जब प्राप्त हो जायेगी तो सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

राजस्थान के गांवों में बिजली लगाना

7927. श्री भीठा लाल मीना : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान सरकार ने 31 मार्च,

1969 तक गांवों में बिजली की व्यवस्था करने के लिए कोई विशेष योजना बनाई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका व्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) उस पर कितना खर्च आने का अनुमान है और कितने गांवों में 1969 तक बिजली लगाये जाने की संभावना है; और

(घ) उस योजना को क्रियान्वित करने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार का क्या सहायता देने का विचार है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) से (घ). राजस्थान के गांवों में 31 मार्च, 1969 तक बिजली की सप्लाई करने के लिए कोई विशेष स्कीम राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त नहीं हुई है। 1966-67 के आरम्भ से, केन्द्रीय सहायता राज्यों को उन ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीमों के लिए दी जाती है जिनमें पम्पों को ऊर्जित करने पर बन दिया गया हो। 1968-69 के लिए 3000 सिंचाई पम्पों को ऊर्जित करने और 700 गांवों में बिजली देने का अस्थाई लक्ष्य बनाया गया है। इस कार्यक्रम को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता के आबंटन पर तब फैसला किया जायेगा जब राज्य की योजना के लिए समस्त केन्द्रीय सहायता की मात्रा तय हो जायेगी।

Income Tax Arrears

7928. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHARY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the arrears of Income-tax due from the following companies at present :

- (i) Bharat Kala Bhandar Ltd.
- (ii) Birla Gwalior (P) Ltd.
- (iii) C and E Morton India Ltd.
- (iv) Eastern India Services and Marketing Co. Ltd.
- (v) Gwalior Webbing Co. Ltd.
- (vi) Hyderabad Agencies Ltd.
- (vii) Industry House Ltd.
- (viii) Orient Paper Mills, and
- (ix) Orient General Industries Ltd;

(b) whether any case of tax evasion has been found in respect of those companies ; and

(c) what coercive steps are being taken by the Government to realise the same ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Income tax Arrears From Certain Companies

7929. SHRI K. N. PANDEY : will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the arrears of Income-tax and other taxes at present due from (1) Binny and Company (2) Binny's Engineering Works Ltd. (3) Buckingham and Carnatic Co. Ltd. and (4) Giovanola Binny Ltd; and

(b) the steps being taken by Government to realise the arrears ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Demand for lowering of lending rates by Commercial Banks

7930. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :
SHRI B. N. SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that the Fed-

eration of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry demanded lowering of lending rates by commercial banks and financial institutions; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government to the demand of the Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE, (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) One of the resolutions passed at the Fortyfirst Annual Session of the Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry is to the effect that the recent reduction in the Bank rate can stimulate investment activity only if commercial bank and financial institution lower their lending rates.

(b) The scheduled commercial banks have already reduced their lending rates by $\frac{1}{2}\%$ on most of their advances. The Industrial Development Bank of India has also reduced by $\frac{1}{2}\%$ the rate of interest to be charged by it for assistance in the shape of re-finance in respect of industrial loans and loans to small scale units covered under the Credit Guarantee Scheme. As regards the rate of interest on direct loans given by financial institutions, which provide medium and long term loans, there has not been any change in the rates of interest charged by them.

Demand of F. I. C. C I Regarding Government Enterprises

7931. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :
SHRI B. N. SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry in a Resolution demanded radical improvement in the running of Government enterprises so that they might earn adequate surpluses and contribute to the Public Exchequer; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) In the Resolutions as finally approved by the Committee of F. I. C. C. I. for consideration at the Annual Session held in March-April, 1968, it was stated *inter alia* that, the running of Government enterprises should

be radically improved so that they may earn adequate surpluses and contribute to the Exchequer.

(b) The performance of Public Enterprises is kept under constant review with a view to increasing their performance and profitability.

Coal-Based Fertilizer Plants

7932. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of coal-based fertilizer plants are proposed to be set up;

(b) if so, how many and where and whether they will be in the public or private sector; and

(c) the likely production capacity of each of the plants as assessed in the light of the raw material available in each region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHURAMIAH): (a) The possibility of establishing of coal-based fertilizer plants is under study.

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

Reorganisation of the set up of the Office of the Commissioner of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

7933. SHRI P. R. THAKUR: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 3445 on the 7th December, 1967 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to the Departmental note regarding the recent reorganisation of the set-up of the office of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Tribes, circulated only in July, 1967, the Research Units consisting of Research Officers and investigators. Were intended to be organised for the specific purpose of moving out of the Headquarters to study independently in depth important problems selected by the Commissioner from time to time;

(b) if so, how these Research Units are expected to function as a complaint investi-

gation system and also as a compliance reporting system for the whole country, along with their specific research projects; and

(c) the details of the functions, powers, procedure of work and the staff strength of the Research Units already created?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA): (a) The departmental note was not intended to curtail in any way the discretion of the Commissioner to utilise the Research Units and other staff under his control in any manner deemed fit from time to time.

(b) The significance of the expression "Compliance Reporting System" is not clear. In any case, apart from the Research Units, the Commissioner has been making use of the following agencies whenever deemed necessary:—

- (i) Tribal Research and Training Institutes in the States;
- (ii) Departments of Social Sciences in the Universities;
- (iii) Other institutes dealing with sociological research;
- (iv) The organisation of the Director General, Backward Classes Welfare.

(c) These are prescribed by the Commissioner and vary from time to time. It may, however, be noted that the main function of the Research Units is to assist the Commissioner in the discharge of his Constitutional obligations.

There are five Units; each has the following staff:

Research Officer	1
Investigators	2
Steno-typist	1
Lower Division Clerk	1
Daftty/Peon	3 Dafttris and 2 Peons for all five Units.

New one Rupee Notes

7934. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the new

one Rupee notes are going to be issued shortly ; and

(b) if so, the criteria on which the system of issuing new notes, time and again, are based ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). One rupee notes are regularly printed and issued to meet the need for such notes, including requirements on account of replacement of those withdrawn as being not suitable for circulation. These notes bear the signature of the Secretary in the Economic Affairs Department of the Ministry of Finance. When there is a change in the incumbent of the post, a new series of notes is issued. Accordingly, a new series bearing the signature of the Special Secretary, Ministry of Finance will be issued shortly. Except for the numbering and the signature, the design of the notes will remain the same as in respect of notes presently in circulation.

Finance Commission

7935. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the new Finance Commission has started functioning ;

(b) the number of sittings held so far by the Commission ;

(c) whether any suggestions made by the Kerala Chief Minister in regard to the functioning of the Commission have been received by the Chairman of the Commission ; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Commission has not so far held any formal sittings for hearing evidence or meeting representatives of Central and State Governments, etc. However, the Commission has had a number of internal meetings and Members hold informal discussions Practically every working day.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Central Government Buildings in Kerala

7936. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM: Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of the Central Government buildings in Kerala, where the Central Government offices are situated ;

(b) the number of the Central Government offices situated in rented buildings in Kerala ; and

(c) the total annual rent paid for such rented buildings ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

उत्तर प्रदेश में बांधा जिले में बड़ी गांगो बांध परियोजना

7937. श्री जगेश्वर यादव : क्या सिन्हाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में बांधा जिले में बड़ी गांगो बांध परियोजना की मंजूरी दे दी गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह निर्माण कार्य अनुमानतः कब प्रारम्भ हो जायेगा ?

सिन्हाई तथा विद्युत मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : (क) परियोजना रिपोर्ट उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार से अभी प्राप्त नहीं हुई है ।

(ख) प्लन नहीं उठता ।

बांधा जिला (उत्तर प्रदेश) में बांधी बांध

7838. श्री जगेश्वर यादव : क्या सिन्हाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बांधा जिला (उत्तर प्रदेश) में बनाये जाने वाले बांधी बांध की मंजूरी दे दी गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो निर्माण कार्य कब प्रारम्भ होगा;

(ग) उससे कितने गांवों के जल में डूब जाने की सम्भावना है;

(घ) सरकार इन गांवों को किन स्थानों में बसायेगी; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार उन किसानों को जिन की भूमि इस प्रयोजन के लिए अधिग्रहीत की जायेगी कोई वैकल्पिक भूमि देने का प्रबन्ध करेगी ?

सिचाई तथा विद्युत मन्त्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) यह पता चला है कि बाघैन स्कीम (न कि बाघैन बांध) के लिए सर्वेक्षण और अनुसंधान कार्य अभी चल रहा है ।

(ख) से (ङ). प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

रबड़ उत्पादन के लिये कच्चा माल

7939. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में रबड़ का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए अपेक्षित बूटाडीन की बड़ी पैमाने की आवश्यकता को तीनों साधनों अर्थात् राव से तैयार होने वाली स्परिट, नेफ्था तथा प्राकृतिक गैस में से किस साधन से पूरी करने का विचार है तथा तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन तथा समाज कल्याण मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रघुरामैया, चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में अधिक मात्रा में संश्लिष्ट रबड़ (एस० बी० आर० टाइप) के उत्पादन के लिए, अपेक्षित बूटाडीन की बड़े पैमाने की आवश्यकता को निम्न साधनों से पूरा करने का प्रस्ताव है :—

(i) राव से तैयार होने वाली स्परिट;

(ii) नेफ्था भंजक से ओलिफिन्स-डीओलिफिन्स की मिश्रित धारा से निकाली गई बूटाडीन ।

उत्तर प्रदेश का पंजीकरण राजस्व विभाग

7940. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार को 3 अप्रैल से 31 दिसम्बर, 1967 तक की अवधि में उत्तर प्रदेश के पंजीकरण राजस्व विभाग में व्याप्त भ्रष्टाचार के बारे में बहुत शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई थीं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन शिकायतों की जिला-वार संख्या कितनी है; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही का व्यौरा क्या है ?

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) से (ग). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी ।

शाडी सूत पर उत्पादन शुल्क

7941. श्री हरदयाल देवगुण : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय शाडी मिल्स संस्था ने शाडी सूत तथा शाडी कपड़े पर उत्पादन शुल्क की छूट देने की मांग है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या निर्णय किया है ?

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) जी हां, ।

(ख) वर्तमान स्थिति में हेरफेर करना उपयुक्त नहीं समझा गया है ।

पटसन का तस्कर व्यापार

7942. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने 7 जनवरी, 1968 के हिन्दुस्तान समाचार पत्र में प्रकाशित समाचार के अनुसार इण्डियन जूट मिल्स एसोसिएशन द्वारा लगाये गये इस आरोप की जांच की है

कि बिहार से चोरी छिपे पटसन की लगभग एक लाख गांठें नेपाल ले जाई गई थीं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस बारे में कोई जांच कराने का है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) सरकार द्वारा की गई जांच से पता चला है कि बिहार से कुछ कच्चा जूट चोरी-चोरी नेपाल ले जाया गया है । लेकिन इस प्रकार ले जाये गये जूट की वास्तविक मात्रा तथा मूल्य का सही अंदाजा लगाना संभव नहीं हो सका है ।

(ग) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Officials who left Public Sector and Joined Private Sector

7943. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of officials who have resigned from the various public sector undertakings and joined private sector during 1966-67 and 1967-68 : and

(b) the broad reasons for their resignation ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). Information on the number of top level officials in public sector undertakings who have resigned during the years 1966-67 and 1967-68 will be collected and placed on the Table of the House. It may not be possible to ascertain however in many cases whether they have joined the private sector or not after resignation or the reasons for their resignation.

Demand for Royalty on Power by Himachal Pradesh

7944. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Himachal Pradesh have made a

demand for royalty on power generated from Himachal waters as also a share of betterment levy charged by other State Governments ; and

(b) if so, whether Government have studied these demands and their reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The demands are under study.

Public Sector Undertakings

7945. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of public sector enterprises are being handed over to the private sector for improving upon their performance ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government policy is to take over private sector enterprises which are running at loss to protect the interests of labour and production ; and

(c) how far the above two policies are mutually reconcilable and consistent ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) No.

(b) and (c). There is no Government policy as such to take over private sector enterprises which are running at a loss to protect the interests of labour and production. However, the circumstances of each case are considered on merits.

Seizure of Smuggled Nylon Rayon at Surat

7946. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a truck loaded with smuggled nylon rayon was caught at Surat on the 8th March, 1968 ;

(b) if so, whether some arrests have been made in that regard ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) On 7th March, 1968 the Customs officers at Surat seized a truck and recovered from it 160 cartons of nylon yarn valued at about Rs. 4 lakhs believed to have been smuggled from abroad.

(b) and (c). One person was arrested by the Customs authorities. As a result of a complaint filed by the Customs the Police authorities also arrested four persons including the one arrested by Customs for an offence under section 353 of the Indian Penal Code. All the persons arrested have been subsequently released on bail.

Secured and Unsecured Loans to Public Undertakings

7947. **SHRI G. S. MISHRA :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the secured and unsecured category of loans given to various public undertakings within the purview of his Ministry in the last financial year ;

(b) the profits shown by these public undertakings ;

(c) whether the loans given to these undertakings are in accordance with the technical report, financial clearance and project report which was accepted by Government ; and

(d) if not, the reasons for granting the loans and at the same time allowing the undertakings to show profits ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Presumably the Honourable Member refers to the public undertakings, under the control of the Ministry of Finance, incorporated under the Companies Act or set up under a Statute. No loan was given to any such undertaking during 1967-68.

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

Reserve Bank Employees

7948. **SHRI SITARAM KESRI :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Reserve Bank of India Employees who were on

strike on the 28th February, 1968 manhandled a senior official of the Reserve Bank at Calcutta and he had to be admitted to the hospital ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the strikers forcibly prevented the officials from entering the Bank's premises and thus paralysed banking activities ; and

(c) if so, whether such actions are in violation of the code of peaceful form of agitation and what action has Government taken against the employees ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE, (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) An officer of the Calcutta office of the Reserve Bank was assaulted and was treated for injuries in the hospital

(b) There was continuous picketing and a number of officials were prevented from entering the Bank's premises. 76% of the officers and 34% of the supervisory staff attended office and to the extent possible, the business of the bank was transacted with their help.

(c) The acts indulged in by the employees were in violation of the provisions of the code of discipline. The Reserve Bank propose to take up the matter with the Implementation Machinery of the Ministry of Labour. Meanwhile, all employees who went on strike have been treated as on extraordinary leave without pay, not counting for increments.

प्रकाशनों के हिन्दी संस्करण छापना

7949. **श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :** क्या निर्वाण, आवास तथा पूति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विभिन्न सरकारी प्रकाशनों के हिन्दी संस्करण उनके अंग्रेजी संस्करणों के साथ-साथ छापे और प्रकाशित नहीं किये जा रहे हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो हिन्दी संस्करणों की छपाई और प्रकाशन में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) जनवरी, 1965 से लेकर अब तक

सरकारी छापेखानों के हिन्दी विभागों के विस्तार के लिए सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही का क्या ब्यौरा क्या है ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : (क) और (ख). विभिन्न मांग-कर्ताओं के द्वारा मांग-पत्रों में दिये गये निदेशों के अनुसार प्रकाशनों का मुद्रण तथा प्रकाशन होता है। हिन्दी के प्रकाशनों के मुद्रण में कभी-कभी देर हो जाती है। इसका मुख्य कारण है सरकारी मुद्रणालयों में हिन्दी मुद्रण की पर्याप्त क्षमता का न होना। अब जहां तक संभव है विभाग की आवश्यकताओं को हिन्दी मुद्रण गैर-सरकारी मुद्रणालयों में भेज कर पूरा किया जा रहा है।

(ग) मुद्रणालयों की हिन्दी मुद्रण क्षमता का विस्तार करने के लिए निर्मांकित कार्य-वाहियों की गई हैं :—

(1) हिन्दी मुद्रण के लिए जिन उपलब्ध उपकरणों का प्रयोग किया जा सकता है उन्हें जुटा देने से नई दिल्ली के भारत सरकार मुद्रणालय की क्षमता 25 प्रतिशत बढ़ाई जा रही है।

(2) भारत सरकार मुद्रणालय, फरीदाबाद की क्षमता को मशीनों की दूसरी धारी (शिफ्ट) तथा कर्मचारियों की संख्या को बढ़ाकर 70 प्रतिशत बढ़ाया जा रहा है।

(3) आशा की जाती है कि इस वर्ष के अन्त तक संसद के सभी आवश्यक कागजों का मुद्रण करने के लिए 100 पृष्ठ प्रति दिन के मुद्रण की क्षमता वाले आई० बी० एम० कम प्रोफ़ेसिट युनिट का एक नया यूनिट स्थापित कर दिया जायेगा।

(4) यदि उपकरण के लिए विदेशी मुद्रा उपलब्ध हो गई तो रिंग रोड नई दिल्ली पर बनाये जा रहे नए मुद्रणालय में हिन्दी मुद्रण के लिए 110 पृष्ठ प्रति दिन निर्धारित किया जा रहा है।

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन उद्योग

7951. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वह संच है कि सरकारी क्षेत्र के सभी पेट्रो-केमिकल कारखाने लगातार घाटे में चल रहे हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रत्येक कारखाने में प्रति-वर्ष कितना घाटा हुआ है और इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) सरकारी क्षेत्र के कारखानों के कार्य संचालन को सुधारने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रघुरामैया) : (क) इस समय सरकारी क्षेत्र में कोई पेट्रो-केमिकल कारखाना नहीं है। परन्तु ट्राम्बे में एक मंथेनोल सन्थेन्त्र है, जो वहां के उर्वरक कारखाने को एक उपासर्ग है।

(ख) मंथेनोल सन्थेन्त्र में 1966-67 में 32.32 लाख रुपये और 1967-68 में 6.62 लाख रुपये की हानि हुई। यह आशा है कि 1968-69 में कारखाने के कार्य परिणामों से लगभग 40 लाख रुपये का लाभ हो जायेगा।

1966-67 में केटेलिस्ट के बार-बार खराब हो जाने के कारण हानि हुई और कारखाने के चालू होने का यह पहला साल (लगभग केवल 6 महीने) था। 1967-68 में केटेलिस्ट के खराब होने के कारण हानि हुई।

(ग) कारखाने के प्रबन्धकों ने विश्व के विभिन्न भागों में उपलब्ध संभव वैकल्पिक केटेलिस्ट का क्रमानुसार अध्ययन किया और इस के फलस्वरूप उन्होंने एक नये केटेलिस्ट का चयन किया जो अगस्त, 1967 से कार्य में है। यह केटेलिस्ट सन्तोष जनक सिद्ध हो रहा है और 1967-68 में अच्छा उत्पादन होने में सहायक रहा जिस से हानि में कमी हुई। उपयुक्त

देशीय केटेगिस्ट को विकसित करने के लिये भी कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं।

Training for Delhi Barber in U. K.

7952. SHRI SHARDA NAND :
SHRI KANWAR LAL
GUPTA :
SHRI BHARAT SINGH
CHAUHAN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Reserve Bank of India gave the green signal to a barber of Delhi, Shri Habib, to go to London for advance training in Hair Dressing ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that his application for 'P' form was first rejected by the Bank, but he was allowed to proceed on the recommendation of Lord Mountbatten ; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to permit everybody who wants to go to foreign countries for this type of training ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Reserve Bank did not reject the application at any stage. However, passage clearance was given as a special case in view of the arrangements made by Lord Mountbatten.

(c) Each case will be considered on merits.

दिल्ली में भोपड़ियां

7953. श्री शारदानन्द : क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा पूति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में 1960 में कुल कितनी भोपड़ियां थीं और इस समय इन की संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) सरकार ने वैध और अवैध भोपड़ी निवासियों को क्रमशः क्या सुविधायें दी हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार भोपड़ियों में रहने वालों के लिए और अधिक सुविधाओं की

व्यवस्था करने की है और यदि हां, तो उन का ब्योरा क्या है; और

(घ) प्रत्येक भोपड़ी निवासी के पुनर्वास पर, जो वैकल्पिक आवास का अधिकारी है और जो वैकल्पिक आवास के हकदार नहीं है, उन पर क्रमशः सरकार सरकार को कितना व्यय करना पड़ता है ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पूति मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : (क) दिल्ली में जून-जुलाई, 1960 में सरकारी और सार्वजनिक भूमि पर अनधिकृत करने वाले परिवारों की संख्या लगभग 50,000 थी। उनकी वर्तमान संख्या (जुलाई, 1960 से पूर्व तथा पश्चात दोनों) लगभग एक लाख अनुमानित की जाती हैं।

(ख) और (ग) पात्र अनधिकृत परिवारों को अर्थात् उन को जिन्होंने कि 31 जुलाई, 1960 से पूर्व सरकारी तथा सार्वजनिक भूमि पर अनधिकृत किया, उन्हें उन के लिए आयोजित नियमित बस्तियों में ले जाना है अपात्र अनधिकृत परिवारों को अर्थात् उन को जिन्होंने 31 जुलाई, 1960 के बाद अनधिकृत किया, दिल्ली के सीमा क्षेत्र में ले जाना है। नियमित बस्तियों में मूलभूत सुविधाओं जैसे कि सड़कों, पानी की सप्लाई, सामुदायिक शौचालयों तथा सड़क की बस्तियों, की व्यवस्था है। इस के अतिरिक्त, इन बस्तियों में स्कूल तथा चिकित्सा (मेडीकल) की सुविधाएं भी दी जाती हैं। जिन क्षेत्रों में अपात्रों को भेजा जाता है उन में प्रायः पीने के पानी तथा सामुदायिक शौचालयों की व्यवस्था की जाती है।

(घ) नियमित बस्तियों में भेजे गये परिवारों को या तो 80 वर्ग गज या 25 वर्ग गज के प्लॉट आवंटित किये गये हैं जिन की प्रत्येक की लागत क्रमशः 2200 रुपये तथा 1000 रुपये अनुमानित की गयी है। वर्तमान नीति के अनुसार अपात्र अनधिकृत परिवार भुग्गी भोपड़ी हटाने की योजना के अंतर्गत वैकल्पिक आवास के अधिकारी नहीं हैं। तथापि, ऐसे परि-

बारों को नंगलोई, हस्तसल तथा सीमापुरी में ले जाने में कुछ खर्च हुआ है। प्रति परिवार लागत अभी नहीं निकाली गई है।

Deposits in Private Banks

7954. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of deposits up-to-date in the private banks of the country ; and

(b) the total amount invested by those banks separately in the foodgrains trade, jute, sugar, cotton, cloth and cement for the last ten years including the present one ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Rs. 2750.68 crores as on 5th April, 1968.

(b) The information is being obtained and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Staff Cars

7955. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of transport vehicles including cars for Ministers, staff cars, at the disposal of the Central Ministries at present and how many of them are indigenous and how many of them are imported ;

(b) the total number of transport vehicles acquired during 1967-68 and the number that became unserviceable during the year ;

(c) the annual expenditure on fuel on the vehicles and the cost of maintenance and repairs ; and

(d) the mileage covered during the year ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the Ministries/Departments concerned and will be laid on the Table as soon as available.

Gujarat Refinery

7956. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there was considerable delay in the preparation of project report of Gujarat Refinery ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the delivery of equipment was also delayed from 63 days to 450 days ;

(c) if so, why no clause for penalty in the agreement was included to avoid the delay ; and

(d) the loss suffered on account of these delays and who was responsible for it and the action taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : (a) There was a delay of 2 months in the preparation of the project report.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) According to usual practice, no penalty clause is inserted in such contracts between Government agencies.

(d) The loss suffered on account of delay in the receipt of equipment is notional and is not capable of proper assessment. The Soviet authorities at the higher level were requested to expedite deliveries of equipment and they took action as far as possible to meet these requests.

Security Paper Mill Hoshangabad

7957. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the machinery and the cost thereof imported for the Security Paper Mill, Hoshangabad recently, inaugurated by him;

(b) whether the raw material required for running the factory is indigenously available wholly or partly;

(c) if not available or partly available, the arrangements made to make raw material available; and

(d) whether the raw material will be used by making pulp in India or the import is to be made in the shape of pulp ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Four paper making machine and some ancillary equipment like super callanders and rag boilers have been imported for the Security Paper Mill at a foreign exchange cost of approximately Rs. 267 lakhs (and total cost of Rs. 352 lakhs).

(b) Apart from a small quantity of chemicals and security thread, of relatively small value, all the other raw materials needed for the factory are indigenously available.

(c) Efforts are being made to foster indigenous development of the chemicals required. In the meantime, the requirements are met by import.

(d) Pulp is made in the factory.

Steel Sheets for Oil Barrels

7958. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 559 on the 11th March, 1968 regarding importing of steel sheets for manufacturing bitumen drum and state :

(a) the full details of four licences including their numbers and dates of about Rs. 50 lakhs converted by the Indian Oil Corporation from 24 gauge steel to 18 gauge steel;

(b) the reasons for agreeing to conversion from 24 gauge steel to 18 gauge steel;

(c) whether advice of the Law Ministry was taken to ascertain if such conversion violates the injunction of the Delhi High Court; and

(d) whether bitumen drum sheets to be imported by Esso Refineries Limited will be distributed equitably to all licensed manufacturers of bitumen drums so that no capacity of the manufacturer remains unutilised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : (a) The details of the licences are as follows :

Rs.

(1) G/ST/8429747/C/OR/23 9,60,750.00
S/C/21/22/44/79 dated
15.7.1966

(2) G/ST/8429748/C/OR/23
S/C/21/22/44/81 dated
15.7.1966 4,36,263.00

(3) G/ST/8429749/C/OR/23
S/C/21/22/44/80 dated
15.7.1966 11,52,309.00

(4) G/ST/8429830/C/CZ/23
S/C/23/65/71 dated
3.8.1966 24,58,125.00

(b) The reasons for converting the licences were the non-availability of 18 G Steel Sheets, in accordance with the requirements, from indigenous sources and the delay in the commissioning of the Bitumen Unit of the Barauni Refinery.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) This is a matter for the Esso Standard Refining Company of India Limited, Bombay.

वैद्यों द्वारा एलोपैथिक दवाइयों का प्रयोग

7959. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन एवं नगर विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गुजरात सरकार ने आयुर्वेदिक शिक्षा प्राप्त वैद्यों को एलोपैथिक चिकित्सा प्रणाली का तीन महीने का प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करने के बाद एलोपैथिक दवाइयाँ बताने तथा टोके लगाने की अनुमति दी है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है तथा इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बी० एस० मूर्ति) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

बाढ़ से फसलों की रक्षा

7960. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने बाढ़ों से फसलों की रक्षा करने की दृष्टि से मथुरा, अलीगढ़ और

बरेली जिलों को गत दस वर्षों में कितना-कितना नाले तथा पुल बनाने के लिए धन दिया; और

(ख) प्रत्येक जिले में नालों और पुलों की संख्या कितनी है जिन के निर्माण पर धन खर्च किया जा चुका है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मन्त्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद): (क) और (ख). गत दस वर्षों के दौरान तीनों जिलों में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा बाढ़ नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत निर्मित नालों (इन पर स्थित पुलों समेत) की संख्या और स्वीकृत राशियां नीचे दी गई हैं:—

जिले का नाम स्वीकृत राशि निर्मित नालों की संख्या

मथुरा	101, 609 लाख	7
	रुपये	
अलीगढ़
बरेली	0.703 लाख	2
	रुपये	

राज्य सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि उपर्युक्त राशियों के अतिरिक्त इस दौरान लघु सिंचाई कार्यक्रम के अधीन नालों निर्माण के लिए निम्नलिखित राशियां स्वीकार की गई;

अलीगढ़ जिला	38.520 लाख रुपये
मथुरा जिला	31.194 लाख रुपये
बरेली जिला	2.679 लाख रुपये

सिक्थोरिटी पेपर मिल, होशंगाबाद

7961. श्री यशबन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके द्वारा हाल में ही उद्घाटित होशंगाबाद के सिक्थोरिटी पेपर मिल पर अब तक कितना व्यय हुआ है, और

(ख) इस व्यय में से कितनी धनराशि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने खर्च की है, इसमें कितनी विदेशी पूंजी लगी है और यह पूंजी किन शर्तों पर प्राप्त हुई है ?

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) होशंगाबाद सिक्थोरिटी पेपर मिल के सम्बन्ध में, पूंजी तथा राजस्व दोनों के खातों में, मार्च 1968 के अन्त तक दर्ज किया गया कुल व्यय लगभग 11 करोड़ रुपया है ।

(ख) सारे खर्च की पूर्ति केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा की गयी है ।

देश में नलकूपों के लिये बिजली

7962. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार चालू वर्ष में देश में 1,50, 000 नलकूपों और पम्पिंग सैटों के लिये किस प्रकार बिजली देगी जब कि उसने चालू वर्ष में केवल 20 लाख किलोवाट अतिरिक्त विद्युत जनन के लक्ष्य निर्धारित किये हैं और जबकि वह पहले लगाये गये नलकूपों और पम्पिंग सैटों के लिए पर्याप्त बिजली नहीं दे सकी है; और

(ख) उपरोक्त 20 लाख किलोवाट बिजली का जिस ढंग से वितरण करने का सरकार का विचार है. उसके बारे में ब्योरा क्या है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मन्त्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) अर्जित किए गए पम्पों/नलकूपों को बिजली की मांगें पूरी की जा रही है । चूंकि 1968-69 में 20 लाख किलोवाट और उत्पादन क्षमता के हो जाने की सम्भावना है इसलिए आशा है कि उन लगभग डेढ़ लाख पम्पों/नलकूपों के लिए जिन्हें 1968-69 में अर्जित करने की सम्भावना है, लगभग 250 मैगावाट बिजली की मांगों को पूरा करने में कोई कठिनाई नहीं होगी ।

(ख) 1968-69 के दौरान चालू होने वाले उत्पादन यूनिटों और इन यूनिटों के द्वारा सेवित राज्यों का विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया देखिये संख्या L.T. 973/68]

**फर्टिलाइजर एण्ड केमिकल्स, त्रावनकोर,
लिमिटेड**

7963. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या फर्टिलाइजर्स एण्ड केमिकल्स त्रावनकोर लिमिटेड में पिछले पांच वर्षों से उत्पादन बराबर कम होता जा रहा है और यह सच है कि अमोनिया के उत्पादन में कमी हो जाने के कारण एक विशिष्ट वर्ष की तुलना में उर्वरक और अन्य उत्पादकों का उत्पादन क्षमता से 25 प्रतिशत कम हो गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और क्या सरकार ने इस बारे में कोई जांच की है; और

(ग) उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं और इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रघुरमैया) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

अपंग बच्चों के लिये स्कूल

7964. श्री शीश भूषण बाजपेयी : क्या समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अपंग बच्चों के कल्याण के लिये दिल्ली में चलाए जा रहे स्कूल को सरकार द्वारा कितनी वित्तीय सहायता और अन्य क्या सहायता दी जा रही है;

(ख) क्या सरकार राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर इन स्कूलों के विकास की ओर विशेष ध्यान दे रही है, और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या नई योजनाएं बनाई हैं ?

समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती कूलरेखु गुह) : (क) दिल्ली में अपंग बच्चों के स्कूलों को सरकार नियमित रूप से वित्तीय सहायता नहीं देती है। तो भी नई दिल्ली की नेत्रहीनों को सहायता सम्बन्धी संस्था को उद्योग सदन तथा नेत्रहीनों के स्कूल के लिए भवन निर्माण कार्य के लिए भारत सरकार के अंशदान की एक किश्त के रूप में 1967-68 के दौरान 1,38, 132 रुपये के राशि दी गई। भारत सरकार ने सब मिलाकर 6,48, 400 रुपये के अंशदान का वचन दिया है।

(ख) और (ग). अपंगों के संस्थानों को विकास कार्य के लिए वित्तीय सहायता देकर भारत सरकार अपंग बालकों की शिक्षा को आगे बढ़ाती है।

1967-68 के दौरान 25 संस्थानों को 6,55,000 रुपये की राशि दी गई। देहरादून में नेत्रहीनों के लिये एक व्यापक राष्ट्रीय केन्द्र स्थापित किया गया। बधिर तथा मंद बुद्धि अथवा कमजोर मस्तिष्क वालों के राष्ट्रीय केन्द्रों के नाभिकीय केन्द्रक क्रमशः हैदराबाद और नई दिल्ली में स्थापित किए गये हैं।

चौथी योजना में शामिल की जाने वाली परियोजनाओं के निरूपण के लिए कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं। इसी बीच, देहरादून में कम दृष्टि वाले बालकों तथा हैदराबाद में आंशिक तौर पर बधिर बालकों के लिए स्कूल बनाने हेतु 1968-69 के बजट में व्यवस्था की गई है।

बहरों तथा गूगों के लिए शिक्षा संस्थाएं

7965. श्री शशिभूषण बाजपेयी : क्या समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में बहरों तथा गूगों की ऐसी शिक्षा संस्थाओं के नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें शिक्षा मंत्रालय की सिफारिशों पर अनुदान दिए जा रहे हैं; और

(ख) ये संस्थाएं बच्चों को क्या शिक्षा देती हैं ?

समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती कूलरेखु गुह) : (क) समाज कल्याण विभाग अपंग व्यक्तियों के संस्थानों, जिनमें बच्चों के संस्थान भी शामिल हैं, को शिक्षा मंत्रालय के परामर्श पर अनुदान नहीं देता। प्रायः सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों द्वारा ऐसे आवेदनों की सिफारिश की जाती है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Filling of Selection Grade Posts in the Chief Auditor's Office, Northern Railway for S. C. and S. T.

7966. SHRI RAM CHARAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 23 posts of Selection Grade in the Grade of Rs. 210—380 were created in the Chief Auditor's Office, Northern Railway vide Home Ministry's Memo. No. 1/10/61-ESTS (D) dated 8.1.63;

(b) If so, how many of them have been filled in by the Department;

(c) how many of them have been reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees; and

(d) how many Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees have been promoted against the reserved vacancies thereof?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Ministry of Home Affairs's O. M. dated 8.11.63 (not 8.1.63) lays down the policy in regard to reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates in posts filled by promotion. These orders became applicable to the Indian Audit and Accounts Department with the issue of Ministry of Home Affairs O. M. No. 14/21/64-Ests (C) dated 14.3.66. The orders do not relate to any creation of posts. After the date of application of these orders in the Audit Department viz., 14.3.66, only 15 posts of U.D.C. have been upgraded to the Selection Grade.

(b) Except for two vacancies reserved for Scheduled Tribes employees, all others have been filled,

(c) and (d). In accordance with the Ministry of Home Affairs's orders, 2 were reserved for Scheduled Castes and 2 for Scheduled Tribes employees. Both the posts reserved for Scheduled Castes have been filled by Scheduled Castes employees. The two vacancies for Scheduled Tribes have, however, not been filled up for want of eligible Scheduled Tribes employees.

Reservation of Posts for S. C. and S. T. in Chief Auditor's Office, Northern Railway

7967. SHRI RAM CHARAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the posts of Selection Grade reserved for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes employees in Chief Auditor's Office, Northern Railway are being declared as general vacancies by the Comptroller and Auditor General; and

(b) If so, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). As per the roster maintained for filling the quota of promotion for eligible Scheduled Tribes employees in the office of the Chief Auditor, Northern Railway, two posts were available for such promotion. However, for want of eligible employees, there is a proposal to de-reserve one of the two vacancies.

Meeting of the Chairmen of State Electricity Boards held at Ahmedabad

7968. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that he visited Ahmedabad to preside over a meeting of the Chairmen of State Electricity Boards and Secretaries of Governments of Western Region;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that he called for immediate advance action on the Damba and Pench power schemes and commissioning ahead of the schedule of the fourth unit of Nagpur Thermal Station; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). At this meeting it was indicated that a shortfall of 1130 MW of power was anticipated in the Western Region by 1973-74. In order to meet this shortfall, it was urged that advance action on the following schemes should be initiated without any delay :

(1) Demba Project on the river Sone in Madhya Pradesh	600 MW
(2) Pench Project in Maharashtra	140 MW
(3) Atomic Power Station in Gujarat to be shared between Gujarat and Maharashtra	400 MW
(4) Advance commissioning of the fourth unit of 120 MW at Nagpur	120 MW
Total	1260 MW

Debt Relief

7969. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news report of the 'Hindu' of the 27th March, 1968 from Washington that the World Bank and the Western aid giving countries have reached a virtual agreement on a debt relief plan under which India would have about \$ 100 million more of foreign exchange every year for the next three years; and

(b) if so the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). The matter regarding debt relief by members of the Consortium is still under their consideration.

Supreme Court's Decision declaring Reservation of twenty per cent Seats for Backward Classes as invalid

7970. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the reports appearing in the

newspapers that the Supreme Court had dismissed the appeal of the State of Andhra Pradesh and upheld the decision of the High Court of Andhra Pradesh and declaring invalid the reservation of twenty percent of the total-number of seats for the backward classes in the Medical Colleges of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether seats were reserved in those colleges for the nominees of the Central Government and ;

(c) whether Government have taken up the matter with the Government of Andhra Pradesh in view of the said ruling ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) Yes.

(b) The seats reserved for the Central Government in the Medical Colleges of Andhra Pradesh were meant for the students of Union Territories and States having no medical colleges of their own and other authorised categories. These seats were not reserved for the backward classes as such.

(c) The State Government have been asked to intimate the particulars of the case.

नई दिल्ली में रामकृष्णपुरम में केन्द्रीय पुलिस के कर्मचारियों के लिये क्वार्टर

7971. श्री बलराज मधोक : क्या निर्माता, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वह सच है कि रामकृष्णपुरम के सेक्टर II में कुछ क्वार्टर केन्द्रीय पुलिस कर्मचारियों को दिये गये हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि अविवाहित पुलिसमैनों को दिये गये क्वार्टरों के कारण उन के आस-पास में रह रही महिलाओं को असुविधा हो रही है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि केन्द्रीय पुलिस के क्वार्टर बनाने के लिये रामकृष्णपुरम में एक अलग प्लॉट नियत किया गया है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो केन्द्रीय पुलिस के लिये अलग क्वार्टर कब तक बन जायेंगे और उन से

“फैमिली क्वाटर” कब तक खाली करा लिये जायेंगे ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पूति मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री, (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : (क) राम-कृष्णपुरम के सेक्टर II में टाइप I के 8 क्वार्टरों के एक ब्लाक को सेन्ट्रल रिजर्व पुलिस को दे दिया है।

(ख) सरकार द्वारा ऐसी कोई शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं की गई।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

रामकृष्णपुरम, नई दिल्ली के सेक्टर दो में चौथी श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों के क्वाटरों के सामने से चट्टानों आदि को हटाना

7972. श्री बलराज मधोक : क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा पूति मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नई दिल्ली में रामकृष्णपुरम के सेक्टर दो में चौथी श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों के क्वाटरों के सामने चट्टानें हैं और पत्थरों का ढेर लगा हुआ है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस स्थान के निवासियों ने कई बार यह प्रार्थना की है कि पत्थर और चट्टानों को हटाया जाये और इस स्थान की जमीन का स्तर एक सा किया जाए; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में अब तक कोई कार्यवाही न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पूति मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : (क) क्वार्टरों के सामने जहां घास के मैदान विकसित किये गये हैं कोई चट्टान नहीं है। फिर भी, मुख्य सड़क की पटरी का थोड़ा सा भाग चट्टानी है।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) सभी पड़े हुए पत्थरों को कुछ महीने पूर्व हटा लिया गया था। चट्टानी सड़क के

किनारों को चट्टानों की छंटाई में अधिक लागत के कारण समतल नहीं किया गया है। किन्तु, इसे अब कर दिया जायेगा।

राजौरी गार्डन (नई दिल्ली) के निकट भुग्गी भोपड़ी बस्ती में नागरिक सुविधायें

7973. श्री बलराज मधोक : क्या निर्माण आवास तथा पूति मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पिछले एक महीने में नगर क्षेत्र में रहने वाले अनेक भुग्गी निवासियों को नजफगढ़ सड़क पर राजौरी गार्डन के निकट भुग्गी भोपड़ी बस्ती में बसाया गया है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि बढ़ती हुई इस भुग्गी भोपड़ी बस्ती में नागरिक सुविधाओं की संख्या कमी है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस भुग्गी भोपड़ी बस्ती के नई गन्दी बस्ती न बनने देने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पूति मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : (क) फरवरी, 1968 के दौरान भंडेवालान में अनधिवसियों का बड़ा समूह हटाया गया था तथा 331 परिवारों को नजफगढ़ रोड पर भुग्गी-भोपड़ी बस्ती में पुनर्स्थापित कर दिया था। मार्च, 1968 में भंडेवालान से फिर 54 अतिरिक्त अनधिवसी परिवारों को हटाया गया तथा इस बस्ती में ले जाया गया।

(ख) और (ग). बस्ती को नियमित ले आउट प्लान के अनुसार विकसित किया गया है तथा अन्य भुग्गी-भोपड़ी बस्तियों के समान मूलभूत नागरिक सुविधायें जैसे कि पीने के पानी की सप्लाई, सड़क की बस्तियां, सामुदायिक शौचालय, नानियों आदि की व्यवस्था कर दी गयी है।

दिल्ली में भुगियां

7974. श्री टी० पी० शाह :

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त :

श्री वृज भूषण लाल :

क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में इस समय कुल कितनी भुगियां हैं और 1960 में कितनी भुगियां थीं;

(ख) सरकार से सुविधायें प्राप्त करने के अधिकारी तथा अन्य भुगिवासियों को क्रमशः सरकार द्वारा क्या सुविधायें दी जा रही हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार भुगिवासियों को अधिक सुविधायें प्रदान करने का है और यदि हां, तो वे क्या हैं; और

(घ) अन्य स्थानों में बसाये जाने के अधिकारी तथा अन्य भुगिवासियों के मामले में उनको बसाने पर सरकार द्वारा क्रमशः कितनी राशि खर्च की गई है ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : (क) दिल्ली में जून-जुलाई, 1967 में सरकारी और सार्वजनिक भूमि पर अनधिकृत करने वाले परिवारों की संख्या लगभग 50,000 थी। उनकी वर्तमान संख्या (जुलाई, 1960 से पूर्व तथा पश्चात दोनों) लगभग एक लाख अनुमानित की जाती है।

(ख) और (ग). पात्र अनधिकृत परिवारों को अर्थात् उन को जिन्होंने कि 31 जुलाई, 1967 से पूर्व सरकारी तथा सार्वजनिक भूमि पर अनधिकृत किया, उन्हें उनके लिए आयोजित नियमित वस्तियों में ले जाना है। अपात्र अनधिकृत परिवारों को अर्थात् उन को जिन्होंने 31 जुलाई, 1960 के बाद अनधिकृत किया, दिल्ली के सीमा क्षेत्र में ले जाना है। नियमित वस्तियों में मूलभूत सुविधाओं जैसे कि सड़कों, पानी की सप्लाई, सामुदायिक शौचालयों तथा सड़क की बस्तियों, की व्यवस्था है। इस के अतिरिक्त, इन वस्तियों में स्कूल तथा चिकित्सा (मैडीकल) की सुविधायें भी दी जाती हैं। जिन

क्षेत्रों में अपात्रों को भेजा जाता है उन में प्रायः पीने के पानी तथा सामुदायिक शौचालयों की व्यवस्था की जाती है।

(घ) नियमित वस्तियों में भेजे गये परिवारों को या तो 80 वर्ग गज या 25 वर्ग गज के प्लॉट आवंटित किये गये हैं जिन की प्रत्येक की लागत क्रमशः 2200 रुपये तथा 1000 रुपये अनुमानित की गई है। वर्तमान नीति के अनुसार अपात्र अनधिकृत परिवार भुग्मी भोंपड़ी हटाने की योजना के अन्तर्गत वैकल्पिकवास के अधिकारी नहीं हैं। तथापि, ऐसे परिवारों को नंगलोई, हस्तसल तथा सीमापुरी में ले जाने में कुछ खर्च हुआ है। प्रति परिवार लागत अभी नहीं निकाली गयी है।

रामकृष्णपुरम, नई दिल्ली आदि में पानी की सप्लाई के सीमित घण्टे

7975. श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन एवं नगर विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रामकृष्णपुरम, लाजपत नगर तथा दक्षिण दिल्ली के अन्य क्षेत्रों में पानी की सप्लाई केवल 9 बजे प्रातः तक रहती है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इस समय को 11 बजे तक बढ़ाने का है ?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री ब० सू० श्रुति) : (क) जी हां। रामकृष्णपुरम में पानी की सप्लाई केवल 9 बजे प्रातः तक रहती है किन्तु लाजपत नगर तथा दक्षिण दिल्ली के दूसरे क्षेत्रों में पानी की सप्लाई 11 बजे प्रातः तक रहती है।

(ख) रामकृष्णपुरम का व्यापक विस्तार होने तथा उस के आस-पड़ोस में विभिन्न सहकारी सोसाइटियों द्वारा 450 एकड़ के रिहा-

यशी क्षेत्रों का बड़े पैमाने पर विकास किये जाने के कारण रामकृष्णपुरम में पानी की सप्लाई को 5 बजे प्रातः से 9 बजे प्रातः तथा 5 बजे सायं से 9 बजे सायं तक करना पड़ा।

(ग) इस वर्ष गरमियों में पानी की मांग की पूर्ति के पश्चात् दिल्ली नगर निगम का जल पूर्ति एवं मल निष्कासन उपक्रम रामकृष्णपुरम में पानी की सप्लाई को बढ़ाने के लिए प्रयत्न करेगा।

पलवल के निकट जलाशय का निर्माण

7976. श्री महापाल सिंह : क्या स्वास्थ्य परिवार नियोजन एवं नगर विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार पीने के पानी के बारे में दक्षिण दिल्ली के निवासियों को होने वाली कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिये पलवल के निकट जलाशय बनाने की एक योजना पर विचार कर रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त जलाशय का निर्माण कब तक आरम्भ हो जायेगा ?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) जी हां। हरियाणा राज्य के गुड़गांव जिले में बल्लभगढ़ के निकट धौज तथा कोट में जलपूर्ति के लिए जलाशय बनाने संबंधी एक योजना पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

(ख) इस समय यह योजना परीक्षाधीन है। इस योजना के मंजूर हो जाने के पश्चात् ही जलाशय के निर्माण के बारे में बतलाया जा सकेगा।

Extension of C. G. H. S. Scheme

7977. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state.

(a) whether the C. G. H. S. is likely to be extended to some other Departments like Defence throughout the country; and

(b) if so, from which month and year ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) and (b). The Central Government Health Scheme at present covers all employees including the Defence Department except Armed Forces personnel. The scheme at present operates only in Delhi and Bombay. While in Delhi Defence civilian personnel are covered, such personnel are not covered under the scheme in Bombay.

U. S. Aid After Chinese Aggression

7978 SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether USA Promised financial aid of Rs 235 crores to India during and after Chinese aggression ;

(b) if so, whether only a sum of Rs. 17 crores has been actually paid; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the same ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) to (c). If the question refers to Economic Assistance from USA, the answer to part (a) is in the negative and parts (b) and (c) do not arise.

If it refers to military assistance, attention is invited to data furnished by the Minister of Defence in the Lok Sabha in reply to Starred Question No. 518 dated 29th November, 1965. The reason for the shortfall in utilisation is due to change in the U. S. Government's policy subsequent to September, 1965.

Withdrawal of Arrears of Dearness Allowance By Central Government Employees

7979. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :
SHRI MEETHA LAL MEENA :
SHRI AJMAL KHAN :
SHRI K. M. Koushik :
SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) whether Government have issued orders for the withdrawal of dearness allowance arrears of last year by Govern-

ments servant which were credited to their G. P. F. accounts; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Yes, Sir. Instructions in regard to the mode of withdrawal of arrears of dearness allowance relating to the period from 1.2.67 to 31.8.67, which were held in deposit, in cases where employees choose to withdraw the same, were issued on 8.4.58.

(b) Does not arise.

Barauni Oil Refinery

7980. SHRI KAMESHWER SINGH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards the unfair ratio of employment at Barauni Oil Refinery of the local population of North Monghyr;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the total number of people employed from North Monghyr District category-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Records of this nature are not being kept as these are not required for refinery operation and the information required is not therefore available.

Assam-Barauni Pipe Line

***7981. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have ordered to check the places from where leakage are possible in the pipeline from Assam to Barauni, when it passes through the northern part of Monghyr District ;

(b) if so, the time of completion of the probe ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : (a) to (c). No, Sir. The Nahorkatiya-Barauni pipeline has extensive telecontrol system and any leakage will be picked up by the Despatcher controlling the movement of crude oil. Hence it is not necessary to order any probe in respect of this pipeline.

अधिकारियों के निवास स्थान से टेलीफोन हटाना

7982. श्री रा० स्व० विद्यार्थी : क्या वित्त मंत्री 13 जुलाई, 1967 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 5575 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन अधिकारियों तथा अन्य सरकारी कर्मचारियों को छोड़कर जिसके पास टेलीफोन होना अत्यावश्यक समझा गया है सब अधिकारियों और सरकारी कर्मचारियों के निवास स्थानों से टेलीफोन हटाने के प्रश्न पर इस बीच विचार किया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

उपप्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) सितम्बर 1967 में मंत्रालयों को आदेश जारी किये गये थे कि वे उप सचिवों तथा समकक्ष अधिकारियों से निम्न-पदीय अधिकारियों के घर के लिए मंजूर किये गये टेलीफोनों की समीक्षा करें तथा यह सुविधा केवल उन अधिकारियों तक सीमित रखें जिन्हें अपने फर्ज की जरूरत के कारण दफ्तर के समय से बाहर भी सरकारी काम करना होता है। इस समीक्षा के आधार पर आगे की कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

Draft Plan of Vasundhara Reservoir and Neeradi Barrage Scheme

7983. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Vasundhara Reservoir and Neeradi Barrage Scheme are proposed

to be included in the Fourth Five Year Plan ; and

(b) if so, the likely date of implementation of the scheme ?

THE DEPUTY-MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) The Fourth Plan proposals of Andhra Pradesh have not yet been received.

(b) Does not arise.

पोस्ट की खेती

7984. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या बिस्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के किन किन जिलों में पोस्ट की खेती होती है और जिलावार कितने क्षेत्र में इसकी खेती के लिए 1966-67 में लाइसेंस दिये गये थे;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि पहले गोरखपुर में भी पोस्ट की खेती होती थी और यदि हां, तो अब इस खेती के बन्द करने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या पोस्ट की खेती का क्षेत्र बढ़ाने की कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है और यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा बिस्त मंत्री (श्री श्रीरामजी देसाई) : (क) (i) वर्ष 1966-67 में उत्तर प्रदेश में फैजाबाद, गोंडा, गाजीपुर, आजमगढ़, बाराबंकी, बस्ती, बरेली, और शाहजहांपुर जिलों में पोस्ट की खेती की गई।

(ii) वर्ष 1966-67 की अफीम की फसल के दौरान इन जिलों में, पोस्ट की खेती का जिलावार रकबा निम्नलिखित था:-

जिले का नाम	पोस्ट की खेती का रकबा (हेक्टेयर)
(1)	(2)
फैजाबाद	258.04
गोंडा	17.10
गाजीपुर	111.75

1	2
आजमगढ़	24.27
बाराबंकी	2774.48
बरेली	290.61
शाहजहांपुर	19.91
बस्ती	2.63
कुल	3498.79

(ख) जी हां। वर्ष 1954-55 की अफीम की फसल से गोरखपुर जिले में पोस्ट की खेती करने दी जाती थी। वर्ष 1954-55 की अफीम की फसल से गोरखपुर जिले में पोस्ट की खेती बन्द कर दी गई है।

पोस्ट की खेती के लिये लाइसेंस देने की भारत सरकार की नीति, नारकोटिक्स संबंधी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सन्धियों द्वारा शासित होती है; ये संधियां अफीम की पैदावार को विश्व की औषधि सम्बन्धी तथा वैज्ञानिक आवश्यकताओं तक सीमित रखती हैं। इन सन्धियों में यह भी निहित है कि पोस्ट की खेती एकत्र और संश्लिष्ट क्षेत्रों तक सीमित रखी जानी चाहिये, जिससे वहां अफीम के तस्करी-व्यापार पर निरोध-आत्मक नियंत्रण रखा जा सके और दूर दूर बिखरे तथा एकान्तिक क्षेत्रों में खेती को रोका जा सके। इस नीति के अनुसरण में 1954-55 की अफीम की फसल से गोरखपुर जिले में पोस्ट की खेती बन्द कर दी गई।

(ग) किसी वर्ष में, कुल कितनी मात्रा में और कितने रकबे में अफीम पैदा कराई जाय, यह बात इस पर निर्भर करती है कि अघिकांश में विश्व में अफीम की कितनी मांग है और भारत द्वारा, आने वाले वर्ष में कितनी अफीम निर्यात की जायगी। विश्व की अफीम की मांग सीमित होने के कारण पोस्ट की खेती के रकबे में बड़ी मात्रा में वृद्धि करने की गुंजाइश भी सीमित है। अतः पोस्ट की खेती के अफीम रकबे की वृद्धि के लिये सरकार के पास कोई विशेष योजना नहीं है।

पोस्ट की खेती

7985. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किन-किन देशों में पोस्ट की खेती होती है और उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं जिनकी तुलना में भारत में अफीम का उत्पादन अधिक होता है;

(ख) वर्ष 1966-67 में अफीम का उत्पादन करने वाले देशों में भारत का क्या स्थान था; और

(ग) उपरोक्त अवधि में भारत ने अफीम का कितना निर्यात किया और उससे कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा कमाई गई ?

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) जिन देशों में पोस्ट की फसल होती है उनके नाम तथा इनमें से प्रत्येक देश में 1966 में अफीम की पैदावार की मात्रा नीचे लिखे अनुसार है :—

देश का नाम	उत्पादित अफीम की मात्रा (किलोग्राम)
(1)	(2)
1. भारत	436,343
2. रूस	201,000
3. तुर्की	138,806
4. पकिस्तान	3,141
5. यूगोस्लाविया	2,705
6. बल्गारिया	224
7. जापान	135
8. बर्मा	पैदावार की मात्रा संयुक्त राष्ट्र सचिवालय को नहीं बताया गई है। इस लिए उसका पता नहीं है।

उपर्युक्त आंकड़ों से यह पता चलेगा कि भारत अफीम का सबसे बड़ा उत्पादक है और इसलिए भारत की अपेक्षा अधिक अफीम उत्पा-

दन करने वाले देशों के नाम देने का सवाल ही नहीं उठता।

(ख) दूसरे देशों में अफीम की पैदावार के आंकड़े कैलेंडर वर्ष के अनुसार उपलब्ध हैं। ऊपर भाग (क) में दिये गये उत्तर के कालम 2 में दिये गये आंकड़ों से पता चलेगा कि संसार के 782.354 मीट्रिक टन मी कुल ज्ञात पैदावार में से भारत ने 1966 में 436.343 मीट्रिक टन अफीम पैदा की। प्रतिशत के हिसाब से 1966 की पैदावार में भारत का हिस्सा 56 प्रतिशत आता है।

(ग) वित्तीय वर्ष 1966-67 के दौरान भारत ने 574 टन अफीम निर्यात की और उस से 4.28 करोड़ रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा कमाई।

उत्तर प्रदेश के सरकार कल्याण विभाग के अन्तर्गत औद्योगिक उपक्रम

7986. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के समाज कल्याण विभाग के अन्तर्गत जिला-वार कौन-कौन से औद्योगिक उपक्रम काम कर रहे हैं और प्रत्येक पर कितना व्यय होता है ;

(ख) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि में जिला-वार कौन-कौन से औद्योगिक उपक्रम स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है और प्रत्येक पर कितना व्यय होने का अनुमान है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में से बेरोजगारी को दूर करने तथा उसकी अर्थव्यवस्था पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश की अर्थव्यवस्था के बराबर लाने के लिये इनमें से कोई उपक्रम पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में स्थापित करने का है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उनका क्या व्यौरा है ?

समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती कूलरेख गुह) : (क) से (घ)। बदायूँ, बलिया, गाजीपुर, गोंडा और रायबरेली में एक-

एक, यानी कुल मिलाकर पांच, औद्योगिक-संपदा अथवा उपक्रम स्थापित करने की दृष्टि से उत्तर प्रदेश शासन, हरिजन तथा समाज, कल्याण विभाग, ने जमीन प्राप्त कर ली है।

ऊपर बताये गये स्थानों पर चौथी पंच-वर्षीय योजना के दौरान 25 लाख रुपये की लागत से यह परियोजना पूरी कर देने का विचार है।

उत्तर प्रदेश के स्वास्थ्य विभाग के अधीन औद्योगिक उपक्रम

7987. श्री मोसहू प्रसाद : क्या स्वास्थ्य परिवार नियोजन एवं नगर विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के स्वास्थ्य विभाग के अधीन जिले-वार औद्योगिक उपक्रमों का पृथक-पृथक व्यौरा क्या है और प्रत्येक में कितनी पूंजी लगी हुई है;

(ख) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि में प्रत्येक जिले में कौन-कौन से औद्योगिक उपक्रम स्थापित करने का विचार है और उनमें प्रत्येक पर कितनी-कितनी धनराशि लगाने का प्रस्ताव है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार इन उपक्रमों में से कोई उपक्रम उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी भाग में स्थापित करने पर विचार कर रही है ताकि बेरोजगारी समाप्त की जा सके और इस क्षेत्र के पिछड़ी अर्थव्यवस्था को उत्तर प्रदेश के पश्चिमी जिलों की अर्थव्यवस्था के स्तर पर लाया जा सके; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री ब. ०. सू. श्रुति) : (क) से (घ). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा पदल पर रख दी जायेगी

Smuggled Goods

7988. SHRI HIMATSINGKA :
SHRI O. P. TYAGI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of smuggled goods seized by the Customs Department during 1967-68 ;

(b) how much of it consisted of gold and gold ornaments ;

(c) other main items seized by the Customs Department :

(d) how much of gold and other items have since been released after the enquiry ;

(e) how much of these goods were lying in the lockers of the Customs Department and what was the gold content in it at the year 1967-68 ; and

(f) how much of the gold, currency and other items are lying with the Customs Department undisposed of for more than two years ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) to (f). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Procedure for Disposal of Confiscated Goods

7989. SHRI HIMATSINGKA :
SHRI O. P. TYAGI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the procedure followed for disposal of smuggled goods as are finally confiscated and what are the reasons for large amounts of the seized items continuing to accumulate with the Customs Department undisposed of ;

(b) whether it is a fact that large amounts of the confiscated goods are pilfered from the Department of Customs custody ; and

(c) if so, the total amount of loss on this account during the past two years and the amount of loss incurred owing to depreciation of the seized goods during storage, in the same period ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

Smuggling across Indo-Nepal, Indo-Sikkim And Indo-Bhutan Borders

7990. SHRI HIMATSINGKA :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reports that large scale smuggling resulting in an annual loss of revenue amounting to Rs. 4 to 5 crores is being carried out through a well-organised syndicate specially in Kalimpong across Indo-Nepal, Indo-Sikkim and Indo-Bhutan borders ;

(b) if so, what steps have been and are being taken to seal the borders against such smuggling and to bring to book those in India who are engaged in this trade ; and

(c) whether any gangs of smugglers have been unearthed, if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

Welfare of Harijans

7991. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA :
Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount spent so far on the welfare of the Harijans, State-wise since the First Plan ; and

(b) the specific programmes started since the First Plan and how far these have been implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA): (a) Please see annexures. I, II and III. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 974/68].

(b) The programmes are :

I. Education

1. Pre-matric and Post-matric scholarships.
2. Provision of books and other educational equipments.
3. Setting up of Ashram Schools.
4. Stipends in Industrial Training Institutes.
5. Reimbursement of tuition and examination fees.
6. Provision of mid-day meals.
7. Construction of school and hostel buildings.

II. Economic Development

1. Supply of bullocks, agricultural implements, seeds and manures.
2. Development of cottage industries.
3. Co-operation.
4. Provision of land and irrigation facilities.
5. Supply of poultry, milch cattle, sheep, goats and pigs.
6. Construction of small roads, culverts, bridges and approach roads.

III. Health, Housing and other Schemes

1. Drinking water supply.
2. Medical facilities.
3. Provision of houses and house-sites.
4. Improvement of working and living conditions of sweepers and scavengers.
5. Provision of legal aid.
6. Grants to non-official organisations.

These programmes have generally implemented up to the level of the financial and physical targets set forth in this regard. Further details will be found in the annual reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Power Consumption in State

7992. SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO :
Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the power consumption in different States with the break-up of domestic con-

sumption, industrial consumption and agricultural consumption ; far as relatively power deficit States are concerned ?

(b) whether it is a fact that Andhra Pradesh is one of the neglected states in this regard ; and

(c) if so, whether any preferential treatment is contemplated in this regard in so

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) Details of electricity consumption during 1965-66 in different States categorywise are given below :

Sl. No.	State	Electricity consumption in Million KWH				
		Domestic	Industrial	Agricultural	Others	Total
1.	Maharashtra	448	3,297	90	882	4,717
2.	West Bengal	510	3,010	4	541	4,065
3.	Madras	214	1,792	820	396	3,222
4.	Uttar Pradesh	191	1,640	346	225	2,372
5.	Punjab	114	1,916	211	109	2,350
6.	Bihar	61	1,397	29	446	1,933
7.	Gujarat	142	1,421	101	132	1,796
8.	Mysore	131	1,036	66	149	1,382
9.	Andhra Pradesh	86	575	173	215	1,048
10.	Madhya Pradesh	74	869	12	79	1,028
11.	Orissa	30	882	2	63	977
12.	Kerala	90	603	24	33	750
13.	Rajasthan	39	199	20	68	326
14.	Assam	24	24	1	22.9	71
15.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	Not available	—	—
16.	Nagaland	0.6	0.1	—	0.3	1

(b) It will be seen that during 1965-66 Andhra Pradesh occupied the ninth position with regard to the electricity consumption among the 16 States.

(c) Power production in various States is being planned on the basis of power demands that are expected to arise from various categories of consumers. Efforts are also being made to expediate commissioning of new Schemes in States which are relatively deficient in power supply.

(c) whether it is a fact that 30 power projects had been completed with the American participation ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (d). The requisite information is given in statements I & II placed in the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. Lt 975/168].

Irrigation and Power Projects

7993. SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) how many power and irrigation projects have been completed since the Independence with foreign participation ;

(b) the nature of assistance and the details thereof ;

लेह और कारगिल में पन-बिजली तैयार करना

7994. श्री कुशोक बाबुला : क्या सिचाई और बिजुल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लेह और कारगिल में पन-बिजली तैयार करने की कोई योजना है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस योजना के अन्तर्गत इन क्षेत्रों में कितने किलोवाट बिजली तैयार

करने का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है और इस योजना की क्रियान्विति में कितनी प्रगति हुई है;

(ग) यदि इस योजना को क्रियान्वित करने का काम अभी आरम्भ नहीं किया गया है तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और इसको कब तक क्रियान्वित किया जायेगा; और

(घ) यदि इस योजना को क्रियान्वित करने में कुछ समय लगेगा, तो क्या वहां पर सरकार छोटे-छोटे जनित्रों से बिजली तैयार करेगी ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) से (घ). जम्मू व काश्मीर सरकार ने लेह में पन-बिजली उत्पन्न करने के लिये कुछ प्रस्ताव तैयार किये हैं जिन पर भारत सरकार विचार कर रही है। इसके अलावा लेह और कारगिल दोनों क्षेत्रों में कुछ सम्भाव्य पन-बिजली स्थलों की छानबीन की जा रही है। लेह और कारगिल में पन बिजली उत्पादन की कोई नई स्कीम कार्यान्विताय स्वीकार नहीं की गई है। अतः उन क्षेत्रों में बिजली उत्पादन का कोई लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं किया गया है।

किन्तु लेह और कारगिल में जब तक कोई पन-बिजली स्कीम कार्यान्वित नहीं होती तब तक वहां बिजली पैदा करने के लिये छोटे-छोटे डीजल बिजली केन्द्र स्थापित कर दिये गये हैं।

Price Structure of I. O. C. Lubricating Oil

7995. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any inquiry into the price structure of the lubricating oils produced/marketed by the products of the Indian Oil Corporation ;

(b) whether these prices are higher by 10 to 15 per cent than the prices of other producers ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to reduce costs and prices of the Indian Oil Corporation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : (a) Base lubricating oils are not yet produced in the country except for a small production of low grade lubricates at Digboi Refinery of the Assam Oil Company. Production of base lubricating oils at Barauni Refinery is in trial stage. No inquiry has, therefore, yet been made in the price structure of lubricating oils produced in the country.

(b) Except for a few special grades, the prices of the lubricating oils marketed by the Indian Oil Corporation are on a par with the prices of the oils marketed by the other oil companies.

(c) Continuous efforts are made by the Indian Oil Corporation to import base stocks at competitive prices subject to quality requirements for certain special grades.

Liabilities of Indian Oil Corporation

7996. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the liabilities of the Indian Oil Corporation at present are in the neighbourhood of Rs. 34 crores ;

(b) the losses suffered as a result of payment of interests on these liabilities ;

(c) whether any steps have been taken to liquidate the liabilities quickly ; and

(d) whether any inquiry has been ordered into the failure of the officials to liquidate these liabilities expeditiously ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : (a) Customers' outstandings of the Marketing Division of the Indian Oil Corporation which amounted to Rs. 34.72 crores as on 31.12.67 have been brought down to under Rs. 29 crores as on 31.3.1968.

(b) The grant of credit to major customers is a normal feature of the marketing of petroleum products in India and interest on customers' outstandings forms a part of the normal operational expenditure of

all the oil marketing companies. The question of a loss on this account does not therefore arise.

(c) Vigorous steps have been and continue to be taken by the Indian Oil Corporation to speed up the collections and considerable progress has already been made.

(d) The management of the Corporation has been studying this problem continuously and has taken requisite steps from time to time to improve the state of the work.

M/s. Khimji Poonja & Co.

7997. **SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :**
SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN :
SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE :
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 2654 on the 4th March, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the enquiries relating to the allegations of tax evasion by M/s. Khimji Poonja and Co., Bombay have since been completed ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the action taken thereon ; and

(d) if not, when the enquiry is likely to be completed and the reason for delay ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) No, Sir.

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

(d) It is expected that the investigations will be completed by the end of the year. The reasons for the delay are as under :

(1) The investigations relate to the assessment years 1946-47 to 1955-56. At first complaints were received only in respect of the assessment years 1946-47 to 1949-50. Verification of the complaint required examination of account books for all these years and examination of a number of witnesses. The cross examination of a single witness by the assessee's counsel sometimes took a fortnight. After protracted investigation the assessments for

the assessment years 1946-47 to 1949-50 were completed but have been set aside in appeal with a direction to make further enquiries on certain points.

(2) The complaints in respect of the assessment years 1950-51 to 1955-56 were received later and investigations are in progress. Examinations of accounts, witness and documents takes time. Moreover, the assessee, the lawyers and witness frequently seek adjournments on valid grounds, which have to be granted.

Every effort is being made to complete the investigations as early as possible.

Cochin Customs House

7998. **SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :**
SHRI VISHWANATHA
MENON :
SHRIMATI SUSEELA
GOPALAN :
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2629 on the 4th March, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the examination in the case of an Assistant Collector of Customs, Cochin who was allowed to export curios and handicrafts of Rs. 20,000/- as baggage has been completed ;

(b) if so, the details of the findings and the action taken thereon ; and

(c) if not, when the examination is likely to be completed and the reasons for delay ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). The matter is being investigated by the Special Police Establishment.

(c) While all steps are being taken to complete the investigations quickly, it is not possible to set a definite time-limit in this regard. A certain amount of delay is unavoidable in such investigations as a number of records have to be carefully scrutinized and witnesses examined.

Raid on Offices of the Travelling Agencies in Delhi

7999. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :
SHRI B. K. MODAK :
SHRI K. RAMANI :
SHRI UMANATH :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2716 on the 4th March, 1968 and state :

(a) the documents seized by the Enforcement Directorate from the premises of the Travel Agencies in Delhi ;

(b) if so, the action taken by Government pending enquiry ;

(c) the name of the other party or the country involved ; and

(d) the action taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) to (d). The investigations by the Enforcement Directorate have not revealed any contravention of the foreign exchange regulations, as far as M/s. Sita World Travel (India) Pvt. Ltd. are concerned. The investigations in respect of the other travel agencies are in progress. Action under the law can be taken only after completion of the investigations. It will not be in public interest to disclose at this stage either the nature of the documents seized or the name of the other parties, if any, involved.

M/s Khimjee Poonja and Company

8000. SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :
SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2647 on the 4th March, 1968 and state :

(a) the steps taken by Government to recover the amount of Central taxes due on M/s Khimji Poonja and Company for different years ;

(b) whether Government propose to write off the arrears ; and

(c) if so, the reason therefor ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) No arrears of tax are outstanding for the assessment years 1946-47 to 1956-57 mentioned in the reply to Unstarred Question No. 2647 answered on the 4th March, 1968. However, there are arrears of Rs. 2,60,498 for the assessment years 1957-58 to 1962-63. These arrears will be reduced by an amount of Rs. 1,23,441 after adjusting the refunds due as a result of appellate orders and certain payments already made. The balance effective arrears are only Rs. 1,37,057 which have been kept in abeyance till the decision of appeal by appellate Assistant Commissioner.

(b) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government.

(c) Does not arise.

M/s Pramode Films, Bombay

8001. SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
SHRI B. K. MODAK :
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :
SHRI SATYA NARAIN
SINGH :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2655 on the 4th March, 1968 and state :

(a) the progress made in the investigation in the case of M/s Pramode Films, Bombay ;

(b) when the investigation is likely to be completed ;

(c) whether any time limit has been fixed for completing the investigation ; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) The documents seized as a result of the search of the business and residential premises of Shri Pramode Chakravarty have been scrutinised by the Enforcement Directorate. The scrutiny has not revealed any incriminating material in respect of the allegation that Shri Pramod Chakravarty had acquired foreign exchange for his location shooting in Japan by unauthorised means. However, some further investigations in this matter are in progress.

So far as the investigations on the Income-tax side are concerned, the matter relates to the assessment year 1968-69 for which the return of income is not yet due. Investigations, however, are in progress.

(b) to (d). It is not possible to state precisely when these investigations are likely to be completed. Considering the nature of the investigations, it is also not possible to fix any time limit for their completion, but every effort is being made to expedite the completion.

M/s Sahu Jain

8002. SHRIMATI SUSEELA
GOPALAN :
SHRI NAMBIAR :
SHRI UMANATH :
SHRI P. GOPALAN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2521 on the 4th March, 1968 and state ;

(a) whether the proceeding before the appellate authorities in regard to certain matter in respect of collection of Rs. 136.67 lakhs of Income-Tax arrears due from M/s Sahu Jain have been concluded ;

(b) if so, the nature of the decision given and the progress made in regard to the collection of the said arrears ; and

(c) if so, the amount of penalty imposed or any other action taken in each case ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of House as early as possible.

Foreign Exchange given to Films Owned
by Sahu Jain Group

8003. SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN :
SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM :
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :
SHRI UMANATH :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2615 on the 4th March, 1968 and state :

(a) whether Government have collected the information regarding the total foreign

exchange given to various firms owned by Sahu Jain Group of firms and earned by them during the last five years ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, when the information is likely to be collected and the reasons for the delay ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) The information has not been collected so far.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There are 26 Companies and firms in the Sahu Jain Group as mentioned in the Monopolies Commission Report. Foreign Exchange released to a firm or group of companies takes different shapes. Bulk of the foreign exchange released will arise in the form of import licences. It can also be for travel or other miscellaneous purposes.

The information with regard to foreign exchange released for travel or other miscellaneous purposes is being collected from the Reserve Bank of India and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

The information in respect of foreign exchange relating to import licences is to be collected from various Ministries concerned. This information is not readily available and its collection will take time.

परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत
आपरेशन

8004. श्री हुकम चन्द कछुवाय : क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत परिवार नियोजन केन्द्रों में आपरेशन कराने वाले व्यक्तियों की आयु के साथ उनके बारे में अन्य व्योरे का भी रिकार्ड रखा जाता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो मध्य प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत दिसम्बर, 1967 से आज तक कितने व्यक्तियों का आपरेशन किया गया ;

(ग) उनमें पुरुषों और स्त्रियों की संख्या कितनी कितनी है;

(घ) उक्त अवधि में आपरेशन कराने वाले व्यक्तियों में 50 वर्ष से अधिक आयु के किसने व्यक्ति थे; और

(ङ) परिवार नियोजन योजना के अन्तर्गत सरकार ने डाक्टरों को कितनी धन राशि दी और उक्त अवधि में उपरोक्त राज्यों में आपरेशन कराने वालों को कितनी धनराशि दी गई ?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन और नगरीय विकास मन्त्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (डा० श्रीपति चन्द्रशेखर) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) और (ग). केवल दिसम्बर 1967 और जनवरी 1968 के लिए अब तक उपलब्ध अपेक्षित सूचना इस प्रकार है :—

नसबन्दी आपरेशन

राज्य	पुरुष	महिला	योग
बिहार	22948	470	23418
मध्य प्रदेश	17734	1163	18897
उत्तर प्रदेश	60870	949	61819

राज्य सरकारों से अब तक की सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है।

(घ) और (ङ). राज्य सरकारों से सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने ही समा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Tax Arrears on Shri Haridas Mundra

8005. SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINGH :
SHRI UMANATH :
SHRI NAMBIAR :
SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4046 on the 29th June, 1967 and state :

(a) the progress since made in the realisation of Central tax arrears of Rs. 312.64 lakhs for the years 1941-42 to

1962-63 due from Shri Haridas Mundra, Calcutta ;

(b) the reasons for the delay in realising the arrears for such a long time ;

(c) whether Government propose to write off the arrears ; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Purchase of Fertilisers

8006. SHRI VISWANATHA MENON :
SHRI P. GOPALAN :
SHRI MOHAMED ISMAIL :
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :

Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2539 on the 4th March, 1968 and state :

(a) whether Government have completed negotiations with fertilisers manufacturers for the purchase of fertilisers ;

(b) if so, names of fertiliser manufacturers and terms and conditions of the agreement ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to see that the negotiated prices are lower than global tender prices ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Immoral Traffic in Women in Delhi

8007. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a survey conducted about the rise in immoral traffic in the capital as published in the *Hindustan Times* of 30th March, 1968 ;

(b) whether the survey has revealed that due to the inherent weakness in the suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, most of the cases of offences cannot be enforced properly ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to remove the lacuna ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA) : (a) to (c). The Government have seen the Press Report on the subject. It does not refer to any systematic study made about the enforcement of the provisions of the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act in Delhi. The study is based on 100 cases disposed of by a Magistrate in Delhi from January 1967 to August, 1967. The conclusions drawn are of a general nature.

Taxes due from M/s. Filmistan (P) Ltd., of Bombay

8008. SHRI SUSEELA GOPALAN :
SHRI P. GOPALAN :
SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN :
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Central tax arrears of Rs. 116.97 lakhs for the years 1954-55, 1956-57, 1957-58, 1958-59, 1959-60, 1960-61, 1961-62, 1962-63 are due from M/s. Filmistan Private Limited., Bombay ;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to realise the arrears ;

(c) whether Government propose to write off the arrears ; and

(d) if so, the reason therefor ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) The arrears of Rs. 116.97 lakhs for the said years were outstanding as on 31st March, 1967.

(b) A sum of Rs. 1,03,000 has been collected during 1967-68 out of the arrears mentioned above.

The assessee belongs to the Jalan Group. The outstanding arrears pertain to disputed additions made in the assessments, and penalties levied. These are being contested in appeals, which are pending either

before the Appellate Assistant Commissioner or the Income-tax, Appellate Tribunal. The Appellate Assistant Commissioner and the Tribunal have been requested to take up the pending appeals for early disposal.

Recovery certificates have been issued to the Collector and all the assets of the Company stand attached. As other assesses of the Group are also in arrears of tax, a Scheme of payment had been allowed to the Group as a whole, whereby they were to pay a sum of Rs. 13.50 lakhs during the financial year 1967-68, Rs. 1.50 lakhs per month from April, 1968 to January, 1969 and Rs. 2.50 lakhs per month in February and March, 1969. It has been ascertained that the Group paid a sum of Rs. 12 lakhs during the financial year 1967-68. A further cheque of Rs. 1.5 lakhs was encashed on 1st April, 1968.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

नगर तथा ग्राम आयोजन संगठन के अधीक्षकों के पदों के भर्ती सम्बन्धी नियम

8009. श्री श्रीचन्द गोयल : क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगर विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 28 फरवरी, 1968 के भारत सरकार के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित नगर तथा ग्राम आयोजन संगठन में अधीक्षकों के पदों की भर्ती सम्बन्धी नियम लागू हो गये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो वे किस तारीख से लागू किये गये हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि उनके लागू करने की तारीख में परिवर्तन किए जाने के प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) यह प्रश्न नहीं उद्भूत ।

(ग) जी हां, इन नियमों में संशोधन करने का विचार है।

(घ) ग्राम एवं नगर आयोजन संगठन में सुपरिण्टेण्डेंट के पद के भर्ती सम्बन्धी नियमों को इस मन्त्रालय के अन्य अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों के तत्सम पदों के भर्ती नियमों के समान रूप करने का विचार है।

बी० ओ० ए० सी० के विमान से
जन्त किये गये सोने का मालिक

8010. श्री मधु लिमये : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस तथ्य की ओर एक पत्र द्वारा दिलाया गया है कि उस सोने के वास्तविक 'मालिक' जो दिल्ली के सीमा शुल्क अधिकारियों ने जन्त किया था, के बारे में बी० ओ० ए० सी० द्वारा दी गई जानकारी गलत थी ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस तथ्य की ओर भी दिलाया गया है कि बी० ओ० ए० सी० के "ट्रैफिक मैनुअल" में साफ तौर पर बताया गया है कि भारतीय कानूनों का उल्लंघन करके विमान के 'होल्ड' में दक्षिण अफ्रीका की वस्तुओं की तस्करी होती है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार को अब जानकारी मिली है कि बी० ओ० ए० सी० दक्षिण अफ्रीका से भारत अथवा भारत होकर अन्य देशों को करोड़ों रुपयों का सोना तथा अन्य सामान की तस्करी कर रहा है ; और

(घ) यदि हां; तो बी० ओ० ए० सी० की गतिविधियों को देखते हुए क्या सरकार का विचार उसका लाइसेंस रद्द करने का है ?

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) इस आरोप का एक पत्र प्राप्त हुआ है।

(ख) सरकार का ध्यान "ट्रैफिक मैनुअल" की उस हिदायत की ओर दिलाया गया है

जिसका उद्धरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT 976/168]। ऐसा समझा जाता है कि "मैनुअल" में संशोधन किया जा चुका है और उसमें से यह विशिष्ट हिदायत हटा दी गई है।

(ग) सीमा शुल्क तथा केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क के समाहती ने दिनांक 15 फरवरी, 1968 के मूल रूप में आदेश संख्या 2/68 में उन छः मामलों का हवाला दिया है जिनमें 'धातु' अथवा 'धातु बी' की घोषणा करके सोना भारत से हो कर ले जाया गया था। यह फिर भी मालूम नहीं है कि क्या इन मामलों में सोना दक्षिणी अफ्रीका का था।

(घ) वर्तमान में बी० ओ० ए० सी० का लाइसेंस रद्द करने का कोई प्रस्ताव विधायक नहीं है। सीमाशुल्क तथा सम्बद्ध कानूनों का उल्लंघन करने पर बी० ओ० ए० सी० पर जुर्माने तथा दण्ड लगाये गये हैं।

Vishwa Yuvak Kendra, New Delhi

8011. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether land has been allotted in Chanakyapuri, New Delhi for building the Vishwa Yuvak Kendra ;

(b) if so, the consideration which prompted Government to part with this piece of land ;

(c) whether this land was reserved for allotment to Embassies or Government Offices and if so, why an exception was made in this case ; and

(d) whether there are stipulations regarding the use of the building being erected in this land ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) Yes. A plot measuring 2.149 acres in Chanakyapuri has been allotted to the Vishwa Yuvak Kendra for construction of their office building; a library and an international students' house.

(b) It was the considered opinion of the Government that the Vishwa Yuvak Kendra qualified for allotment of land and that allotment of land with the objects mentioned above will be in the general public interest.

(c) No.

(d) The stipulation is that the Vishwa Yuvak Kendra shall utilise the land for construction of their office building, library and hostel building only.

Planned Development of the Capital

8012. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that application of Zonal Regulations for conforming land use was failed in the planned development of the Capital ;

(b) whether according to the 1966 survey of Industries Department non-conforming use particularly in residential areas has not been effective within the stipulated period ;

(c) whether the Central Government are conforming to land uses for Central Secretariat complex by constructing temporary buildings ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) No.

(b) Allotment of industrial plots to non-conforming units has, for the time being, been restricted to obnoxious industries and such of the nuisance industries, which are situated in highly unsuitable locations. Other non-conforming units, which are prepared to shift voluntarily and to make full payment of the premium immediately are also being considered for allotment of land. So far, 5,502 industrial plots, of various sizes, have been developed and of these about 1,600 plots have already been disposed of till the 31st March, 1968.

(c) and (d). The land use of the Central Secretariat Complex is adhered to. In fact the Government have appointed a

Committee which ensures planned development of the area.

Dues from Pakistan

8013. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that about Rs. 300 crores are due from Pakistan on account of her share of pre-partition debt ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this amount is brought forward since Independence on the statement of liabilities of the Central Government Budget ;

(c) the efforts being made to recover this huge sum and results thereof ;

(d) whether any interest will also be demanded from Pakistan on this debt ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). A figure of Rs. 300 crores is being shown, as the approximate amount due from Pakistan, in the Statement of Liabilities, in order to give a reasonably correct picture of the Assets and Liabilities of the Government of India.

(c) Discussions were held at Minister level between the two countries in November, 1960 to settle the exact amount due as also Pakistan Government's counter claims. No agreed settlement could be reached and it has also not been possible since then to resume negotiations.

(d) Pakistan's partition debt is recoverable with interest.

(e) Does not arise.

Covering of Drainage Nallah in Defence Colony, New Delhi

8014. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the drainage nallah in Defence Colony, New Delhi is a serious threat to proper

sanitation and constitutes a health hazard ;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to cover this drainage nullah ; and

(c) if so, when ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) No. The nullah passing through Defence Colony is a storm water drain. Only Sub-soil water, as distinct from sullage flows through this nullah, during the dry season.

(b) and (c). No. However, a proposal to provide pitching to the sides of this nullah with a central cunette for taking the dry weather flow is under consideration by the Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertakings.

Maharashtra Government's Order Regarding Halba Koshti's to be Treated as Scheduled Tribes

8015. SHRI DEORAO PATIL : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Maharashtra Government have added the "Halba Koshti" in Vidarbha to the list of Communities recognised as Scheduled Tribes, and given the all concessions, including the post-matric scholarships;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Maharashtra Government had issued Circular No. CBC 1466/91837/M dated 27.9.67 to all the collectors to implement the above order; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Central Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA) : (a) Attention is invited to the reply given to unstarred question No. 4181 answered in the Lok Sabha on the 18th March, 1968.

(b) and (c). Government of India have not seen this circular, if the circular includes the Halba Koshti in the list of Scheduled Tribes, it will not be legal.

Post-Matric Scholarships to the Scheduled Tribes Students Residing outside the Scheduled Area

8016. SHRI DEORAO PATIL : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra have given Post-Matric scholarships to the Scheduled Tribes students living outside the scheduled area in Vidarbha of Maharashtra for the year 1966-67 and 1967-68;

(b) if so, the number of scholarships and the amount given to the students; and

(c) the financial assistance from the Central Government given to State in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA) : (a) Yes. Under the normal scheme of Post-matric Scholarships to "Other Backward Classes"; such tribal students are also eligible.

(b) and (c). Caste and tribe-wise statistics are not maintained in respect of 'Other Backward Classes'.

अनुसूचित जातियों के विद्यार्थियों को शैक्षिक के बाद छात्रवृत्तियाँ

8017. श्री देवराव पाटिल : क्या समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि महाराष्ट्र राज्य में वर्ष 1967-68 के लिये केन्द्र द्वारा बाबू की गई योजना के अन्तर्गत अनुसूचित जातियों के छात्रों को शैक्षिक के बाद अध्ययन के लिए छात्रवृत्तियाँ नहीं दी गई थी; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो नई छात्रवृत्तियों न देने का उनके भुगतान में देरी के क्या कारण हैं ?

समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्यमंत्री (श्रीमती कल्लेरु गुहा) : (क) इस प्रकार की शिकायत सरकार के सामने नहीं आई।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

मंहगाई भत्ते में कमी

8018. श्री देवराव पाटिल : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक में हुई काफी गिरावट तथा छाद्यानों के भूखों में हो रही लगातार कमी को देखते हुए भत्ते को कम करने का सरकार का विचार है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे प्रस्तावों का ज्योरा क्या है ?

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) तथा (ख). केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों के मंहगाई भत्ता की समीक्षा अखिल भारतीय श्रमिक वर्ग उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक (1949-100) के 12 महीनों की औसत के संदर्भ में की जाती है, चूंकि सबसे बाद की वर्तमान 205 से अधिक है, और सूचकांक के इसी स्तर से मंहगाई भत्ते की वर्तमान दरों का संबंध है, इसलिये मंहगाई भत्ते की वर्तमान दरों को कम करने का फिलहाल प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Post-Matric Scholarships to Student Belonging to the "Halba Koshti" Community

8019. SHRI DEORAO PATIL : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Maharashtra Government awarded the Post-Matric Scholarships under the centrally sponsored scheme to the "Halba Koshti" students in Vidharba Region of Maharashtra for the current session; and

(b) if so, the number of scholarships and the amount involved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA : (a) and (b). Attention is invited to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 4181 answered on 18th March, 1968 which clarifies the legal status of "Halba Koshti." However, it is possible that some students belonging to this community may have secured scho-

larship under the category of "other economically backward classes." Under this category, eligibility to post-matric scholarships is determined solely on the basis of annual income and caste is not considered. As the scholarships to this category are not awarded on the basis of caste, statistics for individual castes are not available.

Mortgage Loan by L. I. C.

8020. SHRI NARAYANAN :
SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI CHITTYBASU :
SHRI SUBRAVELU :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Life Insurance Corporation does not give mortgage loan for an amount less than Rs.25,000 and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to lower this limit in order to help the low income group ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is for the Corporation to consider this.

मध्य प्रदेश में नलकूपों के लिये बिजली

8021. श्री ग० च० बीक्षित : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने 1968-69 में राज्य में लगाये गये नलकूपों के लिए बिजली की व्यवस्था करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार से कोई वित्तीय सहायता मांगी है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी राशि मांगी गई है और इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मन्त्रालय में उपयन्त्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख). केन्द्रीय सहायता उन ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीमों के लिये दी जाती है जिनमें पम्पों को ऊर्जित करने पर बल दिया गया हो । 1968-69 के

वर्ष के लिए मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के प्रतिनिधियों ने वार्षिक योजना सम्बन्धी विचार-विमर्श में उन ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीमों के लिए 4 करोड़ रुपये के लिए कहा था जिन में पम्पों/नलकूपों को ऊर्जित करने पर बल दिया गया था। इस संबंध में 1968-69 के लिए मध्य प्रदेश के ब्राबंटन पर तभी फैसला किया जाएगा जब राज्य योजना के लिए समस्त केन्द्रीय सहायता की मात्रा तय हो जायेगी।

मध्य प्रदेश में सिंचाई और विद्युत परियोजना के लिए धन का नियतन

8022. श्री ग० ज० दीक्षित : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में प्रत्येक योजना के दौरान केन्द्रीय सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश को सिंचाई और विद्युत परियोजनाओं के लिए कितना धन नियत किया तथा कितना धन दिया तथा क्या यह धन विशिष्ट परियोजनाओं के लिए दिया गया था; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण थे ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मन्त्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख) : पहली तीन पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को विशिष्ट सिंचाई और बिजली परियोजनाओं/कार्यक्रमों पर व्यय करने के लिए निर्धारित केन्द्रीय सहायता दी गई थी।

इन विशिष्ट परियोजनाओं/कार्यक्रमों के लिए पहली, दूसरी तथा तीसरी योजना में सम्बन्धित सभी दी गई राशियां विवरण में दिखाई गई हैं जो कि सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया।
बेलिये संख्या LT-977/168]

कीर्ति नगर दिल्ली में औषधालय

8024. श्री बलराज मधोक : क्या स्वास्थ्य परिवार नियोजन एवं नगर विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कीर्ति नगर, दिल्ली के निवासियों ने वहां पर एक औषधालय खोलने के लिए सरकार से अनुरोध किया है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है, कि औषधालय के भवन के निर्माण के लिए वहां पर एक प्लॉट भी पड़ा हुआ है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उक्त क्षेत्र में औषधालय नहीं खोलने के क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूलित) : (क) कीर्ति नगर क्षेत्र पहले से ही मोती नगर स्थित केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य योजना डिस्पेंसरी के अन्तर्गत है।

(ख) और (ग). किसी मुकदमे के कारण, बसई दारापुर में वह जमीन केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य योजना अधिकारियों को अभी तक नहीं मिल सकी है जिस पर केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य योजना की एक डिस्पेंसरी खोलने का विचार था।

उत्तर प्रदेश बिजली बोर्ड के लिए सतर्कता विभाग

8025. श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के बिजली बोर्ड के विरुद्ध जनता की शिकायतों को दूर करने के लिए कोई सतर्कता विभाग नहीं है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार एक ऐसा विभाग स्थापित करने का है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब, और यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

सिचाई तथा बिद्युत मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद): (क) से (ग). उत्तर प्रदेश सतर्कता आयोग जुलाई 1964 में स्थापित हुआ था और राज्य बिजली बोर्ड के कर्मचारी उत्तर प्रदेश सतर्कता आयोग के ही जांच क्षेत्र में आते हैं। यह आयोग सतर्कता एवं भ्रष्टाचार निरोध कार्यों पर साधारण रूप से नियन्त्रण रखता है। शिकायतों की जांच पड़ताल करने के लिए राज्य बिजली बोर्ड के लखनऊ में स्थित मुख्यालय में जनवरी, 1968 से एक कार्यकारी अभियन्ता नियुक्त कर दिया गया है -

एडवांस इंड्योरेन्स कम्पनी के महाप्रबन्धक के मकान पर छापा

8026. श्री हरदयाल बेबगुण :

श्री श्रीचन्द गोयल

श्री बृज नूषण लाल :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सेन्ट्रल सेक्शन, बम्बई के आय-कर अधिकारी ने श्री एस० सी० केदिया, महाप्रबन्धक, एडवांस इंड्योरेन्स कम्पनी बम्बई के निवास स्थान पर 24 नवम्बर 1965 को एक छापा मारा था और वहां से मैसर्स टिम्बर ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड के दावे के सम्बन्ध में एक फाइल को वह आय-कर अधिकारी ले गये थे, जिस में भारत के भूतपूर्व महान्यायवादी, श्री एम० सी० सीतल-वाद तथा बम्बई के सोलिसिटर्स की पैन एण्ड कम्पनी, के मत सी० पी० मेहता एण्ड कम्पनी सर्वेक्षक की सबक्षर रिपोर्ट, लेखापरीक्षक रश्मि, देसाई की लेखापरीक्षा रिपोर्ट तथा न्यू इंडिया इंड्योरेन्स कम्पनी द्वारा अपने चेयरमैन, श्री ए० डी० सर्राफ को प्रस्तुत किये गए प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति शामिल थी, और यह फाइल उस अधिकारी ने लगभग डेढ़ वर्ष तक अपने पास रखी थी और यह काम बिना किसी विश्वसनीय कारण किया गया था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त अवधि के दौरान दावे सम्बन्धी कागज पत्र ले जाने के क्या कारण थे ?

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) और (ख). जी हां। कमिशनर के पास विश्वास करने के कारण थे कि तलाशी लेने से कर-निर्धारण से सम्बन्धित सामग्री पाई जायेगी, इसीलिए तलाशी की आज्ञा दी गई थी। फाइल इस लिए पकड़ी गई थी कि उक्त जगहों की तलाशी लेने के लिए अधिकृत अधिकारी ने उसे मामले से सम्बन्धित पाया था। फाइल को डेढ़ वर्ष बाद तो नहीं परन्तु पांच महीने बाद लौटा दिया गया था।

Blackmarket in Delhi

8027. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the existence of unofficial money market in India in which the black market price of the dollar ranges between Rs. 9 to 12 and that of the Pound Rs. 20 to 22;

(b) if so, what is the Government's reaction with a view to preventing such unofficial exchanges; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the existence of such market side by side with the official transactions tend to devalue the rupee further ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Government are aware that some transaction involving purchase and sale of U. S. dollar and sterling at rates higher than the official rates of exchange do take place in India.

(b) Purchase and sale of foreign exchange at rates other than the official rates of exchange are offences under Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947 and Enforcement agencies continue to adopt suitable measures and take necessary action to prevent such violations.

(c) No, Sir.

Chambal Area Scheme

8028. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Rajasthan Government have submitted Rs. 8 crore of scheme for Chambal area to the Central Water and Power Commission;

(b) if so, the decision taken by the Central Government in this regard; and

(c) when the work on the scheme is likely to commence ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Scheme is under examination in the Central Water and Power Commission.

(c) Work on some of the worst affected areas included in the Scheme has already been taken up.

Canning Project

8029. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the project at Canning, West Bengal has virtually been closed ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that materials necessary for drilling operations have not been sent there in time and thereby resulted in huge loss ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that many employees are going to be retrenched from the Project; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. But there was an interruption in the drilling of this well owing to a complicated stuck up of the drill string. Specialised equipment for releasing the stuck up had to be obtained from a bigger project of the Commission. Such interruptions do occur sometimes and it would

be very expensive to keep such specialised and costly equipment in every small project.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

तत्करी को रोकने के लिये सीमा-शुल्क अधिकारियों को पारितोषिक दिया जाना

8030. श्री श्री० प्र० त्यागी : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1967-68 में जिन सीमा-शुल्क अधिकारियों ने तत्कर व्यापार को रोकने में सरकार को पूर्ण सहयोग दिया है, उनको सरकार द्वारा क्या पारितोषिक दिया गया; और

(ख) जिन सीमा-शुल्क अधिकारियों को पारितोषिक दिये गये उनके नाम क्या हैं ?

उप प्रधान मन्त्री तथा वित्त मन्त्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) केन्द्रीय उत्पादन-शुल्क सीमा-शुल्क तथा नारकोटिक्स विभागों और प्रवर्तन निदेशालय के अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों को राष्ट्रपति द्वारा निम्नलिखित दो प्रकार के पुरस्कार दिये जाते हैं :—

(i) अपने जीवन को भी संकट में डाल कर की गयी प्रसाधारण प्रशस्त सेवा के लिए प्रशंसा प्रमाण-पत्र ।

जो अधिकारी श्रेणी ii के राजपत्रित ओहदे से ऊपर के ओहदे के नहीं होते हैं उनको 5 वर्ष की अवधि के लिए 25 रुपये से लेकर 10 रुपये प्रतिमास तक का नकद भत्ता दिया जाता है । यदि प्रशस्त सेवा के दौरान कोई व्यक्ति जान से हाथ धो बैठता है तो उसकी विधवा अथवा आश्रितों को 10 वर्ष की अवधि के लिये अथवा विधवा के पुनर्विवाह करने तक, जो भी पहले हो, वित्तीय भत्ता पाने का हक होता है । जब किसी व्यक्ति को, जिसे इस योजना के अन्तर्गत पहले ही वित्तीय भत्ता मंजूर किया जा चुका हो, एक और प्रशंसा प्रमाण-पत्र प्राप्त हो तो वह एक और प्रशस्त कार्य करने की तारीख से लेकर 5 वर्ष की

अवधि के लिये 5 रुपये से लेकर 12 रुपये प्रति-मास तक अतिरिक्त वित्तीय भत्ता पाने का हक-दार होगा; तथा

(ii) सेवा के विशेष रूप से विशिष्ट रिकार्ड के लिये प्रशंसा प्रमाण-पत्र ।

इस प्रकार के प्रमाण-पत्र के साथ कोई वित्तीय भत्ता नहीं दिया जाता है ।

(ख) (i) बम्बई सीमा-शुल्क गृह के निरोधक निरीक्षक, श्री जे० एन० रामचन्दानी को विशेष तौर पर विशिष्ट सेवा के लिये गणतंत्र दिवस, 1968 को एक प्रशंसा प्रमाण-पत्र प्रदान किया गया था ।

(ii) बम्बई समाहर्ता-कार्यालय के केन्द्रीय उत्पादन-शुल्क निरीक्षक, स्वर्गीय श्री जयन्त सीमाराम पतोले को अपने जीवन को भी संकट में डालकर की गयी असाधारण प्रशस्त सेवा के लिये स्वतन्त्रा दिवस 1967 को एक प्रशंसा प्रमाण-पत्र (मरणोपरान्त) प्रदान किया गया था । इस के साथ 25 रुपये प्रतिमास का नकद भत्ता भी है जो उसकी विधवा को, प्रशस्त कार्य किये जाने की तारीख से लेकर सामान्य रूप से 10 वर्ष तक देय है ।

(iii) मद्रास समाहर्ता कार्यालय के केन्द्रीय उत्पादन-शुल्क अधीक्षक श्री एस० सभापति को सेवा के विशेष तौर पर विशिष्ट रिकार्ड के लिये गणतंत्र दिवस 1968 को प्रशंसा प्रमाण-पत्र प्रदान किया गया था ।

सामाजिक समस्याओं सम्बन्धी राष्ट्रीय समिति

8031. श्री ओ० प्र० त्यागी क्या समाज कल्याण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के सामाजिक अनुसंधान तथा आयोजना सलाहकार, श्री हेनिंग फ्रीड ने 26 मार्च, 1968 को एक पत्रकार सम्मेलन में बोलते समय भारत में इसकी सामाजिक समस्याओं के समाधान के लिये एक राष्ट्रीय समिति की स्थापना का सुझाव दिया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (जीवन्ती कृत्तरेड्डु गृह) : (क) और (ख). सरकार ने वह छपी हुई खबर देखी है जिसमें श्री एच फ्रीड ने सुझाव दिया है कि भारत में एक ऐसे राष्ट्रीय निकाय की स्थापना होनी चाहिए जो सामाजिक नीति की सामान्य समस्याओं से सीधा सम्बन्ध रखने वाले मामलों से सम्बन्धित अनुसन्धान के लिए उत्तरदायी हो ।

सामाजिक कार्यक्रमों और समाज कल्याण के कुछ विशेष पहलुओं पर योजना आयोग पहले ही से राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर अनुसंधान प्रयोजित कर रहा है । सामाजिक नीति की समस्याओं पर अनुसंधान के लिए एक राष्ट्रीय निकाय सम्बन्धी सुझाव योजना आयोग को कम्प्युनिष्ट किया जा चुका है ताकि चतुर्थ योजना के सम्बन्ध में उस पर विचार हो ।

विमानों के लिये बरौनी तेल शोधक कारखाने द्वारा पेट्रोलियम साफ किया जाना

8032. श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बरौनी तेल शोधक कारखाना विमानों के लिये पेट्रोलियम साफ करता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह तेल हर प्रकार से विमानों के लिये उपयुक्त पाया गया है और इस तेल को प्रयोग करने से विमानों के इंजनों में कोई दोष अवस्था खराबी के बारे में कोई शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो 30 मार्च, 1968 के "करेंट" में प्रकाशित हुआ इस आशय का समाचार सही है कि ब्रिंकि शोधक तेल की बहुत बड़ी मात्रा का विश्लेषण किया जाना था, उस के विश्लेषण से बचने के लिये ऐसे तेल की बहुत सी मात्रा को नष्ट कर दिया गया है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन तथा समाज कल्याण मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री रघुरमैया) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) शोधनशाला में उत्पादित तेल भारत में प्रयोगकर्ताओं द्वारा अपनाई गई विशिष्टियों को पूरा करता है। परन्तु जुलाई 1967 में आई० ए० एफ और एच० ए० एल ने बताया था कि तेल में लुब्रीकेटिंग गुण की कमी के कारण, नैट एयरक्राफ्टस के 12 ईंधन पम्प खराब हो गये और एक दो केंसों में संचालन अंश अधिक ताप के कारण जुड़ गये। इस अनुभव को ध्यान में रखते हुए तेल के लुब्रीकेटिंग गुण में सुधार के लिए कदम उठाये गये थे। तब से प्रयोगकर्ताओं से कोई शिकायत नहीं हुई है।

(ग) इस विषय में सरकार के पास कोई सूचना नहीं है। जैसे कि सभा को पहले सूचित किया है, मुंगेर के पास गंगा जल के दूषित होने तथा उससे सम्बन्धित मामलों के बारे में सही पता लगाने के लिए एक जांच आयोग की स्थापना की गई।

Training Facilities to Scheduled Castes for I. A. S. & P. C. S. Examinations

8033. SHRI P. R. THAKUR: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to refer to the statement made in Lok Sabha by the then Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs on the 14th April, 1964 and state :

(a) the details of the progress made so far in pursuance of the Government decision to extend the facilities of pre-examinations and also other UPSC examinations then the combined competitive examinations for the Scheduled Castes and Tribes youngmen;

(b) whether the State Governments drew up the necessary schemes for the purpose and implemented them so far;

(c) if so, the details thereof Statewise;

(d) the extent of financial assistance given so far to the State Governments for this purpose;

(e) the progress of the programme of training that was agreed to be taken up by the Directorate General of Employment and Training for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes youths for all kinds of vacancies, in Class III particularly; and

(f) Whether a training centre in Delhi was actually started in 1964, as promised, for certain specified UPSC examinations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA) : (a) to (d). Owing to the hostilities with Pakistan and subsequent tightening of the budget, no new schemes of this type could be taken up. The States could not also locate the necessary financial resources. However beginning was made in the financial year 1967-68; eight States—Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh, initiated the setting up of pre-examination Coaching Centres. A sum of Rs. 4 lakhs has been allotted to them as Central assistance for this scheme which will start operating effectively only during the current financial year.

(e) In view of the response from the States, the original idea of implementing the scheme through the Director General of Employment and Training was given up.

(f) It was a proposal, not a promise. The proposal could not materialise because of limitations in the budget.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Candidates in Public Undertakings

8034. SHRI P. R. THAKUR : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to refer to the statement made in the Lok Sabha by the then Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs on the 14th April, 1964 and state :

(a) the details of the progress made so far of Government proposal of requesting the commercial and industrial undertakings in the private sector to take in the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes candidates and also to furnish such statistics of employment on the pattern of a similar policy regarding indianization of the staff in some foreign firms;

(b) whether any scheme was worked out for this purpose and whether any

public notice was issued to implement the scheme; and

(c) if so, whether a copy each of the scheme and of the public notice will be laid on the Table ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA) : (a) to (c). A copy of the instructions issued in this connection by the erstwhile Ministry of Industry and Supply is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library*. See No. LT-978/68]. The response to this voluntary scheme has not been encouraging.

Village Housing Projects Scheme

8035. SHRI LOBO PRABHU :
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI MEETHA LAL
MEENA :

Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 832 on the 25th March, 1968 and state :

(a) the total amount spent since 1957 on the Village Housing Projects Scheme ;

(b) whether Government propose to refinance Scheduled Banks which advance for house construction on the mortgage of their assets ; and

(c) if not, how does Government propose to reduce the shortage of habitable houses in the absence of required finances ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) A total amount of Rs. 920.83 lakhs had been released to various State Governments/ Union Territories under the Village Housing Projects Scheme upto the 31st March, 1968. Another sum of Rs. 92.82 lakhs of loan-funds made available by the Life Insurance Corporation of India for housing had also been utilised by the State Governments under this Scheme upto 31st March, 1967. Information regarding the amounts of L. I. C. funds utilised by State Governments during 1967-68 is not available.

(b) This Ministry has no such proposal.

(c) The Conference of Ministers of

Housing etc. held at Madras in November, 1967 made the following recommendations with a view to mobilising resources from private and institutional sectors :—

- (i) Commercial banks should be directed to earmark a certain percentage of their advances for housing programmes. Necessary amendment to the Banking Companies Act should be undertaken for this purpose ;
- (ii) The Housing Boards in the States should be permitted to raise debentures and utilise part of their funds on a commercial basis for augmenting their resources for housing programmes. They should also be allowed to set up revolving funds out of the profits of such commercial utilization ;
- (iii) A Central Housing and Finance Corporation should be set up to tap private savings and provide additional resources for housing programme.
- (iv) Incentives like tax holiday for a fixed period, say for 5 years, for newly constructed houses may be considered ;
- (v) Additional releases from small savings over the present 2/3rds released to the State Governments should be permitted to be utilised for augmenting resources for housing.
- (vi) A substantial amount from the Employees Provident Funds and Employees State Insurance Funds should be made available for housing.

The above recommendations are under examination.

Sharp Increase in U. S. Expenditure from P. L. Funds

8036. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a sharp increase in U. S. expenditure from P. L. 480 Funds during the last two years ;

(b) whether Government have drawn the attention of the U. S. Embassy to the consequences of this increase on the Indian economy ; and

(c) what plans/schemes were flagged to the U. S. loan of Rs. 430 crores ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) The U. S. expenditure from P. L. 480 funds during 1966-67 and 1967-68 was substantially higher than the level of expenditure in 1965-66 and preceding years. This was partly due to the worldwide U. S. policy of maximising the use of local currencies held by them for the purposes for which they are usable ; and partly due to the increased requirements resulting mainly from price increases.

(b) The estimated requirement of funds for U. S. expenditures is intimated to Government by the U. S. Embassy each year before the budget is framed and is the subject of consultations between the two Governments.

(c) No U. S. loan of Rs. 430 crores is identifiable.

Search of Air India Official's residence, Calcutta

8037. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the residence of an official of Air India, Calcutta Office (Shri R. Misra) was searched by the Exchange Control Enforcement Branch on the 11th November, 1967 ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). It is a fact that the residence of Shri R. P. Misra of Air India, Calcutta, was searched by the Enforcement Directorate on 10th November, 1967 as there was reason to believe that Shri Misra had entered into certain unauthorised foreign exchange transactions,

Blacklisting of Contractors

8038. SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY : Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some contractors have been blacklisted on account of malpractices committed by them since 1960 ;

(b) if so, the names of all such blacklisted contractors along with their addresses ; and

(c) the reasons why each of them has been so penalized ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). It will not be in the public interest to disclose this information.

दिल्ली में भुग्गी-भोंपड़ी हटाने की योजना

8040. श्री टी० पी० शर्मा : क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली नगर निगम की स्थायी समिति के चेयरमैन ने सरकार को एक पत्र भेजा है जिस में उन्होंने भुग्गी-भोंपड़ी हटाने की योजना के बारे में सरकार द्वारा अपनाई गई नीति का विरोध किया है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने दिल्ली प्रशासन से इस समय भुग्गी-भोंपड़ियाँ गिराने के काम को स्थगित करने के लिए कहा है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो यह दोहरी नीति अपनाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : (क) जी हाँ। एक पत्र प्राप्त हुआ था तथा उन्हें उत्तर दिया जा रहा है।

(ख) और (ग). कुली-मोपड़ी हटाने की योजना के अंतर्गत सफाई का कार्य अस्थाई रूप से निलंबित कर दिया गया है। वर्तमान अन-विश्वास के स्थान से अनविश्वासियों को हटाने से पूर्व जिस स्थान पर वे भेजे गये हैं उस स्थान पर उपलब्ध सुविधाओं का एक छोटी समिति के द्वारा निरीक्षण करने का प्रस्ताव है।

Housing Shortage in Delhi

8041. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Master Plan enforces standard for housing programme which has no bearing or reality ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in 1961, there was a backlog of 1,50,000 housing units and even after 7 years, the Delhi Development Authority has failed to realise housing targets ; and

(c) if so, the nature of action proposed to be taken in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHI) : (a) The Master Plan does not lay down any statutory programme of housing construction, but the work studies conducted at the time of formulation of the Master Plan, indicate that about 7½ lakhs of dwelling units would be required to meet the entire housing needs of the projected population of Delhi upto the year 1981.

(b) and (c). There is a backlog in the construction of housing units, but it is not the function of the Delhi Development Authority alone to relieve the housing shortage. The Delhi Development Authority is trying its best, to put up as large a number of houses as possible.

Independent Appellate Tribunal

8042. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Direct Taxes Advisory Committee had recently suggested

to Government to constitute an independent appellate Tribunal for hearing Customs and Central Excise appeals specially in view of the new heavy penalties envisaged under the Finance Bill this year ; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction to this demand ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) No such suggestion from the said Committee, which is not concerned with Customs or Excise, has been received by the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Pollution of Bhadra River Water in Mysore State

8043. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that water in the Bhadra River at Bhadravati in Mysore State is polluted on account of Bhadravati paper Mills waste being discharged in the water ; and

(b) if so, the action Government have taken in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) and (b). The required information is still awaited from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

Removal of Costly Medicines Through Forged Prescriptions from C. G. H. S. Dispensaries

8044. SHRI ANBUCHZHIAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large quantity of costly medicines have been removed from several C. G. H. S. Dispensaries in the capital on forged prescriptions ;

(b) if so, the total quantity of such medicines removed from dispensaries ;

(c) the action taken against those held responsible thereof including medical officers involved if any ; and

(d) the steps taken to check such happenings in future ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) to (c). In July, 1967 an employee of the C. G. H. S. Dispensary Patel Nagar II was found drawing some medicines of forged prescriptions. The case is under Police investigation at present.

(d) The following steps have been taken to check such malpractices in future :—

- (1) The arrangements for verification of stocks in the dispensaries have been strengthened and the frequency of checks carried out by the stock Verifiers has been increased.
- (2) Comprehensive instructions have been issued introducing a number of periodical checks to be carried out by the Medical Officers in the dispensaries.
- (3) All containers, bottles and many of the tablets are stamped with a distinctive C. G. H. S. mark.
- (4) Issue of costly medicines has been restricted against the printed and machine numbered slips issued by the Medical Officers in the dispensaries.

देशी शराब पीने से आंखों की रोशनी का क्या जाला

8045. श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद : क्या समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान 3 अप्रैल, 1968 के "हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स" में "देशी शराब पीने से 4 आदमियों की आंखों की रोशनी चली गई" शीर्षक के भ्रन्तर्गत छपे समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो बर्षों रूप से शराब बनाने, देशी शराब बेचने और इसके दिल्ली में

लाने को रोकने के लिये क्या उपाय करने का विचार है ?

समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती कूलरेखु गुह) : (क) हाँ, श्रीमान ।

(ख) पुलिस और आबकारी विभाग इस मामले में बराबर सतर्क रहते हैं । प्रवर्तन उपायों को तीव्रता से लागू करने के लिए कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ।

Meeting of Governors of Central Banks in Washington

8046. SHRI DEVEN SEN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the terms of agreement reached in Washington between the Governors of Central Banks of several countries who met to examine the operations of Gold Pool ; and

(b) its effect on the monetary system of our country ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) A copy of the text of the Communique released to the Press at the close of the meeting of Governors of Central Banks of countries which are active Members of the Gold Pool, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 979/68].

(b) Decisions reached in this meeting will not affect the monetary system in India.

Bogus Withdrawals from the Punjab National Bank

1047. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there have been bogus withdrawals with the connivance of high officers from the Punjab National Bank recently ;

(b) if so, whether the receipts of bogus withdrawals have been sent to the CBI ;

(c) the number of such cases traced so far ; and

(d) the action taken in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) to (d). Certain complaints of grant of advances against forged railway receipts have been received. The matter is under investigation.

बुलन्दशहर में सड़कें

8048. श्री राम चरण : क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जिला बुलन्दशहर में जिला परिषद् तथा लोक निर्माण विभाग द्वारा अधिकांश सड़कें बिना तारकोल वाली हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी सड़कें तारकोल से बना दी गई हैं तथा गत तीन पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि में कितनी नई सड़कों का निर्माण किया गया है ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मन्त्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : (क) और (ख). सूचना ट्रांसपोर्ट तथा जहाज रानी मन्त्री के द्वारा दी जायेगी जो कि इससे सम्बन्धित हैं ।

Social Policy Resolution

8049. SHRI P. R. THAKUR : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2800 on 25th March, 1966 and state :

(a) whether Government have now finalised the formulation of a clearly defined Social Policy Resolution ;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Council for Social Development affiliated to the India International Centre has drawn up a Social Policy Resolution which has been approved by the Planning Commission also ;

(d) If so, the reaction thereto ; and

(e) whether there is any proposal to set up a national body responsible for research in matters regarding social policy ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA) : (a) and (b). As adequacy resources cannot, at this state, be forecast perspective, a statement of social policy will be incorporated in the fourth five year plan.

(c) The Planning Commission has not so far taken any final view on the Social Policy Resolution that has been drawn up by the Council for Social Development.

(d) and (e). Does not arise..

Income Tax Arrears Due from Textile Mills of Kanpur

8050. SHRI MEETHA LAL MEENA :
SHRI H. AJMAL KHAN :
SHRI K. M. KUSHIK :
SHRI RAJARAM :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of Income-tax arrears and other tax dues from the textile mills of Kanpur ;

(b) the step taken by the Central Government to recover these taxes ; and

(c) the reason for not taking expeditious action in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Vasectomy Operations in U.P.

8051. SHRI NAGESHWAR DWIVEDI : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the fact that officials in U.P. threaten the lower categories of employees such as Lekhpals, Gram Sewaks and Panchayat Mantris that they would be suspended, their salaries would be withheld and that they would be removed from service, in order to force them to bring persons for vasectomy operations ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR) : (a) and (b). The facts are being ascertained from the State Government and shall be furnished to the Sabha as soon as available.

Conditions for Recruitment of Employees in Family Planning Department in U.P.

8052. SHRI NAGESHWAR DWIVEDI: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that while recruiting employees and officers in the Family Planning Department in U.P. they are required to fulfil the condition that they have faith in the principles of Family Planning and that they would undergo vasectomy operation or make use of loop after having a specific number of children ; and

(b) if so, how far it is justified ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR) :

(a) and (b). No such information has come to the notice of the Government of India. The facts are being ascertained from the State Government and shall be furnished to the Sabha as soon as available.

Rural Electrification in Mysore State

8053. SHRI S. A. AGADI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of villages electrified District-wise as on the 31st March, 1968 in the Mysore State ; and

(b) the amount of assistance given by the Central Government for the Mysore State since the inception of the scheme till 1967-68 for rural electrification ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) A statement giving the

requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—980/68].

(b) The total assistance given by the Central Government for rural electrification till 1967-68 is Rs. 16.47 crores. Since 1966-67, Central assistance is provided for rural electrification schemes with a bias towards energisation of pumping sets.

Applications for Allotment of Accommodation

8054. SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI: Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that applications for categories 6, 7 and 8 have been invited upto date, from category 5 upto 1962, while from categories 3 and 4 upto 1951 and 1948 respectively for allotment of residential accommodation in Delhi/ New Delhi ;

(b) whether officers of categories 5 to 8 are eligible for next below allotment also, while staff of categories 1 to 4 are not eligible for the next below allotment ;

(c) if so, the reason for such a disparity in allotment of residential accommodation between the highly paid officers and low or medium paid employees ; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to (i) construct more and more quarters in categories 4 and 3 and (ii) debar officers of categories 5 to 8 from next below allotment ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) In case of officers entitled to general pool accommodation in type IV and below, the date of priority is reckoned from the date the officer has been continuously in service under the Central Government, including the period of foreign service, whereas in the case of officers entitled to accommodation in type V and above, the date of priority is reckoned from the date from which an officer has continuously been drawing emoluments relevant to a particular type or a higher type in a post

under the Central Government or State Government or on foreign service. The employees entitled to type IV and below have been given the benefit of entire service under the Central/State Government whereas this benefit has been denied to the officers entitled to type V and above.

(d) Of late, the Government have been confining itself mainly to the construction of residential units of types I-IV. Some houses of higher type may also be built keeping in view the shortages in those types. In case of officers entitled to type V and above, the entire service is not counted for reckoning date of priority and, as such, there is no proposal to stop the allotment of accommodation in the next below type in their cases.

आय-कर अपबन्धन के बारे में सूचना देने वालों को इनाम देना

8055. श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि आय-कर अपबन्धन करने वाले लोगों के बारे में सूचना देने वाले व्यक्तियों को सूचना ठीक निकलने पर इनाम देने के बारे में बनाये गए नियमों का ब्योरा क्या है ?

उप प्रधान मन्त्री तथा वित्त मन्त्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : सूचना देने वाले व्यक्ति के द्वारा दी गई सूचना के आधार पर प्रत्यक्षतः जितना अतिरिक्त कर वसूल होता है उस रकम के 7½ से 10 प्रतिशत के बीच की कोई रकम इनाम के तौर पर देने की व्यवस्था सरकार द्वारा बनाये गये पुरस्कार नियमों में है। अन्तिम पुरस्कार का निर्णय रुके रहने की हालत में उचित मामलों में अन्तिम पुरस्कार देने की व्यवस्था भी की गई है।

आय-कर का अपबन्धन

8056. श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन व्यक्तियों द्वारा जिन्होंने वाणिज्य मन्त्रालय द्वारा जारी की गयी 17 सितम्बर, 1966 को अधिसूचना संख्या 155-

आई० टी० सी० (पी० एन०)/66 के अनुसरण में आयात लाइसेन्सों के लिये वाणिज्य मन्त्रालय को आवेदन किया था, करापबन्धन के बारे में मुरादाबाद के किसी सामाजिक कार्यकर्ता ने उनके मन्त्रालय को कोई रिपोर्ट भेजी है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनका मन्त्रालय इस पर क्या कार्यवाही कर रहा है ; और

(ग) उन आवेदकों के नाम क्या हैं जिनको लमजन प्रमाणपत्र दे दिये गये हैं जब कि उनके नाम आय-कर विभाग के पास दर्ज नहीं हैं ?

उप प्रधान मन्त्री तथा वित्त मन्त्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) शिकायत 781 व्यक्तियों के बारे में है। शिकायत में लगाये गये आरोप सामान्य प्रकार के हैं। पूछताछ जारी है। कुछ मामलों में पूछताछ पूरी हो चुकी है।

(ग) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सदन की भेज पर रख दी जायगी।

Misuse of Garages in Sector 8 and 9 of R.K. Puram

8057. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL : Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the garages allotted to the Government employees occupying the new composite type of Blocks in Sectors 8 and 9 of Rama Krishna Puram have been let out by certain allottees to unauthorised persons who use the premises for commercial purposes like tea stalls, cycle repairs etc. ;

(b) whether such allottees have obtained permission to sub-let the garages ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the presence of these unauthorised persons prove a nuisance to the residents ;

(d) whether any enquiry has been made into the matter ; and

(e) if so, the results thereof and the steps taken to remove such undesirable elements from the Government garages ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) A

survey of all the 576 garages in the composite type of Blocks in Sectors VIII and IX, Rama Krishna Puram has revealed that 8 garages are apparently being used for commercial purposes.

(b) No.

(c) No such complaint has been received by the Government.

(d) and (e). Action is already under way.

Mobile Liquor Shops in Delhi

8058. SHRI B. N. KUREEL : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether licences have recently been given to sell country made liquor in mobile shops on vehicles in Delhi ; and

(b) if so, how many such licences have been given ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Income Tax Arrears

8059. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the arrears of Income-tax due as on the 31st March, 1967 on (1) Agarpara Company Ltd. (2) B. N. Elias and Co. (P) Ltd. (3) West Bengal Power Supply Co. Ltd. (4) Acc. Vikeas Balcock Ltd. (5) A and F Heavy Ltd. (6) Coral Mills Co. Ltd. (7) Madura Mills Co. Ltd. (8) Papanasam Mills Co. Ltd. (9) Balcock and Wilcox of India Ltd. (10) Tuticorn Co. Ltd ; and

(b) the steps being taken to realise the Income tax arrears from these companies ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Income Tax Arrears from certain Companies

8060. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the arrears of Income-tax and other dues at present outstanding against (1) Hanuman Estate (P) Ltd. ; (2) India Jute Trading Co. Ltd. ; (3) Sooraj Mall Nagar Mall (4) Western Bengal Company Ltd. ; and (5) Vizanagram Press and Mills Co. Ltd. ; and

(b) the steps being taken by Government to realise the same ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). The required information in respect of (1) M/s. Hanuman Estate (P) Ltd., (2) India Jute Trading Co. Ltd., (3) Sooraj Mall Nagar Mall and (4) Western Bengal Company Ltd., is given in the annexure laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 981/68]. The information relating to (5) M/s. Vizanagram Press and Mills Co. Ltd., is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Income Tax Arrears

8061. SHRI R. BARUA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the arrears of Income-tax as on 31st March, 1967 due from the following Companies for the period ending (1) Balmea Lawaie and Co. Ltd., (2) Bengal Flour Mills Co. Ltd., (3) Steel Containers Ltd. (4) British India Electric Construction Co. Ltd., (5) Bridge and Roof Co. (India) Ltd. (6) Industrial Containers Ltd. ;

(b) whether any case of tax evasion by these companies has come to the notice of Government ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Central Assistance for Rural Electrification

8062. SHRI S. A. AGADI : Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state the amount of central assistance given for rural electrification State-wise and year-wise, since the inception of the scheme till 1967-68 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRA SARDAR) : Under the First and Second Five Year Plans, Central assistance was provided for rural electrification in the programme of expansion of power facilities for increasing employment opportunities. From the beginning of the Third Plan, Central assistance was provided specifically for rural electrification. Since the beginning of 1966-67, Central assistance is being provided for rural electrification schemes with a bias towards energisation of pumping sets. Statement laid on the Table of the House at annexure I indicates the Central assistance given State-wise and Yearwise up to the end of the Second Plan. Statement laid on the Table of the House at annexure II indicates the Central assistance given State-wise and Yearwise from the beginning of the Third Five Year Plan. [Statements placed in Library. See No. LT 982/68]

Willingdon and Safdarjang Hospitals, New Delhi

8063. SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Willingdon and Safdarjang Hospitals are teaching Hospitals also attached to Delhi University ;

(b) if so, whether the Doctors in the two Hospitals are comparable to that in Lady Harding College and Hospital, Maulana Azad and Associated Irwin and G. B. Pant hospitals ;

(c) if so, whether the Doctors in the Willingdon and Safdarjang Hospitals also have the teaching designations ;

(d) if so, whether they get the same pay and allowances as are being paid to the Doctors in the Lady Harding and

Maulana Azad and Associated Irwin and G. B. Pant Hospitals ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) There are a number of post-graduate students in these two institutions preparing for the post-graduate degrees of the Delhi University.

(b) and (c). While such of those Medical Officers who are concerned with teaching in the Safdarjang Hospital have already been given suitable teaching designations, cases of those in the Willingdon Hospital are under consideration for grant of similar designation.

(d) and (e). The Medical Officers are members of the Central Health Service and they draw pay in their respective grades.

Theft of Water Meters in Netaji Nagar, New Delhi

8064. SHRI YAJANA DUTT SHARMA : Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the work of installing water meters inside the Government quarters in Netaji Nagar, New Delhi to check their large scale thefts which was started sometime back has been discontinued ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether Government propose to complete the said work during 1968-69 ; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) :

(a) to (d). Because of many cases of theft of water meters, it was decided to shift water meter chambers from outside to inside the residences. The work was also taken up in some quarters. Later, the incidence of thefts was on the decrease and the work of shifting in Netaji Nagar and other colonies was stopped to avoid unnecessary and disproportionately large

expenditure. However, in individual cases of theft of water meters, new meters are being fixed inside the residences.

विदेशों के साथ आर्थिक तथा तकनीकी करार

8065. श्री क० मि० मधुकर :

श्री रामावतार शर्मा :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत तथा रूमानिया के बीच हाल ही में एक आर्थिक तथा तकनीकी समझौता हुआ है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्योरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या देश के विकास के लिये सरकार का विचार पूर्वी यूरोप के अन्य देशों के साथ भी कोई ऐसे समझौता करने का है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं और किन-किन कामों के बारे में ऐसे समझौते किये जायेंगे ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उप-प्रधान मन्त्री तथा वित्त मन्त्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) और (ख). जी हां, । भारत और रूमानिया दोनों देशों की सरकारों के बीच परस्पर-सम्मत प्रयोजनों के लिए 10 वर्ष की विलम्बित अदायगी और 2.5 प्रतिशत वार्षिक व्याज की दर के आधार पर, उपकरणों, फालतू कलपुजों आदि के संभरण के लिए सहायता देने के लिए रूमानिया के साथ 4 अप्रैल 1968 को एक करार किया गया था । रूमानिया को मूलधन और व्याज के सम्बन्ध में जो रकम अदा की जायगी उसका उपयोग रूमानिया द्वारा भारत से कच्चे लोहे, इस्पात की चीजों और अन्य गैर-परम्परागत चीजों को खरीदने के लिये किया जायगा ।

करार की प्रतियां, संसद के पुस्तकालय में रख दी गई है ।

(ग) से (ङ). समाजवादी देशों में से अधिकतर देशों के साथ पहले से ही भारत के

ऐसे करार हैं और पिछले दो वर्षों में, सोवियत समाजवादी जन तन्त्र संघ, हंगरी, यूगोस्लाविया और बल्गारिया के साथ आर्थिक सहयोग सम्बन्धी करार किये गये । इन करारों की प्रतियां भी संसद के पुस्तकालय में रख दी गई है ।

Complaints Against Philips Carbon (Black) Ltd. Durgapur

8066. SHRI BHAGABAN DAS : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether in Durgapur local inhabitants have complained against Philips Carbon (Black), Ltd. for creating health hazards by generating smoke ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the steps Government have taken in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) to (c). The required information is still awaited and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

Public Hospital in Durgapur

8067. SHRI BHAGABAN DAS : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any public hospital in Durgapur (West Bengal) ;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether Government have any immediate plan to start one there ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) to (c). The information is not readily available.

Relaxation of Dry Laws in Delhi

8069. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission has recommended relaxa-

tion of certain dry laws in Delhi to augment the revenue derived from the sale of Liquor ;

(b) in what context the Planning Commission was requested to give their opinion ; and

(c) the details of their recommendations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Central Aid to cover Revenue loss due to Enforcement of Prohibition

8070. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Centre gives any grant subsidy or aid to the State Government or to the Administrations of the centrally administered area for the centrally administered area for meeting the loss of revenue that is caused as a result of enforcement of prohibition ;

(b) whether the Delhi Administration has decided to introduce complete prohibition in the Union Territory of Delhi ;

(c) whether the Centre has been approached to make good the loss of revenue that will be effected when the prohibition is introduced ; and

(d) if so, the Government's reactions in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA) : (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Government of India have not found it possible to financially compensate any State that wants to go in for prohibition.

Excise Duty on Foam Rubber

8071. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that latex foam factories of Madras and Kerala have

suspended production protesting against the replacement of excise levy of Rs. 2.58 a Kilogram by a 20 per cent *ad valorem* duty from the 1st April, 1968 ;

(b) whether the industry has represented that it is impossible to calculate the *ad valorem* excise at the point of production and have requested his Ministry to modify the excise notification in order to enable the collection of duty on an identifiable basis ; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereto and the steps taken to resolve the deadlock ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). Representation have been received from the manufacturers of latex foam sponge that the factories in South India have had to close down as it would be extremely difficult to work out assessable value for the purpose of determining duty liability on *ad valorem* basis as has been required to be done with effect from the 1st April, 1968. Prescription of specific rates of duty has accordingly been desired.

(c) It has been felt that there is no compelling reason to disturb the change that has been made and that it should be possible to find a workable solution of the procedural difficulty. The Collectors of Central Excise have been suitably advised to find a workable solution in consultation with the manufacturers.

Sangali Tribals of Andhra Pradesh

8072. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that ten sangali tribals including two women were severely tortured in Village Krishna in Andhra Pradesh, which is adjoining to Kanumavaripalam ; and

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA) : (a) and (b). There is no Scheduled Tribe called Sangali in Andhra Pradesh. Press reports have appeared about an assault on a group of Lambadas, suspected of theft,

in Kammavaripalem. These reports indicate that the State Government have registered a case under section 307 of the Indian Penal Code. The accused have been arrested and further investigation is in progress.

Lifts in Vithal Bhai Patel House

8073. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) how many lifts are there in Vithal Bhai Patel House and how old are they ;

(b) the price at which secured and the name of the firm from whom secured ;

(c) the name of the firm, responsible for after sales service ;

(d) whether all the lifts have failed to function, if so, what steps have been taken against the supplier ; and

(e) whether Government have asked the firm to replace the lifts ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) There are four lifts in the Vithal Bhai Patel House—three in the Hostel and one in the Club. lift No. 1 (Hostel Wing No. 1) has been in service since October, 1965, lift No. 2 (Hostel Wing No. 2) since June, 1966, lift No. 3 (Hostel Wing No. 3) since March, 1967 and lift No. 4 (Club) since March, 1967.

(b) and (c). The lifts were purchased at a total cost of Rs. 2.45 lakhs from M/s William Jacks and Co. Ltd., Bombay who are responsible for after-sales services.

(d) and (e). The lifts in the Club is working satisfactorily but the performance of the other lifts is not satisfactory. The unsatisfactory performance of the lifts, which have been procured through the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals, has been brought to the notice of the D. G. S. & D. through whom the lifts were procured and the suppliers. The latter have promised to put the lifts in order expeditiously. Final inspection notes have been with-held and will be issued only after the C. P. W. D. are fully satisfied about the performance of the lifts.

Imposition of one Point 'Turnover Tax'

8074. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether at any time Government have examined the possibility of imposing a one point 'Turnover Tax' ;

(b) if so, with what results ; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to do so in order to do away with the complications of present tax system ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) to (c). 'Turnover Tax' can be either on the turnover of sales or turnover of purchases of goods. As heavy of tax on sales or purchases of goods (other than newspapers, on the sale or purchase of which no tax is levied) taking place within a State is a State subject of taxation under the Constitution, the question of the Central Government examining the possibility of imposing a one-point 'turnover tax' does not arise.

Specialised Demographic Training in India and Abroad

8075. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons who have already received or are receiving specialised demographic training in India and abroad and how and where they have been used ; and

(b) the names of countries and the number of fellowships offered by each country to Indian nationals for above training in India and abroad ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as and when available.

Indian Currency in Circulation

8076. **SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY** : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total value of Indian currency in circulation as on 31st December, 1967 ;

(b) the total gold assets to back it ; and

(c) if there are no gold assets what other assets Government have to sustain its value nationally and internationally ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) The total value of notes in circulation was Rs. 3007.99 crores as on December 29, 1967,

(b) Gold held by the issue department of the Reserve Bank amounted to Rs. 115.89 crores valued at Rs. 53.58 per ten grams.

(c) The other assets of the issue department of the Reserve Bank of India include foreign securities, Government of India securities and rupee coins, as laid down by section 33 of the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934. The Indian rupee like most currencies in the world is a managed currency and value, both internal and external, depends ultimately upon the basic strength of the economy.

Family Planning Corps in each State

8077. **SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY** : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of members of Family Planning Corps stationed in each State separately ;

(b) whether their Headquarters are at the District Headquarters or elsewhere ; and

(c) the authority competent to change their Headquarters ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR) :

(a) The information is given as under :—

State	G.D.M.Os.	Specialists	Total
Madhya Pradesh	11	1	12
Uttar Pradesh	9	1	10
Rajasthan	8	—	8
Orissa	5	—	5
Madras	2	—	2
Total :	35	2	37

In addition, 36 more lady doctors have been selected as General Duty Medical Officers recently for posting as under :—

Madhya Pradesh	7
Uttar Pradesh	12
Rajasthan	6
Bihar	6
Orissa	3
Assam	2

(b) At District Headquarters, except in the case of Raipur District (Madhya Pradesh) where they are posted at Sub-divisional headquarters ;

(c) The Administrative Medical Officer of a State is competent to transfer the General Duty Medical Officers of the Central Family Planning Corps within the State from one district headquarters to another.

Transfers of the General Duty Medical Officers from one State to another are done by the Ministry of Health, Family Planning and Urban Development.

Reimbursement of Medical Expenses to Central Government Employees

8078. **SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY** : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount paid as medical reimbursement charges from 1st January, 1967 to 31st December, 1967 to Central Government employees ;

(b) the proportion the annual expenditure on medical expenses for Central Government employees bear to their annual emoluments ; and

(c) the maximum and minimum amount paid as medical reimbursement charges during the said period to any Central Government employee of Class I, II, III and IV separately for each class ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) to (c). No separate account of the expenditure involved by way of reimbursement is maintained as these charges are debited to Allowances and Honoraria in salary and establishment pay bills. It is not possible to work out the figures asked for in the question.

Sanctioned Staff Strength in Delhi Hospitals and their Pay Scales

8079. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of doctors, nursing staff, ward attendants, sweepers, etc. sanctioned for Willingdon Hospital and Nursing Home, Safdarjang Hospital, Irwin Hospital and other hospitals run by the Central Government along with their pay scales for each of the above category of staff ;

(b) the number actually working in each of the above hospitals and in each scale separately at present ;

(c) the percentage increase of indoor and outdoor patients in each of the above hospitals from 1951-52 and now ; and

(d) whether the staff has also been increased proportionately ; if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the Sabha.

केन्द्रीय सरकार के अस्पतालों के कार्यकरण सम्बन्धी समिति का प्रतिवेदन

8080. श्री रामावतार शर्मा : क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन एवं नगरीय विकास मंत्री 25 मार्च, 1968 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 828 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में केन्द्रीय सरकार के अस्पतालों के कार्यकरण की जांच करने के लिये नियुक्त की गई समिति ने इस बीच अपना प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत कर दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रतिवेदन की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं और प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत होने में कितना समय लगेगा ?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री ब० सु० मूर्ति) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) क्योंकि अध्यक्ष विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन के कार्यवश विदेश गये हुये थे इस लिये उन की अनुपस्थिति के कारण यह विलम्ब हुआ । रिपोर्ट के 25 अप्रैल 1968 को प्रस्तुत किये जाने की संभावना है ।

नानक सागर बांध में दरारें पड़ने के कारणों की जांच

8081. श्री रामावतार शर्मा : क्या सिंचाई और बिद्युत मंत्री 4 मार्च, 1968 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 402 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नानक सागर बांध में दरारें पड़ने के कारणों की जांच इस बीच पूरी हो चुकी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो जांच के निष्कर्षों का व्योरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

सिचाई तथा विद्युत मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) अभी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) समिति के अध्यक्ष श्री हरिश्चन्द्र सिंह अन्य मामलों में व्यस्त रहे।

विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन

8082. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन एवं नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन का कार्यालय कहां स्थित है ;

(ख) स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्ति के पश्चात् भारत में इसके द्वारा शुरू की गई योजनायें कौन-कौन सी हैं ;

(ग) अन्य देशों द्वारा कितनी और कितने मूल्य की दवाइयाँ इसके लिये उपहार स्वरूप भेजी जाती हैं और उन देशों के नाम क्या-क्या हैं ; और

(घ) विश्व स्वास्थ्य सेवा के कार्यालय को भारत द्वारा उपहार-स्वरूप भेजे गये सामान का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन का मुख्यालय जेनेवा स्विट्जरलैण्ड में है।

(ख) स्वतन्त्रता के पश्चात् जिन-जिन योजनाओं के लिए विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन ने तकनीकी विशेषज्ञ, उपकरण और साज सामान के रूप में सहायता दी है उन का विवरण परिशिष्ट 1 में दिया गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया देखिये संख्या L T—983/68]

(ग) विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन द्वारा पुरुस्कृत प्रायोजनाओं के लिये किसी देश ने उपहार के रूप में कोई दवाइयाँ नहीं दी हैं।

(घ) जैनेवा स्थित विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन के मुख्यालय के भवन के एकजक्यूटिव बोर्ड लॉज को सजाने संवारने के लिए भारत ने 1,03,- 619.09 रुपये की लागत का जो जो सामान विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन को दिया उस का ब्यौरा परिशिष्ट II में दिया गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT—983/68]

Oil Pricing

8083. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have of late had under consideration the question of revising the existing system of oil pricing ;

(b) if so, Government's decision in the matter ; and

(c) if a decision in the matter has not yet been taken, when it is expected and the major consideration on the basis of which the system is proposed to be revised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : (a) to (c). The pricing arrangement implemented from 1.2.1966 on the basis of the recommendations of the Working Group on Oil Prices as modified by the Government of India Resolution No. 101(26)/65-PPD dated 1.2.1966 presently stands extended upto 31.12.1968. The question of evolving an arrangement to apply from 1.1.1969, or as soon as possible thereafter, is under consideration.

Oil in Cambay Region

8085. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that oil has again been struck in the Cambay region by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission ;

(b) if so, the estimated extent of the new reserve ; and

(c) the further steps being taken to assess the magnitude of the reserves precisely, with a view for determining its suitability for commercial exploitation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : (a) Yes, Sir, near Kadi and Bakrol.

(b) The reserves cannot be estimated at this early stage of the exploration.

(c) It is proposed to drill a few more wells in the area to determine the estimate of reserves and the possibility of Commercial production.

Dispute over Narmada Water Project

8086. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a meeting between the Chief Ministers of Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Rajasthan was held on the 13th April, 1968 to arrive at an agreed settlement of the dispute between the said States on the distribution of resources arising from costs of Narmada Project ;

(b) if so, the outcome of the meeting ; and

(c) whether the conference was successful in arriving at some firm and positive decisions and whether Government have decided to refer the matter to arbitration ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Government propose to make one more attempt to bring about a negotiated settlement ; if it fails adjudication under the "Inter State Water Dispute Act" may be unavoidable.

Gold Seized from BOAC Plane

8087. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 833 on the 25th March, 1968 and state :

(a) whether any legal action is proposed to be taken against the BOAC for wilful and deliberate violation of the Customs Law of the country by smuggling over a long period of time several crores of rupees worth of gold ;

(b) if so, the nature of the action ; and when it is proposed to be taken against them ; and

(c) when the enquiries into the lapses committed by the Indian Customs officials are expected to be completed ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). The Collector of Customs and Central Excise, Delhi, has already taken into consideration the violations which had come to his notice, in fixing the quantum of personal penalty on the B.O.A.C. under the Customs Act, 1962.

(c) Enquiries are still in progress.

Excise duty on Hearing Aids

8088. SHRI SHIVA CHANDIKA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that high rate of excise duty is being charged on hearing aids, its spare parts and batteries in India at present ; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to withdraw the excise duty to reduce the financial burden in the purchase of hearing aids, batteries and spare parts ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) There is no Central Excise duty on hearing aids and their spare parts as such, but all batteries including those used in hearing aids are liable to excise duty of 15% and valorem under the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, plus a Special excise duty of 20% of such duty except in case of storage batteries where the special duty is 10%.

(b) There is no such proposal under consideration.

Conference on Narmada water Dispute

8089. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) when the Conference of the Chief Ministers of the concerned States on the Narmada water dispute is likely to be held;

(b) whether the Chief Minister of any State has expressed his inability to attend this conference, and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) The date for the next Conference has not yet been decided.

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

Japanese Credit

8090. SHRI S. R. DAMANI :
SHRI DEVEN SEN :
SHRI D. N. DEB :
SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD:
SHRI MADHU LIMAYE :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether approximately (\$ 7 million of the third Japanese Yen Credit to India is likely to remain unutilised as the period of utilisation has ended;

(b) whether Government have requested the re-opening of this third Yen Credit; and

(c) the reaction of the Japanese Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) to (c). An amount of about \$ 7 million is still unutilised out of the Third Yen Credit. Alternative proposals for utilisation made before the expiry of the last date for disbursements have so far not been accepted by the Japanese authorities.

Deaths due to Chloroform at Rourkela Ispat General Hospital

8091. SHRI D. AMAT :
SHRI MAHENDRA MAJHI :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that some

patients recently died in Rourkela Ispat General Hospital due to excessive application of chloroform;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether any investigation into this incident have been conducted by Government; and

(c) the action, if any, taken against the doctors concerned for such serious lapse on their part.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) to (c) : The information is not readily available. It may be added that these are matters within the administrative control of the State Government.

Price of Nylon Yarn

8092. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH:
SHRI LOBO PRABHU :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that while the landed price per Kilo of nylon varies from Rs. 19.69 to Rs. 12.34, the market price is from Rs. 123 to Rs. 82;

(b) how much of the difference is due to duties and to the profit margins of the State Trading Corporation;

(c) the value of smuggled yarn which was seized last year; and

(d) whether Government would reduce duties to save loss of customs and foreign exchange, on one hand and to fully engage the available art silk looms on the other ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the Sabha.

Fraudulent withdrawal of L. I.C. Policies

8093. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA
NAIDU :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in the case of a number of matured life insurance policies, the moneys have been fraudulently

drawn from the Life Insurance Corporation of India by persons other than the policy-holders;

(b) if so, who are responsible for such frauds and what action has been taken against such persons;

(c) what security steps have been taken to ensure that such frauds do not recur and policy moneys are paid by crossed account payee cheques to the policy-holders after due verifications; and

(d) the steps being taken to protect the interests of the policy-holders, whose life savings are at stake in the case of frauds that have actually been perpetrated ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) A few cases where cheques drawn by the Life Insurance Corporation of India in settlement of claims have been fraudulently encashed by persons other than the claimants have come to light recently.

(b) In some of these cases, some outside persons not connected with the L.I.C., in collusion with some Assistants in the service of the L.I.C. are suspected to have been responsible for the fraud. The cases are under police investigation and the suspected employees are under suspension. In certain other cases, investigations are still incomplete.

(c) In some cases the crossed cheques issued in favour of the claimants were encashed through bank accounts opened fraudulently in the name of the payee of the cheques. Payment by crossed Account Payee cheques does not offer any security against this kind of fraud. The security measures in force with regard to authorisation of payment and handling of cheques are generally adequate to prevent frauds and the cases referred to above should be considered exceptional.

(d) The fraudulent encashing of cheques does not adversely affect the claimants who are entitled to payment from the Corporation. Frauds by the employees are covered to a large extent by the fidelity guarantee insurance effected by the Corporation.

Memorandum by House Owners Association Patel Nagar, Delhi

8094. SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that House Owners' Association Patel Nagar, Delhi submitted a Memorandum to him on the 8th September, 1967; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). No. A Memorandum dated September 8, 1967, was, however, received from the Bungalow Owners' Association Patel Nagar, Delhi, and the same is under examination.

Grants for Spiritual Regeneration Movements

8095. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Mahesh Yogi has requested Government to make budget allocations for setting up branches of spiritual regeneration movements in the country; and

(b) if so, reaction of Government in regard thereto ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

पेट्रोलियम और तेलों के मूल्य

8096. श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1 अप्रैल 1967 और 1 अप्रैल, 1968 को गोहाटी, कलकत्ता, पटना, कानपुर, दिल्ली, चण्डीगढ़, बम्बई, मद्रास और बंगलूर में पेट्रोलियम, मिट्टी के तेल, डीजल तेल, अशोधित तेल और एवियेशन तेल की फुटकर दरें कितनी-कितनी थीं; और

(ख) दरों में अन्तर होने के क्या कारण थे तथा उन्हें कम करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा करने का विचार है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रघुरामैया) : (क) और (ख). दिता इकट्ठा किया जा रहा है और सभा पटल पर रखा जायेगा।

इण्डियन स्कूल आफ माइन्स, बनबाव

8097. श्री तुलशीदास जाधव : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पेट्रो-केमिकल के विषय के अध्यापन के लिए इंडियन स्कूल आफ माइन्स धनवाद में प्रबन्ध किए जा रहे हैं;

(ख) क्या इंडियन आयल कारपोरेशन इस संस्था के अर्हता प्राप्त स्नातकों को नियुक्त नहीं करना चाहता है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रघुरामैया) :

(क) स्कूल पेट्रोलियम तकनीकी में पंचवर्षीय कोर्स चलाता है। इस कोर्स के अन्तर्गत निम्न पेट्रो-रसायन विषय हैं :

(i) पेट्रो-रसायन उद्योग के लिए कच्चा-माल; और

(ii) शोपन और पेट्रो-रसायन की प्रक्रियाओं के तत्व स्कूल में पेट्रोलियम स्कूल में पेट्रोलियम शोधन और पेट्रो-रसायनों में एक अलग विशेष कोर्स को चालू करने की योजना है; जिस को अभी अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

सरकारी तथा गैर सरकारी क्षेत्रों के

अधीन तेल शोधक कारखाने

8098. श्री तुलशीदास जाधव : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्रों में

क्षेत्र में चल रहे तेल शोधक कारखानों के नाम क्या हैं, वे कहाँ-कहाँ पर हैं तथा प्रत्येक की कार्यचालन क्षमता कितनी है;

(ख) तेल के अतिरिक्त इन तेल शोधक कारखानों में प्रत्येक के अलग-अलग क्या तथा कितनी मात्रा में अन्य उपोत्पाद बनाये गये;

(ग) प्रत्येक तेल शोधक कारखाने में ऐसे कितने उत्साह हैं जिन का इस्तेमाल नहीं होता है और फेंक दिए जाते हैं तथा इस के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) इन बेकार उत्पादों का किस प्रकार निपटारा किया जाता है तथा यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या उपाय किए गए हैं कि इस से नदियों का पानी तथा वातावरण दूषित न हो ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री रघुरामैया) : (क) इस समय सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्रों में 8 शोधनशालाएं चल रही हैं : -

(सिलियम मीटरी टनों में)

सरकारी क्षेत्र	स्थान	वर्तमान कार्य क्षमता
गोहाटी	आसाम	0.85
बरीली	बिहार	2.00
गुजरात	गुजरात	2.00
कोचीन	केरल	2.35
बर्मा शैल	बम्बई	3.75
एस्सो	बम्बई	2.50
काल्टैक्स	विशाखपत्तनम	1.55
आसाम आयल कम्पनी	दिग्बोई	0.50

मद्रास और हल्दिया (कलकत्ता के निकट) में सरकारी क्षेत्र में दो और शोधनशालाओं के, जिनकी प्रत्येक की क्षमता 2.5 मिलियन मीटरी टन होगी, करारों पर हस्ताक्षर हो गये हैं।

(ख) से (घ). मुख्य त्रिकोण उत्पादों के नाम, जो प्रत्येक शोधनशाला में तैयार किये जाते हैं, विवरण पत्र में दिये गये हैं। जो कि

सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-9 68]

मद-वार वास्तविक उत्पादन को बताना जनहित में नहीं होगा। उत्पाद जो बेचा नहीं जाता या अन्यथा प्रयोग में नहीं लाया जाता, वह शोधनशाला का अपशिष्ट पदार्थ है। उक्त पदार्थ को आवश्यक रसायनिक शोधन के पश्चात् नदी या समुद्र में मिला दिया जाता है।

Allotment and Fixation of Price of Housing Plots to Scheduled Castes

8099. SHRI P. R. THAKUR : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the provisions of Punjab/Haryana Act containing certain special principles of allotment and fixation of price of housing plots to members of the Scheduled Castes are applicable to the Union Territory of Delhi;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Delhi Development Authority applied these provisions in its recent allotments of plots and fixation of price there of under its various housing schemes;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) whether these provisions are being uniformly followed in all the housing schemes sponsored by the Central Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) to (d). The allotment and fixation of prices of the residential plots in Delhi is governed by the scheme of "Large scale acquisition, development and disposal of land in Delhi", as sanctioned by the Government of India. The question of applying the provisions of the Punjab/Haryana Act to such allotments does not, therefore, arise.

Promotion to Compositors Grade

8100. SHRI DEVEN SEN . Will the Ministry of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY : be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that certain promotions to the higher posts of Compo-

sitors Grade I, Machinemen Grade I and Binders Grade I, have been made in the Government of India Presses on the recommendation of the Categorization Committee; and

(b) if so, whether seniority has been determined with reference to the length of service in the posts of different cases of Officers as mentioned in the recruitment rules issued by the Chief Controller of Printing and Stationery dated the 18th April, 1967 for the purpose of promotion to the higher posts ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINH) : (a) Yes.

(b) The inter-se seniority of officials promoted from different categories is yet to be determined. This will take some time as the issues involved are somewhat out of ordinary. Service in dissimilar grades has to be taken in to account in order to prepare a joint seniority list.

Promotion to the grade of foremen in the Government of India Presses

8101. SHRI DEVEN SEN : Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether certain promotions have been made to the Supervisory posts of Foremen and Section Holders in the Composing, Machine and Binding Sections in the Government of India Presses on the recommendations of the Categorization Committee; and

(b) if so, whether the inter-se seniority has been determined with reference to the length of service in the posts from different cases of officers as mentioned in the recruitment rules issued by the Chief Controller of Printing and Stationery dated the 18th July, 1967, for the purpose of promotions to these supervisory posts?

THE DEPUTY MINISTRY OF WORKS HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) Yes.

(b) The *inter-se* seniority of officials promoted from different categories is yet to be determined. This will take some time as the issues involved are somewhat out of ordinary. Service in dissimilar

grades has to be taken in to account in order to prepare a joint seniority list.

राजस्थान में बिजली की दरों में विषमता

8102. श्री ओंकारा काल बोहरा : क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि : राजस्थान में औद्योगिक उपयोग हेतु सप्लाई की जाने वाली बिजली की दरों में विषमता के तथा इस संबंध में समन्वित नीति न बनाये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : औद्योगिक खपत के लिए बिजली की सप्लाई की दर, सप्लाई की वोल्टता, मांग की मात्रा और खासियतों पर निर्भर करती है। सप्लाई की वोल्टता जितनी उच्च होगी और मांग तथा भार अनुपात कितने अधिक होंगे बिजली की दर उतनी ही कम होगी। अतः लघु, मध्यम और भारी उद्योगों जैसी विभिन्न उद्योग श्रेणियों के लिए बिजली की दरें अलग-अलग हैं। राजस्थान में बिजली की दर लघु उद्योगों के लिए 14.53 पैसे प्रति यूनिट (मांग 10 किलोवाट और भार अनुपात 20 प्रतिशत) से लेकर भारी उद्योगों के लिए 8 पैसे प्रति यूनिट (मांग 5000 किलोवाट और भार अनुपात 60 प्रतिशत) तक भिन्न-भिन्न हैं। राजस्थान में भी पन बिजली केन्द्रों से सेवित और वाष्पीय। डीजल केन्द्रों से सेवित क्षेत्रों के लिए बिजली की भिन्न-भिन्न दरें हैं क्योंकि पन बिजली की जनन लागत वाष्पीय। डीजल बिजली की जनन लागत से कम है। भारत सरकार ने उपभोक्ताओं की प्रत्येक श्रेणी के लिए बिजली की समान दरें निर्धारित करना सिद्धान्त रूप से मान लिया है। इस नीति के कार्यान्वयन के सम्बन्ध में राजस्थान राज्य बिजली बोर्ड को लिख दिया गया है और 5 मार्च 1968 को उत्तरी क्षेत्रों की राज्य सरकारों के बिजली से सम्बन्धित सचिवों और बिजली बोर्डों के अध्यक्षों की बैठक में भी इस पर विचार किया गया था। राणा प्रताप परियोजन के चालू होने

पर, राजस्थान राज्य बिजली बोर्ड, राज्य में उपभोक्ताओं की प्रत्येक श्रेणी के लिए समान दरें लागू करने का विचार रखता है।

Collective Fines on Willingdon Hospital Employees for Stolen Articles

8103. SHRI KIKAR SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that collective fines are being imposed on the employees in the Willingdon Hospital for the stolen articles;

(b) if so, the categories of the employees on which such collective fines are being imposed;

(c) whether it is a fact that Doctors and Nurses are excluded from such collective fines; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) to (d). No collective fines are imposed. But recovery for the loss of stores etc. is made from persons found responsible for the loss after investigations.

Quarters for Class III and IV Employees of Willingdon Hospital, New Delhi

8104. SHRI KIKAR SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are going to construct sufficient number of staff quarters nearby the Willingdon Hospital for the Class III and Class IV staff of the Willingdon Hospital;

(b) if so where and when and the expected duration for its completion; and

(c) the number of such quarters to be constructed.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) Due to financial stringency there is no proposal at

present to construct staff quarters except for the nurses, House Surgeons and Registrars.

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

Promotions given to Willingdon Hospital Employees

8105. SHRI KIKAR SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of employees in Willingdon Hospital given promotions (category-wise) during the last 5 years ;

(b) whether it is a fact that some junior employees were given promotions in the same hospital superseding their seniors ;

(c) if so, the number and the names of such employees (category-wise) and the years of promotion and the length of the service of such employees ; and

(d) the reasons for giving such type of promotions ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) to (d). The information is being compiled and will be placed on the table of the Sabha.

मैसर्स ओरियन्टल टिम्बर ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन और मैसर्स मेकेन्जीज लिमिटेड

8106. श्री जि० ब० सिंह :

श्री शारदानन्द :

श्री ओंकार सिंह :

क्या वित्त मन्त्री 18 मार्च, 1968 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 4177 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उदाकमंड में मैसर्स ओरियन्टल टिम्बर ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन और मैसर्स मेकेन्जीज लिमिटेड ने 89,00,000 रुपये का ठेका कब लिया था ;

(ख) क्या उपरोक्त ठेके का काम इस बीच पूरा हो चुका है ;

(ग) क्या उपरोक्त ठेका गैर-सरकारी

क्षेत्र का था अथवा राज्य सरकार का या केन्द्रीय सरकार का ;

(घ) जिन उपरोक्त कम्पनियों के निदेशकों को ठेका दिया गया था उनके नाम अलग अलग क्या हैं ; और

(ङ) गत पाँच वर्षों में उपरोक्त निदेशकों ने सरकार को कितना आयकर दिया ?

उप-प्रधान मन्त्री तथा वित्त मन्त्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) से (ङ). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायगी ।

मैसर्स ओरियन्टल टिम्बर ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन तथा मैसर्स मेकेन्जीज लिमिटेड

8107. श्री ओंकार सिंह : क्या वित्त मन्त्री 18 मार्च, 1968 के अतारंकित प्रश्न सं० 4177 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मैसर्स ओरियन्टल टिम्बर ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन तथा मैसर्स मेकेन्जीज लिमिटेड ने रांन्धी में भवन का ठेका कब कब लिया था और क्या इस बीच निर्माण कार्य पूरा किया जा चुका है ;

(ख) दोनों कम्पनियों के उन निदेशकों के अलग अलग नाम और संख्या क्या है जिन्हें उपरोक्त ठेका दिया गया था ; और

(ग) गत दो वर्षों में इन दोनों कम्पनियों के निदेशकों ने अलग अलग कितनी आयकर की राशि का भुगतान किया है ?

उप प्रधान मन्त्री तथा वित्त मन्त्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) से (ग). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायगी ।

मैसर्स ओरियन्टल टिम्बर ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन तथा मैसर्स मेकेन्जीज लिमिटेड

8108. श्री ओंकार सिंह : क्या वित्त मन्त्री 18 मार्च, 1968 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 4177 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मैसर्स ओरियन्टल टिम्बर ट्रेडिंग कार-

पोरेशन तथा मेकेन्जीज लिमिटेड ने मिल कर हरकेला में भवन निर्माण का 2.27,89,000 रुपये का ठेका कब लिया था ;

(ख) उपरोक्त दोनों कम्पनियों के जिन निदेशकों को ठेका दिया गया था उनकी पृथक पृथक संख्या क्या है ;

(ग) गत तीन वर्षों में इन निदेशकों ने सरकार को कितनी आयवार राशि का भुगतान किया है ;

(घ) उपरोक्त ठेका गैर सरकारी क्षेत्र से सम्बन्ध है या सरकारी क्षेत्र से ;

(ङ) यदि यह ठेका सरकारी क्षेत्र से सम्बन्ध था तो क्या इन कम्पनियों ने भवन निर्माण के सम्बन्ध में कोई गारन्टी दी थी ; और

(च) क्या यह सच है कि इन कम्पनियों द्वारा हरकेला में बनाये गये भवन में दरार पड़नी शुरू हो गई है ?

उप प्रधान मन्त्री तथा वित्त मन्त्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) से (च). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायगी :

सोने की तस्करी

8109. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री जैगलराया नायडू :

श्री अंबुन्वेडियान :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सीमा शुल्क पुलिस ने अप्रैल, 1968 के प्रथम सप्ताह में बम्बई में चर्च गेट के निकट एक कार से एक लाख रुपये के मूल्य का सोना पकड़ा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये हैं और उन के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस प्रकार

पकड़े गये सोने पर किसी अन्य देश के चिन्ह थे ?

उप प्रधान मन्त्री तथा वित्त मन्त्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) बम्बई के केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क समाहर्ता-कार्यालय के अधिकारियों ने 3 अप्रैल, 1968 को चर्च गेट रेलवे स्टेशन के पास खड़ी एक जीप से 1000 तोला सोना पकड़ा। सोने का मूल्य अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय दर पर 98,440 रुपये होता है। जीप भी पकड़ ली गयी।

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में दो व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये थे और उन्हें बाद में जमानत पर रिहा कर दिया गया। मामले की जांच पड़ताल चल रही है।

(ग) जी, हां।

Arrest of a Man in possession of Foreign Gold by the Railway Police Delhi

8111. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in the first week of April, 1968, the Railway Police had arrested a man in Delhi belonging to Khakra (Meerut) who was in possession of 50 tolas of foreign gold ;

(b) if so, the name of the country from which the gold was smuggled ; and

(c) the action taken by Government against the man arrested ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) On 2nd April, 1968 the Railway Police apprehended a person belonging to Khakra in Uttar Pradesh at Subzi Mandi Railway Station in Delhi and recovered 50 tolas of gold bearing foreign markings from him. The person was arrested and subsequently released on bail.

(b) The markings on the gold seized indicate that it is of French origin.

(c) The matter is under investigation.

Farakka Barrage

8112. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there was a serious accident in the right bank of Farakka Barrage ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):

(a) and (b). On the 17th March, 1968, when the vertical reinforcements of the tenth pier of the main barrage were being fixed, the reinforcements along with the staging and cross bracing collapsed along with the pier line. As a result, one of the workers of the contractor was seriously injured and unfortunately succumbed on the way to the Project Hospital. Four other workers received minor injuries. They were admitted to the Project Hospital for treatment and were released after four days. They resumed their duties after release from the Hospital.

Swarna Project in Andhra Pradesh

8113. SHRI GANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) when the work on Swarna Project in Andhra Pradesh was started and what are its benefits ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the work has been greatly delayed ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken to complete the project ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The work on Swarna Project in Andhra Pradesh was started in February, 1959. Irrigation benefits of the Project are as follows :—

Abi.	7,000 acres.
Tabi.	2,130 acres.

(b) Yes.

(c) Delay in acquisition of lands coming under submersion. Acquisition of the lands is under negotiations,

Project at Sarju in U. P.

8114. SHRI GANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the survey of the project at Sarju in Uttar Pradesh has been completed ;

(b) if so, the benefits likely to accrue therefrom ; and

(c) when it is likely to be taken up ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The first stage will ensure annual irrigation of 15 lakh acres under the Sarda Canal System in the districts of Rae-Bareilly, Pratapgarh, Allahabad, Barabanki, Sultanpur, Jaunpur and Azamgarh in Uttar Pradesh. This is besides additional irrigation of about 4 to 5 lakhs of acres in the upper reaches of Sarda Canal. In the second stage, the total annual irrigation will increase to 30 lakh acres.

(c) Soon.

Overdrawal by Orissa

8115. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the overdrawal of the Orissa Government from the Reserve Bank of India by the 29th February, 1968 and the 31st March, 1968 ;

(b) when this overdraft was cleared and the reasons for this large overdrawal ; and

(c) whether without any firm assurance from the Central Government the State Government had taken into account an additional Central assistance of Rs. 9 crores in framing the budget estimate for 1967-68 ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) The figures of overdrawal were as follows :

29th February : Rs. 3.65 crores,

30th March : Rs. 5.83 crores after the adjustment of an *ad hoc* loan of Rs. 4 crores granted by the Centre for improving the ways and means position of the State.

(b) Normally overdrawals are due to imbalance between resources and outlays. The overdrawal has since been repaid on the 8th April, largely as a result of the adjustment of the first instalment of the statutory grant-in-aid from the Centre.

(c) The State Government assumed in the Budget Estimates for 1967-68 the Central assistance for the State Plan to be Rs. 35 crores as against Rs. 26 crores promised by the Centre. This however was rectified by them in their Revised Estimates for the year.

Medical Facilities in Settlements of Andaman Islands

8117. SHRI K. R. GANESH : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the medical facilities available in Baratang, Kadamtalla, Havelock, Kalighat, Hanspur, Giraj Puri, Swadeshnagar and Krishnapuri settlements in the Andaman and group of islands ;

(b) the population of these settlements and villages and the distance of the nearest Civil and District hospitals from them ;

(c) how many of these settlements are sea girded islands ; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to extend medical facilities in these areas ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected will be laid on the table of the Sabha when received.

नार्थ और साउथ एवेन्यू, नई दिल्ली में क्वाटरों का आबंटन

8118. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा पूति मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नई दिल्ली में नार्थ एवेन्यू और साउथ

एवेन्यू में केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग के कर्मचारियों को आबंटित क्वाटरों की संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) क्या यह आबंटन अस्थायी है अथवा स्थायी आधार पर है और उन व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या हैं और उन्हें किस-किस तिथि को ये आबंटित किये गये थे ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इन क्वाटरों को खाली कराने का है और संबंधित व्यक्तियों को सामान्य पुंज से आबंटन करने का है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और इन क्वाटरों के आबंटितों के वेतन से कितना किराया काटा जाता है ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पूति मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : (क) नार्थ तथा साउथ एवेन्यू में केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग के कर्मचारियों को 9 सर्वेन्ट क्वाटर तथा 1 फ्लैट आबंटित किये गये हैं ।

(ख) से (घ). विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है । [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया । बेसिये संख्या LT 985/68]

Suspension of Operations in Calcutta Hospitals

8119. SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some patients had been infected with tetanus after operations in some of the hospitals in Calcutta very recently due to which operations had to be stopped ;

(b) if so, the causes of such infections ; and

(c) the measures taken to stop such contaminations ?

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

(b) This is being investigated.

(c) As a preliminary step the unauthor-

rised structures within the hospital compound which created an insanitary condition have been demolished.

Canalisation Scheme of Lower Damodar River

8120. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the scheme for the canalisation of Lower Damodar River is proposed to be included in the Fourth Plan as left over scheme of the Third Plan period ; and

(b) if not, the reason therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). The Scheme for canalisation of the Lower Damodar is under investigation by the State Government. The drainage problem of the area covered by the proposed scheme is a complicated one and various technical and financial aspects have to be considered carefully and the finalisation of the scheme is, therefore, expected to take some time. On its finalisation the scheme will, no doubt be considered by the State Government for inclusion in the Fourth Five Year Plan.

Fertilizer Factory, Gorakhpur

8121. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Fertilizer Karkhana Mazdoor Union, Gorakhpur have submitted any demands and/or representation containing the workers' grievances on the management of the Fertilizer Corporation at Gorakhpur ;

(b) if so, the nature of the grievances contained therein ;

(c) the steps taken to settle the demands ;

(d) whether there was any incident at the Gorakhpur unit of the F. C. I. on April 1, 1968, requiring the use of the Police and the security force of the F.C.I. ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A list of demands is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 986/68].

(c) The management of the Fertilizer Corporation of India has been discussing similar demands raised by the National Fertilizer Factory Workers' Union which is the recognised Union of the Fertilizer Factory at Gorakhpur. Some of the Demands have been referred to the Regional Conciliation Officer the State Labour Department.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) According to the information of the Managing Director of the Fertilizer Corporation of India who was at Gorakhpur on that day, there was a scuffle between the Police and the Security Guards on the one hand and Shri Ramakant Pandey and some of his associates on the other when the latter tried to force their entry into the Factory Administrative Building.

Loss suffered due to Under-invoicing of Exports by certain Companies

8122. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the extent of monetary loss suffered by India as a result of under-invoicing of exports during the last ten years by (1) Philips India Ltd., (2) Murphy Radio Ltd., (3) National Ecko Radio Co. Ltd., (4) His Master Voice and (5) English Electric Company Ltd., and

(b) if so, the action taken in this matter ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) No case of under invoicing of exports by any of the five firms has come to the notice of the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCEReported deportation of Father Vincent
Ferrer

SHRI N. K. SOMANI (Nagaur) : Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon :

"The reported deportation of Father Vincent Ferrer, a missionary who has been working in Manmad (Maharashtra) since 1958."

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Father Vincent Ferrer, a Spanish national, has been resident in India since 1952 with occasional visits abroad. He last came to this country in March, 1961 and has been staying since then at Manmad.

The Government of Maharashtra had received certain adverse reports on his activities. Therefore, when the question of granting him extension of stay in India came up some time early in 1967, it was decided that it would not be desirable to allow him to stay on in India. However, subsequently, on receipt of certain representations on his behalf and pending a further detailed enquiry into his activities, he was granted extensions of stay till 31st January, 1968.

After further enquiries made by their officers, the Government of Maharashtra reported that some of the activities of Father Ferrer were undesirable and recommended that he should not be allowed any further extension of stay. The Central Government accepted the report and recommendation, and the Government of Maharashtra accordingly served him with a notice to leave India. Since the service of notice on him, a number of representations have been received on his behalf. They are under the consideration of Government, and as this is likely to take some time two months' extension of residential permit is being allowed.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : As far as the crux of the matter is concerned, all that we wanted to plead was an extension of time so that the Government of India

should offer to hold an independent inquiry into whatever charges that they have in mind....

MR. SPEAKER : The Government has done that.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : Yes. I hope an independent inquiry will be held and necessary action will be taken.

MR. SPEAKER : SHRI R. K. Amin—not here.

12.05 hrs.

DETENTION AND REMOVAL OF
CERTAIN MEMBERS IN KUTCH

MR. SPEAKER : I have to inform the House that I have received the following four identical telegrams from the D. S. P., Kutch dated the 21st April, 1968:

"Sarvashri Hem Barua, Jaganathrao Joshi, Madhu Limaye and Nath Pai, Members, Lok Sabha, are detained and removed on the 21st April, 1968 at 0.9.15 hours at Khavda, Kutch District under Section 69 of the Bombay Police Act."

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Shame ! Shame !

SOME HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. I am on my legs. These telegrams have been received. Some Members have given notices of some motions, some of adjournment motions, some of Call Attention notices and some of breach of privilege motions. About the question of arrest without a warrant, that is a legal question which I cannot decide. But I read from papers that they have been released. I have not yet received the official communication about their release. I have received a telegram from Shri Vajpayee that they were released somewhere else, whatever it is.

श्री कँवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) :
इसी सम्बन्ध में मुझे कुछ कहना है...

MR. SPEAKER : I am not allowing. If I allow you, I have to allow others also. (Interruptions) I am on my legs. Kindly sit down. Shri Bal Raj Madhok also discussed with me, Shri Rabi Ray also wrote to me.... (Interruptions). If I allow one, I have to allow others also.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष, महोदय, आप ने जो अभी पढ़ा है और कहा है उस के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ...

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (उज्जैन) : हम ने जो काम रोको प्रस्ताव दिया है उस को स्वीकार किया जाये।

MR. SPEAKER : I am not allowing.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Have I not a right to say something ?

MR. SPEAKER : You have absolutely no right to say. We have to follow certain rules and methods. If, however, a Member says, "I have a right", he has a right and anybody can get up and say anything. What I am saying is I have received this official information and I have received a telegram from Shri Vajpayee also. The deputy leader of the Jana Sangh, Shri Bal Raj Madhok, also discussed with me. He also wanted to raise it. Shri Rabi Ray also wrote to me. I have given the information and there is no point in trying to discuss the matter here. The P. S. P. leader, the Jana Sangh leader and some others have been arrested and released. If anything else is there, naturally, we will have to consider it in a different way. About the legality of the arrest without a warrant and all that, I do not think I can go into while the courts have to do it. But about the other aspect of the question...

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : गैर-कानूनी ढंग से गिरफ्तार किया गया है। इस के बारे में हम ने आप को लिखा भी है यह मामला हमें उठाने दीजिए।

MR. SPEAKER : If I allow you, I have to allow a number of Members here. If I

allow one, I will have to allow a discussion about it. I am not allowing anybody to raise the matter further than what I have given. (Interruptions). All of you kindly sit down.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : आप ने अभी जो इनफॉर्मेशन दी है वह पूरी नहीं है। उस के बारे में मुझे कहना है।

MR. SPEAKER : Even then, you have to give a separate notice if it is not correct. Whatever information I have given, I have got the information from the D.S.P.

श्री रवि राय : एक तरफ 350 वर्गमील देते हैं और दूसरी तरफ आप गैर-कानूनी ढंग से संसद-सदस्यों को पकड़ते हैं...(अवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. If all you talk like this... (Interruptions). Nothing will be taken down. (Interruptions)** If it is the desire of the House that we should begin discussing this.... (Interruptions)** Don't quarrel between yourself. (Interruptions) Let me suggest a way out of it... (Interruptions)**

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) : The leaders of the major Opposition Parties are involved. You have just now said that you cannot go into the legality of this. The charge is that they were arrested without warrant, they were detained without authority and then they were let off on the road. This is a violation of Fundamental Rights, a gross misuse of authority and a breach of Parliamentary privilege. The Home Minister is here. Let him make a statement.

MR. SPEAKER : It is a good suggestion (Interruptions). He has made a good suggestion. The arrests were there, but the further details are not available with me... (Interruptions).

श्री रवि राय : इतने माननीय सदस्य गिरफ्तार हो गये और आप बहस नहीं करने देते।

MR. SPEAKER : Now a suggestion has been made that further information

** Not recorded.

may be given by the Home Minister about arrests and all that. Whatever information was with me, I have given, I had some telegrams from the D. S. P. and some from the Leader of the Jan Sangh Party. I have given whatever information I had. If the Home Minister... (Interruptions) There is no point in getting excited. Let them not add further to the confusion. (Interruption).

श्री प्रेमचन्द वर्मा (हमीरपुर) : यह सब हरियाणा के एलेक्शन के लिये हो रहा है।

MR. SPEAKER : Will all of them sit down? I think, this is not going to solve the problem. I did not call Mr. Varma.

श्री समर गुह (कंटाई) : यह हरियाणा के लिये नहीं नेशनल ग्रानर के लिये है। देश के इंटेन्नेशन के लिये है, राष्ट्र का सम्मान बचाने के लिये है।

MR. SPEAKER : If this is going to continue, the only thing that I will do is that I will say, I am sorry I cannot continue this way. It is not proper getting up and shouting like this every time. After all, the Opposition leaders had been arrested and they have the right of representation. But here, the Home Minister is there. He will give the information. The members need not take the responsibility of giving the information. I have given whatever information I had. If any information comes later on, as suggested by Shri Madhok, later on some information may be given. After the information is given, naturally we shall consider and see what best can be done. Tomorrow I will call a meeting of the Business Advisory Committee. All the Parties will be there. You can coolly think about it and we shall see what best can be done. Naturally we are excited when we have got the telegrams I do not think that we should allow the heat to be exhausted on the floor of the House.

Now, papers to be laid on the Table.

12-12 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Notifications under Customs Act, etc.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGAN-NATH PAHADIA) : On behalf of Shri

K. C. Pant, I beg to lay on the Table :

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 :

- (i) G. S. R. 651 published in Gazette of India dated the 6th April, 1968.
- (ii) G. S. R. 683 published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd April, 1968.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—965/68]

(2) A copy of Notification No. G. S.R. 653 published in Gazette of India dated the 6th April, 1968, Containing corrigendum to G. S. R. 467 dated the 9th March, 1968, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 and section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944. [Placed in Library. See No. LT. 966/68]

COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

Fifth Report

SHRI THIRUMALA RAO (Kakinada): I beg to present the Fifth Report of the Committee on Absence of Members from the sittings of the House.

12-13 hrs.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO SQ. NO. 1174 RE. THE APEEJAY SHIPPING COMPANY

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : In reply to part (d) of the Starr-ed Question No. 1174 answered by Shri Shinde, Minister of State in my Ministry in this Sabha on the 11th April, 1968, on the subject of Apeejay Shipping Company, it was stated that the Government was not aware of any demand for the recall of Shri A. M. Thomas, our High Commissioner in Australia. In the course of supplementaries, Honourable Member, Shri Madhu Limaye, questioned the correctness of that statement and stated that he had written to the Prime Minister asking for recall of Shri A. M. Thomas. Since the reply to

[Shri Jagjiwan Ram]

part (d) of the Question was based on information furnished by the Ministry of External Affairs which was mainly concerned with that part of the Question, I promised to make further enquiries to ascertain the correct factual position.

These enquiries have now revealed that Honourable Member, Shri Madhu Limaye, wrote a letter dated the 16th February 1968 to the Prime Minister, in which he had *inter alia* asked whether the Prime Minister would consider recalling Shri Thomas from Australia. The Prime Minister's Secretariat had sent extracts from that letter to the concerned Ministries. An extract from the said letter regarding the recall of Shri Seomas was not sent either to the Ministry of External Affairs or the Department of Food as the facts of the case had first to be ascertained from my Department and only then would the Prime Minister have been in a position to examine whether there was a *prima facie* case for considering the suggestion for recall. The Prime Minister's Secretariat accordingly sent on the 9th March, 1968 for our comments extracts from the said letter of Shri Madhu Limaye relating to the Department of Food. Our comments were duly sent to the Prime Minister on the 30th March, 1968.

When the reply to the Starred Question No. 1174, answered on the 11th April, 1968, came to be prepared, my Department requested the Ministry of External Affairs for material for reply to parts (c), (d) and (e) of the Question, since that Ministry is concerned with appointments, recalls, etc. of our Heads of Missions. That Ministry advised my Department that they were not aware of any demand for the recall of Shri A. M. Thomas. Their reply was in accordance with the facts as known to them since as I have stated earlier, that Ministry were not aware of that part of Shri Madhu Limaye's letter where in he had made reference to the recall of Shri Thomas. The reply given in this Sabha was based on the information available in the Food Department and as furnished by the Ministry of External Affairs.

From what has been explained by me earlier in this statement, I feel sure that the Sabha would appreciate that the information which was given to the Sabha on this

particular aspect of the Question was not out of any intention to withhold any information from the Sabha.

In view of the changed position with reference to part (d) of the Question, it becomes necessary to restate the Government's position with reference to part (e) of the Question. On this point I would like to state that after full consideration of the matter, the Government are satisfied that no action is considered necessary on the suggestion made by Shri Limaye for the recall of Shri A. M. Thomas.

श्री जाजं फरनेन्डीज (बम्बई-दक्षिण) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ।

MR. SPEAKER : No discussion of the statement. He can give notice of a separate motion.

श्री जाजं फरनेन्डीज : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ। डाइरेक्शन नं० 17 (3) जिस के आधार पर मंत्री महोदय ने बयान दिया है, इस प्रकार है :

"After the statement has been made the Speaker may permit members to ask supplementary questions which are strictly relevant to the subject matter of the correction made by the Minister.

MR. SPEAKER : The Speaker 'may' permit. I have not permitted.

श्री जाजं फरनेन्डीज : मैं आप से इजाजत चाहता हूँ प्रश्न पूछने की।

MR. SPEAKER : He can write to me. I may give him a chance later. He can write to me. But he should not break the practice which has been established here. He should not get up just immediately after the Minister. He can write to me and then we can see what can be done. I may give him a chance later on.

12-18 hrs.

BANKING LAWS (AMENDMENT) BILL

(i) Extension of time for presentation of Select Committees Report

SHRI THIRUMALA RAO (Kakinada):
I beg to move :

"That this House do extend the time

appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, so as to provide for the extension of social control over banks and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, and also further to amend the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, and the State Bank of India Act, 1955, upto the 6th May, 1968."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House do extend the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, so as to provide for the extension of social control over banks and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, and also further to amend the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, and the State Bank of India Act, 1955, upto the 6th May, 1968."

The motion was adopted.

(ii) **Appointment of Member on Select Committee**

SHRI THIRUMALA RAO : I beg to move :

"That this House do appoint Shri Hem Raj to the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, so as to provide for the extension of social control over banks and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, and also further to amend the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, and the State Bank of India Act, 1955, *vice*. Shrimati Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit resigned."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House do appoint Shri Hem Raj to the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, so as to provide for the extension of social control over banks and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, and also further to amend the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, and the State Bank of

India Act, 1955, *vice* Shrimati Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit resigned."

The motion was adopted.

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DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1968-69
—contd.

Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals —contd.

MR. SPEAKER : Now the House will take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals. We have still a little time left—about 40 minutes now and one hour and odd in the afternoon. The Minister will reply at 2:30 or 2:45 in the afternoon. Then we shall take up the discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Department of Communications at about 3 or 3:15, and finish it by the evening, before 6:30, because there is an half-an-hour discussion, so that we can take up something else tomorrow. As I said, the Minister for Petroleum and Chemicals will reply at 2:30 or 2:45 P. M.

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN (Ambalapuzha) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, a close study of the report of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals will reveal the fact that we are not going in the path of self-reliance but in the path of more and more dependence on foreign countries. We can take one item after another and see the truth of this.

The estimated cost of methanol unit of the Trombay project of the Fertiliser Corporation of India was Rs. 4.5 crores. Due to undue delay the cost went up to Rs. 6 crores. The installed capacity of the unit was 33,000 tonnes per year, but the present production capacity of the unit is only 45 per cent of the installed capacity. The loss due to low production will be Rs. 1.5 crores. In addition, we have to import Rs. 50 lakhs worth of methanol. The cost of production is thrice the international cost of production. This year, during the first ten months, the production was only 6,000 tonnes. That means that the production this year will be only 10 to 20 per cent of the installed capacity. This product is an essential part of our defence industry. Any country which is supplying

[Shrimati Suseela Gopalan]

us methanol would suffocate us in the time of emergency. In regard to the production in the methanol unit, Government are behaving very callously.

12.22 hrs.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair]

They have not taken any action against the company concerned.

Coming to the question of naphtha we are exporting naphtha, while at the same time we are importing fertilisers. We are exporting about 40 per cent of the production of naphtha. The French Petroleum Institute has stated that the cost of naphtha should not be more than Rs. 80 per tonne inclusive of taxes and transport expenses. But Burmah Shells are supplying us naphtha at the rate of Rs. 131 per tonne exclusive of taxes and delivery charges. This clearly shows that foreign monopolists are allowed to earn fabulous profits at the cost of our economy.

According to official estimates, the stock of sulphur pyrites in our country is 300 million tonnes. The actual quantity of pyrite mined is only $2\frac{1}{2}$ million tonnes. Czechoslovakia is prepared to supply machinery for pyrite mining but we are not prepared to use it. We are getting machines from elsewhere but those machines will be defective. We are getting techniques, but we are not getting modern techniques.

The Planning and Development Wing of the Fertiliser Corporation of India is in a position to manufacture complete plants without any foreign aid, but we are refusing to accept it. Last year, three hundred engineers of the Planning and Development Wing had written to the Prime Minister that they were prepared to manufacture complete plants with our own techniques, but not even a reply was sent to them. They are confident of producing coal-based fertiliser at cheap rates. Brilliant talents are there in our country but we are prepared to utilise those talents and we are more and more depending on foreign countries.

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirappalli) :
Particularly America.

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN :
What about the Cochin Refinery agreement? The Government of India are giving a process margin of 1.35 dollars per barrel of crude oil to the Philips Petroleum Co. In 1967-68, Rs. 56 lakhs was paid. For 1968-69, Government have set apart Rs. 75 lakhs for this purpose. For technical services we have to pay to the company Rs. 6.5 crores within fifteen years. The price of crude oil is not fixed once and for all but is fixed from time to time. The crude oil coming from East European countries is not allowed to be refined in that refinery. These are the provisions of the agreement. The Burmah Shells alone remitted abroad about Rs. 30 crores of profit within five years. The total investment is only Rs. 14 crores. From 1962 to 1966 the foreign oil companies have remitted abroad Rs. 390 crores. The actual profit cannot be calculated, for the real price of crude oil is something which we are not in a position to calculate, since it is those companies that are fixing the prices. This is what the Estimates Committee years.

Government are allowing the foreign oil companies to expand their business along with the public sector. They are earning more and more from our own country. The total asset of the foreign oil companies is only Rs. 79 crores, but in 1966-67 alone, they had earned a profit of Rs. 9 crores.

With this approach and trend, we shall not be able to be self-sufficient even within the next fifteen or twenty years. But one thing is there that even if we are not self-reliant, the sons and relatives of the Ministers, Governors and higher officials of Government are getting a number of petrol pumps from these oil companies. If the hon. Minister is prepared to have a probe into this, we are prepared to give him ample evidence in regard to this.

Coming to the labour policy, the oil companies are installing electronic computers and thousands of employees are thrown out on the streets. During the last five years, nearly 25 per cent of the employees had been thrown out. Of course, Government have appointed the Gokhale committee to look into the matter and submit a report within six months, but till now it has not submitted its report. But

retrenchment is going on smoothly and the Petroleum Ministry has blatantly refused the request of the workers to absorb them in the public sector undertakings. Sometimes, I wonder whether the Ministry is working as the headquarters of the Essos, or Burmah Shells or Caltex.

The IOC is also following an anti-labour policy. The Madras unit of the IOC, instead of discussing the outstanding disputes with the recognised union bolstered up puppet unions in Madras and Andhra and are discussing matters with them in order to disrupt the workers. All these things are being done by Mr. T. V. K. Rao, the branch manager at Madras. The IOC management is encouraging these activities and this is proved by the fact that while no other person is retained at a place for more than three years, Mr. T.V.K. Rao has been kept in Madras for more than six years. Perhaps, the branch manager is emboldened by the fact that he had given three staff cars of the IOC to Shri Alagesan, the then Petroleum Minister for his election purposes.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur) : Now, he will have diplomatic immunity because he is in Ethiopia.

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN : In the Sindri fertilisers, Government are prepared to lose Rs. 5 lakhs per day for two weeks rather than to concede the demands of the workers which would have cost them only a fraction of the loss incurred by Government. Despite the settlement arrived at, the terms of it are not being implemented. They are continuing their vindictive measures against the workers. Industrial relations in Trombay and Nangal are also fast deteriorating. The IOC unit in Calcutta is also victimising a large number of trade union functionaries. If this attitude continues, if it does not change, they will have to face a new wave of struggles on the part of workers in the near future.

There is no use crying over the losses in public sector undertakings. If they are not prepared to change their policy of encouraging foreign monopolists, if they are not willing to give up their policy of encouraging the bosses in the bureaucratic machinery in the way they are carrying

out the work of these undertakings, there will not be any change in this situation. The worker is the backbone of the public sector undertakings. When they are treated so badly, they lose their moral and do not have the moral courage to work for them.

Government are talking of self-reliance but are at the same time, depending more and more on foreign monopolists. This is what the Estimates Committee say :

"The Committee are unable to appreciate Government's decision to pose the Trombay extension scheme to USAID for assistance, particularly when P & D claim that they could undertake this assignment and had amply demonstrated their capabilities by the designing, engineering and installation of the Rourkela Fertilisers group of plants as far as the years back".

So in spite of possessing our own technique we are depending entirely on foreign monopolists for building up of our industries. So the least the Ministry should do is to build our own industries using our own techniques, our own know-how, our own engineers. Unless this is done, we will continue to be perpetually dependent on the foreign monopolists, and that will not pave the way to socialism.

As far as I am concerned, judging by the experience of the last 20 years, I have no illusion that this Ministry will take up these projects and use the experience and know-how of our own engineers and build up really a self-relying sector of industry in this respect, because it is working for the welfare of these oil monopolists and foreigners who are coming to our country.

I would like the Minister to go deep into these questions, specially the callous way in which they have been behaving towards the workers in these public sector undertakings. By following this sort of anti-labour policy, they are only showing the way to the monopolists in our country who are already treating the workers very badly. Unless this attitude is changed, nothing can be achieved in our country.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Changalraya Najdu.

SHRI NAMBIAR : A number of very important points and queries have been raised by the hon. lady Member. They must be answered immediately.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Minister while replying will answer all queries.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU (Chittoor) : I congratulate Government whatever they have done in the field of oil especially in the face of opposition and fifth column activities they are having to face in this field. The fact that they have been able to do something in spite of these difficulties is a marvellous thing and we have to congratulate them on it.

Regarding fertilisers, they have done very well. But if more funds are allotted, we can meet the entire fertiliser needs of the country. I have to say something about Government's policy in locating fertiliser factories. In Andhra we consume more fertilisers and produce more food and export it to other States. Thereby we save a considerable amount of foreign exchange. Instead of recognising this fact and giving Andhra its due share in the establishment of these factories, the Central Government have neglected our State and are showing favouritism to some other States.

I will bring to your notice one, instance. The American Co-operative Consortium came to our country and after preliminary talks and investigations, they have decided to set up two factories in the co-operative sector, one at Kandla and the other at Vizagapatam. For that, they are prepared to contribute 70 per cent and only 30 per cent has to be contributed by the Central Government and also by the co-operatives in our country. When they have agreed for two, and when the Andhra Government have helped the Central Government in regard to foreign exchange, even if the Central Government do not have funds, if they wanted only one, they could have chosen Vizagapatam, but unfortunately, they have chosen Kandla. Why is that? I want to know this : whether the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals is responsible for doing this unjust act on its part or it is due to the Finance Ministry or it is due to the Planning Commission. There is some unseen wicked hand in these things and they are not able to do justice. I only

want justice to be done to Andhra Pradesh which helped them to save so much foreign exchange and not to illtreat Andhra by these methods.

In Kothagudem they first sanctioned one fertiliser project in the public sector, but unfortunately, it was given to a private magnate to start that plant. He is not able to put up that factory, and now the State Government have approached the Centre to take it up in the public sector. I came to understand that the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals is examining the case. I want to expedite the examination and start a fertiliser factory in the public sector.

Now, they are manufacturing complex fertilizers in the Trombay factory, and they are also manufacturing it in Nangal and other places. In our country, the agriculturists need not only ammonium sulphate and urea but they also need more of these complex fertilisers. In the manufacture of these complex fertilisers also, they should take the advice of the agriculturists at least. The authorities prepare something and we do not want those fertilisers ; so we want them to take the advice of some agriculturists and then manufacture these things. For instance, in the Trombay factory, they are manufacturing SUPHALA-20-20, that is nitrate-phosphate. If they can mix up nine per cent potash it will be a very good thing for the agriculturists. Like that, they should take some advice from the agriculturists and manufacture these fertilisers.

Regarding oil, in spite of the fifth column activities of those foreign companies, our people were able to do better. Though they have not reached the target, we must take note of what they have done. Regarding foreign companies I do not know for how many more years they are going to be allowed to exploit our poor people in the country. They are allowed to import crude oil at a rate which they fixed and our Government have nothing to do with it. In Madras, Gauhati and Bombay, they convert this into oil. When they convert, what are the charges? They are charging too much and our Government is agreeing to what they are asking. Thereby, the cost of diesel and petrol—every- thing is going up,

For bringing down the prices, we must check up at what price they are importing the crude and what is the conversion charges in the refinery. Now there is no check and in the last 5 years, they have sent Rs. 30 crores of their profits to other countries. They are not spending anything here. The Stanvac oil company was asked to explore for oil. For so many years, they have wasted a lot of our money, but they are not interested in finding oil. They know that if they find oil, their interests will be affected. Similarly, for off-shore drilling, Government is considering the offer of some American companies. The Opposition has charged that our Prime Minister has asked the Petroleum and Chemicals Ministry not to rush up and there is delay in finalising it. I cannot understand these opposition members. If some contract is given, they will say that the contract has been given for so much and money is lost. But if they are careful in finalising the contract, the Prime Minister is found fault with. I say that the Prime Minister has got every right to interfere in any matter concerning any Ministry in the interests of the country.

If the American oil company is given the contract, I am told they will have rights and shares in this permanently. The minister should explain whether it is permanent or only for temporary fixed period, the number of their directors and our directors, who will be the Managing Director of this company, etc. I do not think it is in the interests of the country to give them permanent rights in off-shore drilling. They will only try to safeguard the interests of the foreign oil companies and they will not strike oil here in our country. Why not our Government purchase the equipment and machinery from the Americans, send our people to other countries for receiving training and then start the offshore drilling ourselves instead of entrusting it to a foreign company whether American or Russian? We can also give the drawings to the Heavy Engineering Corporation at Ranchi and they will be able to manufacture the machinery. The minister should give his serious attention to these things.

We are not able to achieve self-sufficiency in kerosene. More people live in villages where there is no electricity and they depend on kerosene for lighting their

homes. There is dearth of kerosene and they have to pay black-market prices for it. Instead of allotting the entire kerosene for use in urban areas, Government should fix a quota for the villages on the basis of population and allot kerosene to them.

Regarding petrol and diesel oil, when we start production of these commodities in our public sector it is in the interest of the country to bring down the prices and also to have a check on the American and other foreign companies. In this regard our Government have not done anything. Our Minister, Shri Ashoka Mehta, is a big Socialist and we thought he being in charge of this Ministry he will at least bring down the prices to help the poor man in purchasing diesel oil, kerosene and other things. Unfortunately, after seeing the Americans and other people he has also become a capitalist. He is also selling petrol and oil at the same rate at which the Americans sell. What is the socialism here, I do not understand. In the matter of fertilisers also the prices have not gone down. In other countries the prices are lower than the price of fertilisers manufactured by our public sector. They are making crores of rupees by way of profit. Who wants the profit which runs into crores of rupees? We want fertilisers to be supplied to the poor peasants at a cheaper rate so that it may help the grow-more food campaign. As I said earlier, after he became a Minister, unfortunately, Shri Asoka Mehta has become a capitalist and he earns crores of rupees even on fertilisers. Even if you make a Communist in charge of this organisation I think he will immediately become a capitalist. These Communists and socialists should not be made to head any organisation; they should only be advisers and then only the prices will come down. I am not accusing our Minister, I am only requesting him to bring down the prices. He should think that he is a socialist first and not a capitalist. He should not earn any money from these public undertakings. We want them to be run on a no-loss no-profit basis. Let our oil companies be a check on the foreign oil companies, let our fertiliser factories be a check on the import of fertilisers and let the prices be brought down to help the grow-more food campaign in the country.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI (Sholapur) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, at the very outset I want to congratulate the hon. Minister for the encouraging performance during the course of the year. Petroleum and fertilisers are very essential for the development of the country. Petrol is required for running the industries and fertilisers for increasing production. During the twenty years after this country became independent we have made sufficient progress in both these fields. In 1947 when our country became independent our production was only 0.2 million tonnes and now it has gone up to about 6 million to 7 million tonnes. It is a big achievement. In the same way our refining capacity was nil and we used to import all our requirements from other countries, but now we have a refining capacity of 16 million to 17 million tonnes. It is a big achievement. But still we are spending a large amount in importing petroleum products to meet our requirements because our requirements and our consumption are also going up every year. As such, we have to import a large quantity from other countries. If I may say so, during the last five or six years the production in our country has not increased. Though efforts were being made to exploit new oil fields and experiments were being conducted, actual production has not increased to the extent we wanted. So, more efforts should be made to increase production. Merely depending on foreign countries for exploration work will not help us solve the problem. Our technicians are quite qualified and intelligent and they have got experience. They should be entrusted with exploration of oil fields so that we could increase our production.

Then, some hon. Members were asking while the refining capacity was increased when our production is so low. There is a reason for it. Previously, we used to import finished products. Now we are importing only the raw material, for which we are paying less. In this way, we are saving foreign exchange. I think the Government has taken the right decision in installing larger capacity in our refineries so that we can process the crude oil and make petrol. Therefore, the criticism against installation of larger capacity in the refineries is not correct. It was

a right decision on the part of the Government.

Then, some hon. Members were saying that some companies in the private sector were charging higher rates. When these companies established the refineries they did it with the motive of profit. They have invested huge amounts in the country with the hope of getting some profit and there is nothing wrong with it. Of course, if they are earning such a high amount which is not justified, it can be considered. But we must appreciate that they have done a good job in establishing refineries in this country which will help our further development. We can ensure that they earn only legitimate profits and not undue profits.

In order to increase our production we may attract many other foreign companies to come to this country and enter this field so that we may become self-sufficient. At present we are spending about Rs. 110 crores every year in foreign exchange for the import of petroleum products. So, about 10 per cent of our total export earnings are consumed by this one single item. Therefore, we should concentrate our attention on bringing some other companies to help us increase our production so that we can become self-sufficient and save this foreign exchange which we are spending every year.

Then, if the foreign companies are making profit, why should we grudge it? We are charging them incometax at a high rate. They are giving employment to our people and increasing the production of our country. They are also paying excise duty. In my opinion, they should be encouraged and allowed reasonable profit so that more and more people may enter this oil field.

Having said this, I would request the hon. Minister to tell us in what period the country will become self-sufficient. He should also give the expected year-by-year progress in this field. This is very important because we are now paying Rs. 110 crores per year for import of petroleum products. How long will we have to continue these imports? What progress are we going to make in the next few years? I would say that the Ministry should be given discretionary powers to

implement the schemes so that we can save all this foreign exchange.

Some people have said, and I have also heard, that the refining cost of the public sector refineries is higher than that of the private sector. Just now I have mentioned about the private sector, but the cost of refining of the public sector refineries is something which required to be considered and checked. If it is high, what are the reasons? All efforts should be made to bring it down.

Now I would like to say something about fertilisers. In this field also, the country has made sufficient progress. Production during the course of this year has gone up. But the present production is not sufficient; it is too low to meet the requirements. In the last 5 or 6 years in this particular field also, no progress has been made. There were many applications for the establishment of factories in the country, but on account of certain difficulties they could not be finalised; as such, we have to import huge quantities of fertilisers from other countries. There we have also to spend a large amount of foreign exchange.

Fertiliser is very essential. Now our farmers who have used fertilisers have known the advantage. In the earlier stage they were hesitant in using fertilisers. Now they are accustomed to it. I know in my constituency, Sholapur, some years back when they were asked to use fertiliser, they were very hesitant and were doubtful whether it would not affect the crop. Because they are poor people they do not want to take the risk. Now they are convinced and use the fertilisers. So, whenever we go there, they ask for more supply of fertilisers. Therefore, more effort should be made to increase the production of fertilisers to meet the demand of the country.

At present we are importing a large quantity of agricultural production from other countries, like foodgrains, cotton and many other items. By the use of more and more fertilisers and water, we will make the country self-sufficient which will make the country very strong. Therefore, in this connection also, I request the hon. Minister to take urgent and immediate action to increase the production of fertilisers and give a schedule as to by what time

the country will become self-sufficient as far as fertilisers are concerned.

Regarding chemicals, I am very happy that in many items we have become self-sufficient. In caustic soda, soda ash and many items we have become self-sufficient and we have got a surplus capacity. That is a big achievement that we have made. But in the intermediaries we are still lagging behind. We have to import many items. In this connection the progress is a little slow and I would request the hon. Minister that more licences and financial assistance should be given to those entrepreneurs who want to put up such intermediary factories in the country so that we can become self-sufficient as early as possible.

With these words I support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur) : Sir, I am thankful for the opportunity that you have given to me to make a few observations on the Petroleum and Chemicals Ministry.

We had high hopes when Shri Asoka Mehta took up this department. The credit goes to his predecessor, Shri K. D. Malaviya, whatever people might say about his shortcomings otherwise, for putting India and the public sector on the map of oil and chemicals. But, unfortunately, afterwards the Government did not take much interest to streamline the public sector oil undertaking, with the result that we find that people are finding fault with the public sector itself. I for one would like to commend the work of the public sector so far as it goes, but there are a few shortcomings which the Government would do well to rectify and really take an interest, in the right direction.

I would like to say a few words on that. For example, I have come across in a lot of these oil company managements that.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He may resume his speech after lunch. The House stands adjourned to meet again at 20' clock.

13 hrs

*The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till
Fourteen of the Clock*

— — —

(The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at five minutes Fourteen of the Clock.)

[Shri G. S. Dhilon in the Chair]

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1968-69—Contd.

Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals—Contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have to inform the House that the Home Minister will make a statement in the House to-day at 6.15 p.m. regarding the detention and removal of Sarvasbhi Hem Barua, Jagannath Rao Joshi, Madhu Limaye and Nath Pai, all M.P.s. at Khavda Kutch District.

Mr. Kandappan.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : While commending the work of the public sector oil undertakings, I have been trying to draw the attention of the Minister to some of its shortcomings. Sir, for one thing, we do not post people with management acumen to manage our public sector undertakings. This is true with regard to our oil undertaking also; and also, Sir, quite a number of posts at a higher cadre were unnecessarily created just to provide lucrative jobs for their kith and kin and to rehabilitate them in employment. So, if these kinds of shortcomings are removed—I am speaking from a little experience and I do not want to give any kind of concrete examples here openly on the floor of the House—and if these things are streamlined, I am sure the work of the oil company will definitely improve.

Also I come across in some places in our public sector refineries military people whom they have brought into manage these undertakings. I wonder what their qualification is for managing a public sector undertaking. In the ONGC and also in the oil refinery and elsewhere I find that wherever military men are occupying posts, they do not know how to behave with the labour and actually it is their militarism that creates labour problems. They do not have the human touch, they do not have the business acumen to manage things. This is a very serious matter they have to consider.

Also, Sir, in some places there is surplus labour which the refinery or the concerned concern in so much afraid of and

reluctant to retrench because of the public opinion that may be aroused and the agitation that might be created. But I think in a business concern like this, the Government should take courage in both hands and go ahead with improving the working of the Oil Refineries as well as the ONGC and other concerns that are under the direct administration of this Ministry.

As it is our Oil Corporation is almost in a position to compete with the private oil companies and I am proud of it. But I cannot totally say that they are competing with them because they still have Government patronage to some extent, but if proper efforts are taken and if their working is properly streamlined and guided, I am sure, a time will come in the near future when we will be in the proud position of competing with private oil companies and only then we can say that we have succeeded in our public sector enterprises.

Sir, with regard to the working of the ONGC, I would like to pinpoint one or two things. As far as I understand, the working of the ONGC is very much chaotic and they are not able even to a small extent to justify the expenditure that was incurred on the ONGC. It is engaged on a very vital sector, I mean, the exploration and the extraction of crude oil in this country. As it is, we are informed that Government have some firm targets by which they think they can get at all the crude that we need within the country itself. In Ankleshwar and some other oil-fields we did get some oil and we had some exploratory work there, but the work is not commendable and we have miserably failed on many occasions. For one thing I find in the ONGC some of our geologists are the lowest paid even in India compared with other exploratory companies engaged in this field for similar works. In Assam we have got the association of Government and Burmah-Shell joint venture where we do have this exploration of oil. Even compared with that company our people are very much lower paid. I would plead with the Minister that he should give top priority to this and they should try to attract the best talent that is available in this country for the exploration of oil. Then we can go ahead with the extraction of crude to the extent that we may need

it and I hope we can succeed if proper efforts are taken in the right direction.

In this connection I would like to draw attention to a very important fact, that is the Cambay offshore drilling. Sir, after all, we know that the Cambay belt is very rich in oil. That is what I understand from the reports of various experts who know about these things. Even foreign people feel that there is enough oil there and our own people feel that there is enough oil there but unfortunately we are not making any move in the direction to extract the oil that is available in the Cambay belt. I know the offshore drilling is a very scarce know how in the international market with the result that a very high price is demanded for collaboration or outright purchase of technical know how or asking other people to take the work on our behalf. But it is so important and basic that we should get the know-how by associating ONGC itself with some other foreign companies or purchase the know-how on an assured basis, instead of frittering away our resources. In this way we should get the crude so that we may not be in need of crude and we may be able to meet our demand in the near future. And, apart from Cambay, of course, there are other places which are not sure as oil-bearing areas. We already know that Cambay is a rich belt and so, I think, instead of wasting our resources and energy in going to exploration of other areas where there may be oil or may not be oil I think it would be fruitful to go ahead with the extraction in the Cambay belt as early as possible.

Another thing to which I would like to draw the attention of the Minister is in regard to fertilizers. Much has been said about fertilizers. We know the fertilizer companies have got long gestation period and in the beginning, I am afraid, the Government has under-estimated the demands for fertiliser in our country with the result they have not brought into existence as many factories as we would need and now we are depegned to a large extent on foreign countries for our basic fertiliser. I am afraid, even now the assessment of the Government is not correct and it is on the low side. I feel that we may need more fertiliser than what the Government seems to estimate. Sir, I say this because

I know about the farmers of this country. Government had a wrong notion that farmers do not take to fertiliser readily. That is not correct. I have not come across any farmer in this country who when it is proven to him that it would be useful and beneficial for him to resort to modern methods does not do so; in fact, he definitely takes to modern methods when he is convinced of their benefit.

Everywhere, we find that there is a grant demand for fertilisers in this country. But, unfortunately our people do not have the know-how regarding the right type of fertiliser to be used in a particular soil. We have no machinery so far to guide the farmer in this respect. But, still the demand is there, and some time back when we had put questions to Government after the subsidy on fertilisers was removed, we were told that even after the removal of the subsidy, there was a great demand for fertilisers. I would like to know whether Government were justified in removing the subsidy on the ground that even if the prices were on the high side, the farmers were still purchasing the fertilisers. That would be indeed very strange logic. Are we justified in paying the present prices to the farmers for their produce, when we are increasing the fertiliser price in this country in this manner either deliberately or unwittingly! The present prices of fertilisers are on the high side and there is a case for reducing them for the benefit of the farmer.

I would also say that there is a lot of speculation particularly in the areas where there is scarcity of urea and other fertilisers which are not available. I know for certain what is happening in my place in regard to this matter. During the tobacco season, the Andhra farmers who used to cultivate tobacco in large tracts used to come to Madras hundreds of miles away; they used to approach the farmers of my area and purchase the fertilisers that they had acquired from the credit societies or other corporations at a very huge price. The result is that the farmers who took the fertiliser for their own use at first were so much attracted by the profit that they earned by selling the fertiliser to others that the fertiliser has been drained from there and taken elsewhere. In a particular place, people who can manipulate things

[Shri S. Kandappan]

and who can manage things by greasing the palm of the officials, and particularly the well-to-do farmers are able to get fertilisers but the poor helpless farmer who should really be helped is not able to get it. This kind of anomaly should be removed and it can be removed only when Government take into consideration the very serious aspect of distribution of fertilisers.

I understand that at Nangal, the fertiliser corporation people themselves have got a sort of distribution arrangement, and they even supply the know-how to the farmers; they have a sort of cell to test the soil and thus help the farmers to know what kind of fertiliser should be used, when and in how much quantity. All this technical know-how is supplied to the farmer along with the fertiliser. I am told that that distribution system has been quite effective and the farmers are very much happy about it.

I think that some such distribution system should be evolved throughout the country.

I would even suggest that it is high time that Government may consider whether they can themselves create some corporation or association to look after this distribution work along with giving guidance to the farmers in regard to the technical know-how regarding what type of fertiliser should be used and at what time and on which soil.

In conclusion, I would like to quote a small passage from *The Hindu* dated the 17th, from its editorial. This paper is a very conservative paper and it never goes against Government and it is very much in support of Government. When that paper writes something about the fertiliser policy of Government, I think that it is a matter for serious concern for Government.

"Whatever the historicity of the high cost of Indian fertiliser factories, everyone will join the Committee"—that is, the Estimates Committee—

"in asking why the Indian price of nutrients should be Rs. 2,343 per metric tonne when Pakistan sells them at Rs. 729 and Japan at Rs. 1,257. One will also share the Committee's

surprise over differences in price of the same raw material in different units".

This has already been referred to Shri Tapuriah also raised the question of the Central Pool earning a profit. I do not know what explanation Government will give for that. I do not know whether they have changed that policy of earning a profit and they will just have that organisation to help the farmers. I would plead with Government that it is very high time that the whole fertiliser policy was re-oriented in the interests of the farmer and not in the interest of anybody else.

श्री चन्निका प्रसाद (बलिया) : सभापति महोदय, मैं पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ। गोरखपुर के खाद कारखाने में भी उत्पादन प्रारम्भ हो गया है, इस के लिए मैं मंत्री महोदय के प्रति आभार प्रकट करता हूँ। जब हम इस मंत्रालय के सम्बन्ध में विचार करते हैं, तो हमें इस के भूतपूर्व मंत्री श्री केशवदेव मालवीय, की याद आती है। उन के कार्य-काल में उन्हीं की प्रेरणा से हमारे देश में तेल भंडार खोज निकाला गया और पब्लिक सेक्टर की बुनियाद पड़ी। तेल के क्षेत्र में पब्लिक सेक्टर के आने से विदेशी मुद्रा का हमारा खर्चा बचा।

उधर के माननीय सदस्य पब्लिक सेक्टर की आलोचना करते हुए कहते हैं कि उस का काम दक्षता के साथ नहीं होता है, उस में कम उत्पादन होता है, कास्ट अधिक पड़ती है और सामान भी ठीक तैयार नहीं किया जाता है। मेरी राय इस से भिन्न है। हमारे देश में पब्लिक सेक्टर के कारखाने जिस प्रकार से काम कर रहे हैं, उस के लिए उधर के माननीय सदस्य भी जवाब देह हैं। मैं आप को अपने यहां का एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। पहले बलिया में फर्टिलाइजर का कारखाना लगाने का निश्चय किया गया था, लेकिन कम्प्यूनिस्टों और सोशलिस्टों ने चीप पापुलेरिटी हासिल करने के लिए उस का विरोध किया और कहा कि

वहां पर फर्टिलाइजर का कारखाना नहीं लगाया जाना चाहिए, क्यों कि वहां पर जमीन कम है और इस लिए इस से किसानों का नुकसान होगा बाद में वह कारखाना गोरखपुर में लगाया गया। आज वही लोग हमारे यहां के किसानों और अन्य लोगों को यह कर भड़काते हैं कि हमारे क्षेत्र में कोई उद्योग नहीं है।

इतना ही नहीं, जब कोई कारखाना लग जाता है, तो ये लोग उस में मजदूरों की हड़ताल करवाते हैं। देश की प्रगति और विकास के लिए और उस की राष्ट्रीय बढ़ाने के लिए अधिक उत्पादन करना आवश्यक है। आज देश की मान-मर्यादा के लिए, देश को मजबूत बनाने के लिए आठ घंटे प्रति-दिन से भी अधिक काम करना चाहिए। लेकिन विरोधी दल के लोग यह नहीं कहते कि कारखानों में मजदूर आठ घंटे भी काम करें। वे तो वहां स्ट्राइक करा के काम में रुकावट डालते हैं।

इस के अतिरिक्त पब्लिक सेक्टर के उपक्रमों में कुछ ऐसे कर्मचारी आ जाते हैं, जो पब्लिक सेक्टर का विरोध करते हैं और उस को असफल बनाने का प्रयत्न करते हैं। इस स्थिति में उत्पादन का कास्ट बढ़ेगा ही। हमारे विरोधी भाइयों ने पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में भी सहयोग नहीं दिया। जब तक हम सब मिल कर पब्लिक सेक्टर को चलाने का प्रयत्न नहीं करेंगे, तब तक वह सफल नहीं हो सकता है।

हम देखते हैं कि साइट आदि देने के संबंध में इंडियन आयल के विरुद्ध पक्षपात किया जाता है। उस के काम्पीटीशन में जो विदेशी कम्पनियां हैं, उन को अच्छे साइट दिये जाते हैं, लेकिन इंडियन आयल की कमी भी मौके पर अच्छे साइट नहीं दिये जाते हैं। आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि इन विदेशी कम्पनियों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाये। लड़ाई के वक्त इन कम्पनियों के द्वारा यह घमकी दी जाती है कि अगर उन का माल नहीं खरीदा गया, तो वे तेल देना बन्द कर देंगी। उन पर यह विश्वास नहीं किया जा सकता है कि वे संकट के समय

अपना काम सुचारु रूप से करती रहेंगी। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इंडियन आयल हमारे पब्लिक सेक्टर का एक बहुत बड़ा और महत्वपूर्ण अंग है और हर हालत में हमें उस की रक्षा करनी चाहिए।

गोरखपुर आदि जिन स्थानों पर पब्लिक सेक्टर के कारखाने लगाए जाते हैं, वहां पर जिन किसानों की जमीनें ली जाती हैं, उन्हें उन कारखानों में नौकरी देने के सम्बन्ध में प्रायर्टी दी जानी चाहिए। जहां तक गोरखपुर के कारखाने का सम्बन्ध है, वहां के लोगों को यह आश्वासन दिया गया था कि जिन किसानों की जमीनें ली जायेंगी, उन को उस कारखाने में नौकरी दी जायेगी, लेकिन ऐसा नहीं किया गया। इस के परिणामस्वरूप लोगों ने अपनी मांगों के समर्थन में आन्दोलन किया, उन पर गोशियां चलीं और कई लोग घायल हुए। इस लिए सरकार को यह नीति बना लेनी चाहिए कि जहां भी पब्लिक सेक्टर का कोई कारखाना लगे, उस में पहले वहां के किसानों और अन्य लोगों को नौकरी दी जाये और उस के बाद बाहर के लोगों को स्थान दिया जाये।

हमारे देश में बिजली कुछ शहरों और कस्बों तक पहुँची है। सत्तर फ्रीसदी देहातों में बिजली नहीं है। बरसात, अन्धेरे में और शादी ब्याह के अवसर पर कैरोसीन आयल ही हमारे काम आना है। लेकिन हमारे किसानों और गरीब हरिजनों आदि को कैरोसीन आयल के लिए लाइन में खड़ा रहना पड़ता है। इस लिए कैरोसीन आयल के ठीक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन की तरफ सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए। इस सम्बन्ध में सार्वजनिक कार्यकर्ताओं की क्षेत्रीय समितियां बनाई जानी चाहिए, जो कैरोसीन आयल के समुचित वितरण की व्यवस्था करें।

पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार के पश्चिमी भाग में, आरा और छपरा आदि में, शूगर मिलज होने के कारण, और जहां शूगर मिलज नहीं हैं, वहां भी, मोलैसिज काफी उपलब्ध होते हैं। इस लिए वहां पर केमिकल इंडस्ट्रीज लगाई जा

[श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद]

सकती हैं। चूँकि हमारे यहां कोई इंडस्ट्रीज नहीं है, इस लिए इन क्षेत्रों में, जहां मोलैसिज मिलते हैं, वहां केमिकल इंडस्ट्रीज लगाने की व्यवस्था की जाये।

मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस बात की ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि किसानों को खाद पर्याप्त मात्रा में नहीं मिलता है और साथ ही मंहगा मिलता है। एक समिति के द्वारा इस बात पर विचार करना चाहिए कि खाद का उत्पादन अधिक हो, उस के वितरण की उचित व्यवस्था हो और वह किसानों को कम से कम दामों पर उपलब्ध किया जाये। उस की सवसिद्धी बन्द कर दी गई है। मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस ओर विशेष रूप से दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

अन्त में मैं फिर कहना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों में केमिकल इंडस्ट्रीज के लिए काफी रामटेटीरियल और दूसरी सहायित्व मौजूद हैं। इस लिए उस क्षेत्र में अधिक से अधिक केमिकल इंडस्ट्रीज लगाने की तरफ ध्यान दिया जाये।

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Minister.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN (Badagara) : Sir, I want to seek certain clarifications from the Minister before he begins his speech so that he might give his clarifications in his speech if he has no objection. I would not take more than two minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN : That is almost a speech then.

SHRI A SREEDHARAN : The clarification that I would like to have through you is that—

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have not got my permission.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : I am seeking your permission.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Would the Minister like to make some clarifications after the speech is over ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI ASOKA MEHTA) : I do not know what he wants. How can I say ?

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : It is something concerning his portfolio. I am not going to ask anything about the landing on the moon.

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA : 16 hon. Members have already spoken at length. Now, I will be trying to meet some of the arguments they have put forward. It is not possible for me to clarify further any point that any Member might bring up.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am very sorry I am not able to allow the hon. Member any time now.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : I know why the Government is shutting out its mind. The Minister knows what I am going to ask and that is why he says like that. I know about the Fertilisers and Chemicals (Travancore) Ltd., and I know it is being done with the connivance of the Ministry. I did not get an opportunity and that is why I wanted to seek a clarification.

AN HON. MEMBER : What is this Sir ?

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH (Pali) : That way, many Members were affected. It is not fair. So many of the Members who have not spoken might wish to seek some clarification or the other. Will you give them all a chance ? (Interruption).

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Minister.

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA : Sir, I am grateful to the 16 hon. Members for the valuable light that they have thrown on the working of our Ministry and for the constructive comments and criticisms that they have offered. A large number of

points have been raised during the discussion. It will not be possible for me in the limited time at my disposal to answer all those points. However, I shall be happy to clear up some of those points later on either through personal discussions or through correspondence. I propose to confine myself to certain basic criticisms that were offered and these criticisms were made by a large number of Members.

The two main criticisms are we have no oil policy and we have no fertiliser policy. This is basic; the rest of it deals with certain incidental points here and there to which I shall reply if I have the time. On both these basic points, either the hon. members are misinformed or my ministry has failed to communicate to the hon. members what are our policies. Anyway, I am deeply grateful to the House for providing us with an opportunity, which is coming after two or three years,—because this Ministry's Demands were not discussed in the past,—to clarify and re-state the policies that we have been following.

As far as our oil policy is concerned, we are most anxious to be self-sufficient in as many directions as possible. We would like to be self-sufficient as far as production of crude is concerned. But no country in the world can say in advance that it will necessarily be self-sufficient. Oil resources in the world are very unequally distributed. Half a dozen countries in the world produce the bulk of oil supplies. An overwhelming majority of nations are dependent on crude imports. While I agree that everything possible should be done to push ahead with our programme of oil exploration and oil production, we should not proceed on the assumption that we will necessarily be self-sufficient, because our oil requirements will keep on growing and we may or may not be able to find all the oil need. But with respect to self-sufficiency as far as our refining capacity is concerned, on that score, Government's record can stand scrutiny.

We would also like to see that marketing of these oil products is effectively, efficiently and economically organised. In all these things, while we have a certain proportion of the private sector, mostly owned and operated by foreign oil companies, our broad policy is,—whether my good friend, Mr. Tapuriāh, likes it or not—that we would like to push forward in exploring,

refining and marketing through the public sector. I am sorry the hon. member from the DMK who spoke just now is not here. He hoped that IOC will be able to compete with the private oil companies in the near future. Today, I may say, the IOC is the biggest oil distributing company in India. In the past 5 or 7 years, the rate at which it has built up its business is something to which there is no parallel in this country. In distribution, we are pushing ahead with the development of the Indian Oil Corporation. In refining, there are three refineries which are being run by the IOC. Another refinery is under construction and we hope that the fifth refinery will soon be taken up for construction. Here also we are moving ahead to see that the public sector grows and we become self-reliant. I shall revert to refining and marketing a little later.

I would like to say something about the exploration programme. It is said that we have spent a lot of money, but have not achieved adequate results. We have spent something like Rs. 200 crores on the ONGC and we have established 130 million tons of reserves which will be produced. I think these figures are comparable to similar figures anywhere in the world. The performance of ONGC has improved remarkably in the past 12 months.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : Do not be so sweeping.

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA : That is why I would like the hon. Member to know the facts. The trouble is, very often hon. Members talk about facts which are twelve months or twenty-four months out-of-date. Today the facts are that the ONGC's drilling performance in 1967-68 has set an all time record. Next year's target is 40 per cent higher than what we have done during this year. I would like to know from any hon. Member belonging to any section of the House, if we say that our 1968-69 performance would be 40 per cent over the record performance we have put in in 1967-68 is not that something for which we should pat the ONGC on its back. I would like to take this opportunity to put on record my appreciation of the work that has been done by the Chairman of the ONGC with the wonderful team of young men that he has brought together—the planning and development team and those in the control room.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : Even the drilling time taken by ONGC is very much higher than the time taken by the Oil India Limited.

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA : May I point out that the drilling time....(Interruption). I know the facts. The drilling time taken today is lower than the drilling time taken in the Soviet Union. While it is the business of the Opposition to criticise us, where our boys are doing wonderful work at least give them a pat. My hon. friend thinks what is needed is to give them a higher salary. He pleaded to give them more salaries, but at least give them a pat on the back, appreciate the work that they are doing before you come forward with a demand for higher salary.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : I was referring to the salary of geologists.

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA : Geologists are boys working in the ONGC. These geologists and other young men working there will give wonderful results if you appreciate when they do good work and not go about cavilling and criticising when there is no basis for it. When there is basis for it, I welcome such criticism.

As far as exploration is concerned we are well geared in exploration. Let us realise that as far as our land area is concerned it is not as productive as some other parts of the world are. I believe we have drilled far more wells than Iran has drilled, but we are producing only a fraction of the oil that Iran is producing. This all depends on how productive certain wells are. Our wells are not very productive. Therefore we have to do a lot of work.

While we are pushing ahead with this programme of work, there are a number of difficulties that I want this honourable House to understand. Firstly, we do not have enough resources. Look at the Budget. How many crores are you giving to ONGC? Shri Tapuria was talking about the achievement. You must talk of the results in comparison to the resources made available. There is the chronic difficulty about foreign exchange. In this Ministry the problem of foreign exchange becomes very acute because oil and chemicals are industries where technology is moving very fast. The

life span of technology in the chemical industry is six to seven years. Within six to seven years the whole process becomes obsolete. We take six to seven years to set up a plant. By the time the plant is set up, the whole enterprise becomes obsolete. Because of difficulties in foreign exchange I am not able to go and plug foreign exchange. It is possible that the same difficulty is there in the private sector also. I do not cavil on that. When all these difficulties are got over and a project is pushed through the whole thing becomes obsolete. Our instruments are obsolete. Our equipment are obsolete. Our scientists have to work with antiquated equipment. We are not able to get the most up-to-date equipment. We cannot produce sophisticated equipment over-night in the country. Therefore, we have to work with greater discipline, greater dedication and put in greater purposeful effort. When we take into account all these difficulties, the work that is being done is creditable and I am convinced that the ONGC boys should move forward.

Even then my feeling is that we will not become self-sufficient if we confine ourselves only to exploration on the land. It is possible we may have better results off-shore. Some hon. Members—I think again it was Shri Kandappan—said that there were off-shore areas which seemed to be bubbling with oil. I do not know. If we strike oil there we will strike it in very large quantities. It is also quite possible that we may not strike oil at all. Nobody can say in advance whether there will be oil or not.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar) : Why don't you decide it once for all?

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA : Will you given me time to explain? I am not answering your point. I am dealing with his point. I will come to your point in a minute.

I want to make it clear that India cannot be sure in advance if there is all that oil. If we strike oil, it will be good; but it is equally on the cards that there is no oil.

Now, there are various practices. There are certain practices which the

ONGC will be able to develop of its own. There are other practices where we will be able to do it with a certain amount of technical assistance provided by the Soviet Union. But the most productive areas, with possibility and potentiality, are in deeper waters. As far as deep sea exploration is concerned, it is technologically very difficult. Exploration is difficult, but production is even more difficult. It requires very sophisticated technology to dig a deep well in the sea and foreign exchange in dollars is necessary for that. Unfortunately we have not the dollars that we require. We have neither the technicians nor even the equipment. Even the Soviet Union had to buy the equipments from the western countries because they cannot produce all these equipment.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH (Khalilabad) : That is news.

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA : That is a fact. Facts may be news to him but, unfortunately, facts remain facts.

We must realise that no country, not even a technologically advanced country, can say "I will not borrow technology from another country". I am surprised that in the chemical and oil industry anyone can become chauvinistic, as far as technology is concerned. Now, we have not got the resources to go out and buy technology. I invited a very able team from the Soviet Union to advise me on this matter of the functioning of the ONGC. One of the things that team said was, and I am very grateful to them for the fine work they have done, that we have to send 200 people abroad to Western and East European countries, including Soviet Union, to get further training. Technology is changing so fast that it is no use saying we know everything.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH : Cut down the Ministers going abroad and divert that money for training technicians.

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA : As Minister I have never gone abroad, I can assure you. Either the hon. Members want me to give an explanation to what they have said or they want to offer further comments on me. If they want to offer personal comments, I am willing to sit down

and listen. I have not gone abroad. I have been working for the last few years and I have gone abroad only when there was absolutely essential work which took me abroad.

Therefore, as I was pointing out, as far as oil exploration in deep sea is concerned, very large investments are needed, and these investments have to be exclusively in foreign exchange. The technical competence needed and the equipment needed are available only with a limited number of countries. Therefore, the Government is considering whether we should negotiate with these people or we should wait for some time and see whether some other method can be devised. Until this particular problem is decided by the Government, there is nothing further that I can do. All I can say is, in exploration work, as far as my Ministry is concerned, we are pushing ahead in as purposeful a manner as is possible.

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : इसके बारे में बताइये कि अमरीका की फर्म ने आपको आकर दिया हुआ है कि सारा खर्चा वह करेंगे और अगर तेल मिल जाता है तब उसके बाद पार्टनरशिप शुरू होगी, उसमें फारेन एक्सचेंज का भी कोई सबाल नहीं है, लेकिन आपकी सरकार पिछले दस महीने से यह नहीं तय कर पा रही है कि उसको दिया जायेगा न दिया जाये। अगर रशिया के पास टैक्नालाजी नहीं है तो अमरीका से क्यों नहीं लेते हैं, इसमें आपको क्या शर्म आती है :

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA : Firstly, it has not taken ten months. This matter is under consideration for the last two months or so. Surely, the Government is entitled to look at the pros and cons before coming to a decision.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : What are those pros and cons, we want to know.

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA : How should the profits be split, what would be the implications of this kind of an agreement and so on. Surely, it is not for me to tell everything until the Government

[Shri Asoka Mehta]

takes a decision. At no time the Parliament asks a Cabinet Minister to give reasons as to what are the pros and cons which the government are considering, until a decision is taken. After a decision is taken, I shall give you all that information. Before that, it is not possible for me to place the pros and cons before the House. The matter is under consideration now and a decision will be taken.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :

When are you going to finalise it ?

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA : I cannot answer it. That is a Cabinet decision.

As far as the refineries are concerned, the IOC is operating a refining capacity of 6.7 million tonnes. This refining capacity, with only marginal additions, will be able to refine 9 to 10 million tonnes in the next three or four years and the cost will come down. My hon. friend, Shri Tapuriah, compared the cost of the private sector refineries with that of the public sector refineries. He did not take into account the time period. It requires a certain time within which these refineries are able to produce their optimum. Given the time, I can assure Shri Tapuriah and other critics here, the refineries with marginal investments here and there will be able to refine 9 to 10 million tonnes.

There has been a constant demand for refineries at various places. Now let me explain the logic that governs the setting up of our refining capacity. We want to have refining capacity nearer the market. A question was raised that some of the private sector refineries have some extra capacity. We cannot use them because there is no demand in that area. If and when the demand in that area grows and if we find that it is economic to have refining made by those private sector refineries, we will not rule them out. But our present attitude is that we try to establish refining capacity wherever the demand goes up. That is why we are setting up one at Madras and another at Haldia. The only new refinery that we propose to set up in the next three or four years is somewhere in the northwest.

It is not possible to have another refinery in Assam. There are already two

refineries there. My hon. friend, Shri Hem Barua, after having spoken, has preferred to go to Kutch and is not here, but in his absence I would like to point out that we would like to expand the Gauhati refinery but we have no desire to set up more refineries there. A refinery is not a toy that it should be set up everywhere. A refinery must be large sized. Even today we are losing Rs. 1 crore to Rs. 1½ crores because the products which are produced in Assam do not find a market there and they have to be sold elsewhere at a loss to the IOC. We cannot, for the purpose of satisfying certain local aspirations which are legitimate, set up refineries at places where by producing end-products we will have to lose heavily in selling them because the cost of transport of crude is much less than the cost of transport of refined products.

As far as the private sector refineries are concerned, we have certain agreements with them. We want to honour those agreements. We cannot talk of nationalising them or of throttling them. We want to honour those agreements but, at the same time, these agreements need to be revised or renegotiated because they were made about 14 or 15 years back and in certain matters they need to be renegotiated and we hope that in the near future wherever necessary that will be done. I would say that in the refinery policy there is this mixed approach, but the public sector will keep growing and the legitimate rights of the private sector will be protected provided they are also willing from time to time, to renegotiate the agreements to bring them in conformity with the changed situation.

We recently invited a Soviet team to look into our refineries also and I am grateful to Mr. Tatorov and his very able team for the help that they have given us in looking into the working of our refineries.

Shri Tapuriah pointed out that in exploration we have been following a dog-in-the-manger policy and that we are not inviting others to come in. May I again respectfully point out that that is not so. The British were here; the Americans were here; the Rumanians were here; the

Yugoslavs were here and the French were here.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH : Arabs ?

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA : The Arabs were not here. The Arabs do not go in for exploration ; they allow their country to be explored.

All these people have been here but they were not able to strike oil and they went away. Shrimati Gopalan sees imperialism and all kinds of things everywhere. I hope the Yugoslavs, the French, the Rumanians—all of them—are not also to be deemed imperialists ; that is why they did not find any oil ! Therefore it is not that we have not invited some of these people. We have, but it is a very tough job and ; I think, we have got to do it by ourselves. It is no use saying that \$ 1.8 or 1.4 billion was spent and they are not coming here.

Side by side I would like to point out again that in the oil industry it is no use talking of big profits, imperialism and all that because the oil industry is such that it is a gamble ; it is a big risk. If you succeed, you gain a big amount of money and if you fail, you lose all your money. In Iran we have invested, say, Rs. X crores. I went to Iran. We had struck oil on a commercial basis. We will be getting a million tonnes of oil from Iran from one structure alone. I do not know how much oil we will get out of all structures. Nobody said, that I was a robber or an exploiter, that I was going to take away so much money from Iran, because in oil industry, if you strike oil, you will make money and, if you do not strike oil, you write off all the losses. So, here also, the argument seems to be that people should come and invest money but, if they are lucky enough to strike oil, they must not be allowed to make any profit. I am afraid, the oil industry does not operate on this basis. It is time we recognise the logic on which various things operate. Therefore, in those areas, if it is necessary, we will have to invite them. If they succeed, we will also make money, I think, four times what we invest, which we are not making today. It is possible if we strike oil, next time, the Agreement will be even more to our advantage. I am sure,

some hon. Members will get up and say, why did not I enter into a similar Agreement earlier ? Probably, they will charge my distinguished officer, Mr. Nayak, of all kinds of wrong doings.

When you enter into an Agreement before oil is struck, you have got to concede terms which you can improve upon when you strike oil later on. These are normal business deals which, I am sure, the distinguished House knows. Unfortunately, we are being subjected to all kinds of criticisms including those by businessmen belonging to Swatantra Party.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : About Iran, we do not know the figures, how much oil we will get, how much money has been spent, what are the terms. This is the reply we are getting.

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA : In Iran, we have got about 5 to 6 structures. We have so far drilled only 3 or 4 structures. Still 2 more structure are to be drilled. He should wait till I am able to find out what the position will be by the end of the year. Should I give what these officers give me from day to day what is invested and what is the out-turn in the factories ? Surely, that is not possible. I do not propose to give half-baked figures and later on be asked for all kinds of explanation. As soon as I have firm information, I shall place it before the House. I do not propose to give half-baked figures here. I have got to consult my partners also there. I cannot make announcements here without consulting my four other partners there. Therefore, whatever has to be said will be said at an appropriate time. I have noted and I can assure him that we will satisfy him at an appropriate time.

The next thing is about fertilisers. I agree in the field of fertilisers, we have not been able to move forward according to our targets. Why did that happen ? Partly because the public sector was not able to move forward very fast and the private sector did not come forward. If you look at the figures, you will see, in the private sector, the fertiliser production just did not start at all. It was the non-starter. Now, we have a very big programme. Everybody wants us to be self-sufficient in fertiliser. By 1975, we have to build up a capacity of 5 million tonnes of fertilisers

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which means an investment of Rs. 1400 crores. So far, we have invested about Rs. 250 crores only. You can envisage the very large investment that is still to be made. Of these Rs. 1400 crores, Rs. 400 crores will be in foreign exchange. I want to know from the honourable House: Is it possible for us in the public sector to find all this amount of Rs. 1000 crores or Rs. 1100 crores during the next four to five years for fertiliser alone? Where will the amount of Rs. 400 crores in foreign exchange come from? Why have I to plead for allowing some private concerns also to come in so that they bring in rupee resources as well as foreign exchange? Because the amounts involved are large, Rs. 1000 crores to 1100 crores. An amount of Rs. 200 crores will be needed for pesticides industry. We have decided that, out of Rs. 1400 crores, an amount of Rs. 800 crores will be spent in the public sector. So, a major portion of the outlay will be in the public sector. If I have to have plants involving an outlay of Rs. 800 crores in the next four or five years, you please realise that the managerial capacity will not come up overnight, the technical difficulties will come up and all that. Would the honourable House be justified in asking why this is going wrong, why that is going wrong and all that? You must know, anywhere in the world, a modern chemical plant, requires a couple of years before it gives you full production. I have with me about 5 plants today under my Ministry. Two are very old, two are very new and one is somewhere in between. The two new plants will be able to give good results. As far as Nangal is concerned, as my friend said, it has been doing very well. The two old plants, Sindri and FACT, are both in the process of being reorganised and modernised and I can assure the House that this year our performance will be good and, by 1971-72, we shall give you every tonne of fertiliser that is needed and we will not be importing anything from outside. But it takes four to five years from the date we start. It takes about two to three years to build up a factory. It takes one year to get land.

It took me three years to get the land in Gorakhpur, and in the case of Barauni, it has taken me more than a year to get

the land; one whole year has been wasted. I know the difficulties in getting land for a public sector factory. The hon. members very often throw the blame on us. Somebody got up and said—I think, it was the Communist Member, Mr. Sharma—what kind of public sector is this, they are not willing to give all the money that the kisan is asking for. After all, there are rules and regulations which determine the acquisition of land. We try to follow the rules and regulations and there, we are bogged down, we are frustrated, we are being compelled to pay more and all kinds of delays take place. Does the hon. House take the slightest interest in this thing? When I am asked to give a schedule as to when I will do this, how can I give any schedule when I do not know when I will get the land, power and water. These are things which are not under my control. Given these things, I can assure the House that in 30 to 36 months, a plant will be set up... (Interruptions) Will he let me continue in my own way?

Secondly, it is said that the price charged are very high. I am surprised, the prices quoted here show a real mix-up. In one case, the naphtha content is taken into account and the price is given; and in the other case, the price of urea is given. May I point out that it is no use comparing unlikes. If we compare likes with likes, our fertiliser prices compare favourably with those in other countries. It is not correct to say that the fertiliser prices in this country are higher than those in other countries. It is interesting to note, for instance, that the price of urea of the farmer in India, Rs. 840 during 1967, compares favourably to the price to the farmer in West Germany, Rs. 895, and in France, Rs. 880. The price of Ammonium Sulphate in the country, Rs. 495, also compares closely with the price in France, Rs. 480. Similarly, the price of Calcium Ammonium Nitrate, Rs. 535, in India is close to the price in France, Rs. 520. Even these price, I hope, will come down as soon as we are able to use modern technology. The plants that we have set up are not based on the most up-to-date technology, but the new plants that are coming up, whether in the private sector or in the public sector, are

large plants with modern technology. Of course, they require a very large investment but large investments of say Rs. 60 crores will also give Rs. 50 crores worth of output. The capital-output ratio is very high; but the initial investment is also very high. I can assure the House that the price is something which we are concerned about, but I want the House to appreciate this also that we need Rs. 800 crores for investment in the public sector. Somewhere the money has also to be found. If everything is going to be given on no-profit-no-loss basis, please tell me from where the resources are to come for exploration in oil, for building up refining capacity and for developing fertilisers. Therefore....
(*Interruption*).

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash) : How do you answer the criticism of the Estimates Committee ?

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA : I have pointed out that the figures that have been given do not compare likes with likes. I have tried to give the figures where the likes are compared with likes. There is no Bible or Gospel that I am depending on ; I am depending upon the facts that I know.

It is argued that we have no policy about fertiliser because sometimes we talk of naphtha and sometimes of something else. I have made the policy very clear. 70 per cent of fertiliser produced will be based on naphtha. Today, the world over, the production is based on naphtha. Then, out of the remaining 30 per cent, about half of it will be based on coal or lignite, about one-fourth of it will be based on liquid ammonia and a very small fraction will be on electrolytic basis.

As far as coal is concerned, a question was asked about Korba. We are looking into this. The Fertiliser Corporation of India has drawn up a very detailed project report and it is being considered. One has to consider the economics of it. May I point out, Sir, that recently the Polish Government showed interest in setting up a fertiliser plant. Poland, as you know, Sir, is a country with very large resources of coal and with a very highly developed coal industry. Yet it has not the slightest interest in setting up a coal-based fertiliser

plant. Look at the number of fertiliser plants set up in the entire world which are based on coal. Not many. We believe that the Korba coal-based plant may have economic advantages. We are looking into it very carefully, but we cannot say anything till that study is over.

Why do we talk of liquid ammonia ? It is because there is going to be a world shortage of naphtha. We are criticised that we are exporting naphtha to-day. We are bound to export something to-day. If you have a surplus of jute, you export jute. Sometimes you are deficit in jute. In any industrial development, nobody can say that we will have self-sufficiency every day. Sir, we are exporting naphtha to-day but our requirements of naphtha are going to grow and naphtha-based plants are likely to be the cheapest, with the exception of plants based on liquid ammonia. Why do we talk about ammonia ? Why talk about it sometimes in the context that we get a sure supply of sulphur and of sulphur we require large quantities and sulphur prices fluctuate in the world market. There may be a shortage of sulphur in the world market.

Secondly, Sir, it may be possible for us, in some of these countries, may be Iran, Kuwait, and Saudi Arabia, that we join with them in developing liquid ammonia there and they join with us in developing fertilisers here. Are we opposed to this kind of economic co-operation between friendly countries, both upstream and downstream forms of co-operation in all these things ? Some of my friends here seem to think that when the very word 'liquid ammonia' is uttered, you commit treachery. I do not understand that, Sir. Everything has to be judged on the merits and the economics of it and I am willing to satisfy the most severest critic whether on the most detailed economic study the thing is right or wrong. Even there, as I said, we propose that 70% of our future production of fertiliser will be based on naphtha. This has to be related to factors such as the refinery capacity, the production pattern of petroleum products, etc.

We have got certain rock phosphates in our country and we are developing pyrites and reducing sulphur from it. All these things are time-consuming. In these

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things the technology has to be obtained. Now take production of sulphur from pyrites. Very few countries have got that. We had to run to Sweden, Norway and Finland to find out how sulphur could be produced from pyrites. Some of the technologies are untried. The equipment has to be obtained again with foreign credit which is not easily available.

Under these difficulties this task is being done. In the case of fertiliser also recently I had an expert team partly drawn from the TVA, the American public sector organization and Indian experts and I am again grateful to that team for the valuable report they have given us. May I point out that in fertiliser we have a very clear-out policy. Our policy is that we want to be self-sufficient and I am confident that we will be self-sufficient by 1971-72. By 1975 we have to built up a capacity of a minimum 5 million tonnes and production of 4.2 million tonnes. In order to do this, very large investments are needed including foreign exchange. In order to do all these things we must have a flexible policy.

While the bulk of this new development will be in the public sector, we have to provide accommodation for the private sector also. My hon. friend, Mrs. Gopalan talked that everything could be done in India. After all the P & D Division has been set up—Planning & Development. We have spent Rs. 2 crores there. I am proud of the 600 or 500 very fine engineers that we have got. We assembled them, not Mrs. Gopalan. Surely, we have tremendous pride and tremendous enthusiasm in their working. Here again, let us realise the difficulties. We have to go to the USAID for expanding Trombay. For Trombay expansion Rs. 40-50 crores are needed. When we go to them, they also want to do certain engineering and designing.

The French and the Polish Government are coming here to negotiate with us for setting up a fertiliser plant. The Polish Government also say that they want to do some engineering and designing themselves. All these matters have to be negotiated. Where we are dependant upon foreign exchange on credits from outside, I cannot all the time satisfy the last demand of my own engineers, I have got to strike a

balance somewhere. Because if I satisfy all these demands, which I would very much like to, then give me free foreign exchange and I will not want anything to be done by anybody else. But where I have depend upon one-third of the requirements from outside, where I have to obtain credit, pay them interests charges, and buy equipments from them sometimes at a rate higher than in the world market I have to make certain concessions in engineering and in design. But what is important is that we have confidence in the organisation that has been set up by us and we want it to go ahead. I would give my right arm to see that the Planning and Development Division progresses fast enough. I would give my whole body to see that this fertiliser project moves forward fast enough. One has to strike a compromise somewhere. And I was surprised that when a compromise is struck, all kinds of insidious charges are made. Therefore, Sir, it is not true to say that we have no policy on fertilisers. I have tried to explain and expound the policy.

When we come to petro-chemicals, here again the charge is that we have been slow. I agree we have been slow, but where are the resources? A petro-chemical complex can be set up only when a certain amount of combined, coordinated investment is made. Rs. 200 crores have to be found. Look at the budget position of the last two or three years. Were we in a position to embark upon a project costing Rs. 200 crores? If Rs. 200 crores have to be spent should we spend it on irrigation, power or fertiliser? All these have to be considered. So far as petro-chemicals is concerned, when I was in the Planning Commission, I myself agreed to it that it must take a back seat. We are now pushing ahead with it as I have said repeatedly and one complex will come up and we have have reached a stage where we are in a position to enter into contracts and start execution. I would like to go ahead because Rs. 200 crores investment in petro-chemicals will yield production which will ultimately increase our national income by Rs. 500 crores. Rs. 200 crores investment in petro-chemical industry can increase the revenues of the Central and State Governments and the local bodies

by about Rs. 125 or Rs. 150 crores a year. I know this investment would trigger the development in India, but one has to weigh things. When limited resources are there one has to weigh sometimes competing claims. For petro-chemical, in every State there is clamour for it. I hope we will be able to set up one complex immediately. The real dispersal of employment and opportunities is in the fabricating form. Producing a big thing is not very labour-intensive. I hope this fabricating aspect will be distributed in various parts of the country. In Madras we have set up a training institute and I hope from the training institute there will be many people who will be able to become entrepreneurs as well as find employment in this country.

I would like to say a few words as far as the drug industry is concerned. The drug industry is also rapidly developing and their techniques change very fast. Here we have now reached a stage where our production is about Rs. 180 crores per year and by 1971-72, I can assure the House that our production will be Rs. 250 crores as has been targeted. Out of this Rs. 180 crores, only about 10 to 12 per cent is the imported content. We are today importing very limited number of finished drugs and some ingredients. The total import bill is about Rs. 20 to 25 crores. Of this we will also export Rs. 4 crores worth of our products. I hope we are going to push out with our exports and our imports will also come down. I would like to point out that the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited, the IDPL has three plants at Rishikesh, Hyderabad and Madras and it has now been geared to move forward. I acknowledge the criticism made that it has not been possible to meet all the demands. Here we are in a difficulty in respect of some of these public sector plants. They have been set up in the past without having undertaken a proper market survey. All this has since been corrected. Market surveys are being made. Production is being re-routed and reoriented in terms of the nature of the requirements of the market. That also is being criticised. I read some articles written by some distinguished people in the newspapers asking why we should set up such market organisations. I am convinced that we must set up marketing organisation as research and marketing are

the two limbs that must ultimately determine the pattern of production. The most important person in the plant is not the man who produces; the most important man in the plant is the one who is going to say what the market requirements are going to be and what further research has to be done as far as drugs are concerned.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR (Jhansi) : Is it not a fact that high prices of production come in the way ?

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA : So far as surgical instruments are concerned the hon. Member knows it better than I do, that the surgical instruments that are produced in the country are not wanted, are not required. Our surgeons are not in the habit of using them.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR : They are more costly than what we can get from outside.

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA : The point is this.

What they can outside are very inferior instruments which they are not willing to use at all. If the hon. Member wants, I am willing to sit down with her and explain the position to her.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : It was due to bad planning.

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA : I have said that it was done without market surveys. That is being corrected now. I can show a number of private sector plants also which were set up without market surveys being made.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : He only wants to correct it now.

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA : That is being corrected. Adequate market surveys have been carried out, and the export potential is being tapped. I can assure the House that in the next two years, the IDPL will be a very profitable venture.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA (Gurdaspur) : Let him look into the working of the factory at Rishikesh.

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA : Today, I have got 14 public sector plants under me. Out of these 14, six are under construction, and eight have been constructed. Of these, six are already making money and they are making good money, and some are being expanded from their own internal resources. I would like to assure the House that I am most anxious to see that these organisations move forward in the most economic, efficient and profitable manner.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : But what about the Patents Act? Is the hon. Minister going to change it?

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA : The Patents Act is not within my jurisdiction. My colleague the Minister of Industrial Development is dealing with it.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA : What about the Rishikesh factory? Why should he not look after that properly? It is not doing well.

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA : The Rishikesh factory is doing well. I am willing to invite Shri D. C. Sharma to Rishikesh and satisfy him.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA : I would go to Rishikesh to see rather Mahesh Yogi than to see this antibiotic factory which is doing so badly.

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA : I am sorry to find that about the Rishikesh factory again something is being said to the effect that it is doing so badly. I would like the hon. Member to come and see things for himself and then if he says that it is doing badly, I would accept it.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA : Why should he not reply to my question?

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA : What is his question?

SHRI D. C. SHARMA : He does not even send replies to the questions sent by the Committee on Petitions.

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA : The Committee on Petitions is talking about the employment of certain people.

I would like to point out that if we want these plants to function properly and efficiently, we must allow the management to organise employment, promotions and all that, and we should not interfere. I am clear in my mind that these corporations must be allowed to run on their own. Even in regard to the labour relations, I shall judge them by the results that they produce at the end of the year. It is not for me to go and ask them every day why there is strike or why such and such a thing is happening. I hope they are adult managements and I shall judge them as adult managements at the end of the year by the production that they have achieved, by the quality of the production and the profits that they have made and by the public image that they have built up. I do not propose to interfere in the day-to-day work.

I would beg of the House to realise that during the last twelve months, this Ministry has tried to gear up the various corporations that are under it, and I am very grateful to the large number of persons working in different capacities in these organisations for the splendid response that they have given.

I would just make one last point and I have done. May I respectfully beg of the House not to bring in the names of officers here and condemn them? My secretary Mr. Nayak is one of the ablest officers. I am here to answer every charge that is made against any of my corporations. It is not proper that the name of an officer should be brought in here. If there is anything wrong, it will be my responsibility. It is not fair to bring in the officers' names. *(Interruptions).*

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : We are not here by his courtesy. We have been elected by the people. It is not for him to dictate what we should say here or should not say here.

AN. HON. MEMBER : We have every right to expose corrupt officers.

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA : I have not said they should not make any criticisms that they want. I am answerable. But the poor officer is not present here to defend himself. All kinds of charges being

made against officers will not enable one to achieve the results that we desire. Therefore, I respectfully and humbly tell the hon. Members.....

SHRI A. S. SAIGAL (Bilaspur) : On a point of order.

अभी मन्त्री महोदय ने कहा है कि जो आफिसर्ज यहाँ नहीं हैं उन का नाम नहीं लिया जाना चाहिए। यह बिल्कुल वाजिब बात है। मैं भी कहूँगा कि आफिसर्ज का नाम हम बीच में न लायें। उन के बारे में हम चाहें तो मन्त्री महोदय को चिट्ठी लिख सकते हैं और मिनिस्टर से जवाब माँग सकते हैं। लेकिन मेम्बरज को आफिसर्ज के बारे में नाम लेकर कुछ नहीं कहना चाहिये। वे अपने आप को डिफेन्ड नहीं कर सकते हैं।

श्री कान्वर लाल गुप्त : कांग्रेस के ही सदस्य ने उन के नाम को बीच में लाया था।

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA : My hon. friend, Shri Verma, brought in the name of a very senior officer of my Ministry. But I would like to go on record as saying that these charges are absolutely baseless. Shri Nayak, Secretary of my Ministry, is one of the ablest and the most dedicated officers we can find. If we expect them to do the kind of work we want them to do, this practice must be desisted from.

The hon. Member made certain charges. Some of these things are under investigation by the Central Vigilance Commissioner. If Shri Nayak is found guilty, we will punish him. But until the inquiry is completed and the conclusions are available, I do not know how one can rush to certain conclusions.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : How can he praise him when the inquiry is on ?

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA : Because of two things. Firstly Shri Nayak is not involved in it. I know that. After all, I do not sit in my office without looking into things. Secondly, I have seen Shri Nayak's work in every direction and I am satisfied that he is one of the ablest officers.

Then again charges were made about the Hindustan Antibiotics. May I again point out that the whole charge is completely baseless. If the hon. Member had taken the trouble to contact me, I would have given him all the material. Before making serious allegations against officers before charging T. T. Krishnamachari and Sons with being privy and taking advantage of certain facilities there, before making these charges against one's own colleagues, the Minister in charge could have been contacted and the necessary information obtained. If he is still not satisfied, by all means let him do what he likes. But I would once again beg of you that before any charges are levelled against officers, facts might be ascertained from the Minister. Let the Ministers be criticised; let them be kicked about, if you want. But do not blame officers by name.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : I am in general agreement with what my hon. friend, Shri Asoka Mehta, has said that we should not unnecessarily drag in the names of officers in the course of our debate and make charges without first ascertaining and satisfying ourselves that there is something wrong. That is the correct approach. But when he was praising Shri Nayak—I do not happen to know Shri Nayak—he himself said that there is an inquiry pending....

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA : Not against Shri Nayak. Then hon. Member knows the whole thing. It is about the laying of pipelines, whether these should have been laid so near to the coal-fields. This matter is under inquiry and has been referred to the Central Vigilance Commissioner. Because of lack of time, I had to squeeze many things to which Shri Verma referred.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : So there is nothing against Shri Nayak.

SHRI C. M. KEDARIA (Mandvi) : I wanted to speak. But I was not given a chance. I want only to seek a piece of information.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am on my legs. The Minister has already replied.

It is a very unhealthy practice to drag in the names of officers who are not pre-

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sent in the House. I quite agree that it should not be done.

Now, with the permission of the House, I shall put all the cut motions together to the vote of the House.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question 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 1969, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 70, 71 and 124 relating to the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals".

The motion was adopted.

[The motions for 'Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha, are reproduced below—Ed.]

Demand No. 70—Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 24,03,000 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, 1969, in respect of Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals'."

Demand No. 71—Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 71,06,000 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, 1969, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals'."

Demand No. 124—Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,14,27,000 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, 1969, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals'."

15.20 hrs.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 91 to 95, 135 and 136 relating to the Department of Communications for which 3 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 number of the cut motions they would like to move.

Demand No. 91—Department of Communications.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,63,000 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, 1969, in respect of 'Department of Communications'."

Demand No. 93—Overseas Communications Service.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,29,52,000 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, 1969, in respect of 'Overseas Communications Service'."

Demand No. 93—Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses).

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,71,56,54,000 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 1969, in respect of 'Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses)'."

Demand No. 94—Posts and Telegraphs—Dividend to General Revenues, Appropriation to Reserve Funds and Repayment of Loan from General Revenue.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,60,13,000 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 1969, in respect of 'Posts and Telegraphs—Dividend to General Revenues, Appropriation to Reserve Funds and Repayment of Loan from General Revenue'."

Demand No. 95—Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Communications.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 28,75,000 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, 1969, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Communications'."

Demand No. 135—Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs (Not met from Revenue).

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 51,26,25,000 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, 1969, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs (Not met from Revenue)'."

Demand No. 136—Other Capital Outlay of the Department of Communications"

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,79,16,000 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, 1969, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Department of Communications'."

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi) : Sir, I would begin by pressing the cut motion in my name and that of Mr. Masani, that the Supervisors and Assistant Superintendents Associations may be recognised as a separate union. I understand that the Ministry is considering this and I hope it will consider it promptly and favourably.

We have to realise the importance of this demand. No less a number than 80 million literates and an assumed number of 20 million illiterates write letters and no other Ministry, not the Food Ministry, not the Railway Ministry, has the same impact in all the wide areas of this country over such a large population as this Ministry. In a way, it is unfair that on this Ministry, this discussion is limited only to three hours. It should have been longer. All the same, I shall begin by briefly putting four tests to the Minister which I hope he will listen to with some attention and will attempt to reply in some detail.

My first test is this. The Ministry or the Department of Posts and Telegraphs had the benefit of a Tariff Enquiry Committee headed by no less a person than Mr. Mahavir Tyagi. He is in very high regard of the Government. He has been made the Chairman of the Finance Commission. He is in very high regard of the Finance Minister who has in his budget speech said that the proposals made follow the principles laid down by him in his committee. I would like the Minister to pay some attention to the regard which has been shown to these principles. Before doing that, I will say that although all this high regard for Mr. Tyagi is shared by me, he could have done a little better on this report : when in referring to the losses incurred by various services, he has given figures, he might have also given the percentages. If percentages were given one could understand the percentage increases proposed in the various postal charges. But beyond that, it is a good report and I may begin—I do not think I will have time to deal with the other items—by dealing with the three most important

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items, the first-class mail, which include postcards, inland letters and letters. The Committee has found that letters have made a profit of Rs. 8.7 crores; the Committee has found that postcards have made a loss of Rs. 5.8 crores and that inland letters have made a loss of Rs. 81 lakhs. In the total first-class mail makes a profit to Government of Rs. 1.78 crores. Where is the justification then for increasing these rates? If a service, a bigger service of the posts and telegraphs is making a profit of Rs. 1.78 crores, one wonders if the Minister in charge of Posts and Telegraphs has become a tax-collector for a weak-kneed and bankrupt government that would go to the common people, to the 120 million, and ask them to pay for posts and telegraphs 66 per cent more, for inland letters 30 per cent more, and for ordinary letters 33 per cent more than they are doing now. It is a very bad state of things when this Government can think of touching so many poor people. Why? It is shown, for instance, that post cards are costing 10.78 paise, as against 6 paise. But the minister should remember that the committee has said that they are entitled to a subsidy upto 40 per cent. Then, the post charge should cost 6.42 paise, and not 10 paise. Is no subsidy to be allowed on this simple cheapest and lowest type of communication? Is this what the minister has to offer to the poor people of this country? Is this what the Congress Government which stands for socialism got to offer to the people? Assuming it is 6.42, are they willing to collect that .42 paise? If they are so minded, they can have a separate postcard for the business houses which are said to be misusing the postcard and make it 7 or 7½ paise, but they should not tax the poor people in this way. The hon. minister will have to reply to this question. No amount of evasion or silence can save him from the wrath of the people.

The second principle laid down for the inland traffic is it should be in the ratio 2 : 3 : 4. So, if a postcard costs 6.44 paise, the inland letter should cost 10.62 paise and ordinary letter 14 paise. According to this formula, the inland letter can only be increased by just .6 or .7 paise. Ordinary letters, which are the largest compo-

nents, have to be reduced. Why does not the Government apply this formula? For whom is that tariff enquiry meant if it is not for this ministry? It is a very serious charge. Having such a big ministry, you do not apply your mind to the simplest of things. I will not go into the remaining 14 items for lack of time, but the minister should apply his mind to them if he feels he has any responsibility for the people of this country.

I come to another item which concerns information which people are entitled to receive in a democracy. Last year the postal charges were raised by nearly 150 per cent on newspapers except those below 60 gms. The reasons for this, which the committee gave was, in 1965 there was a loss of Rs. 2 crores on this form of posting. But you have raised last year the charges by as much as 150 per cent. That loss has already been covered. Before he replies, the minister should verify to what extent that loss has been covered by the increase made last year.

The next point is, the committee recommended a subsidy of 66 per cent for newspapers. Where is this subsidy given? The committee appointed by Government's representatives recommended that newspapers under 50 gms. should be eligible to a postage of 1 paise. This is quoted in the report of the tariff enquiry committee. Do they want to increase this postage by 400 per cent? Is this the regard they have for conveying information to the people of this democratic country? The least I ask him to do is, do not raise it for papers which are under 50 gms. and which sell at a price below 10 paise. To pay five paise as postage on a paper which is produced at ten paise is bound to be extremely cruel of even a Minister like him who looks so prosperous and happy (*Interruption*). He seems to be very healthy also. We have to seriously consider this. I am glad that the Minister of Information is sitting by him. You are frustrating him when you are saying that everyone has to pay this high rate. I do not know if he is going to speak. I wish he speaks in favour of the newspaper here in public and justifies himself as a real Minister of Information of this country.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : He has already been through it.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : He can speak as a Member of this House protesting against this most unjustified levy.

The second test for this Government is, how is it behaving with the poor people of this country. I have already given you the details of the impact of first-class mail. I am now coming to the Budget. The Budget has increased this year from Rs. 182 crores to Rs. 212 crores. There is an increase of Rs. 30 crores in the income and increase in expenditure is up to Rs. 205 crores. I am sorry, if my figures are not correct. I would like to have the correct figures. You have regard for that Committee, regard for Shri Tyagi. What did he say ? He said that the postal department is running in a most wasteful way and that there is great scope for retrenchment. Before you explore that scope for retrenchment is it fair that you should raise these postal charges ? What respect are you showing to your committees if you only take part of their proposals and not the whole of them. To increase the charges like this, to increase in a proportion of 15 per cent is something unusual in any budget. That it should be in this budget with this happy Minister in charge seems to be one of the tragedies of this Government.

What is the expenditure which this Government is incurring ? I am not quoting for myself, I am quoting the Committee which refers to so many useless allowances. It gives several cases. One instance is, there was a postman drawing Rs. 75 who drew more than Rs. 10,000 by way of medical charges. Overtime allowance in this department adds up to Rs. 3.5 crores. Housing allowance also adds up to an equally large amount. The total comes to Rs. 10.5 crores by way of allowances alone leaving aside the dearness allowance. If you want to pay your men, why not have an all-India scale instead of resorting to this back-door method of giving allowances and making them a favoured class. I am not saying that all postmen are over-paid. The village postmen are underpaid. But look at the number of posts that you create, I can go page by page into every one of

your items and show you the squander mania which has touched you. Individually the Minister is a man of austere habits, but a section of your staff have made you pay through your nose. You have not realised what you are asked to do. Before the hon. Minister answers I would like him to cast his look around and see what expenditure is being incurred. If there has been a recommendation in favour of economy at a time like this when prices are rising and when taxes are rising, there is a callousness in your Ministry which is not at all equal to the role given to it in a democracy.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN (Basti) : Say something of your own.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I do not know what my hon. friend wants me to say.

AN HON. MEMBER : He meant "your class"—the IAS.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : The question is whether you are willing to submit yourself to another test. It is a very severe test. I have pointed out how many of the Demands for Grants are voted in this House. If I were a visitor from the moon I would say : "What humans are these ? They allot a month and half to discuss these Demands for Grants with a view to reduce them. But what happens ? Grant after grant comes and they are passed in one minute after all the discussion". All the discussions of this Government are useless. They are not willing to admit a mistake of a pie ; they are not going to reduce one single charge. Have you considered it ? What kind of democracy is this, if you go on talking, talking and talking and doing nothing ? If this is the way you spent one and a half months of this House, which is calculated to cost Rs. 87,000 an hour, and not concede one single point, Sir, you are betraying democracy. I do not know what more I can say. If you like, I will say this. You have a responsibility, which is not expected of any other Minister, to serve the common people of this country.

At the time when we got independence the postcard used to cost an anna, 3/6

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paise. Today, as a result of independence, we are going to pay 300 times more. What will the poorman say? That independence has made him a victim to, I would not say 'rapacity', the ignorance of the Ministry. The Ministry is led by the noose by the P. and T. Department. The Ministry has not exercised its mind at all on this subject. A proposal is being made that the P. and T. Board can be scrapped. I think we could do it along with the abolition of the Railway Board for which the movement has started.

In conclusion, I will say this much to the hon. Minister. Let it not be said that you did not know what you were doing, that you did not know that you were taking part in the greatest mail robbery of our times; please mark my words; no mail robbery, even in America or England, has been so highly organised, has been equal to this, and this is the mail robbery in which our Minister is taking part. I will add this, that it is not a mail robbery of only Rs. 25 crores, which they have indicated as the increase in revenue from postal charges; it is an under-estimate. According to last year's records, the increase instead of 33 per cent comes to 66 per cent. Applying that to the total postal traffic of Rs. 112 crores, the Minister is getting away with not less than Rs. 50 crores from the poorest people of this country. He stands condemned, therefore, as one participating in the greatest mail robbery of all times.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA (Gurdaspur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have listened with a great deal of respectful attention to what Shri Lobo Prabhu has said. I will come to him later on. But I would request him to look at page 8 of the Annual Report for Posts and Telegraphs. If he looks at that page he will see how the work of this Department has increased during the last 20 years—sometimes three times, sometimes twice and sometimes many more times. Unless you find the money for the increase in work, how can you make it run? After all, the Posts and Telegraphs Department cannot be run on the fine words which Shri Lobo Prabhu speaks. These fine words are not a substitute for money.

If there is one thing which gives the

common man, the average man, the man in the village, the man in inaccessible areas of this country, the man in the hilly areas of this country, the man in those areas of this country where the sun sometimes rises only at midday, if there is one thing which gives those people the impression of a welfare State, it is the Posts and Telegraphs Department. I think, nobody should try to under-rate the importance of this department.

Shri Lobo Prabhu said that the price of postcards has been increased, the charges on the inland letter have been enhanced, the fee on letters has been put up. All these things have happened; there is no doubt about it. But I would put one question to you: Does the socialist pattern of society require that we should serve the people on a no-profit-no-loss basis; or, does it require that we should be always actuated by the profit motive? I think, this department, the Posts and Telegraphs Department, serves on a basis which is not the profit motive basis because if one would look at the report and at the welfare activities which the department has been organising, one would find that whatever this department gets in one way or another from the common man, it gives that back to the common man.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : On a point of explanation. May I refer you to one fact? You say that this is a no-profit-no-loss department. Do you know that Rs. 16 crores are being transferred to the expenses side, on the posts and renewal side, which in 1963-64 was not so transferred?

SHRI D. C. SHARMA : When I talk of the no-profit-no-loss basis, I do not mean that this department should go bankrupt, that it should not have some reserve fund for the rainy days, that it should not have some kind of funds to pay people more when they need it, that it should not have more money so that it can pay people when they do overtime work, when they want houses, when they want co-operative societies and when they want sports activities. What I meant to say was that whatever this department gets is spent for the welfare of the people, for the welfare of the staff and for the welfare of these people who are working day and night. Therefore,

I think, it is this department which gives us the feeling of living in a state which is characterised by the socialist pattern of society.

We have been talking in this country for the last 20 years about the ombudsman. Just now there was a minister to whom I referred and asked about one plant which was working under his ministry and he said that everything was rosy in that garden. That is the attitude of ministers here. But the Posts and Telegraphs Department has had a complaints department all these years and this complaints department has been working more and more efficiently, more and more progressively and with greater and greater speed all these 20 years.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : You get a reply after eight months !

SHRI D. C. SHARMA : Therefore I would say that if there is a department which has an ombudsman, it is this department and I would like that all the other ministries of the Government of India should try to follow in the footsteps of this department.

Then, the own-your-own-telephone system is a very good device, but I must say that it has not been practised on as large a scale as it should have been.

I wish that our resources were greater than they are today ; I wish our funds were more unlimited than they are now. But all the same, I would request the hon. Minister that "own-your-Telephone" scheme should be given a new orientation and should be given a greater deal of efficiency. Nobody in any city of India, in any town of India, in any village of India, should remain without some kind of telephone system. I would like that in each tahsil at least, there should be a public call station. I know what good those public call stations have done where they have been established. I would request the hon. Minister to explore the possibility of having more public call stations all over India so that nobody remains without the essential service which the country provides for the people.

Another point that I would like to make is this. I am very happy that this Department has a machinery of joint consultation and compulsory arbitration. I think, if such joint consultation machinery

were to be had in all the Ministries of the Government, this agitational approach to which some of us resort sometimes—I do not talk of the Opposition Members alone—will become a thing of the past. When I read the newspapers, I find that this joint consultation machinery has done very good work because it has inspired confidence not only in the public but also in the workers and in the Ministry too. I am very happy that this combined effort on the part of the workers and the Minister has done such good work.

Now, I would like to agree with Mr. Lobo Prabhu on one thing. I do not want to disagree with him altogether because he is, after all, a good man though he belongs to a wrong Party. All the newspapers which weigh less than 50 grammes should not be charged more than 1 p. I agree with that. I would request the hon. Minister to take into account this suggestion of Mr. Lobo Prabhu.

I do not think there is any wasteful expenditure in this Ministry. Overtime allowance is essential and it is a necessary evil. Housing allowance is also essential for workers. You cannot get away from it.

I also want the Minister to watch carefully the Indo-Pakistan telephone service. I do not know what happened when Indo-Pakistan aggression took place—some of the telephones were tapped—and what information those tapings revealed. They were not the telephones of the hon. Members of this House. The telephones of others were tapped. Therefore, I would say that they should have some vigilance to see to it that no information which endangers the security of this country, the integrity of this country and the territorial sovereignty of this country is passed on to any country of the world, not to speak of Pakistan. We should see to it that these telephones are made good use of for business, for social contacts, for commercial purposes and for cultural purposes, but they are not made use of for subversive activities or for anything of that kind.

The last point that I would like to make is this. My hon. friend said that Dr. Ram Subhag Singh is a great mail robber and that his Department is the specimen of mail robbery. I think, he has been misreading some of the reports which

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have been published in the United Kingdom. Mail robberies are different. Mail robberies are not done by Mr. Lobo Prabhu or Dr. Subhag Sing. Mail robberies are things which are extra-legal, extra-social, extra-constitutional and whatever the hon. Minister has been doing is not an instance of robbery but is an instance of beneficent, noble, service to our country.

I want him to continue to do this service, so that the average man feels the glow of the Welfare State where he lives. I am sure, he will continue to do so and he will not be deterred from doing his duty by my hon. friend, Mr. Lobo Prabhu, for whom I have no end of speaking affection.

श्री सूरज भान (अम्बाला) : सभापति महोदय, केन्द्रीय सरकार के मुस्तलिफ़ मुहकमों की बकिंग देख कर जिन में पी० एंड टी० डिपार्टमेंट भी शामिल है मैं यह कहने पर मजबूर हूँ The present Government is equal to the former British Indian Government minus efficiency plus corruption. यहाँ पर एफ़िशिएंसी को शो करने के लिये कुछ इस ढंग की बात की जाती है जैसे कि दूध वाला आदमी दूध के बरतन में से दूध निकालता जाता है और पानी डालता जाता है ताकि शकल दूध की ही नज़र आती रहे। बिल्कुल ऐसी ही बात यहाँ भी है।

मैं पी० एंड टी० की कुछ चीज़ें पेशकर के दिखाना चाहता हूँ कि एफ़िशिएंसी कितनी घटी है, किन्तु उसमें फ़ौड या और चीज़ें चलती हैं। पिछले साल की फीगर्स में बतलाता हूँ कि पी० एंड टी० इम्प्लाइज़ ने 1966-67 के दौरान 9,65,880 रुपये का फ़ौड और चोरी बगैरह की क्राइम की थी। इन के अलावा दूसरे लोगों ने जो इस विभाग में चोरी और फ़ौड बगैरह किया है वह 11,62,554 रुपये का है। इसी तरह से कौपर वायर की यैफ़्ट के पिछले साल में अर्थात् 1966-67 में 11,478 केसज़ हुए हैं। ऐमाऊंट कितना बनता है वह नहीं बतलाया जा सका हालांकि मैंने लाइब्रेरी से पूछा था। टेलीफोन रैबैन्स एरिबर्ज जुलाई,

1967 में बतलाया गया था कि 5 करोड़ रुपये बाकी हैं लेकिन अभी मार्च, 1968 में डा० राम-सुभग सिंह जी ने बतलाया है कि 10 करोड़ रुपये का टेलीफोन रैबैन्स एरियर में पड़ा है।

मैडिकल रिइम्बर्समेंट का जहाँ तक संबंध है वह एक दुखदायी मामला है। मैं ने पूछा था कि पिछले साल में पी० एंड टी० इम्प्लाइज़ को कितनी पे मिली है और उस पे की डेफ़नीशन है कि उसमें यह एलाऊंसेज और, आनरेरिया यह सब मिल कर पे होती है। यह पे, एलाऊंसेज और आनरेरिया सब मिला कर 1,79,80,000 रुपया होता है लेकिन यह मैडिकल रिइम्बर्समेंट सिर्फ चन्द शहरों तक लिमिटेड है। जो देहात में लोग काम करते हैं उन लोगों को यह फीसेलिटी नहीं मिलती है। तनख्वाह वह सब एलाऊंसेज और आनरेरिया मिला कर जो मैं ने बतलाया वह है 1,79,80,000 रुपया जबकि यह मैडिकल रिइम्बर्समेंट 4.08 करोड़ रुपये का है। यह तो वही हुआ कि दाढ़ी से ज्यादा घूँछें बढ़ गयीं। इसमें कुछ सुधार होना चाहिये।

अब मैं इस डिपार्टमेंट की बकिंग के बारे में कुछ निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। पहले मैं पोस्टल साइड लेता हूँ। पोस्टल रेट्स बढ़ाये गये हैं छह पैसे वाले पोस्टकार्ड का रेट पोस्टल डिपार्टमेंट का प्रपोजल उसे 10 पैसे का कर देने का है, इनलैंड लैटर 10 से बढ़ा कर 15 पैसे का कर देने का है और लिफाफा 15 से बढ़ा कर 20 पैसे का कर देने का है। अखबारों पर भी पोस्टेजरेट बढ़ा दिये गये हैं। मैं समझता था कि मिनिस्टर महोदय इन अखबारों वालों से डरेंगे और इनका रेट वह नहीं बढ़ायेंगे लेकिन शायद उन से वह इस बार नहीं डरे। जनता का रेट वह शायद नहीं घटायेंगे लेकिन अखबार वालों का रेट वह वह जरूर घटा देंगे। खैर अगर आप आम जनता के लिये रेट घटाने पर राजी नहीं हो सकते तो चलो अखबार वालों का ही घटा दीजिये शै ही डर कर क्यों न हो।

इस मन्त्रालय द्वारा बतलाया गया है कि पोस्टकार्ड में काफी घाटा है और कि इसका रेट दस पैसे करने के बाद भी होगा। मैं ने पिछले सेशन में एक सवाल पूछा था और कहा था कि यह पोस्टकार्ड आमती पर जनता ज्यादा इस्तेमाल नहीं करती है यह पोस्टकार्ड बिजनेसमैन ज्यादा इस्तेमाल करते हैं। इसलिए उस के बारे में कुछ सुझाव दिया था लेकिन डा० राम-सुभग सिंह ने कहा था कि यह बात गलत है। बिजनेस फर्म्स इन्हें ज्यादा इस्तेमाल नहीं करती हैं बल्कि जनता इन्हें ज्यादा इस्तेमाल करती है। लेकिन इस बार श्री मोरारजी देसाई ने अपनी बजट स्पीच के दौरान कह दिया कि यह पोस्टकार्ड का ज्यादा इस्तेमाल बिजनेस फर्म्स करती है। अब इन दोनों मंत्रियों में किस का कथन सही है और किसका गलत है यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता। लेकिन एक बात में जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ। अर्बल तो मुझे पता है और यह हमारा पार्लियामेंट में तबुर्बा रहा है कि आप कितना ही यहां चीखते रहिये लेकिन परनाला वहीं पर गिरता रहेगा। मेरी भांग इस संबंध में यह है कि पोस्टल रेट्स को घटाना चाहिये लेकिन आप उन को घटा नहीं सकते तो मैं यह सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो पोस्टकार्ड हैं यह आम आदमियों के लिए 6 पैसे के बजाय 5 पैसे के कर दिये जायें और अगर इन का रेट बढ़ा कर 10 पैसे करना ही हो तो वह दस पैसे बिजनेसमैन के लिए कर दिया जाय। इस के लिए मैं यह सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि जो इम्ब्रीस्ड अर्थात् जो डिपार्टमेंटली छपे हुए पोस्टकार्ड और इनलैंड लैटर्ज होते हैं यह इम्ब्रीस्ड और छपे हुए पोस्टकार्ड और इनलैंड लैटर्ज द्वारा बिजनेस वालों को अपनी बात छपवा कर भेजना बिल्कुल ऐलाऊ नहीं करना चाहिए। इस के बजाय यह बिजनेस फर्म्स अपने कागज पर छपवा लें और और पोस्टल डिपार्टमेंट का उस पर 6 पैसे का टिकट लगवा लें। इस तरह कम से कम डिपार्टमेंट के 6 पैसे वाले कागज की बचत हो जाती है।

दूसरा सुझाव मैं और देता हूँ। इस वक्त तक यह ठीक है कि इनलैंड लैटर्स और पोस्टकार्ड्स बाई ऐयर जाते हैं लेकिन हकीकत यह है कि ज्यादा तादाद में वह पोस्टकार्ड्स और इनलैंड लैटर्स बाई ऐयर नहीं जाते हैं। मसलन यहां दिल्ली से अम्बाला जो जाते हैं। वह भी बाई ऐयर नहीं जाते हैं और वह रेल से ही भेजे जाते हैं। इसी तरह से बहुत सी ऐसी जगहें हैं जहां कि यह पोस्टकार्ड और इनलैंड लैटर्स बाई ऐयर भेजना चाहिए लेकिन वह ऐयर से भेजे नहीं जाते हैं। असलता जैसे दिल्ली से बम्बई, कलकत्ता या मद्रास आदि स्थानों पर वह बाई ऐयर भेजे जाते हैं तो उन पर यह सरचार्ज लगाइये और 15 पैसे कर दीजिये। लेकिन मेरा कहना यह है कि यह सरचार्ज उन्हीं पोस्टकार्ड्स और इनलैंड लैटर्स पर लगाइये जहां कि यह ऐयर सर्विस एबलबुल है। यह इन्हें रेट उन्हीं के लिए लगाइये जहां कि यह ऐयर सर्विस की व्यवस्था हो। लेकिन बाकी जो कि रेल से भेजे जाते हैं। उन पर यह रेट मत बढ़ाइये।

इस के बाद पोस्टल डिपार्टमेंट की बकिंग के बारे में मैं सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। आम तौर पर यह बात कह दी जाती है कि इस डिपार्टमेंट में एफिशिएंसी इसलिए नहीं है कि लोअर क्लास के कर्मचारी, क्लास 3 और 4 के कर्मचारी काम नहीं करते। लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि उन में एफिशिएंसी बढ़ाने का यह तरीका नहीं है। अब होता यह है कि नजला उन बेचारे छोटे कर्मचारियों पर गिरता है। जबकि इरअसल कसूरवार अफसर लीग होते हैं। जो प्रीपरेटिव स्टाफ होता है उन में एफिशिएंसी बढ़ाने के लिए ऐडिशनल स्टाफ सैक्शन नहीं किया जाता है जिसकी कि बाकई जरूरत होती है। मेरा सुझाव है कि प्रीपरेटिव पोस्ट्स बढ़ाइये, अफसर मत बढ़ाइये लेकिन देखने में यह आता है कि वहां अफसर बढ़ाये जाते हैं।

मैं एक सुझाव और भी देता हूँ। इन्वै-

[श्री सूरज भान]

क्टर पोस्ट आफिसैंज होते हैं, आर० एम० एस० इंस्पेक्टरों होते हैं। क्लास तीन वाले इन पोस्ट्स के लिए इम्तिहान देते हैं। वह कम्प्यूटिव ऐग्जामिनेशन है। मसलन अगर 10 पोस्ट्स हैं और उस इम्तिहान में 100 आदमी पास हो जाते हैं। तो जो 10 आदमी ऊपर के होते हैं वह ले लिये जाते हैं और 90 रह जाते हैं। मेरा कहना है कि इन आदमियों ने पूरी मेहनत की और वह इम्तिहान में भी पास हो गये लेकिन वृ कि 10 आदमियों की जरूरत थी इसलिए वह नहीं लिये जा सके। अभी तक यह जो टाउन इंस्पेक्टर हैं या वायरलैस इंस्पेक्टर हैं इन का तीन साल का टैन्थोर होता है और होता यह है कि एक क्लर्क जोकि उस इम्तिहान में पास हो जाता है वह तीन साल तक टाउन इंस्पेक्टरी करता है और तीन साल के बाद उसे क्लर्की में पुनः भेज देते हैं। मेरी समझ में यह एक अच्छी प्रथा नहीं है। मेरा सुझाव है कि इंस्पेक्टर पोस्ट आफिस और इंस्पेक्टर आर एम एस के लिए जो क्लर्क इम्तिहान में पास हो जाता है उसे टाउन इंस्पेक्टरी के लिए फिर से कम्प्यूट नहीं करना चाहिए और इस तरह के पास शुदा जो बचे हुए आदमी हों उन्हें बतौर टाउन इंस्पेक्टर के ले लिया जाय। टेन्थोर पोस्ट न करके उनको इस में परमानेंटली लगा लिया जाय और ऐसा करने से अभी जो उन में एक फ्रस्ट्रेशन है वह नहीं रहेगा और डिपार्टमेंट की एफिशिएंसी भी बढ़ेगी। उन्हें इस बात का संतोष रहेगा कि अगर हम इम्तिहान में पास हो गये तो कम से कम हमें टाउन इंस्पेक्टर तो बना ही दिया जायगा।

डिपार्टमेंटल प्रमोटीज के बारे में मेरा निवेदन है कि क्लास 2 का कर्मचारी बड़ी मुश्किल से और काफ़ी समय में जाकर क्लास 1 में पहुँचता है जबकि डाइरेक्ट रेकूट्स तीन, चार साल में प्रमोशन पा जाते हैं। डिपार्टमेंटल प्रमोटीज के साथ इस बारे में सीतेली मां जैसा व्यवहार होता है। वृ कि मैं ने इस मुहकमें में

काम किया है इसलिए मैं इस की इनर वर्किंग के बारे में जानता हूँ। हालत यह है कि जो 10, 10 साल पहले से क्लास 1 में थे और वह तब से काम कर रहे थे जबकि यह डाइरेक्ट आने वाले नौकरी में आये भी नहीं थे और मेरी समझ में वह डाइरेक्ट रेकूट्स तब कालिज आदि में पढ़ते होंगे लेकिन वह सर्विस में आने के बाद 4-5 साल में उन डिपार्टमेंटल प्रमोटीज को सुपरसीड करके सीनियर क्लास 1 आफिसर हो जाते हैं। मेरी समझ में यह डिपार्टमेंटल प्रमोटीज के साथ बहुत ज्यादाती होती है। उन के लिये यह डाइरेक्ट 25 परसेंट प्रीफ़ दी बैकसीज प्रमोशन के लिए दिया जाता है। मैं दावे के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि पिछले 10-12 साल में एक भी आदमी डिपार्टमेंटल प्रमोटीज में से डाइरेक्टर के लिए प्रमोट नहीं हुआ है। एक भी क्लास 2 के प्रमोटी का क्लास 1 में डाइरेक्ट प्रमोशन नहीं किया जाता है लेकिन जो डाइरेक्ट आते हैं वह यह प्रमोशन ले जाते हैं। मुझे उन से कोई द्वेष नहीं है लेकिन यह डिपार्टमेंटल वाले जिन्होंने इस डिपार्टमेंट की सेवा में अपना जीवन गुजारा है। जिन्हे कि काफी तजुर्बा है उन को यह प्रमोशन का हक न दिया जाय यह न्यायसंगत बात नहीं है। आखिर उन के साथ यह सीतेली मां जैसे सलूक क्यों किया जाता है? मैं चाहूंगा कि उनके साथ इंसाफ़ किया जाय। उन के लिये कम से कम यह 25 परसेंट बैकसीज को न रख कर पोस्टों का 25 परसेंट कर दिया जाय जिससे उनको कुछ तसल्ली हो सके।

इस के बाद मैं आर एम० एस० की तरफ आता हूँ। आर० एम० एस० में रेलवे डिपार्टमेंट और पोस्टल डिपार्टमेंट का आपस में जो एक कोआपरेशन होना चाहिए वह बहुत हद तक नहीं है। रेलवे स्टेशंस पर आर० एम० एस० की जो बिल्डिंग्स हैं उन की हालत बड़ी नागुस्तावेह है। मुश्किल यह होती है कि जब वह रेलवे से कहते हैं कि आप बिल्डिंग बना

दीजिये, तो वह कहते हैं कि बिल्डिंग के लिये फंड लाइये। अब तक प्रोसीजर यह है कि फंडस वगैर रेलवे देती हैं और यह बिल्डिंग बनाते हैं। फिर रेलवे पी० एंड टी को बिल्डिंग किराये पर दे देती है। जब बिल्डिंग के लिये फंड मांगा जाता है तो कह दिया जाता है कि हमारे पास फंड नहीं है। इन दोनों महकमों की खींचातानी के कारण बीस साल पहले जो बिल्डिंगें थीं वही आज भी हैं और स्टाफ दुगुना और तिगुना हो गया है। अम्बाला कैंट्रोनमेंट का जो आर० एम० एस० है उस के अन्दर इतनी कम अकोमोडेशन है जिस का ठिकाना नहीं है। मैं ने अपनी आंखों से देखा है कि वहां जो मेल बैन्स होते हैं वह प्लेटफार्म पर पड़े रहते हैं और वहां से मुसाफिरों का गुजरना भी मुश्किल हो जाता है। बहुत से आर० एम० एस० के सेक्सन ऐसे हैं जहां रात को लाइट नहीं होती, और होती भी है तो बहुत कम होती है। इस तरह से वहां पर काम करने वाले आखिर कैसे काम करेंगे? वहां पर साटर्स के लिये रेस्ट हाउस वगैरह की फेसिलिटी भी नहीं है।

16.00 hrs.

थोड़े से शब्द मैं टेलिग्राफ के बारे में भी कहना चाहता हूँ। जैसा मैं ने अभी बतलाया टेलिफोन की रेवेन्यू एरियर अमाउंट करीबन 10 करोड़ रु० बाकी है। मैं डिमान्ड करता हूँ कि एक हाई पावर टेलिफोन रेवेन्यू एरियर कमेटी बनाई जाय और इस की एन्वबायरी की जाये। यह हाई लेवल कमेटी होनी चाहिये। मैं नाम नहीं लेना चाहता किसी आफिसर का, लेकिन ऐसे आफिसर आज मौजूद हैं जिन्होंने 10 हजार रु० के रेवेन्यू बिल में से सिर्फ 2 हजार रु० वसूल किये हैं, या कुछ भी वसूल नहीं किये हैं और फाइलें डिस्ट्राय कर दी हैं। सारा अमाउन्ट बट्टे खाते में डाल दिया गया है और कोई उस को पूछने वाला नहीं है।

इस के अलावा मैं एक मुद्दा यह देना चाहता हूँ कि पी० एंड टी० के जो अकाउन्टेंट

हैं उन को पी० एण्ड टी० विभाग से सेपरेट कर दिया जाये। ज्यों ही वह अकाउन्टेंट बन जायें उन को ए० जी० के नीचे रख दिया जाय क्योंकि वह इस महकमों के क्लास 1 और 2 के नीचे होते हैं और ज्यों ही कोई नुकता चीनी करते हैं या मुद्दा देते हैं उन का सी० आर० खराब कर दिया जाता है, उनका ट्रांफर किया जाता है या और तरह से तंग किया जाता है अगर आप डिपार्टमेंट की वकिंग को सुधारना चाहते हैं तो पी० एंड टी० डिपार्टमेंट से असिस्टेंट अकाउन्टेंट्स को बिल्कुल निकाल दीजिये। वह सीधे ए० जी० के अन्डर हो और फ्रीली और फिअरलेसली काम कर सकें।

मैं समझता हूँ कि जो टेलिग्राफिस्ट्स हैं उन का एक क्लासिफिकेशन होना चाहिये। उनकी स्पीड के अनुसार "ए", "बी, सी" क्लास बनाया जाय। आज यह होता है कि ओवरटाइम बहुत ज्यादा दे दिया जाता है। मैं सिर्फ सी० टी० ओ० नई दिल्ली की बात बतलाता हूँ कि पिछले साल 20 लाख रु० वहां ग्रामदनी कम हुई है। ट्रैफिक घटा नहीं है, ट्रैफिक वही है लेकिन एक्सपेन्डिचर बढ़ गया है। ओवरटाइम का पैसा बढ़ गया है। एक तरफ देश में अन-आम्प्लाय-मेंट है, लोगों को जान्स नहीं मिलते हैं और दूसरी तरफ लोगों को ओवरटाइम दिया जाता है। ओवर-टाइम करने वाले लोगों की सेहत पर भी बहुत बुरा असर पड़ता है और बाहर जो आदमी बेकार हैं उन को काम नहीं मिलता है। आप को ओवर टाइम की बीमारी को बन्द करना चाहिये ताकि आपके डिपार्टमेंट की वकिंग में सुधार हो सके।

इंजीनियरिंग के बारे में भी मैं एक मुद्दा देना चाहता हूँ। जिस तरह से पोस्टल में है, यहां भी असिस्टेंट डिवीजनल इंजीनियर बाहर से आते हैं जो कि क्लास 1 होते हैं, और डिपार्टमेंट में आने के बाद पांच साल में या तीन साल में डाइरेक्टस बन जाते हैं। लेकिन जो इंजीनियरिंग डिपार्टमेंट के प्रमोटीज होते हैं वह रगड़ा ही खाते रहते हैं। उन्हें कुछ मिलता नहीं है। यह डिस्पिट्री दूर करनी जरूरी है।

[श्री सूरज भान]

मैं ने चन्द दिन हुए एक सवाल पूछा था सिर्फ दिल्ली के बारे में कि पी० एंड० टी० में कितने शेजेटेड आफिसर्स हैं जो क्वार्टर ग्रैन्ड वाली पोस्टों पर लगे हुए हैं और उन में से कितने शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के हैं और जिन पोस्ट्स के साथ ग्रैन्ड क्वार्टर हैं उन में से कितने शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स हैं। मुझे बतलाया गया कि फिटनेस और इन वि इंटरैस्ट आफ सर्विस के बेस पर क्वार्टर ग्रैन्ड पोस्ट्स दी जाती हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जो शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लोग सर्विस में आ गये हैं उन के लिये भी फिटनेस का सवाल क्या बाकी रह गया है, अगर उन को इन वि इंटरैस्ट आफ सर्विस क्वार्टर ग्रैन्ड पोस्ट दी जाये, तो क्या सर्विस खराब होती है? इसी तरह से अलाउन्स पोस्ट्स हैं उन के बारे में भी शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के आफिसर नहीं लगाये गये हैं।

संसद-कार्य तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : क्या इस तरह का कोई आदमी इनोअर हुआ है?

श्री सूरज भान : हां, मैं बतलाऊंगा। अब मैं दो तीन सुझाव और देना चाहता हूँ। ग्राम तोर से देखा गया है कि इस डिपार्टमेंट में पोलिटिकल इंटरफिरेंस बहुत होता है। मैं नहीं चाहता कि किसी भी केस में पोलिटिकल इंटरफिरेंस हो ट्रांसफर वगैरह के मामले में। मैं समझता हूँ कि डिपार्टमेंट के आफिसर्स को फ्री हैंड दिया जाना चाहिये। जो डिपार्टमेंट के आफिसर्स होते हैं उन को बहुत हद तक पता होता है कि किस आदमी ने कितना काम किया है और खराब किया है या अच्छा किया है। वह उन के सर्विस रेकार्ड वगैरह को देख कर ट्रांसफर किया करते हैं। अगर इस में पोलिटिकल इंटरफिरेंस होता है, चाहे वह अपोजीशन का हो या ट्रेजरी बैन्क को हो और उस से बह रक जाता है तो इस नतीजा यह होता है कि आफिसर्स की पोजीशन वैसी हो जाती है जैसे कि खेत में डरावा खड़ा हो।

खेत में जकाड़ी गाड़ कर और उस पर कपड़ा वगैरह बंध सिद्धा जाता है जिस से जानवरों वगैरह को पता लगे कि कोई डरावा खड़ा हुआ है। जब कभी पोलिटिकल इंटरफिरेंस होता है तो आफिसर्स की पोजीशन गिर जाती है। इस लिये उन को फ्री हैंड दिया जाना चाहिये। हां, अगर कोई ज्यादाती करता है या आउट आफ वे जाता है तब डेफिनिटली इंटरफिरेंस किया जा सकता है।

पी० एण्ड० टी० बोर्ड के बारे में अभी श्री लोवो प्रभो ने कहा कि उस को स्क्रीन कर देना चाहिये। मैं कहता हूँ कि उस को स्क्रीन तो नहीं होना चाहिये लेकिन उस में इम्प्रूवमेंट जरूर होना चाहिये। पी० एण्ड० टी० डाइरेक्टरेट में बहुत सी सुपरफ्लुअस पोस्टें हैं। जैसे कि डिप्टी डाइरेक्ट जनरल की पोस्ट है, वह करीब 11 के हैं जो कि सुपरफ्लुअस हैं। उन को कोई काम नहीं करना होता है क्योंकि फाइलें तो ऊपर डीज होती हैं। वह तो सिर्फ पोस्टमैन का काम करता है। सारे डिजीजेंस ऊपर होते हैं। जब वह कम्पिटेंट नहीं डिजीजन लेने के लिये तब उस को वहां रखने से क्या फायदा है। अगर उस को फ्रीड में भेजा जाय तो ज्यादा फायदा हो सकता है।

इसी तरह से असिस्टेंट चीफ इंजीनियर की जो पोस्ट होती है उस को भी उड़ा दिया जाना चाहिए। इसी तरह से इस डिपार्टमेंट की जो वर्किंग है उस में पी० एम० जी० होता है, डाइरेक्टर होता है, और आफिसर होते हैं। उस में से सुपरिस्टेण्डेंट पोस्ट आफिसेज की रैंक उड़ाई जा सकती है। इस से कोई बाटा नहीं होगा। मैं तो समझता हूँ कि पोस्ट मास्टर को कुछ ऐडीशनल पावर्स दी जा सकती हैं।

इतनी बात कह कर मैं इस डिपार्टमेंट के क्लास तीन चार आफिसर्स के इन्तिहाई मुश्किलत में भी अच्छे काम करने और उन की ईमानदारी की बजह से जो तरक्की हुई है इस महकमे की, उस के लिये उन को मुबारकबाद

देता हूँ। साथ ही मैं यह रिक्वेस्ट करता हूँ कि जो कुशाव मैंने दिये हैं उन पर मंत्री महोदय ध्यान करें।

SHRI BIMALKANTI GHOSH (Serampore) : I rise to support the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Communications. There are different subjects under the control of this Ministry, but I think the common people are mainly interested in the P. & T. Department. This Department has done very good work for which it deserves our congratulations.

Great progress has been made in rendering services to the people. Yet, I think, there are many things to be done. While supporting the Demands, I would like to put forward a few suggestions before the hon. Minister of Communications for his kind consideration. I hope that these suggestions will be translated into action in the near future. I think that no village should remain without a post office. More money should be allotted to this Department so that it can expand its activities in an effective way.

In rural areas each panahayat should have a modern post office with savings bank telegraph and public telephone facilities. In the urban areas, each ward of a municipality should have a post office with savings bank, telegraph, coin-box telephone or public call office facilities. In big cities the number of post offices should be increased and there should be a large number of mobile post offices. Money order forms should be printed in all regional languages.

The telephone service is a public utility service as well as a commercial service which brings a large amount of revenue to the Department. Therefore, the telephone service should be expanded as quickly as possible. At present, there is a heavy demand for new telephones. This demand has not been fulfilled due to the shortage of telephones, and therefore, a big problem has been created, and a large number of applicants are on the waiting list. This problem can be partially solved by increasing the number of public call offices. All railway stations and bus stands should have coin-box telephones which can be used by the people when need arises. In order to meet the increasing demand for telephones,

telephone equipment and cables, should be manufactured in large quantities. The capacity of the ITI at Bangalore should be increased, and a new factory should be opened during the Fourth Plan period.

Direct dialling system should be introduced on all trunk lines. The telephone exchanges in rural areas should be improved. The capacity of the exchanges at Uttarpara, Serampore, Chandernagore, Chinsura, Tribeni and Howrah in West Bengal should be increased. In big cities, the number of telephone exchanges should be increased. Every town should have a telephone exchange. In rural areas there should be at least one telephone exchange in every development block.

The duties of the postal employees are very hard. Therefore, their salary scales should be upgraded. They should be given free accommodation. The RMS people deserve some special consideration. They should be given better salaries, better amenities and better protection. The condition of the rest-houses for the RMS staff should be improved.

With these words, I wholeheartedly support the Demands for Grant relating to the Ministry of Communications.

SHRI T. D. RAMABADRAN (Tindivanam) : What I wish to submit to the House today are my random reactions. The Ministry of Communications seems to be all the time in doldrums. Contrary to all expectations, they have neither become a sound commercial organisation nor a satisfactory public utility undertaking. They claim that they have remarkably succeeded in linking all the corners of India with postal services. But this is far from the facts. Even villages with more than a population of two thousands are there even today without postal service or proper postal link. I learn the Ministry demands heavy deposits for opening postal services in rural areas. I wish to submit that for providing basic communication facilities it is unfair to expect and demand such heavy deposits from villages.

With regard to mail deliveries, I must say that delivery services are anything but satisfactory. We travel faster than mails. Sometimes even our mails from Delhi reach home after we reach there. I wonder how

[Shri T. D. Ramabadran]

such delays could still occur except for inefficient organisation and mismanagement.

The Hon'ble Minister would do well to remove the anomalies in this Department, rationalise its working and activate the administration of postal services. This is precisely what is costing the exchequer heavily. Like the Railways for instance, this Ministry also does not seem to realise this basic fact. Instead they seem to suggest wrong diagnosis and seek dangerous remedies which will only aggravate the disease.

Sir, I refer to the increases in postal and telegraphic rates. Is the poor common man in this country to pay penalty for the evils and inefficiencies of the Department? On the other hand I strongly feel that there is a good case for reduction in the charges on Cards, Covers and money-orders. Whatever the explanation, it is an undeniable fact that the services rendered are not commensurate with the increases levied all these years.

I am constrained to refer to yet another glaring feature of work in this department involving wasteful and unwarranted expenditure in all sections for propagating Hindi. I would very much like to know the total amount spent on this wasteful work of duplication. It is undoubtedly likely to be of a high order. What is the need and justification for such spending. I know the Minister would come out with the plea that they are carrying out the dictates of the Constitution. Sir, I submit that the kind of imposition of Hindi as is being resorted to by the Government of India, is being a stickler to the Constitution. It is not in other useful duties to the Community enjoined upon them by the very same Constitution.

Whatever might or might not have been said by the Constitution the fact remains that ours is a multilingual country. The work of the P. & T. Department for the service of which the public directly pay should be impartial and fair. The various language Communities should be provided with maximum opportunities to transact business with this department and the common man should be able to use the language that is intelligible to him. For the integrated work of the Dept. they can have English which is already there. It is

not for the Ministry to impose a language on me and ask me to pay for it. Even the money Order forms which used to be printed in Tamil and English only during the late Dr. Subbarayan's tenure of Office as Minister in charge of P. & T. is now ordered to be printed in three languages adding Hindi. If you think that this will promote the cause of Hindi, then you are sadly mistaken.

If the Ministry can shed at least part of its misdirected mania for Hindi and substitute it with a zeal for efficiency in the services, the working will be more meaningful and the Dept. will also save considerable sums of money.

Sir, let me refer to yet another factor. Let us look at the Telephone Directories. The Ministry is parochial in its outlook. The Directory is printed only in Hindi and not in other Indian languages. Why should this be so? And why this partiality? Do you think that all other people can handle English Directories and the ignorance of English is the monopoly of only Hindi speaking people? There are hundreds and thousands of people in my part of the country who use telephones but who do not know English or Hindi. I demand that Directories should be published in all the Indian languages in the respective regions.

Before I conclude, I should also like to refer to the demand made by Tamilnad for providing facilities for telegrams being sent in Tamil. This is a just demand and the wishes of the people should be met. I hope the Ministry would concede this demand.

A word about Teleprinter. I wonder why the Central Government have not as yet made any arrangement for teleprinters in all Major Indian languages along with Hindi. It is high time the Ministry thought of functioning in a balanced way and catered also to the needs of other languages.

श्री श्री० सि० सहगल (बिलासपुर): डाक तार विभाग की डिमांड हाउस के सामने रखी गई है। इन पर विचार करते समय सब से पहले मैं सेविंग डिपार्टमेंट के बारे में कुछ कहूँगा। आप विचार करें कि दूसरे जो बैक्स हैं वहाँ पर

सेविंग डिपॉजिट्स पर जो इंटरेस्ट दिया जाता है वह क्या है और आपके यहां पोस्ट ऑफिस में क्या है। अगर आप इस चीज को देखेंगे तो आपको पता चलेगा कि दूसरी जगहों पर, दूसरे बैंक्स में सेविंग डिपॉजिट्स पर ज्यादा रेट ऑफ इंटरेस्ट दिया जा रहा है और हमारे यहां पोस्ट ऑफिस में कम दिया जा रहा है। यह जो मेरा खयाल है अगर यह सही है तो इस पर आपको दुबारा गौर करना चाहिये।

अब मैं आपका ध्यान पेज 24 की ओर खींचना चाहता हूँ जहां पर स्मार्क डाक टिकटों का जिक्र किया गया है। आपने जो डाक टिकटें इस सम्बन्ध में जारी कीं उन में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मानव अधिकार वर्ष, तमिल अध्ययन संगोष्ठी का दूसरा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन, संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ व्यापार एवं विकास सम्मेलन, अमृत बाजार पत्रिका शताब्दी आदि की टिकटें शामिल हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे यहां पर अध्यात्मवाद का कुछ लोग हैं जो प्रचार कर रहे हैं और उन को अध्यात्मवाद की शिक्षा मौन रह कर देते हुए आज 43-43 साल हो गए हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह क्या वाजिब नहीं होगा, उपयुक्त नहीं होगा कि उनकी टिकटें भी जारी की जाएं। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं आपके सामने सब से बड़े मौन रखने वाले आज इस दुनिया के अवतार मेहर बाबा का नाम रखना चाहता हूँ और निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि उन के बारे में भी आप विचार करें।

आप देवनागरी लिपि में तारें भेजने की लोगों को आज सुविधा दे रहे हैं। लेकिन आप देखें कि हमारे सविधान में चौदह जवानों दज हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि विभिन्न प्रान्तों में जो जवानों बोली जाती हैं जैसे कन्नड़ है, तमिल है, तेलुगू है या और भाषाएँ हैं और उन भाषाओं में जो लोग तार देना या लेना चाहते हैं, अपने विभाग में इस बात को लाजिमी कर दीजिये कि उन्हीं भाषाओं में तारें लिख कर उन को दी जायें। जो लोग अंग्रेजी में तार देना या

लेना नहीं चाहते हैं और जो अपनी मातृ-भाषाओं को प्रयुक्त करना चाहते हैं, उन को यह सहूलियत दी जानी चाहिए।

जो क्रास-बार एक्सचेंजिज लगाए गए हैं, मैंने उन का निरीक्षण किया है। सभापति महोदय, मैं आप की मार्फत मन्त्री जी को और उन की मार्फत विभाग के अफसरों को इस के लिए धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ। मंत्रालय की रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि इन क्रास-बार एक्स-चेंजिज को और स्थानों पर भी लगाया जायेगा। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय कलकत्ता, हैदराबाद और भोपाल में भी ये क्रास-बार एक्सचेंज लगाने पर विचार करें, जहां एक्सचेंज का काम बहुत होता है, ताकि वहां के लोगों को सहूलियत हों।

सरकार की ओर से रेल विद्युतीकरण दूरसंचार योजना के सम्बन्ध में एक नया कार्य यह किया गया है कि कुल मार्ग के लिए एलूमि-नियम से विशेष रूप से ढके हुए केबिल बिछाए हैं। यह बहुत अच्छी बात है। लेकिन मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह वाजिब नहीं है कि रेल विद्युतीकरण दूरसंचार से सम्बन्धित सामान को राउरकेला और भिलाई के सब से बड़े इस्पात कारखानों में बनवाने के प्रश्न को एग्जामिन किया जाये।

पोस्ट-कार्ड के रेट बढ़ाने के पक्ष में यह कहा गया है कि व्यापारी लोग उन को ज्यादा इस्तेमाल करते हैं। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि ये रेट न बढ़ाये जायें। मैं यह बिल्कुल नहीं चाहता कि यह विभाग घाटे में काम करे। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि एक-दम से रेट को छः पैसे से दस पैसे कर देना कहां तक वाजिब होगा। जहां तक व्यापारियों का सम्बन्ध है, पोस्ट-कार्ड के रेट को छः पैसे से बढ़ा कर नौ पैसे कर दिया जाये, लेकिन ग्राम जनता के लिए उस के रेट को न बढ़ाया जाये, ताकि ग्राम जनता को सहूलियत हो। इसी तरह अन्त-देशीय पत्र के रेट को भी कम करने का प्रयत्न

[श्री प्र० सि० सहगल]

किया जाये। लिफाफे के भाव में भी कमी की जानी चाहिए।

मंत्री महोदय को जा कर टेलीफोन एक्स-चेंजिज की कन्डीशन्स का निरीक्षण करना चाहिए, जहां हमारी बच्चियां काम कर रही हैं, ताकि उन को मालूम हो कि उन की हालत में क्या सुधार करने की आवश्यकता है। वहां पर काम करने वाली लड़कियों को एक किस्म की ड्रेस भी बानी चाहिए। सर्दियों में उन्हें गर्म कपड़े देने चाहिए और रात के समय उन के काम के स्थान पर ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए ताकि वे ठंड से बच सकें।

एक माननीय सदस्य ने अभी कहा कि इस विभाग में बहुत ज्यादा नुकसान हो रहा है। मैं इस सम्बन्ध में आप के सामने कुछ आंकड़े देना चाहता हूँ। ये आंकड़े परिसर, ट्रेफिक, के बारे में हैं।

1948-49 1966-67 वास्तविक

डाक वस्तुयें		
(दस लाख में)	2,264	6,117
रजिस्ट्री वस्तुयें		
(दस लाख में)	75.8	189.6
मनी ऑर्डर		
(दस लाख में)	44.9	94.5
तार (दस लाख में)	27.1	43.9
टेलीफोन		
(हजारों में)	120	933

माननीय सदस्य हाउस में नहीं हैं। प्रोफेसर साहब ने उन की जवाब दे दिया है। मैं ने ये आंकड़े देकर उन को जवाब देने की कोशिश की है कि क्या दरप्रति इस मिनिस्ट्री ने काम किया है या नहीं। अगर उस ने काम नहीं किया है, तो वह मंत्री महोदय और मिनिस्टर आफ स्टेट को चाहे कितना कोर्सेलेकिन डिपार्ट-मेंट के लोगों को कोसना ठीक नहीं होगा। अगर माननीय सदस्य साफ हृदय से और निष्पक्ष

भाव से सब बातों को देखेंगे, तो उस से देश का भला होगा।

सरकार ने यह तय किया था कि जिस स्थान की जनसंख्या 500 से अधिक होगी, वहां एक पोस्ट आफिस खोला जायेगा। मेरा निवेदन है कि मान लीजिए, किसी एक गांव में 500 की जनसंख्या नहीं है, तो जहां दो तीन गांवों की कुल जनसंख्या 500 है, वहां उन के लिए एक पोस्ट आफिस खोल दिया जाये।

अन्त में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि बिजासपुर जिले में सिलदहा, बंडरिया, सोरभी, पासी, बलोदा और पथरिया में टेलीग्राफ आफिस खोले जायें। इस बारे में उस क्षेत्र के व्यापारियों और दूसरे लोगों ने मध्य प्रदेश के पी० एम० वी० और मंत्री महोदय को भी आवेदनपत्र दिये हैं इस के अतिरिक्त बंडरिया, सोरभी, पासी, बलोदा और पथरिया में टेलीफोन आफिस स्थापित करने चाहिए। पथरिया, पासी, बलोदा, सिलदहा और जख्हागांव में कुल-कुलेज्ड पोस्ट-आफिस खोले जाने चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं मंत्री महोदय और उन के मंत्रालय के अफसरों को उन के द्वारा किये गये काम के लिए कृतज्ञ और बधाई देता हूँ।

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR (Peermade):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is only very rarely that I find myself in agreement with the views held by hon. Members like Shri Lobo Prabhu and the party which he represents. But today we agree, and agree wholeheartedly, with him in our protest against the increase in postal rates. I need not add anything more to what Shri Lobo Prabhu had already stated in the House. He has argued a very powerful case against the increase in postal rates. Before that, during the general discussion on the general budget, many hon. Members have dealt with it. So, I need not deal with it at length.

Perhaps, Dr. Ram Subhag Singh may say that he is a helpless partner to the sin

committed by his elder brother, Shri Desai. It has to be remembered that till now no valid argument has been advanced by any member of the Treasury Benches for this increase in postal rates. Shri Morarji Desai advanced a very fantastic argument when he replied to the debate. We all laughed at his argument. He was justifying it by advancing the argument that 75 per cent of our people are illiterate and that they are not in the habit of communicating with one another. Perhaps, he would like all these people to remain illiterate for years to come. Anyway, that was a very fantastic and childish argument. Perhaps, Dr. Ram Subhag Singh will give a better argument to justify this increase. As far as the people of this country are concerned, they are totally opposed to this kind of step which is being contemplated by the Government. Even at this late stage, I would request the Government to drop the idea of increasing the price of the postcard, inland and envelope.

Coming to the performance of this Ministry, we should bear in mind the great expectations of our people on this Department. In a backward country like ours, this department has to meet many diverse needs of the people. It is in charge of some social services which are badly needed in our country.

As far as the volume of its work is concerned, we were expecting a lot of expansion. We also expect that this department will function in as efficient a manner as possible. I will not say that it should function in the most efficient manner in the country, because we cannot expect most efficient performance in our country. So, I will say that it should function in as efficient a manner as possible.

At the same time, we are all conscious of the fact that this Ministry has to deal with a large number of employees. If my figures are correct, I think they have to deal with nearly half a million employees. As a matter of fact, Dr. Ram Subhag Singh is presiding over a small empire, so to speak. He has to deal with so many human problems. It is an accepted fact even by Congress Ministers, because they always shout that they are for a socialistic pattern of society. Today, even my hon. friend, Shri D. C. Sharma, was again

mouthed the slogan of socialistic pattern of society. It goes without saying that without a happy and contented staff the Department cannot hope to perform its functions satisfactorily.

I will try to look at the performance of this Ministry from all these angles in the short time at my disposal. I hope, you will not be very strict about the time and you will be a little liberal.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am rather helpless.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : You are helpless ; I know that and I shall try to finish as soon as possible.

As far as the P & T Board is concerned, there is a point of view that the mere constitution of the P & T Board has not helped the efficient working of the department. A firm point of view is held by many that the P & T Board should have more powers and that it should be put on a par with the Railway Board, if possible.

SHRI NAMBIAR : The Railway Board is to die ; this has to live.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : I am told by knowledgeable people that very often the working of this Board is hampered by the interference of the Home Ministry and the Finance Ministry. It is not exactly interference but for many things they have to go by the directives and orders from these two ministries. I would plead for more powers for Dr. Ram Subhag Singh and his department and less interference from the Finance Ministry and the Home Ministry. If the re-constitution of the P & T Board as an autonomous body with more powers will help the more efficient working of the department, I am all for it. Of course, I do not dare to vouchsafe for the better and efficient working simply by the re-constitution of the P & T Board because, as my hon. friend, Shri Nambiar, has said, the experience of the Railway Board is not very good because it has more powers. Anyway, this is an idea which can be discussed further any may be tried.

Coming to certain problems concerning the large number of employees in this depart-

[Shri Vasudevan Nair]

ment, I should like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the acutest of problems, namely, the problem of housing. I understand that even today when we speak so much of the welfare state Shri D. C. Sharma will please listen to me at least on this point—in this department only 4 to 5 per cent of the employees are provided with housing—if my figures are not correct, the hon. Minister will please correct me—while, on the other hand, in the railways, I am told nearly 20 to 25 per cent of the employees are provided with housing. This is a very serious matter.

We, Members of Parliament from my State, for example, have very often drawn the attention of the hon. Minister to the most acute problem of housing in my State, the most scandalous question of housing in Cochin, for example. The land was acquired many, many years back but nothing much has happened afterwards. This should be a common problem everywhere in India and not my State's problem alone, specially in big cities and towns. Unless an effort is made to tackle this question with some imagination, you cannot expect much better service from these poorly paid employees.

Coming to another question of uniform, specially for the lower paid employees, namely, the Class III and Class IV employees, this Congress Government which is wedded to the propagation of khadi has invented this novel method of imposing khadi uniforms on all sorts of poor Government employees. I wonder whether even all the Congress ministers wear khadi today. Then, the khadi uniform is stitched by the department. I do not know why the employees are not allowed to get stitched the uniform themselves. Why should you compel them on that, I fail to understand.

SHRI NAMBIAR : That is the monkey brand.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : If they choose it for themselves, it is a different matter. I should request the Government to revise the entire idea. At least, let them go in some dress which you can specify but you cannot impose khadi on

them. You need not give them stitched uniforms. I hope, khadi propagation would be separated from this kind of an imposition on the employees.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Your time is up.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : I am finishing in two or three minutes.

I now come to another question which is a general question, that of reclassification of some of the cities as far as the payment of dearness allowance is concerned. This is not only a question of P & T or this Ministry. It is a general question. For example, the Central Government employees belonging to all the Central Departments in the city of Cochin, for the last so many years, are agitating that there should be a reclassification. Now, the classification is on the basis of population only. I understand that as far as even the population figures are concerned, they are 1961 figures. It is high time that they should revise these 1961 figures. Together with the population figures, the cost of living in a particular city is a very relevant factor to be taken into consideration when the dearness allowance is fixed for the employees. So, I would request the hon. Minister, Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, to use his influence on the Finance Ministry as far as reclassification of some of these cities are concerned. The cities may be small, the population may be less than that of big cities but the cost of living in some of these cities is much higher than in some of these big cities.

16.41 hrs.

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]

Finally, I would request Dr. Ram Subhag Singh to give some consideration to my State. I am not parochial in this. The Kerala P & T Circle was formed very late. It is only two or three or five years old. As far as buildings are concerned, as far as the provision for housing is concerned, as far as the need for opening new post-offices and telephone booths is concerned, there is a much demand. I am glad to acknowledge that the hon. Minister is very considerate when many issues are

brought to his attention. I would like him to give special consideration to the high ranges, to the hill areas, in my part of the country. There is a phenomenon there that the forest areas are now thickly populated. During the last 20 to 25 years, there has been such an influx of population to that area. There is absolutely no communication facility. If you go by some of the established rules to which some Members referred, if you operate a post-office in a place there should be a minimum population. Population is no problem in our State. There is plenty in every place. But then there is some other rule that a post-office should justify itself by the returns in that post-office. Some of these provisions have to be a little liberalised so that these newly developed areas are considered on a special footing. I would request that you treat these areas as a separate category.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : Subsidise post-offices and reduce rates.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : That is not the general pattern. It is only exceptional cases that we are referring to.

I hope the hon. Minister will care to treat these individual points and problems of special areas and special problems concerning a large number of, lakhs and lakhs, poorly-paid employees and do their best to do whatever is possible under the circumstances.

श्री मुन्निका सिंह (श्रीरंगाबाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस मांग का समर्थन करता हूँ। इस लिए मैं इस मांग का समर्थन कर रहा हूँ कि अभी भी पी० एण्ड टी० में जो काम करने वाले मजदूर हैं वे जिस ईमानदारी, सचाई और योग्यता के साथ अपने कार्य का परिपालन कर रहे हैं, शायद सरकार के किसी और विभाग से उनकी तुलना नहीं की जा सकती। हम देखते हैं कि जेठ की लहलही दोपहरी में, जब सब लोग पंखे के नीचे आराम करते रहते हैं, एक पियुन बेचारा पसीने से लथपथ साइकिल पर दौड़ाया हुआ घर-घर डाक पहुँचाता है। इसी तरह बरसात की रिमरिम में सब नदियों का पानी बढ़ा रहता है, मैंने स्वयं अपने क्षेत्र में देखा है कि एक हाथ में पोस्टल के बैग को

लिए हुए और एक हाथ से तैरता वह गरीब एक नदी के इस पार से उस तरफ जा रहा है डाक पहुँचाने के लिए। लेकिन दुख है कि इस तरह का कठिन कार्य करने वाले लोगों के प्रोत्साहन के लिए, और उन की एफिशियन्सी बरकरार रहे, उन की कार्य क्षमता कायम रहे, इस के लिए जो हमें करना चाहिए, सरकार को करना चाहिए, वह नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। प्रायः कभी-कभी यह शिकायत पहुँचती है कि पी० एण्ड टी० में इन एफिशियन्सी आ रही है। कभी-कभी बीस-बीस मिनट तक टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज से रेस्पान्स नहीं होती, कभी-कभी चिट्ठियाँ भटक जाती हैं, जो चिट्ठी तीन दिन में पहुँचनी चाहिए, ऐसा भी हुआ कि भटकते-भटकते महीने के बाद चिट्ठी पहुँची है। क्या इस के लिए हम उस में काम करने वाले जो व्यक्ति हैं, मजदूर हैं, उनको ही दोष दे सकते हैं ? नहीं। कार्य क्षमता को बढ़ाने के लिए काम करने का स्थान भी अनुकूल होना चाहिए, उस व्यक्ति की जो जीवन की जरूरियातें हैं, उन जरूरियातों की भी पूर्ति होनी चाहिए। साथ ही उस का मन, मस्तिष्क अपने कार्य में केन्द्रीभूत हो सके। एफिशियन्सी के लिए यह भी जरूरी है कि दिन भर का थका हुआ व्यक्ति कम से कम ऐसे घर में पहुँचे जिस में इन्सान रह सकता हो। एफिशियन्सी के लिए यह भी जरूरी है कि रात भर ट्रेन में चिट्ठियों को छाँटते हुए जागे हुए व्यक्ति कम से कम जब नई दिल्ली स्टेशन पर उतरे, तो अर्धरात्रि में कहीं पर एक घर मिले जहाँ वह विश्राम कर सकें। जिस को यह सहूलियतें नहीं होंगी, उस से आप एफिशियन्सी का स्वप्न देखें, यह अन्धेर है और अन्याय है। फिर भी इन सारी असुविधाओं के बावजूद, सारे संकटों के बावजूद आज हम गर्व के साथ कह सकते हैं कि इस देश के पी० एण्ड टी० में काम करने वाले जितनी एफिशियन्सी से काम कर रहे हैं, जितनी ईमानदारी और वफादारी के साथ अपने कार्य का सम्पादन कर रहे हैं शायद इस की कोई दूसरी मिसाल नहीं होगी।

[श्री मुद्रिका सिंह]

एक दो उदाहरण मैं देना चाहता हूँ—और मैं चाहूँगा कि इस विभाग के मंत्री और बड़े अफसर उन की ओर ध्यान दें। क्वार्टर्ज की बात आई है। जहाँ गवर्नमेंट के दूसरे विभागों में 30 और 40 परसेन्ट तक, खास कर रेलवे में काम करने वाले मजदूरों को रहने के लिए घर मिलते हैं, वहाँ पर पी० एण्ड टी० की क्या हालत है? तीन से चार परसेंट और उस में भी ज्यादातर दिल्ली पटना या और जो हेड-क्वार्टर्स हैं, वहीं पर क्वार्टर्ज हैं। सब-डिवीजन्स की बात तो दूर रही जहाँ पर उन की इतनी कम तनखाह और किराया-आसमान को छू रहा है। सरकार की ओर से उन के लिये कोई मकान नहीं है। अब उन फुटपाथ पर सोने वालों से यदि आप एफिशियन्सी का स्वप्न देखें तो वह कोरा स्वप्न ही होगा।

अब जरा एम० एम० एस० को देखें जो दिन रात ट्रेन में चलते हैं और चिट्ठी छंटते रहते हैं। क्या है उन के माल वान की हालत? मालवान भी उन के पास नहीं होता, किसी थर्ड क्लास कम्पार्टमेंट में उन को बैठा दिया जाता है। अजीब है रेलवे की हालत कि जब गाड़ी रुकती है तब शायद भोंके से या और किसी वजह से डिब्बे में रोशनी आ गई और जब गाड़ी चलेगी तब रोशनी डिम हो जायगी या बुझ जायगी। उस हालत में आप उन से काम चाहते हैं। वहाँ पर पंखे का कोई इन्तजाम नहीं, जहाँ रोशनी गायब और जहाँ पर लालटेन जलाने की मनाही, वह कानून के विरुद्ध है क्यों कि अगर लालटेन उलट जाये तो आग लग जाये और सारी डाक जह-नुम में चली जाये और उस पर बैठे हुए पसेन्जर भी सुरक्षामग्न चले जायें लेकिन उनके यहाँ ओपेन लाइट लालटेन जलती है। इस तरह से उन को थर्ड क्लास में बैठा दिया जायेगा और कहेंगे कि चिट्ठियों को छंटते चलो, लाइट कम हो तो लालटेन जलाओ। ऐसे दूषित वातावरण में काम करने वालों से कोई भी एफिशियन्सी की उम्मीद

नहीं की जा सकती है। लेकिन फिर भी वाह रे डाक तार विभाग के मजदूर की वे अपनी एफिशियन्सी को कायम किये हुए हैं और अपने कर्तव्य के पावन वामन को नहीं छोड़ रहे हैं।

इतना ही नहीं जरा और देखिये। एम.एस. को ही ले लीजिये। नई दिल्ली में जहाँ हेड आफिस है, पी० एण्ड टी० बोर्ड भी है, मिनिस्टर हैं, एम० पी० हैं लेकिन यहाँ पर नजदीक में कोई रैस्ट हाउस नहीं है। इसी तरीके से बहुत सी जगहों पर रैस्ट हाउस नहीं हैं। जब कि यहाँ नई दिल्ली में उन के लिए कोई रैस्ट हाउस नहीं है इस लिये रात बिरात जो कर्मचारी ड्यूटी से ओफ होते हैं उन को कश्मीरी गेट 4, 5 मील पैदल चल कर रैस्ट हाउस के लिए जाना पड़ता है। यह रैस्ट हाउस बनाने के लिए रेलवे विभाग और पी० एण्ड टी० विभाग में रस्साकशी चलती है। हमारे संचार विभाग के मिनिस्टर कहेंगे कि यह रैस्ट हाउस बनाना रेलवेज की जबाबदेही है और उन्हें इन को बनाना चाहिए और दूसरी तरफ रेलवे के हमारे पुनाचा साहब कहेंगे कि आप का स्टाफ है और इस लिए यह रैस्ट हाउस बनाना पी० एण्ड टी० विभाग की जिम्मेदारी है। उधर यह पी० एण्ड टी० के मिनिस्टर कहेंगे कि भाई आप की जमीन में हम रुपया लगायें ऐसे बेबकूफ हम नहीं हैं लेकिन रेलवे के मंत्री महोदय कहेंगे कि तुम्हारे विभाग के ग्राहमी हमारी रेलों पर डाक, तार लेकर आते हैं हम क्यों इस में रुपया लगायें? नतीजा इस रस्साकशी का यह हो रहा है कि इन दो विभागों के समुद्र मंथन में अमृत कभी नहीं निकलता है और बराबर विष ही निकल रहा है। ऐसी हालत के चलते हम डाक, तार के छोटे कर्मचारियों में एफिशियन्सी के स्वप्न देखें तो वह स्वप्न भला कहीं साकार हो सकते हैं? सभी जगह यह बात चलती है कि डाक, तार के मुहकमे में भी इन एफिशियन्सी आ गई है। विधान सभाओं में और संसद में भी और अन्य

जगहों पर भी इसी इनएफिशिएंसी की चर्चा है। अब हमें इस इनएफिशिएंसी के कारणों में जरा गहराई से जाना पड़ेगा और उन कारणों को हमें दूर करने का प्रयत्न करना पड़ेगा।

इतना ही नहीं बल्कि हमारे मंत्री महोदय पर एक अभियोग है। बराबर यह बात चलाई जाती है कि पब्लिक युटिलिटी सर्विस में हड़तालें नहीं होनी चाहिए। वैसे मैं भी इस से सहमत हूँ लेकिन मौजूदा हालात में मजदूर बेचारा और कर भी क्या सकता है? आप ने एक ज्वाइंट कंसल्टेटिव कमेटी बनाई। इस से हमें खुशी हुई और हम ने समझा कि चलो वहां ऐकस दी टेबुल बैठ कर आपस में बातचीत वगैरह करके कोई राह निकाल लेंगे लेकिन उस के लिए जो आरबिट्रेशन बोर्ड का निर्माण होना चाहिए वह आरबिट्रेशन बोर्ड साल भर से नहीं बना है न जाने किस दुनिया में वह फाइल उस की अटकली पड़ी हुई है। अब जब तक यह बोर्ड नहीं बनेगा तब तक इस ज्वाइंट कंसल्टेटिव कमेटी का कोई फंक्शन नहीं रहता है। चूंकि वह आरबिट्रेशन बोर्ड नहीं बना है इसलिए यह ज्वाइंट कंसल्टेटिव कमेटी का जन्म होने के पहले ही उसका गर्भपात हो गया है और वह काम नहीं कर पा रही है। मजदूरों की सारी मांगें वैसे ही पड़ी हुई हैं। एक जायज ढंग से जो अपनी शिकायतों को दूर करना चाहते हैं और उस में आप रोड़े अटकाते हैं तो उस स्थिति में मजदूर क्या कर सकता है? विधान के अनुसार मजदूरों को जो यह हड़ताल का अधिकार मिला हुआ है सिवाय उस हड़ताल कमी नंगी तलवार उठाने के सिवाय और कौन उपाय उन के पास रह जाता है जिससे कि वह अपने दुःख दर्द को दूर करा सकें और जिससे कि आप के साथ बैठ कर फैसला करवा सकें। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस विभाग में कुछ ऐसे दगाबाज व देशद्रोही बैठे हुए हैं जो एक साथ बैठ कर कहीं मजदूर फैसला न कर लें अड़ंगा लगा कर मजदूरों को बाध्य करना चाहते हैं कि हड़ताल हो और यह देश बर्बाद हो और दूसरे

कोई माने नहीं हो सकते हैं। मैं दुःख के साथ यह बात कहता हूँ कि यह अंधेर हो रहा है। ऐसी सारी बातें हों और उस के बाद आप उन में एफिशिएंसी खोजें तो वह कहां आप को देखने को मिल सकती है? लेकिन जैसा मैं ने कहा वह आरबिट्रेशन बोर्ड बनने का फैसला न जाने किस चक्क्यूह में फंस कर रह गया है और इस ज्वाइंट कंसल्टेटिव कमेटी में दोनों पार्टीज द्वारा एक्रौस दी टेबुल बैठ कर जो समस्याएं सुलभाने की व्यवस्था थी वह अमल में उस कारण आ नहीं पा रही है। उस डाक, तार के मुहकमे में गरीब मजदूर कर्मचारियों की दशा बड़ी ही दयनीय है। वह बेचारे जेठ की लहलहाती दोपहरी में, माघ की कनकनी में और भावों मास की रिमक्तिम वर्षा में अपनी ड्यूटी अंजाम देते मारे, मारे फिरते हैं।

चूंकि घंटी बज गयी है इसलिए मैं केवल संक्षेप में एक, दो मुक्काब देकर अपनी बात समाप्त करूंगा। यह तो उन गरीब मजदूर कर्मचारियों की काम की और एफिशिएंसी की बात मैं ने कही। अब जरा उन के ऊपर के अफसरों की एफिशिएंसी की बात सुनिये। एक तरफ मजदूर इतने बफादार काम के प्रति इतने कमठ और रूखरी और मेरे यहां एक गबा जिले में नबीनगर क्षेत्र है। 1965 में ही यहां पर टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज खोलने के लिए बंब गैरह बैठा दिया गया था, बहुत सी चीजें फिट कर दी गई थीं लेकिन आज तक वह टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज चालू नहीं हुआ है। इस के चालू न होने का कारण जब मैं ने पता लगाया तो मासूम हुआ कि वह जो एक इस के लिए रिक्लेप्ड होती है उस का इन्तजाम नहीं हो पाया था इसलिए वह सारा बंब फका हुआ है और वह अभी तक उस कारण चालू नहीं हो सका है। हालात यह है कि उस रिक्लेप्ड के कारण चार वर्ष वह टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज चालू नहीं हो पाया। प्रतीत होता है कि इस विभाग में रामायण काल के से कुम्भारण शायद मौजूद हैं जोकि रामायण के उस कुम्भारण की तरह

[श्री मुद्रिका सिंह]

एक, एक साल तक सोते रहते हैं। फर्क सिर्फ इतना है कि रामायण काल में तो महज एक कुम्हरण होता था लेकिन अभी इस विभाग में एक नहीं अनेक कुम्हरण बैठे हुए हैं। यह पोस्टमास्टर जनरल और डायरेक्टर जनरल पोस्ट एंड टेलीग्राफ और न जाने ऐसे और कितने कुम्हरण इस विभाग में बैठे हुए हैं लेकिन समयाभाव के कारण मैं उन सब के नाम नहीं गिनाना चाहता। इन लोगों से बार-बार पत्र व्यवहार करने और चिट्ठी, तार आदि भेजने व उनसे व्यक्तिगत तौर से मिलने के बाद भी इन कुम्हरणों अफसरों की नींद नहीं टूट रही है। आज हमारे मन्त्री भी इस से चिंतित प्रतीत होते हैं और जरूरत इस बात की है कि ऐसे अफसरों को उन की गहरी नींद से उनके कानों में सिधा फूँक कर हमें जगाना चाहिए। एक बार उन्हें जगाने की कोशिश कर देखिये शायद उन के कान में भी आवाज पहुंच जाय।

मेरा दूसरा सुभाव यह है और माननीय सदस्य इस से सहमत होंगे कि प्रशासनिक दृष्टिकोण से भी और इमरजेंसी के लिए, आवश्यकता होने पर हर एक ब्लाक में पी सी ओ का होना जरूरी है। अब अगर किसी अंचल से टेलीफोन लाइन गई है तो उस के बीच में जितने ब्लाक्स पड़ते हैं वहां पर यह पी० सी० ओ० खोल देने में कोई ऐक्सट्रा खर्चा नहीं है लेकिन इन के यहां नियम है कि एक लाइन में कहीं पर यदि पी० सी० ओ० है तो बीच में किसी दूसरी जगह में पी० सी० ओ० नहीं दिया जायगा। मेरी समझ में यह नियम ठीक नहीं है और इस को हटा देना चाहिए। मेरा कहना है कि आर्थिक दृष्टिकोण से सभी जगह ऐसा नहीं कर सकते हैं वह तो अलग बात है लेकिन यह जो एक प्रतिबंध इस तरह का आप के यहां लगा हुआ है वह उचित नहीं है। इस तरह से लकीर के फकीर मत

बनिये। बन्दर मूठ मत पकड़िये, और उसे छोड़िये और मूठ को कम से कम पकड़िये।

हमारे यहां डुमरिया अंचल में पोस्ट-आफिसैंज से 14, 14 मील की दूरी पर गांव हैं और जहां कि हफ्ते में कुल एक, आठ बार चिट्ठी जाती है। वहां पर अधिक तादाद में डाकघर खोलने चाहिए। जो जंगल में गांव हैं वहां पर सबसिडाइज्ड पोस्टआफिसैंज खोलने चाहिए। मेरा निवेदन है कि ऐसे जंगली और पहाड़ी इलाकों में जहां कि अभी पोस्टआफिसैंज बहुत ही अपर्याप्त हैं और आप को सुन कर आश्चर्य होगा कि हमारे उस सारे अंचल में केवल 4 पोस्टआफिसैंज हैं और गांवों में चिट्ठी पहुंचाने के लिए डाकियों को 12-12 और 13 मील चलना पड़ता है तो ऐसे इलाकों में बिना और विलम्ब किये नये पोस्टआफिसैंज बनाये जायें। पहले यह कह दिया गया था कि इमर-जैसी है, इमरजैसी खत्म हो जाने दीजिये तो इसे हम कर लेंगे तो मेरा कहना है कि अब तो यह इमरजैसी समाप्त हो गयी है इसलिए वहां के लोगों पर रहम किया जाय और मैं चाहूंगा कि ऐसा कायदा बन जाय कि किसी भी पोस्ट आफिस से कोई भी गांव 2 मील से अधिक दूरी पर न हो। दो मील के रेडियस में एक डाकघर जरूर होना चाहिए। जंगलों और पहाड़ों में बसे हुए गांवों के वास्ते सबसिडाइज्ड पोस्टआफिसैंज बनाने चाहिए। अगर यह रैम्युनरेटिव न भी हो तो भी उसे सिबसिडी देकर ऐसे दो, चार पोस्ट आफिसों को जंगल की गोद में दूरस्थ गांवों में बनाना चाहिए और यदि ऐसी एक दो जगहों को सबसिडाइज करते हैं तो इस से दुनिया नहीं उलट जावेगी।

जहां तक पोस्टल डिपार्टमेंट के रेट्स का सवाल है और देशों के मुकाबले में यहां के पोस्टकार्ड्स आदि के रेट्स कम हैं। अब यह ठीक है कि पोस्टल आर्टिकल्स के रेट्स में हाल में बढ़ोत्तरी की गई है। श्री लोबोप्रभु ने कहा कि 300 गुना मूल्य बढ़ गये हैं लेकिन इस के

साथ ही उन्हें यह भी नहीं भूलना चाहिए कि मंहगाई भी उसी अनुपात में बढ़ी है और पोस्टऑफिसों का खर्चा भी बढ़ गया है। उस के साथ-साथ गरीब मजदूरों को अधिक पैसा देने के लिए हम लोग हल्ला करते हैं। मैं भी उन लोगों में हूँ जो कि चाहते हैं कि विभाग की आमदनी होनी चाहिए और बड़े हुए खर्च के कारण पोस्टल ऑफिस के रेट्स बढ़ाये जाने चाहिए और वह उन्हें बढ़ा दें लेकिन यह पोस्टकार्ड्स के दाम तो ज़रूर ही कम कर दिये जाने चाहिए। अगर सम्भव हो और कानूनी दिक्कत न हो तो रूरल सर्विस पोस्टकार्ड और रूरल इनलैंड लैटर अलग से छापने की आप व्यवस्था करें और पोस्टकार्ड का मूल्य 6 पैसे और इनलैंड का मूल्य 10 पैसे रखें अलबत्ता शहरों में बिजनेस क्लास के लिए आप उन पर और दो, दो पैसे बढ़ा दें। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं संचार विभाग के नियन्त्रणाधीन अनुदानों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

17.00 hrs.

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं डाक तार विभाग की मांगों का विरोध करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

पहली चीज यह है कि मेरे पहले जो वक्ता गया के बोल चुके हैं उनका कथन मुझे बहुत अच्छा लगा। कांग्रेस दल के होते हुए भी डाक तार विभाग में जो लाखों कर्मचारी काम करते हैं उन की दुःखद स्थिति का और उन की आर्थिक अवस्था का अच्छा चित्र उन्होंने सदन के सामने रखा। मैं डाकतार मन्त्रालय के मन्त्री डा० राम सुभग सिंह से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह यह न सोचे कि उन का विभाग कम महत्व का है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप जानते हैं कि मन्त्रीमण्डल में जो विदेश विभाग होता है, वित्त विभाग होता है, उनकी तुलना में डाकतार विभाग का जो मन्त्री होता है, वह एक फालतू मन्त्री माना जाता है और इस विभाग को ऐसा समझा जाता है कि उस का कोई महत्व नहीं है,

क्योंकि इस विभाग की मांगों की बहस के लिये सिर्फ तीन घण्टे रखे गये हैं। मेरा कहना यह है कि यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विभाग है और आप के विभाग में जो काम हो रहा है उस पर सदन को पूरी तरह विचार करना चाहिये।

जैसा मेरे पहले के वक्ता महोदय बतला चुके हैं, इस विभाग में पांच छः लाख कर्मचारी काम करते हैं। उन के बारे में कवि रविन्द्र नाथ ठाकुर ने एक कहानी पोस्ट-मास्टर लिखी है। उसके द्वारा गांव के पोस्ट मास्टर किस तरह से काम करते हैं उन का एक दर्दनाक किस्सा डा० रवीन्द्रनाथ ठाकुर ने लिखा है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारा राष्ट्र एक संघ राष्ट्र है लेकिन जो केन्द्रीय सरकार है उस का सीधा सम्बन्ध जो हिन्दुस्तान के पांच या सात लाख गांव हैं उन के साथ इस पोस्टल विभाग के द्वारा होता है। केन्द्रीय सरकार इस विभाग के द्वारा जो साधारण ग्रामिण जनता है उस से सम्बन्ध रखती है। इस लिये इस विभाग के बारे में सदन में ठीक ढंग से बहस होनी चाहिये।

इस विभाग की रिपोर्ट में 17 सफे पर डाक तार विभाग द्वारा जो हिन्दी का प्रचार होता है उस के सम्बन्ध में लिखा है। इस सिलसिले में मैं डा० राम सुभग सिंह से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह जरा ठंडे दिमाग से सोचें। तामिलनाडु में जो दूसरा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय तामिल सम्मेलन हुआ था, उस के सिलसिले में मैं उन को दोष नहीं देना चाहता, हो सकता है कि इस मैं श्री अन्नादुराई की ही गलती हो, जो तामिल की कहवत है कि सारा गांव हमारा है और गांव जो साधारण जनता का है, वह यह देश है, यह शायद उन्होंने तामिल में लिख कर न दिया हो, लेकिन चूंकि केन्द्रीय सरकार इस के लिये जिम्मेदार है कि वह राष्ट्रीय एकता को बनाये रखे, इस को बनाये रखने की कड़ी केन्द्रीय सरकार है, इस लिये डा० राम सुभग सिंह जैसे भले आदमी को पहले से सोचना चाहिये था कि तामिल अनुवाद केन्द्रीय सरकार

[श्री रवि राय]

की ओर से दे दिया जाये। अंग्रेजी अनुवाद नहीं, बल्कि वहां जनमत हिन्दी के खिलाफ है इस लिये सिर्फ तामिल का अनुवाद दिया जाता। अगर ऐसा किया गया होता तो डा० राम-सुभग सिंह बघाई के पात्र होते और श्री अन्ना-दुराई को किसी शिकायत का अवसर न रहता यह इस तरह का विभाग है जिस के जरिये सारे देश में राष्ट्रीय एकता को बनाये रखने के लिये कदम उठाया जा सकता है।

इस में कहा गया है कि 64670 नाम पट्ट अथवा साइन बोर्ड भारतीय भाषाओं, हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि कम से कम डाक तार विभाग की ओर से ऐसा हो जाना चाहिये कि हिन्दुस्तान में जो चार हिन्दी प्रान्त हैं, अर्थात् उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान, उनमें चूंकि वहां की जनता और सरकार निर्णय कर चुके हैं कि वह अंग्रेजी को नहीं चाहते, इस लिये वहां अंग्रेजी के साथ हिन्दी और भारतीय भाषाओं को जो रखा गया है वह न रखा जाता। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि जब डा० राम सुभग सिंह वहां का जवाब देंगे तो कहेंगे कि इन चार प्रदेशों में कम से कम डाक तार विभाग से अंग्रेजी को तत्काल खत्म किया जायेगा क्योंकि वहां की जनता और सरकार दोनों कतई अंग्रेजी भाषा को नहीं चाहते। वहां की साधारण जनता का, ग्रामिण जनता का अपमान किया जाता है जब हिन्दी के साथ अंग्रेजी के साइन बोर्ड रखे जाते हैं। जैसा डा० राम सुभग सिंह आश्वासन दे चुके हैं, दूसरे राज्यों में भी जैसे तामिलनाडु है, बंगाल है, उड़ीसा है, उन में भी भारतीय भाषाओं के नाम पट्ट अथवा साइन बोर्ड रखे जाने चाहिये।

इस सिलसिले में मैं एक चीज की ओर आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ, जो कि परम-वश्यक है। जब यहां पर बहस हो रही थी बजट पर तब वित्त मंत्री श्री मोरारजी देसाई ने कहा

था कि पोस्ट कार्ड का व्यवहार साधारण जनता नहीं करती उनको कहना था कि इसका दाम इस लिये बढ़ाया गया है कि साधारण जनता का इस से कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है। मैं समझता हूँ कि शायद डा० राम सुभग सिंह तत्त्व मंत्री के इस कथन से सहमत नहीं होंगे, भले ही साधारण जनता अथवा किसान लिखना नहीं जानते लेकिन गांव के किसी आदमी से, जो कि लिखना पढ़ना जानता है, वह लिखवा लेते हैं कलकत्ता, रंगून आदि की भेजते हैं जहां पर उन के रिश्तेदार काम करते हैं। आप ने भी देखा होगा कि गांव के पोस्ट आफिस में कोई भी साधारण आदमी जो कि मातृ भाषा जनता है वहां की, वह पैसा लेकर ग्रामिण लोगों की चिट्ठी बगैर लिखता है। इस लिये साधारण जनता पर इसका बोझ न डालने की जो बात है वह गलत है मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि चूंकि हम चाहते हैं कि साधारण जनता पर और बोझ न डाला जाय इस लिये जो पुराना रेट पोस्ट कार्ड का छः पैसे का वही रखना चाहिये।

बहुत बार इस सदन में हमने सवाल किया उड़ीसा में एक दूसरा आर० एम० एस० डीवी-जन सम्मलपुर के भारसागुड्डा में बनाने के संबंध में। लेकिन तमाम सवालों के जवाब में मंत्रालय की ओर से यही जवाब मिला कि यह सम्भव नहीं है। मैं डा० राम सुभग सिंह का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि जब उन के पहले श्री जगन्नाथ राव डाक तार विभाग के मंत्री थे, तब उन्होंने उन्होंने 12.1.67 को गया में एक सभा में बाकायदा बचन दिया था कि भारसागुड्डा में इस तरह का नया डीवीजन बनाने पर वह विचार कर रहे हैं। लेकिन एक साल बीत जाने के बाद भी भारसागुड्डा की मांग पूरी नहीं हुई है। इस में जो भी टेक्निकल दिक्कतें हों उन को समझ कर मंत्री महोदय सहानुभूति के साथ इस पर विचार करें। उड़ीसा में गया को छोड़ कर कोई दूसरा डीवी-जन नहीं है। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि मंत्री

महोदय इस के बारे में सोचेंगे और इस काम को पूरा करेंगे ।

आप जानते हैं कि जो इलाका मेरा है पुरी का, जहां से मैं चुन कर आया है उस में एक उचित स्थिति है । 6 बजे पुरी एक्सप्रेस वहां से निकलती है । उस के बाद वहां से कोई चिट्ठी नहीं जा पाती है क्योंकि वह आखिरी गाड़ी है । मैं मन्त्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूं कि 41 आंध्र और 42 डाउनम हैदराबाद एक्सप्रेस दक्षिण को जाती है । उस एक्सप्रेस में एक आर० एम०एस० का डिब्बा लगा दिया जाये ताकि उड़ीसा के जो दक्षिण के इलाके हैं गंजम कोरापुट आदि उन में जल्दी चिट्ठी पहुंच सके । उस इलाके में दो तीन के बाद पत्र पहुंच पाते हैं । अगर हैदराबाद एक्सप्रेस में आर०एम०एस० का एक डिब्बा जोड़ दिया जायेगा तो एक ही दिन में चिट्ठियां पहुंच सकती हैं । 6 बजे और 9। के बीच वह एक्सप्रेस छूटती है रात में । उस में इस तरह की एक आर० एम० एस० की बोगी लगा दी जानी चाहिये ।

मैं ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना चाहता हूं । मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि अगले साल जब इस मन्त्रालय की मांगों पर बहज होगी, तो मन्त्री महोदय इस सदन के सामने ये आंकड़े रखेंगे कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा गांवों में पोस्ट आफिस, सब-पोस्ट आफिस और टेलीफोन दिये गए हैं, ताकि हम लोगों को इस मन्त्रालय की ताईद करने का मौका मिल सके ।

MR. SPEAKER : Hon. Members may now move the cut motions to Demands for Grants relating to the Department of Communications, subject to their being otherwise admissible.

SHRI YASHWANT SINGH KUSHWAH (Bhind) : I beg to move :—

"That the Demand under the head Department of Communications be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide special post and telegraph facilities in dacoit infested areas of Madhya Pradesh, viz. Bhind, Morena and Datia districts. (16)]

SHRI M. R. MASANI (Rajkot) : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the head Department of Communications be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to grant recognition to the All India Association of Inspectors and Assistant Superintendents of Post Offices. (17)]

SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI (Ponnani) : I beg to move :—

"That the demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to grant special pay for the typists in the P & T Department. (28)]

"That the demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to raise the quantum of festival advances and Cycle Advance to Rs. 120 and Rs. 300 respectively. (29)]

"That the demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to grant higher rates of increment to the peons and allied categories of staff. (30)]

"That the demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to grant advance increments to the stenographers and the P & T Accountants. (31)]

"That the demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to raise the amount of house building advances granted to the staff. (32)]

"That the demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by 100."

[Failure to raise the rates of the washing allowance for the uniformed staff. (33)]

"That the demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to create New R.M.S. Division at Jharsuguda (Orissa Circle) and at Madurai (Madras Circle). (34)]

"That the demand under the head

[Shri C. K. Chakrapani]

Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide funds to enhance the scales of pay of the I.S.G. clerks in the P & T Administrative offices. (35)]

"That the demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to upgrade the time-scale clerical grade to the upper division clerical cadre in the districts Hyderabad, Bangalore, Ahmedabad. (36)]

"That the demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to restore the concession of reimbursement of the cost of the Railway Season ticket to the staff of the Airport Sorting Office, Madras. (37)]

"That the demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to grant conveyance allowance to the P & T staff at Bhopal. (38)]

"That the demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to grant special compensatory allowance to the staff of the Telephone Revenue Accounts Office who are transferred outside their present station. (39)]

"That the demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Construction of buildings for the offices of the General Manager, Telephones District, Bombay. (40)]

"That the demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Construction of staff quarters in Bangalore, Trivandrum, Bombay, Calcutta, Srinagar. (41)]

"That the demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Construction of buildings for Quilon H.O., Trichur H.O. (42)]

"That the demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide suitable Mail Vans in the Railways with amenities to the staff who perform the duties of the sorters. (43)]

"That the demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to grant increase of outstation allowance to the staff of the R.M.S. (44)]

"That the demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide R.M.S. Rest Houses to the staff at all the stations where the section of the R.M.S. begins or ends. (45)]

"That the demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to give service facilities free to the recognised union and employees cooperative societies. (46)]

"That the demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide Rest House at New Delhi R.S. for R.M.S. staff even though most of the mail carrying trains now terminate at New Delhi R.S. (47)].

"That the demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide mail office and sub-record office accommodation at Delhi, Madras, Bombay, Patna, Kanpur, Nagpur, Ernakulam, Coimbatore. (48)].

"That the demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to meet the representatives of the All India Administrative Office Employees' Association to discuss their demands. (49)].

"That the demand under the head Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs (Not met from Revenue) be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to recognise the Civil Wing Circle Branch Union which is the Branch Union of All India Administrative Offices Employee's Association even though the All India is a recognised body. (52)].

"That the demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to protect R.M.S. Staff of EK7 section (running from Ernakulam to Trivandrum) from misbehaviour of Railway staff who assaulted the former at Chenganur R.S. (58)].

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA (Cuttack) : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Re. 1."

[Delay in opening another R.M.S. Division in Orissa. (79)].

"That the demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Re. 1."

[Neglect in supplying requisite number of telephone connections in Orissa. (80)].

"That the demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to open a sorting section in Puri-Hyderabad Express from Puri to Vijanagram. (81)].

"That the demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide quarters to the postal staff at Cuttack, Bhubaneswar and Rourkela. (82)].

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna) : I beg to move :—

"That the demand under the head Department of Communications be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to reduce expenditure on general administration. (105)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Communications be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to reduce pay of officers. (106)].

That the Demand under the head Department of Communication be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to provide basic amenities to employees (107)]

That the Demand under the head Overseas Communications Service be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to improve the Overseas Communications Service (108)]

That the Demand under the head Overseas Communications Service be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to extend Overseas Communication Services to all the countries of the world (109)]

That the Demand under the head Overseas Communications Service be reduced by Rs. 100

[Need for more facilities to employers (110)]

That the Demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced to Re. 1

[Failure to eliminate loss of revenue in the Department of Posts and Telegraphs (111)]

That the Demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced to Re. 1

[Failure to increase efficiency of the Department of Posts and Telegraphs (112)]

That the Demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs. 100

[Failure to construct Patna R.M.S. Building (113)]

That the Demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to construct rest house at Gaya for R.M.S. staff (114)]

That the Demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to provide mail van in Assam mail (115)]

That the Demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to start second phase of construction of P & T quarters at Kidwaipuri, Patna. (116)]

That the Demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs. 100

[Failure to construct P & T quarters in North Bihar (117)]

That the Demand under the head Posts

[Shri Ramavatar Shastri]

and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs. 100

[Failure to provide quarters to all Posts and Telegraph employees at Patna (118)]

That the Demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs. 100

[Failure to check the deterioration in the efficiency of Parliament Street Post Office (119)]

That the Demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to ensure that the people purchasing postal stamps and stationary in post offices in Delhi have not to wait in queue for long (120)]

That the Demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to eliminate malpractices in allotting new telephone connections (121)]

That the Demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Defective working of the dialling system (122)]

That the Demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs. 100

[Interruptions or disconnection of lines while telephoning between Patna and Delhi and Delhi and Patna (123)]

That the Demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs. 100

[Failure to recover arrears of telephone bills to tune of lakhs of rupees from the subscribers in Delhi (124)]

That the demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to recover the arrears of telephone bills from the subscribers in Patna (125)]

That the demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs be reduced by Rs. 100

[Failure to recover arrears of telephone bills in big cities like Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kanpur, Lucknow, Banaras, Cuttack, Nagpur, Hyderabad etc. (126)]

That the demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Delay in giving telephone connections (127)]

That the demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to meet the increasing demands for telephones (128)]

That the demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to effect 30 per cent reduction in the quota under the "Own Your Telephone" scheme in Patna (129)]

That the demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to modify the policy of giving telephone connections to applicants listed in the general category (139)]

That the demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need for quota system for private members of the Telephone Advisory Committee (131)]

That the demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to construct telephone exchange at Rajindra Nagar, Patna latest by the end of 1969 (132)]

That the demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to provide a telephone exchange in Patliputra Colony, Patna (133)]

That the demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to give more facilities to telephone operators (134)]

That the demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Malpractices in the Department of Posts and Telegraphs (135)]

That the demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to abolish automation in Posts and Telegraphs Department (140)]

That the demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to scuttle the efforts to withdraw recognition of National Federation of Posts and Telegraphs Employees (141)]

That the demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to put an end to the policy of organising stooge unions of employees by officials (142)]

That the demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to improve the conditions of Mail Motor Service Employees (143)]

That the demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to restrict duty to 8 hours daily for Mail Motor Service Employees (144)]

That the demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to grant higher duty allowance for rendering duty at night (145)]

That the demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to relax the conditions for opening of post offices in rural areas (146)]

"That the Demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to open more post offices in villages. (147)]

"That the Demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for more facilities to peons working in village post offices. (148)]

"That the Demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to increase the number of sub-post offices in bigger villages. (149)]

"That the Demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to open public call offices in bigger villages. (150)]

"That the Demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to introduce 4 wheel vehicles by withdrawing 3 wheel tempos as postal vans in Kanpur, Bangalore and Hyderabad (151)]

"That the Demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check the uncooperative policy of Railways to make R.M.S. more useful. (152)]

"That the Demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to construct new R. M. S. buildings and to repair the existing ones. (153)]

"That the Demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to remove the shortages of space in R. M. S. building at Patna. (154)]

"That the Demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide elementary comforts in the R. M. S. Office, Delhi Main Railway Station. (155)]

"That the Demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to shift the present unhygienic R. M. S. office at Delhi Main Railway Station to more hygienic conditions (156)]

"That the Demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to construct quarters for P. & T. employees in North Bihar. (169)]

"That the Demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to construct quarters for P. & T. employees in Kerala and Madras. (170)]

"That the Demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Shri Ramavatar Shastri]

[Failure to renovate rest house for P. & T. employees. (171)]

"That the Demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for improvement in R. M. S. rest houses at Amritsar, (172)]

"That the Demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide rest house for R. M. S. employees at New Delhi. (173)]

"That the Demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to fulfil the assurance regarding provision of a rest house for R. M. S. employees in Tata Nagar. (174)]

"That the Demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to change the present building of R. M. S. office in Ambala Cantt. (175)]

"That the Demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to increase the number and quality of Railway mail vans. (176)]

"That the demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Dilapidated condition of railway mail vans in Assam. (177)]

"That the demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide bullet-proof vans for carrying mail through dangerous areas in Assam (178)]

"That the demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for better lighting arrangements in railway mail vans. (179)]

"That the demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to make security arrangements for the employees working in railway mail vans in Assam. (180)]

"That the demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to construct building for R. M. S. in Tata Nagar. (181)]

"That the demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct a rest house for R. M. S. employees in Gorakhpur. (182)]

"That the demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to improve the condition of rest houses at Saharanpur, Erode, Bhusawal and other Places. (183)]

"That the demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for more R. M. S. Divisions. (184)]

"That the demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to increase out-station allowance for R. M. S. employees. (185)]

"That the demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give financial incentives to employees posted at far off places. (186)]

MR. SPEAKER : The cut motions are also now before the House.

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री (बागपत) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, भारत सरकार के जितने भी विभाग हैं, उन की अपेक्षा डाक-तार विभाग का इस देश की जनता से सबसे ज्यादा वास्ता पड़ता है। यूँ तो रेल विभाग का भी जनता के जीवन से काफी गहरा सम्बन्ध है, परन्तु उस के साथ भी जनता को अपने प्रतिदिन के जीवन में वैसा व्यवहार नहीं करना पड़ता है, जैसा कि डाक तार विभाग के साथ करना पड़ता है। जैसा कि मुझ से पहले एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है, शायद भारत सरकार सब से ज्यादा इस विभाग के द्वारा गांवों तक पहुँचनी है। इस लिए मैं

मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि उन्हें गांवों को डाक-तार की सुविधायें और अधिक बढ़ाने के सम्बन्ध में विशेष कदम उठाने चाहिये।

हमारे देश में लगभग साढ़े पांच लाख गांव हैं। जिन में से अभी तक 60,974 गांवों में स्थायी डाकघर हैं और लगभग 26,000 गांवों में अस्थायी डाकघर हैं। इस प्रकार कुल मिला कर 87,000 गांवों में डाकघर हैं। गवर्नमेंट ने जो व्यवस्था कर रखी है, उस के अनुसार इस समय 3,05,775 गांवों में रोजना डाक बटती है। 53,162 गांवों में सप्ताह में एक बार डाक बंटती है और लगभग 53,000 गांव ऐसे हैं, जहां डाक बंटने में सप्ताह से भी अधिक समय लग जाता है। इन आंकड़ों से प्रकट होता है कि हमारे गांवों में रहने वाली आधी जनसंख्या डाक-तार की सुविधाओं से वंचित है। इस लिए मेरा निवेदन है कि मंत्री महोदय को इस ओर विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए।

मंत्रालय की रिपोर्ट में बताया गया है कि 1967-68 में 3,000 डाकखाने खोले जाने थे, जिन में से 31 दिसम्बर, 1967 तक कुल 506 डाकखाने खुले, और उन में से 429 डाकखाने गांवों में खोले गये। जब दिसम्बर तक अर्थात् नौ महीनों में केवल 500 डाकखाने खोले जा सके, तो मैं नहीं समझता कि बाकी तीन महीनों में 2500 और डाकखाने किस तरह से खुल सकेंगे।

मुझे याद है कि भारत सरकार के डाक-तार विभाग ने कुछ वर्ष पहले इस नीति की घोषणा की थी, और इस बारे में एक अवधि भी तय कर दी थी, जो पूरी हो चुकी है, कि दो हजार की आबादी के गांवों में डाकखाने खोल दिये जायेंगे। परन्तु मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार अभी तक इस वचन को पूरा नहीं कर पाई है। मेरे अपने इलाके में ऐसे गांव हैं, जिन की आबादी दो हजार से ज्यादा है, लेकिन वहां पर अभी तक डाकखाने नहीं खुल पाये हैं। मैंने कुछ केसिज के बारे में मंत्री महोदय को पत्र

भी लिखे हैं। लेकिन जिस तरह से और विभागों से घड़े-घड़ाये, स्टीरियोटाइप्ड, रेप्लाइज आ जाते हैं, उसी तरह के रेप्लाइज डाक-तार विभाग से भी आने लग गए हैं। अंग्रेजी समय में इस विभाग की ख्याति सबसे ज्यादा अच्छी थी, उस की बढ़िया रेपुटेशन थी, लेकिन आज जिस प्रकार और विभाग दफ्तरशाही और लाल-फीताशाही के शिकार हो चुके हैं, ऐसा मालूम पड़ता है कि उसी प्रकार इस विभाग में भी वह बीमारी आ रही है और ब्रिटिश समय की वह ख्याति खत्म होती जा रही है।

जहां तक बड़े गांवों में टेलीफोन की सुविधा देने का प्रश्न है, मैंने मंत्री महोदय को अपने इलाके के कुछ ऐसे गांवों के सम्बन्ध में लिखा, जिन की दस, बारह हजार की आबादी है जिन में गवर्नमेंट के अनेक डिपार्टमेंट हैं, लेकिन आज तक उन्हें टेलीफोन की सुविधा नहीं दी गई है। मैंने बताया है कि उन गांवों में इतने कालेज, इतने विद्यार्थी, गवर्नमेंट के डिपार्टमेंट और हास्पिटल आदि हैं लेकिन हमारे पास एक घड़ा-घड़ाया जवाब आ जाता है। हम मंत्री महोदय को जो चिट्ठी भेजते हैं, वह उस को नीचे भेज देते हैं और आफिसर्स उस का जो जवाब देते हैं, वह हम को कम्युनिकेट हो जाता है। यह प्रक्रिया बदलनी चाहिए और मंत्री महोदय को इस ओर विशेष ध्यान दे कर ठोस कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए।

तार के सम्बन्ध में तो शहर वालों को भी यह अनुभव है कि तार कभी-कभी चिट्ठी से भी देर से पहुँचता है। मैं अपने अनुभव के आधार पर कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब कभी मैंने तार भेजा, वह कभी भी समय से नहीं पहुँचा चिट्ठी उस से जल्दी पहुँच सकती थी। डाक-तार विभाग में जो यह आलस्य और लापरवाही आ रही है, उस की ओर मंत्री महोदय को ध्यान देना चाहिए। गांव के लोग विशेष रूप से इस ढील-ढाल, अव्यवस्था और शिथिलता से पीड़ित हैं और उन को इस बारे में बहुत शिकायत है।

[श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री]

चूँकि इस विभाग का जनता से सब से ज्यादा वास्ता पड़ता है, इस लिए यह भी आवश्यक है कि इस का अधिकतर काम जनता की भाषा में होना चाहिए। मैं केवल हिन्दी की बात नहीं करता हूँ। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि देश भर में जितनी प्रान्तीय या क्षेत्रीय भाषायें हैं, इस विभाग का काम ज्यादा से ज्यादा उन में होना चाहिए।

मन्त्रालय की रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि जून, 1949 में केवल 9 तारघरों में देवनागरी लिपि में तार भेजने की व्यवस्था थी। 1949 से ले कर 31 दिसम्बर, 1967 तक, इन अठारह उन्नीस सालों में, केवल 2905 तारघरों में देवनागरी लिपि में तार भेजने की व्यवस्था हो सकी है। इस ढीली गति से काम कैसे चलेगा? सरकार को इस क्रिय में एक योजना बना लेनी चाहिए, लक्ष्य निर्धारित करने चाहिए कि कब तक सारे तारघरों में हिन्दी और अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं में तार भेजने की व्यवस्था की जा सकेगी। इस बारे में एक निश्चित प्रोग्राम बनाना चाहिये।

मन्त्रालय के प्रतिकेन्दन में कहा गया है कि अभी तक निम्न-पुस्तकों और 500 फार्मों का हिन्दी में अनुवाद किया गया है और उन को छपने के लिए प्रेस में भेजा गया है। मुझे पता नहीं है कि वे कब तक छपेंगे। अगर हमें पता होता कि इन फार्मों आदि की कुछ संख्या कितनी है, तो हम इस बारे में की गई प्रगति का कुछ अनुमान लगा सकते थे। जैसा कि मैंने पहले भी कहा है, चूँकि इस विभाग का जनता से बहुत वास्ता पड़ता है, इस लिए इस का काम अधिक से अधिक जनता की भाषाओं में होना चाहिए।

हमें आश्चर्य होता है कि मन्त्री बनने के बाद लोग क्यों बदल जाते हैं। अब डा० राम सुभग सिंह प्रायः अंग्रेजी में बात किया करते हैं। देश की भाषा में उन्होंने बात करना बन्द

कर दिया है। जब मन्त्री महोदय का वह रबैया है, तो उन का विभाग इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ कर सकेगा, इस बात की ज्यादा आशा नहीं है। मन्त्री महोदय से मेरी करबद्ध प्रार्थना है कि जो उन की पृष्ठभूमि और व्यक्तित्व रहा है, उस को देखते हुए वह स्वदेशी भाषाओं के प्रेम का परिचय दें। स्वदेशी भाषाओं के प्रति उन का जो प्रेम है, वह कार्य रूप में परिणत होना चाहिए और विभाग में उसकी भलक मिलनी चाहिए।

मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार हिन्दी टेली-प्रिंटर्ज के सम्बन्ध में यत्न कर रही है। फिर भी मेरा आग्रह है कि सरकार को इस विषय में जल्दी करनी चाहिए और हिन्दी टेलीप्रिंटर्ज के निर्माण और उन की सेवा को प्रारम्भ करने के काम को एक्स्पीडिट करना चाहिए।

अन्त में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि पोस्ट-कार्ड आदि के मूल्य बढ़ाने के सम्बन्ध में जो घोषणा की गई है, वह सारे देश को झूल रही है और इस सदन में चारों तरफ से यह मांग की जा रही है कि उन के मूल्य को नहीं बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए। मुझे आशा है कि डा० साहब जैसे सहृदय आदमी ये मूल्य बढ़ाने के प्रस्ताव पर पुनर्विचार करेंगे और देश की जनता की दृष्टि से उस पर सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार कर के कोई उचित निर्णय लेंगे। धन्यवाद।

श्रीमती लक्ष्मी बाई (मेबरक) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देती हूँ कि आपने मुझे इस अवसर पर बोलने के लिये समय दिया। मैं अपने मिनिस्टर साहब को भी धन्यवाद देती हूँ तथा इस डिमाण्ड को सपोर्ट करती हूँ।

सब से पहली बात तो मैं वह निवेदन करना चाहती हूँ कि हमारे आन्ध्र प्रदेश में पिछले दिनों में जितनी तकलीफें आईं, उन को दृष्टि में रखते हुए भी हमारे तार तथा डाक विभाग का काम बहुत अच्छी तरह से हो रहा है, परन्तु वह काम उतना ही है, जितना तीन

साल पहले इलैक्शन के समय था, उस में कोई एक्सपैन्शन नहीं हुई है। मैं इस बात की वकालत करने के लिये यहां पर खड़ी हुई हूँ कि इस विभाग के काम का यहां पर एक्सपैन्शन करने की बहुत जरूरत है, आपको इसके लिये अधिक पैसा देना चाहिये, ताकि वहां पर भी सुविधायें अधिक बढ़ सकें। आज दिल्ली से अनेकों जगहों के लिये डाइरेक्ट ट्रंक टेलीफोन लाइन की सुविधा है, हम यहां से लखनऊ, पटना, कलकत्ता, सीधे टेलीफोन कर सकते हैं, परन्तु हैद्राबाद में 20 मील की दूरी पर भी सीधे टेलीफोन नहीं कर सकते हैं। आप जानते हैं। आप जानते हैं कि हैद्राबाद आंध्र प्रदेश का हैडक्वार्टर है, यह वह प्रदेश है जो देश को आधे से ज्यादा एग्रीकल्चर प्रोडक्शन खाने, की चीजें देता है, लेकिन टेलीफोन की सीधी सुविधा न होने के कारण वहां के लोगों को अपना व्यापार चलाने में कठिनाई आती है। इस लिये मेरा सुभाव है कि वहां पर विजयवाड़ा, कुरनूल, चित्तूर आदि स्थानों पर सीधे टेलीफोन की व्यवस्था जल्द से जल्द होनी चाहिये।

आपकी इस किताब में मैंने देखा है कि जहां पर आन्ध्र प्रदेश का उल्लेख आता है, वहां पर लिखा है कि आन्ध्र प्रदेश में केवल 30 हेड पोस्ट आफिसिज हैं। इतने बड़े प्रदेश के लिये, जिसकी भूभादी साढ़े तीन करोड़ के लगभग है, 30 हेड-पोस्ट-आफिसिज बहुत कम हैं, इसलिए मेरा सुभाव है कि वहां पर हेड-आफिसिज की संख्या बढ़ाई जाय।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह जी को इस विभाग का मिनिस्टर बने, अभी दो साल हुए हैं। मुझे एक कल की शिक्षायात है कि आप के विभाग को जो पुराना रुपया लोगों से वसूल करना है, उस तरफ विशेष ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है। आपको 6-7 करोड़ रुपये के लगभग पुराने ड्यूज के अग्रेन्ट बड़े-बड़े सेठों से वसूल करना है, उन की तरफ टेलीफोन के पुराने बिल्व पड़े हुए हैं, वह वसूल नहीं हो रहा है, बल्कि आप का विभाग उन के रुपयों को माफ भी कर देता है, परन्तु उन से वसूल करने का प्रयत्न नहीं

हो रहा है और इस डेफिसिट को नये काडों पर ढाला जा रहा है। यह उचित नहीं है। बच्चे जब स्ट्राइक करते हैं, तो गुस्से में आ कर टेलीफोन के तार बगैरह काट देते हैं, इस से विभाग को काफी मुकसान होता है, इस की ओर ध्यान न देकर आपकी बिजली गरीबों पर गिरती है। मेरा सुभाव है कि आप इस पुरानी रकम को वसूल करने के लिये विशेष प्रयत्न करें।

मेरी कांस्टीचूएन्सी एक बहुत बैंकवर्ड एरिया है - मेडक जिला। आप जब एग्री-कल्चर मिनिस्टर थे, तब आप जहीराबाद ताल्लुक में आये थे। आपने देखा होगा कि वहां पर कितना विजेनस चलता है, वहां पर बहुत सी सोसायटीज काम करती हैं। परसों पोस्टल सुप्रीटेन्डेन्ट हैद्राबाद से आये थे, उन्होंने हम से वायदा किया था कि कोहीर में टेलीफोन की कुछ व्यवस्था करेंगे। लेकिन अब मुझे आपकी किट्टी मिली है, जिसमें आपने सूचित किया है कि अभी यह व्यवस्था वहां पर नहीं हो सकती है, जिससे मैं बहुत हताश हुई हूँ और इससे मेरे दिल को बहुत दर्द हुआ है।

एक बात मैं विशेष रूप से यहां पर कहना चाहती हूँ। आपने हैद्राबाद, सिकन्द्राबाद तथा अन्य बड़े-बड़े स्टेशनों के प्लेटफार्मों पर टेलीफोन लगाये हैं, इससे यात्रियों को बहुत सहूलियत हो गई है, इस के लिये मैं आपको तथा आपके विभाग के लोगों को बधाई देती हूँ। परन्तु मुझे मालूम नहीं है कि यह व्यवस्था इधर दिल्ली में है या नहीं है, यदि नहीं है तो यह व्यवस्था सभी जगहों पर शीघ्र से शीघ्र देनी चाहिये।

अभी माननीय एक दूसरे सदस्य कह रहे थे कि टेलीग्राम समय पर नहीं मिलता है, उस में बहुत समय लग जाता है। लेकिन आन्ध्र प्रदेश में टेलीग्राम के सम्बन्ध में जो तारीका है, वह बहुत अच्छा है। जब भी कोई टेलीग्राम आता है, तो वे लोग टेलीफोन कर देते हैं कि आपका टेलीग्राम आया है, इस के पहुँचने में देरी हो सकती है, इस लिये हम आपकी टेलीफोन पर सूचना दे रहे हैं और इस तरह से

[श्रीमती लक्ष्मी बाई]

टेलीग्राम की सूचना बहुत जल्दी मिल जाती है। मुझे नहीं मालूम कि ऐसी व्यवस्था इस दिल्ली जैसे बड़े नगर में है या नहीं, यदि नहीं हो, तो मेरा सुझाव है कि ऐसी व्यवस्था यहां पर भी होनी चाहिये।

मिनिस्टर साहब ने साल भर हुआ बड़े प्रेम से हमारे यहां "माइक्रोवेव टेलीफोन सिस्टम" का उद्घाटन किया था। यह एक ऐसा प्रोजेक्ट है जिससे लोग डाइरेक्ट टेलीफोन कर सकते हैं। लेकिन मुझे दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि इस काम में प्रगति नहीं हो रही है हम समझते थे कि वह काम दो-तीन महीने में पूरा हो जायगा, लेकिन एक साल होने को आ रहा है, अब तक नहीं हुआ है। इस लिये मेरी विनती है कि इस काम को जल्दी कराना चाहिये।

हमारे यहां यदि निजामाबाद से भादलाबाद टेलीफोन करते हैं तो ब्याया कामरेडी कन्क्शन दिया जाता है, जिस के कारण छः-छः, आठ-आठ घण्टे टेलीफोन नहीं मिलता है। यदि इस को हैदराबाद से दिया जाय तो कन्क्शन जल्दी मिल सकता है। इस लिये मेरा सुझाव है कि इस को ब्याया हैदराबाद किया जाय।

यहां पर दिल्ली में यदि हम टाइम पूछते हैं, तो हमें उत्तर मिलता है—“यू आर आन दी वेटिंग लिस्ट, यू आर इन दी क्यू।” मैं टाइम पूछती हूं और वह कहते हैं कि तुम क्यू में हो। इस का अर्थ मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है, इस को समझाने की कोशिश कीजिए।

हम जब यहां से ट्रंक टेलीफोन करते हैं, तो उसमें भी बहुत कठिनाई आती है। पचास-साठ दफा टेलीफोन कर के पूछना पड़ता है और लाइन मिलने में बहुत समय लग जाता है। यदि आपके आफिस की तरफ से हमारे ट्रंक टेलीफोन के बारे में सूचना मिल जाय, तो हमें जो बार-बार टेलीफोन करना पड़ता है, जिस

पर काफी पैसा खर्च होता है, वह बच सकता है और इस में समय की भी बचत हो सकती है।

मेरी कांस्टीचुएन्सी में बहुत से लोग टेलीफोन लगवाना चाहते हैं, वहां पर लाइन लगने में बहुत खर्च आता है। लेकिन मेरे क्षेत्र लोग इस काम के लिये सरकार को 50-60 हजार रुपया एडवांस बिना सूद के देने को तैयार हैं। आप उन से रुपया लेकर वहां लाइन डलवा कर उन को टेलीफोन की व्यवस्था कर दें। टेलीफोन की व्यवस्था वहां पर न होने से लोगों को अपने बिजनेस में बहुत कठिनाई होती है। मुझे उम्मीद है कि मिनिस्टर साहब मेरे इन सुझावों पर विचार कर के उचित कार्यवाही करेंगे।

MR. SPEAKER : Before I call Shri Nambiar, I would like to point out one thing. The hon. Minister will begin replying at 6 p. m. and will finish by 6.30 p.m. So, there is still some time left. If each hon. Member take only five minutes, I can accommodate some three or four members from the Congress side also.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : The Home Minister is to make a statement at 6.15 p. m.

MR. SPEAKER : That will be done after the reply is over; not in the middle of the reply. After that the Half an Hour discussion will start.

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirappalli) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to begin by saying that the P & T Department is going on wrong lines. It is trying to follow the railways with regard to capital investment, dividend and so on. The Postal Department is an essential service and must be treated as a utility service and not as a commercial undertaking. The annual report of the Ministry says :

“The accounts of the Posts and Telegraphs Department are maintained on a Commercial basis. The department pays to General Revenues a dividend on its capital-at-charge...”

17.29 hrs

[Mr Deputy-Speaker in the Chair]

It is the same rate which is in force in the railways from time to time. If such a big utility service is to be treated as a commercial service, where is the end ? 50 crores of Indian people are being benefited by the Postal Department, which is an essential service. It is should not be treated as a commercial service. If you treat it as a commercial service, on the same analogy, you can treat the medical department also as a commercial service. You can calculate the capital at charge on the buildings of the hospitals, add the pay of the doctors and establishment and charge it on the patient. In the case of Parliament you can calculate the cost of the building, pay and allowances of Members and Ministers and so on. I cannot understand this nonsense.

The Postal Department can never be considered as a commercial department. If you do that, then there is no meaning in calling it a utility service. The other day the Finance Minister was saying that we have to bear the increased expenditure on running the department and so the cost of postcards and inland letters has to be increased. Then, how does it serve the utility purpose and how could you reconcile it with your wish to open post-offices in remote corners and villages in this country ? If it is not meant for the common man, what is it for ? You should charge only for the minimum practical expenses of the department and the rest of the expenditure must be met by the general exchequer, by subsidising the department. It should be treated on the same lines as the Defence Ministry or the Home Ministry. In fact, the charges for various services by the postal department have to be reduced instead of increasing them.

That is why the Government follows a wrong policy. They follow the railways in this.

They say, in certain cases, that they have to pay more dividend than the railways pay. What is it due to ? Why should it be so ? The whole policy is to be recast. They must change it; otherwise, the wrong policy will continue with the result that you will have to increase still

more the charge on the postcard and the inland letter. Where can you stop it then because you will say that there is again a loss ?

Take, for instance, the question of newspapers. The enquiry committee said that for a newspaper the charge should be only one paisa. Now you say that it will be five paise for 100 grammes. There is no justification whatsoever. An article of common utility to the people should be charged less and less in a developing country and even in building socialism.

Therefore I would request the Government to reconsider the whole aspect of it. The P&T Board should not follow the Railway Board's step. The Railway Board has got the whole country into a very serious situation by more and more accidents. Here there is no danger of accidents and of a demand from Parliament to dismiss them. But Shrimati Sangam Laxmi-bai just now said that she does not get her call through and so many have said that their letters are not reaching and that they do not get the postal service properly. If it is so, it is an accident compared to that on the railways and, therefore, if on a railway accident the Railway Board is to be dismissed, on the failure of the P&T this board should also be dismissed. So, please for heaven's sake do not follow the Railway Board; otherwise then the demand will come for the scrapping of this Board also.

We do not want our utility services to be controlled by bureaucrats of the worst type and to charge the common man for nothing. Can we not expect a little service from the State ? We are paying through our nose several taxes—taxes and taxes day and night from every corner from the State to the Centre. Can the people not expect a minimum service ? If for that also we have to pay more, then what is it for that this fat Government sits there and takes taxes ? We cannot agree to that. Therefore I would submit that the policy is to be changed. The rates of the postcard, the inland letter and other letters which are sought to be increased should not be increased and it should be dropped in the interest of the nation.

Coming to the question of staff, I am very sorry to see that out of 5,13,342 people that you have on your rolls, 1,72,374 are extra-departmental staff, that is a about

[Shri Nambiar]

one-thirds. They are not getting even sub-standard wages and they are working in villages. I do not know what is the justification for the Minister to keep them in such a condition. They should be given a little better pay.

Then, the Posts and Telegraphs Department is introducing automation again in the name of reducing the staff further. Automation is going to render a lot of staff out of employment in a country like India where so much of manpower is available. Please for heaven's sake do not introduce automation. You have got a mania for automation. The railways want it; the LIC wants it; the P. & T. wants it. Then, Members also can be replaced by automation. We, Members, need not come. You can have automatic machines elected by the constituencies and from the switchboard they can talk in Parliament. Please for heaven's sake's put an end to this mania of automation and save the common man the employment potential in the country and allow them to live in peace.

Regarding labour relations, the hon. Minister in his report has said that very good relations are there with the P&T Federation and the unions that are there. I am a happy that good relations are being maintained. But there is the black side also. The P&T Board, I do not know whether rightly or wrongly and whether it is intended, is trying to create splinter unions. I find that some staff on the civil engineering side some accounts clerks and the savings bank clerks are being asked to form separate unions. They belong to the same category of nine unions. Please do not inspire them to start rival unions. Let there be one federation so that their unions may function properly.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Your time is up.

SHRI NAMBIAR : I am finishing.

Coming to the question of hours of work in the P & T Mail Motor Service, I find men are asked to work for 52 to 54 hours whereas 48 hours is accepted by the I.L.O. The Railways are doing upto 84 hours per week. In this connection also, you are following the Railways. I have a

very great fear in your following the Railways which is a very bad employer in this country. You are having half the Railway strength. Because you were once the Minister of State for the Railways and now you are in-charge of Posts and Telegraphs, you have got the mania of following the Railways. Don't do that. 48 hours must be restored for all.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : You were also in the Railways.

SHRI NAMBIAR : With regard to the quarters and rest houses, many Members have spoken about them. I do not want to repeat that. As far as the quarters for the employees are concerned, 4 per cent is the average and, in the south, it is still worse. Therefore, I request that more houses should be built for the employees. It is very difficult to get accommodation in a city like Bombay or Calcutta or Madras or even Trivandrum or Cochin, wherever it is, with the meagre salary and the house rent allowance that they get. It is impossible. That may be considered.

With regard to the R.M.S. Division in Orissa, I need not repeat it. It has been agreed to. There should be an R. M. S. Division in Madurai. It was promised and also sanctioned. We now hear that it is not being accepted. Kindly reconsider the question of having an R.M.S. Division in Madurai. That must be agree to. The strength of the staff there has gone beyond one thousand and there is no point in postponing it.

With regard to the telegraphists, there was a work-to-rule agitation in 1965 and, subsequently, there was an understanding given by both the Ministers in their speeches—I also quoted earlier in my earlier speech—that something will be done towards revising their pay-scales. Arbitration has not yet come. Kindly expedite the matter and settle it so that they are given better treatment.

With regard to the Telegraphists, there is an invidious distinction between the pay scale of Telegraph Masters and L.S.G. Telegraph Masters. Both are doing the same job. I request that their pay-scales should be equalised. Then, whatever quarters are available for the Telegraphists in

Delhi are being taken away by Gazetted Officers, N.G.Os are not getting quarters. That is also a problem. This may be considered.

In addition, to Telegraph Training Centres existing in Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Trivandrum, I request that one may be opened in Delhi or near about Delhi. This was also promised by the Minister of State for Railways, Shri Gujral, in his address to the Conference. For h eavens' sake, grant this request. Both the Ministers are very good in giving promises. I thank them for that. But they never try to see that these promises are implemented.

Then, about these R.M.S. vans to be delivered in the Third Plan, 70 B. G. and 75 M. G., they have not been delivered. The Railways say that they have got surplus carriages and that they can even export. I do not understand why can't you give to your sister Ministry? Therefore, I request that the delivery of R.M.S. vans should be quicker to the R.M.S. Department. Also, the lighting and other arrangements may be made. The R.M.S. buildings should be constructed by the Railways all along the railway lines. The Government is not providing money. The P&T Department is asked to pay the loan to the Railways. These are inter-departmental quarrels. Let us not suffer due to these quarrels. After all, whether the money is to be given by the R.M.S. or the Railways, it comes from the Consolidated Fund of India. I request that this may be granted and the R.M.S. employees may be looked after well.

श्री प्रेम चन्द बर्मा (हमीरपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी हमारे दोस्त श्री नाम्बियार जी ने भाषण दिया उसमें उन्होंने इस डिपार्टमेंट के कर्मचारियों के बारे में बड़ी हमदर्दी का इजहार किया। हमदर्दी मुझे भी है, लेकिन जिस ढंग से उन्होंने हमदर्दी का इजहार किया वह उसी शस्त्र की तरह है जो दिवा लिया होता है, खुद और लोगों से कहता है कि जब मेरे पास आओगे तब कर्जा दूंगा। उसी तरह से यह हमदर्दी दिखाते हैं। अब उन्हें कुछ देना तो है नहीं, क्योंकि उन के पास कुछ है ही नहीं, तो कम से कम सड़क

लोगों को और अपने पोलिटिकल मकसद के लिये काम करें। मेरे दोस्त श्री नाम्बियार बड़े अच्छे वक्ता हैं, लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि उन को जो सजेशन देने हों वह व्यावहारिक होने चाहियें कि यह होना चाहिये, वह होना चाहिये। जब हम बिल्डिंग बनाते हैं तो वह दोस्त वहां से कहते हैं कि इस सरकार ने कुछ नहीं किया है, कई-कई मंजिली बिल्डिंगें बना दी हैं। जब बिल्डिंगें बनाते हैं तब भी यह हम को जीने नहीं देते। यह तो उसी तरह से है जैसे कि खोते पर कोई आदमी जा रहा था तब कहा जाता था कि देखो यह चढ़े जा रहे हैं कमजोर जानवर पर। जब नीचे चला आया तब कहा जाने लगा कि अजीब बेबकूफ आदमी है। इसी तरह से यह बातें करते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि उन को इस तरह की बातों को कोई वजन नहीं दिया जाना चाहिये।

मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि इस डिपार्टमेंट में 5 लाख व्यक्ति काम करते हैं। खास बात यह है कि उन में से केवल 3389 लोग गजेटेड आफिसर्स हैं, बाकी तीसरे और चौथे दर्जे के हैं। यही कारण है कि वहां काम अच्छा होता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि वृत्ति इस विभाग में गरीब आदमी काम करते हैं, छोटे-छोटे लोग काम करते हैं, इस लिये ईमानदारी से काम करते हैं। आज भी यह डिपार्टमेंट ईमानदारी के लिये मशहूर है। जैसा मेरे दोस्त ने पहले कहा है, रात हो दिन हो, अन्धेरी चलती हो, सर्दी पड़ती हो, गर्मी पड़ती हो, लेकिन पी० एंड० टी० के कर्मचारी आप के घर पर जा कर, गांव हो या शहर हो, पहाड़ी पर हो या चोटी पर हो, वहां एक बिट्ठी ले कर, ईमानदारी से पहुँचाते हैं। बजाय इस के कि हम उन की तारीफ करें हम उन का क्रिटिसिज्म करते हैं। हमें तो उन को मुबारकबाद देनी चाहिये कि यह कर्मचारी इतना अच्छा काम करते हैं। जब यह हालत है तो हमें उन के काम की सराहना करनी चाहिये और सराहना कर के उन की हौसला अफजाई करनी चाहिये।

[श्री प्रेमचन्द वर्मा]

मैं एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान के बार्डर के क्षेत्रों में जिन में हिमाचल प्रदेश के जिला कांगड़ा, कुल्लू, लाहौल इस्पीती और किन्नौर से लेकर नेपा, असम, नगालैण्ड, राजस्थान, गुजरात और जम्मू-कश्मीर के तमाम सरहद्दी इलाकों में डाकघर, तारघर और पब्लिक काल आफिसें खोले जायें ताकि वहाँ की गरीब जनता का सम्बन्ध देश के दूसरे हिस्सों से कायम हो सके।

दूसरी जरूरी बात यह है कि डाक तार विभाग के जो क्लस एण्ड रेगुलेशन्स हैं वह अंग्रेजों के वक्त के बने हुए हैं, उन को बदला जाय और सरहद्दी इलाकों के लिये इस शर्त को हटा दिया जाये कि अगर घाटा हो तो वहाँ के लोग दें। ऐसा क्यों हो? सरहद्दों पर बैठे हुए लोग जो हमारी सरहद्दों की रक्षा करते हैं उन लोगों का सम्बन्ध पूरे देश के साथ होना चाहिये। उन्हें टेलीफोन और तार की और चिट्ठियों की सुविधा होनी चाहिये। साथ ही मेरा यह भी सुझाव है कि पहाड़ी इलाकों के अन्दर हर दो मील पर एक पोस्ट आफिस और पांच-मील पर टेलिफोन आफिस तथा तारघर होना चाहिये, क्योंकि यह इलाका फीजी है और वहाँ फीजी लोग आते हैं, जिन को पता नहीं लगता कि कब आना है और कब वापस जाना है। कम से कम मेरे इलाके में जो कांगड़े का इलाका है उस को ओर माननीय मंत्री जी इस सिलसिले में जरूर तवज्जह दें।

एक बहुत बड़ी बात जो रह गई है वह कि अखबार से ताल्लुक रखता हूँ और अखबारों को चुना हुआ नुमाइन्दा हूँ। इस लिये कुछ मंत्री सहोदय से अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ। मैं मानता हूँ कि यह सब का कुसूर नहीं है, कुसूर तो सिर्फ यह है, जैसा मेरे एक दोस्त ने अभी कहा है, कि फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब ग़लत तरीके से सोचते हैं। उन्होंने जब पोस्ट आफिस की धरों को बढ़ाया है तो सब से पहले अखबारों को

कुर्बानी का बकरा बनाया है। जिस देश में अखबारों पर कुल्हाड़ा चलता है, जहाँ उन की आजादी सबब की जाती है, जहाँ उन को बन्द करने की कोशिश की जाती है, वह ग़लत है। मैं आप से अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि जिस अखबार की कीमत 15 पैसे है, उस में से 33 फीसदी या 40 फीसदी तो एजेंट के पास चला जाता है। बाकी बच गये 10 पैसे। 10 पैसे में आप ने 5 पैसे के टिकट लगा दिये तो बाकी बचे 5 पैसे...

एक माननीय सदस्य : ब्लैक मार्केट होती है

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : जो ब्लैक मार्केट करते हैं उन्हीं को ब्लैक मार्केट नज़र आती है। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि 15 पैसे में से 5 पैसे गये तो 10 पैसे बचे और 10 पैसे में 5 पैसे गये तो बच गये 5 पैसे। इस 5 पैसे में कागज है, काम करने वालों की मजदूरी है, यह सब देना होता है। फिर कहा जाता है कि बेज बोर्ड लगा कर दिया जाये और अखबार वाले लोगों को तन्खाहें ज्यादा दी जायें। मैं डा० राम सुभग सिंह से अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ और उन के जरिये से फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब से अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर प्रेस की आजादी को बचाना है, अगर छोटे अखबारों को बचाना है, दरम्यान अखबारों को बचाना है, तो अखबारों पर जो टिकट लगाया जा रहा है वह न बढ़ाया जाये।

मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि आज अखबारों के बारे में बड़ी ग़लतफ़हमी है। आज देखें कि कितने बड़े हैं तो पता चलेगा कि कुल 10,977 अखबार हैं, जिन में से 540 अखबार बड़े हैं और 670 को सरकार चलाती है। इसलिये बाकी 9758 अखबारों पर इस का असर पड़ता है। मेरा निवेदन है कि मंत्री सहोदय का फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब से अर्ज करें कि इस दर को कम कर दिया जाये।

अखिरी श्री जी जी मैं कहना चाहूंगा यह यह है कि दुबारे टेलिफोन में हेलो, गुड बाय

गुड ईवनिंग की जगह पर नमस्कार आ गया है। नमस्कार होने से यह साबित होता है कि हमारे मंत्री महोदय ने देश की संस्कृति का परिचय दिया है। लेकिन मैं उन से प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि वह और जो शिकायतें हैं उन की ओर तबज़ोह दें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ और मंत्री महोदय को मुबारकबाद देता हूँ। डिमार्टेमेंट जो काम कर रहा है उस की जितनी सराहना की जाये कम है।

SHRI M. R. MASANI (Rajkot) : I would just crave two or three minutes to say a word in support of cut motion No. 17 moved by me earlier, relating to the failure to grant recognition to the All India Association of Inspectors and Assistant Superintendents of Post Offices.

I would not take long because the hon. Minister knows the facts of the case. I happen to be the President of this Association and only recently he was good enough to receive a deputation of these employees. The point is that this is an association of a cadre of supervisory officers and it is an association which is an association of supervisory staff. They have no other forum of representation because the larger union to which they have been allocated does not really speak for them. They have distinct interests, and it is very undesirable from the point of view of discipline and moral that those who are to supervise the work of the ordinary employees should also be thrown into the ranks of the general body of workers.

The only obstacle is that, as far back as 1954, a rather unfortunate commitment was made by the Ministry to what is called the National Federation of Post and Telegraphs employees. That arrangement is completely out of date and fourteen or fifteen years have passed. The whole scene has changed. It is high time that the role of supervisory officers who are part of the management of the postal system should be recognised as a distinct role.

I would appeal to the hon. Minister to give a word of hope to this body of loyal

and disciplined staff officers who do not wish either to be treated as workers or to be left undefended against the pressures for strikes and gheraos and other forms of disruption.

SHRI NAMBIAR : This is the thin end of the wedge to break the federation.

SHRI M. R. MASANI : From the point of view of management, of labour policy and personnel management, it is undesirable that those who are officers and those who have to give directions and supervise and sit in judgment and hire and fire and advise on promotions of ordinary workers should be treated in this way. I hope the hon. Minister in his reply will give a word of hope to this body of workers.

SHRI NAMBIAR : I disagree with Shri M. R. Masani.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTERJI (Howrah) : I rise to support the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Communications. On this occasion, I am not here to present bouquets and flowers to the Minister, but I want to put forward certain constructive suggestions.

After all, in a developing country, communications are the life-line of progress and prosperity. I have heard very trenchant criticisms with regard to the working of the RMS division. It is very strange to find from the report of the P & T Board that the work of the RMS reorganisation scheme which was implemented only partially in April, 1961 was reviewed and the review disclosed that on account of its partial implementation, the scheme did not bring about the expected improvement, and as the entire scheme could not be implemented on account of certain administrative difficulties, it was abolished with effect from 1st October, 1967.

The P & T Board's decision cannot be accepted as a wise one.

Then again, I have to suggest bifurcation of the Telephone and the Posts and Telegraphs Departments. Losses on the P & T side oftentimes reduce the profits that accrue on the Telephone side. It is high time that we considered the question

[Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterji]

of bifurcating the two for the better administration of the Communications Department.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Time is up.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTERJI : It is very strange that we are not allowed to have our say on some important matters.

The organisation scheme introduced in 1961 for the RMS should not have been abandoned by the P & T Board.

A I said, it is high time we took up the issue of bifurcation of the Telephones and Posts and Telegraphs Department inasmuch as profit on the Telephones department is being eaten up by the losses of the Posts and Telegraphs side.

I have to refer to the administrative aspect of the Calcutta RMS Division which is being run in the interest of trade union leaders belonging to the CPI (M) group. High officers from Superintendent to Deputy Superintendent have been subjected to gharaos and there is no discipline, decorum or decency. Mob rule prevails. These maladies have infected not only the Calcutta RMS Division; they are going to spread to other divisions and other places. They are also touching the Postal Wing.

Coming to Howrah which is my constituency, under the Howrah municipal jurisdiction there was a separate postal division traditionally known as Howrah H. O. Division. It was treated as on par with Calcutta. The pay and allowances of the employees of the Howrah and Calcutta Divisions were identical. In pursuance of an order of 1949, the first class head offices were placed under Senior Superintendents. This could not be implemented in Howrah due to objection from the local people, businessmen and newspapers. Objection was also there from the staff. The creation of this new division was not justified according to specific standards.

But on 1-11-62, all of a sudden, the new division was created under a Senior Superintendent. It has created difficulties about working. Transfers of staff are done in a way whereby things are not working in proper order. Therefore, I strongly regis-

ter my protest against this step and suggest that the Howrah H.O. should be placed under the Director of Postal Services, Calcutta, by creating a 'City for Howrah'.

I register my strong protest against the proposed raising of the postal rates. In a poor county like ours, the postcards and even envelopes should not cost so much. This will hit millions of our countrymen. I strongly object to the enhancement of the postal rates frequently. It means that we are not conscious of the needs of our people. I would appeal to the Minister at least reconsider the proposal to raise the rate of postcard.

Finally, attention should be paid to the employment of Scheduled Castes in the postal department so that they may have facilities of service in this department and may feel that they have also got a share in the employment in this department.

With these words, I support the Demands.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) : Dr. Ram Subhag Singh is a very good man. But all his virtues have deserved him as Minister. This Ministry stands charged on the counts of maladministration, nepotism, favouritism and corruption among high-ranking officials. The picture of the department is complete with superior officers taking bribes regularly from inferior officers.

This department in this country is famous for the notorious activities of forgery. You can find out, and I can give statistics from throughout the country. Nearly Rs. 3 crores has been swindled by the postal authorities by creating all sorts of misappropriation which have been reported and they have been standing on trial.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh must answer the charge, the charge of discrimination which has been meted out to the South Indian States during the last 20 years. I would like to quote the shocking things which have been disclosed here. The direct dialling system from Delhi serves only people who belong either to Uttar Pradesh or to Bihar, or to some other States very near Delhi. The Ministry has to answer for this discrimination and say

why this treatment has been meted out to the South Indian States. Not even one direct dialling system either from Delhi to Bangalore or from Delhi to any city in Kerala or in Andhra Pradesh is available. I want to know how far this Government stands for national integration and national unity, and how far it is free from all parochialism. That is for the consideration of this Ministry and they have to answer this charge.

Sir, while making this serious charge, I have got statistics to quote. The subscriber trunk dialling system is available from Delhi to Agra, Ahmedabad, Jaipur, Jammu, Jullundur, Kanpur, Lucknow, Meerut, Patna, Simla and Srinagar only. I do not see here any name from any South Indian State having this facility. I would like to say how, even in regard to the postal facilities provided in the South Indian States, the people who are rate-payers in this country have been suffering without any facility either of the telephone, telegraph or other postal facility. There is no good telephone system in the big cities, and the people are waiting in queue. What is the answer of Dr. Ram Subhag Singh in this matter? A question has been put in the House, what is the criterion that he has adopted for sanctioning the telephones to the people. This was an unstarred question No. 6975 dated 11th April, 1968. The answer that the Minister has given is, "No criterion has been fixed." It is the discretion of the PMG. What is the discretion? The discretion is corruption; the discretion is influence. The discretion is what? I would like to know that.

For the installation of telephones, the subscribers have been standing in the queue for long. But people can get one within a minute if they pay bribe. This is how your administration is going on.

I would like to quote an instance which has been reported by the Public Accounts Committee: that Rs. 50 lakhs have been swindled. Why? I would like to substantiate it. He can also see. An order had been placed with a company which of course was interested in it and it was within the purview of the officer concerned. An order for materials and requirements was placed with that firm: labour requirements from that firm, which result-

ed in the loss of several lakhs of rupees. What is the interest that the Government had in that firm to quote and also purchase the materials?

18.00 hrs.

Then, the cross-bar line system has been eroded throughout the last 10 years.

During the last three or four years, even since the time when Mr. Satya Narayan Sinha was in charge of this ministry, orders were placed for the equipment for the cross bar system with Belgium and they have paid Rs. 10 crores, ignoring the low rate quoted for the best material by Japan. The telephone system has been eroded and is not working properly. It is outmoded. It is a nuisance to the subscriber. If you take the telephone, you can just hear some love episode or some nasty story. We also read in the press stories of postcards and letters reaching the addressee after 30 years. That is how this department is working.

The telegraph workers in Delhi who have put in 23 years' service are at the mercy of your Chairman. I do not know his name—it may be a Jain. That man has discriminated and he is intimidating these workers. What is this country? Will the Government make any enquiry into it? This has been brought to the notice of the ministry on several occasions inside the House and outside. What steps are the Government taking to see that justice is meted out?

I would like to say a few words about the commemoration stamps being brought out by the ministry. If we want to stand high in the eye of international law and if we stand for the dignity of the human being, a commemoration stamp should be brought out in memory of Martin Luther King. Commemoration stamps should also be brought out to honour the martyrs in Rhodesia who were hanged by the illegal Ian Smith regime, to show that we stand for the principles of human dignity and human rights.

श्री शिव नारायण (बस्ती): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कम्यूनिकेशन मिनिस्टर से कहना चाहता हूँ जब से चीन ने हिन्दुस्तान पर हमला किया है उस के पश्चात यह आवश्यक हो गया

[श्री शिव नारायण]

हैं कि हमारे बार्डर के जो हिस्से हैं, वहां पर जो दूर-दूर तक गांव फैले हुए हैं, जैसे बलिया, गोरखपुर, बस्ती वहां पर टेलीफोन कनेक्शन का जाल बिछा दीजिये ताकि संकट के समय पर सरकार को तुरन्त सूचना मिल सके। आप को यह कार्यवाही सेकेन्ड डिफेन्स का काम करेगी।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं पी० एन्ड टी० डिपार्टमेंट को खूब अच्छी तरह से जानता हूं अगर शाम को उन का एकाउंट टेली न करे तो दफ्तर छोड़ नहीं सकते हैं। यही डिपार्टमेंट हिन्दुस्तान का एक ऐसा डिपार्टमेंट है जो कि दूसरे सभी डिपार्टमेंट्स से आनेस्ट और बेस्ट है। इस डिपार्टमेंट के सुपरवाइजर और इन्स-पेक्टर्स लगातार काम में लगे रहते हैं और अपनी कुर्सी नहीं छोड़ सकते हैं।

आप ने पोस्टकार्ड और मनी ऑर्डर वगैरह पर जो किराया बढ़ाया है, मैं समझता हूँ यह उचित नहीं है। फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर से मैं इस मामले में एग्री नहीं करता हूँ।

मैं कम्यूनिकेशन मिनिस्टर से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वे अपने विभाग में हरिजनों का जो 18 परसेन्ट का कोटा है, उस को पूरा करें। पोस्टमैन का जो गांवों में दौड़ने का काम है उस के लिए हमारी कीम के बच्चे बहुत सूटेबल हैं क्योंकि वे बहुत मेहनती होते हैं और वे इस काम को बहुत योग्यता के साथ कर सकते हैं। मैं आप से कलर्की और इस तरह की छोटी-छोटी जगहों के लिए ही मांग कर रहा हूँ, मैं यह नहीं कह रहा हूँ कि आप उन को पी० एम० जी० या डाइरेक्टर बना दीजिये।

मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ जो कि इस विभाग के लिए बहुत ही आर्थिक लाभ की होगी और वह यह कि आप गांवों में डाकखानों में 25 हजार और 50 हजार तक जमा करने का अवसर प्रदान करें। आप गांवों में पोस्टल डिपार्टमेंट को काफी एक्सपैंड कीजिये ताकि

वहां पर लोग डाकखानों में अपना पैसा जमा कर सकें। यह देश की सबसे बड़ी सेवा होगी और डिपार्टमेंट को भी बहुत लाभ पहुँचेगा।

एक बात मैं टेलीफोन के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं कल रात को जब बरेली से आ रहा था तो वहां पर लोगों ने हम को बताया कि यहां पर डायल सिस्टम कर दिया जाये। वहां के लोगों की यह मांग है इस लिए आप इस पर जरूर ध्यान दें।

इस के अतिरिक्त हमारे यहां जमदाशाही जैसे एक हजार की जनसंख्या वाले जो गांव हैं उन में डाकखाने खोलिये और उस में स्माल सेविंग्स स्कीम को चालू कीजिये। इस से आप को ग्रामदनी बहुत बढ़ जायेगी। वहां पर लोग बहुत पैसा जमा करेंगे। फिर आप को कहीं दूसरी जगह से कर्ज मांगने की जरूरत नहीं पड़ेगी।

टेलीफोन के सम्बन्ध में मुझे यह भी कहना है कि आजकल आप टेलीफोन मिलाइये तो 5-6 मिनट तक तो टेलीफोन मिलता ही नहीं है। आप इस को तुरन्त ठीक करें। पोस्टकार्ड वगैरह की कीमत बढ़ाने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। आप का जो टेलीफोन बिल्स का एरियर बढ़े-बढ़े लोगों पर बकाया है उस को आप सक्ती के साथ वसूल करें। इस डिपार्टमेंट में जून साहब जैसे बड़े-बड़े होशियार लोग हैं, मैं उन से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप पोस्टकार्ड वगैरह के दाम क्यों बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, बड़े-बड़े पूंजीपतियों और मिल-ओनर्स पर आपका जो टेलीफोन एरियर है उस को वसूल कीजिए और अगर वे न दें तो उन के कनेक्शन काट दीजिये। इस डिपार्टमेंट में डा० रामसुभग सिंह जैसे प्रैक्टिकल मिनिस्टर हैं जो खट्टर पढ़ते हैं, वह अंग्रेज मिनिस्टर नहीं हैं। मद्रास के सम्बन्ध में जो यहां पर बात कही गई, तो मैं वहां पर गया हूँ और मैं जानता हूँ कि दक्षिण में कितनी ज्यादा फैसलिटीज मिली हुई है। हां, हम आप की तरह से गाली नहीं देते हैं, यही कमी है। वहां

पर टेलीफोन सिस्टम बहुत ही दुस्त है। इन चन्द शब्दों के साथ मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री बेधराव पटिल (यवतमाल) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, डाक तार और संचार विभाग की जो सभ्ये यहाँ उपस्थित की गई हैं, मैं उन का समर्थन करता हूँ। इस विभाग के जो मंत्री हैं, डा० रामसुभग सिंह जी, वह बहुत ही कुशल प्रशासक हैं। जिस विभाग का भार भी उन्होंने स्वीकार किया उसमें उन्होंने बहुत ही बुनियादी परिवर्तन किये हैं। मैं कोई भाषण न करने हुए केवल कुछ सुझाव ही देना चाहता हूँ।

बहुत दिनों से राज्य के नाम से राज्यवार सफिल बनाये जाते हैं। जिस प्रकार रिमार्क-नाइजेशन आफ स्टेट्स होने से, छोटी बड़ी स्टेट्स बनी अब एक स्टेट के लिए एक सफिल बनाना मसल होगा मेरा सुझाव यह है कि सफिल बनाते समय पापुलेशन का भी ध्यान रखा जाना चाहिये। पापुलेशन के लिहाज से बड़े स्टेट में दो सफिल भी बन सकते हैं। इसी आधार पर मेरा सुझाव है कि महाराष्ट्र में दो सफिल बनाये जाने चाहिए। महाराष्ट्र पर और अन्याय आ गया कि नागपुर से पी०एम०जी० आफिस को दूसरी जगह भूपाल ले गये। जिस वक्त इस पर चर्चा हो रही थी तो यह कहा गया था कि अच्छी बिल्डिंग है उस का इस्तेमाल किया जायेगा और वहाँ पर आफिस खोला जायेगा और वहाँ के कर्मचारी किसी प्रकार सुविधा से वंचित नहीं होंगे लेकिन ऐसी कोई चीज नहीं की गई। इस लिये मेरी डिमान्ड है कि एक सेप्रेट पी० टी० सफिल जिस का हैडक्वार्टर नागपुर में होगा, होना चाहिये। मेरा दूसरा सुझाव है कि सेकंड इंडियन टेलीफोन इन्डस्ट्रीज आफ जो खोलना चाहते हैं उस को नागपुर में देना चाहिये।

कई ऐसी जनरल कम्प्लेंट्स हैं। उस में एक शिकायत यह आती है कि टेलीफोन उप-भोक्ताओं की यह एक आम शिकायत है कि टेलीफोन शीघ्र नहीं सुधस्ते और कर्मचारियों का उपभोक्ताओं के साथ ही व्यवहार होता है

वह अच्छा व्यवहार नहीं होता है। टेलीफोन खराबी का कारण एक यह है कि लाइनमैन कर्मचारी कम हैं और टेलीफोन उस हिसाब से कहीं ज्यादा हैं। सन 1959 में जहाँ नागपुर में 3000 टेलीफोन होते थे आज वह बढ़ कर 7500 हो गये हैं लेकिन लाइनमैन की संख्या जो 59 में थी उतनी आज भी है। इस लिए लाइनमैन की संख्या बढ़ानी चाहिए। लेकिन संख्या बढ़ाने के बजाय मजदूरों को काम पर से निकाल दिया है। यह सन्तोष का विषय है कि आमतौर पर हमारे डा० राम सुभग सिंह छोटे कर्मचारियों की शिकायत को सुनते हैं लेकिन यह दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि नागपुर के कर्मचारियों ने जो शिकायत भेजी है उस की तरफ अब तक कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। उन की मांग के ऊपर वह सहानुभूति के साथ विचार करें। डी ई फ्रांस ने हाल ही में नागपुर में जो 100 से अधिक अस्थायी मजदूर कर्मचारी थे उन को काम पर से निकाल दिया गया है। उन बेकारे कर्मचारियों का कसूर इतना ही है कि उन्होंने हड़ताल करके अधिक मजदूरी की मांग की थी। मैं मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करूँगा कि उन की मांग के ऊपर सहानुभूति के साथ विचार किया जाय।

मैं चाहूँगा कि मनीआर्डर व तार आदि से देर से मिलने या न मिलने के बारे में शिकायतों की जांच की जाय। कई ऐसे मामले मेरे पास भी आये हैं। तारीख 3 जनवरी को 250 रुपये का मनीआर्डर तार से भेजा गया लेकिन अभी तक वह मनीआर्डर पहुँचा नहीं है। जिस ने उस मनीआर्डर को भेजा था उस को पैसा वापिस नहीं किया गया और न ही मनीआर्डर पाने वाले को पैसा दिया गया। मैंने खुद पी० एम० जी० की इस बारे में लिखा लेकिन उस का भी उत्तर नहीं आया। इस तरीके का जो व्यवहार यहाँ पर चल रहा है और जो अफसर अथवा कर्मचारी इस डिपार्टमेंट के नाम को धब्बा लगाते हैं उन को ठीक किया जाय और आवश्यक हो तो दंडित भी किया जाय। मुझे यह दुख के साथ स्वीकार करना पड़ता है कि पहले

[श्री देवराव पाटिल]

जो यह आम तौर पर कहा जाता था कि सच्चा टप्पाखाना, चोट्टी करोडगैरी और माल में पालमपोल तो डाकखाने के बारे में वह जो कहा जाता था सच्चा टप्पाखाना वह बात अब सोलहों आने ठीक उत्तर रही है और डाकखानों के बारे में हमारे पास शिकायतें आती रहती हैं और उस का एक उदाहरण मैंने वह 250 रुपये के मनीऑर्डर की नौन डिलीवरी का दिया। मैं चाहूंगा कि मन्त्री महोदय इस और विशेष ध्यान दें और डाकखानों के स्टाफ के बारे में जो शिकायतें हैं उन्हें दूर करने का प्रयत्न करें ताकि यह धम्बा इस डिपार्टमेंट के नाम पर से हट जाय।

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में डाक वितरण की व्यवस्था की ओर मैं डा० राम सुभग सिंह का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं। उस में उन्हें बुनियादी परिवर्तन करना चाहिये। अब अगर देहाती इलाकों में आप यह डाकघर रेग्युलेटिव बेसिस पर कायम करना चाहते हैं तो वह एक गलत चीज है। जाहिर है कि देहात में कम लोग रहते हैं, देहातों की नेशनल इनकम कम है जब कि शहरी इनकम ज्यादा है। देहातों में लोग गरीब हैं और अगर आप ऐसे गांवों में पैसा देने पर डाकखाना देने की योजना शुरू करेंगे तो कोई ऐसा वक्त कभी नहीं आयेगा कि हर एक गांव में आप डाकघर दे सकेंगे। यह एक गलत चीज है कि सब विकास की योजना आप शहरी लोगों के लिए करते हैं देहात के लोगों के लिए आप करना नहीं चाहते हैं। कोई भी छोटा देहात आप को ऐसा नहीं मिलेगा जो कि पोस्ट आफिस के लिये रकम दे सकता है। मेरा सुझाव यह है कि अब आप गांव में डाकघर यानी विलेज ए पोस्ट स्कीमें शुरू करें और इसके लिए बाकायदा एक योजना बना कर और फेज प्रोग्राम देकर आप को कार्य आरम्भ कर देना चाहिये ताकि 5-10 साल के अन्दर हर एक गांव में पोस्ट आफिस बन जाय। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि मन्त्री महोदय इस पर ख्याल

करेंगे और हर एक देहात में पोस्ट आफिस देने की व्यवस्था करेंगे। यह एक बहुत जरूरी चीज है।

कहना तो मुझे अभी बहुत कुछ था लेकिन चूंकि कई मर्तवा घंटी बज चुकी है इस लिये मैं अपना स्थान ग्रहण करता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

18.15 hrs

STATEMENT RE : ARRESTS OF
M. PS. IN KUTCH AREA

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : According to information received from the Gujarat Government, the District Magistrate, Kutch, issued an order on April 20 under Section 144 Cr. P. C. prohibiting entry into the Rann of Kutch. The order specified that satyagrahis would not be permitted to proceed beyond a particular point from where they planned to enter the prohibited area. On April 21, when satyagrahis reached that point, the police officers drew their attention to the prohibitory order but the satyagrahis proceeded into the prohibited area. They were accordingly given directions to leave the area under section 68 of the Bombay Police Act which lays down that all persons shall be bound to conform to the reasonable directions of a police officer given in fulfilment of any of his duties under that Act which include prevention of commission of even non-cognizable offences within his view. As the satyagrahis did not leave the prohibited area, they were restrained and removed by the police under section 69 of the Bombay Police Act. The five M. Ps. and other leaders were taken by State Transport buses to Gandhidham which is the nearest railway station about 28 miles from Khavda.

Some Hon. Members rose—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is not the practice... (Interruption)

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : Some questions should be allowed to be put.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You wanted to know the facts. This morning you raised this issue and he, naturally, thought that he should make a statement giving the general facts of the case. Normally, the practice followed is that no questions are permitted.....(Interruption)

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN (Badagara): It is not the question.....(Interruption)

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : बिना वारंट के इस तरह से संसद् सदस्यों को पकड़ना कितनी गलत चीज है ? इस तरह से एम पीज पर पुलिस का जुल्म चलता रहेगा और आप यहाँ पर उस बारे में बोलने भी नहीं देना चाहते। हमें गृह मंत्री महोदय से इस बारे में स्पष्टीकरण ही मांग लेने दीजिये। इस तरह से बिना वारंट के 5 संसद् सदस्य गिरफ्तार हो जायें यह एक साधारण घटना नहीं है और इसलिए इसे एक असाधारण घटना मान कर इस पर हमें स्पष्टीकरण मांगने दीजिये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If I permit one, I will have to permit others.....(Interruption). On the basis of this statement, there are other ways to put questions at a later stage, not now.

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18.19 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1968-69—Contd.

Department of Communications—Contd.

श्री ना० नि० पटेल (बलसार) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर जनरल पब्लिक का सम्बन्ध सरकार के किसी डिपार्टमेंट से सब से ज्यादा है तो वह यह डाक व तार विभाग का मुहकमा है। डाक, तार मुहकमे के अधीन काम करने वाले कर्मचारी लोग और सरकारी विभागों के कर्मचारियों की तुलना में अधिक मेहनत व ईमानदारी से अपना कर्तव्य निभाते हैं। अब इसके विपरीत रेलवे के बुकिंग क्लर्क को आप ले लीजिये वह टिकट के लिए जाने वाले ग्रामीण मुसाफिरों से और जोकि जल्दी में होते हैं क्योंकि ट्रेन

पकड़नी होती है उन से वह ज्यादा पैसे ले लिया करते हैं। इस तरह से ऊपर से वह पैसे उस जगह पर बैठकर बनाता है। इसी तरह से पासल क्लर्क भी पासल छुड़ाने वालों से 2, 4 रुपये ऊपर ले ही लेता है। इसी तरह से पुलिस के सिपाही को भी ऊपर से पैसे मिल ही जाया करते हैं। साइकिल में बत्ती मंही है या डबल राईडिंग साइकिल पर ही रही है तो वह सिपाही पुलिस का 2, 4 रुपये उन आदमियों से बना लेता है। लेकिन जहाँ तक इस पोस्टल डिपार्टमेंट का सवाल है उनको वह डाक टिकट, लिफाफे व पोस्टकार्ड गिन कर दिये जाते हैं और आने आने और पाई, पाई तंका का हिसाब हो जाता है। वह एक पैसे का भी इधर, उधर नहीं कर सकता है। जहाँ तक उनके द्वारा ड्यूटी देने का सम्बन्ध है यह बेचारे पोस्टमैन वारिश के दिनों में और तपती गरमी व लू के मौसम में बिट्टियां बाँटते पंदल घूमते हैं और गरमी में जब पसीना बहता है तो उसके बदन पर नमक पड़ता है। वैसी उनकी हालत है। देने के वक्त सब चिल्लाते हैं कि उनके रहने के लिये कुछ नहीं है, दूसरी कोई सुविधा नहीं है। सुविधा सब चाहते हैं कि दी जाय, लेकिन पैसे कहां से लायें ? बिना पैसे के कैसे काम चले सकता है ? अगर आप बढ़ाना चाहते हैं। तो बढ़ाइये, ठीक है क्योंकि बिना बढ़ाये कैसे काम चले सकता है, लेकिन इसका इन्तजाम तो होना चाहिये। पोस्टकार्ड पर पैसा बढ़ गया तो कहते हैं कि दिक्कत है और नहीं बढ़ना चाहिये। लेकिन दूसरी तरफ आप देखिये कि पहले खाने का पान दो पैसे में मिलता था, लेकिन उस दिन मैंने पॉलिथीन में लिया तो 15 पैसे का मिला और वह भी सिंगल पान, जिसमें सिर्फ कच्चा सुपारी बा, तम्बाकू नहीं थी। इसको कोई नहीं सोचता। उस को लोग खा कर धूक देते हैं और दीवार गंदी करते हैं। तो यह तो ठीक है कि सुविधा देनी चाहिये, लेकिन उसके लिये पैसा तो हो। पैसा कहां से लायेंगे ? ठीक है, जरूरत है, और इस पर सीधे विचार करना चाहिये।

[श्री ना० नि० पटेल]

मेरा यह सुझाव है कि जो पोस्टमैन हो या डिपार्टमेंट के क्लर्क हैं उनको जितनी सुविधायें दी जा सकें, बी जायें क्योंकि उनको बहुत कम पैसा मिलता है। दूसरा सुझाव यह है कि हर एक गांव में, जिसकी आबादी एक हजार हो, उसमें पोस्ट आफिस होना चाहिये। टेलिफोन के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं कि डायरेक्ट डायलिंग सिस्टम दिल्ली से अहमदाबाद तक हो गया है। अहमदाबाद और बम्बई के बीच को एक एक्सप्रस लाइन डाल दी है उसको जल्दी से चालू करा दीजिये जिस से दिक्कतें और कम्प्लेंट्स कम हो जायें।

श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर (सहरसा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यद्यपि पोस्ट आफिस विभाग के मंत्री बिहार के हैं, लेकिन उन्होंने बिहार के लिये कुछ नहीं किया है। मेरा तो उन के विरुद्ध अभियोग है कि उन्होंने बिहार के होते हुए भी बिहार के लिये कुछ नहीं किया। खास कर जो उत्तर बिहार का इलाका है, जहां से मैं आता हूँ, और जहां के लिये अभी माननीय सदस्य ने कहा, वहां बांडर की सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से उस का विकास बहुत आवश्यक है। आप को जान कर ताज्जुब होगा कि मैं जिस इलाके का रहने वाला हूँ, वहां का बांडर नेपाल के साथ सटा हुआ है और नेपाल में अभी तक डाक व्यवस्था नहीं हो पाई है। वहां कहीं भी डाक व्यवस्था ठीक नहीं है। यह तो हमारे बांडर के इलाके की स्थिति है कि कहीं पोस्ट आफिस पांच मील पर और कहीं सात मील पर है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मंत्री जी ने इस के लिये कोई आधार रक्षा है कि कितनी दूर दूर पर डाकखाना हुआ करेगा?

हर जिले का अपना दफ्तर होता है और सुपरिन्टेंडेंट पोस्ट आफिसेज होता है और वहां से जिले का कंट्रोल होता है। लेकिन आप को जान कर आश्चर्य होगा कि मेरे जिले की आबादी 22 लाख के लगभग है, लेकिन हमारे

यहां सुपरिन्टेंडेंट पोस्ट आफिसेज का आफिस नहीं बन पाया है। पांच-पांच रास्तों से होकर वहां चिट्ठी जाती है और दस-दस, बारह-बारह रोज में पहुंचती है। मैंने पिछले साल मंत्री जी को इस के बारे में लिखा था लेकिन उन का वही घिसा पिटा जवाब आ गया कि पोस्ट आफिस के बारे में लिखा गया है कि क्या हो सकता है। बने बनाये खत तैयार रहते हैं, उस पर सिर्फ मंत्री जी के दस्तखत रहते हैं।

अगर आप देहातों का विकास करना चाहते हैं तो जो भी गांवों के रहने वाले हैं उन के भले के लिये जब तक गांवों का विकास नहीं होगा और सिर्फ शहरों का ही विकास होता रहेगा, तब तक नये देश के निर्माण का गांधी जी का सपना साकार नहीं होगा। अगर यह सोचा जाता है कि वह साकार हो गया तो यह गलत है और अपने को धोखा देना है। मैं उदाहरण देने के लिये तैयार हूँ जहां पर कि 10,000 की आबादी में एक छोटा पोस्ट आफिस भी नहीं है। अगर इस तरीके से विकास का काम चलेगा तो कैसे हमारा उद्देश्य पूरा हो सकता है। मैं डा० राम सुभग सिंह से कहना चाहता हूँ कि हर एक बड़े अंचल में एक सब पोस्ट आफिस होना चाहिये, हर बड़े अंचल के लिये टेलीफोन की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिये। 70 या 80 हजार की आबादी का एक बड़ा अंचल रहता है, वहां पर एक सब पोस्ट आफिस और एक पब्लिक काल आफिस हो जाय तो बड़ा काम हो सकता है।

सहरसा का जिला खास तौर से पिछड़ा हुआ है। सब से पिछड़ा राज्य बिहार है और बिहार में सब से पिछड़ा क्षेत्र है सहरसा जिला और वह भी सीमा से सटा हुआ है। बांडर पर होने की दृष्टि से वह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है। इस लिये मैं मंत्री महोदय से आग्रह करूंगा कि उस पिछड़े हुए सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र की ओर उन को विशेष रूप से ध्यान देना चाहिये।

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICA-
TIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) :**

I am thankful to all the hon. members who have participated in this debate and given constructive suggestions in this regard. But I might be pardoned if I say some truth about Shri Lobo Prabhu ; those who have jaundiced eyes always see the universe yellow. As you know, the blind people cannot read any letters...

(*Interruptions*). Mr. Lobo Prabhu is the greatest admirer of British Government and he cannot understand the difficulties of the ordinary people in India. He thinks that every thing should be oriented in the British fashion and more particularly in his ICS fashion, and that, I am not going to allow because he wants that they should draw fatter salaries, they should enjoy fatter concessions and amenities...

(*Interruptions*). He wants all the concessions for himself. He does not understand who will give him that concession. The ordinary people of India must not be made to suffer to serve his interests. I would not allow that. He wants to advocate the capitalist system, capitalist plus ICS system and this Department at least is not going to be guided by his advice... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : May I enquire this ?

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : I am not yielding.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Let him elaborate where I have recommended a capitalist system.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Minister is not yielding. What can I do ?

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : I am not going to tax the people who never write a postcard, nor am I going to tax the people who can never use any inland letters or any envelopes, for his sake. He says that the people should be given the concessions. Who are the people ? The majority of the people in India, 82 per cent of them, do not know how to read and write, and all the concessions are not going to be given to the intelligent people

like him. Therefore, I reject all the suggestions that he has made. (*Interruptions*)

I accept Mr. Sheo Narian's suggestion about border areas. He and other members like Mr. Lakkappa and Mr. K. K. Chatterjee, talked about scheduled castes. All the concessions that are due to them are being extended to them. But if there is any shortcoming anywhere, I will be very liberal in that regard—not only their quota, but I will examine if even more than the quota can be given to them.

Mr. Lakkappa said about Mr. Martin Luther King. I accept that suggestion also, but I might inform him that, even prior to his giving this suggestion, we have already decided that special commemorative stamps for Sardar Bhagat Singh and Mr. Martin Luther King will be issued very soon.

Then, some other suggestions were also made. My task has been lightened by my hon. friends, Shri D. C. Sharma, Shri N. N. Patel and Shri D. S. Patil. About the telegraphic money order which was sent by somebody, about which Mr. Patil pointed out, I will see that that is paid tomorrow and whoever is guilty—I do not want to punish anybody—will be pulled up.

Mr. N. N. Patel talked about Bombay Ahmedabad co-axil cable. Mr. Lakkappa said about discrimination against the South. It can never happen like that ; if it happened in the past, I should not be made to suffer on that account. As you know, there is an S. T. D. system between Madras and Bangalore, and we are going to give priority to Madras in regard to automatic trunk exchanges.

For, we are going to open five trunk exchanges. Madras is going to be given a special treatment in that regard because we want to put that part of our country on the STD.

Shrimati Laxmi Bai spoke about the Hyderabad and Poona stations where work was recently sanctioned ; my hon. colleague Shri I. K. Gujral tells me that the work has already started, and when that work is completed and that will be commissioned and the Madras automatic exchange also will be commissioned, most of the tasks in that part of the country will be lightened.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumker) : My point was that in a direct dialling system from the capital, all the important cities in South India should be linked up.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : That will be done by the end of this year if everything goes well.

SHRI NAMBIAR : We are talking about the microwave system.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : That is under construction, and then Calcutta-Madras, Madras-Delhi, Delhi-Bombay and all other areas will be connected.

I shall be very particular regarding the border area, and we are already particular about it. Shri Prem Chand Verma and Shri Sheo Narain had referred to this matter. We are not going to neglect our border areas. Shri Gunanand Thakur also referred to this. As part of our policy we have already put Jammu and Srinagar on the micro-wave link, and one can talk to Srinagar and Jammu without any difficulty. We may very soon connect Ladakh also during the summer time. In that way, this policy of linking the entire border area is going to be implemented as expeditiously as possible.

Regarding post offices, certain hon. Members have pointed out that certain backward areas have been neglected. Shri Gunanand Thakur had referred to a place where the population was 10,000 but still there was no post office. I straightway say that we shall open a post office there. Our policy is that every panchayat ultimately will be having a post office.

We are going to have one lakh post offices within two months. I believe, by June.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : But he is demanding money from them as deposit.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : That is part of the policy because wherever it is going to run at a loss, we have to provide for it. Normally, we open P. O. S. to serve a village or group of villages with a population of 2,000 or more if the annual loss does not exceed Rs. 750/- p. a. In the backward areas we permit a loss of Rs. 1000/- p. a. and in some of the more back-

ward areas we even open post offices at a loss of Rs. 2,500/- p. a. But no place in India will be left out without a post office if it is a panchayat unit. There will at least be as many panchayat post offices as there are panchayat units in the country, and that will percolate into the remotest corner. That policy will take the post office to the remotest corner of our country.

The Anchal policy is also a good thing that every block headquarters should have a telephone system, a telegraph system and a head post office. We shall consider it and see that this also becomes a part of our policy. The House will be interested to know that when the admirers of Shri Lobo Prabhu, the Britishers were here, or the British Government were here, there were less than 22000 post offices, but the moment they left and the government came into the hands of the ordinary people, the number of post offices has gone up to about one lakh, the number of telegraph offices to over 10,000 and the number of exchanges to over 4000. He being a blind man can never see what is happening because he is trained in the ICS style. I have regard for the ICS people, but not for the ICS type which wants to move like an ox round an oil *ghani*.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : On a point of personal explanation. I am entitled to reply because he has made a personal charge against me.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He is not yielding.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : I will never yield to him.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : If the Minister claims to have achieved all this, will he have the small intelligence to reply to me? He may be a Minister, but let him have this small intelligence to reply to the points I raised (*Interruption*.)

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : As part of our policy, we are going to open as many PCOs as possible.

SHRI MUDRIKA SINHA : On a point of order.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : I know his area more than him. No point of order *(Interruption)*

SHRI D. N. PATODIA (Jalore) : How can the Minister say that there is no point of order? It is for you to judge, and give your ruling.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I was looking at him. Has he any point to raise?

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : No, Sir.

Regarding the suggestion of Shri D. C. Sharma that more PCOs should be opened, I accept it, because this is going to benefit the most ordinary people of our country; those who cannot afford to have a telephone can get the benefit of PCO.

He also made a suggestion about the telephone scheme...

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE (Kolaba) : The hon. Minister said, 'sit down'. Will that go on record? Is it procedurally proper for him to say that?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I understand the procedural propriety part of it.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE : I am on a point of order. The hon. Minister said 'Sit down'. That might go on record.

He is the Chief Whip of the Party in power. Therefore he has that authority over his party members. But he can communicate that authority in a written manner, not in this manner, because after all there should be some decorum in the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I entirely agree so far as the procedure is concerned. He never said 'Sit down'. He said 'No point of order'.

SHRI GUNANAND THAKUR : He said 'Sit down'.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : Regarding the scheme to which I was referring a little while ago, we have to some extent reoriented it and I shall discuss it with

the hon. Member and try to accommodate his ideas.

Regarding the India-Pak telephone system, he suggested that we should keep a watch. While replying to a supplementary by Prof. Ranga, I said the other day that we would see that no untoward events are allowed to be communicated to any place on our telephone system. As you know, this is the rule.

Regarding what Shri Suraj Bhan pointed out, frauds in the postal system to the tune of Rs. 9,80,000 and some other things which Shri Lakkappa also pointed out, we will see that we exercise proper check on all these frauds and other things.

Shri Bimal Ghosh spoke about telephone exchanges, that more and more of them should be opened. That is our policy. Last year we opened about 184 telephone exchanges.

Regarding the point raised by Shri Ramabhadran and Shri Rabi Ray, as you know our policy is to introduce administration in as many regional languages as we can. Therefore, we have ordered that all the forms and even postcards, inland letters and other things, wherever possible and within the limitations of our printing presses, should conform to this policy. Of course, this cannot be done in one day.

SHRI NAMBIAR : Some space may be left in the postcard for the person to write also.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : Postcard does not matter. As regards forms particularly, we will see that the regional languages are used there. The same policy with regard to signboards etc.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : What about telephone directories in regional languages?

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : We have got it in Tamil, Gujarati, Hindi; we will encourage that also.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : On a point of clarification. It is published through private entrepreneurs for which a charge is levied. So people are not in a position to purchase it. Why not the department do it so that instead of the English version, people in the south may get the Tamil version?

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH: Anyway, our policy will be to encourage the regional languages. Then, Sardar Saigal pointed out that the interest on the savings bank deposits is not as high as in the commercial banks. But, as you know, Commercial banks' accounts are subject to income-tax, whereas the postal savings accounts are not subject to the income-tax rules. Then, the postal savings banks are spread throughout the country and we are going to open 10,000 more. Virtually, 50 per cent of our post-offices are now going to be converted into savings banks. So, more and more facilities will be given to the people in regard to depositing their savings in the postal savings banks, just as Shri Sheo Narain wanted when he said that the people should be enabled to deposit their saving in the post 1 savings banks.

AN HON. MEMBER : Rs. 50,000.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : All right ; I will come to the rates etc., later. Shri Vasudeavn Nair referred to interference from the Home and the Finance Ministries. Last year I had mentioned here regarding the raising of the status of our P & T Board and the financial integration and also about giving some more rights to our circle officers in regard to expenditure. We have got that done. Now our Financial Member is having all the powers and privileges of the corresponding Members in the Railway Board. I do not want to be repudiated by Mr. Nambiar because he having been a railway employees' leader has developed some hatred for the railway. (Interruption)

SHRI NAMBIAR : I have no such feeling.

श्री रवि राय : इस से तो आपको भी नफरत होगी ।

SHRI D. C. SHARMA : You can make him a postmaster somewhere !

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : I accept his suggestion if he is willing !

श्री रवि राय : हमें बुम नौकरशाह बना दोगे ?

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : About housing, some Members mentioned about the difficulty in regard to housing. It is really a difficult problem which we are confronted with, because, as you know, out of over 15,000 departmental post-offices, we are not having 2,000 post-offices in government buildings. What to say about the staff people ? This is the least-housed department, because in the railways the percentage goes to over 34, but here it comes within four per cent. Therefore, on this account also some extra revenue should be raised. (Interruption)

श्री रवि राय : गरीब लोगों पर बोझ डालना चाहते हैं ।

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : Because I want to give a good housing system to the P&T Department. Nowadays, it is not the day of the British Government. My friend Shri Lobo Prabhu has left the House: at that time, they were living in rented houses or living with some friends, etc. Now nobody can be given a house gratis ; take the cities like Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Delhi, Aligarh or Kanpur. Suitable Government quarters should be provided to every member of the staff. I got it worked out and it comes to Rs. 35 crores though our funds at the moment is less than Rs. 5 crores for all building works. This is the difference. I want everybody's co-operation and we will try to emphasise this matter everywhere. I hope the Finance Ministry will also agree. Previously we were not in a position to pay our dividends, two or three years' arrears are there. We were not in a position to pay anything, but now we are in a changed position.

Mention was also made about the Khadi uniform. It is a fact that there is some demand. I do not want to quote Shri Sheo Narain more than two or three times, but again I have to quote him. He said about the Ministers. I would like everyone to use it. This is the uniform, after Independence, of the nation.

The fight for independence was waged in that uniform and even if it is costlier, we would like that it should be provided to the people. We are prepared to bear the burden.

श्री रवि राय : पी० एण्ड टी० बोर्ड के डायरेक्टर क्या पहनते हैं, उन को भी पहनाइये समानता लाइये ।

श्री रंजीत सिंह (खलीलाबाद) : आई० सी० एस० के लोग क्या पहनते हैं ?

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : You are also no exception.

श्री रंजीत सिंह : मैं आई० सी० एस० में नहीं था । मैं सेना में था । अगर सेना को कन्डेम करेंगे तो भयंकर परिणाम होंगे ।

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : Being a major in the army does not qualify you to know more about the army than myself.

There have been demands in several places for reclassification of cities. Whenever this demand proves to be genuine in my view, I will naturally take up the matter with the Finance Ministry.

About Kerala circle, it was said that more concessions should be given in the hill areas. I do not know whether it will be possible, because all the concessions we are going to give are to any backward area. We are going to extend those concessions not only to forest areas in Kerala, but we are going to take the entire country Mysore, Kerala, Madras, Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh of which Mr. Verma spoke and so on. (Interruptions)

मुद्रिका बाबू ने कहा कि जन्म के पहले गर्भपात हो गया । पता नहीं उन को यह बात मालूम है या नहीं कि यदि गर्भपात हो जाय तो जन्म कैसे होगा । कम से कम इन दोनों बातों में तुक मिला कर बोलना चाहिये । अब जैसे कोई फॅमिली प्लानिंग करने लगे, खुद फॅमिली का मालूम न हो, इस तरह से गर्भपात करने लगे, लेकिन खुद का मालूम न हो । उन्होंने कुम्भकरण की बात की-बात सही है । मैं तो कहूँगा-मुझे माफ करेंगे, क्योंकि वह हमारे बुजुर्ग हैं, मैं उनकी कद्र करता हूँ-रामावतार जी भी जानते हैं और गुणानन्द जी भी जानते हैं, उन का वहाँ बहुत मेल जोल है, गया जिले में हिन्दुस्तान में सब से ज्यादा गर्मी पड़ती है, चूँकि आज कल गर्मी

का मौसम है' इस लिए थोड़ा कड़ा होना आवश्यक है । इसलिये जैसा उन्होंने नवीनगर के लिए कहा कि किसी औजार के न रहते वह एक्स-चेन्ज बन नहीं सका, मैं उसको तुरन्त पूरा कर दूँगा । उन्होंने पोस्ट आफिस के लिये भी कहा कि 12-12 मील पर पोस्ट आफिस नहीं है- तो अब तक वह कुम्भकरण नौद में कहां पड़े रहे, उन को उस के लिये पहले लड़ना चाहिये था । फिर भी वगैर किसी के जगाये मैं उनका काम पूरा करा दूँगा । इमामन और डुमरिया गांव का उन्होंने नाम लिया-वाजिब रीति के अनुसार यदि मैं यह कहूँ कि वह एरिया बैंकवर्ड है, तो भी वे मुझ से नाराज होंगे, क्योंकि वहां के लोग अपने को फावर्ड मानते हैं । अगर फावर्ड होते हुए पोस्ट आफिस में बैंकवर्ड हैं, तो चाहे अपने को बघाई दें, चाहे कुम्भकरण को बघाई दें-यह कैसे हुआ । लेकिन डुमरिया में भी मैं पोस्ट-आफिस तुरत खुलवा दूँगा ।

जंगल और पहाड़ों में भी सबसीडाइज्ड पोस्ट आफिस की बात इन्होंने की है । पहाड़ी क्षेत्र में जो इनएक्सेसिबिल एरियाज हैं, वहां 2500 रु० तक हम घाटा सहने को तैयार हैं और मेम्बर लोगों की राय के अनुसार मैं उस काम को करूँगा ।

श्रीमन्, सहरसा साधारण स्थान नहीं है । श्री गुणानन्द जी ने मांग की कि वहां पर सुप्रीन्टेन्डेन्ट का डिवीजन बना दो । हमारे रवी राय जी ने भारछोवड़ा के लिये भी ऐसी मांग की है, मदुराई के लिये भी ऐसी मांग की गई है, लेकिन डिवीजन कायदे से बनता है । वहां आर० एम० एस० डिवीजन बनाये तो वहां कम से कम 500 या उस से अधिक क्लर्क होने चाहियें ।

About Madurai, I will speak in English. For bifurcation of an R. M. S. Division the Class III officers should be more than 500 and the work length should exceed 3,000 KM. I have every sympathy for both these places—Madurai and Jharsaguda and I am prepared to consider them, but the route length both of them is unfortunately less than three thousand KM.

[Dr. Ram Subhag Singh]

If bifurcated they would not constitute even 3000 kilometres. I am going into this commitment of our colleague Shri Jaganath Rao. I will have it examined. I will also have this madurai case examined.

SHRI NAMBIAR : The staff is more than 1000.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : I will find out. I will have it checked. Any commitment made on any basis I am not going to dishonour. Shri Nambiar said about my colleague Shri Gujral's commitment. I will find out. He did not say what commitment he made. He put something in my mouth also. I never made any commitment anywhere. If any commitment has been made by Shri Gujral that will certainly be honoured and honoured expeditiously.

श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर : सहरसा और दरभंगा के सम्बन्ध में क्या कठनाई है ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : दरभंगा में एक पोस्टल डिवीजन हो, इसके सम्बन्ध में मैं देख रहा था। वहाँ पर करीब तीन सौ इम्पलाइज, बल्कि कुछ ज्यादा होंगे लेकिन अगर सहरसा में भी 300 होंगे तो उसको भी देख लिया जायेगा। लेकिन आप अपने क्षेत्र को पिछड़ा क्यों मानते हैं ? इतने चीफ मिनिस्टर नार्थ बिहार से हुये और आज भी हैं।... (व्यवधान)...

आप घबड़ाते क्यों हैं, मैं आपको सब कन्सेप्शन्स दे दूंगा।

श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर : सरहसा में आपको कठनाई क्या है ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : पोस्ट आफिसेज की जो बात हुई, मैंने कह दिया कि कर दूंगा। सरहसा में अगर तीन सौ इम्पलाइज होंगे तो मुझे कोई उजर नहीं होगा, उसको मैं दिल्वा लूंगा।

श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर : सरहसा में 300 हैं।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : मैं आपको दिल्वा लूंगा।

I accept Shri Nambiar's Suggestion. If the Railways are having surplus coaches then we will approach the Railway Minister to provide us some extra coaches. Shri Shastri's suggestion also I am accepting. If conditions allow we are prepared to do it, because all these things are met at the cost of passengers. Shri Ramavatar Shastri will appreciate that the Assam Mail is virtually overcrowded. Its capacity is to carry twelve coaches. Wherever there is no electrification, no dieselisation, it would not be possible to carry more than twelve coaches. It is also very much overcrowded. I do not know whether they will be agreeing to have one RMS coach at the cost of passenger coaches more particularly third class passenger coaches.

रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री जी ने टेलीफोन के बारे में कहा लेकिन वे चले गये। मैं उनसे भारतीय भाषा में बात करता हूँ लेकिन भारतीय भाषा के समर्थकों की यह हालत है कि भीके पर वे गैर हाजिर हो जाते हैं। तार और टेलीफोन की सुविधा के सम्बन्ध में जो उन्होंने चर्चा की है, उसकी मैं जांच करा लूंगा। जो हमारी ग्राम नीति है अगर उसके अनुकूल वहाँ स्थिति होगी तो मैं वहाँ पर जरूर लगवा दूंगा।

श्रीमती संगम लक्ष्मी बाई ने जहिराबाद के बारे में कहा है कि पिछड़ा इलाका है। उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि एग्जीक्यूटिव कोऑपरेटिव, शुगर फैक्टरी... (व्यवधान)...

मैं जहिराबाद में टेलीफोन की सुविधा करवा दूंगा।

Shri D. S. Patil said about more Circles. Today it is our policy, as you know, to have not more than one PMG in each State.

SHRI DEORAO PATIL : Examine the demand of having a P. & T. Circle in Nagpur.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : Reasonable requirements of Nagpur will be met.

I will discuss this matter with Shri D. S. Patil, Shri Deshmukh and Shri Son...

awane and we will try to meet the reasonable requirements of Nagpur, short of this, because more and more circles mean additional posts and expenditure will go up.

tion is only 2 lakhs or 3 lakhs. These are the difficulties.

AN HON. MEMBER : What about newspapers ?

श्री गुरानन्द ठाकुर : एक भाषासन हम और चाहते हैं। दिल्ली में दूसरों के नाम पर लोगों ने कनेक्शन ले रहे हैं और इस प्रकार से जालसाजी कर रहे हैं। क्या मन्त्री जी इसकी जांच करवा लेंगे, अगर इसके उदाहरण दिये जाय।

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : Everybody is interested in newspapers. Sir, you are also interested in newspapers. Because, newspaper is one of the best institutions in our country. But—and this is a big “but”—I do not want that India should be made a country of concessions. How many concessions could we go on giving ? Everybody wants concessions and no work. No newspaper consulted us when it increased its price. The newspapers went on increasing their prices. From 2 paise it has gone up to 18 or 20 paise. I think the periodical of Shri Varma costs at least 25 paise.

श्री० राम सुभग सिंह : आप उदाहरण दीजिये, मैं उसकी जांच करवा दूंगा कि आया वह सही है या गलत है।

SHRI SHIVAJI RAO S. DESHMUKH (Parbhani) : May I point out that the Minister made a commitment earlier when the PMG Circle was shifted from Nagpur...

There is another interesting fact. We have not increased our postage on them. They get even now at the enhanced price concessions running into lakhs of rupees. Most of the small newspapers of today are not like Mahatma Gandhi's *Harijan* or Tilak's *Kesari*. Then, there are papers run by government like *Yojana*, railways, *Dak Tar* and so on. Thousands of papers are published by the Government of India. If you take into consideration the papers published by the State Governments also, it will come to a very big number. Then, there are undertakings in the public sector and private sector also which publish their newspapers. Why should the concessions be given to them. If there are papers like Mahatma Gandhi's *Harijan* and Tilak's *Kesari*, I am always prepared to consider sympathetically their case. But where is the need to consider sympathetically, when they are published by government institutions or private profit-making institutions ? If it is in the interest of the people, I am always prepared to take up that matter.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : I will discuss the matter with the Home Minister.

Then, Shri K. K. Chatterjee said about the bifurcation of the postal and telecommunication system on the ground that one is a losing concern and the other is a paying concern. I do not know whether all the losing concerns should be elbowed out and kept at one place and all the paying concerns at another place, because administratively it would not be a good thing.

About mob rule in Calcutta, we are opposed to mob rule anywhere, more particularly in Calcutta, which is the nerve centre of eastern India.

Then, there should be post offices in all areas, more particularly in inaccessible areas.

19.00 hrs.

SHRI NAMBIAR : It increases the price spiral. Why do you contribute to that ?

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : It is over 100 per cent correct, but when he asks for an increase in the pay of the staff

पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के बारे में कहा गया है कि वहाँ पर दो दो, तीन तीन मील तक कोई पोस्ट आफिस ही नहीं है लेकिन वहाँ पर तो आठ आठ मील तक गाँव भी नहीं हैं। जैसे लद्दाख का एरिया है।

The main difficulty is that it has got an area of 30,000 sq. miles and the popula-

[Dr. Ram Subhag Singh]

he forgets that philosophy. I want that he should be consistent in his way of thinking. I would be prepared to accept his ideas : even from jail I have accepted his ideas.

It is a fact that the P & T Department has rendered the most useful service to society and ungrudging service at a time when both the railways and the airlines were having strikes at several times because of the language trouble and other things. There were strikes. Trains were derailed and burnt. Might be, some money orders also were burnt along with the mail because most of the things are carried by the railways and the aeroplanes. Despite those strikes, our people rendered such signal service and I congratulate our P & T employees, more particularly the Class III and Class IV employees.

Coming to the raising of the rate, I need only say that the postal branch has been working at a deficit, as I said earlier, during the last few years and this deficit has now gone up from Rs. 2.28 crores in 1965-66 to an estimated figure of Rs. 16.81 crores during 1967-68. There were certain minor increases in some of the rates during the period May 1963 to August 1967, but the additional revenue has been practically submerged by the steeply increasing staff cost. The P & T Department has defaulted in the payment of its due dividend to the General Revenues on the capital advanced to it to the extent of Rs. 3.94 crores in 1965-66 and Rs. 3.10 crores in 1967-68. During the year 1967-68 the estimate shows that the department would not only not be able to pay the due dividend of Rs. 17.31 crores but its other expenditure will be in excess of the estimated revenue by Rs. 2.26 crores. The cumulative losses for the last three years add up to Rs. 20.61 crores and the department has been obliged to take an interest-bearing advance from the General Revenues to make up the shortfall, which has to be repaid in three instalments. While the Government does not look upon the P & T Department as a revenue-earning department, about which Shri Nambiar laid great emphasis, it expects it to pay its way as well as to mobilise resources to meet a part of its developmental expenditure. I pointed out about housing. Three-fourths of our post

office, telephone exchanges and others are in rented buildings and rents are going up. No landlord is prepared to repair them. As I had announced in April last year, the Tariff Enquiry Committee went into it and on the recommendation of that committee we have enhanced the rates.

Reference has been made about the JCM. The panels of arbitrators have been selected. The terms of reference have been drawn up in respect of all the items to be referred to arbitration. They have been communicated to the N. F. P. T. for concurrence. As soon as they are received back, they will be forwarded to the Labour Ministry through the Home Ministry for necessary action. Delay is not on our part.

श्री शशि भूषण बाजपेयी (खारगोन) :
आदिबन्धियों और हरिजनों को आप किन्ने प्रतिशत ले रहे हैं ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : हरिजनों के बारे में मैं पहले भी कह चुका हूँ और फिर कहना चाहूँगा कि जितना भी अधिक संभव होगा उन्हें लिया जायेगा। जितनी भी रिआयत संभव होगी हम उन्हें देंगे।

There are two or three other points. Shri Masani made out certain points which were replied to by Shri Nambiar. In 1954 one policy was adopted regarding according recognition to unions. The rules framed in 1955, known as the Central Civil Service (Recognition of Service Association) Rules, 1959, had become inoperative on account of the Supreme Court judgement declaring rule 4(B) of the CCS (Conduct) Rules, 1955 on which they were based, as *ultra vires* of the Constitution. The Ministry of Home Affairs have therefore advised that no new union can be recognised till a new set of rules are framed.

But I want to make it clear here that we will have every sympathy for the workers of this Department.

Then, something was said about arrears etc. I admit that the billing system throughout the country is not upto the mark. We have tried our best to improve the system during the last one year. It has shown

some sign of improvement. I must congratulate the employees and the officers who have put in their best in it. There are a large number of categories of staff in our Department. We will see that some machinery is set up to look into all the things, the billing system, so that no subscriber has any grouse against the Department, the bills are sent in time and the payment is also adjusted in time. About the rebate system which we have introduced, Rs. 4 per bill, we will consider, after watching this Delhi system, to introduce it elsewhere also.

I must thank all the hon. Members who have participated in the debate and who are here at this late hour for their cooperation and I hope the Demands will be passed by the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall put all cut motions together.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question 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, 1969, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 91 to 95, 135 and 136, relating to the Department of Communications.

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There was a Half-an-Hour Discussion to be raised by Shri Jyotirmoy Basu. He is absent. The House stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow at 11 A.M.

19.07 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, April 23, 1968| Vaisakha 3, 1890 (Saka)